

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
RAMAYAN AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR PART - 17
VIRTUES OF LORD RAMA

Time – 40 min

Full marks - 60

Pass marks -

48

Fill up the blanks with appropriate verbs, prepositions and articles

1. The life of Sri Rama defines the Dharma (i) _____ the entire human race. Sanatanis are proud (ii) _____ Sri Rama. Sri Rama has (iii) (remain) _____ a source of inspiration (iv) _____ healthy and successful life. Sri Rama was (v) _____ most virtuous person ever (vi) (walk) _____ on the earth. He is abode (vii) _____ love and compassion, reservoir (viii) _____ bliss and ocean (ix) _____ wisdom & prudence. He was magnanimous (x) _____ enemies, shelters of nobles and weak and embodiment (xi) _____ all noble qualities. Without teachings (xii) _____ Rama, Sanatan Dharma will (xiii) _____ lifeless. Shri Ram stands (xiv) _____ Morality, Virtue, Ideal son, Ideal king, Ideal student, Ideal teacher, Ideal brother and Ideal leader. As a person, Rama personifies (xv) _____ ideal person (purushottama), who is to be (xvi) (emulate) _____.

2. Rama was not only kind and affectionate but also generous and considerate of feelings of all (xvii) _____ him. He was very simple and absolutely free (xviii) _____ flamboyance. He (xix) (is) _____ extremely noble, generous, courteous and fearless. He always (xx) (offer) _____ respect to the scholars and the elders. He never (xxi) (speak) _____ lie throughout his life. Rama's purity (xxii) _____ actions inspires love and affection for him. He was (xxiii) _____ ideal son. He gave (xxiv) _____ his rightful claim to the throne and agreed (xxv) _____ go into exile for fourteen years, to fulfill the promise that his father (xxvi) (give) _____ to Kaikeyi, one of King Dasharatha's wives. Rama offered Ravana (xxvii) _____ chance to make peace, by immediately returning Sita and apologizing, despite his heinous crime.

3. After Ravan's death, Rama (xxviii) (return) _____ Lanka to the people of Lanka and enthroned Vibhishan, the younger brother of Ravan as (xxix) _____ next king of Lanka. Shri Rama was (xxx) _____ most famous and adorable king. Shri Rama took care (xxxi) _____ his people like own children and never thought (xxxii)

_____ personal comforts. He (xxxiii) (know) _____ the importance of knowledge. When Ravan (xxxiv) (die) _____, Rama asked his brother Lakshaman to (xxxv) (take) _____ life lessons (xxxvi) _____ Ravan. Sri Rama (xxxvii) (make) _____ many allies during exile and not all were humans – Jatayu was a vulture, Jambawan was a bear, Hanuman was a monkey, Sugriva a monkey, Shabari was (xxxviii) _____ aboriginal, Vibhishan (brother of Ravan) was an Asur or the demon. Sri Rama respected culture of allies and (xxxix) (develop) _____ their inner qualities. He proved (xL) _____ a good mentor.

4. The life of Rama is (xLi) _____ best lesson (xLii) _____ present management gurus and leaders. Rama had faith (xLiii) _____ himself, which led (xLiv) _____ faith on his allies. He never underestimated his followers and provided conducive environment to (xLv) (perform) _____ as per own abilities. Instead of much attention (xLvi) _____ training and management of subordinates, the leaders must focus on self empowerment, self management and lead the people (xLvii) _____ personal example. A conducive atmosphere free (xLviii) _____ incivilities to be developed in work place. The subordinates would inculcate good attributes of the leader (xLix) _____ observing what he does and would put up their best to translate organizational vision (L) _____ reality.

5. Rama was (Li) _____ embodiment (Lii) _____ self empowered personality. Throughout life, Rama has practiced - non-violence (ahimsa), forgiveness (kshama), self control and control (Liii) _____ senses (indriya nigraha), compassion (Liv) _____ all (daya, karuna), wisdom (jnanam), austerity (tapa – life style (Lv) _____ minimum basic needs), peace (shanti), truth (satya), no anger, free (Lvi) _____ hatred towards others, friendly (mitrata), free (Lvii) _____ egoism (nirahankāra), equi-poised (Lviii) _____ happiness and sorrow, ever contented (santushṭa), firm resolve (dṛiḍha-niśchaya) and free (Lix) _____ attachment (Lx) _____ possessions.

Answers

1. (i) for (ii) of (iii) remained (iv) for (v) the (vi) walked (vii) of (viii) of (ix) of (x) of (xi) of (xii) of (xiii) be (xiv) for (xv) an (xvi) emulated.
2. (xvii) around (xviii) from (xix) was (xx) offered (xxi) spoke (xxii) in (xxiii) an (xxiv) up (xxv) to (xxvi) had given (xxvii) a

3. (xxviii) returned (xxix) the (xxx) the (xxxi) of (xxxii) of (xxxiii) knew (xxxiv) was dying (xxxv) take (xxxvi) from (xxxvii) had made (xxvii) of (xxxviii) an (xxxix) developed (xxxx) to be
4. (xLi) the (xLii) for (xLiii) in (xLiv) to (xLv) perform (xLvi) on (xLvii) by (xLviii) from (xLix) by (L) into
5. (Li) the (Lii) of (Liii) of (Liv) to (Lv) with (Lvi) from (Lvii) from (Lviii) in (Lix) from (Lx) to