

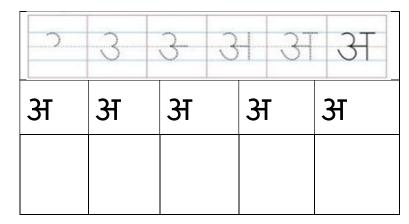
## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT (2025-26) SANSKRIT (Third Language)

TOPIC: Vowels WORKSHEET-1

**RESOURCE PERSON: Gayathri Viswanathan** 

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS: I SEC: DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

प्रति स्वरं अधिकृत्य सारणीं पूरियत्वा समीपस्थे पदे तं स्वरं परित: वर्तुलं रचयत (Complete the table for each vowel and circle the vowel in the given word.)



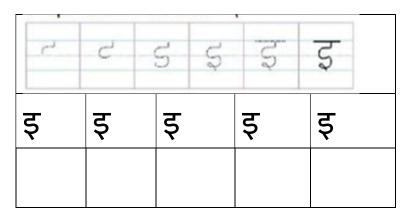


अजा = goat





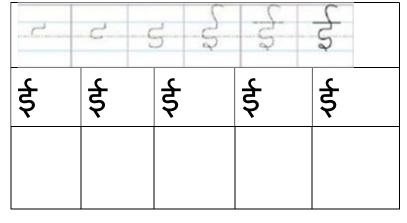
आकाश: = sky



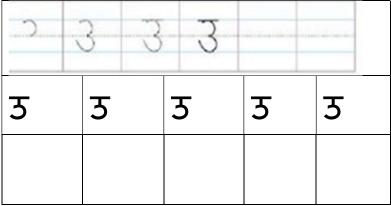


इन्दुः = moon

CHECKED BY: SANSKRIT COORDINATOR - CLASS 1

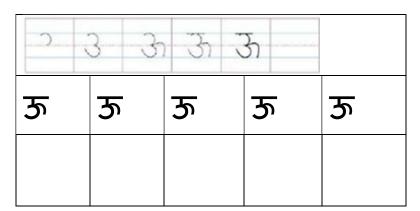


ईश: = God





उटज: = hut





ऊर्मि: = wave

111111111111111111111111111111111111111	k	* *	38	来
ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ

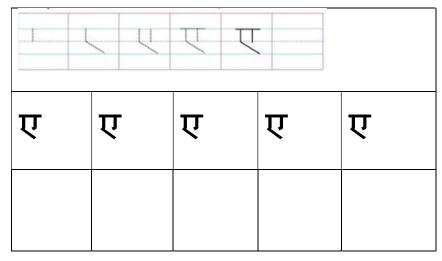


ऋषभः= bull

## No Sanskrit word starts with the following two letters ॠ, লূ

Washington and Control of Control	k	<del>}</del>	* * *	<u>ऋ</u>
ॠ	<b>ૠ</b>	ॠ	ॠ	<b>ૠ</b>

0	~	M	M	~
लृ	लृ	लृ	लृ	लृ





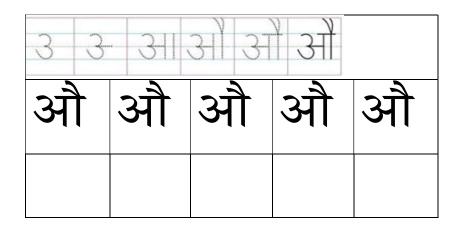
एला = cardamom

ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	ऐ	



3 3	3-11	31) 3	ो औ	
ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ







औषधम् = medicine

अं and अः are NOT vowels. They are mere symbols to denote nasal sounds.

Anusvāra/अनुस्वारः (ं).

It is a dot above a letter.

It generally represents a nasal sound whose exact pronunciation depends on the consonant that follows it. The anusvara at the end of a word is essentially a pronunciation of the "m" sound, often nasalized.

In अं, अनुस्वारः is put above अ and hence pronounced as 'am')

## visarga / विसर्गः (ः)

## Two small dots stacked vertically, written to the right of a letter.

It is pronounced along with the vowel after which it is written.

CHECKED BY: SANSKRIT COORDINATOR - CLASS 1

In अः, विसर्गः is put after अ and hence pronounced as 'aHA'.