



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 पूरयित्वा समीपस्थे पदे तं स्वरं
परितः वर्तुलं रचयत (Complete the table for each vowel and circle
the vowel in the given word.)

अ	अ	अ	अ	अ



अजा = goat

आ	आ	आ	आ	आ



आकाशः = sky

इ	इ	इ	इ	इ



इन्दुः = moon

ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई
ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई

ईशः = God

उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ
उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ



उटजः = hut

ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ
ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ



ऊर्मिः = wave

ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ
ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ



ऋषभः = bull

No Sanskrit word starts
with the following two
letters ऋ, लृ

ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ	ॠ

ॡ	ॡ	ॡ	ॡ	ॡ

ए	ए	ए	ए	ए



एला = cardamom

ए	ए	ए	ए	ए
ए	ए	ए	ए	ए



ऐन्द्रजालिकः = magician

ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ
ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ	ओ



ओदनम् (Cooked rice)

औ	औ	औ	औ	औ
औ	औ	औ	औ	औ



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.

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