

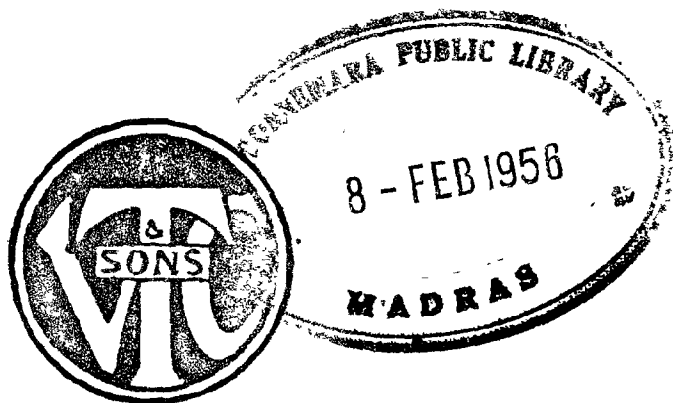
# Stories from Great Lives

BY

**S. THIRUNAVUKKARASU M.A., L.T.**

*Lecturer, Teachers' College,*

*Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalyaya P. O., Coimbatore*



PUBLISHED BY:

**T. V. CHELLAPPA SASTRY & SONS**

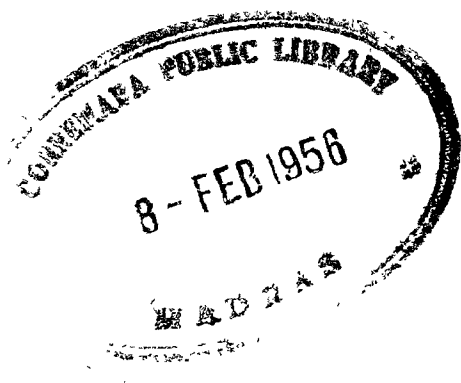
**2, PHILLIPS STREET, MADRAS-1.**

**Copyright]**

**[Price As. 6**

First Edition

Nov. 1954



T. V. C. Press, Madras-1.



## P R E F A C E

This small book is intended to serve as a Supplementary Reader in Form **III**. The stories are incidents from biographies of two Great men—Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi. The lessons are not overloaded with facts; and these bring out the essential characteristics of the two Great men.

The vocabulary and structures are in conformity with the syllabus.

**AUTHOR**



## CONTENTS

- |                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| i. Swami Vivekananda | 1  |
| ii. Mahatma Gandhi   | 19 |

8 - FEB 1956

MADRAS

# SWAMI VIVEKANANDA



## 1. CHILDHOOD OF NARENDRA

Our country is a holy land. Many great men are born here. One of them was Swami Vivekananda.

The. Datta family at Simla was a

famous one. Viswanath Datta was a great man of that family. He was an educated man. He was kind and good. He was a brave man. He loved music. His voice was good. He sang well.

Bhuvaneswari Devi was Viswanath's wife. She was a religious woman. She was kind to the poor people. She learnt the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha.

These two great people were the parents of Swami Vivekananda.

Swami Vivekananda was born on twelfth January 1863. His parents called him Narendra Nath.

Narendra was not like the ordinary children. He had his own ways. He loved Sadhus. He was glad when Sadhus came to his house. He gave them whatever he had with him.

Naren's mother was his first teacher. She told him stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabaratha. She taught him the Bengali letters and first English words.

Naren loved Rama. He worshipped Rama.

Naren was very bright at school. He was first in his class. He did not read

word by word or line by line. He read only the first few words or lines in a page. He understood the whole matter.

Naren's love of God grew with his age. He met great men. He asked them, "Have you seen God? Please tell me." None satisfied him.



At last he went to Sri Ramakrishna. Sri Ramakrishna was the priest in a Kali's temple near Calcutta. He worshipped Kali

as mother. He saw Kali. He spoke with her.

Naren saw the great holy man—Sri Ramakrishna. He became his famous disciple. Sri Ramakrishna gave away all his powers to Naren. The master and the disciple became one. They both had the same divine happiness. They forgot themselves.

After Sri Ramakrishna, Naren carried out his teacher's orders. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission. He spread the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna. We shall read some stories about Naren — Swami Vivekananda.

### EXERCISES

1. Write about Naren's parents.
2. Who was Naren's first teacher?
3. How did Naren read?
4. Who was Sri Ramakrishna?
5. How did Naren become the famous disciple of Sri Ramakrishna?



## 2. "FACE THE BRUTE."

After Sri Ramakrishna's time Naren went from one holy place to another in India.

He first went to Benares. Two friends went with him. He bathed in the holy Ganges. He thought of Lord Buddha and Sri Sankara. He thought of their teachings also. He visited the temples in Kasi.

Once he was returning from the temple of Durga. On his way there were many monkeys. Some of them came after him. He was afraid. So he ran. Just then an old Sanyasi cried, "Stop. Always face the brute. Don't run away from it."

Naren turned back. His fear was gone. He was bold. The monkeys ran away. Some of our habits and thoughts are like monkeys. We should not yield to them. We should check them. Then only they will leave us.

Swami Vivekananda spoke about this, in New York, later.

## EXERCISES

1. What did Naren do after Sri Ramakrishna's time ?
2. About whom and what did he think at Benares ?
3. What happened one day on his way from the temple of Durga ?
4. What are like monkeys ?

### 3. NARENDRA AT BRINDAVAN.

Narendra went to Brindavan. He walked a long distance. So he was tired. He saw a man. He was smoking his pipe. Narendra said to him, "I am tired. Please give me your pipe. I shall have a pull at it." But that man did not give Narendra the pipe. He said, "I am a low caste man. I should not give my pipe to a high caste Swami like you."

Naren went away. On his way he thought, "What is low caste or high caste to me? I am a Sanyasi. What is caste to Sanyasis? I shall go to that man and smoke his pipe." So he went back to that man. But he again refused. Narendra did not leave him. He took the pipe away from his hands and had a smoke. All are God's children. None is high or low before God.

Narendra went round Brindavan. He thought "To-day I will not ask anyone for food. Some one should bring food and give it to me. I will try the mercy of God." He walked and walked.

At noon he was hungry. It was raining. But Narendra did not stop his travel. Some one called him. But Naren did not

turn back. He ran. But the man also ran fast. He stood in front of Narendra and gave him a parcel of food. Then he ran away. Narendra thought of God's kindness. He wept with joy.

### EXERCISES

1. Who was smoking on Narendra's way to Brindavan ?
2. Why did that man refuse his pipe to Narendra ?
3. Did Narendra leave him ?
4. How did Narendra think all as equals ?
5. What did Narendra try ?

## 4. IMAGE WORSHIP

In February 1891 Narendra went to Alwar. A Maharajah ruled over that state. The Maharajah and Narendra talked. The Maharajah said to Narendra, "I don't believe in Image Worship. You say God has no shape. He is not present in stones or metals. Then why should we Worship images made of stones or metals?"

Narendra did not speak at once. He looked here and there. There was a picture on the wall. It was the picture of the Maharajah. Narendra said, "Bring that picture to me." The Maharajah's men brought the picture.

Narendra took the picture in his hands. He said to the men, "Spit upon this picture! Spit upon this picture!!" But none did so. They feared the Maharajah. They were helpless. But Narendra said again, "Spit upon this. I say, spit upon this."

The Maharajah and his men did not understand him. Then Narendra said to the Maharajah, "You see this. This is only your picture. It is only a piece of paper. Are you present in this paper? No. This has no life. Still your men

do not spit upon it. They respect it. People do not worship the stones or metals. They think God is in them. So they worship them." The Maharajah said, "Swami, no one taught this to me till now. I have learnt the truth to-day."

### EXERCISES

1. What did the Maharajah think about Image Worship?
2. What did Narendra say to the Rajah's men?
3. Did the Rajah's men spit upon the Rajah's picture?
4. What did Narendra teach the Maharajah?

## 5. A RICH MERCHANT LEARNT A LESSON

Once Narendra travelled in a train. He had only his ticket with him. He had nothing else. The day was hot. Everybody was very thirsty. Water was sold at every station.

There was a rich man in the train. He bought water and drank. He saw Narendra. He laughed at him and said, "Oh Sanyasi! you are thirsty. This is good cold water. I have money. I buy water and drink. You have no money. So you have no food, no water. Make money as I do. Then you will have all good things." But Narendra did not speak. He kept quiet.

At noon they all got down at the station - Tari Ghat. The porter sent all the people out of the station. They sat in the hot sun. Narendra was one of them. The rich merchant also was there. He ate his food and sweets. He laughed at Narendra once again. But Narendra was calm.

Just then another merchant came to Narendra with a bundle and a pot of water. He fell at the feet of Narendra and said, "Oh Swami please do come; eat this food

and drink this cold water. Sri Ramji showed you to me.”

Narendra was surprised. He did not understand the merchant. He said, “Oh my friend! I don’t know anybody here. I am not the person you mean. you have brought the food for somebody else. Please give the food to the proper person.”

But the merchant said, “I am a sweetmeat seller of this place. After my midday meal I slept for a while. Sri Ramji came in my dream. He showed you to me. He said, ‘I should take food and water to you.’ I thought it was only a dream and slept again. But Sri Ramji came again and did not leave me. He showed you to me again. So there is no mistake. Please eat this food. Drink this water.” He spread a mat and placed the food and water before Narendra. Narendra thought of God’s kindness and ate the food.

The rich merchant saw all this. He fell at Narendra’s feet.

### EXERCISES

1. Why did the rich merchant laugh at Narendra ?
2. Who brought food and water to Narendra ?  
What did the man report ?
3. What did the rich merchant do at the end ?



## 6. THE LOVE OF AN UNTOUCHABLE

Once Narendra was at Khetri. A great many people came and saw him. He talked with them all. He had no rest for three days and nights. He had no food. None thought of his hunger.

On the third night a poor low caste man came to Narendra. He said, "you have not taken any food for these three days. People come and go. You talked to them all. You had no rest. You had no food. You had no sleep! I shall bring flour and other materials. Will you please cook your food and eat?"

Narendra saw his kindness. He asked him, "Why not you bring me food yourself? Why should you bring flour, sugar and other materials? Please bring cooked food. I shall eat."

But that man said, "I am an untouchable. The Maharajah will be angry. He will punish me." Narendra replied "Don't fear the Maharajah. I will speak to him. Go and bring the food."

The untouchable went and brought food. Narendra ate it. He thought, "This

is a large hearted man. Others call him an 'untouchable.' What a pity !”

Narendra spoke about this man's kindness to the Maharajah. The Maharajah gave him lands and made him rich.

### EXERCISES

1. Why did not Narendra eat for three days?
2. At last who saw that he was hungry?
3. What did the '*untouchable*' say to Naren?
4. What did Naren think after he ate the food given by the "untouchable."
5. What did the Maharajah do?

## 7. THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS CHICAGO.

The Parliament of Religions met at Chicago in September 1893. Great men of various religions were there. Narendra also was there. The hall was full of people. There were seven to eight thousand men and women.

On Monday the 11th September 1893 the Parliament opened. Many great men spoke on their religions one after one. Narendra - Swami Vivekananda was in Sanyasi's dress. He had no ready-made speech with him.

The chairman of the Parliament called Swami Vivekananda and said, "Please speak." But the Swami said, "Not now, Not now."

At last late in the afternoon Swami Vivekananda stood up on the platform. He prayed and bowed to Goddess Saraswathi. He began his speech, "Sisters and brothers of America." All the people cried with joy. They clapped their hands. All the previous speakers addressed them, "Ladies and Gentlemen." But our Swami

called them "brothers and sisters." It showed his love for all the people. That was his greatness. He made his mark. His speech was short that day. He said, "Hinduism is the oldest of all religions. God is one. But the ways of worshipping Him are many."

Everybody spoke highly of him. All the newspapers published his photo and wrote very highly about him. He pointed out to the American people the real condition of the Indians. He said, "India is rich in its religions, but poor in wealth. A great many people have no food. We should serve the poor. That is the best religion."

The Americans called him a Hindu Monk. He proved the greatness of Hinduism in America.

### EXERCISES

1. Where and when did the Parliament of Religions meet?
2. How did Swami Vivekananda make his mark?
3. What did he speak about Hinduism?
4. What was the condition of India?

## 8. BACK IN INDIA AND AFTERWARDS.

Swami Vivekananda returned to India in 1897 from the West. He first came to Ramanathapuram. A Rajah ruled over it. The Rajah went to Pamban. He met the Swami.

The Swami was in the Rajah's carriage. The Rajah said, "Take away the horses."

Then the Rajah and his people drew the carriage in the street.

The Swami said, "I am a Sanyasi. I am poor. Only in India the people respect and honour a poor Sanyasi in this manner. That is the greatness of our country."

He lived only for six years after his return from the west. During that time he founded the Ramakrishna Mission. He organised the disciples of Sri Ramakrishna.

He toured round the world and preached real and practical Hinduism. He said, "There is God in every body. He, who serves the poor, serves God."

He lived only till July 4th 1902. He was only thirtynine. He is no more. But his work and teachings are there for ever.

### EXERCISES

1. What was the honour done to the Swami at Ramanathapuram ?
2. How did the Swami complete his work ?
3. What did he preach to the world ?

## II. MAHATMA GANDHI

### 1. GANDHI AS A BOY

Mahatma Gandhi was born at Porbander, on October Second 1869. His parents were rich. His home was cultured. There were many books in his house. They were books of religion and religious stories. Gandhi's family called him, "Mohania"—Mohandas. His nurse was Rambha.

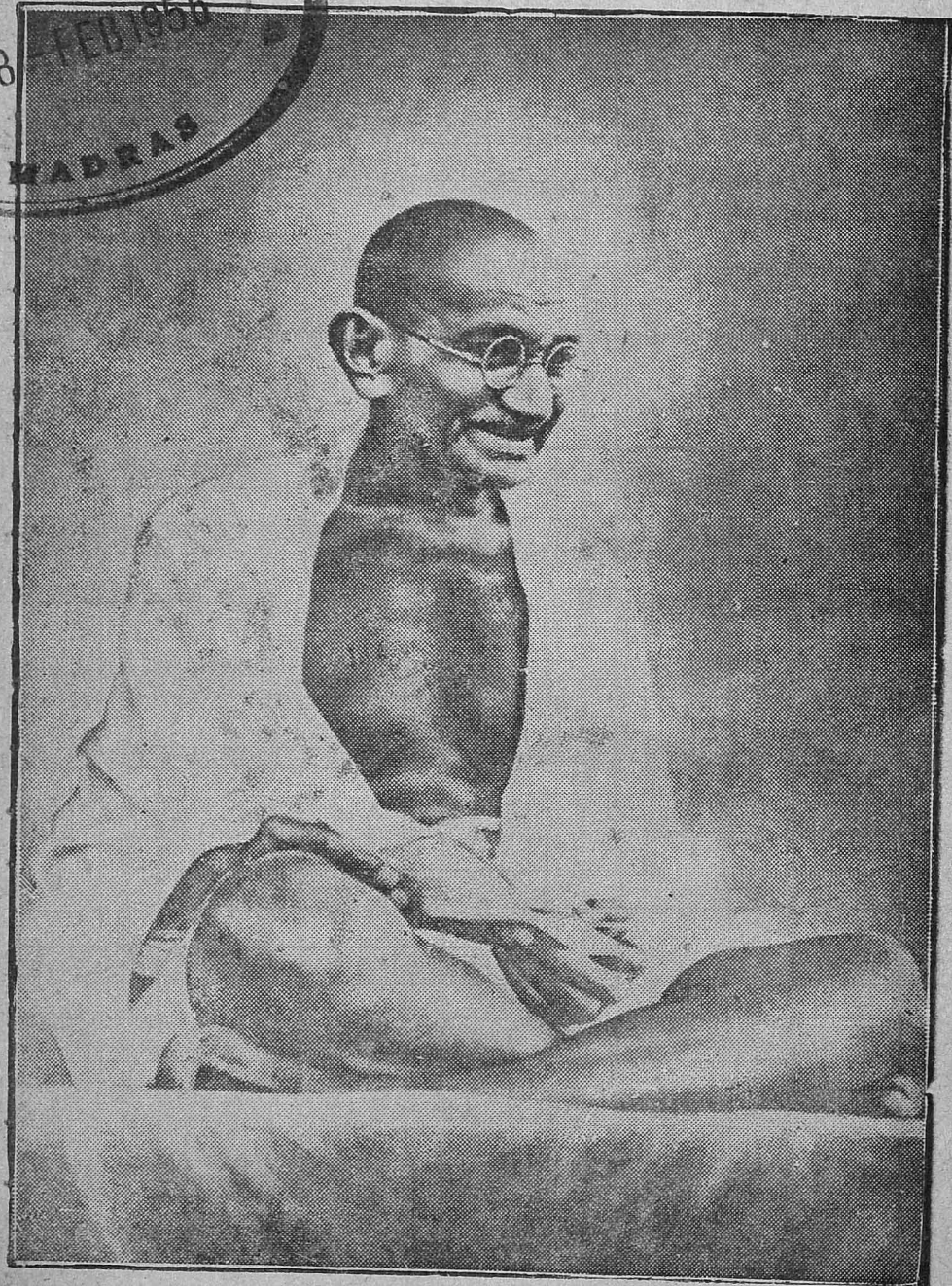
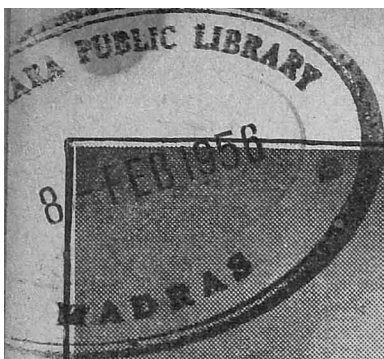
At times Mohandas feared his father Karamchand Gandhi. But he always loved his mother — Putlibhai.

Putlibhai was a religious woman. She prayed daily. She never ate before her prayers. She fasted on all sacred days. Mohandas loved these habits of his mother. He formed his habits also accordingly.

Mohandas played with rubber balls and balloons. He also played many Indian village games.

At school Mohandas was only an ordinary pupil. But he was always punctual. He went to school only by walk.

One day an Inspector came to his class. He gave a dictation exercise to them. Mohandas did not write the word "kettle" correctly. The teacher saw the



MAHATMA GANDHI



mistake. He made signs to Mohandas and showed him the correct spelling. But Mohandas thought, "I should not take the teacher's hint and write the word. I should not cheat the Inspector." The teacher loved Mohandas all the more.

Mohandas read the story of Harischandra. Harischandra always spoke the truth. Mohandas loved Harischandra for his truth. He thought, "I also will speak truth — only truth — always." All his life Gandhi spoke only truth. He never spoke a lie.

Gandhi did not take part in the School Gymnastics. Every evening he ran home early. When he was old he saw his mistake. He was sorry.

Gandhi's handwriting was not good. He was very sorry for this. He said, "Children should draw picture before they write. Then they will write well."

### EXERCISES

1. What do you know about Gandhi's parents?
2. Why did not Gandhi take the hint of the teacher?
3. Did Gandhi take part in school Gymnastics?
4. How was his handwritting?

## 2. GANDHI IN SOUTH AFRICA—I

India is a poor country. Many have no work here. So many people went to other countries for work. They went to South Africa also. The Indians worked under the Englishmen in South Africa. The English people were not kind to the Indians. They made many hard laws against the Indians. The Indian children had no schools. The Indians should not walk in certain places. They should travel only in third class in trains. The English men called the Indians "Coolies." The Indians had no freedom.

Gandhi was a lawyer. He went to South Africa for a case. He went to Durban. Durban is the capital of Natal.

At Natal Gandhi went to a Court. He had a turban. The judge said, "Take your turban away." But Gandhi did not obey. He had his turban always when he was in South Africa. He did not take it away.

Once Gandhi travelled in a train. He went in a first class compartment.

At one station the guard came to Gandhi. He said, "Get out of this

compartment. Go to a third class carriage.” But Gandhi said, “See I have a first class ticket. So I will travel in the first class.” The guard did not leave him. He dragged Gandhi out. But Gandhi did not go to a third class compartment. He sat at the station. He reported to the Railway agent against the guard. The agent said, “Gandhi may go in the first class.” Then only Gandhi went on his journey.

Gandhi often went out at nights. But Indians should not walk on the footpath after 9 P. M. Once a police man pushed Gandhi into the streets and kicked him. Mr. Coates was Gandhi’s friend. He said to Gandhi, “That fellow kicked you. I saw that. Take the matter to the Court. I will be your witness.”

But Gandhi replied, “Is that man in the wrong? No. Only the law is wrong. I don’t go to the Court.”

Gandhi felt sad for the Indians in South Africa. He thought, “I will help the Indians here. So I will stay here.” He stayed in South Africa.

## EXERCISES

1. Why did Gandhi go to Durban ?
2. What was the condition of the Indians in South Africa ?
3. What happened when Gandhi travelled in first class ?
4. Why did the police man push Gandhi on the road and kick him ?
5. Why did not Gandhi go to Court against the police man ?

### 3. GANDHI IN SOUTH AFRICA—II

Once Gandhi had stomach troubles. He starved in the morning. He ate only at noon and at night. He read about earth treatment. He took a piece of white cloth. He applied clean wet earth on that cloth. Then he placed the piece of cloth on his abdomen. It was there all the night. The next morning Gandhi took the bandage away. He was quite well. He thanked God.

Gandhi's wife and children came to South Africa from India. Ramdas was Gandhi's third son. That boy broke his arm on the ship. There was a doctor on the ship. The doctor bandaged the broken arm.

When Ramdas came to his father, Gandhi saw the wound. He took away the bandage. He applied the earth bandage. The wound healed soon. Gandhi thanked God again.

There were many Indian families in South Africa. They lived with Gandhi. There were many children. Gandhi and his friends started a school for the children.

They taught the children wood-work, leather work and cooking. The children did what the teachers did.

### EXERCISES

1. Why did Gandhi ate only two meals?
2. How did he treat himself?
3. What bandage did Gandhi apply to his son's broken arm?
4. What did Gandhi and his friends teach the children?

## 4. MANILAL'S FEVER

Manilal was Gandhi's second son. Once he had fever. A doctor treated him. He said, "We should give him eggs and soup. Then only he will be well." Gandhi did not like the doctor's advice.

Manilal also said, "Father I will not take eggs and soup. Please treat me yourself." Gandhi thought of it. First he gave him only orange juice and water as food. Then he gave him 'water treatment.' But the fever was rising. Gandhi thought, "Life is in the hands of God. These doctors are after all men. They cannot give or take away life. I will trust in God and treat the boy."

He wound a wet cloth round Manilal's body. He covered the body with two blankets. He put a towel over his head.

Gandhi was tired. He left the boy with his mother. He went out for a walk. But he had no peace of mind. He thought of God. He said "Ram, Ram."

Gandhi returned home. Manilal's fever was going down. Manilal cried, "Dear

father, it is very hot. Please take away the blankets.”

Then the boy fell asleep. The next morning the fever was low. Gandhi gave him milk and orange juice with water. After forty days the boy was well.

Gandhi was sure that God only saved the boy.

### EXERCISES

1. What was Manilal's illness?
2. What did the doctor advise?
3. What food did Gandhi give Manilal?
4. Who saved the boy?



## 5. GANDHI'S ASHRAMAM

Gandhi returned from South Africa. He founded an Ashramam at Ahamadabad. A Harijan family lived in the Ashramam. The people of Ahamadabad did not like the Ashramam. They called the Harijans "untouchables." They said, "Why should untouchables come to the Ashramam and live there?" So the people did not help Gandhi's Ashramam. There was no money for the Ashramam at that time.

One day a rich man came to the Ashramam. He came in his car and waited in it. Gandhi came out of the Ashramam and saw the rich man.

He said to Gandhi, "I will give money. Will you please take it for the Ashraman." "Yes," replied Gandhi. "We will take the money very happily. Now we want money for the Ashramam." The rich man said, "I will come to-morrow with the money," and went away.

The next day the rich man came again. He gave a large amount of money for the Ashramam. Gandhi took it happily. He thought it was God's grace.

## EXERCISES

1. Why did not the people of Ahamadabad like Gandhi's Ashramam?
2. Who came to the Ashramam one day?
3. What did he say and do?

## 6. GANDHI AND CHILDREN

Gandhi loved children. Children also loved him. Gandhi went to London for the Round Table Conference. He stayed with the poor people in East End. Gandhi played with the children there. One small boy put his arms around Gandhi's legs and asked, "Will you please be my uncle?" Gandhi said, "Yes, I am uncle to you and to the other children also." The boy asked Gandhi, "Why do you not wear boots and hat?" Gandhi replied, "There are many poor people in India. They have no money. They have no food. They have no clothes. They cannot buy boots and hats. So I also do not wear them."

The children in London celebrated Gandhi's birthday. They sent a toy and sweets to Gandhi. They said to Gandhi, "Uncle please be with us the whole day. Please do not go away from us. We shall all play."

Gandhi was very glad. He was with them the whole day, and played. He told them many stories.

## EXERCISES

1. In which part of London did Gandhi stay
2. What did one small boy ask Gandhi ?
3. How did the London children celebrate Gandhi's birthday ?

## 7. GANDHI AND A SMALL PENCIL

Once Gandhi came to Madras. There a small boy gave him a pencil. The pencil was very short. It was only two inches long. Gandhi took it with him.

Gandhi was in Bombay. One evening he started out. Just then he took his things one by one. He put them in order. He searched for something. His friend asked, "What do you search for, Babu?" Gandhi replied, "My pencil, my small pencil." Gandhi's friend thought he wanted a pencil and brought a new pencil to him. Gandhi said, "This is not the pencil I want. I want my small pencil. Madras Natesan's little boy gave it to me. He gave it with all his love. So I should have it with me."

Then all the people there searched for the pencil. At last they found it. Bapuji was happy.

### EXERCISES

1. Who gave the small pencil to Gandhi at Madras ?
2. At Bombay what did Gandhi do one evening ?
3. What did his friend ask ?
4. What did Gandhi say about the small pencil ?
5. When was Gandhi happy ?

## 8. THE END

The year 1948 was unlucky. Friday, January 30th was a bad day.

At 4-30 P.M. Gandhi had his last meal. Two grand-daughters of Gandhi went with him to the prayer ground. Many people were waiting there for the prayer. They all saw Gandhi and stood up. Then Gandhi put his palms together in prayer.

Just then a young man came near Gandhi. He pushed up towards Gandhi. All the people thought he was a friend of Gandhi.

He stood in front of Gandhi and shot at Gandhi three times.

At the second shot Gandhi cried, "Hey Rama." At the third shot he fell down.

Gandhi did not rise again. He died.

The whole world was sad. He was the father of the nation, friend of the poor and lover of the Harijans. He believed in love. That was his religion. He practised it. His body has gone. But his example and words are there for us. They will guide us aright. May we follow them.

## EXERCISES

1. What was the last day of Gandhi's life?
2. Where did he go after his last meal?
3. Who came there and what did he do?
4. What is Gandhi to us?
5. What are there for us to follow?



8 - FEB 1956

## List of words used in the Book

<b>A</b>	America	boy	correctly
are	American	book	correct
at	Americans	books	cheat
an	amount	balls	certain
and	action	baloons	cooly
age	around	bandage (v)	coolies
as	aright	break-broke-	case
away		broken	capital
all	<b>B</b>	blanket	court
after	born	boot	compartment
about	brave	birth	cloth
another	Bengali	Bapuji	clean
also	bright	bad	cooking
afraid	by		cannot
always	because	<b>C</b>	cover
am	Bhuvaneswari	childhood	car
again	both	country	conference
ask-asked	brute	children	clothes
anyone	bathed	came	celebrate
Alwar	back	class	
ate	bold	Calcutta	<b>D</b>
anybody	but	carried	did
any	before	cried	disciple
angry	bring-brought	caste	divine
Afr ca	believe-	cold	Durga
afternoon	believed	calm	Datta
addressed	buy-bought	come	Devi
accordingly	bundle	cook-cooked	do not
against	be	call-called	days
agent	Benares	Chicago	don't
allow-allowed	bowed	check	distance-
apply	began	cried	do
abdomen	brothers	chairman	day
arm	best	clapped	drank
advice	Buddha	condition	drink
asleep	Brindavan	carriage	down
Ashramam	body	cultured	dream



dress  
draw-drew  
during  
daily  
dictation  
drag-dragged  
doctor  
dear  
died

## E

educated  
else  
everybody  
every  
eat  
eight  
ever  
English  
Englishmen  
exercise  
evening  
early  
earth  
egg  
East End  
end  
example

## F

family  
famous  
first  
from  
few  
forgot  
founded  
face  
friend  
fear-feared  
for

food  
friends  
fast  
front  
February  
fell  
feat  
flour  
full  
father  
fast-fasted  
formed  
freedom  
footpath  
fellow  
felt  
fever  
forty  
find-found  
Friday  
follow

## G

great  
good  
glad  
God  
grew  
Ganges  
gone  
give-gave  
Gandhi  
go  
get-got  
Goddess  
gentlemen  
greatness  
games  
gymnastics  
guard

going  
grand-  
daughter  
ground  
guide

## H

holy  
here  
he  
his  
him  
had  
house  
have  
her  
happiness  
habits  
high  
hand  
hands  
hungry  
has  
helpless  
hot  
hunger  
hearted  
hall  
highly  
Hindu  
Hinduism  
horses  
honour  
home  
hint  
hard  
Harischandra  
help  
heal  
head

handwriting  
happily  
hat  
Harijans  
happy  
Hey!

## I

Is  
in  
it  
I  
Indian  
Image  
Images  
invited  
its  
Inspector  
India  
Indians  
into  
inch

## J

January  
just  
joy  
July  
judge  
journey  
juice

## K

kind  
Kali's  
Karamchand  
Kali  
Kasi  
kindness  
kept  
know

khatri  
kettle  
kick

## L

land  
lands  
learnt  
like  
letters  
line  
lines  
love-loved  
last  
Lord  
leave-left  
later  
long  
low  
looked  
life  
lesson  
laughed  
large  
late  
ladies  
live-lived  
lie  
law  
lawyer  
leather-work  
low  
large  
London  
leg  
little  
love (n)  
lover

## M

many  
men

man  
music  
Mahabharatha  
mother  
matter  
met  
master  
mission  
monkeys  
me  
my  
mercy  
Maharajah  
metals  
made  
merchant  
money  
make  
mean  
meat  
midday  
meal  
mistake  
mat  
materials  
Monday  
mark  
Monk  
Mohania  
Mohandas  
manner  
more  
Mahatma  
morning  
mind  
milk  
may

## N

not  
none

near  
noon  
no  
now  
nothing  
night  
nights  
newspapers  
nurse  
never  
next  
new  
nation  
New York  
Narendranath

## O

of  
our  
one  
on  
ordinary  
own  
or  
only  
out  
orders  
old  
over  
once  
Oh  
other  
others  
opened  
oldest  
organised  
October  
obey  
often  
orange  
order

## P

poor  
people  
parents  
page  
please  
priest  
powers  
place  
placed  
pipe  
pull  
parcel  
present  
picture  
piece  
paper  
porter  
pot  
person  
proper  
punish  
pity  
Parliament  
platform  
prayed  
prayers  
previous  
published  
photo  
pointed  
proved  
Pamban  
preached  
practical  
Porbander  
Putlibhai  
prayer  
play-played  
pupil

punctual  
 port  
 posture  
 Policeman  
 push-pushed  
 P.M.

place-placed  
 put  
 peace  
 pencil  
 palm  
 practised

## Q

quiet  
 quite

## R

religious  
 read  
 returning

run-ran  
 refused  
 round  
 raining  
 ruled  
 respect  
 rich  
 Ramji  
 rest  
 replied  
 Religion  
 ready-made  
 real  
 returned  
 rubber  
 report-

reported

Rajah  
 Ramanatha-  
 puram

Ramayana  
 Rambha  
 Railway  
 rising  
 return-  
 returned  
 Rama  
 rise  
 Ramakrishna

## S

Swami  
 Simla  
 sang  
 she  
 Sadhus  
 story  
 stories  
 school  
 seen  
 satisfied  
 Sri  
 saw  
 same  
 spread  
 small  
 some  
 Sankara  
 so  
 Sanyasi  
 Sanyasis  
 stop  
 should  
 smoking  
 said  
 smoke  
 stood  
 state  
 say  
 shape

speak-spoke  
 spit  
 show-showed  
 see  
 still  
 sold  
 station  
 sent  
 sat  
 Sun  
 sweets  
 sweetmeat  
 stones  
 surprised  
 somebody  
 seller  
 slept  
 showed  
 spread  
 sleep  
 sugar  
 September  
 seven  
 speech  
 Saraswathi  
 sisters  
 speakers  
 short  
 serve  
 street  
 six  
 south  
 second  
 school  
 sacred  
 sign  
 signs  
 spelling  
 sorry  
 South Africa

sad  
 stay  
 stomach  
 starve  
 son  
 ship  
 soon  
 start  
 second  
 soup  
 sure  
 save-saved  
 small  
 search-  
 searched  
 something  
 shoot-shot

## T

them  
 the  
 that  
 to  
 these  
 two  
 twelfth  
 told  
 taught  
 temple  
 they  
 themselves  
 teacher  
 teachings  
 till  
 time  
 thought  
 their  
 temples  
 there  
 then

turned	thank-thanked	W	West
thoughts	treat-treated	was	world
this	trust	well	who
tired	towel	wife	work-worked
take-took-	tomorrow	women	walk (n) (v)
taken	table	were	writing
to-day	toy	ways	witness
try	together	when	wrong
travel-		whatever	white
travelled	U	with	wet
towards	understood	worshipped	wound
turn	us	word	wood-work
talked	upon	whole	wind-wound
think	understand	went	wait-awaited
till	untouchable	we	want-wanted
truth	under	way	wear
train	uncle	will	waiting .
ticket	unlucy	walk-walked	Y
thirsty	up	what	
things		wept	
three	V	worship	you
third	voice	why	your
thousand	very	wall	yourself
toured	visited	water	year
thirty-nine	Vivekananda	while	years
Thari Ghat	Viswanatha	woman	yield
turban	various	worshipping	yes
trouble	village	write-wrote	young
treatment		wealth	

