



ENGLISH PRACTICE TEXTBOOK

Veda Bhushan V Year / Purva Madhyama - II Year / Class X

MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD

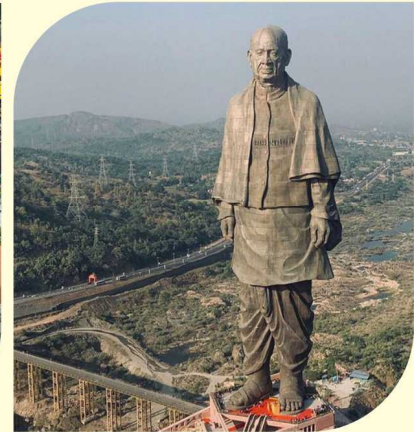
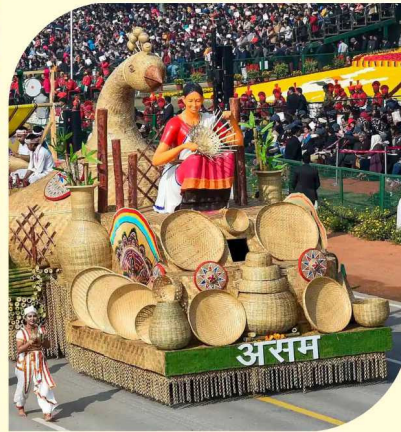
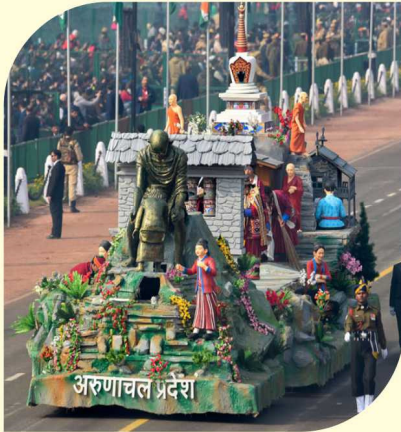
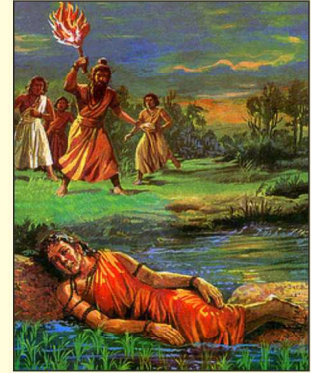
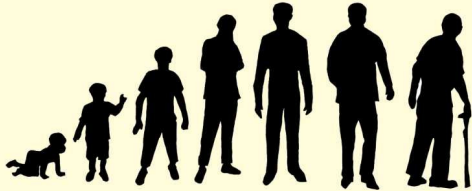
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सत्यमेव जयते ।

Truth alone triumphs

अहिंसा परमो धर्मः ।

Non-violence is the top most Dharma



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Basics of English /Grammar

	Revision of previous lessons
1.	Punctuation
2.	Notice Writing
3.	Metaphor and Simile
4.	Resume Writing
5.	Letter writing/Email writing {Expressing Gratitude, Congratulation, Request, Complain, Apology Letters (Formal and Informal)}, Seeking information, etc.
6.	Unseen passages
7.	Short type Questions
8.	Essays topic like TheVeda, Enviroment, Patriotism, Education, Technology, Science, Newspaper, Culture, Discipline, Republic Day, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Swami Vivekananda, My Aim In Life, My Favourite Book, School Life, My School Library, Pollution, Importance of Tree, Health is Wealth, Sports, Festivals of India, Importance of Doctors, Farmer, Grand Parents.



Punctuation marks

Here are 14 common punctuation marks –

1. The Full Stop (.)
2. The Question Mark (?)
3. Quotation Marks/Speech Marks (“ ”)
4. The Apostrophe (’)
5. The Comma (,)
6. The Hyphen (-)
7. The dash (en dash (–) em dash (—))
8. The Exclamation Mark (!)
9. The Colon (:)
10. The Semicolon (;)
11. Parentheses ()
12. Brackets []
13. Ellipsis s(...)
14. The Slash (/)

Full Stop (.)

A full stop, also known as a period (.) in American English, is one of the most commonly used punctuation marks in the English language.

The punctuation rules :

- Mostly used at the end of a declarative sentence, or a statement that is considered to be complete.
- This punctuation mark is also used following an abbreviation.
- A full stop can also show the end of a group of words that don't form a typical sentence.

The full stop examples:

- My name is Vikram.



Question Mark (?)

Question mark (?) after an interrogative sentence.

Examples:

- How are you?

Apostrophe (‘)

An apostrophe (‘) is used to show that certain letters have been omitted from a word. The punctuation symbol can also be used to show the possessive form of a noun, in addition to indicating the plural form of lowercase letters.

The apostrophe rules:

(1) Use an apostrophe in contractions

He is = He's

I am = I'm

Do not = Don't

They have = They've

It is = It's

I would = I'd

Let us = Let's

She has = She's

Who is = Who's

Comma (,)

A comma (,) is used to show the difference between two separate ideas elements within a sentence. Commas have other uses as well, as they can be used to separate numbers, and write dates.

The comma rules and examples:

- (1) Add a comma when two separate sentences are combined

Example: *We bought some vegetables, and we bought some fruit.*

- (2) Use commas between words in a series. Notice that a comma does not follow the last word in the series



Example: *He was tall, dark, and handsome.*

- (3) Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence

Example: *As the day came to an end, the firefighters put out the last spark.*

- (4) Use the comma to set off the words "yes" and "no".

Example: *No, thank you.*

- (5) Use a comma to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence.

Example: *She is your sister, isn't she?*

- (6) Use a comma to indicate a direct address.

Example: *Is that you, Reena?*

- (7) Add a comma when a participle phrase clause is used.

Example: *Walking slowly, I could see the beautiful flowers.*

- (8) Use a comma to separate parts of the date.

Example: *Tuesday, July 2, 2020, was when I graduated.*

Hyphen (-)

A hyphen (-) is a punctuation mark with three main uses. Many people confuse this punctuation mark with the dash, but the two are quite different. The hyphen can be used in compound words, to link words to prefixes, and also as a way to show word breaks.

Use a hyphen to join two or more words together into a compound term. Do not separate the words with spaces.

Examples:

- My eight-year-old boy loves reading veda.
- I work part-time.
- Self-expression
- Self-confidence



- Self-consciousness

Dash

The dash is used to separate words into statements.

There are two kinds of dashes, the en dash, and the em dash. The en dash shows range or connections. On the other hand, the em dash is used in places where a comma could also be used. The dash can also be used to mark off words or statements that are not important to the meaning of the statement. The dash can also be used in places where a comma would be typically used.

En dash (-)

Slightly wider than a hyphen, the en dash is a symbol (-) that is used in writing or printing to indicate a range or connections.

Examples:

1990-1945

Em dash (—)

Twice as long as the en dash, the em dash (—) can be used in comma, parenthesis, or colon to enhance readability or emphasize the conclusion of a sentence.

Example: She gave him her answer-No!

Exclamation Mark (!)

An exclamation mark is used to show emphasis. It can be used in the middle of a sentence or at the end of a sentence. When used at the end of a sentence, it also takes on the role of a full stop or a period.

We often use an exclamation mark (!) to show strong emotion or give a command.

Examples:

- Stop!
- Yeah!
- Sit down!
- That's fantastic!



- Help!
- Good heavens!

Colon (:)

A colon (:) is a fairly common punctuation mark with a varied number of uses. It can be used to introduce a quotation, an example, a series, or even an explanation. Secondly, it can be used to separate two independent clauses. Finally, a colon can be used to show emphasis.

Examples:

- You have two choices: finish the work today or lose the contract.

Semicolon (;)

A semicolon (;) is used to separate two independent clauses while still demonstrating that a close relationship exists between them. The semicolon does a better job of showing the connection between two statements than a full stop would.

Examples:

- My daughter is a teacher; my son is a doctor.

Parentheses ()

Parenthesis, () are quotation marks that show additional thoughts about a statement. In many scenarios, they can be replaced by commas without any changes to the meaning of the sentence.

Example:

- The two brothers (Rahul and Shivam) were learning how to play guitar.

Brackets []

Brackets are squared off quotations () that are used to show information of a technical nature. Even if this information is omitted entirely, the sentence would still make sense.

For example: *Was he [the defendant] there when you arrived?*



Ellipsis (...)

An ellipsis is usually represented by three dots (...), although it can also be represented by three asterisks (*). This punctuation symbol is used to show that there has been an omission of some letters or words. In many cases, ellipses are used to cut statement short to avoid unnecessary or irrelevant words that have no impact on the meaning of the statement being made.

Examples:

- To be continued...
- You'll never believe what I saw...

Slash (/)

A slash, which is also known as a forward slash, a virgule, or even an oblique dash, has a number of uses. The slash can be used to separate lines in a song or poem when they are written in a continuous line. The slash (/) is also used in place of the word or. The slash can also be used to show two contradictory notions.

The slash punctuation rules and examples:

- (1) Use slashes to separate parts of the internet (web) addresses and file names for some computer programs.

Example: *http://www.example.com/*

- (2) Use slashes for fractions

Example: $1/3 = \textit{one-third}$

- (3) Use a slash to separate the day, month, and year in date.

Examples:

- w/o = without
- n/a or N/A = not applicable or not available
- R/C = radio control



(4) Use a slash to show the word "per" in measurements.

Example: 80 miles/hour = 80 miles per hour

(5) Use a slash to separate lines of poetry or rhymes in regular text.

Example: Twinkle, twinkle, little star, / How I wonder what you are. /
Up above the world so high, / Like a diamond in the sky.

(6) Use a slash to show alternatives in a sentence.

Example: Please press your browser's Refresh/Reload button.



NOTICE

NOTICE WRITING -

A notice is a formal means of communication. The purpose of a notice is to announce or display information to a specific group of people. Notices are generally meant to be pinned up on specific display boards whether in schools or in public places.

Examples

Lost

Ques-You are Kapil, a student of class XI of RAVV, Ujjain. You have lost your wrist watch in the school campus. Write a notice.

Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya

Notice

LOST

Feb 20, 2023

It is to inform you all that I have lost my wristwatch somewhere in the playground. It has golden dial and black leather strip. The watch is only about one month old. If anyone finds it, please return to me, or submit in office.

Kapil

Class –XI



COMPETITION

Question: You are Rahul, head boy of Little Convent School. Your school is going to organize an inter-school debate competition. Write a notice on your school notice board, inviting names of all the interested students.

Answer:

LITTLE CONVENT SCHOOL

NOTICE

INTER-SCHOOL DEBATE COMPETITION

Feb 20, 2023

Our school is organizing an Inter-school debate Competition on Feb28, 2023; Tuesday at 12pm in the school auditorium. More than 20 schools from all over the city will participate. Interested students may contact the undersigned.

Rahul

Head boy



FOUND

Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya

Notice

Found Watch

Feb 20, 2023

Found a watch in the playground on Feb 19, 2023 in the seventh period. The genuine owner of the watch can claim it back from the undersigned after giving the necessary particulars about it.

Naveen Shukla

Class-XI



Exhibition

Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya

Notice

Book Exhibition

Feb 20, 2023

The college library is organizing a book exhibition for its newly added collections on 25/02/2023 and 26/02/2023. Therefore, all the students and faculty members are requested to visit the library for the same.

Naveen Shukla

Class-XI



Similes and metaphors

Similes and Metaphors are both figures of speech that are used to make a comparison between two things that are not alike. The difference is that similes make the comparison by saying that something is like something else but metaphors make the comparison by saying that something is something else.

A **simile** says that one thing "is like" or "is as ... as" another thing. A metaphor says that one thing "is" another thing. Metaphors do not use the words "like" or "as" in their comparisons. Here are some examples of **similes**:

Life is like a box of chocolates.

He was as blind as a bat without his glasses.

Her mother was as sharp as a tack.

The kids were fighting like cats and dogs.



Letter Writing

A letter is a written message that can be handwritten or printed on paper. It is usually sent to the recipient via mail or post in an envelope, although this is not a requirement as such. Any such message that is transferred via post is a letter, a written conversation between two parties.

Types of Letters

- **Formal Letter:** These letters follow a certain pattern and formality. They are strictly kept professional in nature, and directly address the issues concerned. Any type of business letter or letter to authorities falls within this given category.
- **Informal Letter:** These are personal letters. They need not follow any set pattern or adhere to any formalities. They contain personal information or are a written conversation. Informal letters are generally written to friends, acquaintances, relatives etc.
- **Business Letter:** This letter is written among business correspondents, generally contains commercial information such as quotations, orders, complaints, claims, letters for collections etc. Such letters are always strictly formal and follow a structure and pattern of formalities.
- **Official Letter:** This type of letter is written to inform offices, branches, subordinates of official information. It usually relays official information like rules, regulations, procedures, events, or any other such information. Official letters are also formal in nature and follow certain structure and decorum.
- **Social Letter:** A personal letter written on the occasion of a special event is known as a social letter. Congratulatory letter, condolence letter, invitation letter etc. are all social letters.



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- **Circular Letter:** A letter that announces information to a large number of people is a circular letter. The same letter is circulated to a large group of people to correspond some important information like a change of address, change in management, the retirement of a partner etc.
 - **Employment Letters:** Any letters with respect to the employment process, like joining letter, promotion letter, application letter etc.



FORMAL LETTER

Ques- Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper, complaining about the bad condition of water supply in your locality. You are Ram Dwivedi living at H-19 Shivansh Colony, Ujjain.

Ans-

H-19

Shivansh Colony,

Ujjain (M.P).

Feb 04, 2023

The Editor

Hindustan Times

Ujjain (M.P)

Sub: Bad condition of water supply in Shivansh Colony.

Sir,

I would like to draw the kind attention of the concerned authorities through the column of your esteemed newspaper towards the problem of bad condition of water supply in Shivansh Colony. Most of the time the taps remain dry. The supply water is muddy and polluted. Many residents fall sick. We have complained to the local authorities but no solution came out. I, therefore, request the higher authorities to look into this matter and take necessary action immediately.

Thanking you



Informal Letter

Ques- Write a letter to your younger brother about the Importance of the Value of Time.

Ans-

House No.42

Street No-11

Ujjain

Jan 31, 2023

Dear Rakesh,

I am writing this letter in order to give you some valuable suggestions regarding the value of time. If you turn the pages of history, it will be clear to you that great men made the best use of time. Had they not been cautious about the value of time, they would not achieve greatness in life. So, it is high time you made the best use of your time. If you put off the things which you can do today, you will never be able to do them. Many lost things can be regained but time once lost, is lost forever, it can never be regained. Besides, the value of time cannot be measured.

It is known to you that youth is said to be the seed time of life. If you sow good seeds in youth, you will be able to reap a good harvest. Those who idle away their time, suffer in the long run. I believe you too can achieve greatness if you value your time.

Yours lovingly,

Raj.



Ques- Letter to friend congratulating him on his success.

Ans-

House no. 15,

Shri Ram Nagar

Indore

Feb 29, 2023

My dear friend,

Manish, please accept my heartiest congratulations on your brilliant success at High School examination. My joy knew no bounds when I heard that you have topped in the exams. You have secured 98 % marks. This is the result of your hard work and sincerity. My parents are also happy to know about your success.

Kindly convey my respect to your parents and love to the young ones.

With best Wishes.

Yours affectionately

Ravi



Email writing

Email writing involves composing, sending, storing and receiving messages over an electronic communication system. An email stands for an electronic mail. Email writing is preferred over other forms of communication as it is cheaper and faster.

Categories of Emails

Emails are of three types:

1. Semi-Formal email
2. Formal email
3. Informal email

1. Semi-Formal Email

An email written for a colleague or a team-mate within a project comes under this category. The language used is simple, friendly, and casual. Modesty and dignity must be maintained.

2. Formal Email

Suppose we are writing or composing an email for any type of business communication. It will come under the category of formal email. Formal email writing will be an email written to companies, government departments, school authorities or any other officers.

3. Informal Email

An informal email is written to any relatives, family or friends. There are no particular rules for informal email writing. A person can use any language of his or her choice.

Advantages of Email Writing

- It is a cheaper form of communication.
- Email helps to contact or send information to a large group of people.
- It provides a written record of the communication.



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- Email writing is an instantaneous form of communication.
 - It can be used anytime and anywhere.

Format of Email

From : Sender's email id
To : Recipient's email id
Cc : Other individuals receiving the same mail with visible ids
Bcc : Other individuals receiving the same mail with invisible ids
Subject : Title or the reason of writing mail
Salutation : Words like Dear, Respected, Hi etc.

Main body: *the main content of the email*

1. Introduction
2. Matter in detail
3. Conclusion

Closing: Ending Statement

Attachments: Attached Files with emails

Signature Line: Sender's name, signature, and other details of contact



Resume

A resume is a formal document that a job applicant creates to itemize their qualifications for a position. A resume is usually accompanied by a customized cover letter in which the applicant expresses an interest in a specific job or company and draws attention to the most relevant specifics on the resume.

Example-

Name

OBJECTIVE - Seeking the position as a teacher in an organization that will give me an opportunity to give my knowledge to the students in an inventive way.

Work Experience -

Teacher - One year experience as a teacher.

ADDRESS:- Shanti nagar colony, Ujjain, MP	Key Skills :- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good communication, and writing skills.• Ability to work with children of different aptitude and skills.• Excellent problem solving and organizational skills.• Excellent written and verbal communication skills.• Self-motivated and flexible to work with negligible super vision.• Ability to create an effective teaching method for the children.• Positive work attitude.• Able to work as Team Member. Highly innovative and proactive.• Able to handle varied tasks.
MOBILE NO:- 8666999XXX	
Email ID:- abcd@gmail.com	
PERSONAL DETAILS DOB – 21/03/2001 Language known :- English, Hindi, Sanskrit Marital status :- Unmarried QUALIFICATION :- Graduation :- Shastri, Pursuing B.Ed. Higher Secondary :- From MSRVSSB. High Secondary :- From MSRVSSB. IT Skills :- Proficient in M.S. office and Power Point presentation. Personal capabilities – <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to work with children.• Project Management.• Communication Skills.• Ability to prioritize multiple function and task and manage work time efficiently.	



DECLARATION:

I hereby declare that all the information contained in this resume is in accordance with facts or truths to my knowledge. I take full responsibility for the correctness of the said information.

Date:

Place:

Signature



RESUME (Easy)

Name:

Email id:

Mobile No:

Address:

CAREER OBJECTIVE:

Obtain a responsible position in an organization with the best capabilities, skills, and knowledge.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION:

12th from MSRVSSB

10th from MSRVSSB

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS:

Basic knowledge of computer.

Typing

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Fresher



PERSONAL DETAILS:

Father's Name:

Date of birth:

Gender: Male

Nationality: Indian

Marital Status: Unmarried

Languages Known: Sanskrit, Hindi, and English

Hobbies: Playing Cricket

DECLARATION:

I hereby declare that all the information contained in this resume is in accordance with facts or truths to my knowledge. I take full responsibility for the correctness of the said information.

Date:

Place:

Signature



About Text Book



Chapter - 1

Homage to Earth

(Prthvi-Suktam, Atharvaveda 12)

Theme of the lesson

The chapter explains about the prayers from the Atharvaveda. It prays for the protection and prosperity of man on the earth. It shows the significance of earth in human life and the rightful conduct of man towards earth to co-exist in blissful harmony. It shows the bountiful wealth earth has to offer us.

Punctuation

Comma , - Great truth, formidable right-conduct, consecration,

Full stop . - the earth make wide place for us.

The Apostrophe '. - earth's

The Semicolon ; - Sacrifice sustain the earth;

The Hyphen - - good-holding

Parentheses () - Let thy hot season (*Greeshma*)

Answer the following questions

1. What sustains the earth?
2. How does the earth provide us food and water?
3. Who provides the energy to the universe and how?
4. What are the seasons mentioned in the mantra-s ?
5. 'She who, in the beginning was upon the waters of the Ocean;' Explain.
6. What is being said about the people in the mantra-s?
7. What is the main theme of the prayer?



Read Aloud and Learn

On whom the ocean and the river, the waters;
On whom food, plowings, came into being;
On whom quickens this that breathers that stirs-
Let that earth set us in first drinking.¹

Whose the earth's, are four quarters;
On whom food, plowings, came into being;
Who bears manfully what breathes, what stirs-
Let that earth set us among kine, also inexhaustibleness.²

-
- ¹ यस्यां समुद्र उत सिन्धुरापो यस्यामन्नं कृष्टयस्सम्बभूवुः।
यस्यामिदं जिन्वति प्राणदेजत् सा नो भूमिः पूर्वपेये दधातु ॥ Atharva 12.3
- ² यस्याश्चतस्रः प्रदिशः पृथिव्या यस्यामन्नं कृष्टयः संबभूवुः।
या बिभर्ति बहुधा प्राणदेजत् सा नो भूमिर्गोष्वप्स्वन्ने दधातु ॥ Atharva 12.4



Chapter - 2

Vedas for Contemporary Society

Theme of the lesson

This Chapter presents the fact that the Vedas are important for the contemporary society and that their subject matter matches the present-day problems and solutions. This shows the significance of the Vedas. Vedic knowledge helps in self-realization: our soul (atman), deeds (karmas), and ultimate destination of human life (moksha). Vedas give knowledge necessary for each and every part of life, be it right behavior (moral) correct pronunciation of words (Shiksha), proper time for various pious deeds like Yajana etc, medicines (Ayurveda) or astronomy (Jyotish). This makes it relevant to contemporary world. The six Vedangas namely, the shiksha (Phonetics), vyakarana (Grammar), cchandasa (Metre), nirukta (Etymology), jyautisha (Astronomy), and kalpa contain huge knowledge, which will be beneficial for a detailed study of these subjects in modern times.

Punctuation

1. The Full Stop (.)

The world is ever changing and unstable with respect to its vision and thoughts and this is the root of all **sufferings**.

2. Quotation Marks/Speech Marks (“ ”)

“The Veda is the sum total of eternal Truths.”

3. The Comma (,)

Vedas give knowledge necessary for each and every part of **life**, be it right behavior (moral) correct pronunciation of **words (Shiksha)**,



proper time for various pious deeds like **Yajana etc**, medicines (*Ayurveda*) or astronomy (*Jyotish*).

4. The Hyphen (-)

modern-day

5. The Colon (:)

Ye O Gods, that are in the **heaven: -**

6. The Semicolon (;)

Do ye make old age the length of life for this man;

7. Parentheses ()

May peace be in Visvedevas (all the Gods)

Answer the following questions

1. What is Mantramanjari and who wrote it?
2. Name the six *Vedangas*.
3. What kind of knowledge is found in *Atharvaveda*?
4. What is the self-realization mentioned in the chapter?
5. What did Swami Vivekananda mention in his writings?
6. How do the Vedas help in psychological problems?
7. Explain the importance of the Vedas in the contemporary society.

Read Aloud and Learn

द्यौः शान्तिरन्तरिक्षंशान्तिः पृथिवी शान्तिरापःशान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः। वनस्पतयः

शान्तिर्विश्वेदेवाः शान्तिब्रह्म शान्तिः सर्वं शान्तिः शान्तिरेव शान्तिः सा मा शान्तिरेधि।

(Yajurveda 36.17)



May peace be across the universe.
May peace be across air.
May peace be across earth.
May peace be in water bodies.
May peace be in vegetation and plants.
May peace be in Visvedevas (all the Gods)
May peace be in Brahma and entire existence.
May peace be at all places.
May the peace come to me.



Chapter - 3

Traditional Commentators of the Vedas

Theme of the lesson

This chapter speaks about the life and works of the traditional commentators of the Vedas. Their significant contribution towards the expansion of the Vedic knowledge. The name of the commentators of Vedas-

- Saunaka (pre 700, Before Common Era)
- Yäska (around 700 BCE)
- Skandaswämi (around Common Era 630)
- Venkata Mädhava (tenth-eleventh century Common Era)
- Uvvata (eleventh century Common Era)
- Bhattabhäskara (Eleventh century Common Era)
- Madhväcärya (Common Era 1198-1278)
- Säyana (before CE 1315-1387)
- SÄYANA'S BHÄSHYAM:
- Mahidhara (late sixteenth century CE)

Punctuation

Comma and Full stop

Saunaka stands first among the exponents of the **Veda**, if the number of his *Anukramani*-s and his other treatises are to be **considered**.

Hyphen

(asya bhäshyam saunako näma **rshir-akarot**).



Answer the following questions

1. Who stands first among exponents of the Vedas and why?
2. Who is the author of Nirukta and whom did he precede?
3. Who was Skandaswāmi?
4. Who was Venkata Mādhava?
5. What is Uvvata famous for?
6. Write about the works of Säyanācārya.
7. Briefly write about the Vedic exponents mentioned in the chapter.



Chapter - 4

Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar

R. Venkataraman

Theme of the lesson

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, also known as Babasaheb Ambedkar is famous as the father of the Indian Constitution. He was a great activist and a social reformer who fought for the rights of Dalits and the upliftment of the socially backward class in the Indian society. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was born on 14th April 1891 in Mhow, a small place in Western Madhya Pradesh. He belonged to the Mahar caste and rose to the highest position by dint of his sheer effort. Since his grandfather and father were part of the British army, all Army personnel's families were required to study and thus Ambedkar had the privilege to study then which would otherwise have been denied to low caste people. He earned the chair as free India's first law minister and the Chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution. He drafted the Indian constitution in such a way as to provide Indian citizens with freedom of religion, abolish untouchability, provide rights to women and bridge the gap between various Indian classes. This chapter is about life and works of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who gave us our Constitution. His life is inspiration to bring social reforms and social upliftment.

Punctuation

Comma and Full stop

One trait which marked Babasaheb during his student days **and**, in fact, throughout his life was that he was a voracious **reader**.

Hyphen



Law-maker

Quotation Marks/Speech Marks (“ ”)

“The only valid divisions are the divisions between those who are noble and wholesome and those who are ignoble and unwholesome.”

“Divide and Rule”

Colon

he said:

Answer the following questions

1. What is the full name of Dr. Ambedkar and what was he famous for?
2. When and where was Dr. Ambedkar born?
3. What was the trait that marked Dr. Ambedkar during his student life?
4. What made him think about the Depressed Classes in India?
5. Name the newspaper and institutions set up by him.
6. What did he do as the chairman of the Drafting Committee?
7. What was his idea of three pillars of State?
8. What did Nehru say about Dr. Ambedkar in his speech?



Chapter - 5

A Discourse on Prayer

- Mahatma Gandhi

Theme of the lesson

The present extract is from Gandhiji's lecture on the necessity of Prayer which he delivered to a group of students at Sabarmati Ashrama. The author highlights the need of purity of mind and heart which may be obtained through sincere prayers. The faith in religion teaches us a sense of discipline and duty.

Punctuation

Comma and Full stop

I am glad that you all want me to speak to you on the meaning of, and the necessity for prayers.

The Apostrophe

man's life

Semicolon

The man of prayer will be at peace with himself and with the whole world;

Answer the following questions

1. Where and to whom was the lecture delivered by Gandhi ji ?
2. What does Gandhi ji say about those who don't believe in religion?
3. What are the two types of prayer described by Gandhi ji ?



-
4. “It is better in prayer to have a heart without words, than words without a heart.” Explain.
 5. Why do we fix some hours for prayer?
 6. What is the importance of prayer in human life?
 7. How is prayer related to a peaceful life?

Read aloud and learn

- Prayer is either petitional, or, in its wider sense, is inward communion.
- Prayer - is no mere exercise of words or of the ears, it is no mere repetition of empty formula.
- Any amount of repetition of “namajapa” is futile, if it fails to stir the soul. It is better in prayer to have a heart without words, than words without a heart.
- Without prayer there is no inward peace.
- All things in the universe, including the sun, and the moon and the stars, obey certain laws.



Chapter - 6

My Idea of India

(English rendering of the Speech in Lok Sabha on 27-11-2015)

Shri Narendra Modi

Theme of the lesson

This chapter is based on the speech by the Shri Narendra Modi ji Hon'ble PM of India on a specific occasion and this portrays his vision and beliefs and prayers for the country and the world.

Punctuation

Dash

My Idea of India is –

Inverted comma

‘Truth alone triumphs’

Hyphen

mother-land

Non-violence

Answer the following questions

1. What was been suggested by the Hon'ble PM for the well-being of world?
2. Write your own insights on ‘Satyamev Jayate’.
3. What are the qualities of a good human being?
4. Write the views of the Hon'ble PM on Motherland.
5. Explain – ‘Non-violence is the topmost Dharma.’
6. Write a short note on Women Empowerment.



Read aloud and learn

My Idea of India is –

‘Truth alone triumphs³’

My Idea of India is –

‘Non-violence is the topmost Dharma⁴’

‘God is seen even in plants⁵’

‘Let good thoughts come from all over the world⁶’

‘All spiritual paths are treated equally⁷’

‘The World is a family⁸’

‘May all be prosperous and happy

May all be free from illness⁹’

‘May we all be protected

May we all be nourished

May we-both work together with greater energy

May our intellect be sharpened and not give rise to hostility¹⁰’

3 सत्यमेव जयते । मुण्डक-उपनिषद्, 3.1.6

4 अहिंसा परमो धर्मः ।

5 पौधों में परमात्मा को देखना ।

6 आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः । ऋक् ०१।८९।१

7 सर्व पंथ समभाव ।

8 वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ।

9 सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः, सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः । सुभाषित

10 सह नावतु । सह नौ भुनक्तु । सह वीर्यं करवावहे । तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु, मा विद्विषावहे ।



‘Happiness not lies in the desire for Kingdom nor desire for Heaven
nor liberation from being born again

Happiness lies in removing the sufferings of all living beings¹¹.’

‘One who is the true devotee of God, he feels the pain of others¹²’

‘Service of the poor is the service to God¹³.’

‘If human being does his duty, he can certainly become God¹⁴’

‘Woman, you are a veritable Goddess¹⁵’

‘Where women are honored, the divinity blossoms (there)

Where women are dishonored, there all actions remain unfruitful¹⁶’

‘Mother and mother-land are superior to Heaven¹⁷’

11 न त्वहं कामये राज्यं, न स्वर्गं, न पुनर्भवम्। कामये दुःखतप्तानां प्राणिनाम् आर्तिनाशनम्।।

12 वैष्णव जन तो तेने कहिये, जो पीड परायी जाणे रे।

13 दरिद्रनारायण सेवा ।

14 नर करनी करें, नारायण हो जाय।

15 नारी तू नारायणी

16 यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः। यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः।। विष्णुपुराण

17 जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी।



Chapter - 7

Tryst with Destiny

- Jawaharlal Nehru

Theme of the lesson

"Tryst with Destiny" was a speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, to the Indian Constituent Assembly in The Parliament, on the eve of India's Independence, towards midnight on 14 August 1947. It spoke on the aspects that transcend India's history. It is considered to be one of the greatest speeches of the 20th century and to be a landmark oration that captures the essence of the triumphant culmination of the Indian independence struggle against the British Empire in India.

Punctuation

The Full Stop .

Quotation Marks/Speech Marks “

The Comma ,

Ellipsis ...

"Long years ago... we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially.

Answer the following questions

1. What is meant by 'tryst with destiny'?
2. When and where was the speech delivered?
3. What does the speaker mean by the unending quest?
4. Why does the service of India mean the service of the millions who suffer?



-
5. “When the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom.”
Explain.
 6. Whom does the speaker address as the ‘architect of freedom’
and why?
 7. What message does Nehru give to the world on behalf of the
people of India?



Chapter - 8

Statue of Unity

Theme of the lesson

This chapter presents - a detailed picture of the statue of Bharat Ratna Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel which is known as the Statue of Unity. It contains the vivid description of the statue and its surrounding and inspires us by the strong personality traits of the famous leader.

World's Tallest Statue of Bharat Ratna Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has given India her identity. From historical Ajanta & Ellora caves to Dilwara Temple of Mount Abu and from Taj Mahal to Meenakshi Temple of Madurai, Indian architecture showcases its elegance and superiority across the globe. Spring Temple of Buddha in China is 153 Metres; Ushiku Daibutsu in Japan is 120 Metres; Statue of Liberty of USA is 93 Metres; The Motherland Calls of Russia is 85 Metres; Christ the Redeemer in Brazil is 38 Metres. Statue of Unity in India is 182 Metres in height.

Punctuation

The Full Stop .

The Apostrophe ' .

The Comma ,

The most prolific creation in recent times, the Statue of Unity, is the World's Tallest Monument.

Hyphen

Unity-2

two-deck

two-storey



Answer the following questions

1. What are the examples of Indian architecture mentioned in the chapter?
2. How do we know that the Statue of Unity is the tallest statue of the world?
3. How does the iron statue symbolise the personality of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?
4. Describe the base and structure of the statue.
5. What is the greatest contribution Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made towards the unification of India?
6. What are entertainment facilities provided around the Statue of Unity?
7. What is the specialty of Children’s Nutrition Park?
8. Give a brief summary of the chapter in your own words.

Read aloud and learn

- The statue stands on a star-shaped platform over Sadhu Bet islet surrounded by Narmada River. Constructed by Larsen & Toubro Limited, the Statue of Unity has a steel frame which is covered with around 6,500 bronze panels supported by vertical cores.
- “India has got a rich cultural heritage of “Unity in Diversity”, the roots of which are inextricably founded on the principle of “Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam”, meaning that the entire universe is a family.
- At the time of India’s independence in 1947, it was however divided into more than 560 princely states and it was India’s first Deputy Prime Minister, Bharat Ratna Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who with his firm determination, could transform such imperialism into today’s unified India. “Sardar Vallabhbhai



Patel, the great son of the soil (Gujarat, India), popularly known as the Iron Man of India.

- the world's tallest Statue of Unity has been dedicated to the Nation on the 143rd Birth Anniversary of Bharat Ratna Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.



Chapter - 9

Uddalaka Aruni

Theme of the lesson

This is the story of Uddalaka-Aruni; the Brahmacharin, the student before he went on to become a Rishi. It is a model, a motivation and an eternal inspiration and a breath-taking demonstration of our Guru-Shishya tradition. It occurs in the Paushya Parva of the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata.

Punctuation

The Full Stop .

Quotation Marks/Speech Marks “

The Comma ,

Dhaumya called Aruni one day, “Aruni! I want you to bring some more firewood for the Gurukul.”

Hyphen

Semicolon

Uddalaka-Aruni;

Exclamation !

Ellipsis ...

Oh Lord! If the banks break, the water will flood the field and all the crops would be washed away...Answer the following questions

Read aloud and learn

Our tradition reveres Aruni as one of the most exalted Vedic Rishis, whose discourses and meditations occur in the foremost Upanishads such as the Brihadaranyaka and Chandogya. The most famous Vedantic Mahavakya (great philosophical aphorisms or phrases), “Tat Tvam Asi” was said to be imparted by Aruni in a discourse to his son, Svetaketu in the Chandogya Upanishad. The celebrated Rishi Yajnavalkya was a disciple of Aruni. Uddalaka-Aruni is also one of



the Acharyas in the Sama Veda tradition. Rishi Ayodha-Dhaumya like all Vedic Rishis and preceptors taught and nurtured numerous disciples in his Gurukulam. Of these, three disciples were most notable: Upamanyu, Aruni and Veda. Aruni hailed from Panchala.



Chapter - 10

Seven Sisters of India

Theme of the lesson

This chapter speaks about the northeastern states of India. Their geographical and geological specialties and the people and the culture of the states. Informative and interesting to read.

The Seven Sister States, Northeast India is an amalgamation of undulating hills, rolling valleys and tranquil hamlets. It comprises of the seven Indian states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, a collection of India's north-eastern states, were named the Seven Sisters in 1972. Sikkim is the newest addition and became the eighth state in the year 1975.

Punctuation

The Full Stop .

The Apostrophe '

The Comma ,

Hyphen

A collection of India's north-eastern states, were named the Seven Sisters in 1972.

Answer the following questions

1. Name the northeastern states of India with the newest addition to the list.
2. Why the northeastern states are called the Seven Sisters of India and which was the year when they were given this name?
3. Write about the flora and fauna of Arunachal Pradesh.
4. What is the meaning of 'Meghalaya'? What is Shillong known as and why?
5. Give a brief background of the formation of the northeastern states.
6. What are the main attractions of Assam?



7. Why Manipur is known as the ‘Land of Jewels’?
8. Which is the biggest lake in Mizoram and what are the other water bodies of the state?
9. Write briefly about Nagaland and Tripura.
10. Explain the social, political and geographical specialty of Sikkim.
11. Give an idea about literature and craft of northeast India.

Read aloud and learn

- Arunachal Pradesh- Also known as “The Land of Rising Sun”,
- Assam- Sprawling over an area of 78000 square kilometres, Assam is the second largest state in Northeast India and Assam is also known as Ahom.
- Manipur- One of the least explored states in India, Manipur has no dearth of attractions and they never fail to impress tourists. It is commonly known as the ‘Land of Jewels’ and reward visitors with bountiful nature.
- Meghalaya- Meghalaya, meaning ‘the abode of the clouds’ in Sanskrit, is the wettest region in the world. Meghalaya, popularly known as the ‘Abode of Clouds’, is one of the most beautiful states in our country.
- Mizoram- Nestled in the mountainous terrain, Mizoram is the land of the Mizos, the native inhabitants.
- Nagaland- Nagaland is one of the exquisite Northeast Indian states. Nagaland is known for its famed Hornbill Festival started in 2000 that features culture, folk music, dance and delicious food.
- Tripura- Tripura, meaning ‘three cities’ in Sanskrit, is linked to famous deity Tripura Sundari. Covering an area over 10,000 square kilometres, Tripura is the third-smallest state in India.



-
- Sikkim- Sikkim became an integral part of the Indian Union in 1975. Guru Padmasambhava blessed Sikkim route to Tibet. Sikkim is a blessed land, where people from all communities live in harmony.



Chapter - 11

Ancient Indian Learning Centers

Theme of the lesson

This lesson gives us an idea about the concepts of curriculum, education system and the teaching learning process in ancient India. Some additional information adds to our knowledge and makes us proud about our glorious culture and tradition.

Punctuation

Full Stop

Buddhist monks could opt for a life of meditation, or a life of teaching.

Comma

The Apostrophe ’

In Hiuen Tsang’s time the monastery’s population of monks and students stood at 10,000.

Answer the following questions

1. How many types of educational institutions were there?
2. Describe Sanatana Paddhati.
3. Write elaborately about Gurukula System-Gurukulas/Rishikulas.
4. Write the name of Ancient Indian Learning Centres?
5. Write a short note on ‘Learning Centre at Nalanda’?
6. Explain the following sentence in English-

विद्यां चाविद्यां च यस्तद्वेदोभयं सह। अविद्यया मृत्युं तीर्त्वा विद्ययामृतमश्नुते ॥



Read aloud and learn

The Vedas are the sources of all knowledge, Maharshi Vyasa had divided the huge mass of single Veda in to four Vedas for the preservation and proper recitation in view of required swarasamskara and fore-seeing the limited capacity of future generations. Four able disciples of Vyasa such as **पैल**, [Rgveda] **वैशम्पायन**, [Yajurveda]

जैमिनि, [Samaveda] **सुमन्तु** [Atharvaveda] got the first upadesa of respective Veda from Vedavyasa Maharshi. That is how we received four Vedas from Vedavyasa Maharshi.

We lost much of traditional texts due to negligence and lack of regular recitation by direct method; today we have lost 70% of the Vedic texts in transmission. *Maharshi Patanjali*, in his *Vyakarana Bhashya* [of 150 BC] noted that Rig-Veda had 21 branches, whereas today we have only 5 *shakhas* such as **शाकल**, **बाष्कल**, **आश्वलायन**, **शांखायन** and **माण्डूकायन**. Yajurveda had 100 *shakhas*, whereas today we have only 5 *shakhas* left such as **तैत्तिरीय**, **कठ-कपिष्ठल**, **मैत्रायणी**, **वाजसनेय** and **काण्व**; Samaveda had 1000 *shakhas*, whereas today we have only 3 *shakhas* left such as **कौथुम**, **राणायनीय** and **जैमिनीय**; Atharvaveda had 9 *shakhas* once upon a time, but now we have only 2 *shakhas* such as **पैप्पलाद** and **शौनक**. Shockingly, today we do not find any original *shakhadhyayi* of atharva-veda, [whose fore-fathers were atharva-vedics] in any part of India.



Poem - 1

The Seven Ages

- William Shakespeare

Theme of the Poem

'The Seven Ages' is an extract taken from Shakespeare's famous play 'As You Like It'. The poet compares this world to a stage of a theatre and all its men and women to actors and actresses. They take birth, play seven different roles and die. These seven stages of man's life are that of an infant, school-boy, lover, soldier, justice, old 'pantaloon' and 'second childishness'. After playing these seven roles and living through these stages of life, man departs from this world. It ends the strange and eventful history of his life.

Punctuation

Comma ,

The Apostrophe ' '

All the world's a stage,

Full Stop .

Semicolon ;

And all the men and women merely players;

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

Answer the following questions

1. Why has the world been called a stage by the poet?
2. Why does the poet call all the men and women as players?
3. How does a man play many parts in his lifetime?
4. Why has the school boy been compared to a snail?
5. Describe the stage of an old man?



-
6. What is the difference between the stages of a ‘soldier’ and ‘justice’?
 7. What does the poet mean by ‘second childishness’?



Poem -2

Once Upon a Time

- Gabriel Okara

Theme of the Poem

In this poem, the poet reveals his anguish about the dishonest and fake behaviour of adults. He says that in those days people were very honest and transparent in their behaviour. But nowadays people turned very fake and they pretend to be good towards everybody. Also, they pretend to be affectionate, loving, and caring towards everybody but all their emotions are fake. The mood of the poem is a nostalgic one. The poet has mixed emotions about the past. He seems to be proud of the people and their dealings with others in the past. At the same time, he feels sad to remember that purity and originality are no more in practice.

Punctuation

Comma ,

Once upon a time, son,

Colon :

And laugh with their eyes:

Hyphen -

While their ice-block-cold eyes

Full Stop .

Search behind my shadow.

The Apostrophe ’

But that’s gone, son.



Exclamation mark !

Inverted Comma ‘

‘Feel at home!’ ‘Come again’:

Answer the following questions

1. Who is talking to whom in the poem?
2. How does the poet compare the laugh of the people then and now?
3. What does the poet mean by ‘my empty pockets’?
4. Why does the poet find the doors shut on him the third time?
5. What does the poet mean by ‘wear many faces’ and why does he compare faces with dresses?
6. What are the things the poet has learned?
7. Why does the poet ask his son to show him how to laugh and smile?

Read the lines given below & answer the questions that follow

So show me, son,
how to laugh; show me how
I used to laugh and smile
once upon a time when I was like you.

- a) Who is the speaker here?
- b) What does the poet ask his son to show?
- c) What is the message conveyed in these last lines?



Poem- 3

Somebody's Mother

- Mary Dow Brine

Theme of the Poem

This poem is based on the narrative of a boy and an old woman, who was helped by this kind boy. Perfectly rhymed the narrative style brings the story alive in front of the eyes with life like imagery of the scene. Filled with morals this is a wonderful poem to read. The poet describes a scene in which the speaker is observing an old, poor woman on a winter's day trying to cross the road.

Punctuation

The Apostrophe '

Comma ,

Full stop .

The woman was old and ragged and grey,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day.

Quotation Marks/Speech Marks “

“She's somebody's mother,

Answer the following questions

1. How was the old woman looking?
2. How was the road and where was the woman standing?
3. What was the response of the passersby to the woman?
4. Why the boys have been compared to a 'flock of sheep'?
5. Why was the old woman scared to cross the road?
6. How the old woman and the boy crossed the road?



-
7. Why was the boy happy and what did he tell his friends?
 8. What did the old woman pray that night and why did she pray so?

Read the lines given below & answer the questions that follow

The woman was old and ragged and grey,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day.

The street was wet with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing, and waited long,

Alone, uncared for, amid the throng.

- a) Name the poem and the poet.
- b) How was the old woman looking?
- c) Explain the above lines in your words.



Poem - 4

Where the Mind is Without Fear

-Rabindranath Tagore

Theme of the Poem

“Where The Mind Is Without Fear” is a pre-independent poem in which the poet sincerely urges to God to awake his fellow beings for the realization that the essential need to live in a free and united country. He wants his countrymen to awake and enjoy the life of full dignity and honour. When Tagore composed this poem his mind was confined by the chains of slavery-like any other common citizens of India because India was under the clutch of the British Rule where freedom was like day-dreaming. This poem is written in the form of prayer to God, the true bearer of freedom. He urges God throughout the poem with his mysterious concept of freedom from the struggle for awakening to his countrymen.

Punctuation

Comma ,

Full stop .

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

Answer the following questions

1. What is meant by ‘knowledge is free’?
2. What kind of freedom does the poet pray to God for his motherland, India?
3. Who is ‘Thee’ in the poem? What does the poet appeal to ‘Thee’ to do?
4. What qualities does the poet wish to inculcate in his countrymen?



-
5. What can prevent the world from being broken up into fragments?
 6. What does the poet wish for?
 7. Is the poem a prayer for India alone?
 8. How does Rabindranath describe the present state of his country?

Read the line given below and answer the following questions.

“Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high”

- (a) Who says this and in which poem?
- (b) What does the word ‘where’ refer to?
- (c) What else does the poet say in this context?



Questions for Practice

Chapter. 1 -

1. What sustains the earth?
2. Who provides the energy to the universe and how?
3. 'She who, in the beginning was upon the waters of the Ocean;' Explain.
4. What is the main theme of the prayer?

Chapter. 2 -

5. What is Mantramanjari and who wrote it? Name the six *Vedangas*.
6. What kind of knowledge is found in *Atharvaveda*?
7. What is the self-realization mentioned in the chapter?
8. What did Swami Vivekananda mention in his writings?

Chapter. 3 -

9. Who is the author of Nirukta and whom did he precede?
10. Who was Skandaswämi?
11. What is Uvvata famous for?
12. Write about the works of Säyanäcärya.

Chapter. 4 -

13. What is the full name of Dr. Ambedkar and what was he famous for?
14. Name the newspaper and institutions set up by him.
15. What was his idea of three pillars of State?

Chapter. 5 -

16. Where and to whom was the lecture delivered by Gandhi ji?
17. What are the two types of prayer described by Gandhi ji?
18. What is the importance of prayer in human life?



Chapter. 6 -

19. What are the qualities of a good human being?
20. Write the views of the Hon'ble PM on Motherland.
21. Explain - 'Non-violence is the topmost Dharma.'
22. Write a short note on Women Empowerment.

Chapter. 7 -

23. What is meant by 'tryst with destiny'?
24. When and where was the speech delivered?
25. Whom does the speaker address as the 'architect of freedom' and why?

Chapter. 8 -

26. How do we know that the Statue of Unity is the tallest statue of the world?
27. What is the greatest contribution Sardar Vallavbhai Patel made towards the unification of India?
28. What is the specialty of Children's Nutrition Park?

Chapter. 9 -

29. Who imparted "Tat Tvam Asi"? Where do we find it?
30. Who was Aruni's son and who was Aruni's celebrated disciple?
31. What did Aruni do to save the crops?

Chapter. 10 -

32. Name the northeastern states of India with the newest addition to the list.
33. Write about the flora and fauna of Arunachal Pradesh.
34. Which is the biggest lake in Mizoram and what are the other water bodies of the state?



Chapter. 11 -

35. How many types of educational institutions were there?
36. Describe Sanatana Paddhati.
37. Write the name of Ancient Indian Learning Centres?
38. Explain the following sentence in English-

विद्यां चाविद्यां च यस्तद्वेदोभयं सह। अविद्यया मृत्युं तीर्त्वा विद्ययामृतमश्नुते ॥

Poem. 1 -

39. How does a man play many parts in his lifetime
40. What is the difference between the stages of a 'soldier' and 'justice'?
41. What does the poet mean by 'second childishness'?

Poem. 2 -

42. Who is talking to whom in the poem?
43. What does the poet mean by 'my empty pockets'?
44. What does the poet mean by 'wear many faces' and why does he compare faces with dresses?

Poem. 3 -

45. How was the old woman looking?
46. How was the road and where was the woman standing?
47. What did the old woman pray that night and why did she pray so?

Poem. 4 -

48. What is meant by 'knowledge is free'?
49. What does the poet wish for?
50. Read the line given below and answer the following questions.

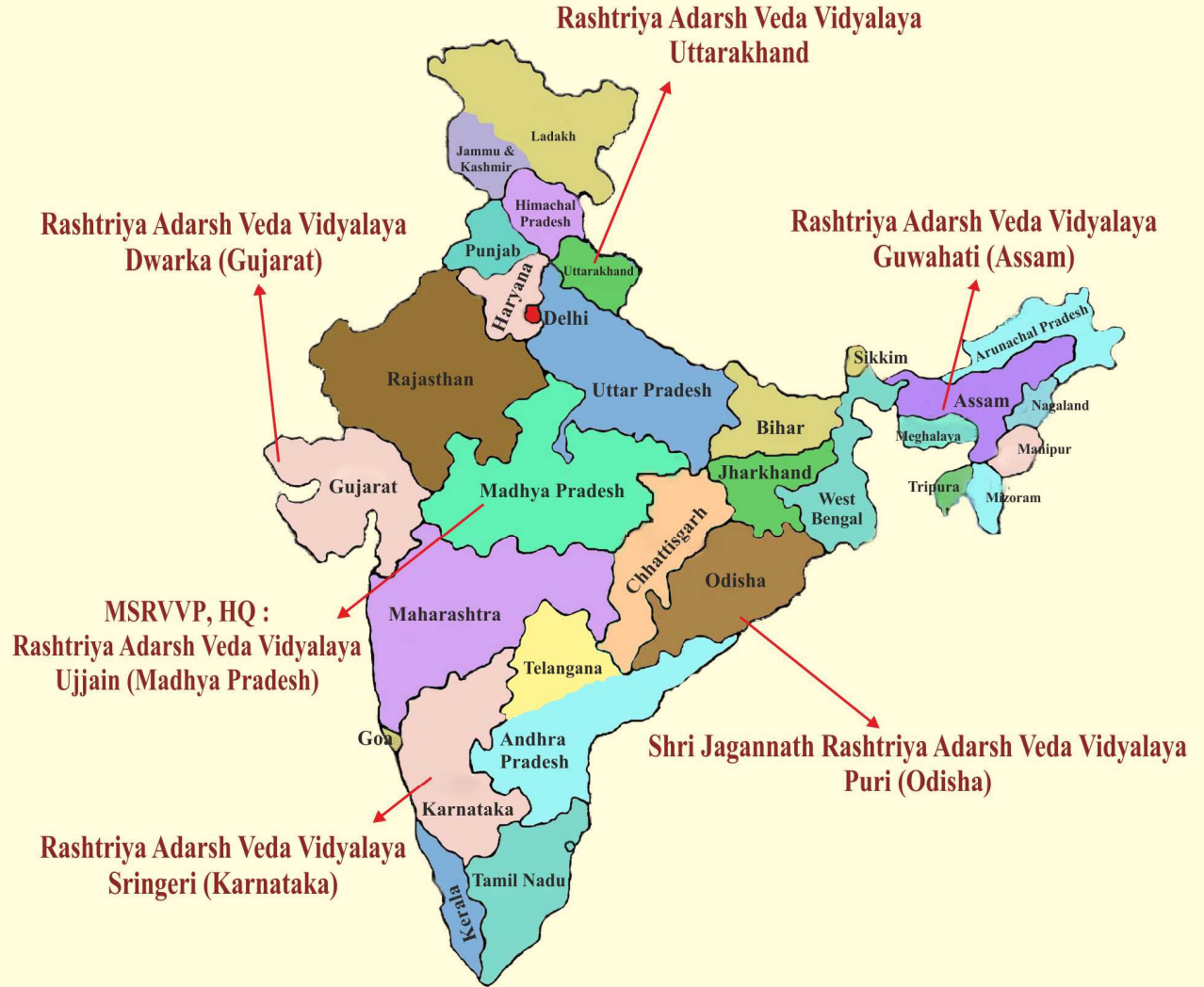
“Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high”

- (a) Who says this and in which poem?
- (b) What does the word 'where' refer to?
- (c) What else does the poet say in this context?



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