READING COMPREHENSION. TEXT 2

Read this text carefully and tick the correct answers.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL

What is the Holi Festival?

The Holi Festival is one of the oldest and most colourful festivals in India. It is also known as the Festival of colours. It is a festivity to celebrate the end of winter and the beginning of spring.

When is it celebrated?

The date of Holi varies from year to year. It is typically celebrated in March but sometimes it is celebrated at the end of February. This year the festival was celebrated on 6th March and next year it will start on 23rd March.

How is it celebrated?

The Holi Festival has two parts. The night before the festival, people meet in parks and open spaces to sing and dance around the Holika Bonfire to welcome the spring.



The next morning, people meet in the street and throw coloured powder and water at each other. They use their hands and also water guns and balloons to cover* their friends and family with colours.

After the "colour battle", people eat traditional food and dance to the rhythm of musical instruments in the street, especially drums. In the evening people get dressed to visit their families.

This festivity is associated with the legends of some Hindu gods**. In India all shops, offices and schools are closed during the Holi Festival.

Holi colours

In the past, Indians prepared Holi colours at home with plants and flower pigments. Today, Holi colours are artificially made with chemical products.

Holi Festival around the world

Nowadays***, the Holi festival is popular around the world. You can participate in this celebration in cities like New York, Sao Paulo, Hong Kong or Barcelona.

Adapted from: *http://www.holifestival.org/tradition-of-holi.html*

VOCABULARY:

** **to cover:** cobrir.
** **gods:** déus.
*** **nowadays:** avui dia.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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27. The Holi Festival celebrates...

a. the beginning of spring.

b. the love for friends.

c. the Hindu religion.

28. The Holi Festival is typically celebrated...

a. on the 6th of March.

b. on the 23rd of March.

c. in March or at the end of February.

29. The night before the festival people meet...

a. at home.

b. inside the temples.

c. in parks and open spaces.

30. The next morning, people meet in the street and throw at each other...

a. coloured powder and water.

b. sprays and paintings.

c. water guns.

31. According to the text, after throwing colours at each other, people...

a. eat and dance.

b. fight and drink.

c. take a shower and sleep.

32. In the evening people...

a. play music.

b. visit their families.

c. continue dancing and singing.

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33. According to the text, the Holi Festival is associated with Hindu...

a. food.

b. religion.

c. clothes.

34. In India, on the days of the Festival people...

a. don't work.

b. work in the morning.

c. work in the afternoon.

35. In the past, Indians prepared Holi colours with...

a. chemical products.

b. vegetables and fruits.

c. plants and flower pigments.

36. Today, Holi colours are made with...

a. plants and flower pigments.

b. chemical products.

c. vegetables and fruits.

37. Nowadays, the Holi Festival is celebrated...

a. only in India.

b. only in Europe.

c. in different cities around the world.

38. This text...

a. explains the origins and celebration of the Holi Festival.

b. tells you how to prepare delicious Indian dishes.

c. presents different holidays around the world.

LIVEWORKSHEETS