

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Lesson One:	The Story of King Nrga	1
Lesson Two:	Proofreading Marks (_____, _____, and _____). frag          run-on          ?	4/6
Lesson Three:	Synonyms and Antonyms	7
Lesson Four:	Lord Visnu's Trick	10
Lesson Five:	Telling a Story	13
Lesson Six:	Homophones	14
Lesson Seven:	Pronouns	15
Lesson Eight:	The Burnt Finger	18
Lesson Nine:	Words That Describe	22
Lesson Ten:	More Describing Words	23
Lesson Eleven:	Saksi Gopala	25
Lesson Twelve:	Telling an Adventure	29
Lesson Thirteen:	Prefixes	30
Lesson Fourteen:	Sudama Brahman	32
Lesson Fifteen:	Suffixes	37
Lesson Sixteen:	The Curse	39
Lesson Seventeen:	Adding -ED to Action Words	43
Lesson Eighteen:	Action Words And Action Helpers	45
Lesson Nineteen:	The Appearance of Sukadeva Goswami	47
Lesson Twenty:	Writing About Pictures	51
Lesson Twenty-One:	Adding S to Action Words	52
Lesson Twenty-Two:	The King And the Poor Brahmana	53
Lesson Twenty-Three:	Verb Links	58
Lesson Twenty-Four:	Alphabetical Order	60
Lesson Twenty-Five:	Lord Brahma Steals the Cows	62
Lesson Twenty-Six:	Reading Carefully	67
Lesson Twenty-Seven:	More Writing About Pictures	71

The princess of the Yadu family once found a great lizard in a forest well. The animal was trapped and could not get free. The princess cried and tried to help him get out, but they could not free him.

When the princess returned home, they told Lord Krsna their story and asked Him to free the lizard from the well. Agreeing to help, Lord Krsna went to the forest, stretched His left hand deep within the well, and pulled the lizard out.

Upon being touched by Krsna's hand, the lizard gave up his body. He appeared as a beautiful demigod with his body glittering like gold. He was dressed in fine clothing and costly jewels.

Lord Krsna said, "My dear demigod, your body is so beautiful. Who are you? How did you get into that lizard body? Please tell us."

The demigod bowed to the Lord. His dazzling helmet touched the ground. He then spoke to Krsna. "My dear Lord, I am King Nrga. I once was a very great king who gave away many cows in charity. The number of cows I gave away was equal to the amount of dust on the earth.

"All of the cows I gave away were very special. They were all young, full of milk, and healthy. Their horns were gold-plated and their hooves were silver-plated. They wore silk wrappers and pearl necklaces. I gave these cows, along with land, gold, houses, horses, and elephants to learned Brahmanas.

King Nrga had offended the brahmanas. Therefore he had to live in a lizard's body. But he had also performed many pious acts. Because of his piety, the king was able to see Krsna face to face.

King Nrga prayed, "My dear Lord Krsna, I beg for Your mercy. Please bless me so that I will never forget Your lotus feet. Whatever body I am in, I simply wish to think of You."





The king walked around Krsna and bowed down before Him. An airplane came from heaven and King Nrga got in it. He returned to his planet, having seen the Supreme Person.

Questions:

Copy each question and then answer it in a full sentence.

1. Where did the princess of the Yadu dynasty find the lizard?
2. What kind of good work did the demigod do in his past life?
3. Why were the brahmanas angry?
4. Why did King Nrga have to live in a lizard's body?
5. What was the prayer of King Nrga?
6. Was the king lucky or unlucky? Why do you think so?





4. Correct all spacing mistakes.
5. Make sure all sentences make sense, are not run-on sentences, or fragments.
6. After you have finished proofreading your work, copy over each sentence neatly.

#### EXERCISES

A. The sentences below have been proofread, and marks showing the mistakes have been added. Rewrite each sentence neatly and correctly in your notebook.

1. Krsna grew up in Vrndavana and then went to Mathura and then He  
run-on  
went to Dwarka and there he had 16,108 palaces.
  2. Each palace had.  
frag
  3. visited one day.  
frag
  4. Narada Muni was playing his Vina. and he sat down and Krsna worshipped  
run-on  
him. and Krsna offered him a seat and then Krsna gave Narada a place to  
RUN-ON  
sit, and some fruits to eat too.
  5. Narada Muni was amazed that Krsna  
?
  6. After Krsna left his palaces each day.
  7. Krsna would go to the assembly house, Sudharma and there he would see  
run-on  
the other members of the Yadu dynasty and then he would watch dancers and  
RUN-ON  
jokers and then he would be in a good mood.
  8. In the Sudharma assembly house.  
frag
  9. No one would grow old and no one would become diseased no one would  
run-on  
be hungry, and no one would be sad, while in Sudharma.  
run-on
  10. Once a messenger from the kings who had been captured by Jarasandha.  
frag
- B. Ask your teacher to give you loose sheet copies of the next two exercises. Marking the loose sheets, correct each sentence using proofreading marks.



Then copy the sentences neatly and correctly in your note book.

1. There was once a Demon named Aghasura.
2. Were aghasura verree kind.
3. he turned hisself into big a Snake
4. all the Cowherd boys was snak the
5. First THEY thought the demin were a ca ve.
6. They wan ted to enter the demons mounth.
7. Krsna thought How He could save His frien
8. krsna intert too?
9. Krsna killed The Demon
10. The de mons spirit soul came out and the soul came. out and the soul went into the body of Krsna and demigods showered flowers and the boys played on the dried up demon for a longtime but not for one year because do you know Y?

C. Using proofreading marks, correct the mistakes in these sentences on the loose sheets that your teacher gave you. Then copy the sentences neatly and correctly in your notebook.

1. brahma saw Ahgasmormat get killt.
2. He wanted play to a trick krsna on.
3. can brahma fool krsna.
4. The cowherd buys an krsna were taken lunch.
5. Brahma StoLe the ca lves away?
6. Lord krsna couldn't find The boys
7. Krsna made Himself INto more buy and calves
8. No one knew
9. For onw year Brahma
10. After one year Brahma came back and saw the boys and cal ves that. He kniw was IN CAves of mountains and he didn't under stand how they reALLY Vishna forms and brahma wuz amazed and confused an He felldown on the ground like a stick that is called Damnavats.



### LESSON THREE: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Words that have meanings that are opposite are called antonyms, and words that have meanings that are alike or almost the same are called synonyms.

EXAMPLE: Wrong and right are opposite: they are antonyms

Hot and cold are opposite: they are antonyms

Big and large are alike: they are synonyms

Sad and unhappy are alike: they are synonyms

A. Write each pair of words in your book. Write synonym next to the pair if the words are alike or almost the same. If the words are opposites, write antonyms next to the words. Then write a sentence with each word.

1. good/bad
2. fat/overweight
3. shout/yell
4. tall/short
5. thin/skinny
6. noisy/loud
7. start/stop
8. happy/sad
9. start/begin
10. little/tiny

B. Look at each word that is underlined below and think of a synonym for it. Then write a sentence using the synonym in it. Try to write the sentences about Krsna in Vrndavana.

1. The boy in the new dhoti was thin.
2. That light fell off the table and broke.
3. Can you hop all the way to the temple?
4. Can you bring the pail that has no holes?

5. The gentleman was very kind.
6. The cool breeze makes the hot weather feel nice.
7. After they polished it, the brass looked bright.
8. We watched the oxen plow the field.
9. Did you leave your cap in the little blue box?
10. The grey ship slowly made its way to the dock.

C. Look at each word that is underlined in the sentence below and think of an antonym for it. Write a question using each underlined word. Then write an answer using the antonym.

1. The young boys walked quickly home each night.
2. Can he walk as fast as the lion can run?
3. The wooden box fell down from the shelf.
4. The dhoti of the tall man hung in my room.
5. Is it easy to carry the full bucket?
6. It was because of Krishna's mercy that the man was rich.
7. The noise coming from the shop was loud.
8. To sit in the temple and see the Deities is wonderful.
9. Can a spirit soul be fat?
10. The elephant is a very large one.
11. In the mouth of the large grey elephant were some peanuts.
12. The mirror of the mind should be bright.
13. What is the opposite of good?
14. Can a strong demon defeat the pure devotee.
15. The dhoti became dirty because of the mud.

D. Look at the pairs of words that are listed below. Some are synonyms and some are antonyms. Copy each pair of words on a sheet of paper and write synonym or antonym next to it. If the pair is a synonym write a sentence with each word. If the pair is an antonym write a question containing one word and answer it using the other.

EXAMPLE: clean/dirty

Is the new cloth clean?

No, the new cloth is dirty.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. beat/hit    | 2. near/far     |
| 3. quick/fast  | 4. mean/nasty   |
| 5. like/hate   | 6. listen/hear  |
| 7. play/work   | 8. big/little   |
| 9. merry/happy | 10. baby/infant |

E. Using the same direction as D, write sentences with the following groups of words.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. shout/whisper | 7. pick/choose   |
| 2. loud/soft     | 8. start/stop    |
| 3. huge/tiny     | 9. smart/stupid  |
| 4. high/low      | 10. laugh/giggle |
| 5. end/finish    | 11. loss/gain    |
| 6. laugh/cry     | 12. baby/man     |



10  
LESSON FOUR: LORD VISNU'S TRICK

Once a demon named Vrkasura wanted a boon. He met Narada Muni and asked him, "Which demigod should I worship to fulfill my desire? Since Vrkasura was a demon, Narada Muni told him to worship Lord Siva. Vrkasura followed Narada Muni's order. He went to a holy place, lit a fire, and chanted prayers. At the same time he cut flesh off his body and offered it to Lord Siva. He wanted to see Lord Siva very much.

Vrkasura cut up his body for six days. Each day he offered his own flesh, but Lord Siva never came. The demon was very sad. He thought, "I will cut off my head and offer it. Then Lord Siva will come and give me my boon."

The next day the demon took his bath in a lake. When his hair and body were still wet, he started to cut off his head. Lord Siva felt sorry for Vrkasura and appeared.

Lord Siva came before Vrkasura and said, "Why are you doing this? You do not have to cut off your head to please me. I am pleased if someone gives me water from the Ganges. I do not need your flesh. Because I felt sorry for you, I have saved you. Now I promise you any boon you want.

The sinful demon Vrkasura said, "I want the boon that any person's head I touch will crack, and that person will die." Lord Siva felt sorry. He didn't want to give such a crazy boon to Vrkasura. But he would not break his promise. So Lord Siva granted Vrkasura's desire.

Vrkasura became very powerful. He wanted to first try his boon on Lord Siva. The demon thought "I will touch Lord Siva's head. When his head cracks, he will die. Then I will take away his wife." He ran at Lord Siva with his hand out. Lord Siva was so afraid that he ran away.

They ran and ran. At last Lord Siva ran to seek help from Lord Visnu. Lord Visnu knew how to save him. The Lord changed Himself into a beautiful young boy and stood before Vrkasura.

Lord Visnu spoke to Vrkasura with sweet words. "Please do not run after Lord Siva. To tell you the truth, I do not think that Lord Siva was able grant your boon. Let us test him. Just touch your hand to your head. You will see that Lord Siva has not given you any boon at all."

The demon was confused by Lord Visnu's words. As soon as Vrkasura touched his hand to his head, his head cracked and he died. Lord Siva was saved by the trick of Lord Visnu.

### Questions

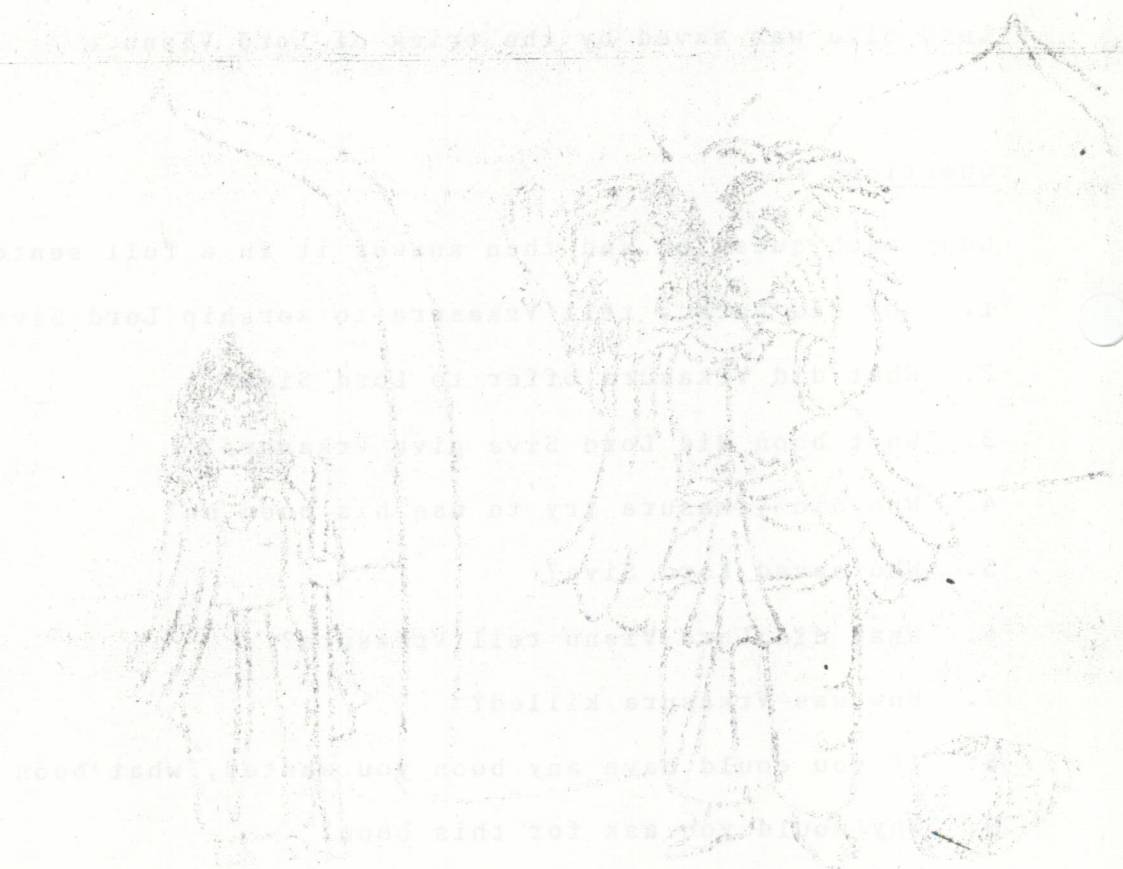
Copy each question and then answer it in a full sentence.

1. Why did Narada tell Vrkasura to worship Lord Siva?
2. What did Vrkasura offer to Lord Siva?
3. What boon did Lord Siva give Vrkasura?
4. Who did Vrkasura try to use his boon on?
5. Who saved Lord Siva?
6. What did Lord Visnu tell Vrkasura?
7. How was Vrkasura killed?
8. If you could have any boon you wanted, what boon would you ask for?
9. Why would you ask for this boon?



...and I saw the last time I saw him to look at him  
 ...I saw him now to see him. The last time I saw  
 ...into a beautiful young girl and stood before me  
 ...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw

...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw  
 ...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw  
 ...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw  
 ...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw



...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw  
 ...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw  
 ...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw  
 ...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw  
 ...I saw him to see him. The last time I saw



LESSON SIX: HOMOPHONES

Words that sound alike, but have different meanings and spellings are called homophones or homonyms.

Here is a list of homophones you should know.

1. here I wish the Deity was here.

hear To hear about Krsna is ecstasy.

Which word means "listen to"? Which word means "in or at this place".

2. dear The spiritual master is dear to Krsna.

deer The deer was licking Krsna.

Which word means "hoofed animal"? Which word means "loved person"?

3. meet When will I meet my spiritual master again?

meat We cannot offer meat to Krsna.

Which word means "flesh of an animal"? Which word means "to come together"?

4. new The Deities have a new silver crown.

knew I knew the Bhagavad-gita verses.

Which word means "never-used before"? Which word means "to have in your mind"?

EXERCISES

A. Complete each sentence using the correct word within the ( ).

1. The beginning of Krsna consciousness is to \_\_\_\_\_. (~~here~~/hear)

2. We want to build a temple \_\_\_\_\_. (here/hear)

3. To \_\_\_\_\_ Krsna is a pure desire. (meet/meat)

4. Mrgari liked the taste of animal \_\_\_\_\_. (meet/meat)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ was hiding nearby. (deer/dear)

6. We begin a letter "\_\_\_\_\_ Prabhu". (deer/dear)

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ set of Srimad Bhagavatams are in the boxes. (new/knew)

8. The old sage \_\_\_\_\_ Srila Prabhupada. (new/knew)

B. Write one sentence for each word: here, hear, dear, deer, meet, meat, new, and knew.

LESSON FIVE: TELLING A STORY

Use the beginning of the story that is given and finish it in any way you wish. Write as much as you want to bring the story to an end. When you are writing out your ideas, for the time being, do not worry about spelling, capitals or periods. Just finish your story in any way you want. After you finish writing, you may proofread what you have written and make any changes you want. After proofreading, re-write your story neatly and correctly.

EXERCISES

- A. Choose three of the story starters that are given and complete the stories. Later you will read your stories to the class, and the story the class likes best will be written on a duplicating master and printed.
  - a. One day in the pasturing ground, Krsna and His cowherd boyfriends saw a .....
  - b. The flower airplane was getting closer. In it we could see.....
  - c. Over the hiss came a big .....
  - d. I can't understand why .....
  - e. All of a sudden it was there. The great green.....

If you don't want to use these story starters just write a short story on your own.

Lesson Seven, PRONOUNS 15  
A pronoun is a word that can be used in place of naming words.

- a. Bhakta told Arjuna. He told Arjuna.
- b. The devotees are going. They are going.

He takes the place of Bhakta in sentence a. He is a pronoun.

They takes the place of the devotees, in sentence b. They is a pronoun.

These pronouns are used in the subject of a sentence: he, she, we, they.

These pronouns are used in the predicate of the sentence: me, him, here, us, them.

The pronouns you and it can be used in both the subject and predicate of a sentence.

You saw the dog. You saw it. It saw you.

#### EXERCISES

A. Copy the sentences below on your paper. Underline the pronouns.

Then write sentence with each pronoun. Write each sentence about Krsna's pastimes in the pasturing grounds.

1. She saw the Deities with them.
2. Can we get the prasadam?
3. He gave the book to her.
4. I ran to him as fast as the wind.
5. Give the cake to us.
6. You read it quickly.
7. They are going to his house.
8. When did you see it?
9. We should give it to them.
10. He saw us.

B. Write each sentence again using the correct pronoun. Underline the pronoun after you have written the sentence, and then write another sentence using the underlined pronoun:



- 16
1. (He or Him) bought a Srimad Bhagavatam.
  2. Please give the spoon to (he or him).
  3. (They or Them) will now begin to chant.
  4. Can (we or us) lead the kirtan?
  5. The devotees liked (he or his) lecture.
  6. Is it all right for (we or us) to milk the cows?
  7. I want to give the present to (they or them).
  8. I hope my spiritual master will give (I or me) a cookie.
  9. (She or Her) helps take care of Radha-Madhava.
  10. The teacher wanted (she or her) to be good.

D. With each of the following pronouns, write a sentence that uses each of the numbered words below.

Pronouns: I, he, she, we, they, me, him, her, us, and they.

1. lotus flower
2. spiritual master
3. cows
4. barn
5. Bhagavad-gita

Sometimes a sentence like this will give us trouble.

Bhakta and (I or me) went to the temple.

Should you use I or me? To know which word to use, make believe the word "Bhakta" isn't there. Then try the sentence just with I or me.

Would you say, "I went to the temple", or "Me went to the temple"?

Of course "I went to the temple" is correct. Therefore, use "I".

"Bhakta and I went to the temple".

Use this method to find the correct word in the following sentences.

Then write a sentence using the pronoun that you didn't choose.

1. Bhakta and (I or me) ran to the barn.
2. Can you give the prasadam to the pujari and (I or me)?
3. (us or We) and the other devotees will go along.
4. The farmers and (we or us) take care of the farm animals.
5. Bhakta and (I or me) help take care of the cows.
6. We and (they or them) can go.

- 17
7. The cow and (her or she) walked ahead.
  8. Kirtan and (I or me) are going to take rest.
  9. Please give the package to Bhakta and (he or him).
  10. Arjuna, Bhakta, and (I or me) memorized verses.



Once there was a brahmana who lived in India. He was very peaceful because he always thought of Krsna's kindness. But he was very poor. He had no money to use in Krsna's service.

First he dressed the Lord in fine cloth. Then he decorated the Lord with jewels. He offered prayers and bowed down before the Lord. All this was done within his mind.

After that he cleaned the Lord's temple. Within his mind he walked to all the holy rivers. Carrying many water jugs made of gold and silver he filled them with holy water.

He gathered flowers, fruits, incense, and sandalwood pulp. He gave all these to the Lord. All his worship was done within his mind. The brahmana did this for many years.

One day, in his meditation, the brahmana cooked sweet rice for the Lord. He used milk, rice, and sugar. He wanted to offer it to Krsna but thought the sweet rice might still be too hot. To test it with his mind he touched his finger to the pot of sweet rice. Suddenly, his finger was burnt! How did that happen? The brahmana was only meditating on touching the sweet rice. How did his finger get burnt?

Lord Narayana in the spiritual sky began to smile. He mounted a swan airplane to get the brahmana. When the brahmana came before Lord Narayana, the Lord told everyone about the brahmana's meditations. He then gave the brahmana a spiritual body in the spiritual sky. The Lord was pleased with the brahmana and the offerings within his mind.

Questions

Copy each question and then answer it in a full sentence.

1. What is the meaning of the word meditation?
2. Does Krishna accept things offered to Him in meditation?
3. What service did the brahmana perform with gold and silver?
4. How did the brahmana burn his finger?
5. How did the brahmana travel to the spiritual world?
6. What would you like to offer Krishna in your mind?
7. What was funny about the brahmana burning his finger?





## LESSON TEN: MORE DESCRIBING WORDS

The little mouse was afraid of the large grey cat.

What kind of mouse is being written about? What color cat is being written about?

The words that are used to tell details about something are called describing words. Another name for describing words is adjectives.

Here are some adjectives that can be used to describe:

beautiful, red, green, juicy, soft, round, hard, thin, stringy, square, flat, small, white, grey, rocky, long, young, pink, thirsty, hot, cold, warm, tricky, fast, fresh, loud, new, old, bearded, busy, tall, clean, scary, happy, brown, rough, shiny, bright, clear, strong, pleasant, sour, cool, rubbery,.....and many, many, many other words.

A. Take each of the words in the following list and add two adjectives to each word so the word is described better:

1. door
2. cow
3. flower
4. Deity
5. mountain
6. apple
7. elephant
8. book
9. dhoti
10. rainbow

After you have written each word with its two adjectives write a separate sentence for each set of words.

11. flute
12. lake
13. lotus
14. orange
15. plate
16. conchshell
17. garland
18. drum
19. salt
20. frog
21. grass
22. van
23. beads
24. BTG
25. jewel
26. mustache
27. leaf
28. bag
29. bottle
30. flu

B. Some describing words, adjectives, compare two people or things. The letters er are added to the end of these words.

Arjuna is shorterer than Bhakta.

Kirtan is tallerer than I.

Sridama is strongerer than Sudama.

Add -er to each adjective below. Then write one sentence with each new word you make.

1. dark
2. slow
3. small
4. loud
5. long
6. old
7. cold
8. smart
9. weak
10. round
11. soft
12. high
13. clean
14. shiny
15. sweet

C. The ending -er is added to adjectives to compare two people or things. The ending -est is added to adjectives to compare more than two persons or things. The sunflower is the tallest plant that we grow.

This sweet is the sweetest.

His clothes are the cleanest.

Using the list from B. add -est to each adjective.

Add -est to the following words and use each in a sentence.

1. white
2. fast
3. warm
4. large
5. young
6. square
7. hard
8. sour
9. crooked
10. neat
11. green
12. slow
13. dark
14. damp
15. gentle



LESSON ELEVEN: SAKSI GOPALA

Once a poor young brahmana boy was going to Vrndavana. He met an old brahmana on the way, and the young boy helped him as they walked. At last they reached Vrndavana. The old man said, "Thank-you very much. I could not have come all this way without your help. I want to give you some reward".

But the young boy said, "No, no. It was my duty to help you because you are old and I am young. I must not take any reward."

At that time they were standing before the beautiful Gopala Deity in Vrndavana. The old man said, "Mydear brahmana boy, I give you my daughter. She is yours to marry".

"Oh no," said the boy. "It is not good that you want to give me your daughter. Your son and wife will not like this marriage. But now you have vowed this in front of the Deity Gopala"!

"Yes, I have vowed in front of Gopala that you shall have my daughter," said the old man. "So you must marry her." After saying this before Gopala, both brahmanas returned to their homes.

Many months passed. One day the young boy went to the home of the old man. He spoke to the brahmana in a humble voice. "Once you vowed in front of Gopala that I could have your daughter as my wife. Now you must keep your vow".

"Yes," said the old man. "You may have her". But when the wife and son of the old brahmana heard that their father had given their daughter to a poor man, they were very unhappy. The son became angry, and the wife cried and cried. But the old man told them that he had vowed in front of Gopala, and he had to keep the vow.

At last the wife said, "If you give our daughter to this poor brahmana, then I will kill myself".

The old man didn't know what to do. He wanted to give his daughter



to the young boy, but he didn't want his wife to die. The old brahmana's son then said to the boy, "If my father has made this vow in front of the Deity, let the Deity come here to prove it".

So the young boy left. He went back to Vrndavana and saw the Deity Gopala. "My dear Lord", prayed the boy. "I am asking YOU to come and witness my marriage. The old brahmana has vowed to give me his daughter. You must come to witness or he will not be able to keep his vow".

The Deity spoke, "I can not come with you. Do you think a Deity can walk?"

"Yes", said the boy. "If a Deity can talk, then a Deity can walk. Please come with me".

The Deity was very pleased with the boy and said, "Yes, I can come. Take rice and milk to offer Me on the trip. Walk ahead and I will walk behind you. But you must not look back at Me. You will know that I am following by the sound of My leg bells."

The boy and the Deity walked for a long way. As they came to the village of the old brahmana, the boy could not hear the bells of Gopala. Being afraid, he turned to see if the Deity was still there. Just then Gopala stopped. He would not walk any further.

The young boy ran to the village and told everyone that Gopala had come to witness his marriage. No one in the village knew how Gopala had walked so far. Only the brahmana boy knew.

The marriage of the poor brahmana boy and the old brahmana's daughter was held in front of the Deity. Then a large temple was built for Gopala. After that day the Deity was called Saksi Gopala--the Gopala Deity who had become a witness.



28

Questions

Copy each question and then answer it in a full sentence.

1. Why did the brahmana help the old brahmana?
2. What did the old brahmana want to give the young brahmana?
3. Why were the old brahmana's wife and son sad?
4. Who came and walked to help the boy?
5. What did the brahmana boy offer to Gopal.
6. Why did Gopal stop walking?
7. How did the brahmana boy know that Gopal was following him?
8. How could the Deity walk?



LESSON TWELVE: TELLING AN ADVENTURE

Use the beginning of the story that is given and finish it in any way you wish. Write as much as you want to bring the story to an end.

When you are writing out your ideas for the first time, do not worry about spelling, capitals, or periods. Just finish your story in anyway you want. After you finish, you may proofread what you have written and make any changes you want.

After proofreading, rewrite your story neatly and correctly.

EXERCISES

Choose three of the story starters that are given and complete the stories. Later you will read your stories to the class, and the story that the class likes best will be written on a duplicating stencil and printed.

a. "Come here and see this," the cowherd boy shouted. As the other boys came, they saw.....

b. I woke up in the dark forest. I didn't know what to expect. Suddenly,.....

c. The chariot sped towards the warrior. All.....

d. The fierce bull just sat, as if tired. But as soon as he saw the.....

e. The crash was deafening.....

If you don't want to use these story starters, just write a short story on your own.

LESSON THIRTEEN: PREFIXES (UN-, -RE, -DIS, -PRE)

A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a word.

Adding a prefix changes the meaning of the word.

EXAMPLES: After aroti, the curtains were opened.

During prasadam, the curtains were unopened.

I read the story in class.

I reread the story on Sunday.

Here are some simple prefixes:

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Meanings</u>	<u>Examples</u>
un-	not, the opposite of	happy/unhappy button/unbutton
re-	again	tell/retell
dis-	not	agree/disagree
pre-	before	cook/precook

\*\*\*\*\*Not all words that begin with un-, re-, dis-, and pre-, are prefixes.

A prefix is placed before a whole word. Here are some examples of words beginning with un-, dis-, and pre-, where these letters are not used as prefixes.

EXAMPLES: uncle, read, reach, disc, disciple, preach.

EXERCISES.

A. Use each of the following words in a sentence:

1. heat 2. pay 3. cook 4. arrange 5. tie 6. fill 7. happy 8. lock  
9. tell 10. fair 11. healthy 12. wind

Then add a prefix to each word and write a sentence with the new word.

Make your sentences better by using describing words.

B. Write a sentence using each of the words below. Then add one of the above prefixes to each word and write two more sentences with each word. Make sure you understand the meaning of each word. Make sure

each of your sentences makes sense.

1. please 2. school 3. agree 4. button 5. afraid 6. honest 7. pleased  
8. clear 9. tied 10. heat 11. obey 12. cover 13. appear 14. paid  
15. true

C. Write a sentence using each of the words below. Then add one of the prefixes to each word and write two more sentences with each new word. Make sure you understand the meaning of each word. Make sure each of your sentences makes sense.

1. checked 2. do 3. sure 4. button 5. told 6. fold 7. wise 8. use  
9. willing 10. sold 11. cover 12. successful 13. breakable 14. likes



LESSON FOURTEEN: SUDAMA BRAHMANA

Once there was a brahmana named Sudama, who was very poor. Sudama was so poor that he didn't have any nice clothes. His wife didn't even have a dress. Because they only had a small amount of food they both were very lean and thin.

One day Sudama's wife said, "My dear husband, you are a great devotee. Lord Krsna is your friend. You went to school with the Lord when you were a boy. Please go to Him. He will help us." Sudama wanted to see Lord Krsna, so he went. His wife gave him a small bag of chipped rice to give to Lord Krsna.

When Sudama got to the city of Lord Krsna he felt very blissful. He passed through many big gates and camps. He passed by many big palaces. At last he went in one palace and there saw Lord Krsna and Rukmini.

When Lord Krsna saw Sudama, He got up from His seat and embraced Sudama with His two arms. Krsna felt very pleased to see His boy-friend: Krsna then gave the brahmana a seat on His own bed. He gave him fruits and drinks. He washed Sudama's feet and put the water on His head. He put sandalwood pulp on the body of the brahmana and offered him arotika. Rukmini fanned Sudama with a yak tail fan.

After this, Lord Krsna smiled at Sudama and they talked. They talked about their school days and their guru. They were both very happy.

Sudama was still wearing the bag of chipped rice on his shoulder. Krsna knew this and asked, "What have you brought for Me? Has your wife sent Me any tasty food to eat?"

Sudama did not want to give the chipped rice to Krsna because

he knew that it was not good enough for the Lord. But Krsna told him, "My dear friend, I do not need anything. But if My devotee offers Me a leaf, a flower, or a little water with love, then I will take it with great pleasure."

Krsna then snatched the bag of chipped rice from Sudama's shoulder. He looked at the rice and said, "Oh, you have some nice chipped rice for Me." Then Krsna ate one bite of the rice and was pleased.

Sudama spent one night at Krsna's palace. After that he went home without asking Krsna for anything. He was very happy that he had seen his friend Krsna. He did not want anything from Krsna; he just wanted to love Krsna.

But when he got home, Sudama saw that everything had changed. His hut was gone and in its place were great palaces. The palaces had jewels and stones that looked like the sun, moon, and fire. Around the palaces were decorated parks, lakes with lotus flowers and birds, and beautiful people who looked like demigods. The brahmana was very surprised. "Does this belong to me?" he asked.

Sudama then saw his wife. She looked like the wife of a demigod. He saw the beautiful palace and he thought, "This has all come from the kindness of Lord Krsna. He only took one bite of chipped rice from me and in return He has given me all of this. I want to be His servant life after life."

The brahmana and his wife were very happy in their palace. They used everything to serve Lord Krsna.

Questions

Copy each question and then answer it in a full sentence.

1. Why did Sudama Brahmana go to see Lord Krishna?
2. What gift did he take with him?
3. What did Lord Krishna do when He saw Sudama?
4. Name some things that Lord Krishna did to worship Sudama?
5. What did Sudama and Lord Krishna talk about?
6. Why didn't Sudama want to give the chipped rice to Krishna?
7. Why was Lord Krishna pleased with the offering of Sudama?
8. What did Sudama ask Lord Krishna for?
9. What was Sudama's greatest desire?
10. What was in place of Sudama's hut when he returned?
11. What was the cause of the great change?
12. What did Sudama use his wealth for?
13. For Sudama, a palace and a hut were equally nice. why?



57

LESSON FIFTEEN: SUFFIXES (ER, LESS, -FUL, -Y, -LY, AND -ABLE)

A suffix is a group of letters that are added at the end of a word.

When a suffix is added, it changes the meaning of the word.

EXAMPLES: read--reader            hope--hopeful  
          sing--singer            power--powerful  
          chant--chanter        care--careful  
          end--endless          care--careless  
          hope--hopeless

When -er is added to read, it means a person who reads

When -ful is added to hope, it means full of hope.

When -less is added to hope, it means without hope.

-er means a person who does something.

-less means without that thing.

-ful means full of that thing.

EXERCISES

A. Use each of the words below in a sentence. Then add a suffix, -er, -less, or -ful, to the word and write another sentence with each new word. Make sure you know what each word means. Proofread each sentence that you write.

1. sleep 2. talk 3. hair 4. play 5. cheer 6. sing 7. end 8. power  
9. tooth 10. use 11. harm 12. rest 13. care 14. joy 15. color 16. teach  
17. chant 18. fear 19. fight 20. paint 21. law 22. heat 23. taste  
24. run 25. teacher 26. bliss 27. devotion 28. dance 29. heart

B. The suffix -y can be added to a word. Cloud becomes cloudy; milk becomes milky. Adding -y to a word makes the word into a describing word. The suffix -ly can be added to a word. Quick becomes quickly; slow becomes slowly. When -ly is added to a word, the word tells how. For example: He rode his bicycle. How? Quickly. He rode his bike quickly.

The suffix -able can be added to a word. Read becomes readable, eat becomes eatable. When -able is added to read, it means able to be read. For example: The book was readable for young boys. Or, the book was able to be read by young boys. Using the word eatable, we can understand the sentence, The prasadam was eatable by everyone.

EXERCISE

Write a sentence for each of the following words. Then add a suffix, -y, -ly, or -able, to the word and write another sentence with each new word. Use describing words in your sentences and proofread each one:

1. read 2. quick 3. milk 4. break 5. dust 6. slow 7. smooth 8. quiet
9. mist 10. cloud 11. eat 12. fog 14. shy 15. think 16. reach 17. comfort 18. agree 19. clear 20. wind

F. Use one of the suffixes from lesson twelve, -er, -ful, -able, -ly, -y, and -less, with each of the following words. First write the word, then write the word with its suffix, then use the word in a sentence. Remember to proofread your work carefully.

1. kick 2. color 3. play 4. odor 5. change 6. cup 7. age 8. tame
9. help 10. use 11. agree 12. sing 13. harm 14. train 15. leave

LESSON SIXTEEN: THE CURSE

One day Maharaja Pariksit went to the forest to hunt. The great king became tired, hungry, and thirsty while chasing stags, so he went to the hermitage of an old sage in the forest.

Maharaja Pariksit asked the sage for some water and a place to sit down. But the sage was meditating and did not even see the king.

The tired king felt unwanted in the sage's hermitage. "Even a poor man can at least offer water, a sitting place, and sweet words to a guest," thought Maharaja Pariksit, who was the ruler of the whole world. "This sage simply does not wish to show me any respect."

Maharaja Pariksit became very angry. As he left the hermitage, he picked up a dead snake with the tip of his bow. He hung the snake on the shoulders of the sage and went back to his palace. The sage, still meditating, did not even know of Maharaj Pariksit's visit.

Srngi, the son of the sage, was just a young boy. He was playing with his friends when he heard about his father's snake garland. Although he was young, Srngi was very powerful. He decided to cause trouble to the king.

Srngi said, "The king is just like a watch dog. He should have stayed outside the door of my father's house. He should never have entered the house looking for help. I will punish the king myself."

Srngi was puffed up and wanted to show his power to his little friends. He touched the water of the river and began to curse the king.

"On the seventh day from today, a snake-bird will bite the wretched king. Then he will die!"

When King Pariksit heard about the curse, he thanked Lord Krsna for His kindness and went to the bank of the Ganges. He gave up his kingdom, family, and wealth. Great sages from all over the universe







72  
came to see the king, who had decided to sit and fast until death.

At this time the great devotee, Sukadeva Gosvami, spoke about Lord Krsna's glories to the dying king. At the time of his death, Maharaja Pariksit was peaceful and happy.

However, young Srngi was not happy. He had made a great offense to a devotee of Lord Krsna. Because of Srngi's foolishness, the age of Kali was able to enter Vedic culture.

### Questions

Copy each question and then answer it in a full sentence.

1. Where did Maharaj Pariksit go when he was tired?
2. What was the sage doing?
3. Why didn't the sage treat the king like a guest?
4. What did Maharaj Pariksit do in anger?
5. Why did Srngi say Maharaj Pariksit was like a watch dog?
6. What was the curse of the brahmana boy on Maharaj Pariksit?
7. What did Maharaj Pariksit do when he found out that he was cursed?
8. Why wasn't Maharaj Pariksit angry?
9. Why wasn't Srngi happy?
10. Did something bad ever happen to you? What was it?

What did you do?