

ATIVIDADES NON AVALIABLES PARA ALUMNOS/AS APROBADOS/AS DE 2 DE BAC QUE PODEN CONTRIBUIR Á MELLORA DE NOTA.

O "SUMMARY" E O "WRITING" DEBEN ESTAR EN WORD (OU SIMILAR)

ESTAS ACTIVIDADES PODERÁN ENVIARSE AO SEGUINTE CORREO ELECTRÓNICO: duartelimita@gmail.com EN TEMPO E PRAZO.

DATA LIMITE DE ENTREGA: VENRES, 14 DE MAIO ÁS 12:00

India's Economic Revival

The idea that India is a poor country is a relatively recent one. Historically, South Asia was always famous as the richest region of the globe. Ever since the great Greek conqueror Alexander penetrated the Hindu Kush in 329 B.C., Europeans fantasized about the wealth of these lands where precious jewels were said to lie scattered on the ground like dust.

During the 17th century, the Indian Mughal emperors were rivalled only by their Ming counterparts in China. For their contemporaries in distant Europe, they were potent symbols of power and wealth. By the 17th century, Lahore had grown even larger and richer than Constantinople and, with its two million inhabitants, was much bigger than either London or Paris.

What changed was the advent of European colonialism. Following Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route to the East in 1498, European colonial traders to India — first the Portuguese, then the Dutch and finally the British — slowly destroyed the old trading network and imposed a Western imperial system of economics. During the 17th century, the Indian Mughal emperors were rivalled only by their Ming counterparts in China. The era of Indian economic decline had begun. By 1870, at the peak of the British dominion, India had been reduced for the first time to a Third World nation, a symbol across the globe of famine, poverty and deprivation.

Then, what is happening today with the rise of India and China is not some miraculous novelty — as it is usually depicted in the Western press — so much as a return to the traditional pattern of global trade in the medieval and ancient world.

1.- 1.- Write a summary of the text in English, including the most

important points, using your own words.

2.- Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text. No marks are given for only TRUE or FALSE.

A. In the past, people in the Western world dreamed about the treasures in South Asia.

TRUE: Ever since the great Greek conqueror Alexander penetrated the Hindu Kush in 329 B.C., Europeans fantasized about the wealth of these lands...

B. While India was ruled by the British it became a typical example of underdevelopment.

TRUE: By 1870, at the peak of the British dominion, India had been reduced for the first time to a Third World nation, a symbol across the globe of famine, poverty and deprivation.

C. Constantinople was as important as Lahore or London four centuries ago.

FALSE: By the 17th century, Lahore had grown even larger and richer than Constantinople and, with its two million inhabitants, was much bigger than either London or Paris.

D. It is a miracle that today India and China are jumping up.

FALSE: what is happening today with the rise of India and China is not some miraculous novelty — as it is usually depicted in the Western press.

3.- Find the words in the text that mean:

- A. riches **wealth**
- B. powder **dust**
- C. highest point **peak**
- D. hunger **famine**

4.- Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

a) During the 17th century, the Indian Mughal emperors were rivalled only by their Ming counterparts in China.

Their Ming counterparts in China only rivalled the Indian Mughal emperors during the 17th century.

b) What changed was the advent of European colonialism.

The change which took place/.... was the advent of European colonialism .

- c) Then, what is happening today with the rise of India and China is not some miraculous novelty — as it is usually depicted in the Western press — so much as a return to the traditional pattern of global trade in the medieval and ancient world. (but)

Then, what is happening today with the rise of India and China is not some miraculous novelty — as it is usually depicted in the Western press — **but** a return to the traditional pattern of global trade in the medieval and ancient world. .

5.- Pronunciation

- a) Which of the following words contains the sound /id/: fixated, sustained, turned. **Fixated**
- b) Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently from the others: country, could, foot, good. **Country**
- c) In which one of the following words is the letter “u” silent (not pronounced)? popular; building; survey; population. **Building**
- d) Which one of the following words has the same vowel sound as the letter underlined in the word “church”: terriers, warm, tourism, prefer. **Prefer**

6.- Write about 100 to 150 words on the following topic.

- a) What distant or exotic country would you like to visit? Give reasons for your choice.