



ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

Veda Bhushan I Year / Prathama - I Year / Class VI

MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD

(Established and Recognized by the Ministry of Education, Government of India)

ॐ सह नावतु, सह नौ भुनक्तु, सह वीर्यं करवावहै।

तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ॥

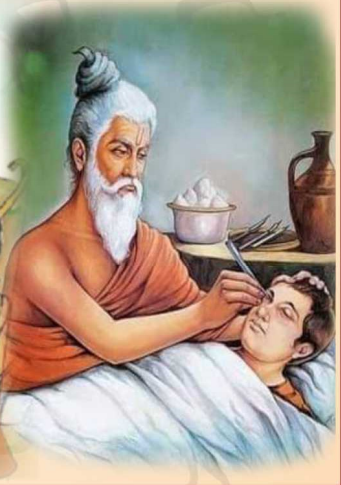
ॐ शान्तिः, शान्तिः शान्तिः।

May this study (of Veda) in which we are engaged,
Protect both of us i.e. the teacher and the disciple.

May both of us enjoy its fruit!

May both of us together perpetuate this powerful activity!

May both of us never quarrel! Om Peace! Peace! Peace!



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Basics of English /Grammar

1.	English Alphabets-Capitals, Small letters & Cursive letters
2.	Vowels and Consonants
3.	English and Roman Numerals
4.	Names of Relatives
5.	Names of the Parts of the Body
6.	Names of the Food Items
7.	Names of the Cereals and Eatables
8.	Names of the Colours and Metals
9.	Names of the Birds, Animals and Insects
10.	Names of the Trees and Flowers
11.	Names of the Fruits and Vegetables
12.	Names of the Vehicles and Transport Utilities
13.	Simple Verbs- go, eat, drink, write, see, speak, think, draw, cut, make, run, sit, play, create, cook, pour, open, shut, close, wash, clean, bring, fetch, pick, dig, throw, dance, snatch, give, sing
14.	Introduction to Noun (Numbers and Gender).
15.	Opposite Words

Vowels and Consonant

In the English language, there are 26 alphabets 5 of which called vowels, and the rest are consonants.

A vowel is a sound that is made by allowing breath to flow out of the mouth, without closing any part of the mouth or throat.

Vowels are -a, e, i, o, u.

A consonant is a sound that is made by blocking air from flowing out of the mouth with the teeth, tongue, lips or palate ('b' is made by putting your lips together, 'l' is made by touching your palate with your tongue).

Consonant is nothing but a sound with audible noise which are b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

The letter 'y' makes a consonant sound when at the beginning of a word ('yacht', 'yellow') but a vowel sound when at the end of a word ('sunny', 'baby').

Examples of Vowels -

Veda, cake, rain, day, they, me, eve, hear, meet, piece, silent, bike, light, go, home, toe, boat, snow, music etc.

Ques- There is a vowel missing in given words. Write the missing vowel:

C....t

N....t

P.....rr....t

H....l....

G.....se

H....m....

M....n

C....r



Ques- Underline the vowels and make sentences with the following words

Dark Sin Bun Bad Veda

Unicorn Short Cow Zebra Good

Ruin Eagle Kind Ice Owl



ALPHABET OF SANSKRIT

संस्कृत वर्णमाला

Vowels / स्वर

अ a	आ ā	इ i	ई ī	उ u	ऊ ū
ऋ ṛ	ॠ ṝ	ए e	ऐ ai	ओ o	औ ou
अनुस्वार - (ं) ṁ	विसर्ग - (ः) ḥ	अनुनासिक - (ँ) ṁ̄			

Consonants/व्यंजन

क ka	ख kha	ग ga	घ gha	ङ ṅa
च ca	छ cha	ज ja	झ jha	ञ ña
ट ṭa	ठ ṭha	ड ḍa	ढ ḍha	ण ṇa
त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha	न na
प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha	म ma
य ya	र ra	ल la	व va	श śa
ष ṣa	स sa	ह ha		

विशेष - सभी व्यंजनों में उच्चारण के लिए 'अ' मिला हुआ है, अन्यथा वे अगले स्वरयुक्त व्यंजन से मिले होते अथवा हलन्त होते।

Note - All consonants are added with 'a' sound so that they may be pronounced, otherwise they remain alone or pronounced with the help of the next consonant which is followed by a vowel.



VERB

A verb is a word or a combination of words that indicates action or a state of being or condition. A verb is the part of a sentence that tells us what the subject performs.

OR

Verb is an action word.

Examples:

- Sita walks in the morning.
- Meera is going to school.
- Ram does not like to walk.
- Aashish is a good boy.
- Jitesh builds a house.
- Rohan is reading a book.

Ques- Fill in the blanks with the following simple verbs

hear, speak, see, give, cook

1. We.....great words about the study of the Vedas.
2. Gods.....blessing to all of us.
3. Mothers.....good food for their children.
4. May we.....divine words with our ears.
5. We.....this world with our eyes.

Ques- Fill in the blanks with the following words

impart, grants, prays, pays, loves

1. The child for his family.
2. Teacher his leave



-
3. Harirespect to his teachers.
 4. Child his parents.
 5. Books knowledge.

Ques- Complete the following sentences using appropriate verb forms.

1. The teacher the lesson yesterday.
2. He completely.
3. He for the results.
4. He cricket.
5. I..... Veda.



Forms of Verbs

Present form	Past form	Past Participle	Continuous	Meaning
Backbite	Backbit	Backbitten	Backbiting	चुगली करना
Be, Is, Am, Are	Was/Were	Been	Being	होना, है, कर रहा हूँ, हैं
Bear	Bore	Born	Bearing	सहना
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Beating	हराना
Bid	Bade	Bidden	Bidding	बोली
Blow	Blew	Blown	Blowing	उड़ाना, आघात
Break	Broke	Broken	Breaking	टूटना
Bring	Brought	Brought	Bringing	लाना
Buy	Bought	Bought	Buying	खरीदना
Catch	Caught	Caught	Catching	पकड़ना
Come	Came	Come	Coming	आना
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costing	लागत
Cast	Cast	Cast	Casting	ढालना
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting	काटना
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Dealing	सौदा
Dig	Dug	Dug	Digging	गड्ढा करना
Do	Did	Done	Doing	करना
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinking	पीना
Drive	Drove	Driven	Driving	चलाना
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating	खाना
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Falling	गिरना
Feel	Felt	Felt	Feeling	महसूस करना



Find	Found	Found	Finding	पता लगाना
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flying	उड़ना
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	Forbidding	रोकना
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgetting	भूलना
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgiving	क्षमा करना
Get	Got	Got	Getting	प्राप्त करना
Give	Gave	Given	Giving	देना
Go	Went	Gone	Going	जाना
Grind	Ground	Ground	Grinding	पीसना
Grow	Grew	Grown	Growing	बढ़ना
Hang	Hanged	Hanged	Hanging	फांसी लटकाना
Hang	Hung	Hung	Hanging	लटकना
Have	Had	Had	Having	पास रखना
Hear	Heard	Heard	Hearing	सुनना
Hold	Held	Held	Holding	पकड़ना
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	चोट
Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeping	रखना
Know	Knew	Known	knowing	जानना
Leap	Leapt	Leapt	Leaping	छलांग
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Learning	सीखना
Leave	Left	Left	Leaving	छोड़ना
Lend	Lent	Lent	Lending	देना
Let	Let	Let	Letting	चलो
Lie	Lied	Lied	Lying	झूठ बोलना
Lose	Lost	Lost	Losing	खोना
Make	Made	Made	Making	बनाना



Meet	Met	Met	Meeting	मिलना
Mislead	Misled	Misled	Misleading	गुमराह करना
Pay	Paid	Paid	Paying	भुगतान करना
Prove	Proved	Proven	Proving	साबित
Put	Put	Put	Putting	रखना
Quit	Quit	Quit	Quitting	छोड़ना
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Riding	सवारी करना
Ring	Rang	Rung	Ringing	घंटी बजाना
Rise	Rose	Risen	Rising	उगना
Say	Said	Said	Saying	कहना
See	Saw	Seen	Seeing	देखना
Sell	Sold	Sold	Selling	बेचना
Send	Sent	Sent	Sending	भेजना
Set	Set	Set	Setting	लगाना
Sew	Sewed	Sewn	Sewing	सिलाई करना
Shed	Shed	Shed	Shedind	बिखराना
Show	Showed	Shown	Showing	दिखाना
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sitting	बैठना
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Sleeping	सोना
Sow	Sowed	Sown	Sowing	बीज बोना
Speak	Spoke	Spoke	Speaking	बोलना
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	Spelling	संकेत करना
Spill	Spilt	spilt	Spilling	गिरा देना
Spoil	Spoilt	Spoilt	Spoiling	बिगाड़ करना
Stand	Stood	Stood	Standing	खड़ा होना
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Stealing	चुराना



Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Sticking	अटकना
Strive	Strove	Striven	Striving	प्रयास
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Swearing	कसम खाना
Swell	Swole	Swollen	Swelling	सूजना
Take	Took	Taken	Taking	लेना
Teach	Taught	Taught	Teaching	सिखाना
Tear	Tore	Torn	Tearing	फाड़ना
Tell	Told	Told	Telling	कहना
Think	Thought	Thought	Thinking	सोचना
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Throwing	फेंकना
Understand	Understood	Understood	Understanding	समझना
Wake	Woke	Woken	Waking	जागना
Wear	Wore	Worn	Wearing	पहन लेना
Wearout	Woreout	Wornout	Wearingout	घिस जाना
Weep	Wept	Wept	Weeping	रोना
Win	Won	Won	Winning	जीतना
Write	Wrote	Written	Writing	लिखना



Plural Nouns

A plural noun is a noun that refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most singular nouns are made plural by adding a suffix, usually *-s* or *-es*.

Most singular nouns are made plural by simply putting an *-s* at the end. There are many different rules regarding pluralization depending on what letter a noun ends in. Irregular nouns do not follow plural noun rules, so they must be memorized or looked up in the dictionary.

Plural Nouns- A noun is plural when it represents two or more people, places, things, or ideas. You can identify most plural nouns because they end in *-s* or *-es*, although there are plenty of exceptions. In particular, irregular plural nouns each have their own special plural forms, such as *child* and its plural form, *children*.

Plural nouns vs. singular nouns

Nouns as either singular or plural. Singular nouns represent one of something.

one car

a friend

this daisy

Plural nouns, on the other hand, represent two or more of something.

five cars

a few friends

these daisies



Plural nouns vs. possessive nouns

Possessive nouns are nouns that show ownership, usually with an –'s at the end. So, if you had a friend named Raja and Raja owned a bike, you would write:

Raja's bike

Plural noun rules

There are many plural noun rules, and because we use nouns so frequently when writing, it is important to know all of them! The correct spelling of plurals usually depends on what letter the singular noun ends in.

- *To make regular nouns plural, add –s to the end.*

cat – cats

house – houses

- *If the singular noun ends in –s, –ss, –sh, –ch, –x, or –z, add –es to the end to make it plural.*

bus – buses

marsh – marshes

lunch – lunches

tax – taxes

- *In some cases, singular nouns ending in –s or –z require that you double the –s or –z prior to adding the –es for pluralization.*

class – classes

- *If the noun ends with –f or –fe, the f or –fe are often changed to –ve before adding the –s to form the plural version.*

wife – wives

wolf – wolves



Exceptions:

roof – roofs

belief – beliefs

chef – chefs

chief – chiefs

- *If a singular noun ends in –y and the letter before the –y is a consonant, change the ending to –ies to make the noun plural.*

city – cities

puppy – puppies

- *If the singular noun ends in –y and the letter before the –y is a vowel, simply add an –s to make it plural.*

ray – rays

boy – boys

- *If the singular noun ends in –o, add –es to make it plural.*

potato – potatoes

tomato – tomatoes

Plural noun exceptions

photo – photos

piano – pianos

With the unique word *volcano*, you can apply the standard pluralization for words that end in –o or not. It's your choice! Both of the following are correct:

volcanoes

volcanos



- *If the singular noun ends in -us, the plural ending is frequently -i.*

cactus – cacti

focus – foci

- *If the singular noun ends in -is, the plural ending is frequently -es.*

analysis – analyses

ellipsis – ellipses

- *If the singular noun ends in -on, the plural ending is -a.*

phenomenon – phenomena

criterion – criteria

- *Some nouns don't change at all when they're pluralized.*

sheep – sheep

series – series

species – species

deer – deer

Q. Write the plural forms of the following words

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Fruit | 2. God |
| 3. Word | 4. Sweet |
| 5. Thought | |

Q. Give the plural forms of the following words

Plant, Indian, Scientist, Language, Collection

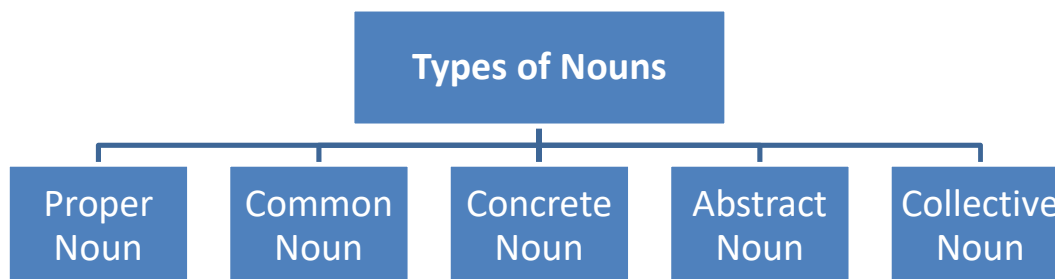


Noun

Definition – A noun names person, place, things, or idea.

Ex- Dog, cat, school, town, teacher etc.

1. **Shyam** is a good boy.
2. **Dhaka** is the Capital of Bangladesh.
3. **Honesty** is the best policy.
4. **The bird** is lovely.
5. **Swati** is the tallest girl in the class.
6. **Gold** is a precious metal.



Proper Noun

A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing.

Ex. – *Person name* - Such as - Hari, Mukul, Mukta, Tania, etc.

Name of Places

Country – India, Nepal, Japan, Bangladesh etc.

Town / City – Ujjain, Dhaka, Khulna, Dinajpur, Kolkata etc.

Village – Rampur, Sreepur, Joka etc.

Rivers – The Ganga, The Jamuna, The Meghna etc.



Month – January, February, March, April etc.

Day – Sunday, Monday etc.

Newspaper – The Daily Star, The Times of India etc.

Common Noun

A common noun that refers to people or things in general.

Ex. – Man, Women, Girl, Boy, Sister, Brother, Teacher, Student etc.

Animal – Cow, Cat, Dog, Horse, Tiger etc.

Thing – Chair, Table, Book, Pen etc.

Concrete Noun

A concrete noun is a noun that can be identified through one of the five senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, or smell).

Ex. – Building, coffee, tree, rain, medicine, perfume etc.

Abstract Noun

An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, quality, and conditions- things that cannot be seen, heard, tasted, touched, or smelled.

Ex. – truth, danger, happiness, friendship, humour, maturity etc.

Honesty is the best policy.

Kindness is the great virtue.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Collective Noun

Collective noun refers to groups of people or things.

Ex. – Football Team - a collection of players. Family - a collection of members. Army - a collection of soldiers. Garden - a



collection of flowers. Library - a collection of books. Class - a collection of students.

Ques- Fill in the blanks with the correct Nouns

[Arrows, Bird, Students, Guru, Prince]

1. A person who teaches in an ashram is.....
2. The art of shooting is archery.
3. The son of a king is
4. The pandavas were aiming at the eye of a
5. The children who study are.....



Antonyms (Opposite Words)

Active	-	Lazy	Afraid	-	Brave
After	-	Before	Big	-	Small
Beautiful	-	Ugly	Bitter	-	Sweet
Close	-	Open	Cold	-	Hot
Clean	-	Dirty	Day	-	Night
Daughter	-	Son	Deep	-	Shallow
Enter	-	Exit	End	-	Beginning
Enemy	-	Friend	Fast	-	Slow
Female	-	Male	Far	-	Near
High	-	Low	Sad	-	Happy
Salt	-	Sugar	Son	-	Daughter
Sharp	-	Blunt	Tall	-	Short
Top	-	Bottom	Thin	-	Thick
Yes	-	No	Young	-	Old
Yesterday	-	Tomorrow	Under	-	Over
Up	-	Down	Vertical	-	Horizontal



List of Number Names from 1 to 100

1 One	11 Eleven	21 Twenty-one	31 Thirty-one	41 Forty-one
2 Two	12 Twelve	22 Twenty-two	32 Thirty-two	42 Forty-two
3 Three	13 Thirteen	23 Twenty-three	33 Thirty-three	43 Forty-three
4 Four	14 Fourteen	24 Twenty-four	34 Thirty-four	44 Forty-four
5 Five	15 Fifteen	25 Twenty-five	35 Thirty-five	45 Forty-five
6 Six	16 Sixteen	26 Twenty-six	36 Thirty-six	46 Forty-six
7 Seven	17 Seventeen	27 Twenty-seven	37 Thirty-seven	47 Forty-seven
8 Eight	18 Eighteen	28 Twenty-eight	38 Thirty-eight	48 Forty-eight
9 Nine	19 Nineteen	29 Twenty-nine	39 Thirty-nine	49 Forty-nine
10 Ten	20 Twenty	30 Thirty	40 Forty	50 Fifty



51 Fifty-one	61 Sixty-one	71 Seventy-one	81 Eighty-one	91 Ninety-one
52 Fifty-two	62 Sixty-two	72 Seventy-two	82 Eighty-two	92 Ninety-two
53 Fifty-three	63 Sixty-three	73 Seventy-three	83 Eighty-three	93 Ninety-three
54 Fifty-four	64 Sixty-four	74 Seventy-four	84 Eighty-four	94 Ninety-four
55 Fifty-five	65 Sixty-five	75 Seventy-five	85 Eighty-five	95 Ninety-five
65 Fifty-six	66 Sixty-six	76 Seventy-six	86 Eighty-six	96 Ninety-six
57 Fifty-seven	67 Sixty-seven	77 Seventy-seven	87 Eighty-seven	97 Ninety-seven
58 Fifty-eight	68 Sixty-eight	78 Seventy-eight	88 Eighty-eight	98 Ninety-eight
59 Fifty-nine	69 Sixty-nine	79 Seventy-nine	89 Eighty-nine	99 Ninety-nine
60 Sixty	70 Seventy	80 Eighty	90 Ninety	100 One hundred



List of Roman Numerals 1 to 100

1 I	2 II	3 III	4 IV	5 V	6 VI	7 VII	8 VIII	9 IX	10 X
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11 XI	12 XII	13 XIII	14 XIV	15 XV	16 XVI	17 XVII	18 XVIII	19 XIX	20 XX
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21 XXI	22 XXII	23 XXIII	24 XXIV	25 XXV
26 XXVI	27 XXVII	28 XXVIII	29 XXIX	30 XXX

31 XXXI	32 XXXII	33 XXXIII	34 XXXIV	35 XXXV
36 XXXVI	37 XXXVII	38 XXXVIII	39 XXXIX	40 XL

41 XLI	42 XLII	43 XLIII	44 XLIV	45 XLV
46 XLVI	47 XLVII	48 XLVIII	49 XLIX	50 L

51 LI	52 LII	53 LIII	54 LIV	55 LV
56 LVI	57 LVII	58 LVIII	59 LIX	60 LX



61 LXI	62 LXII	63 LXIII	64 LXIV	65 LXV
66 LXVI	67 LXVII	68 LXVIII	69 LXIX	70 LXX

71 LXXI	72 LXXII	73 LXXIII	74 LXXIV	75 LXXV
76 LXXVI	77 LXXVII	78 LXXVIII	79 LXXIX	80 LXXX

81 LXXXI	82 LXXXII	83 LXXXIII	84 LXXXIV	85 LXXXV
86 LXXXVI	87 LXXXVII	88 LXXXVIII	89 LXXXIX	90 XC

91 XCI	92 XCII	93 XCIII	94 XCIV	95 XCV
96 XCVI	97 XCVII	98 XCVIII	99 XCIX	100 C



Fruits Name -

Apple	Banana	Orange	Watermelon
Lemon	Grape	Grapefruit	Plum
Mango	Pineapple	Blueberry	Papaya
Pomegranate	Dragon fruit	Pear	Strawberry

Vegetables Name

Capsicum	Broccoli	Bitter gourd	Ginger
Potato	Lady's finger	Cauliflower	Cabbage
Radish	Beans	Bottle gourd	Spinach
Brinjal	Tomato	Drum stick	Cucumber

Spices Name

Turmeric	Saffron	Bay leaf	Cinnamon
Cardamom	Nutmeg	Curry tree	Fennel
Black Pepper	Sesame	Clove	Anise
Cumin Seed	Mustard seed	Caraway	Carom seed



Pet Animals

Dog	Kitten	Mouse	Rabbit
Turtle	Cat	Hamster	Camel
Donkey	Rat	Monkey	Yak

Farm Animals

Cow	Sheep	Horse	Deer
Goat	Pig	Rabbit	Ox
Buffalo	Hen	Duck	Bull

Wild Animals

Giraffe	Crocodile	Kangaroo	Elephant
Tiger	Squirrel	Bat	Lion
Zebra	Hippopotamus	Wolf	Cheetah

Insects Name

Cockroach	Centipede	Worm	Ant
Dragonfly	Mosquito	Fly	Bee
Butterfly	Ladybird	Beetle	Spider
Grasshopper	Louse	Caterpillar	Snail



Sentences (Rules)

I / We / You / They - Verb

He / She / It - Verb + s/es

I read

She reads

They play

He plays

You write

He writes

➤ Rules for the third person Singular (He/She/It)

<i>In general</i> + s	<i>Verb ending in</i> <i>conson. +y</i> <i>y+ ies</i>	<i>Verb ending in -o,</i> <i>sh, tch, x, ss</i> + es
work- works	study- studies	go- goes
eat- eats	cry- cries	wash- washes
play- plays	try- tries	watch- watches
swim- swims	spy- spies	mix- mixes
write- writes	fly- flies	do- does



Sentences

- The sun rises in the east.
- She plays with her brother.
- I play cricket.
- She loves to play basketball.
- She swims every morning.
- The children are at home.
- I cook every day.
- He gets up early every day.
- Does he go to school?
- Does he write an e-mail?
- He goes to school.
- Hema enjoys cooking.
- Cows eat grass.
- She understands English.
- She wants to be a dentist.
- Does he play tennis?
- I like reading detective stories.
- The Earth revolves around the Sun.
- Every child likes ice-cream.



-
- He catches the train every morning.
 - I run four miles every morning.
 - They don't go to school tomorrow.
 - His mother arrives tomorrow.
 - We walk slowly.
 - I wash the dishes.
 - Does he write an email?
 - It usually rains every day here.
 - My cat runs very fast.
 - My mother never lies.
 - I like Veda.



Self-introduction

Start with a standard greeting:

Namo namah, hello, good morning.....

Introduce yourself by name:

I'm.../my name is...

(Never say 'My self')

Introduce your age (if you want to):

I'm ... years old

Include where you live now:

I live in...

Include where you're from:

I have come from...

or I belong to...

or I am born and brought up in...



I'm currently studying _____ at _____,

I want to become

Include your hobbies:

My hobbies are/my hobbies include...

Include other interests:

I enjoy running/sleeping/eating/playing football.

I'm really passionate about to learn new things, and I'm always looking for new ways to learn and improve my skills.

Thanks



Self-introduction (Example)

- Good morning, everyone
- My name is Abhishek Sharma.
- I'm fifteen years old.
- I live in Ujjain.
- There are five members in my family.
- My birthday is on 12 March 20XX
- My school name is Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya, Ujjain (M.P.).
- I read Rigveda Shakal Shakha.
- I like veda.
- My guruji name is
- My hobbies are reading and singing.
- My favorite subject is
- I am interested in learning vedic maths.
- My country name is India.
- I love my country.
- I'm really passionate about to learn new things, and I'm always looking for new ways to learn and improve my skills.

Thanks



About Text Book



Lesson-1

Peace! Peace! Peace!

Theme of the lesson

In this lesson we will find prayers from the Rigveda and Yajurveda. It prays for the well-being and prosperity of both teacher and the student, our mental and physical health and for good manners. Universal peace is the central theme of the following prayers. It is perfect to begin a healthy teacher student relationship and a good scope to learn benevolence and value of peace and team work.

Verb

Engage- The teacher tries to engage her students during class.

Protect- He protects his family.

Enjoy- Ram enjoys cooking.

Hear- Can you hear me?

Praise- The teacher praises the students for their excellent work.

Like- He likes papaya.

Speak- They speak Sanskrit.

Make- I am going to make a cake for my mother's birthday.

Noun

Veda, Teacher, Fruit, God, Eye, Student.

Difficult Words (Read Aloud)

Engaged, perpetuate, quarrel, auspicious, Praising, destroying, calamities, worthy, protection



Answer the following questions

1. Name the Vedas which have those wishes mentioned in this chapter.
2. What is the first wish made about?
3. What is the wish mentioned in the second stanza?
4. Name the Gods and the wishes made to them in the third stanza.
5. Why do we make wishes? Write in your own words.

Read Aloud and Learn

May this study (of Veda) in which we are engaged,

Protect both of us i.e., the teacher and the disciple.

May both of us enjoy its fruit!

May both of us together perpetuate this powerful activity!

May both of us never quarrel! *Om* Peace! Peace! Peace!¹

O! Gods, may we hear with our ears auspicious words.

O! Gods, who protect those who are engaged in your worship,

May we see only auspicious things with our eyes!

Praising you, may we live that span of life!

Which is granted to us by the Gods,

With our lives and bodies remaining strong.

Om, Peace! Peace! Peace!²

¹ ॐ सह नावतु, सह नौ भुनक्तु, सह वीर्यं करवावहै।

तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै ॥ ॐ शान्तिः, शान्तिः शान्तिः।

² भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवाः। भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः। स्थिरैरङ्गैस्तुष्टुवांसस्तनूभिः।

व्यशेमदेवहितं यदायुः। ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥ Rigveda 1.89.14.9



Lesson -2

Importance of the Veda

Theme of the lesson

This lesson describes the importance of the Vedas in our life. Vedas are the sources of all types of knowledge. The Vedas contain knowledge on what this life is, how to progress in life, what to learn for that and how to learn. The Rigveda inspires us through the Sukta-s seen by Rishis, Yajurveda through its Mantra application, Samaveda through its sweet songs or hymns, melodious chanting and the Atharva Veda with its modern knowledge on medicine for leading a long and healthy life, etc.

Words

- Composed - The national anthem, “*Jana Gana Mana*,” was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Learn - You must learn Sanskrit.
- Inspires - Our teachers inspire us.
- Balancing - Radha is balancing pitcher on her head.
- Advise - My Yoga teacher advised me to do Pranayama every day.
- Caused - The storm *caused* a lot of damage.
- Progress - You are making progress. Keep it up.

Noun

Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda, Rishi, Aranyaka, Upanishads, Goddess Lakshmi, four, text, warriors, motherland, Brahma, Hiranyagarbha.



Difficult Words

Renowned, Incantations, Interpreted, Metaphysical, Facilitate, Memorization, Recension, Melodious, Agneyakanda, Aindrakanda, Pavamanakanda, Aranyakanda.

Answer the following questions

1. What is meant by the term 'Apaurusheya'?
2. What are the two methods of *Rigveda*?
3. Name and describe the *Rigveda Suktas* in the chapter.
4. What are the two divisions of *Yajurveda*?
5. Name the branches and division of *Mantras* in *Samveda*.
6. What are the different names of Atharvaveda? Explain the reason behind these names.

Learn

- ❖ There are four Vedas, known as the Rig Veda, the Yajur Veda, the Sama Veda and the Atharva Veda. Many years ago, the Vedas were referred to as 'trayi' or three Vedas. The Vedas have four parts, Samhita, Brahmana, Aranyaka and Upanishad.
- ❖ "The Vedas are Apaurusheya", i.e., the one that has not (originated from) any human being.
- ❖ The Rig Veda derives its name from the verb (ऋच्- स्तुतौ) word 'rik', which means a Mantra. There are 10,589 verses in the Rig VedaSamhita.
- ❖ The Yajurveda (Sanskrit: यजुर्वेद, Yajurveda, from 'yajus' meaning 'worship' and Veda meaning "knowledge") is the



Veda primarily of prose mantras for worship and rituals.

Out of 101 branches of Yajurveda, only six (Mandhyandina, Kanva, Taittiriya, Maitrayaniya, Kathaka and Kapishtala) recensions have survived.

The Shukla Yajurveda Samhita has 40 Adhyayas, 303 Anuvakas and 1975 Kandika-s, of them 1,875 verses are found in the Rigveda. The Taittiriya recension of the Krishna Yajurveda samhita has 7 Kandas, 44 Prapathakas, 631 Anuvakas, 2198 Panchashatas and Taittiriya Brahman has 3 Ashtakas, 308 Anuvakas, 1664 Dashinyah Khandah.

- ❖ The Sama Veda Samhita is revealed entirely in metrical form. It is about half as long as the Rig Veda Samhita and also borrows considerably from the Rig Veda Samhita. The Sama Veda consists of 1875 Mantras
- ❖ The Atharva Veda was first revealed to Atharvan, the Angirasa and the Bhrigus. The text obtains its name from Atharvan.

Atharva Veda is divided into 20 Kandas, which are divided into 36 Prapathakas. These Prapathakas have 731 Suktas (hymns), where there are 5,987 Mantras. Of these, 1200 Mantras are drawn from Rigveda.

Atharva Veda has nine Sakhas or recensions. These are Paippalada, Tauda, Mauda, Saunakiya, Jajala, Jalada, Brahmavada, Devadarsa and Charanavaidya. Out of these, only the Saunakiya and Paipplada Sakhas are available now.



Lesson- 3

Guru Dronacharya

Theme of the lesson

This lesson is the part of the great epic Mahabharata. This is an instance from the education and trouncing period of Pandavas. It glorifies Arjuna's focus on his target and his perfection in archery. The teacher of Pandavas and Kauravas was Dronacharya. He was a master of advanced military arts, including the divine weapons or Astras. He was an innovator and royal teacher of archery. Dronacharya taught them many things. He taught archery as well as to fight with spears, swords and clubs to Pandavas and Kauravas. The princes loved and respected their Guru. Ambition, diligence and hard-work are to be learnt from this story.

Characters

Guru Dronacharya, Yudhishtir, Bhim, Nakula, Sahadeva, Arjun.

Words

Live	-	I live in Ujjain.
Sent	-	He sent me a message.
Fond of	-	He is fond of playing cricket.
Attentive	-	He is very attentive in maths class.
Archery	-	Dronacharya taught Archery to Pandavas.
See	-	She sees cat in her house.
Stream	-	There was a small stream at the end of the garden.
Can	-	I can do anything.



Quiet - Please, be quite in the class.

Grew up - He grew up in Bhopal.

Noun

Gurukuls, Boys, Ashram, Pandavas, Guru Dronacharya, Prince, Bird, Arrows, Forest, Trees, Sky, Sun, Clouds, Hastinapur.

Difficult Words

Bows, Arrows, Intelligent, Attentive, Swords, Bestowed, weapons, Enhance, Imparted, Essential.

Answer the following questions

1. What were Gurukuls for?
2. Who was the Guru of the Pandav princes?
3. Why did the Guru like the princes?
4. What were the princes taught by the Guru?
5. Where did the Guru take the princes one day?
6. What did Arjun See?

Learn

- ❖ The five sons of king Pandu are called Pandavas.
- ❖ Dronacharya was the guru of Pandavas and Kauravas.
- ❖ Dronacharya was an innovator and royal teacher of archery.
- ❖ Dronacharya taught Pandavas archery as well as to fight with spears, swords and clubs. The princes loved and respected their Guru.
- ❖ Nobody could match Arjun in archery.



Lesson- 4

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Theme of the lesson

This chapter is based on a brief story of the childhood of the great leader Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and it shows how kind and compassionate he is towards a beggar and saves food from his own breakfast for that beggar. Later he grows up and becomes the hero of our struggle for Independence. Subhash Chandra Bose is fondly remembered as one of the greatest freedom fighters of India and popularly known by the name of 'Netaji' (Respected Leader). Social awareness and patriotism are key factors in this chapter.

Characters

Subhas Chandra Bose, Beggar, Subhas Chandra Bose's Mother.

Words

Sitting	-	A bird is sitting in the tree.
Came	-	He came to my house yesterday.
Eaten	-	She has eaten the food.
Looked	-	He woke later and looked at the clock.
Hungry	-	I am hungry.
Thought	-	I thought that book was difficult to read.
Packed	-	My mother packed my lunch.
Waiting	-	I am waiting for my result.
Graduated	-	Shyam was graduated in 2015.
Deeply	-	He is deeply religious.



Freedom fighters- Bhagat Singh was a freedom fighter.

Inspiration - Kalpana Chawla became an inspiration for millions of girls in India.

Struggle - Police had to struggle to stop the criminal.

Noun

Kitchen, breakfast, beggar, window, poor, mother, bookshelf, son, evening, school, Subhas Chandra Bose, Cuttack, lawyer, College.

Difficult Words (Read Aloud)

Beggar, wondered, breakfast, knowledge, bookshelf, siblings, matriculation, examination, Philosophy, Indian Civil Services, prominent.

Answer the following questions

1. When was Subhas Chandra Bose born?
2. Why is Subhash Chandra Bose remembered?
3. What did the beggar say?
4. Who was Subhas Chandra Bose?
5. What did his mother find on the bookshelf?
6. Why did the boy keep his breakfast on the bookshelf?

Learn

- ❖ Subhas Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 in Cuttack, Odisha.
- ❖ His father Janaki Nath Bose was a famous lawyer and his mother Prabhavati Devi was a pious and religious lady.
- ❖ Subhas Chandra Bose was a brilliant student.



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- ❖ Subhash Chandra Bose is fondly remembered as one of the greatest freedom fighters of India and popularly known by the name of 'Netaji' (Respected Leader).
 - ❖ He was strongly influenced by Swami Vivekananda's teachings and also believed that the Bhagavad Gita was a great source of inspiration for the struggle against the British.
 - ❖ Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanti, is officially known as Parakram Diwas (lit. 'Day of Valour'), is a national event celebrated in India to mark the birthday of the prominent Indian freedom fighter Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.



Lesson- 5

Jagadish Chandra Bose

Theme of the lesson

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose is the first Indian scientist who proved by experimentation that both animals and plants share much in common. He discovered that plants have life too and they respond to light, heat and sound. He contrived a very sophisticated instrument called the Crescograph. His life, inventions and literary works can be read about in this chapter.

Words

- Proved - The lawyer proved the innocence of his client.
- Share - I share my box with my friend.
- Sensitive - Plants are sensitive.
- Record - Librarian records the details of every book.
- Observe - You'll be quite safe if you observe certain basic precautions.
- Responses - Ram got a response to his question.
- Received - I received my parcel.
- Because - I will not come tomorrow because I am suffering from fever.
- Passed - He passed his competitive exam.
- Added - *He added* a little *sugar* and milk to his tea.
- Translated - Palatak Tuphan (Runaway Cyclone) Bengali science fiction has been translated into English.



Noun

Scientist, Plants, Jagadish Chandra Bose, Animals, Crescograph, scientist, Plants, Books, Bangladesh, Education, School, Father, Bengali, English, India.

Difficult Words

Demonstrated, sophisticated instrument, Crescograph, illustrious, elementary.

Answer the following questions

1. Who is Jagadish Chandra Bose?
2. How are plants like animals?
3. What is Crescograph?
4. Name the English book Jagadish Chandra Bose wrote?
5. Write about life and education of Jagadish Chandra Bose?
6. Write about the Bengali fiction works of the scientist.

Learn

- ❖ Jagadish Chandra Bose contrived a very sophisticated instrument called the Crescograph, which could record and observe plants' minute responses to external stimulants.
- ❖ Jagadish Chandra Bose was born on 30 November, 1858 at Mymensingh, now in Bangladesh.
- ❖ Bose authored two illustrious books; Response in the Living and Non-living (1902) and The Nervous Mechanism of Plants (1926).
- ❖ Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose is the first Indian scientist who proved by experimentation that both animals and plants share much in common.



❖ वृक्षेषु चैतन्यम्

- वृक्षाणां पाञ्चभौतिकत्वं निषिध्यते भरद्वाजेन।
- न शृण्वन्ति, न पश्यन्ति, ते कथं पाञ्चभौतिकाः ॥

भृगुमहर्षिः कतिपयैः श्लोकैः वृक्षाणां स्पर्श-श्रवण-दर्शन-घ्राण-रसन-पान-चैतन्य-
वृद्धिप्रभृतयः चैतन्यगुणाः सन्तीति निरूपयति -

- ग्रहणात्सुखदुःखस्य छिन्नस्य च विरोहणात्।
- जीवं पश्यामि वृक्षाणामचैतन्यम् न विद्यते ॥ इति
(महाभारतम्, शान्तिपर्व)



Lesson-6

The Story of the Bicycle

Theme of the lesson

This lesson is about the history of the bicycle, its initial form, how it changed shapes with time and when it got its final form of a bicycle, as we know it today. A bicycle, also called a pedal cycle, bike, push-bike or cycle, is a human-powered or motor-powered assisted, pedal-driven, single-track vehicle, having two wheels attached to a frame, one behind the other. A bicycle rider is called a cyclist, or bicyclist.

The name comes from these two words the prefix "bi-" meaning two, and the suffix "-cycle" meaning wheel. It is powered by a person riding on top, who pushes the pedals around with his or her feet.

Words

- Travelling - Shyam is travelling to Ujjain.
Made - He made a magic box.
Rider - Ram is a good rider.
Built - Birds built a nest.
Driven - The machinery is driven by electricity.
Resolution - The monitor has excellent resolution.
Employed - I have been *employed* at this job for five years.
Communications- They communicated in sign language.
Supply - The brain requires a constant supply of oxygen.
Exercise - Stretching is my favourite exercise.



Noun

Bicycle, India, Milkman, Newspaper, Boy, Postman, Hawker, House, German, Wood, Rider, Saddle, Rode, Panchavarneshwara Swamy Temple, Tamil Nadu, England, Machine and Wheels.

Difficult Words

Travelling, pushing, carving, Macmillan, boneshaker, recognizes, uniqueness, longevity, versatility, sustainable, transportation, propulsion, amphibious, utilitarian, paramedics, reconnaissance.

Answer the following questions

1. Who built the first bicycle and when?
2. How did the bicycle work?
3. Who improved the hobby horse?
4. What are the uses of a bicycle?

Learn

- ❖ The first bicycle was built in 1816 by a German. It was made of wood. The rider sat on the saddle and rode it by pushing his feet against the ground.
- ❖ In April 2018, the United Nations General Assembly declared June 3 as International World Bicycle Day.
- ❖ The more common types include utility bicycles, mountain bicycles, racing bicycles, touring bicycles, hybrid bicycles, cruiser bicycles and BMX bikes. Less common are tandems, low riders, tall bikes, fixed gear, folding models, amphibious bicycles, freight bicycles, recumbent and electric bicycles.
- ❖ The bicycle provides exercise and plenty of fun.
- ❖ On the wall of Panchavarneshwara Swamy Temple (2000-year-old), Tamilnadu we can see a carving of man riding bicycle.

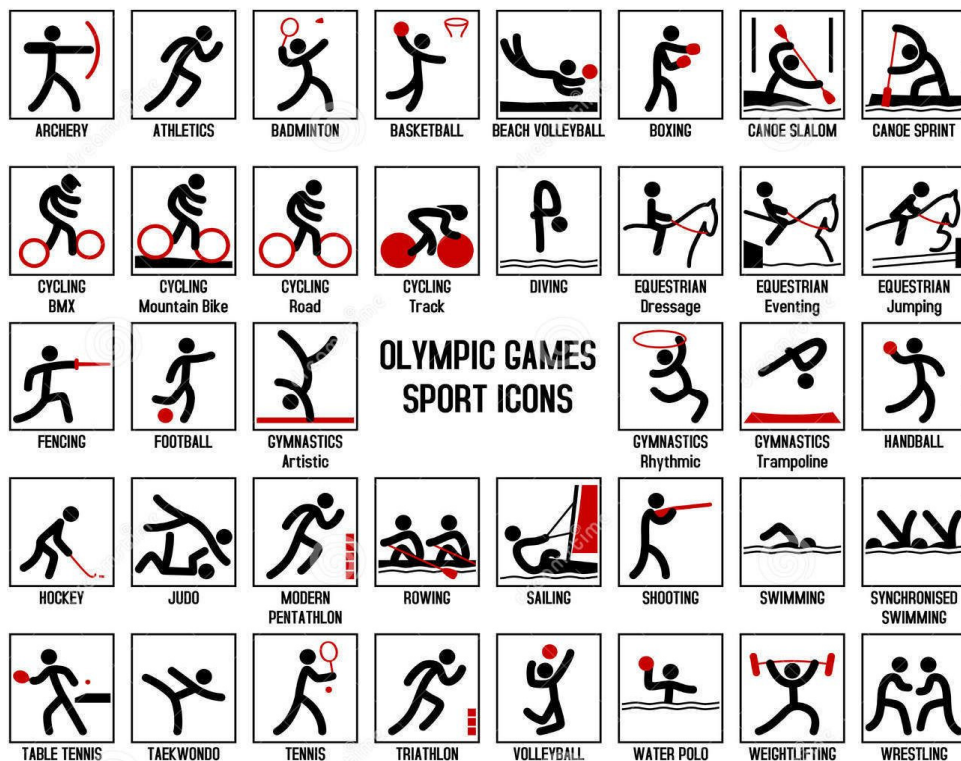


Lesson-7

The Olympic Games

Theme of the lesson

The history of Olympic Games is described in this lesson which started in ancient Greece with the legend Hercules and continued till it acquired its initial form as sports competition and grew into world Olympics. The Olympic Games are an international sports festival. The ultimate goals are to cultivate human beings, through sport, and contribute to world peace. The Olympic Games are considered the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 teams, representing sovereign states and territories, participating. The Olympic Games are normally held every four years, and since 1994, have alternated between the Summer and Winter Olympics every two years during the four-year period.



The Olympic symbol with five rings stands for the unity of the five continents. At least one of the colours of the rings-blue, black, red, yellow and green-appears in the flag of each country that takes part

The Olympic motto written in Latin is – “Swifter, Higher and Stronger.”



Words

- Ordered - He ordered Laptop for his work.
- Difficult - This question is very difficult.
- Trying - I am trying to complete my work.
- Clever - The Fox is a clever animal.
- Live - I live in Ujjain.
- Began - He began to learn English.
- Carries - She carries a notebook and a water bottle.
- Return - They did not *return* home till 9 o'clock.
- Training - The military job requires special training.
- Started - He started new job.



-
- Continued - After a short break the class *continued*.
- Acquired - The team acquired three new players this year.
- Contribute - Everybody should *contribute* to the cleanness of city.
- Held - School's Annual Function will be held tomorrow evening.

Noun

Olympic Games, Hercules, Mycenae, Zeus, Greece, Stadium, Baron de Coubertin, Summer, Athletics, Swimming, Fencing, Artistic gymnastics.

Difficult Words

Dangerous, Frenchman, valley, participants, ceremony, athletes, winners, losers, advice, disciplines, wrestling, comprising, athletics, swimming, fencing, artistic gymnastics, skiing, skating, inception, volleyball, demonstration, promoted.

Answer the following questions

1. Where did Olympic Games begin?
2. Who was Hercules?
3. Who started the modern Olympic Games?
4. What is the time gap between one Olympic game and the next?
5. Who lights the Olympic torch?
6. Who was the king of God?
7. What is the Olympic motto?



Learn

- ❖ Zeus, the king of Gods, was so happy that he took Hercules to Mount Olympus to live among the Gods. He also began the Olympic Games in honour of Hercules.
- ❖ Many hundred years later, in 1896, a young Frenchman named Baron Pierre de Coubertin started the modern Olympic Games.
- ❖ The Olympic Games are held once in four years.
- ❖ Baron Pierre de Coubertin message to all the Olympic participants was, “The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to participate.”
- ❖ The Olympic Games programme consists of 35 sports, 53 disciplines and more than 400 events.
- ❖ The Summer Olympics programme includes 28 sports and 38 disciplines while the Winter Olympics programme features 7 sports and 15 disciplines.
- ❖ Number of sports and disciplines in Olympic Games vary over a period of time.



Lesson-8

Story of Jivaka

Theme of the lesson

This is a story of Jivaka, an Ayurveda Vaidya, who had vast knowledge about medicinal herbs and their application and who was a brilliant surgeon. He later became the personal physician of Lord Buddha. This is an excellent story to know about natural remedies of the diseases of human body and show the power of healing of Mother Nature. This sets an example of the great history of medical science in India and is an inspiration to all.

Words

- Extended - This list could be extended forever.
- Brought - The artist brought his paints with him.
- Studied - He studied Veda and Politics at France.
- Became - He became a doctor in 2005.
- Useless - This sheet is useless.
- Cured - The infection can be cured with antibiotics.
- Medicated - A medicated soap or shampoo contains substances which are intended to kill bacteria.
- Tangled - The wires have got all tangled up.
- Gained - He quickly gained experience.
- Conducted - A study was conducted on Vedic Knowledge.
- Packed - She packed some food for her journey.



Noun

Takshashila, Gandhara, Purushapura, Afghanistan, Vedas, Vedanga, *Shilpa*, *Arts*, *Shastra*, Pathashalas, Medical, Jivaka, Abhaya, Sage Atreya, Bimbisara, Magadha, Buddha, Banaras, Ujjayini, Jaundice, Paediatrician, Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese, Tibetan, Buddhist.

Difficult Words

Persia, Roman empires, Vidyasthanas, military science, extended, rescued, fistula, administering, gymnastic, craniotomy, jaundice, recognizes, breath, interrelated.

Answer the following questions

1. Who was Jivaka?
2. Why did Jivaka become famous?
3. How did Jivaka save Buddha's life?
4. List the works of Jivaka.
5. Write few lines about Jivaka.
6. Briefly narrate the Jataka story of Lord Buddha and Jivaka.

Learn

- ❖ Jivaka Komarabhacca was the Buddha's personal physician and the father of Buddhist medicine. He lived in the Magadha capital of Rajagaha during late 5th century BC in the time of King Bimbisara.
- ❖ The Jataka-s specially mention Jivaka as a famous medical graduate of Takshashila University.
- ❖ Jivaka gained a great reputation as a surgeon who successfully conducted operations like craniotomy (surgical



incision into the skull) and laparotomy (surgical incision into the abdominal wall). He was known for curing jaundice, fistula and other ailments.

- ❖ Jivaka became Ayurveda Vaidya, the disciple of the Great Sage Atreya.
- ❖ When Buddha was suffering from constipation, Jivaka gave him relief by administering a Ghrta or ghee i.e. clarified butter which was medicated.
- ❖ Ayurveda recognizes that the earth is packed with medicines. Every plant has medicinal value and can heal us if we cultivate our inner biological clock and adhere to the Food (annavidya), Breath (pranavidya), Sound (mantravidya) and Ayurveda.



Poem-1

A Child's Evening Prayer

- Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Theme of the poem

In 'Child's Evening Prayer', the child is praying for its parents and brothers. The child wants to be a source of joy to its parents. It is praying to God to grant it an innocent and a grateful heart.

Words

- Grace - Pride and grace dwelt never in one place.
Preserve - We must preserve peace.
Strength - God! give us strength!
Pay - People used to pay in gold.
Employ - There are fifteen employs in my company.
Evil - Science can be used for good or evil purposes.
Impart - A teacher's aim is to impart knowledge.
Awake - The noise was keeping everyone awake.

Noun

Bed, God, Mother, Father, Parents, Brothers, Friends, Lord.

Difficult Words

Preserve, strength, reverence, employ, impart, awake, eternal.

Answer the following questions

1. Who all does the child pray for?
2. What does the child pray for its mother?



-
3. What does the child pray for its father?
 4. The child wants to be a source of joy to its parents. Which lines in the poem show this?
 5. What does the Child pray for itself?



Poem- 2

Team Work

Theme of the poem

This poem describes Harmony, discipline, and teamwork. All are important aspects of a team. When we work together the stress and difficulties are reduced. Teamwork, according to the poet, is crucial. Working together we can make our goals a reality. And teamwork also enables us to share our pleasures of accomplishment as a group. A relay race cannot continue if the baton is not passed. When we work together, we grow stronger, and our shared goal becomes much easier.

Words

- Hoop - The child is rolling a hoop.
Relay - I will relay your opinion to the headmaster.
Race - The tortoise wins the race while the hare is sleeping.

Noun

Team, Dream, Basketball, Eyes, Goal.

Difficult Words

Shoot, hoop, shoots, relay, baton.

Answer the following questions

1. How can we make our dream work?
2. Name two sport actions mentioned in the poem?
3. Where must we keep our eyes to win?
4. Write the summary of the poem.



Poem-3

Abraham Lincoln's Letter to his Son's Teacher

- Abraham Lincoln

Theme of the poem

This is a beautiful poem about what National leader wants his son to learn. In school, teach him that for every enemy, there is a friend. teach him that it is far more honourable to fail than to cheat. Teach him to be gentle with gentle people, and tough with tough people. Teach him how to laugh when he is sad. Let him always have sublime faith in his creator and faith in himself too because there, he will always find faith in mankind. There is a big order, but please see what you can do.'

Words

- Selfish - He shouldn't be so selfish.
- Dedicated - He was a highly dedicated, enthusiastic and popular teacher.
- Bullies - He bullied her out of doing it.
- Ponder - It happened so quick he had no time to ponder.
- Mystery - Nobody has ever solved the mystery.
- Crowd - Here's a big crowd.
- Wagon - The wagon broke free from the train.
- Howling - I can hear their dog howling.
- Cuddle - She was giving the baby a cuddle.
- Sublime - He possesses sublime self-confidence.



Noun

Men, Hero, Politician, Leader, Friend, Books, Birds, Sky, Bees, Sun, Flowers, Hillside, School, People, Son, Brain, Heart, Soul, Ears.

Difficult Words

Scoundrel, dedicated, steer, bullies, ponder, eternal, honourable, wagon, scoff, cynics, brawn, bidders, howling, cuddle, courage, impatient, sublime, mankind, fellow.

Answer the following questions

1. Why doesn't the father want his son to follow the crowd?
2. What kind of a listener does the father want his son to be?
3. Is it possible to laugh when one is sad?
4. What does Lincoln mean when he says, 'too much sweetness'?
5. Lincoln does not want his son 'to put a price tag on his soul'. What does he mean by this?



Questions for Practice

Chapter. 1 -

1. Name the Vedas which have those wishes mentioned in this lesson.
2. Give a summary of the chapter.
3. Why do we make wishes? Write in your own words.

Chapter. 2 -

4. How many parts are there in Vedas? Name them.
5. What is meant by the term 'Apaurusheya'?
6. What are the two methods of *Rigveda*?
7. What are the two divisions of *Yajurveda*?
8. Name the branches and division of *Mantras* in Samaveda.
9. What are the different names of *Atharvaveda*?

Chapter. 3 -

10. Who was the Guru of the Pandav princes?
11. What were the princes taught by the Guru?
12. Where did the Guru take the princes one day?
13. What did Arjun See?
14. Which words of the Guru came true?

Chapter. 4-

15. Where was the young boy sitting?
16. Who was Subhas Chandra Bose?
17. What did his mother find on the bookshelf?



18. Why did the boy keep his breakfast on the bookshelf?

19. How did Subhash Chandra Bose die?

Chapter. 5-

20. Who is Jagadish Chandra Bose? What is Crescograph?

21. Name the English book Jagadish Chandra Bose wrote?

22. Write about life and education of Jagadish Chandra Bose?

Chapter. 6-

23. Who built the first bicycle and when?

24. Who improved the hobby horse?

25. What are the uses of a bicycle?

Chapter. 7-

26. Where did Olympic Games begin?

27. Who started the modern Olympic Games?

28. Who lights the Olympic torch?

29. What is the Olympic motto?

Chapter. 8-

30. Who was Jivaka? How did Jivaka save Buddha's life?

31. List the works of Jivaka.

32. Write few lines about Jivaka.

Poem. 1 -

33. What does the child pray for its mother?

34. What does the child pray for its father?

35. What does the Child pray for itself?



Poem. 2 -

36. How can we make our dream work?
37. Name two sport actions mentioned in the poem?

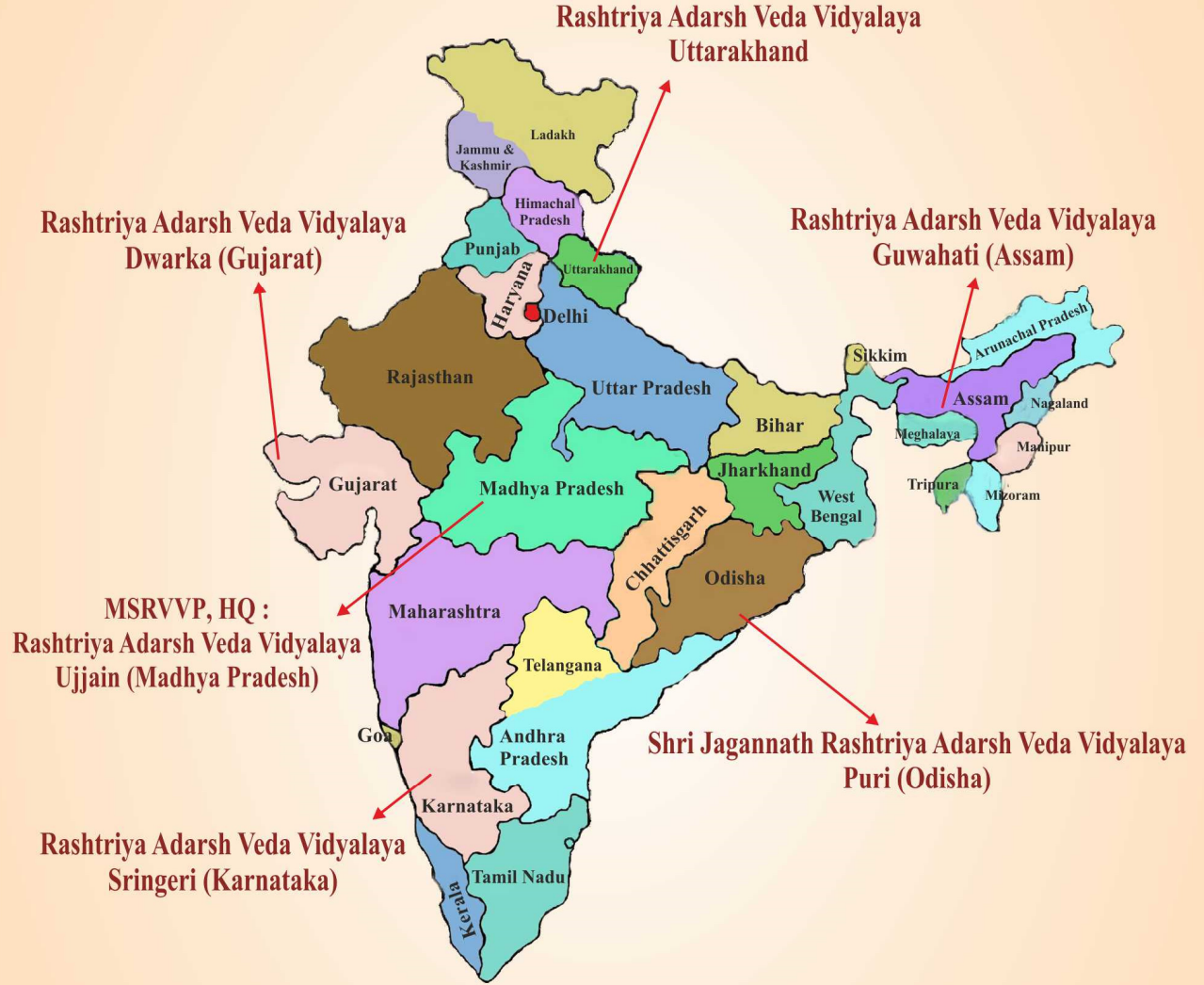
Poem. 3 -

38. What kind of a listener does the father want his son to be?
39. Is it possible to laugh when one is sad?
40. Lincoln does not want his son 'to put a price tag on his soul'.
What does he mean by this?



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