



Hindu Religion Revision Worksheet of Class-5

Chapter-4 [Oneness of Ishwara(One Ishwara), Religious Equity and Harmony]

Date:17/08/2020

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- a) In all men, there is ____.
- b) The Muslims call their places of prayer ____.
- c) Religious equality makes us ____.
- d) We should not discriminate ____.
- e) Men are ____ all.
- f) Men of the world have ____ and dissimilarities as well in various ways.
- g) Men have differences in ____, movements, colours of the skin, language etc.
- h) The Hindus call their creator ____.
- i) The Muslims call their creator ____.
- j) The Hindus call their places of prayer ____.
- k) The Christians call their places of prayer ____.
- l) All religions want ____ and welfare for creatures and the world.
- m) 'Various are ____, various are ways'.
- n) We should view all men of different opinions and ways ____.
- o) ____ is created if there is religious equity.
- p) We'll not judge a man on the basis of religion, caste and ____.
- q) People of all religion are ____ to one another.

2. Match the Column-A with Column-B to make complete sentences:

Column-A	Column-B
a) Every religion has its own	i) God.
b) The Christians call Ishawara	ii) second to none.
c) Ishwara is one and	iii) we'll extend our love.
d) Despite differences in religious opinions and ways	iv) way of prayer.
e) To all men	v) to make a group is all.
	vi) Ishwara is but one.

3. Answer to the following short questions:

- a) What are the names of the four main religions in vogue in the world?
- b) 'As one prays to me, so, I please him.' Who said this and to whom?
- c) What is created if there's religious equity?
- d) How will a man view a man?
- e) What are the names for Ishwara used by people of various religions?
- f) What do all religions want?
- g) What is called religious equity?
- h) What should we keep in mind to maintain our regards for all religions?
- i) What does Hindu religion believe?
- j) When will a sense of affection or fellow – feeling rise in men for one another?

4. Answer to the following broad questions:

- a) What is the core message of all religions?
- b) What is the necessity of maintaining religious equity?
- c) 'The ways of prayer are many, but Ishwara is one.' – Explain elaborately.

5. Write down the correct answer in your answer script:

- a) There is a similarity between man and this is having-
 - i) Money
 - ii) Humanity
 - iii) Man-power
 - iv) Kingdom
- b) Partha is another name of-
 - i) Bhishma
 - ii) Nakul
 - iii) Arjuna
 - iv) Sahadeva
- c) Who advised Partha?
 - i) Yudhisthira
 - ii) Sreekrishna
 - iii) Duryodhana
 - iv) Balarama
- d) The ways for prayer or worship is__
 - i) One
 - ii) Five
 - iii) Two
 - iv) Many
- e) 'Various are opinions, various are ways' - who said this?
 - i) Vivekananda
 - ii) Ramkrishna
 - iii) Sarada Devi
 - iv) Rani Rasmoni

6. Answer to the following creative questions:

- a) How will you treat or behave with people of other religions?
- b) "Ya yathaa maam propadyante tamstathaiva bhajamyaham!
Mama bartmaanubartante manusyaah Partha sarvashah" – In which scripture, these lines are mentioned? Who said this to whom? Write the explanation of these lines.

Chapter-4 [Oneness of Ishwara(One Ishwara), Religious Equity and Harmony]**Date:17/08/2020****1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:**

- a) In all men, there is _____. (**humanity**)
- b) The Muslims call their places of prayer _____. (**Mosque**)
- c) Religious equality makes us _____. (**harmonious**)
- d) We should not discriminate _____. (**men**)
- e) Men are ___ all. (**above**)
- f) Men of the world have _____ and dissimilarities as well in various ways. (**similarities**)
- g) Men have differences in _____, movements, colours of the skin, language etc. (**dresses**)
- h) The Hindus call their creator _____. (**Ishwara**)
- i) The Muslims call their creator _____. (**Allah**)
- j) The Hindus call their places of prayer _____. (**Mandir**)
- k) The Christians call their places of prayer _____. (**Church**)
- l) All religions want _____ and welfare for creatures and the world. (**self-salvation**)
- m) 'Various are _____, various are ways'. (**opinions**)
- n) We should view all men of different opinions and ways _____. (**equally**)
- o) _____ is created if there is religious equity. (**Love**)
- p) We'll not judge a man on the basis of religion, caste and _____. (**complexion**)
- q) People of all religion are _____ to one another. (**brothers**)

2. Answers of Matching:

- a) Every religion has its own – way of prayer.
- b) The Christians call Ishawara- God.
- c) Ishwara is one and- second to none.
- d) Despite differences in religious opinions and ways- Ishwara is but one.
- e) To all men- we'll extend our love.

3. Answers of short questions:

- a) The names of four main religions in the world are:
 - i) Islam, ii) Hindu, iii) Buddhism, iv) Christianity.
- b) In Sreemadbhagabadgeetaa, Bhagaban SreeKrishna said to Partha (Arjuna) that- “As one prays to me, so I please him.”
- c) Love will be created if there is religious equality.
- d) A man will view a man equally.

- e) The names for Ishwara used by people of various religions are:
 - i) The Hindus call Him ‘Ishwara’
 - ii) The Muslims call Him ‘Allah’
 - iii) The Christians call Him ‘God’
 - iv) The Buddhists call Him ‘Buddha’.
- f) All religions want self-salvation and welfare for creatures and the world.
- g) We should view all men of different opinions and ways equally. This is called religious equity.
- h) We should keep in mind that love is created if there is religious equity to maintain our regards for all religions.
- i) Hindu religion believes that Ishwara stays as soul in all creatures. And this belief is a main catalyst to awaken religious equity.
- j) When we will uphold religious equity, then a sense of affection or fellow – feeling rise in men for one another.

4. Answers of broad questions:

- a) The core message of all religions is that the Creator is one and second to none. In spite of differences in religious opinions in case of worship, Ishwara is one. All of us pray to one creator. All religions want the betterment of all living beings and the universe.

- b) In order to establish a peaceful society, it is necessary to maintain religious equality. Harmony prevails if there is religious equality. If we maintain religious equality, we will be able to lead a happy and peaceful life. In this way a sense of affection will arise among all. So, it is said that the necessity of maintaining religious equality is immense.

- c) ‘The ways of adoration are many, but Ishwara is one.’ It means that people may worship to their God in different ways but their only adorable is Ishwara. In order to achieve the satisfaction of God, people created different ways and manners in ages. The creator whom the Hindus call ‘Ishwara’ the Muslims call him ‘Allah’ and the Christians call Him ‘God’. The different

ways are the reasons of different opinions. We are walking through these ways but our final destination is –Ishwara. So, it can be undoubtedly said that- ‘The ways of adoration are many, but Ishwara is one’

5. Write down the correct answer in your answer script:

a) There is a similarity between man and this is having-

Ans: ii) Humanity

b) Partha is another name of-

Ans: iii) Arjuna

c) Who advised Partha?

Ans: ii) Sreekrishna

d) The ways for prayer or worship is__

Ans: iv) Many

e) ‘Various are opinions, various are ways’- who said this?

Ans: ii) Ramkrishna

6. Answers of creative questions:

a) **I will treat or behave with people of other religions by the following ways:**

i) I’ll sustain my regards for all religions.

ii) I’ll love all men.

iii) I’ll treat or behave friendly with the people of other religions in times of calamities or festivals.

iv) I’ll accept men of all religions as mine.

v) I’ll not judge a man on the basis of religion, caste and complexion.

b) It was said by SreeKrishna to Partha (Arjuna) in Sreemadbhagabadgeeta (4/11). The explanation is- “Ye yathaa maam propadyante tamstathaisa bhajamyaham!”-It means that as one prays to me, so I please him. People pray in different ways but their creator is one, and there is none second to Him. “Mama bartmaanubartante manusyaah Partha sarvashah.” Here, God SreeKrishna say to Partha (Arjuna)-Various people may worship various Gods but they eventually praise me. So, people follow the ways of all types of God.

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1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- a) Meek and gentle behaviour is called ____.
- b) Shistachar is a ___ of religion.
- c) As a moral quality 'Shistachar' has _____ necessity.
- d) To respect or obey other's opinion is called _____.
- e) "Paramatasahisnuta" is a ___ solidarity.
- f) The word "Shista" means ____.
- g) The word "Achara" means _____ or manners.
- h) Shistachara improves, ___ or ennobles our character.
- i) Ishwara stays within us in the form of a _____.
- j) Etiquette is considered a part of our _____.
- k) If we show good manners for one another, our society will remain ___ and _____.
- l) _____ Bhagwan Swayam.
- m) Shishupala was the king of a country named _____.
- n) Devarshi Narada had a ___ in his hand.
- o) On 11 September 1893, a great religious meeting was going on at _____, a town in America.
- p) _____, the President over the first session of that great religious meeting.
- q) We will cultivate etiquette _____.
- r) _____ is one of the principles of unity or solidarity.

2. Match the Column-A with Column-B to make correct sentences:

Column-A	Column-B
a) We respect	i) showed etiquette.
b) Meek and gentle behaviour is called	ii) Swami Vivekananda.
c) Sreekrishna himself	iii) true.
d) The ideal for tolerance was upheld by	iv) Shistachara.
e) All religions are	v) our teacher.
	vi) Swami Pranabananda.

3. Answer the following short questions:

- a) What is called 'Shistachara'?
- b) What role does 'Shistachara' do for a society?

- c) Which country was Shishupala the King of? How was he?
- d) Why did Sreekrishna stand up at the sight of Narada?
- e) What is called 'Paramatasahishnuta'?
- f) When is Bhagawan called as Avatara?
- g) Why did Devaraj Indra send Devarshi Narada to the earth?
- h) Where was the father's house of Sreekrishna?
- i) What did Narada have for prayer?
- j) What is one of the main qualities in the character of a virtuous man?

4. Answer the following broad questions:

- a) Explain the relation between 'Shistachara' and religion.
- b) How did Sreekrishna show his etiquette when Devarshi Narada came to him?
- c) Illustrate the importance of 'Paramatasahishnuta'?
- d) Write in your own English about Vivekananda's speech on Hinduism at Chicago following the text.
- e) "You are the only goal of them all"- who and of whom is he the only goal? Why?
- f) Write the benefits of having the quality of 'Etiquette'.
- g) What will we learn by following Vivekananda's doctrine of tolerance of other's views?

5. Write down the correct answer in your answer script:

- a) ___ improves our character.
 - i) Riches
 - ii) Shistachara
 - iii) Prosperities
 - iv) Heredity
- b) To whom Bhagaban Sreekrishna showed Shristachar?
 - i) Arjuna
 - ii) Nakula
 - iii) Indra
 - iv) Narada
- c) Who grew the oppressor in the age of Dwapor?
 - i) King Shibi
 - ii) King Shishupala
 - iii) King Rantideva
 - iv) King Harischandra
- d) Where did Bhagaban Sreekrishna appear as an Avatara or incarnation?
 - i) Brindaban
 - ii) Gaya
 - iii) Mathura
 - iv) Puri
- e) Narada is called___
 - i) Devarshi
 - ii) Brahmarshi
 - iii) Shrutarshi
 - iv) Maharshi
- f) "Paramatsahishnuta' was shown by ___ in Chicago.
 - i) Swami Devananda
 - ii) Swami Bedananda
 - iii) Swami Pranabanda
 - iv) Swami Vivekananda

6. Answer the following creative questions:

- a) What does the word 'Shistachara' mean? What does 'Shistachara' do to our character? How will you show 'Shistachara' in your daily life? Write in three sentences.
- b) Who exists in the living beings as soul? In which age Sreekrishna came down to the earth? Why did Bhagavan Sreekrishna come down to the earth? Write in three sentences.

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Class: 5

Hindu Religion (Solution of Revision Worksheet)

Chapter-5 (Etiquette (Shistachara) and Tolerance of Other's Views)

Date:17/08/2020

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- a) Meek and gentle behaviour is called _____. (**Shistachara**)
- b) Shistachara is a ____ of religion. (**part**)
- c) As a moral quality 'Shistachar' has _____ necessity. (**great**)
- d) To respect or obey other's opinion is called _____. (**Paramatsahisnuta**)
- e) "Paramatasahisnuta" is a ____ solidarity. (**principle**)
- f) The word "Shista" means _____. (**gentle**)
- g) The word "Achara" means _____ or manners. (**behaviour**)
- h) Shistachara improves, ____ or ennobles our character. (**glorifies**)
- i) Ishwara stays within us in the form of a _____. (**soul**)
- j) Etiquette is considered a part of our _____. (**religion**)
- k) If we show good manners for one another, our society will remain ____ and _____. (**calm**), (**beautiful**)
- l) _____ Bhagwan Swayam. (**Krishnastu**)
- m) Shishupala was the king of a country named _____. (**Chedi**)
- n) Devarshi Narada had a ____ in his hand. (**lute**)
- o) On 11 September 1893, a great religious meeting was going on at _____, a town in America. (**Chicago**)
- p) _____, the President over the first session of that great religious meeting. (**Cardinal Gibbons**)
- q) We will cultivate etiquette _____. (**constantly**)
- r) _____ is one of the principles of unity or solidarity. (**Tolerance**)

2. Answers of Matching:

- a) We respect - v) our teacher.
- b) Meek and gentle behaviour is called - iv) Shistachara.
- c) Sreekrishna himself - i) showed etiquette.
- d) The ideal for tolerance was upheld by - ii) Swami Vivekananda.
- e) All religions are - iii) true.

3. Answers of short questions:

- a) Behaving politely and humbly is called Shistachara.
- b) Shistachara plays an important role to make our society calm and beautiful.

- c) Shishupala was the King of a country named Chedi. He was very wicked and oppressive.
- d) At the sight of Narada, Sreekrishna stood up to offer him a seat.
- e) Sticking to one's own opinion and obeying the other's is called tolerance or Paramatsahisnuta.
- f) When Bhagawan comes down to the earth for the welfare of the creatures to establish justice and to suppress the wicked or the evil doers, He is called "Avatara" or incarnation.
- g) Devaraj Indra sent Devarshi Narada to the earth to establish peace.
- h) Mathura was the father's house of Sreekrishna.
- i) Narada had a string of beads for prayer silently.
- j) Tolerance is one of the main qualities in the character of a virtuous man.

4. Answers of broad questions:

a) There is a relation between 'Shistachara' and religion. 'Shistachara' enables us to respect every one. And, Ishvara exists in all living beings as soul. So, showing good manners to everyone means to show regards to Ishvara. Even, Bhagavan Sreekrishna showed respect to Narada and thus established the ideal of 'Shistachara'. So, it is evident that there is a relation between 'Shistachara' and religion.

b) Devarshi Narada came down to the heaven with a lute in his hand. He played the lute and sang the virtues of Bhagavan. When Narada went near Bhagavan Sreekrishna, he stood up and offered Narada a seat. Thus, Bhagavan Sreekrishna showed his etiquette to Devarshi Narada.

c) Paramatsahisnuta has great importance to establish a peaceful society. There are many religions along with the Hinduism in the world. Every religion has its own rules and regulations, its own ways and procedures to perform. In the contest, we will obey our own religion or doctrine and we will also recognize the other's. On the contrary, peace and order of the society will be hampered and restlessness will be prevailed. In its absence, the state cannot run smoothly. Paramatsahisnuta is needed in the conduct of the state.

d) On 11th September 1893 a great religious meeting was held in the American town of Chicago. Cardinal Gibbons, the president of the first session of the meeting who introduced Swami Vivekananda to the audience. In answer to the reception Swami Vivekananda held up the Hindu ideal for Paramatsahisnuta. When everyone of the meeting was voluble to prove and boast of the superiority of their own religion, Vivekananda was the only

exception. He said that he was proud of belonging to that religion which teaches the doctrine of tolerance and acknowledge others opinions.

e) Ishvara is the only goal of human beings. There are many religions, religious views and different ways and procedures to perform rituals. Yet, there is only one Ishvara and there is none second to him. The Hindus call their creator 'Ishvara' the Muslims call their creator 'Allah' and the Christians call Him 'God'. We eulogize one Ishvara through different religious procedures of worshipping are different. For this reason Sree Ramakrishna Paramahamsadeva says, "**Various are opinions, various are ways.**" The ways of adoration may be different, but the Adorable is one and only one.

f) **The benefits of having the quality of 'Etiquette' are given below:**

1. It improves, glorifies or ennobles our character.
2. We can win a man through good manners.
3. If we have this quality, we can get man's love. We can get honour from the elders, the persons of the same age and the juniors.
4. If we show good manners for one another, our society will remain calm and beautiful.
5. Ishwara stays within us in the form of a soul. So, showing good manners to any one is to show regards for Ishwara.

g) **We will learn the following things by following Vivekananda's doctrine of tolerance of other's views:**

1. We should respect other's opinion even sticking to one's own opinion.
2. We will obey tolerance as a part of religion.
3. We will follow the ideal of tolerance in our own life, society and the state.

5. Answers of MCQ:

a) ___ improves our character.

Ans: ii) Shistachara

b) To whom Bhagaban Sreekrishna showed Shristachar?

Ans: iv) Narada

c) Who grew the oppressor in the age of Dwapor?

Ans: ii) King Shishupala

d) Where did Bhagaban Sreekrishna appear as an Avatara or incarnation?

Ans: iii) Mathura

e) Narada is called ___

i) Devarshi

f) "Paramatsahishnuta" was shown by ___ in Chicago.

Ans: iv) Swami Vivekananda

6. Answers of creative questions:

a) The word 'Shistachara' means gentle.

'Shistachara' improves, glorifies or ennobles our character.

Three sentences about how I'll show 'Shistachara' in my daily life are given below:

i) When I will meet my elders or teachers, I will bow or show reverence for them.

ii) I will speak in a soft voice with my classmates or contemporaries.

iii) I will care or fondle our juniors.

b) Ishwara exists in the living beings as soul.

In Dwapara age Sreekrishna came down to the earth.

Three reasons of Bhagavan Sreekrishna's coming down to the earth are given below:

i) For the welfare of the creatures.

ii) To establish Dharma or justice.

iii) To suppress the wicked or the evil doers.

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