



# ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

Veda Bhushan II Year / Prathama - II Year / Class VII

**MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD**

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

शान्ता द्यौः शान्ता पृथिवी शान्तमिदमुर्वन्तरिक्षम्।

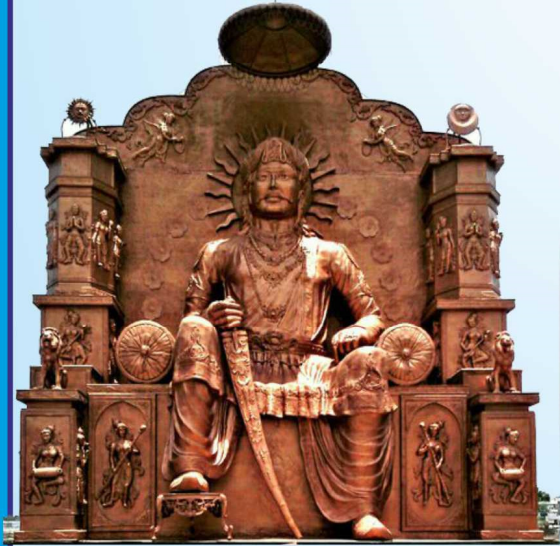
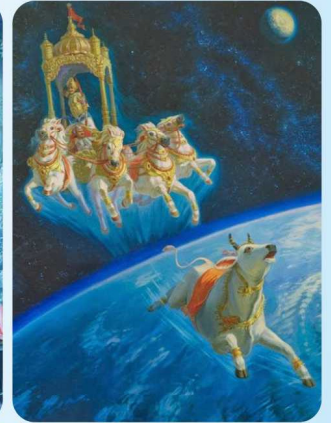
शान्ता उदन्वतीरापः शान्ता नः सन्त्वोषधीः ॥

May there be peace in dyuloka,

earth and the very wide antariksaloka.

May there be peace in the waters of the seas.

May the herbs and the plants give us peace!



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# Grammar

Basics of English /Grammar	
	Revision of previous lessons
1.	Name of Animals & their young ones
2.	Animals' voices/cries
3.	Parts of Speech (Introduction)
4.	Noun and its types
5.	Pronoun
6.	Adjective and Degrees of Adjective- Positive, Comparative, Superlative
7.	Adverb and Degrees of Adverb
8.	Subject and Predicate
9.	Antonyms and Synonyms

## Name of some animals and their young ones:

Hen - chick	Duck - duckling
Cat - kitten	Dog - puppy
Frog - tadpole	Butterfly - caterpillar
Buffalo - calf	Spider - spiderling
Pig - piglet	Owl - owlet
Kangaroo - joey	Goat - kid
Rabbit - kit	Deer - fawn
Sheep - lamb	Cow - calf
Horse – colt	Elephant - calf
Lion - cub	Monkey - infant
Donkey - foal	Tiger - cub
Giraffe - calf	Fish - fry



## Animal's voices/cries

Asses - <b>bray</b>	Bears - <b>growl</b>
Birds - <b>chirp</b>	Bees - <b>hum</b>
Camels - <b>grunt</b>	Cats - <b>mew</b>
Cocks - <b>crow</b>	Cattle - <b>low</b>
Crows - <b>caw</b>	Dogs - <b>bark</b>
Elephants - <b>trumpet</b>	Frogs - <b>croak</b>
Flies - <b>buzz</b>	Ducks - <b>quack</b>
Doves - <b>coo</b>	Hens - <b>cackle</b>
Horses - <b>neigh</b>	Jackals - <b>howl</b>
Lambs - <b>bleat</b>	Kittens - <b>mew</b>
Lions - <b>roar</b>	Mouse - <b>squeak</b>
Monkeys - <b>chatter</b>	Owls - <b>hoot</b>
Nightingales - <b>sing</b>	Oxen - <b>low</b>
Pigeons - <b>coo.</b>	Pigs - <b>oink</b>
Puppies - <b>yelp</b>	Snakes - <b>hiss</b>
Sparrows - <b>chirp</b>	Swallows - <b>twitter</b>



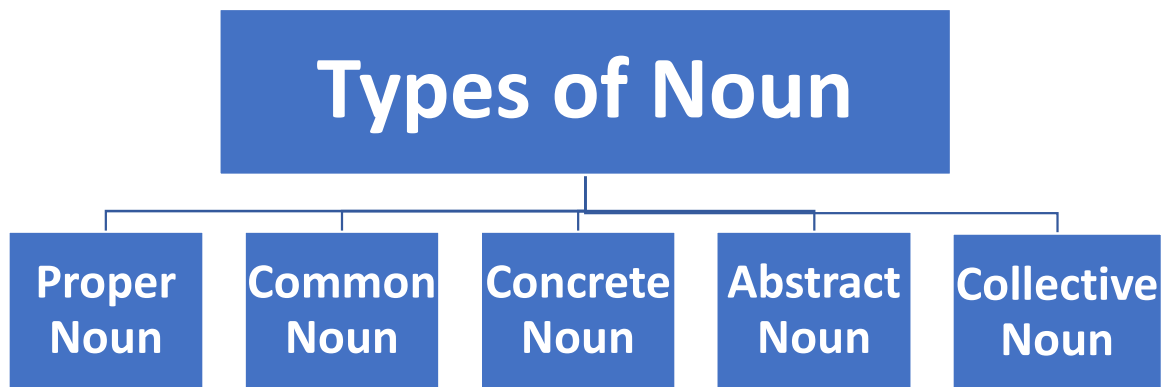
## Parts Of Speech

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adverb
5. Adjective
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

## Noun

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

**Ex-** Veda, Ram, Dog, cat, school, town, teacher etc.



**Proper Noun** - A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing.

**Ex** - India, Ram, Monday, Cricket etc.

**Common Noun** - A common noun that refers to people or things in general.



**Ex** - *boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day 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.

**Collective Noun** - Collective noun refers to groups of people or things.

**Ex** - audience, family, government, team, etc.

## Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over again.

Common pronouns include **I, me, mine, she, he, it, we, and us.**

### Types of Pronouns-

#### Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are used as a substitute for a person's name.

*I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, us, them*

#### For example:

**They** went to the store.

**I** don't want to leave.

**You** can't leave.

Please don't sit beside **me**.



## Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show ownership or possession of a noun.

They are:

*My, our, your, his, her, its, their, mine, ours, yours, hers, theirs*

**For example:**

Is that **my** book?

No, that's **his** book.

That's **mine**.

Wrong. It's **ours**.

## Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are used for non-specific things.

*Everyone, few, all, some, anything, nobody*

**For example:**

**Everyone** is here already.

I don't have any paper. Can you bring **some**?

He's **nobody**.

## Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to add more information to a sentence.

They are:

*Who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, that*

**For example:**

I don't know **which** pair of shoes you want.

Take **whichever** ones you want.

No, not **that** one.





## Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used to demonstrate (or indicate).

They include:

*These, those, this, that, such*

**For example:**

**These** are ugly.

**Those** are lovely.

Don't drink **this**.

## Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used in questions. They are:

*Who, whom, which, what, whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever*

**For example:**

**Who** is going to arrive first?

**What** are you bringing to the party?

**Which** of these do you like better?

**Whatever** do you mean?

## Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns ends ... -self or -selves. They are:

*Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

For example:

I told **myself** not to spend all my money on new shoes.

You're going to have to drive **yourself** to the restaurant today.

We gave **ourselves** plenty of extra time.

They bought **themselves** a new car.





# 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:**

Hari walks in the morning.

Meera is going to school.

Ram does not like to walk.

Aashi is a good girl.

V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
be (is, am, are)	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bid	bid	bid



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived	dived



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written





# ADVERB

An adverb is a word/a set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. It tells when, where, and how an action is performed or indicates the quality or degree of the action.

## OR

An adverb is just one word which modifies or describes a verb.

*Many adverbs end in -ly but some words which end in -ly (such as friendly) are not adverbs. Many words can be both adverbs and adjectives according to their activity in the sentence.*

### Example:

Robin is always hungry for success.

He is running fast.

Shyam works hard.

### Types of Adverbs:

Adverbs of Time/Frequency (When?)

Adverbs of Place/Direction (Where?)

Adverbs of Degree (How Much?)

Adverbs of Manner (How?)

### Adverbs of Time/Frequency (When?)

Adverbs of time/frequency indicate time or frequency of the action in the sentence. They answer the question 'when/how frequently is the action performed?' .

*Always, never, often, eventually, now, frequently, occasionally, once, forever, seldom, before, Sunday, Monday, 10 AM, 12*



*PM, etc. are common adverbs of time/frequency.*

Example:

I went to school a little late yesterday.

He always gets a good result.

He sings occasionally.

### Adverbs of Place/Direction (Where?)

Adverbs of place/direction that indicate place/direction of the action in the sentence. They answer the question ‘where is the action performed?’.

*Across, over, under, in, out, through, backward, there, around, here, sideways, upstairs, in the park, in the field, in that place, etc. are some common adverbs of place/direction.*

Example:

I went through the jungle.

He plays in the field.

Alex is going to school.

He is staying at my home.

### Adverbs of Degree (How Much?)

Adverbs that express the importance/degree/level of the action in the sentence are called adverbs of degree. They answer the question ‘how much is the action performed?’.

*Completely, nearly, entirely, less, mildly, most, thoroughly, somewhat, excessively, much, etc. are common adverbs of degree.*

Example:

She completely forgot about her work.



I read the newspaper thoroughly.

I am so excited about the new job.

Rishi hardly studies.

### Adverbs of Manner (How?)

Adverbs that express the manner/approach/process of the action in the sentence are called adverbs of manner. They answer the question ‘how is the action performed?’.

*Beautifully, equally, thankfully, carefully, handily, quickly, coldly, hotly, resentfully, earnestly, nicely, tirelessly, etc. are common adverbs of manner. These adverbs usually end in ly.*

Example:

Let's divide the prizes equally.

Please, handle the camera carefully.

Mohan is walking slowly.



# ADJECTIVE

An **adjective** describes or modifies **noun/s** and **pronoun/s** in a sentence. It normally indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feelings, contents, and more about a noun or pronoun.

## Example:

The team has a dangerous batsman.

I have ten pens in my pocket.

I loved that red car.

Degrees Of Comparison List		
Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
angry	angrier	angriest
able	abler	ablest
bad	worse	worst
bitter	bitterer	bitterest
big	bigger	biggest
black	blacker	blackest
bold	bolder	boldest
blue	bluer	bluest
brief	briefer	briefest
brave	braver	bravest
bright	brighter	brightest
busy	busier	busiest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
calm	calmer	calmest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
clean	cleaner	cleanest



classy	classier	classiest
clear	clear	clearest
close	closer	closest
cloudy	cloudier	cloudiest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
cold	colder	coldest
crazy	crazier	craziest
cool	cooler	coolest
creamy	creamier	creamiest
crispy	crispier	crispiest
cruel	crueller	cruellest
curly	curly	curliest
crunchy	crunchier	crunchiest
cute	cuter	cutest
curvy	curvier	curviest
deadly	deadlier	deadliest
dark	darker	darkest
deep	deeper	deepest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
dry	drier	driest
dense	denser	densest
dull	duller	dullest
dusty	dustier	dustiest
dumb	dumber	dumbest
easy	easier	easiest
early	earlier	earliest
faint	fainter	faintest
fancy	fancier	fanciest
fair	fairer	fairest
far	further/farther	furthest/farthest



fat	fatter	fattest
fast	faster	fastest
few	fewer	fewest
fine	finer	finest
fresh	fresher	freshest
flat	flatter	flattest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
funny	funnier	funniest
fit	fitter	fittest
full	fuller	fullest
good	better	best
gentle	gentler	gentlest
grand	grander	grandest
gloomy	gloomier	gloomiest
grave	graver	gravest
greedy	greedier	greediest
great	greater	greatest
guilty	guilter	guiltiest
gross	grosser	grossest
happy	happier	happiest
hard	harder	hardest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
harsh	harsher	harshest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
hungry	hungrier	hungriest
high	higher	highest
humble	humbler	humblest
hot	hotter	hottest
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
itchy	itchier	itchiest



icy	icier	iciest
kind	kinder	kindest
lazy	lazier	laziest
large	larger	largest
likely	likelier	likeliest
late	later	latest
light	lighter	lightest
lively	livelier	liveliest
long	longer	longest
little (amount)	less	least
little (size)	littler	littlest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
lonely	lonlier	loneliest
low	lower	lowest
loud	louder	loudest
many	more	most
mean	meaner	meanest
mad	madder	maddest
messy	messier	messiest
moist	moister	moistest
mild	milder	mildest
naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
near	nearer	nearest
new	newer	newest
neat	neater	neatest
nice	nicer	nicest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
needy	needier	neediest
oily	oilier	oiliest





odd	odder	oddest
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
popular	more popular	most popular
polite	politer	politest
plain	plainer	plainest
poor	poorer	poorest
proud	prouder	proudest
pure	purier	purest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
quiet	quieter	quietest
quick	quicker	quickest
raw	rawer	rawest
rare	rarer	rarest
rich	richer	richest
rough	rougher	roughest
risky	riskier	riskiest
rude	ruder	rudest
renowned	more renowned	most renowned
safe	safer	safest
sad	sadder	saddest
salty	saltier	saltiest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
scary	scarier	scariest
sharp	sharper	sharpest
short	shorter	shortest
shiny	shinier	shiniest
silly	sillier	silliest
shy	shyer	shyest
sincere	sincerer	sincerest
simple	simpler	simplest



sleepy	sleepier	sleepiest
skinny	skinnier	skinniest
slow	slower	slowest
slim	slimmer	slimmest
small	smaller	smallest
smart	smarter	smartest
smooth	smoother	smoothest
smoky	smokier	smokiest
soon	sooner	soonest
soft	softer	softest
sorry	sorrier	sorriest
sour	sourer	sourest
steep	steeper	steepest
spicy	spicier	spiciest
strict	stricter	strictest
strange	stranger	strangest
sunny	sunnier	sunniest
strong	stronger	strongest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
sweaty	sweatier	sweatiest
tall	taller	tallest
tasty	tastier	tastiest
thick	thicker	thickest
tan	tanner	tannest
thin	thinner	thinnest
tiny	tinier	tiniest
thirsty	thirstier	thirstiest
tough	tougher	toughest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest



warm	warmer	warmest
weird	weirder	weirdest
weak	weaker	weakest
wet	wetter	wettest
wild	wilder	wildest
wide	wider	widest
worldly	worldlier	worldliest
wise	wiser	wisest
worthy	worthier	worthiest
windy	windier	windiest
young	younger	youngest



# PREPOSITION

A **preposition** is a word that indicates the relationship between a **noun** and the other words of a sentence. They explain relationships of sequence, space, and logic between the object of the sentence and the rest of the sentence. They help us understand order, time connections and positions.

## Example:

I am going to Canada.

Hari threw a stone into the pond.

The present is inside the box.

They have gone out of the town.

## Types of Preposition

Most of the prepositions have many uses. There are some prepositions which are common in every type of preposition as they function in a versatile way.

### Prepositions of Time

### Prepositions of Place and Direction

### Prepositions of Agents or Things

## Prepositions of Time:

**Prepositions of time** show the relationship of time between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence.

*On, at, in, from, to, for, since, ago, before, till/until, by*, etc. are the most common preposition of time.

## Example:



He started working at 10 AM.

The company called meeting on 25 October.

There is a holiday in December.

He has been ill since Monday.

### Prepositions of Place and Direction:

**Prepositions of place** show the relationship of place between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence.

*On, at, in, by, from, to, towards, up, down, across, between, among, through, in front of, behind, above, over, under, below*, etc. are the most common prepositions of place/direction.

#### Example:

He is at home.

He came from England.

The police broke into the house.

I live across the river.

### Prepositions of Agents or Things:

**Prepositions of agents or things** indicate a casual relationship between nouns and other parts of the sentence.

*Of, for, by, with, about*, etc. are the most used and common prepositions of agents or things.

#### Example:

This article is about smartphones.

Most of the guests have already left.

I will always be here for you.

He is playing with his brothers.



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# CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

There are only a few common conjunctions yet these words perform many functions: They present explanations, ideas, exceptions, consequences and contrasts. Examples:

And, As, Because, But, For, Just as, or, Neither Nor, Not only, So, Whether, Yet, Either or

## Examples of Conjunctions

I tried to hit the nail *but* hit my thumb instead.

I have two goldfish *and* a cat.

I'd like a bike *for* commuting to work.

My dad always worked hard *so* we could afford the things we wanted.

I try very hard in school *yet* I am not receiving good grades.



# INTERJECTION

An interjection is a word, phrase, or sentence that expresses emotion, meaning, or feeling. These emotion words proceed punctuation marks, which are most often but not always exclamation points. For example:

## Examples of Interjection:

**Wow!** Baby Shivi is looking gorgeous.

**Hurray!** Our team has won the match.

**Hey!** Are you serious?

**Alas!** John's father died yesterday.

**Yippee!** We are going on vacation.

**Oh!** The place is so crowded.

**What!** You have broken the glass of the window.

**Look!** Who has come?

**Well done!** Keep it up.

**Hi!** Here I am.

**Hello!** I am Ram.

**Oh!** The schedule is very hectic.

**Hey!** Listen to me.





## Subject and Predicate

Every complete sentence contains two parts: a subject and a predicate.

The subject is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the predicate tells something about the subject.

Subject and Predicate Examples		
Examples	Subject	Predicate
I want a new car.	"I"	"Want a new car"
I read Veda.	"I"	"read Veda"
The umbrella is blue.	"The"	"umbrella is blue"
Students are learning English.	" Students"	"are learning English"
Rohan has a nice collection of books	"Rohan"	"has a nice collection of books"
She is knitting a sweater.	" She"	"is knitting a sweater"
Mother is going to the temple.	"Mother"	"is going to the temple"
The child is waiting for his father.	"The Child"	"is waiting for his father"



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# About Text Book



# Lesson-1

## Harmony and Well Being

### Theme of the lesson

The chapter is related to wishes of Rig Veda and Atharva Veda that wishes the sweetness of breeze and river. The blessing of God. Good health of cow and peace of every natural entity. It is teaching the utility of nature and that the well-being of nature related to our well-being.

### Words

Blow- The wind was blowing.

Flow- River's flow into the sea.

Effective- The weather is very effective.

Pleasant- What a pleasant surprise.

Wide- The road is so wide.

Cleansing- The detergent powder has good cleansing properties

Increasing- The value of watch increasing day by day.

Bear- I can not bear it any longer.

Prosperity- I wish you the life of happiness and prosperity.

### Noun

Rivers, Medicinal Plants, Earth, Dyau, Sun, Cows, Milk, Waters, Seas, Herbs, Food, Ghee.



## Difficult Words

Effective, cleansing, patient, bear, strength, prosperity.

## Answer the following questions

1. Who was *Dyau*?
2. What is wished about the Cow?
3. What is *Dyuloka*?
4. Which are the places where peace is wished?
5. Why is earth addressed as “cleansing and patient”?

## Learn and Read Aloud

May the sweet breeze blow; may the sweet watered rivers flow!

May the medicinal plants be full of effective content!

May the light, dawn be full of sweetness!

May the dust from earth be pleasant!

May the *Dyau*, our fatherly God, be pleasant!

May the sun be full of pleasant rays!

May our cows be full of honey i.e., sweet and health-giving milk<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> मधुवाता ऋतायते मधु क्षरन्ति सिन्धवः। माध्वीर्नः सन्त्वोषधीः॥ मधु नक्तमुतोषसि मधुमत् पार्थिवं  
रजः। मधु द्यौरस्तु नः पिता॥ मधुमान्नो वनस्पतिर्मधुमान् अस्तु सूर्यः। माध्वीर्गावो भवन्तु नः॥  
ऋग्वेद1.91.6-7



## Chapter-2

# Importance of the Veda-s

### Theme of the lesson

This Chapter describes the importance of the Vedas in our life and how they are used in every sphere of life. The cultural, political, social and scientific qualities of Veda have been discussed and that brings out a clear picture of the importance of Vedas.

“Vedas are the sources of all types of knowledge.” They were not written down or composed and so they are called Apaurusheya.

Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda taught us ways of life, balancing the life with nature, earth as our mother and we as sons and daughters of earth and the whole universe as one family. The Vedas proclaim- the Reality is one.

### Words

Melodious- Nightingale sings in melodious voice.

Humility- Humility is the beginning of wisdom.

Wave- He waved a hand vaguely in the air.

Thunder- Baby is afraid of thunder.

Ayurveda- Ayurveda helps reclaim health with balanced dietary guidelines, effective sleep patterns, home remedies, daily and seasonal routines, yoga, and exercise patterns.

Sacrifices- He had to sacrifice a lot for his studies.

Bearing - Regular exercise has a direct bearing on fitness and health.

Warrior- He is great warrior.

Winning- Sachin is winning the game.



Stored- He stored food in his refrigerator.

## Noun

God, Mathematics, Medicine, Geography, History, Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda, Mother, Daughters, Indra, Mitra, Varuna, Agni, Divya, Suvarna, Gurutman, Yama, Maatarishva, Earthquake, Volcanic eruption, Land-slide, Avalanche.

## Pronoun

This, it, they, its, which, these, whom, them.

## Difficult Words

Supernatural, astronomy, pillars, proclaim, humanity, Adhibhautik, Adhibhautik, earthquake, volcanic eruption, avalanche, drought, hurricane, collision, meteorites, Rashtrabhivardhana Sukta, Constellations, enlightens, inculcate.

## Answer the following questions

1. What are the three types of sorrows mentioned in the Vedas?
2. Why the Vedas are known to be the source of all types of knowledge?
3. What is meant by *Adhyatmik* sorrows?
4. What does *Rashtrabhivardhana Sukta* teaches us?
5. What is there in Nadi sukta?
6. What is the scientific information contained in Vedas?

## Learn and Read Aloud

“Vedas are the sources of all types of knowledge.”

The Vedas were revealed, they were heard (shruti-s). They were not written down or composed and so they are called Apaurusheya.

The Vedas proclaim- the Reality is one.

The three types of sorrow: Adhibhautik, Adhidaivik, Aadhyatmik.



इन्द्रं मित्रं वरुणम् अग्निमाहुः अथो दिव्यः स सुपर्णो गरुत्मान्।  
एकं सद् विप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति, अग्निं यमं मातरिश्वानमाहुः ॥

ध्रुवा द्यौः ध्रुवा पृथिवी ध्रुवासः पर्वता इमे।  
ध्रुवं विश्वमिदं जगत् ध्रुवो राजा विशामयम् ॥  
ध्रुवं ते राजा वरुणो ध्रुवं देवो बृहस्पतिः।  
ध्रुवं त इन्द्रश्चाग्निश्च राष्ट्रं धारयतां ध्रुवम् ॥ (ऋग्वेद 10.173. 4 एवं 5 मंत्र)





# Chapter - 3

## The Parrot's Training

- RABINDRANATH TAGORE

### Theme of the lesson

This is an interesting story about a parrot who was crazed and was being educated by the pundits in a gold cage and slowly its wings were clipped and it could not move anymore. The mean conduct of the system has been mocked.

The value of reading literature is not only centered on the pleasure it provides but also on the social message or moral message it conveys. In the vast arena of Rabindranath Tagore's literary creation, we find social commentary or social message as a very important aspect of his writings. Pointing out the drawbacks of the education system, Tagore allegorically writes the short story The Parrot's Training (Tota-Kahini in Bengali) to criticize it where the moral needs of children are denied and proper education is not provided. Here the little bird (parrot) metaphorically suggests a child becoming victimized by the whimsicalities of men in power dealing with education.

### Noun

Bird, Raja, Nephew, Pundits, Nests, Cage, Hall, Gongs, Horns, Bugles, Trumpets, Drums, Tomtoms, Flutes, Fifes, Barrel organs, Cousins, Brothers-in-law, Asoka, April

### Pronoun

It, himself, their, He, his, They, These, themselves, itself, Nobody.

### Verbs

Summoned, Piled, Hurried, Built, Crawled, Pecked, Guarded



## Difficult Words

Scriptures, schooling, summoned, substantial, fortunate, deliberation, manuscripts, unreachable, murmured, amazement, egregiously, scrubbing, testimony, impertinence.

## Answer the following questions

1. What kind of cage was built for the bird?
2. What fault did the nephews find with the fault-finders?
3. Why were musical instruments sounded at the gate of the Hall of Learning?
4. Why was the Kotwal honoured?
5. How does the author describe the bird?
6. What message does the author want to convey through the story?



# Chapter - 4

## The Judgement Seat of Vikramaditya

- SISTER NIVEDITA

### Theme of the lesson

This chapter describes the significance and power of the seat or throne where king Vikramaditya used to sit while giving judgement on matters. It tells us about his life and his noble deeds and a moral story about purity of heart.

### Noun

Ujjain, Kalidasa, Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Raja Jay Singh, Vikramaditya, India, Hindus, Indian, Children, Tree, Women, Boy, Eyes, Villages, Court, Wood, Cows, Labourers, Marble, Throne.

### Pronoun

There, It, who, those, I, whether, they.

### Verbs

Worked, Visited, Learned, Feel, Held, Mentioned, Putting, Worshipped, Obligated, Appealed, Deceived, Punish, Trembled, Allowed, Pronounced, Heaped, Blazed

### Difficult Words

Astronomer, religious, tinkling, mound, straightened, incontrovertible, propounded, descend, countenance, tyrannical, shepherd.



## Answer the following questions

1. Who was Vikramaditya?
2. What was the special quality of Vikramaditya?
3. What changes did the village boys notice in the boy who sat on the mound?
4. What did the first angel ask the king when he was about to sit on the throne?
5. When and where did the last angel fly?
6. How and why did the judgement seat of Vikramaditya disappear from the earth forever?
7. Why is Vikramaditya called 'the greatest judge in history'?

## Learn

Vikramaditya was the greatest judge in history.

“The King speaks truth,” they said; “the ruins in yonder meadows were once Vikramaditya’s palace!”

धन्वन्तरि-क्षपणकामरसिंह-शङ्ख-वेतालभट्ट-घटकर्पर-कालिदासाः ।

ख्यातो वराहमिहिरो नृपतेः सभायां रत्नानि वै वररुचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥



# Chapter - 5

## Prithu Shows the Way of Saving Mother Earth

### Theme of the lesson

This is an ancient story about the king Prithu who saved mother earth and the human race. This story gives a message on saving natural resources for future generation and also points out the greed of mankind and the self-centered lifestyle and gives us a scope to see and understand the situation of the environment.

### Words

Saving- He is saving his money.

Conserving- We need to conserve our natural resources.

Threatening- They are threatening, their neighbours.

Harming- They are harming the fixed material.

### Noun

Puranas, Bhudevi, Prithu, Vena, Mother Earth, Land, Plants, Fruits, Crops, Animals, Humans, Medicine, Grass, Cow, Manu, Vegetables, Grains, Neighbours, Universe.

### Pronoun

It, none, she, there, few, all, he, they, their, our.

### Difficult Words

Resources, responsibility, propagated, plundering, sustenance, civilisations, prosper, tolerate, sustenance, famine, threatening.



## Answer the following questions

1. Who told about conserving the natural resources to whom and where do we find this mention?
2. Who was Vena and what did he do to Mother Earth?
3. What did the Rishis do to King Vena?
4. What did Prithu do after his coronation ceremony?
5. What condition did mother earth keep and what did king Prithu promise her?
6. How did mother earth get the name Prithvi?

## Learn

- ❖ Saving the natural resources is the greatest responsibility of mankind.
- ❖ The Bhagavat Purana mentions the importance of conserving the resources which was told by none other than Bhudevi (Mother Earth) to a king named Prithu.
- ❖ Mother earth hid food, medicine, wealth, etc. in her abdomen.
- ❖ Prithu was none other than an incarnation of Bhagwan Vishnu.
- ❖ It's our Mother Earth who cares for us all and it's our prime duty to care for her too, states our Dharma.



## Chapter-6

# Ekalavya's Gurudakshina

### Theme of the lesson

Eklavya was the son of Hiranyadhanus, the chief of Nishada. Eklavya deeply desired to study under Dronacharya. This story narrates an incident from the Mahabharata, which shows the greatness of a student (*Shishya*) named Eklavya. The '*gurudakshina*' paid by him was one of his body parts. Reverence, dedication, determination, sacrifice, and obedience are to be learnt from this chapter.

### *Moral of the story*

A loss should not stop a learner from learning further even if there are difficulties. One weak spot should not stop us from achieving great things. We should focus on our strengths, rather than our weaknesses or disabilities. Ekalavya never bothered about not having his right thumb. He used his other hand and feet and mastered warfare.

### Noun

Eklavya, Hiranyadhanus, Nishada, Dronacharya, teacher, Royal family, princes, Banyan tree, Pandavas, Kauravas, Guru, dog, Arjuna

### Pronoun

It, none, she, there, few, all, he, they, their, our.

### Difficult Words

Accompanied, furiously, succession, miraculous, devotion, distressed, investigated, diligently, inventor



## Answer the following questions

1. Who was Eklavya?
2. What did Dronacharya want from Eklavya as ‘Gurudakshina’?
3. Why did Dronacharya refuse to train Eklavya?
4. What did Eklavya do with the barking dog?
5. What did Dronacharya ask Eklavya on seeing his skill in archery?
6. Why did Dronacharya ask for such a Gurudakshina from Eklavya?
7. What did Eklavya invent and how?

## Learn

- Eklavya was the son of Hiranyadhanus, the chief of Nishada.
- Dronacharya was the guru of Pandavas and Kauravas.
- The practice of archery with single minded devotion made Eklavya skillful and expert.
- Dronacharya ordered Eklavya to his right-hand thumb as Gurudakshina.
- Ekalavya knew that without the thumb, archery could not be practiced. He was stunned, but stayed calm and got back to normal immediately. Without even thinking twice, he cut his right-hand thumb and offered it to the Guru.





# Chapter - 7

## Dhruva's Resolution

### Theme of the lesson

This is a story about a small boy named Dhruva who faced a lot of hardships at a very young age just to get his answer from the Lord himself and became successful and set an example in front of the world of strong determination and will power. The famous pole star in the north is named after this little boy Dhruva.

### Noun

King Uttanapada, Suniti, Suruchi, Dhruva, kingdom, star, sky, Dhruva Tara

### Pronoun

He, him, himself, such, his

### Difficult Words

Permanent, constellations, unshakeable, immovable

### Answer the following questions

1. Who was Dhruva and what was the name of his step mother and brother?
2. What feeling did Suruchi nurture for Dhruva and why?
3. What did Suruchi do when she saw Dhruva sitting on the lap of King Uttanapada?
4. What did Dhruva decide to do?
5. What did divine sage Narada suggest to Dhruva?
6. Where did 'Dhruva Tara' get its name from and what is called in



English?

7. Write briefly on 'Dhruva Tara'?

## Learn

1. Dhruva became a wise king and ruled for many years. He spread the message of peace and justice in his kingdom. When he died, he became a star in the sky. This star, called the Pole Star or Dhruva Tara is still seen shining in the sky. It is the only star that has a permanent place and does not change its position in the sky. All the other stars and constellations move around it throughout the year. Travellers look up to the Dhruva Tara in the night to find their way.
2. Dhruva (Sanskrit: ध्रुव, Dhruva, "unshakeable, immovable or firm") was an ascetic devotee of Vishnu mentioned in the Vishnu Purana and the Bhagavata Purana. The Sanskrit term dhruva nakshatra ("polar star") has been used for Pole Star in the Mahabharata, personified as son of Uttānapāda and grandson of Manu.



# Chapter – 8

## The Struggle for an Education

-BROOKER T. WASHINGTON

### Theme of the lesson

This is the story of a boy who goes through a lot of struggle and suffering but never quits his target and finally gets his desired wish. Hard-work, determination and discipline are the qualities one must learn from this. Brooker T. Washington gives a moving account of the difficulties he faced to find a place in a school. At the age of sixteen he had to face lots of troubles and hardships in order to get admission in a school.

### Verbs

Happened, heard, close, provided, taught, go, remained, decided, understand, wanted, learned, look, found, encouraged, knocked, troubled, expected, refused, managed, unable, felt

### Pronoun

I, my, myself, he, his, himself, several, this

### Difficult Words

Discouraged, economize, recognition, entrance, genuine, satisfaction

### Answer the following questions

1. Who were talking about an unusually good school? Where did the writer hear them?
2. Where was the school for coloured people situated?



- 
3. What was the only ambition of the writer?
  4. What fear did the author's mother have?
  5. How did the writer reach Richmond?
  6. Why was Washington very unhappy on reaching Richmond?

## Learn

Moral- Good Education should be our aim. It is not an easy task. We must struggle like the author.



# Poem - 1

## The Bees

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

### Theme of the lesson

‘The Bees,’ is a marvellous creation of the greatest English poet named William Shakespeare. Here the poet gives a vivid description of the bees’ kingdom in a lyrical form through which we came to know that the life of an insect is not that simple the way we think. If we notice their living standard, we can see that they have an organized life. They also have some rules and laws. They also have to maintain discipline in order to run their life. In this poem, the poet observed that in the beehives, there are different classes of bees engaged in diverse works such as magistrates bees who do the corrective work, merchant bees collect honey, soldier bees protect their hives, and the king who observes the work of every day including masons’ bees who build the hives. There are other working groups who do their job within due diligence. The life of bees is organized in an ordered way. They naturally learn the art of order. Though they are insects, they have the capability to teach humans the art of order.

### Noun

Honey-bees, Nature, Peopled kingdom, King, Officers, Magistrates, Home

### Pronoun

So, their, they, his

### Difficult Words

Kneading, mechanic, crowding, executors, yawning



## Answer the following questions

1. What is the unique quality of bees?
2. How do the bees serve as example to people?
3. How is the work distributed among the bees?
4. How does the poet describe the duty - consciousness of the bees?
5. Mention the different types of bees according to the nature of their work.
6. How does the poet describe the drone?



# Poem - 2

## Meadow Surprises

-Lois Brandt Phillips

### Theme of the lesson

The poet talks about the poem us that meadows are filled with surprises, and it has got many things to tell. People could discover them by themselves if they know how well to look and listen for them.

### Noun

Meadows, grass, Brook, Butterfly, Buttercup, Straws, Nectar, Rabbit, Head, Parachutes, Houses, Ground

### Pronoun

You, them, its, these

### Difficult Words

Brook, scare, dandelion, parachute, flutter, burrows, beneath

### Answer the following questions

1. What do the butterflies do on flowers?
2. What kind of surprise could be found while walking on the grass?
3. Why do dandelions become airy parachutes?
4. What kind of grass do the meadows have?
5. What do you mean by 'the brook'?
6. Why is one unable to see a rabbit initially?
7. Describe the various sights that one comes across in the meadows.



# Poem - 3

## Self-Reliance

-KATHLEEN DELICATO

### Theme of the lesson

This poem tells you how self-reliance helps a person win in life. The poetess realised that she was alone and she must depend on herself. She should learn hardwork and if she failed, she should try again and again or ask others opinions. She also tells that she is the ruler of her world and she is the ultimate decision-maker. She would take the path or the road to move on with pride. Some people might disagree with her choices and they would think they knew a better path to suggest. People might raise their voices but it is up to her to make her destiny. She wanted to be true to herself and learn how to stand alone and how to win in life.

### Verb

Realize, ask, take, abuse, raise, make, begin, learn

### Pronoun

I, myself, they, their

### Difficult Words

Opinions, dominion

### Answer the following questions

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?
2. What does the speaker decide to do if she fails?
3. Who is the ruler of the speaker's kingdom?



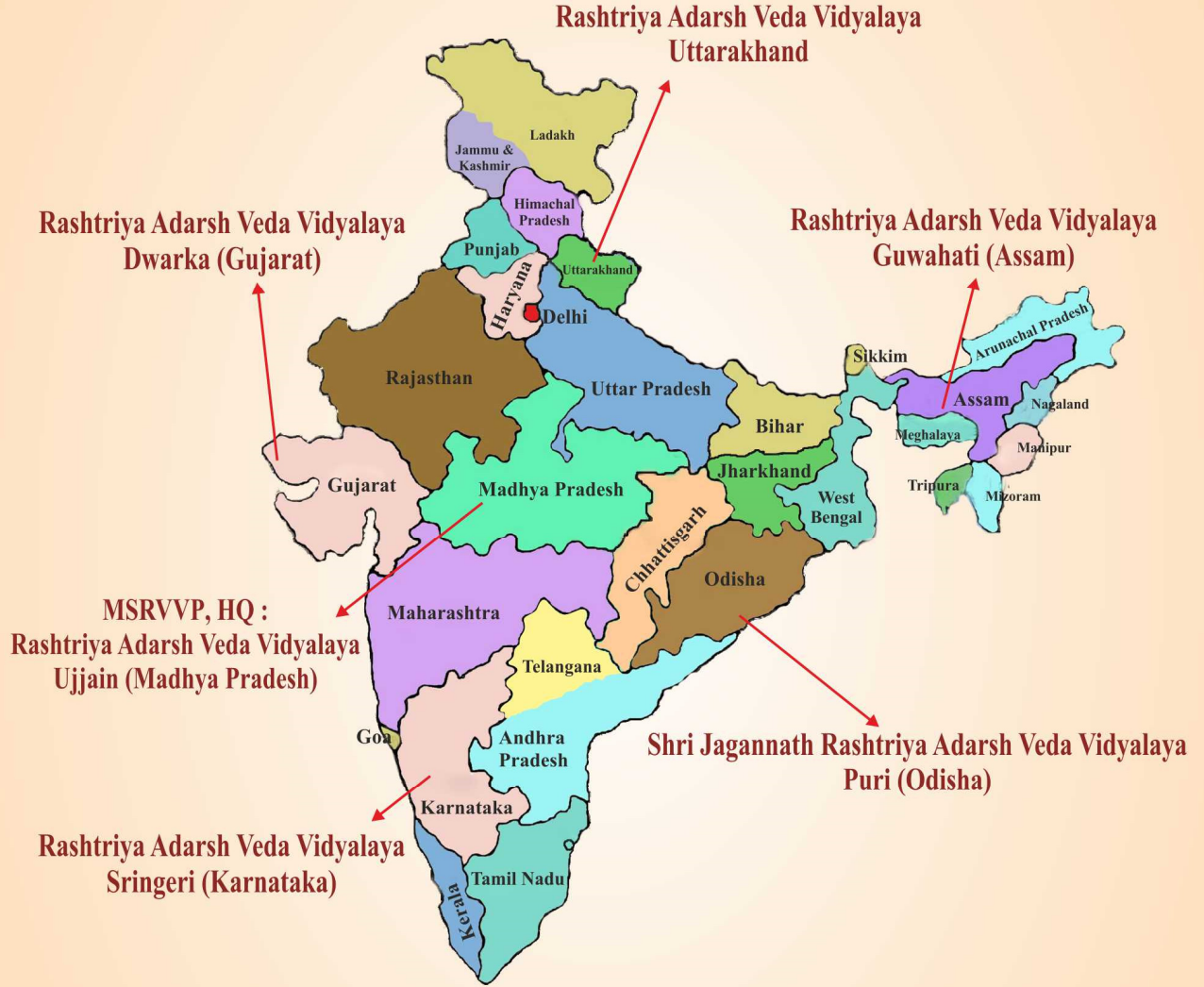


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4. How can the speaker convert her choice into a victory?
  5. According to the poet, what should we do to win in life?
  6. Write the summary of the poem.



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