

LESSON SEVENTEEN: ADDING -ED TO ACTION WORDS

We have already learned how to find the subject of a sentence. We have learned how to find the predicate of a sentence, too. We have also learned that the action word (verb), is the most important word in the predicate of the sentence. In the following sentences, draw one line under the subject part of the sentence and draw two lines under the action part of the sentence. Then circle the action word (verb). The first one is done for you.

A.

1. The big brown bears (ran) from their cage.
2. We eat prasadam at 5 o'clock.
3. The yellow and brown butterfly floated down.
4. Krishna and His friends played in the forest.
5. The demon ran at the playing boys.
6. The Supreme Lord Balaram threw the demon into a tree.
7. The big palm tree fell down with a loud noise.
8. All of the cowherd boys clapped in great happiness.
9. The demigods showered flowers from the sky.
10. The cowherd boys ate the fruits.

B. Write one sentence using each action word you have found in the above exercise.

Action words can tell us if something has happened before now. To show action already finished, -ed is added to most action words.

EXAMPLE: The devotees chanted.

We rushed to the airport.

\*\*\*\*\*Notice what happens when the action word already ends in e and it does something in the past.

EXAMPLE: save + ed = saved The two e's become one e!

EXERCISES: FOLD A PAPER TO MAKE TWO LONG PARTS. FOLD IT IN HALF THE

long way. Write now at the top of one part. Write before now at the top of the other part. Write these action words where they belong. Then write each action word in a sentence.

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

before now

now

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

before now

now

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

lived moved jumped tie

love pull laughed talked

## LESSON EIGHTEEN: ACTION WORDS AND ACTION HELPERS

Read each sentence below:

1. The cows walk.
2. The cows are walking.
3. The cow jumped.
4. The cow had jumped.

What are the action words in sentences 2 and 4?

What extra words come before the action words in sentences 2 and 4?

An action word (verb) sometimes has a helper. When this happens, the last word is called the main action word or the main verb. The word before the main verb is called the verb helper. For example: The cowherd boys were playing their horns. The cows have walked to the barn.

These words are common verb helpers:

am is are was were has have had

### EXERCISES

A. In the sentences below, underline the action part of the sentence. Then circle the action words, the verbs. Circle both the main verbs and the helper verbs. Circle the main verbs along with the helper verbs. Then write a sentence using each main verb with its verb helper. the first one has already been done.

1. Many devotees had come from far away.
2. Krsna had come to see Kubja.
3. The gurukula boys were running very fast.
4. He had asked for some prasadam.
5. I am writing my spiritual master a letter.
6. I am writing my spiritual master a letter.
7. I have gone to Vrndavana Gurukula.
8. The monkeys near the school were climbing the temple.
9. We had tried to keep them away.
10. One monkey was flying from branch to branch.

11. I am going there soon.

B. Look at the picture of Sisupala's head being cut off by the disc of Krishna in SB 7:1. Write ten sentences using verbs with helping verbs describing this picture. Underline the main verb in the sentence and draw a circle around the helping verb.

C. Look at the picture of Prahlada Maharaja being attacked by demons and snakes, in SB 7:1. Write ten sentences using verbs with helping verbs describing this picture. Underline the main verb in the sentence and draw a circle around the helping verb.

D. Look at the picture of Hiranyakashipu's body being eaten by ants, from SB 7:1. Write ten sentences using verbs with helping verbs describing this picture. Underline the main verb in the sentence and draw a circle around the helping verb.

E. Look at the picture of the four Kumaras being stopped from entering Vaikuntha by Saya and Vijaya, from SB 7:1. Write ten sentences using verbs with helping verbs describing this picture. Underline the main verb in the sentence and draw a circle around the helping verb.

1. ...  
2. ...  
3. ...  
4. ...  
5. ...  
6. ...  
7. ...  
8. ...  
9. ...  
10. ...

LESSON NINETEEN: THE APPEARANCE OF SUKADEVA GOSVAMI

Maharaja Pariksit was sitting on the southern bank of the Ganges. The straw roots of his mat faced east; he, himself, faced north. The king had been cursed by the boy Srngi, and was fasting till death. He sat waiting for the bite of the snake-bird.

Demigods and great sages came to him. Flowers were dropping from the heavens. Everyone was praising the great king.

At that moment, the beautiful Sukadeva Gosvami arrived. He was sixteen years old and was very powerful. His hands, thighs, arms, shoulders and forehead were perfectly formed. His eyes were wide and beautiful. His nose and ears were high; his neck was as beautiful as a conchshell. His arms were long and his curly hair was scattered over his face. He was naked, and the color of his body was just like Lord Krsna's.

As soon as the sages saw Sukadeva, they got up from their seats. Maharaja Pariksit bowed his head before the boy. Then Sukadeva Gosvami took his seat. Sitting in the midst of great sages and demigods, he looked like the moon with stars and planets all around.

Maharaja Pariksit said, "We all become purified by seeing you, touching you, washing your holy feet, and offering you a seat. By thinking of you, even our homes become purified. You are the master of the great saints and devotees. Please explain to me the path to perfection, for I am about to die."

"Please tell me what to hear, chant, remember and worship. I know that you stay in men's houses only long enough to milk a cow. Therefore, I pray that you will tell me now."

The great Sukadeva Gosvami said, "My dear king, one who wants



to be free from fear must hear about, chant about, glorify, and remember Krsna."

For seven days Sukadeva Gosvami spoke to Maharaja Pariksit. All the sages and demigods also listened and became joyful hearing about Krsna. At the end of his life, Maharaja Pariksit went back home, back to Godhead.

### Questions

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

1. While Maharaj Pariksit was waiting for death, who came along?
2. What did the sages do when Sukadev Goswami entered?
3. Sukadev was only 16 years old. Why did the sages show him so much respect?
4. What question did Maharaj Pariksit ask Sukadev?
5. What was the method to become free from sadness that Sukadev told the king?
6. How long did Maharaj Pariksit listen to Sukadev Goswami?
7. Where did Maharaj Pariksit go when he left his body?
8. Why shouldn't we wait until the end of our life before hearing about Krishna?
9. If Maharaj Pariksit was a devotee, why do you think Krishna let him get cursed? (This is a very hard question.)

... from last year about, about, about, and

... ..

... ..

... ..

... .. At the end of his life, ... ..

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... ..

... .. (This is a very hard question)

## LESSON TWENTY: WRITING ABOUT PICTURES

A. Look at the picture of King Citraketu sitting by his child's bed after Narada Muni has brought the child back to life (SB 6:1). Look at the picture carefully for as long as you like. Notice what each person in the picture is doing and feeling. Imagine that you are there in the picture watching it go on. Now close the book and write about the story as if you were telling a friend about it later. If you want, practice saying the story out loud before writing it down.

Do not worry about spelling, periods, or capitals when you are first writing down the story. Just write as much as quickly as you can. After you finish writing about the picture, proofread your writing and correct it. Then copy it over neatly and correctly. Later you will read your story to the class or put it on a stencil.

B. Use the same method as above to write out a story telling what is happening in the picture. Choose two of the pictures below.

1. Hiranyakasipu standing on his toes with fire coming from his head. (SB 7:1).
2. The raksasas are trying to kill Prahlada with spears (SB 7:1).
3. The gatekeepers are not letting the Kumaras into Vaikuntha (SB 7:1).
4. Lord Brahma is bringing Hiranyakashipu's body back after it has been eaten by ants.. (SB 7:1)

LESSON TWENTY-ONE: ADDING S TO ACTION WORDS

Add S to most action words when telling about one person or thing.

EXAMPLES: He sounds like a sage. (sound) A dog barks loudly. (barks)

Do not add S when telling about more than one.

EXAMPLES: We call the boys. The dogs bark loudly.

EXERCISES

A. Write four sentences for each of these words; teacher, president, swimmer, runners, and asuras

In each sentence use the correct form of one of these action words:

sing, look, sell, think, and climb.

Examples: Boys The tall boys look at the burfy.

The boys sing to the guests.

The older boys sell BTG's

The three little boys think of jokes.

The boys climb the tall hill.

B. As in exercise A, write four sentence for each of these words:

guest, pujari, devotees, salesman, and gardener. In each sentence

use the correct form of one of these action words: walk, listen,

hold, and read.

C. Write four sentences for each these words: cows, birds, frog,

mouse, bugs, and cats. In each sentence use the correct form of one

of these action words: laugh, chase, run, look, and taste.

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LESSON TWENTY-TWO: THE KING AND THE POOR BRAHMANA

In the city of Mithila there lived a faithful brahman named Srutadeva. Being a pure devotee, Srutadeva was always engaged in Krsna's service. He lived peacefully as a householder and always thought of Lord Krsna.

The king of Mithila was also a pure devotee of Lord Krsna. Although he was very rich, he never desired anything but Krsna's service.

Krsna was very fond of these two devotees. One day He asked His chariot driver to take Him to visit the towns and villages near Dvaraka. But Krsna's real desire was to visit His two devotees in Mithila.

When the residents of Mithila heard that Krsna, along with many other great sages, had come to their city, they all ran to offer Him nice gifts. Upon seeing Him, their hearts became full, just as a lotus flower blooms in the sun.

The king of Mithila and Srutadeva both fell at the feet of the Lord and asked Him to come to their homes. Out of His kindness, Lord Krsna, expanded Himself into two Krsnas. Not only Krsna, but all the sages expanded themselves in order to go to the king's palace and the brahmana's cottage at the same time.

When Krsna and the sages went to the palace of the king, they were treated royally. The king offered them plush chairs and soft pillows. He washed the feet of Krsna and the sages, and sprinkled the water on the heads of his family members.

The king offered flower garlands, sandalwood pulp, incense, clothes, jewels, lamps, cows, and bulls to his guests. He fed them fine prasadam and rubbed their feet. As he served them, he spoke



sweetly about the glories of Lord Krsna.

At the same time, Krsna and the sages entered the simple home of the poor brahmana, Srutadeva. On seeing the Lord, Srutadeva began to joyfully dance. He could only offer his guests wooden planks and straw carpets to sit on. He and his wife washed the feet of Krsna and the sages, and Srutadeva sprinkled the holy water on the heads of his family members.

Being very poor, Srutadeva offered simple fruits, incense, scented water, clay, tulasi leaves, kusa straw, and lotus flowers to his holy guests. Because these simple items were offered with the brahman's love, Krsna was pleased to accept them.

Srutadeva's wife cooked dahl and rice and fed the sages these simple foods. While Srutadeva served, he chanted the glories of Lord Krsna.

Krsna and the sages left Mithila feeling very pleased. As both the love of the brahmana and the love of the king were pure, Krsna blessed them equally. Krsna only desires love from His devotees. He does not care for wealth.

Questions

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

1. What city did both Srutadev and the king live in?
2. The king was rich and the brahmana was poor. What did they both desire?
3. Why did Krishna ask His chariot driver to take Him to visit many towns and villages near Dwarka?
4. What did the people of Mithila do when they heard that Lord Krishna was coming?

5. What happened to the people's hearts when they saw the Lord?
6. How did the Lord go to both the king and the brahmana's home?
7. What offerings did the king make?
8. What did the poor brahmana offer Krishna?
9. Why was the Lord pleased to accept both offerings?
10. What does Krishna desire from all His devotees?

LESSON TWENTY-THREE: VERB LINKS

The words is and are act like action words (verbs), in some ways. They do not show action, but they connect or link the naming part of the sentence to the action part of the sentence. Verb links are considered part of the action part of the sentence.

For example: The cows are big.

In this sentence, there are no action verbs; there is only a verb link, are.

Another example: The hay is in the barn.

In this sentence, there are no action verbs; there is only the verb link, is.

Here are some common verb links:

am, is, are, were, was, has been, and have been

When a verb link has an action word after it, it is thought of as a helping verb, not a verb link.

EXAMPLES: The man is happy. is is a verb link

The man is singing. is is a helping verb, singing is the main verb.

A. Copy each of the sentences below on your paper. Circle the verb link in the sentence, underline the action part of the sentence once and underline the naming part of the sentence twice.

1. I am a servant of my spiritual master.
2. I have been serving for more than three years.
3. The Srimad Bhagavatam is the most important book I have.
4. The tall man was in the temple of Radha-Damodar.
5. You were in the temple, too.
6. He has been here before.
7. We are going to the big festival.

8. They have been here for one hour.

9. The cows were good milkers.

10. The prasadam has been very good.

B. Look at the picture of the Yamadutas coming before Yamaraj in SB 6:1. Use the words listed below and write one sentence about the picture using each word (or group of words) as a verb helper with a main action verb. Make the sentences describe the picture.

1. is 2. am 3. are 4. was 5. were 6. has (been) 7. have (been)  
8. had (been)

Underline the verb link or helping verbs you use in your sentences. After each sentence that you write, write verb link if the word is used as a verb link, and write helping verb if the verb is used as a helping verb.

C. Follow the instructions in B. using the picture of the Pracetas burning the trees, from SB 6:1. Use the words is, am, are, was, were, has (been), have (been), had (been).

D. Follow the instructions for B. using the picture of Lord Krsna in the forest with His cows and cowherd boyfriends, from SB 6:1. Use the words: is, am, are, was, were, has (been), have (been), had (been)

E. Follow the instructions for B. using the picture of Lord Visnu coming to see Daksa, from SB 6:1. Use the words: is, am, are, was, were, has (been), have (been), had (been)

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LESSON TWENTY-FOUR ALPHABETICAL ORDER

ABC order is one way to list words or names. ABC order is called alphabetical order. The first letter of each word in a list is used to put a word in alphabetical order. When the first letter of several words is the same, the second letter is used to put the words in alphabetical order.

EXAMPLE:    Atkins         Saunders  
              Borman         Sellers  
              Casals         Shiffman  
              Dearborn      Sillari

EXERCISES: Put each group of words below in alphabetical order.

- A.
1. Brought, day, sky, and, put, tow, tear, red, man, eat.
  2. most, beat, club, girl, roar, just, once, poor, want, fast.
  3. kindness, thousand, devotee, perfect, garland, brother, spillage, clothes, illness, asana, sannyasi.
  4. beat, boon, bright, big.
  5. show, save, sick, smile.
  6. no, neat, nice, name.
  7. mango, moment, eat, mine, music.
- B. Put each group of words in alphabetical order.
1. grab, felt, chops, hold, crown, follow
  2. across, cement, cold, flower, dip, zebra, fawn
  3. dog, apple, pen, pollen, book, cow, best
  4. city, cover, dirty, dead, love, soul
  5. Baladev, Krsna, Sudama, Stoka Krsna, Madhu Mangala, Arjuna
- C. Put each group of words in alphabetical order.
1. best, brown, bolt, blood, base
  2. Not, Naga, near, mane, crane, cones

3. snow, salt, sea, scrap, son, sun, star
4. plan, star, green, gas, flower, handle, moon
5. club, disc, ran, dove, drift, dome

D. Sometimes the first two letters of several words are the same.

In this case the words are put into alphabetical order by the third letter.

Ran

Rare

Rascal

Put each group of words in alphabetical order.

1. Brought, brother, bring, bright
2. Sacimata, save, same, say
3. Moment, mother, moon, mood
4. clear, clean, cloud, clothes
5. Rama, rain, ran, rather

E. Put each group of words in alphabetical order.

1. like, lake, late, last, loss, lose, loose
2. have, halt, home, host, hog, house, hole
3. tell, toss, took, tame, tan, take, tack
4. chair, chug, child, chase, choose, cheer
5. party, pair, plate, pain, pay, phone, post

F. Put each group of words in alphabetical order.

1. town, tree, toe, telephone, told, test, talk
2. store, steal, star, sold, suggest, sum, sun
3. green, gold, grow, grunt, game, good, goes
4. sage, wise, win, mouse, meat, meet, met
5. old, other, tin, tie, tilt, Tim, toil

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LESSON TWENTY-FIVE: LORD BRAHMA STEALS THE COWS

While Krsna, the cowherd boys, and the cows were playing in the forest, they found a very nice spot to eat lunch.

"My dear friends," said Krsna. "Near the sandy bank of the river Yamuna is a good place to eat our lunch and play. The lotus flowers are fully bloomed and their flavor is everywhere. The birds are chirping and the peacocks are cooing. The whispering leaves in the beautiful trees make this spot very peaceful. Let's eat our lunch there while the cows drink the cool water of the Yamuna."

Putting Krsna in their center, the cowherd boys all sat in a big circle and began to eat their prasadam. They laughed, joked, and played while eating their lunch with Krsna.

Suddenly the boys saw that the cows had wandered deep into the forest. They were nowhere to be seen. Out of fear for their cows, the cowherd boys cried out for help, "Krsna! Krsna!"

"My dear friends, " said Krsna. "Please go on eating your lunch. I will find the cows and bring them back." With His flute and His bugle pushed into His belt, Krsna went off into the forest.

At that time, Lord Brahma played a trick on Krsna. He stole away all of the cows and all of the cowherd boys and hid them in a cave.

Krsna looked and looked for the cows. When He couldn't find them, He returned to the spot where the boys were eating lunch. But the cowherd boys were gone too.

Because Krsna knows everything, He understood that Lord Brahma had stolen all of the cows and cowherd boys. But still, Krsna thought, "How can I go back to Vrndavana alone? The mothers of the cows and boys will cry."

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Krsna knew just what to do. He expanded Himself into many, cows and cowherd boys. Each Krsna looked just like one of the cows or cowherd boys that had been stolen. Thus Krsna was able to return to Vrndavana.

Lord Brahma was very eager to see what Krsna would do without all of His friends, so he quickly flew back to the forest to find Krsna. When he returned to the same spot that he had stolen the cows and cowherd boys from, Lord Brahma saw all of the same cows and boys still playing with Krsna.

This was a great surprise for the demigod. He didn't know what to say. He knew that he had just put all of the cows and boys in a cave, and they were all asleep. "Where did Krsna get so many more cows and boys to play with?" wondered Lord Brahma.

Lord Brahma was unable to understand, so Krsna decided to show him what had happened. All of the cows and cowherd boys then took on Their real Visnu forms.

They each had four hands holding a club, disc, lotus, and conch. Each had a jeweled helmet, necklaces, earrings, and flower garlands. Their necks were smooth like conchshells. Their legs and waists were dressed with golden bells. Their bodies were all covered with fresh tulasi buds and all of Them were very beautiful.

Lord Brahma became even more confused! Krsna felt sorry for him and took away his vision of the Visnu forms. Lord Brahma then fell down like a stick in front of Krsna. With great respect he began to worship Lord Krsna with beautiful prayers.

Having seen that Krsna was the Supreme, the most powerful person, Lord Brahma returned all of the sleeping boys and calves. They woke up and began to play in the forest with Krsna just as they had been playing the very day that Lord Brahma had stolen them away.

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Questions

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

1. What did the cowherd boys do while eating their lunch?
2. What did the boys cry when they saw that their cows were gone?
3. What was Lord Brahma's trick?
4. What trick did Lord Krishna play so He could go back Home?
5. What did Lord Brahma find when he returned to the same spot?
6. What did Lord Krishna show Brahma?
7. What did the Vishnu forms look like?
8. What did Lord Brahma understand from this trick?
9. Who is more powerful, Lord Krsna or Lord Brahma? Why do you think so?

## LESSON TWENTY-SIX: READING CAREFULLY

Srila Prabhupada gave us books that are full of transcendental knowledge. To understand them, we must learn to read them carefully. We should not be lazy readers. A lazy reader reads and reads and reads but understands little. Read carefully.

A. Find a Krsna Book, volume one, and turn to page 113. Read the page carefully two times. If you like, you can read it softly out loud. After you are satisfied that you have read the page carefully, close the book and answer the following questions in full sentences. Do not read the questions before you have read the page.

Do not read the questions with the book open.

1. What is the Sanskrit name for childhood age?
2. What is the Sanskrit name for the next age after the childhood age?
3. What did the cowherd men agree when they conferred?
4. How did Krsna and Balaram purify the land of Vrndavana?
5. What was the forest of Vrndavan full of?
6. What was the forest of Vrndavan as sanctified as?
7. Krsna said that Lord Balaram's lotus feet were worshipped by whom?
8. What were the trees of Vrindavan in their past lives?
10. What did the sweet breezes refresh?

Answer all of the questions in full sentences. If you could not answer any of the questions, read the page again, and try the ones that you missed. Put a star (\*) next to the questions you have answered after reading the story again. If there are questions that you still cannot answer, leave them blank.

B. Read Krsna-Book, volume one, page 128. Read the page carefully two times, and answer the following questions.

1. Who heard about the chastisement of Kaliya?
2. What was the name of the island on which Kaliya lived?

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3. What did Garuda do on this island?
  4. What was the name of the leader of the serpents?
  5. Who did the leader ask for protection?
  6. What did the snakes offer to Garuda?
  7. Why was Kaliya proud?
  8. What was Kaliya thinking?
  9. Who ate the offering meant for Garuda?
  10. Where did Kaliya hide?

C. Follow the instructions for A, using Krsna Book, volume one, page 129.

1. Where else did Garuda go to eat?
2. What did Garuda eat there?
3. Who used to meditate within the water?
4. What did the muni ask Garuda to do?
5. Who did Garuda carry off?
6. Who did the muni curse?
7. Who also knew this curse?
8. What happened to the muni?
9. Why did this happen?
10. How did Krsna look when He came out of the water?

D. Follow the instructions for A, using Krsna Book, volume one, page 130.

1. Why was Balarama laughing?
2. What did the brahmana's do?
3. Which members of society are said to be the spiritual masters?
4. What did they offer Krsna?
5. How did Mother Yasoda greet Krsna?
6. Where did the residents of Vrndavan spend the night?
7. What happened while they were resting?

8. What did the residents of Vrndavan call Krsna when they called to Him for help?

9. How did Krsna save them?

E. Follow the instructions for A. using Krsna Book, volume one, page 131.

1. Who surrounded Krsna after He put out the fire?

2. Where did He go after He put out the fire?

3. Why isn't the summer season liked in India?

4. Why was everyone pleased by summer in Vrndavan?

5. How was this possible?

6. What surrounded the lakes of Vrndavan?

7. What does the air carry?

8. From where did the particles of water come?

9. Which type of Vrndavana bird sings in five tunes?

10. Who entered the Vrndavana forests with Krishna?

F. Follow the instructions for A, using Krshna Book, volume one, page 132.

1. What did the flowers from the newly grown leaves of trees resemble?

2. With what were Krsna and Balaram decorated?

3. When Krsna danced, what did some of the cowherd boys do?

4. Who actually were these cowherd boys?

5. How did Krsna's hair look at this time?

6. What animals did the boys imitate?

7. Which great demon entered the company of Krsna and His friends?

8. What did Krsna think when He saw the demon?

9. What did Krsna say?

10. What did the losers in the game have to do?

G. Follow the instructions for A, using Krsna Book, volume one, page 133.

1. Whose team lost?
2. Whose team won?
3. Who did the demon carry on his back?
4. To what is Balaram compared?
5. When the demon felt Balaram to be heavy, what did he do?
6. What did Balaram and the demon look like?
7. What did Balaram understand?
8. What did Lord Balaram do?
9. How did the demon fail?
10. What did the cowherd boys offer Balaram?

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LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN: MORE WRITING ABOUT PICTURES

A. Look at the picture of angry Lord Nrsinghadev killing Hiranyakashipu on His lap, in SB, 7:2. Look at the picture carefully for as long as you like. Notice what each person in the picture is doing and feeling. Imagine that you are there in the picture watching it go on. Now close the book and write about the story as if you were telling a friend about it later. If you want, practice saying the story out loud before writing it down.

Do not worry about spelling, periods, or capitals when you are first writing down the story. Just write as much as you can as quickly as you can. After you finish writing about the picture, proofread your writing and correct it. Then copy it over neatly and correctly. Later you will read your story to the class or put it on a stencil.

B. Use the same method as above to write out a story telling what is happening in the picture. Choose two of the pictures below.

1. Prahlad dancing with his school friends in the palace (SB 7:2).
2. Lord Nrsimhadev killing the soldiers of Hiranyakashipu (SB 7:2).
3. Prahlad offering prayers to Lord Nrsinghadev while Nrsinghadev smiles. (SB 7:2)
4. Narada stops the demigods from taking Kayadu, the pregnant wife of Hiranyakashipu. (SB 7:2)