



The Frog and the Ox

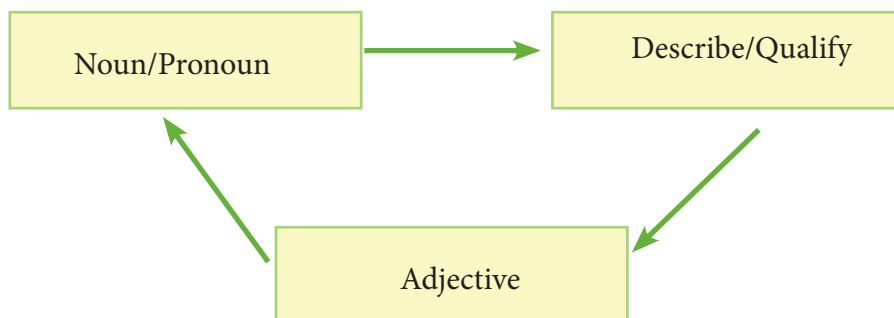
New vocabulary: Related, Sibling, Passionate, Encourage, Pride, Reply, Compare, Scenic, Patient, Leisure time.

Activities



4.1 In pairs/groups, discuss how they are related to each other.

কীভাবে তারা একে অপরের সাথে সম্পর্কযুক্ত, দল বা জোড়ায় ভাগ হয়ে তা আলোচনা করো।



4.2 Now, read the text below and ask and answer the following questions in pairs/groups. (If needed have a look at the class 6 English book, unit “A Day in the Life of Mina”).

এখন, নিচের লেখাটি পড়ো এবং দল বা জুটিতে ভাগ হয়ে নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর একে-অপরকে জিজ্ঞাসা করো এবং উত্তর দাও। (প্রয়োজনে ষষ্ঠ শ্রেণির ইংরেজি বইয়ের ‘A Day in the Life of Mina’ অধ্যায়টি দেখতে পারো।

My father is the kindest person I have ever seen. He is tall and handsome. He is from a small village named “Fultali”. He is the eldest of four siblings. He is very passionate about his work. He is also very encouraging and always supports us to follow our dreams. I love his smiling face the most. My father is my hero!



Questions:

- Which parts of speech are the underlined words?
- What are the positions of these words in a sentence?
- What are the functions of these words? What do they do in the sentences?

4.3 Read the story and match the words in column A with their meanings in column B in pairs/groups.

গল্পটি পুনরায় পড়ো এবং দল বা জুটিতে ভাগ হয়ে A কলামের শব্দগুলোর সাথে B কলামে দেওয়া শব্দের অর্থগুলোর মিল করো।



The Frog and the Ox

A big frog once lived in a small pond. Because he was the biggest creature in the pond, the frog decided he must also be the biggest thing in the world. As he sunned himself on his lily pad, he puffed out his chest with pride.

“No one anywhere is bigger than I am,” he thought.

One day a huge ox came to drink at the pond. The frog was amazed, but he refused to be impressed.

“I suppose you think you are big,” the frog called out to the ox. “But I want you to know that I can make myself just as big as you.”

The ox did not reply. He just kept on drinking.

“If you don’t believe me,” shouted the frog, “just watch!”



The frog took a deep breath and blew himself up to twice his usual size. But still, the ox paid no attention to him.

“So, that’s not big enough for you?” croaked the frog. Very well, I’ll make myself bigger still.” He blew himself up even larger.

Again the ox said nothing. He simply turned away and headed for the other side of the pond. He had had enough to drink. This made the frog furious. Taking an enormous breath, he blew...and blew...and blew himself up until he burst. And that was the end of the big frog in the small pond. So, nobody should try to be what you can’t be.



Column A (word)	Column B (meaning)
Creature	The air that goes into and out of our lungs
Puffed	To move your face in a different direction as you don't want to see someone or something
Breath	Extremely large or great/ huge
Croak	Any living thing, especially an animal
Turn away	To make deep sounds by a frog
Furious	To make something larger by filling it with air
Enormous	To break open suddenly
Burst	Extremely angry

4.4 Ask and answer the following questions in pairs. Then share your answers with the whole class.

জোড়ায় জোড়ায় ভাগ হয়ে একে-অপরকে নিচের প্রশ্নগুলো জিজ্ঞেস করো এবং উত্তর দাও। তারপর তোমার উত্তরগুলো ক্লাসে তুলে ধরো।

- Who is the biggest creature in the pond?
- What did the frog do to be as big as the ox?
- How do you describe the frog?
- Whom do you think is bigger, the frog or the ox?
- What have you learnt from the story?

4.5 In pairs/groups identify the adjectives from the story and write who/ what the adjectives describe. One is done for you.

দল বা জুটিতে ভাগ হয়ে গল্পটি থেকে adjective গুলো শনাক্ত করো এবং adjective গুলো কী বা কাকে বর্ণনা করছে, তা লেখো। বোঝার সুবিধার্থে একটি adjective সম্পর্কে লিখে দেওয়া হয়েছে।

Adjective	Who/what they describe
1) Big	Describes the size of the frog
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	

4.6 In pairs/groups read the note given in the box on the degrees of adjectives.

দল বা জোড়ায় ভাগ হয়ে degrees of adjectives এর উপর বক্সে লেখা টীকাটি পড়ো।

Adjectives have three forms/degrees. They are used to compare one thing to another. The three degrees of adjectives are –

a) Positive degree: This is the base form of an adjective. It talks about only one thing and it does not show any comparison. Example sentence: Rajshahi is a big city.

b) Comparative degree: This form of an adjective is used to compare two things. Example sentence: Chittagong is bigger than Rajshahi.

c) Superlative degree: This form of an adjective is used to compare three or more things. Example sentence: Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh.

বিশেষণের তিনটি রূপ/ধরণ/ degrees আছে। বিশেষণ একটি বস্তুর সাথে অন্য বস্তুর তুলনায় ব্যবহার করা হয়। বিশেষণের তিনটি degree হল-

a) Positive degree: এটি একটি বিশেষণের মূল রূপ। এটি শুধু একটি বস্তুর সম্পর্কে কথা বলে এবং এটি কোনো তুলনা দেখায় না। উদাহরণ: Rajshahi is a big city. (রাজশাহী একটি বড় শহর।)

b) Comparative degree: বিশেষণের এই রূপটি দুটি জিনিসের তুলনা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। উদাহরণ: Chattogram is bigger than Rajshahi. (চট্টগ্রাম রাজশাহীর চেয়ে বড়।)

c) Superlative degree: একটি বিশেষণের এই রূপটি তিনটি বা ততোধিক জিনিসের তুলনা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। উদাহরণ: Dhaka is the largest city in Bangladesh. (ঢাকা বাংলাদেশের সবচেয়ে বড় শহর।)

4.7 Read the following sentences in pairs/groups. Then, identify the forms of the underlined adjectives and their purposes. One is done for you.

দল বা জোড়ায় ভাগ হয়ে নিচের বাক্যগুলো পড়ো। এরপর, নিচে দাগ দেওয়া adjective গুলোর রূপ এবং উদ্দেশ্য শনাক্ত করো। বোঝার সুবিধার্থে একটি বাক্যের adjective শনাক্ত করে কাজটি করে দেখানো হলো।

- A big frog once lived in a small pond.
- No one anywhere is bigger than I am.
- The frog decided he must also be the biggest thing in the world.
- One day a huge ox came to drink at the pond.
- I can make myself just as big as you.
- The frog took a deep breath.

Sentence	Degree of Adjective	Purpose
a) A <u>big</u> frog once lived in a small pond.	Positive degree	To tell the size of a frog. Here it does not show any comparison.
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		
f)		

4.8 Let's know/learn some rules for forming comparative and superlative degrees.

এখন, চলো comparative আর superlative degree তৈরি করার কিছু নিয়ম জেনে নেওয়া যাক।

Forming the Comparison of Adjectives		
Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Rule-1: One-syllable adjective Example: Weak	Add-er to the positive degree Weaker	Add-est to the positive degree Weakest
Rule-2: Adjectives ending in 'e' Example: Large	Add-r to the positive degree Example: Larger	Add-st to the positive degree Example: Largest
Rule-3: Adjectives ending in '-y' Example: Dirty	Change 'y' to 'i' and add-er to the positive degree Example: Dirtier	Change 'y' to 'i' and add-est to the positive degree Example: Dirtiest
Rule-4: Multi-syllable adjectives Example: Afraid(2 syllable, af + raid)	Add more/less to the positive degree Example: More/less afraid	Add most/least to the positive degree Example: Most/least afraid
Rule-5: One-syllable adjectives ending with one vowel before a consonant Example: Mad	Double the consonant and add- er Madder	Double the consonant and add- est Maddest

Irregular adjectives (These adjectives don't follow any rule)		
Example:	Example:	Example:
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Ill	Worse	Worst
Many	More	Most
Much	More	Most
Little	Less	Least

4.9 Read the rules again. And, write the comparative and superlative degrees of the given adjectives in your exercise book. Then compare your answers in pairs.

নিয়মগুলো পুনরায় পড়ো এবং তোমার পাঠ্যবইতে দেওয়া সকল adjective এর comparative আর superlative degree গুলো খুঁজে বের করে লেখো। তারপর, জোড়ায় ভাগ হয়ে তোমাদের উত্তরগুলো মেলাও।

Slow, Beautiful, Happy, Dangerous, Ugly, Thin, Famous, Far, Cold, Handy, Talented, Fat

4.10 Look at the picture of “Abir’s Family”. Then, in pairs/groups complete the description of his family using the appropriate forms of adjectives given in the brackets.

আবিরের পরিবারের ছবিটির দিকে লক্ষ্য করো। এবার, নিজেরা কয়েকটি দল বা জোড়ায় জোড়ায় বিভক্ত হয়ে বন্ধনীর মাঝে থাকা adjective গুলোর যথাযথরূপ ব্যবহার করে আবিরের পরিবার শিরোনামের অনুচ্ছেদটি সম্পূর্ণ করো।



Abir's Family

Hello friends! This is my family. We live in a 1) _____ (beautiful) village. I think no other place is as 2) _____ (scenic) and 3) _____ (clean) as my village. My parents, two of my siblings and my grandparents, we all live together in our house. My grandfather is the 4) _____ (old) and my little brother, Anik is the 5) _____ (young) member of my family. My mother takes care of all of us. My father is also as 6) _____ (caring) as my mother. No other member of my family is as 7) _____ (quiet) as my mother. My grandmother is my closest friend. To me no one is 8) _____ (friendly) than my grandmother. My grandfather talks very little. Nobody talks as 9) _____ (little) as my grandfather in my house. My elder sister, Sarah is 10) _____ (active) and 11) _____ (smart). I think, she is the 12) _____ (smart) one in my family. Our dining room is the 13) _____ (noisy) place in my house. This is our meeting place and we discuss almost everything here. The old mango tree in front of my house is 14) _____ (quiet) than any other place. I spend most of my leisure time there. I love my family and my living place 15) _____ (much) than anything else in the world.

4.11 Now, draw a picture of your family members and describe them in a short paragraph. Use all three degrees of adjectives in your description. Later, paste it on the wall and invite your friends to read it.

এখন, তোমার পরিবারের সদস্যদের একটি ছবি আঁকো এবং তাদের সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ দিয়ে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখো। বর্ণনায় তিন ধরনের ‘Degree of Adjectives’ এর সবগুলোই ব্যবহার করো। তারপর, বিদ্যালয়ের দেওয়ালে লেখাটি ঝুলিয়ে দাও এবং তোমার বন্ধুদের সেটি পড়তে আমন্ত্রণ জানাও।

You can write the paragraph answering the following questions or you can write on your own:

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. Who are they?
3. Who is the youngest and who is the eldest?
4. Who is the most caring and helpful?
5. Who is your best friend? And who is not as friendly as he/she?
6. Who is the most hardworking person? Who else is compared with her/him?
7. What do you love most about your family?