Sanskrit

Read the sentence

Agreement
रामः पठति। रामौ पठतः। रामाः पठन्ति। The verb follows the person and number of the subject. Dual forms refer to exactly two.

Cases in action
बालकः मित्राय पुस्तकं ददाति। बालकः is the doer, पुस्तकम् the thing given and मित्राय the recipient. Identify the verb first and ask who does what for whom.

Case cues
लेखन्या लिखति — writes with a pen, instrumental. ग्रामात् आगच्छति — comes from the village, ablative. विद्यालये पठति — studies at school, locative.

Person before ending
अहं गच्छामि। त्वं गच्छसि। सः गच्छति। These all describe one person, but speaker, listener and third person require different endings.

Quick check
Choose पठतः or पठन्ति for बालकौ. In रामः फलानि खादति, identify the object.

Answer बालकौ पठतः। फलानि is the object, neuter accusative plural.

Sanskrit

Build and check

Vowel sandhi

विद्या + आलयः = विद्यालयः। Here आ + आ becomes आ. नर + इन्द्रः = नरेन्द्रः। Here अ + इ becomes ए. Split at the vowel junction before guessing the words.

Sequence of actions

बालकः फलं खादित्वा जलं पिबति। खादित्वा marks an earlier completed action by the same doer. पिबति is the finite verb.

Questions

बालिका उद्याने क्रीडति। To ask about the place, replace उद्याने with कुत्र: बालिका कुत्र क्रीडति? To ask about the doer, use का.

Picture description

Start with a visible person or thing and one action. बालकाः वृक्षान् पश्यन्ति। Check that the subject is nominative, the object accusative and the verb plural.

Quick check

Change बालिका पुस्तकं पठति to a sentence about two girls reading one book.

Answer बालिके पुस्तकं पठतः। The subject and verb change to dual. The one book stays singular.