

4. Write the correct answer in your answer script:

a) Who is the creator of everything?

- i) King
- ii) God
- iii) Deity
- iv) Man

b) The purpose of God's creations is to create __

- i) New world
- ii) Joy and beauty
- iii) Sorrow
- iv) Wealth and power

c) God's creations are __

- i) Attractive
- ii) Strong
- iii) Interesting
- iv) Diverse

d) How is God?

- i) Almighty
- ii) Powerless
- iii) Potent
- iv) Equal to a deity

e) Who is our rearer?

- i) Deity
- ii) God
- iii) Master
- iv) Parents

f) How does God exist in all creatures?

- i) As a mind
- ii) As a body
- iii) As an eternal soul
- iv) As a brain

(Answers of MCQ)

a) God, b) Joy and beauty, c) Diverse, d) Almighty, e) God, f) As an eternal soul

5. Answer to the following short questions:

- a) What makes us wonder-struck?
- b) Why is God called as self-created?
- c) How can we express our love to God?
- d) How is the image of God revealed?
- e) What makes God pleased with us?
- f) How is our earth?
- g) Write some names of beautiful things of this earth.
- h) Who is the creator of God?
- i) Why does God create everything? / What is the purpose of God's creations?
- j) What does God do to express His joy and playfulness?

(Answers of S/Q)

- a) Our earth is very beautiful. Human beings, trees, rivers, birds, insects – all these of this earth are beautiful. Everything of this earth makes us wonder-struck.
- b) God has created everything. But no one has created Him. He is the creator of Himself. So, God is called self-created.
- c) We can express our love to God by loving all living beings and all His creations.
- d) The image of God is revealed through His creation of all living beings and lifeless object.
- e) Our love and respect towards His creations makes God pleased with us.
- f) Our earth is very beautiful.
- g) Some names of beautiful things of this earth are- human beings, trees, rivers, birds, insects etc.
- h) God is the creator of Himself.
- i) The purpose of God's creations is to create joy and beauty.
- j) God creates all things to express His joy and playfulness.

6. Answer to the following broad questions:

- a) Why does God create?
- b) Explain the statement__ God is the Almighty.
- c) Why should we love all the creations of God?
- d) What do trees, plants, animals, birds do to us?

(Answers of B/Q)

- a) God creates everything to express His glory and greatness, His joy and playfulness. The purpose of God's creations is to create joy and beauty. Creation of all living beings and lifeless objects is a manifestation of God's glory, joy and playfulness. His creations are manifold and diverse.
- b) God is the Almighty. Because, He has created our beautiful earth and all the beautiful things of this earth. God has created not only this earth but also everything outside this earth.
- c) We should love all the creations of God. Because, God exists as the eternal soul in all living creatures. So, if we want to love God, we must love all living beings and all His creations. God becomes pleased if we love and respect His creations.
- d) Trees, plants, animals, birds do many things to us. Such as-
 - i) Trees and plants give us fruits, vegetables, wood, leaves, shadow etc.
 - ii) Animals give us meat and milk.
 - iii) Birds give us egg, meat etc.

(Prepared by- Waditi Rani Dey)



Cosmo School

1st Term Revision Worksheet of Hindu Religion

Class-4

Chapter-3, Section-1 (Hermits and Saints)

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- a) Sitting in a solitary forest the saints and the hermits were absorbed in deep ____.
- b) The hermits gained a clear ____ about religion.
- c) The verses in the Vedas are called ____.
- d) As a saint Vishvamitra belonged to the class of ____.
- e) Like Vishvamitra we shall also do ____ to others.
- f) Gargee was a pioneer in the pursuit of gaining knowledge of ____.

(Answer of F/B)

- a) meditation, b) knowledge, c) hymns, d) Brahmarshi, e) good, f) Brahma

2. Word down the meaning of the following words:

- a) Solitary - **Secluded**
- b) Hermit - **Ascetic**
- c) Exponents - **Examples**
- d) Depiction - **Description**
- e) Pioneer - **Leader**

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

Column-A	Column-B
a) Bashishtha was a	i) The virtues of the Kamdhenu.
b) Vishvamitra wanted to take from Bashishtha	ii) About sacrifice and fortitude.
c) There was a serious debate between Yajnavalkya and	iii) Brahmarshi.
d) The hermits and the saints were	iv) Spiritually learned.
e) We learn from the hermits and saints	v) The wonder cow Kamdhenu.
	vi) Gargee.

(Answers of Matching)

(a + iii), (b + v), (c + vi), (d + iv), (e + ii)

4. Write the correct answer in your answer script:

a) How many classes of saints are there?

- i) Four
- ii) Five
- iii) Six
- iv) Seven

b) Why were the saints engaged in meditation?

- i) To be rich
- ii) To be king
- iii) To do good to mankind
- iv) For their own delight

c) What was done in the sacrifice with multi-gifts?

- i) Many gifts were presented
- ii) Preparations were taken for the war
- iii) Services were rendered to the suffering humanity
- iv) Relatives were entertained

d) From the lives of Vishvamisra and Gargee we learn about____

- i) Greatness of might
- ii) Greatness of manpower
- iii) Greatness of arms
- iv) Greatness of spiritual knowledge

e) Devarshi lives in____

- i) Hell
- ii) The air
- iii) The sky
- iv) Heaven

(Answers of MCQ)

a) seven, b) To do good to mankind, c) Many gifts were presented, d) Greatness of spiritual knowledge, e) heaven

5. Answer to the following short questions:

- a) Who are called the Maharshi?
- b) Describe the two types of saints.
- c) Write the names of five hermits and saints.
- d) Write the name of five female saints.
- e) Who are called hermits?

- f) Who are called saints?
- g) How many types of saints are there?
- h) Who was the father of Saint Vishvamitra?
- i) Who was Gadhi?
- j) Who was the grandfather of Saint Vishvamitra?
- k) Who was Janaka?
- l) Who was Yajnavalkya?
- m) What are hymns?
- n) Write the name of some famous hermits and saints.
- o) Who was Vishvamitra?
- p) What is Kamdhenu?
- q) What is Brahma-danda?
- r) What is the main duty of the Kshatriya?
- s) What is the main duty of the Brahmins?
- t) With whose blessings did Vishvamitra gain the Brahminhood?
- u) Where did Vishvamitra live after being Brahmarshi?
- v) What do we learn from the life of Vishvamitra?
- w) Who was Gargee?
- x) What lesson can we gain from the life of Learned Gargee?

(Answers of S/Q)

a) The saints who are leading in character and great- hearted are called Maharshi. For example- Bashdev.

b) Any two types of saints are described below-

Brahmarshi- Those who have a clear knowledge of the god Brahma are called Brahmarshi. For example - Bashishtha.

Maharshi- The saints who are leading in character and great- hearted, are called Maharshi. For example- Bashdev.

c) The names of five hermits and saints are- Bashistha, Devarshi, Bashdev, Pailo, Janak.

- d) The names of five female saint are- Gargee, Ghosha, Bishwabara, Apala, Lopamudra.
- e) In ancient times there were many pious people who were absorbed in deep meditation of God. They were free from greed. They gained a spiritual knowledge through meditation and gained a deep knowledge of religion. They were called hermits.
- f) The hermits who could express the hymns of the Vedas through spiritual exercise were called saints.
- g) There are seven types of saints.
- h) The father of Saint Vishvamitra was Gadhi.
- i) Gadhi was the king of Kannokuj kingdom. And he was the father of Vishvamitra.
- j) The grandfather of Saint Vishvamitra was Kushik.
- k) Janaka was the king of Mithila. He was a Rajorshi.
- l) Yajnavalkya was a Maharshi. He was a wise saint.
- m) The verses in the Vedas are known as the hymns.
- n) The name of some famous hermits and saints are – Atri, Goutam, Bashistha, Vishvamitra, Kanna, Gargee etc.
- o) Vishvamitra was a famous saint. With the blessings of Brahma he became a Rajorshi and finally Brahmarshi.
- p) Kamdhenu was a cow who granted all wishes.
- q) Brahma-danda was a holy stick of a Brahmin.
- r) The main duty of the Kshatriya is to fight and to protect the kingdom.
- s) The main duty of the Brahmins is to meditate and to make sacrifices.
- t) With the blessings of Brahma Vishvamitra gained the Brahminhood.
- u) Vishvamitra lived in a solitary forest named Tapoban after being Brahmarshi.
- v) We learn many things from the life of Vishvamitra. Such as-
- i) We should be dutiful and caring.
 - ii) We should do welfare of the mankind.
 - iii) We shall learn the virtues of sacrifice and fortitude.
- w) Gargee was a famous female saint. She was very much wise.

x) We can gain many lessons from the life of Learned Gargee. Such as-

- i) The power of meditation and Brahma knowledge is much greater than that of might.
- ii) There remains no discrimination between a learned man and a learned woman.

6. Answer to the following broad questions:

- a) Who are called the saints?
- b) Why did the saint Gargee become famous?
- c) Why should we follow the ideals of the hermits and the saints?
- d) Write the definition and example of seven types of saints.

(Answers of B/Q)

- a) In ancient times there were many pious people who were absorbed in deep meditation of God. They were free from greed. They gained a spiritual knowledge through meditation and gained a deep knowledge of religion. They were called hermits. The hermits who could express the hymns of the Vedas through spiritual exercise were called saints.
- b) Once King Janaka arranged a ritual of sacrifice in his kingdom Mithila. On that ritual of sacrifice, there was a serious debate between Maharshi Yajnavalkya and learned Gargee about the knowledge of Brahma. Gargee started to ask Yajnavalkya one question after another. Yajnavalkya too answered the questions. But at one stage, Yajnavalkya told Gargee to stop asking, because there is a limit to raise question in the Veda. Thus, the saint Gargee became famous for her Brahma knowledge.
- c) We should follow the ideals of the hermits and the saints because we can learn many things from their lives. Such as-
 - i) By following their ideals we can learn that the power of meditation and Brahma knowledge is much greater than that of might.
 - ii) We can learn that there remains no discrimination between a learned man and a learned woman.
 - iii) We can know that knowledge is more powerful than weapons.
 - iv) We can be morally learnt.
- d) The definition and example of seven types of saints are given below-

Brahmarshi- Those who have a clear knowledge of the god Brahma are called Brahmarshi. For example, Bashishtha.

Devarshi- Devarshi is one who in spite of being a god acts like a saint. For example, Narod.

Maharshi- The saints who are leading in character and great- hearted are called Maharshi. For example- Bashdev.

Paramarshi- The saints who have visualized the Supreme Brahma are called Paramarshi. For example- Pailo.

Kandarshi- The saints who are well- versed in the two sections of Veda (Section of action and Section of knowledge) are called Kandarshi. For example- Jaimini.

Shrutarshi- Some of the saints have heard about the messages of Vedas from the other saints and thus acquired the hymns of the Vedas. Such saints learning through listening are called Shrutarshi. For example- Shushruta.

Rajorshi- The saints who in spite of being kings have become saints are called Rajorshi. For example- King Janak.



(Prepared by- Waditi Rani Dey)

Work

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

- a) Mahabharata is a great _____ work.
- b) It was written in Sanskrit by _____.
- c) The main story of Mahabharata is the battle _____.
- d) Dhritarastra was born _____.
- e) In the battle between the Kurus and the Pandavas, Arjuna's Charioteer was _____.
- f) Where there is no religion, there is no _____.

(Answers of F/B)

- a) literary, b) Bashdev, c) Kurukshetra, d) blind, e) Sreekrishna, f) triumph

2. Write the meaning of the following words:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) Scriptures – Religious books | d) Annihilation - Destruction |
| b) Virtuous - Pious | e) Triumph - Victory |
| c) Canto – Chapter | |

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

Column-A	Column-B
a) In a book of religion, stories are given in order to give us	i) Complete defeat.
b) Bichitro Biryu became the king	ii) Eighteen days.
c) Arjuna was advised by	iii) After Shantanu.
d) The consequence of falsehood is	iv) Sree Krishna.
e) The battles fought between the Kurus and the Pandavas continued for	v) Wise counsels.
f) The moral lessons of Mahabharata will	vi) A new life.
	vii) Be of great use to us.

(Answers of Matching)

- (a + v), (b + iii), (c + iv), (d + i), (e + ii), (f + vii)

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

- a) Who translated Mahabharata into Bangla?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| i) Kashirama Das | ii) Kritibas |
|------------------|--------------|

iii) Chandidas

iv) Gayandas

b) How many cantos are there in Mahabharata?

i) Ten

ii) Twelve

iii) Sixteen

iv) Eighteen

c) The sons of Pandus are called__

i) Pandavas

ii) Kurus

iii) Pouravis

iv) Souravas

d) How many years did the Pandavas live in exile?

i) Eight

ii) Ten

iii) Twelve

iv) Fourteen

e) Why did Sree Krishna support the Pandavas?

i) To uphold the truth

ii) To triumph of power

iii) To safeguard wealth

iv) To maintain friendship

f) What lessons do we learn from Mahabharata?

i) The triumph of religion

ii) The triumph of power

iii) The triumph of wealth

iv) The triumph of knowledge

(Answers of MCQ)

a) Kashiram Das, b) Eighteen, c) Pandavas, d) Twelve, e) To protect religion, f) The triumph of religion

5. Answer to the following short questions:

a) Mention the five cantos of Mahabharata.

b) What knowledge did Yudhishtira obtain from Bhishma?

c) With whom did Kunti go to the forest during the reing of the Pandavas?

d) What is the principal book of Sanatan religion?

e) Write some names of religious books of the Hindus.

f) Who composed Mahabharata in Sanskrit language?

g) What is the original name of Bashdev?

h) What is the main story of Mahabharata?

i) What is called canto?

- j) What was the kingdom of the Pandavas?
k) How many sons were King Shantanu have?
l) Who were called the Yadavas?

(Answers of S/Q

a) The five cantos of Mahabharata are-

**i) Genesis Canto, ii) Assembly Canto, iii) Forest Canto, iv) Virata Canto,
v) Preparation Canto.**

b) Yudhishtira obtained a lot about religion, peace etc. from Bhishma. He also obtained about the importance of hospitality, self- confidence, reverence to the elders, righteousness, justice from the great Bhishma.

c) Kunti went to the forest with Dhritarastra, Gandhari, Bidura and Sanjaya during the reign of the Pandavas.

d) The principal book Sanatan religion is Veda.

e) Some names of religious books of the Hindus are- Upanishad, Puran, Ramayan, Mahabharata and Veda etc.

f) Bashdev composed Mahabharata in Sanskrit language.

g) The original name of Bashdev is Krishna-Dvaipayana.

h) The main story of Mahabharata is about the battle between the Kurus and the Pandavas.

i) Mahabharata is a long literary work. It is divided into some parts. Each part is called canto.

j) The kingdom of the Pandavas was Khandava-prastha.

k) King Shantanu had three sons- Devabrata, Chitrangada and Bichitro-birya.

l) The members of the Yadu-Race were called the Yadavas.

6. Answer to the following broad questions:

- a) What benefits can we get from reading a book of religion?
b) What do you mean by the bed of arrows of Bhishma?
c) What is the moral education of Mahabharata?
d) How many cantos are there in Mahabharata? What are these?

(Answers of B/Q)

a) We can get many moral lessons from reading a book of religion. We find the ways of religion, statements about God, many wise sayings, principles about human welfare, good counsels about health, family life, social life, right modes of conduct, love and care for all living creatures and many other things from reading a book of religion.

b) In the Kurukshetra battle, Bhishma was the army chief of the Kurus. In that war, there were so many arrows pierced into the body of Bhishma that his body could not rest on the ground. He had to lie on all the arrows. It was popularly called the bed of arrows of Bhishma.

c) The moral education of Mahabharata is like nectar. The principal message of Mahabharata is the triumph of truth. It also conveys the message of the defeat of falsehood. Where is religion, there is triumph. Man should try to be happy ensuring happiness for all others. The path of vice and evils lead us to annihilation.

d) There are eighteen cantos in Mahabharata. These are-

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Genesis Canto, | 10) Sleep Canto |
| 2) Assembly Canto, | 11) Wife Canto |
| 3) Forest Canto, | 12) Peace Canto |
| 4) Virata Canto, | 13) Canon Canto |
| 5) Preparation Canto, | 14) Horse- Sacrifice Canto |
| 6) Bhishma Canto | 15) Monestery Canto |
| 7) Dronacharya Canto | 16) Cudgle Canto |
| 8) Karna Canto | 17) Departure Canto |
| 9) Shalya Canto | 18) Heaven Canto |

(Prepared by- Waditi Rani Dey)

(Answers of Matching)

(a + iii), (b + vii), (c + v), (d + vi), (e + ii), (f + i)

4. Write the correct answer in your answer script:

a) In which holy book was the king of Kartavirya's story mentioned?

- i) In the Mahabharata
- ii) In the Ramayana
- iii) In the Purana
- iv) In the Upanishad

b) Why did the king's Kartavirya leave the capital?

- i) To get rid of tiredness
- ii) To attack other's kingdom
- iii) To go on pilgrimage
- iv) To go abroad

c) Who was the king of Lanka?

- i) Ravana
- ii) Rama
- iii) Kartavirya
- iv) Dasaratha

d) The soldiers were encouraged by ____

- i) Chief of army
- ii) Ravana
- iii) Kartavirya
- iv) Rama

e) Who was defeated by war?

- i) Kartavirya
- ii) Karna
- iii) Commander-in-chief
- iv) Ravana

f) For what was Kartavirya immortal?

- i) For fame
- ii) For patriotism
- iii) For merit
- iv) For money

(Answers of MCQ)

a) In the Ramayana, b) To get rid of tiredness, c) Ravana, d) Kartavirya, e) Ravana, f) For patriotism

5. Answer to the following questions in brief:

- a) What is the definition of patriotism?
- b) How is patriotism expressed?
- c) What does every honest and holy person do?
- d) What did Kartavirya command to the soldiers about war?
- e) Why did Kartavirya forgive Ravana?
- f) Why should we love the country?
- g) Who loves the country?
- h) What does a patriot do for his country?
- i) Who was Kartavirya? What was his full name?
- j) How was Kartavirya?
- k) Who was Ravana? How was he?
- l) When did Ravana attack Kartavirya's kingdom?
- m) What can we learn from Kartavirya's life?
- n) Who becomes immortal figure of patriotism?
- o) Why did Kartavirya's soldiers become encouraged?
- p) In Kartavirya's story, where was a beautiful palace and what was there on three sides of the palace?

(Answers of S/Q)

- a) **One's deep love and affection for his / her own country is called patriotism.**
- b) **Patriotism is expressed by the following ways-**
 - i) **By loving own country.**
 - ii) **By doing welfare for the country.**
 - iii) **By working for the prosperity of the country.**
 - iv) **By protecting the country from the hand of enemies.**
 - v) **By saving the independence of the country.**
- c) **Every honest and holy person loves the country.**

- d) Kartavirya commanded the soldiers about war that- “Soldiers, if defeated, the country would go under foreign domination. Protect the independence of the country.”
- e) Kartavirya forgave Ravana, because Ravana accepted the defeat asked for forgiveness. He forgave him but on one condition. The condition was that Ravana should not attack other’s kingdoms.
- f) We should love the country because she gives us a definite land for surviving. Moreover, she gives us her air, light, water, food etc. She cares of us as like our mother.
- g) Every honest and holy person loves the country.
- h) A patriot does many things for his country. Such as-
- i) He loves his / her country.
 - ii) He does welfare for the country.
 - iii) He works for the prosperity of the country.
 - iv) He protects the country from the hand of enemies.
 - v) He saves the independence of the country.
- i) Kartavirya was a king.
His full name was Kartaviryarjuna.
- j) Kartavirya was very honest and religious minded.
- k) Ravana was the king of Lanka.
He was very outrageous.
- l) Ravana attacked Kartavirya’s kingdom when he came to know that the king Kartavirya was not present in his capital. At this opportunity, he attacked the Kartavirya’s kingdom.
- m) We can learn many things from Kartavirya’s life. Such as-
- i) We should love our country.
 - ii) We should do work for the welfare and development of the country.
 - iii) We should always stay alert to protect the independence of the country.
- n) Kartavirya becomes immortal figure of patriotism.
- o) Kartavirya’s soldiers became encouraged by the statement of Kartavirya.

p) In Kartavirya's story, there was a beautiful palace in the middle of the forest and there was a large lake on three sides of the palace.

6. Answer to the following broad questions:

- a) 'Patriotism is a virtue of an honest person'-Explain it.
- b) Who was Ravana? What did he do when he got an opportunity?

(Answers of B/Q)

a) Patriotism is a virtue of an honest person. Because, every honest and pious person loves their country. Even they sacrifice their lives for the country. So it is a great quality of honest persons.

b) Ravana was the king of Lanka. He was very outrageous.

When he got an opportunity, he attacked other's kingdom. By fighting he occupied the kingdom.



Work

(Prepared by- Waditi Rani Dey)