Folktale Reader

र्वेऽ। र्वेव। र्वेव। र्वेव। र्वेव। र्वेव।

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Klu rgyal tshe ring & Klu rgyal ग्राक्तुयां कें देद द्वासुया

(Tibetan Translators ঋণ্'অস্ক্রুম'অ।)

Tshe dbang rdo rje ਡੇਂਨ੍ਯਨ੍ਟ੍ਰੇਂ & Kevin Stuart

(Editors ৼূর্মান্ধ্রীবা'মা)

Zho ra bante sgom pa & Nor bhe र्बे र पहुँ र्श्वे अप प्रत्र र दें र है।

(Illustrators ই'র্ম্ম'না)

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Preface क्रॅन्ट्नेंदेग्नान्या

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Sandra Benson

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Sandra Benson

Uncle Dunba and the King's Pots

Very day Uncle Dunba cooks food for the king. Uncle Dunba works hard for the king. The king is not very kind to Uncle Dunba. The king's food is very tasty. Uncle Dunba's food is not very tasty.

Every night the king tells Uncle Dunba to **put** big **pot**s of food on the **table**.

One day the king goes away. **Before** the King goes away he **tells** Uncle Dunba, "Do not **eat** the **tsamba** in this pot. If you eat this, you **die**."



"Do not eat the **eggs** in this **other** pot. There are many **bird**s in the pot. If you **open** the pot, the birds **fly** away," **say**s the king. Then the king goes away.

First, Uncle Dunba eats all the tsamba. And then he eats all the eggs.

The next day the king comes back. The king looks in the pots. The pots are empty.

"Where are the birds and the *tsamba*?" asks the king.

"The birds are **noisy**. I open the pot and they fly away. I am so sad I want to die. So I eat the *tsamba*. Oh, how **sad**. I am not dead," says Uncle Dunba.

New Words গ্ৰন্থ্যুগ্ৰম্ম



Grammar--Simple Present Tense বৃহ শ্ব্বির্বাধ্য বাদ্য বিদ্যালয় ব

Simple Present--the verb states actions that occur everyday, habitually, generally or now. It can also

द्यायार्श्वेराम्बर्याचन्रानेरायाः बर्गा रहेंबार्रेन्यामानीयान्वयास्यावार्यहेंन्यायाः अर्थेन्या

→Example: A simple sentence using simple present tense. ব্রথমারা শ্রুমারদর্শী শ্রেশারী মার্লার্মারা বিশ্বারার্মারা वर्गियः श्रुंदः ग्रेदः दर्गेश

Noun र्क्र्य केंग + वु केंग + श्रेट केंग $\rightarrow Pronoun$ + Verb

Ι food. eat

He/She/It food. (Add an 's' to the verb with he/she/it.) || (He/she/itথী'ইকাস্থার্থী মুখ্যী মুখ eats क्षेत्राची'अह्त्याः (s'क्क्रूं राप्त्यां अ

You food. eat

We food. eat

They food. eat

Grammar--Articles यह क्वें प्राथम प्रश्ने विषय स्थापित स्थापि

→Always use 'a,' 'an,' or 'the' before a noun. A noun is a person, place or thing. মান্ত ক্রিয়া ক্রমেনী। ব্রমান र्यायार इंदर हो या यो के प्रत्याया के प्रत्याया के प्रत्याया के क्षेत्र के प्रत्याया के क्षेत्र के कि कि कि कि

- a before nouns that start with a consonant. श्रीन हैंग स्वाप अया के पा के पा
- an before nouns that start with a vowel: 'a,' 'e,' 'i,' 'o,' 'u.' মীন ক্রিবাবার বিশ্বাবার্থিবানার বিশ্বাবার্থিবানার ক্রিবাবার বিশ্বাবার্থিবানার বিশ্বাবার্থিবানার বিশ্বাবার্থিবানার বিশ্বাবার বিশ্ব 'o' 'u'षेव्यादेवे क्र्रें दुर्द्ध (an' क्रें राद्यें का
- 'the' before a particular noun पुन्दिं अनि पन्धे प्राप्त के पार्ट के पार्ट
- →Example: Using an article with the singular form of the verb 'to be.' ব্রম্বা ব্রিশ্বার্থ বেইর্মেন্ ढेंग् 'a'रूद 'an' 'the'ग्रुअदे क्षेट्र हेंग् मुद्र प्रदेश्वेंद् दु दु होग् 'to be' (is, am, are) रूट अवअर् दुर्श्वे र दुर्गेश्व
- He is a cook.
- I am a cook.
- They are cooks. We are cooks.

Exercises শ্বন্দ্রী

1. Choose the best answers for these questions. ঈশ্যুব্যবেদ্বীশ্বস্থান বিশ্বস্থান বিশ্ব

A. Who cooks food for the king?

(a) The mother cooks food for the king.

(c) Uncle Dunba cooks food for the king.

(b) The sister cooks food for the king.

- (d) The daughter cooks food for the king.
- B. What does Uncle Dunba put on the table?
 - (a) Uncle Dunba puts birds on the table.
- (c) Uncle Dunba puts *tsamba* on the table.
- (b) Uncle Dunba puts eggs on the table.
- (d) Uncle Dunba puts big pots on the table.

C. What does the king do?	
(a) The king doesn't go away.	(c) The king goes to cook.
(b) The king goes to sleep.	(d) The king goes away.
D. How many birds are in the pot?	
(a) There are a few birds in the pot.	(c) There is one bird in the pot.
(b) There are two birds in the pot.	(d) There are many birds in the pot.
(b) There are two sites in the pour	(a) There are many ones in the pour
2. Complete these sentences with the correct no	oun. વરદ્યાદ્યત્રે એક સ્થારમાં વ્યવસાયન અધી સ્થાના સુદ્ર વાલી વર્ષે
(a) First, Uncle Dunba eats all the	<u></u> .
(b) The king looks inside the	<u></u> .
(c) The are noisy.	
(d) The king's is very tasty.	
3. Write answers to these questions. ব্ৰিন্দৰ্	"ริธานุส วิธาธา
(a) Who cooks the food?	
(h) What is in the not?	·
(b) What is in the pot?(c) Where is the food?	·
(d) Who eats the tsamba?	
(e) Where are the birds?	
(f) Who works hard?	
(g) Are there eggs in the pot?	
(h) Where is the tsamba?	
(-)	
4. Rewrite these sentences correcting the spelli	ng mistakes गनुरुगान्धयः क्षेत्रासुदान्तानी ह्यू रः र्त्तूनार्दे रः दाहुरुनार्दार
ଦଞ୍ଜନ୍ଧି : ଦଞ୍ଜି : ଦଞ୍ଜ	
(a) Ever day Uncle Dunba cooks food for the king	g.
	· •
(b) The king tells Uncle Dunba to put gib pots of	food on the tible.
(a) One design the Line sees and	·
(c) One day the kin goes away.	
(d) The pots are ampty.	·
→The word 'kind' has more than one definition.	'Kind'व्यर्नेद्राम्चीः इस्रामुद्रश्रम् कृश्यर्षे प्रामे
	f meat do you like? ग्रुंग्वेग्देग्द्रस्यविःदेग्रम्थ्रीयद्वायार्गायाद्वा
2. kind, (adj) a friendly or good feeling. The father	er is very kind to his son. मृत्युत्र विमान्ने गुरुष्य दर्भे दर्भे दर्भे दर्भे
\rightarrow A. Write the number of the correct definitio	n for each sentence ग्विस ग्री क्रूंट क द्रग व्यव्यट द्रग विदेशीय केंग ग्री
र् <u>द</u> ेव ग्राम्पेव प्राप्ते स्थार ग्राम्स स्था	
(a) The king is not very kind to Uncle Dunba	
(b) He cooks many kinds of food.	
(c) There are many kinds of birds here.	
(d) What kind of food is tasty?	
(e) The boy is not kind to his sister.	

- →The word 'hard' also has more than one definition. 'Hard'অন্ই্ৰুম্ব্ৰিক্ষ্ব্ৰেন্ত্ৰ্ম্ন্ত্ৰ্
- 1. hard, (adv) doing something that is difficult. He works very hard. ১ শ্বং মুণ্ ক্র'মনি ব্র
- 2. hard, (adj.) something that is not soft. The pot is hard. শ্রুমন্ত্রী ব্রুমের্ড্র
- →B. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence. গ্ৰমণ্ডিইন্ডেব্ৰ্থেজন্ব্ৰইন্তির্থিজন্ত্রন্ত্রিক্ষা
- (a) English is hard to learn.
 (b) The tabletop is hard.
 (c) It is hard to cook food.
 (d) That horse is hard to ride.

(e) Rocks are hard.

Grammar--The verb 'to be' বহুৰ্শ্বুর্ত্তব্যাক্তিৰ 'to be' বহুৰ্

→The verb 'be' uses different words when the pronoun or noun is single or plural. রূমার্ক্রমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্র

Singular मुदक्षेग			Plural মন্ট্র্য		
Pronoun ৰ্ক্ৰন্ত্ৰৰ্ম +	be+	noun ଶିମ୍ଦର୍ଜ୍ଞସ	Pronoun ৰ্কনাৰ্ক্টশ্ +	'be'	+ noun श्रेट डेंब्
I	am	a student	We	are	students.
You	are	a student.	You	are	Students
She	is	a student.	They	are	Students
He	is	a student.		•	
It	is	a bird.			

→The same rule applies in sentences with pronouns + 'be' + adjectives. বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্য বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বনাধ্য বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বনাধ্য বিশ্বনাধ্যান্ত

Singular मुद्रः देव			Plural ঋ্ব:র্স্ক্রন		
Pronoun ৰূব'ৰ্ক্কৰা +	'be' +	Adjectiv e ৰূপ্তমূৰ্	Pronoun ৰূব'ৰ্স্কৰ্ম +	, be, +	人美元/A楽 Sexitosipy
Ι	am	tall.	We	are	happy
You	are	tall.	You	are	happy
She	is	tall.	They	are	happy
He	is	tall.			

ne day a horse sticks in the mud. A wolf walks by and sees the horse.

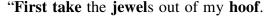
"You look tasty. I **can** eat you," says the wolf to the horse.

"I am **dirt**y. I do not taste very good," says the horse. "**Help** me **get out of** the mud and **wash** me. **When** I am clean, I taste very good."

The wolf says, "This is true."

The wolf **pull**s the horse out of the mud. Then the wolf washes the horse.

"Now I can eat you," says the wolf to the horse.



With no jewels in my hoof, I taste very good," says the horse.

The wolf says, "This is true."

The wolf **bend**s **down** to see the jewels. The horse **kick**s very hard and kills the wolf.

"Take the old horse out of the mud, get **strong**er."

"Take the jewels out of the hoof, get richer."

"Break bones, bad karma," says the horse as he walks away.

New Words প্রস্কৃত্যাশ্বর

horse ह	when नुमा तुमासा	take এক্স ্ম	strong मे्र उम्
smart ক্লুইশ্বশ্বশ্ব	see aất	iewel देहाँहो	rich ধ্রু শ্ র্মা
stick (ব্ৰহমাৰ্ক্সাৰাঝ)বৰ্ষীয়া	help ইত্যান্ত্র	jewel देव में है।	break সহন্যা
ସ ୟଞ୍ଜୁ X:ବ୍ୟାଦ୍ୟୁ ସ୍ ସପ:ସ	wash ব্যুৰা	bend down মৃস্কুস্বা	bone কুমানা
mud ৭১মা	true यदेवया	tasty 📆 🍕 🐧	karma 🍕 🏋
dirty ঐশ্বর্জন ্ম	pull विश्वेष ५ इन्		then दें देवा
get out of ("'বৃষ্)অম'নুম্ৰ	hoof দ্রীশৃশ্	leight gran	
ম	first र्वेग् स्रम्	বদ্ধীয়ানা ১ kick বন্ধৰ	

Usage—'This' and 'That', 'These' and 'Those' 'उर्दे 'द्र' गृत्र' गृत्र' गृत्र' गृत्र प्राण्डिया विकास के प्राण्डिया कि प्राण्डि

→Use the word 'this' for single nouns that are near you. Use 'that' for single nouns that are not near you. Use 'these' for plural nouns that are not near you. Use 'these' for plural nouns that are not near you. II 'This' বিন্দ্ৰেশ নিন্দ্ৰেশ কিন্দ্ৰেশ কি

• This is a book. That is a book.

These are books. Those are books.

→Asking questions with 'this,' 'that,' 'these,' 'those.' ‖ 'This' ১৯ 'that' 'These' মুম্ট বহু আৰু বিশ্ব বিশ্ব

Is this a horse?	Yes, this is a horse.	No, that is not a horse.
Are those horses?	Yes, those are horses.	No, those are not horses.
Is he smart?	Yes, he is smart.	No, he is not smart.

Usage--Adjectives--An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. Many adjectives change meaning according to letters added to the word. कॅब्राचर्हें दिन में क्रिंग्सें केंब्राचर्हें दिन में क्रिंग्सें केंब्राचर्हें दिन में क्रिंग्सें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचरें केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर केंब्राचर्हें केंब्राचर केंब्राचर

→When nouns are compared: अदःक्ष्मान्नियः प्रसूर चुेर्यंदे स्नूयवा शु

Describe one thing (positive) হুপুর্বশান্তব্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্র্য্যমার্ক্র্যার্ব্য	Compare to another thing (comparative) বু'ব্র্র্থনান্ত্র্থনান্ত্র্বর্ত্ত্র্যান্ত্র্বর্ত্ত্র্যান্ত্র্ত্ত্র্যান্ত্র্ত্ত্ত্র্যান্ত্র্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্ত্	Compare to more than one thing (superlative) মুশ্বশ্বদাব্দম্মান (ক্রমা মর্মানবিশ্বমান)
strong	stronger	strongest
big	bigger	biggest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
tasty	tastier	tastiest
rich	richer	richest

Exercise ह्युद्रज्वी

(e) The wolf kills the horse.

1. Choose the best answers for these question	ons. ଅଟମ୍ବାସଣି'ଦ୍ରିଷ'ୟଷ'ୟମ୍ବିଷା
A. Where is the horse?(a) The horse is on the grassland.	(c) The horse is in the mud.
(b) The horse is in the river.	(d) The horse is near the table.
B. Who talks to the horse?	
(a) The fox talks to the horse.	(c) The animals talk to the horse.
(b) The deer talks to the horse.	(d) The wolf talks to the horse.
C. Who is dirty?	
(a) The horse is very clean.	(c) The dirty horse is tasty.
(b) The wolf is dirty.	(d) The horse is dirty.
D. How does the wolf die?	
(a) The horse kicks the wolf.	(d) The wolf sticks in the mud.
(c) The wolf is sick.	(d) The wolf kicks the horse.
2. Write "T" for true and "F" for false. ব্ৰী	ૄૢૢૢૢૢઌ૱ઌૻ૱ૹૻ૽૱ૡૣૢઌૡ૽ૻ ઌૻ૱ઌ૽૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽
(a) The wolf is hungry.	
(b) The horse is hungry.	
(c) The horse is very dirty.	
(d) The wolf is smart.	

3. Write the con	rrect adjectives in the blank spaces: clean, tasty, dirty, smart. অন্ত্ৰ্প্তিইস্তিইস্তিইস্
নৰ্শুঅবশ্ৰম্ভূন:কৰ্ণ্	হৈষা(clean, tasty, dirty, smart)
	sees a (a) horse. After the wolf washes the horse, the horse is (b) the horse is very (c) This is a (d) horse.
4. Rewrite thes	e sentences using the correct word. অহ'বৃশ্বামন্ত্ৰী' স্থানু স্থানিক কাইলা' মেন্ট্ৰ' বৃশ্বামান কৰি দিন্দু সামন
(b) The horse sti	happy/sad to see the horse locks in/over the mud locks/pulls the wolf shes/pulls the horse out of the mud
5. Unscramble	these words from the story. শৃদ্ধান্ত্রু শ্বেষান্ত্রু শ্বেষান্ত্র শ্বেষান্ত্র শাস্ত্র শাস্ত শাস্ত্র শ
(a) skikc (b) kilsl	The horse's hoof hits the wolf. (d) hadr Something not easy to do. The horse does this to the wolf. (e) hofo A horse's foot. A big animal with four legs.
6. Write answe	ers to these questions. ই'ন'বই'বৃশ্বীইশ্বৰ্স্ইনশ্ব
(b) Where is the(c) Does the hor(d) What does th(e) Who kills the	r help? horse? se get out of the mud? ne horse tell the wolf to take out of his hoof? e wolf?
7 Match the w	ords 1-4 with the words a-d that are opposite in meaning. ॥ 1-4অমন্ত্রীপ্রশ্নুস্বস্ব-dঅম
	।'र्देव'र्स्थ्व'त्रु:इस्रबंध्व'र्स्व'र्स्नुब्य'दर्ग्ब्य
(1) dirty (2) big	(a) weak (b) small (c) clean (d) stupid
→The word 'lo	ok' has two definitions. 'Look'অৰ্দ্ৰশান্তিশাৰ্শিদ্দী
1. look(v.) how looks very ha	v someone appears using an adjective. বন্ধুন্ধর্ক্তির শ্রীক্কমামনমার্কির নিশাস্ত্র বিশ্বস্থান্ত She
2. look(v.) to r	nove your eyes in a certain direction. र्देशचेंग्नर रुद्धिन यश्चिम निश्च स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्र स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्र स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्र
see the sun.	
→A. Write the গ্রহণ্টেরহাইইণ্ডোহ	number of the definition used in each sentence. ग्रन्म ग्रीक्ट्रेंटक द्वाप्य पट द्वापित क्षेत्र केंग् गे द्विर ज्ञादक क्षेत्र
(a) The wolf loo (b) Do not look (c) The meat loo	ks hungry. (d) Look at that nice horse. (e) He looks good in that robe.

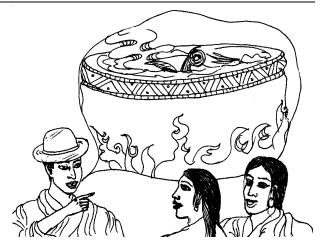
- 3. Add 'ies' to words that end in a consonant +y. ब्रम्भू न्यान क्ष्या के क्ष्य के क्ष्य के कि कि study-studies, dirty-dirties
- 4. Add 's' to words that end in a vowel + y. ब्रम्भू न्यान्त्रिया क्या + y भवे द्वा के क्या + y भवे द्वा के क्या says, buy-buys
- 5. Add 'es' to words that end in 'o.' ব্লম্পুর্ণার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্রের্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্শনিক্র্যার্য
- 6. Add 'ves' to words that end in 'f' or 'fe.' ব্লেশ্ব্যান্ত্র ব্যাহিন্দ্র বিশ্বান্ত্র বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্বান বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্
- 7. Some words are spelled differently in plural form. গ্রন্থ বিশ্ব মান্ত মান্



ne day three **friend**s meet on the road. One friend is from Qinghai, one is from Sichuan, and the other is from Gansu.

"The farmers **grow** more than one hundred thousand (100,000) **different kinds** of **vegetables** in Qinghai. **Onions** grow **ten hands high.** Fruit grows bigger than a **boulder**. All the food tastes **delicious**," says the boy from Qinghai.

"The nomads have many **wild** yaks in Sichuan. The yaks are very big. Their horns are very large. One man **climbs** onto one horn. Another man climbs onto the other horn. One man can not hear the other man talk even when they **yell**," says the girl from Sichuan.



"In my **hometown** the onions are very big. By the end of the **summer** you **need** an **ax** to **chop** them down," says the girl from Gansu.

"In Qinghai they make big **copper** pots. You need five hundred boys with **hammers** to make one big pot," says the boy from Qinghai.

"Why do you need such a big pot?" ask the friends.

"To cook the onions from Gansu and the yak heads from Sichuan," says the boy from Qinghai.

New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রইশ্পাস্থন্য

friend শ্ৰামাৰ্যা Xining ইপৌ্বা grow औ्रश yak শৃত্যশ England ব্ৰীৱশাঅৱ different ছেন্মন। মান্দ্রমা kind ইবাৰা স্থান climb বৰ্ণীশা বইণাশা vegetable \$ \text{\$\tilde{\pi}'\text{\$\tilde{\pi}'}} winter ব্যুব্যুষ্ fall ই্ৰিশ onion 📆 🏋 hometown সম্প্রা ten hands high অগ্রামনৈকেন summer 55×7 Spring 5357 নত্রেমর্স্রর্জন need মাৰ্ফিমা ব্ৰীকামা by the end মহ্মান smart সুম্মুম্পুর্মা strongest ই্বিশ্বিশ্বিশক্তিক বি boulder শ্রম্ copper 358 birthplace শ্লীপাৰ্মা delicious জ্বিমার্থ্য chop শুর্ভিব্য craw ব্যানা wild র্ক্র্র্য্

hammer র্হামা

Grammar--Pronouns वहः श्रूर व्यव्यक्तं केंग् वस्र प्रा

Personal Pronoun श्रेश्वेदेश्वयः क्रेंग	Possessive Pronoun यद्गार्द्व, मुं क्यं क्षेत्र (द्रस्य वाद्वित्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यात्र क्षेत्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यद्भाव वाद्वित्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यद्भाव वाद्वित्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यद्मार्थ वाद्वित्र यद्भाव वाद्य यद्भाव वाद्वित्र यद्भाव वाद्य यद्भाव यद्भाव वाद्य यद्भाव
I	My
You	Your
She/He	Hers/His
They	Their
We	Our

That is such a big pot.
It is such a hot day.
He is such a smort boy.
He is a very smort boy.

• He is such a smart boy. He is a very smart boy.

Exercises সুত্ৰাৰী

1. Choose the best answers to these questions. ই'ম'বহী খ্বামান্ত্ৰী আমান্ত্ৰী আমান্ত্

- A. Where are the biggest yaks?
 - (a) The biggest yaks are in Sichuan.

(c) The biggest yaks are in Beijing.

(b) The biggest yaks are in Gansu.

(d) The biggest yaks are in Qinghai.

- B. Who grows the **strongest** onions?
 - (a) The farmers in Qinghai grow the strongest onions.
 - (b) The farmers in Gansu grow the strongest onions.
 - (c) The nomads in Gansu grow the strongest onions.
 - (d) The nomads in Qinghai grow the strongest onions.
- C. Where are the friends from?
 - (a) The friends are from the same hometown.
 - (b) The friends are from three different places.
 - (c) The friends are from Xining.
 - (d) The friends are from England.
- D. When do they chop down the onions?
 - (a) They chop down the onions in the winter.
 - (b) They chop down the onions at the end of fall.
 - (c) They chop down the onions at the end of summer.
 - (d) They chop down the onions in the beginning of spring.

(a) deious	something tasty	(d) hom n	birthplace
(b)mer	iron stick	(e) o_i_n	makes you cry when you chop it
(c) difft	not the same		

3. \	Write the	e correct wor	d after eac	ch descript	ion. অহ'ব্যা	पदे'स्रेट'स्याग्नट	:षे व :घ:दे:क्रॅंब	।.पंग्रेज.म्.म् <i>र्</i> य.सहग	'ট্ৰেশ
(b) (c) (d) (e)	a big bla a very la grows bi a place v	or walk up so ck animal with rge rock agger than a bowhere your fan ig that tastes v	h 2 large houlder in Quily lives	—					
4.]	Draw a c	ircle around	things you	ı can eat. ব	भित्राश्ची:बु:द ्र्	ॱ এ ষাৰ্ট্ৰি দ ্যন্তীষাৰু	शक्र्याःचदःश्र	ৼ৻ঀ৻য়ৄ৾ৼ৻য়ৢঀ৻ৠৄ৾ঢ়ৼ৻	
cop	pper	mountain	pot	onions	horn	fruit	ya	k ha	mmer
5.	Write 'T	' for true and	'F' for fa	lse. বেগ্ৰীৰাখ্য	ͳϯϲ;϶ͺϫ·ϲϥϻ	ଦପFଞ୍ଜି≉ା			
(b) (c)	An ax ch A big po	nds' friends are nops down the ot cooks the yas are small.	onions.						
6. 1	Use these	e words to fill	in the bla	nks: <i>horns</i> ,	, hammers	, tall, big. §	3°85'745'54	ৢ ৢৢঢ়য়ৢ৾ঀয়য়ৢ৾ঢ়য়ৼৢ৾	TAI
(a) (b) (c) (d)	The yaks The onic The boys The yaks	ammers, tall, best heads are verys hit the pots west.	vitha	re very long	5. 				
7. `	Write an	swers to these	e question	s. হ্র'ম'রহ্'দ্	শী-শ্ৰীশ্বাথাৰ স্থিত	N N			
		re the friends f							
	Who is y	re the onions cl		wn?					
		o big yaks live	e?			·			
	Who use								
		Jse 'than' whe han' യ ସମ୍ବାୟ ଖୁୟା	n comparir	ng two thing	gs in one se	entence. केंग	ष्ठिषाःषीःद्रद	'5ુ'5ુ'5 ૅ ર્સ્સ ગઉલ ગાં	नेव'व स् र
	,	, - ,	aconthon	Vunnan Dua	vina				
•		Province is bi ner is taller tha			ovince.				
•		y is shorter tha							
Nu	۔ ۱mbers ه		C						
1	one	. 1	8	eight		15		fifteen	
2	two		9	nine		10		one hundred	
3	three		10	ten			000	one thousand	1
4	four		11	eleven			,000	ten thousand	.1
5	five		12	twelve			0,000	one hundred	thousand
6 7	six seven		13 14	thirteen fourteen		1,0	000,000	one million	
-	~ - , -11								

ne day Uncle Dunba walks into a **field**. A **farmer plow**s his field with two **bull**s. One bull is black. The other bull is black with white **spot**s.

"Hello. Your bulls are very strong. It is sad they are not a **matching pair**," says Uncle Dunba.

"Why do you say that?" asks the farmer.

"Because one bull is black and the other bull is black with white spots," says Uncle Dunba.

"I can't **change** that," says the farmer.

"Yes, you can. You can make the spotted bull into a black bull," says Uncle Dunba.

"Can you do that?" asks the farmer.

"Yes, I can. But you must **give** me one **bottle** of **beer**," says Uncle Dunba.

The farmer and Uncle Dunba **agree**. Uncle Dunba puts mud on the spotted bull. The white spots **disappear**.

"OK, now go to my house. Ask my wife for a bottle of beer," says the farmer.

Uncle Dunba goes to the farmer's house.

"Your **husband** wants to **buy** my black bull. He says you can give me the **money**. **Look out** the **window** and see the new bull," says Uncle Dunba. The wife looks out the window. She sees her husband plowing the field with two black bulls. She gives Uncle Dunba the money. Uncle Dunba **walks away** a **happy** man.

New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রক্তিশ্বাধান্ত্র



window ব্লীব্রন্থেদ। সুমা walks away গ্রীশ্বা গ্রুব্র র্শিব্বা happy 🐧 🛣 has ቒ 🍯 go বর্গা husband 🛱 🐴 paint ইবৈ'ব্ৰুশ্বৰাখা wife & KIN mud ব্রুম্ব্ nomad বইশ্বাম beef यशुर्वास् pants र्रें राम ग्रेंबा श्रुरा gloves ঝগ্স্বাম্বা pair of **ভ্ৰাণ্ডি**শ

→Punctuation	Using apostrophes অহ্যার্ক্সর	हुबाबास्त्र हुबाबाः र	'ଦ୍ଦିଦି'ସମ୍ମିଦ୍ୟଞ୍ଚୁ ଦ୍ଧା			
1. Use an apostro	phe to show possession.	୩ ୶ '''''ୡୖୣଽ'ସମିୟ'ୡ	अ न्देंबर्चे'न्द्रचन्ग्चें'चरःग्चे'ख्वेव्यचःक्र्रेवःचंबेवा			
	bull is black. The yak's hea		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
2. Don't use an ap	postrophe to show plural fo	orms. অন্তর্কগ শীস্ক	અપ્ય ર ાફ્રનાજ્ઞ''''લ્દે'પ્વર્ગેવાંગ્રેઃસ્દા			
	plow the fields. The yaks a					
•	•	•	er. These are called contractions. ह्रण्डा ""वर्दे"			
	হ্ৰান্ত্ৰান্ত্ৰান্ত্ৰাৰাশ্ৰন্ত্ৰা					
I am	I'm	He/She does	He/She doesn't			
You are	You're	Can not	Can't			
We are	We're	Is not	Isn't			
They are	They're	He is	He's			
Do not	Don't	She is	She's			
Exercises মুদ্ৰাৰী						
•		ons. क्षेत्राशुद्यवदिः	न्वाची'य्य र-न्वा'यदे'द्रैस'यद'ददेसस'न्व्येस			
A. Where does U	ncle Dunba go?					
(a) Uncle Dun	ba walks to the river.	(c)	Uncle Dunba goes home.			
(b) Uncle Dun	ba goes to town.	(d)	Uncle Dunba walks into the field.			
B. Who has two b	hulls?					
	ba has two bulls.	(c) '	The wife has two bulls.			
(b) The farmer has two bulls.			There are two bulls in the field.			
	ncle Dunba put the mud?					
	ba puts the mud on the farr		He puts the mud on the black and white bull			
(b) Uncle Dun	ba puts the mud on the fiel	d. (d)	Uncle Dunba puts the mud on the farmer's			
D Why does Und	cle Dunba paint the bull?		house.			
(a) He likes bla	-		(c) He does not like the white spots.			
(b) He likes m			(d) He wants money.			
			•			
			nderlined word. বৃশ্বিশ্শীৰস্থুৰ্যনিশ্বন্ধুণ্-'বৃশ্পৰ			
अदः स्वायि ।	गर्ने त ग्री त दोवाय क्षें त पते केंगा व 2 द दो	'द्वेश				
(a) The <u>bull's</u> spo						
(b) The <u>farmers</u> p						
	wife gives the money to Ur	ncle Dunba.				
(d) The bull has v	white <u>spots</u> .		_			
3. Unscramble tl	hese words from the story	· শ্বীশ্রোদ্যানেরাট্রি	:'चदे'झ'क्षुर'र्ना'चर्डेक'क्क्षेत्र'र्नेक्।			
(a) lowp to prepar	re a field for planting	(d) reeb	a kind of drink			
(b) tops a round			m use this to buy something			
(c) arfmer someon	(c) arfmer someone who plants					

4. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.	द्यीग्यरTद्दर्देरःद्व	୍ୟ F ସ୍ତିଷ୍	
(a) Uncle Dunba is a happy man.(b) The farmer plows the fields.(c) The farmer and Uncle Dunba agree.		he bulls are strong. he farmer puts mud on the l	oull
5. Write the words in the story that are	e opposite in me	aning to these words. শ্বুদ্ৰ	୲୵୶୷୶ୢୄଌ୵୵ୣ୵ୡ୕ଽୡ୕୶
<i>व</i> दे'द्रग'वी'र्क्र्ग'त्रुवे'र्स्केंग'र्वेश		•	
(a) weak (b) happy (c) black) sad) buy	
6. Write answers to these questions. 37	ᠴ <i>৽</i> ঽ৾ঀ৽ঀ৽ঀ৾৽ঽয়৽ঀয়৽৾৾য়৽	751	
 (a) Are the bulls black?	মুর্নুস্থ্রি ্থেষ'have' 5্ sion. They are ca	lled irregular pre	'she.' 5 'र्क्स्ग'
'Have' বৃহ 'has' শৃত্তীশ্বাহার্শী আর্মান্র শান্ত্র শান্ত্র শান্ত্র	ॅिट्स र्चे न्याद्वेत्रार्थेद् याङ्के	् वःय। दे:दगःयःदेशक्षेद्रःग्रुःक्षंगःदःक्षःचः	बेर। ब्रैंदरख्यार्क्यार्क्कावी
वशुरायाद्दायसूत्रव्यादे वशुरावर्गे से किया केंगीhe द	도sheጣ'has'55기 ባ	ब्द्रायर''have'ब्र्ड्सॅर'द्वेषा	
 I have a bull. You have a wife. We have a house. They have two bulls. He has a bull. She has a hust It has a bull. The farmer have	oand.		
→Asking questions with 'have' and 'has	' 'have' 55 ''has'	নৰ্শনেষ্কৰেই উদাৰেই না	
Do you have a bull? Yes, I have a who has a bull? They have but	bull.		
→GrammarQuestion/Answer with co	ontractions. नह	ૡૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૹ૽૽૽૾ૢૼ૽૽ઌૻ <u>ૡૻ</u> ૢૼઌૢૢઌ	
Can you paint a bull?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't. (can not)	
Are you a nomad?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not. (I am)	
Do you like beef ?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't. (do not)	
Is he a farmer? Are the bulls black?	Yes, he is. Yes, they are.	No, he isn't. (is not) No, they aren't. (are not)	
Does the dog bark?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't. (does not)	

- socks eyes pants gloves shoes horns

7. Write answers to these questions about pairs. গ্ৰমন্ত্ৰী নুষ্ণৰ ক্ৰিম্বা

(a) Are those your pants?	
(b) Are your eyes black?	
(c) Do you have a pair of gloves?	
(d) How many horns does a yak have?	

(e) How many **pairs of** socks do you have? _____.

→ Practice these questions: Irregular present tense verbs 'do,' 'go.' ইঙ্গামী বৃদ্ধার্থ বিত্ত ক্রিয়া বিত্ত ক্রিয়া বিত্ত ক্রিয়া বিত্ত ক্রিয়া বিত্ত ক্রিয়া বিত্ত ক্রিয়া বিত্ত কর্মান ক্রিয়া বিত্ত কর্মান ক্রিয়া বিত্ত কর্মান ক্রামান কর্মান কর্মান ক্রামান ক্রামান কর্মান ক

Do I eat tsamba? Yes, I do. Does he eat *tsamba*? Yes, he does. Do you eat *tsamba*? Yes, you do. Does she eat *tsamba*? Yes, she does. Do we eat *tsamba*? Yes, we do. Does it eat *tsamba*? Yes, it does. Do they eat *tsamba*? Yes, they do. Do I go to school? Yes, I go to school. Does he go to school? Yes, he goes to school. Do you go to school? Yes, you go to school. Does she go to school? Yes, she goes to school. Do students go to school? Yes, students go to school. Does Tashi go to school? Yes, Tashi goes to school. Do we go to school? Yes, we go to school. Does it go to school? Yes, it goes to school. Do they go to school? Yes, they go to school.



mountaintop. The sheep sees a wolf walking down the road. The wolf is very hungry. The wolf is looking for something to eat. Wolves like to eat sheep. The sheep is afraid of the wolf. The sheep runs into a cave quickly. The wolf looks in the cave. The cave is very dark. The wolf walks into the cave. The cave is so dark the wolf can't see anything. The sheep is so afraid of the wolf he pees. Suddenly the wolf is standing in a puddle of pee.

"Who is there? What are you doing?" yells the wolf. "I'm **cleaning** and **sweeping** the



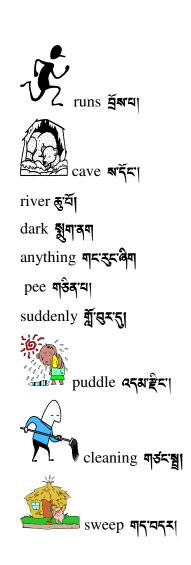
cave," says the sheep. The sheep is afraid. He is **shaking**. The sheep's **tail** is **slapping** against the side of the cave.

"What are you doing? What is that **noise**?" asks the wolf.

"I'm **sharpening** my horns so I can kill you," says the sheep. The wolf is so afraid he runs away.

New Words গ্রন্থ্র্বাশ্ব্যবা







verb gets an 'ing' ending. Use present continuous when describing something that is happening now and for a while. वु:क्वंग्वादःलेवा:वु:क्वंग् 'to be' भें हेकादार्थे प्यादेवादा प्रेति अह्याकु' ing' हु प्रादेवादा प्रेति विकास के वितास के विकास क

বসুম

Present Continu	Simple Pres ह्ये रायहरूपी प		
What are you doing?	I'm (I am) reading.	What do you do?	I read.
What is she doing?	She's (She is) reading.	What does she do?	She reads.
What are they doing?	They're (They are) reading.	What do they do?	They read.
What are we doing?	We're (We are) reading.	What do we do?	We read.

**************************************	to) remaining.
Exercises ह्युद्रःगृबै।	
1. Choose the best answers to these questions.	इ वा <u>'यु</u> द्य'०दे''त्वा'वी'ष्यद'त्व''द्यदे'द्रेक'यद'०देअक'त्वेबि
A. Where is the sheep?(a) The sheep is sitting in a cave.(b) The sheep is standing near a river.	(c) The sheep is sitting on a mountaintop.(d) The sheep is walking down the road.
B. Where is the wolf walking?(a) The wolf is going to school.(b) The wolf is walking down the road.	(c) The wolf runs into a cave.(d) The wolf is sitting on the mountain.
C. What is the wolf looking for?(a) The wolf is looking for a stick.(b) The wolf is looking out the window.	(c) The wolf is looking for something to eat.(d) The wolf is looking down the mountain.
D. What does the wolf ask the sheep? (a) "Where are you going?" (b) "What are you doing?"	(c) "How are you?" (d) "Who are you?"
2. Write answers to these questions. ই'ব'ৰই'ব্য	ŋ [৽] য়৾৽ড়য় [৽] য়৾য়য়য়
(a) Who is sitting on the mountaintop?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(b) Who wants to eat the sheep?	
(c) Who is standing in the puddle of pee?	
(d) What is slapping against the side of the cave	e?
(e) Who pees?	

3. Complete sei	itences 1-3 with pin ases a-e. 1-	المادل بديق ما المع هرا المع هرب تجرب على الما هو المراد المعلق المراد المراد المعلق المراد المعلق المراد المعلق المراد المعلق المراد ا
	(1) The sheep sees	(a) he runs away.
	(2) The wolf is looking for	(b) the sheep sharpening his horns.
	(3) The sheep is so afraid	(c) a wolf.
	(4) The wolf hears	(d) he begins to pee.
	(5) The wolf is so afraid	(e) something to eat.
4. Write 'T' for	: true and 'F' for false. ব্ৰীৰ্'ব্ম	ि ५८ वें ५ : २ व्युव्य व्य मिन्ने ब
(a) Sheep like to	eat wolves.	
(b) Wolves like	•	
(c) Yaks like to		
	rs something slapping in the cave	e
(e) There is noth	<u> </u>	
(f) The sheep is	not arraid.	
	rs to these questions. ই'ম'ৰই'ব্ৰাৰ্থ	ो.लब.ब्र्चिचबा
(a) Who is hung	ry'!	·
(b) Who is afraid	d of the wolf?	·
(c) Where does t	he sheep run?	
(c) What is the s	slapping noise?	
6. Circle the fol	llowing animals that live in a ca	ve. र्नेट्युट्युर्वेद्यदेश्चिंग्राक्ष्मश्चम्यविद्यदेश्चेत्रः वीद्यः विवार्क्केत्रस्था
bears horses	cows elephants lions	fox tigers ants
Grammar Revi	ew সহস্থ্রিস্বন্ধুস্খ্র্রুস্	nuousUse 'ing' ending on the verb for something
that is happen	ning in the present and into the ne	ear future. Remember to include the 'to be' verb (am,
	-	चु'च'ग्नर'बेग्ग'रबुद्र'चबेब'चरक्ष'रबुद्र'चर'के'चर्वे'ग्वब'ॠ्रवस'ग्रु'चु'क्रंग'गे
মধ্যান্ত 'ing' ষ্ট্রু ম	चाबेगाधेबाया चुन्हेंग 'to be' (am, is, ard	e) दे देश यर पु वु केंग 'ing' धे क्र्रें व पु विष्
_		n 'now,' 'usually,' 'everyday,' 'every' and general
facts. 割エコラエ	'र'ख़'च'वे'र'ख़'चदसर्जानुबानसान्यारे'से स	<i>र्क्षवर्थे</i> देर:५८:श्वेर:वहट:वुट:वदे:वु:वर:श्वर:वशवर्गेव:व:वेग:बेव।

(f) The sheep _____ his tail against the side of the cave. (slap)

7. Write the correct verb in the blanks. व्याप्त विश्व के वार्य के वार के वार्य के वार के वार्य के वार्य के वार्य के वार्य के वा

(a) Everyday the sheep _____on the mountaintop. (sit)

(b) Now the sheep is ______on the mountaintop. (sit)

(d) The wolf _____down the road every morning. (walk)

(e) The sheep is _____ its tail against the side of the cave. (slap)

(c) The wolf is _____down the road. (walk)

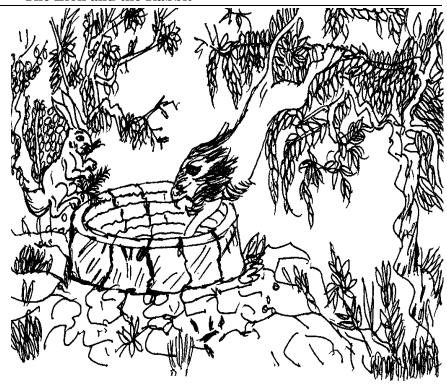
The Lion and the Rabbit

n old lion lives in the forest. This lion does not like to hunt for food. He is a very lazy lion. Everyday he orders the rabbit, "Bring me something to eat!" The lion likes to eat small animals. Soon there are fewer and fewer animals in the forest.

One day the lion orders the rabbit again, "Bring me something to eat!"

"I can't," answers the rabbit.
"There is **another** lion in the forest.
He is bigger and **stronger** than you.
He says I can't bring you **any more** food."

"I am the biggest and strongest lion in the forest," says the **proud** lion. "I want to see this other lion. Can you take me to see him?" says the lion.



"Yes, I can take you to see him," says the smart little rabbit.

The rabbit and the lion walk **together** to a **well**. The rabbit **point**s to the well and says, "**Look**! There is the lion who is bigger and stronger than you."

The lion looks in the well and sees a big lion looking up at him. The lion **growls loud**ly and the other lion growls, too. The lion is very **angry** at the other lion. The lion jumps in the well. The lion can't **swim** so he **drowns**. After that day, all the animals live **happily ever after**.

New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রের্থাস্থ্যমান্



few हुर-इ-देग another गद्ध-या strong क्रियमकेया anymore नगगास्च-न-अनुअ-इ-याँ-याया proud दःस्या smart सुदःगुदःश्व-या stream गुअ-या कु:ब्रवा forest वगमकंया together अनुअ-६।

drown कुर विभाने ने ना store केंद्रावदा। happily ever after खुन देद ना केंद्रावदा मान meat न phone विभाग mouse केंग्रा himself विभाग केंद्रा deep ना ने दावा मान

swim হুসুথাবা

Grammar--Subject/Object Pronouns यह क्ष्में प्राप्त स्वीत् प्राप्त स्वीत् प्राप्त स्वीत् प्राप्त स्वीत् प्राप्त स्वीत् प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्

Subject Pronoun ট্রিস্ফার্মির্স্কর্মর্ক্রবা	Object Pronoun चु'नदे'खुव्पच्ची'र्सन'र्स्हेग		Subject ब्रेन्यर्थे।		Object चु-चर्त्रःसुवा
I	me	Can	you	read with	me?
you	you	Can	Ι	read with	you?
he/she	him/her	Can	you	read with	him/her?
they	them	Can	Ι	read with	them?
we	us	Can	you	read with	us?

Usage--Giving Orders শ্লুবার্ক্রবার্শ্লুর্কর্মা Use an exclamation point '!' at the end of an important statement. ব্যাথানিক্তিবার্শ্বর দ্বান্ত্রের বিশ্বর বিশ্বর

Look down! Look out! Look there! Look here!

Exercises श्रुद्र गुने।

1. Choose the best answer to these questions. ঈ্র্যান্ত্র্যুব্দের ব্রামান্ত্র্যান্ত্র ব্রামান্ত্র বর্ত্ত্র ক্রামান্ত্র বর্ত্ত্র ক্রামান্ত্র বর্ত্ত্ব ক্রামান্ত্র বর্ত্ত্ব ক্রামান্ত্র ক্রামান্ত ক্রামান্ত্র ক্রামান্ত ক্রাম

- A. What does the lion like to do?
 - (a) The lion is very big.
 - (b) The lion likes to eat small animals.
 - (c) The lion likes to drown.
 - (d) The lion doesn't like to cook.
- B. What does the lion order the rabbit to do?
 - (a) "Take an animal to the well."
 - (b) "Take me to see the rabbit."
 - (c) "Bring me something to eat."
 - (d) "Don't do that."
- C. Where do the rabbit and lion go?
 - (a) They go to the well.
 - (b) They go to school.
 - (c) They go to the tree.
 - (d) They go to the mountain.
- D. Who does the lion see in the well?
 - (a) The lion sees a **mouse** in the well.
 - (b) The lion doesn't see anyone in the well.
 - (c) The lion sees **himself** in the well.
 - (d) The lion sees a rabbit in the well.

(a) This mountain is	taller		the lion.
(b) A river is	smarter		the summer.
(c) The rabbit is	deeper	than	the other mountains.
(d) The winters are	colder		a stream.
(e) The sun is	hotter		the moon.

3. Circle the word that best completes each sentence. ঈশ্ শ্ৰুব'অম'ব্ৰা'অম'ব্ৰা'ব্ৰম'ব্ৰা'ক্ৰম্বৰ বিশ্বান্ত্ৰীবন্ধা

There is a lion living (a) (in/at) the forest. The lion does not (b) (like/likes) to hunt for food. The rabbit is (c) (small/smaller) than the lion. (d) (Everyday/Sometimes) the lion orders the rabbit to (e) (bring/brings) him something to eat. One day the rabbit (f) (says/say) to the lion, "I (g) (can't/can) do that." The rabbit and the lion walk (h) (alone/together) to the well. The lion sees a (i) (bigger/biggest) and (j) (strong/stronger) lion in the well.

4.	Write 'T'	' for true and	'F'	for false.	বেশীৰাখমT5	୵ୖୣଵ୕ଽୣୣ୵ୠୣୣୠୣ୷୴୳ୢୖୣଌଽ୲	1
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(a) A lion is bigger than a rabbit
(b) The rabbit is smarter than the lion
(c) The rabbit and the lion walk to the well
(d) The lion knows how to swim

(e) All the animals are happy at the end of the story.____

5. Write the words that have the opposite meaning of the words (a)--(e). Use words from the story. শ্বু-শાનુસ'વ્યસ્તુદ્વત્વે સૈન સેના વર્ષા વાર્ગાવા વસાલ)--(e)વસ્તી કાસ્તુન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા વસાલ)--(e)વસ્તી કાસ્તુન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા વસાલ)--(e)વસ્તી કાસ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા વસાલ)--(e)વસ્તી કાસ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા વસાલ)--(e)વસ્તી કાસ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા વસાલ) કાસ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા વસાલ કાસ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા કાસ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા કાસ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રા કાસ્ત્રન પ્રાથમિક સ્ત્રન સ્ત

(a) happy	(b) big	(c) bring
(d) many	(e) nothing	

6. Write answers to these questions. ব্ৰিন্মৰ্বিশ্বৰ ৰ্ষ্মৰ

(a) Where does the lion live?	
(b) What does the lion like to eat?	
(c) Where do the lion and the rabbit go together?	
(d) What is in the well?	

Grammar--Adjectives র্ক্সব্ট্র্ন্ ব্রীক্র্ম Adjectives are words that describe nouns (person, place or thing).

कॅबायर्ह्न्'त्री:क्रेया'वे'सेट्क्रिया'याट'बेया'यी(से'न्ट्रबाक्षा न्ट्रबार्या)विन्'क्रबायर्ह्न्'यदेक्रिया'येता

→Simple Sentences খ্রীমামদ্দাদীয়মামা

Article + ५ इसेग्इन्ड्रिय्दिङ्ग्यदिः स्व	Adjective + कॅब्स्यई्र्जीकेंग	Noun શ્રેપ્:સ્થ્	or	Noun + 원도움덱	'Be' +	Adjective कॅश्रन्ट्रॅन्'ग्रे'केंग
The	lazy	lion.		The lion	is	lazy.
The	smart	rabbit.	षदःद	The rabbit	is	smart.
The	happy	animals.		The animals	are	happy.
The	big	forest.		The forest	is	big.

→How many adjectives can you find in the stor	· ·
7. Write two adjectives used in the story for	each statement. ह्युदःगानुमानुः विद्यादे केंबायाई द्रांगी केंगा गानिका से प्यांगीया
বশ শ্বমশ্রী শ্বঁশক শ্বঁশ্ব	3 1/ 6 1 (1- 11/)
(a) The lion isand	·
(b) The rabbit isand	·
(c) The animals are and	·
→The word 'order' has at least three definition1. Order, (v.) to ask for something in a restaur	ns. 'Order'ম'মধন'অন'ৰ্বিশাগুম'শ'নেদ্বৰাগ্ধৃ rant. মু'ৰ্ক্ষৰাগ্ধ'ন্ন'ন্দৰেশন্ত্ৰশমন্ত্ৰশৰ্কি'শ্ৰীব'না May I order some
tea?	
2. Order, (n.) the way something is placed or lo	ocated, organized, something that works. মীন্দ্রবাদ্ধী
สุมมาทุญารุการีลิเรรากลูการลิเริก The books in the	• / •
3. Order, (v.) to demand that someone do some	ething. দ্ৰ'ৰ্ক্কণাষ্ট্ৰ'নশ্বনাৰ নৰ্ক্ক্ৰিকানত নিৰ্দা I order you to stop!
→Write the number of the correct definition	n used in each sentence. ୩୧୬୪୮-୩୪% ଅଟେ
गीर्देव गटांभेव दादेव अटांगी भेषा	
(a) Hello. Can I order some tea?	(d) Order some meat from the store
(b) Please put those books in order	(e) The phone is out of order.
(c) I order you to leave now.	
Grammar ReviewAsking Questions with '	do.' ସଙ୍କୁଁ୍ୟୁଙ୍କୁଙ୍କୁ ପଦନ୍ମିଦ୍ୟବ୍ୟୟକ୍ତି ଝିମ୍ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସ୍
Do you?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do I?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
Does he/she/it?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Do you?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do I?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
Does he/she/it?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.
Do they?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.
Do you want to order some tea?	Yes, I do.
Do you like to eat meat?	Yes, I do.
Does he like to eat meat?	Yes, he does.
Does she like to eat <i>tsamba</i> ?	Yes, she does.
Do they like to read?	Yes, they do.
Do we want to eat?	Yes, we do.

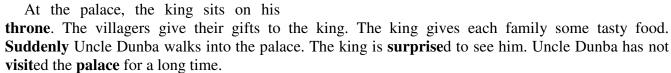
ew Year's Day in Tibet is a very special day. On this day every family goes to visit the king. Each family gives the king some nice gifts. Some families give the king some fruit. Others give the king some bread. Each family gives the king long white strips of silk called khatags.

One year, the **villager**s see Uncle Dunba walking on the road.

"Hello, Uncle Dunba. Where are you going?" they ask Uncle Dunba.

"I'm going to see the king," **say**s Uncle Dunba. "I can make the king bark like a dog."

"You can't do that," says a villager. "You can't make the king **bark** like a **dog**."



"My dear Uncle Dunba, I have not seen you for a long time. Where were you?" asks the king.

"My dear king, I was looking for a special gift for you. I wanted to buy a very special dog for you," says Uncle Dunba.

Everyone knows that a special dog makes a special barking sound. The king asks Uncle Dunba, "What does the dog sound like?"

"Meow, Meow!" says Uncle Dunba.

"A good dog doesn't sound like that. That is the sound of a cat!" says the king.

"My dear king, what does a good dog sound like?" asks Uncle Dunba. The king puts his hands on the **floor** in **front** of him and says, "Woof, Woof!"

The king surprises the villagers by barking like a dog.

New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রের্জ্বাশ্বাস্থ্য







Grammar--Simple Past Tense সহস্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত Simple past tense is used when something begins and ends in the past. To show past tense you usually add 'ed' to the end of the verb. খ্রীমামার্মান্ত বিশ্বাদী মার্মান্ত বিশ্ব

For example: ব্রথমারা

• Who walked? I (or you, he, she, it, we, they) walked.

→Many verbs are spelled differently in the past tense. These are called irregular verbs. বেন্ধ্যন ভূমিন ক্রিয়া বিশ্ব করে বিশ্ব

9 / 1/111	16 11
Simple Present ह्यु र यह र द स्था	Simple Past শ্ব্রীমানদ্দারের শ্বা
say	said
give	gave
go	went
see	saw
make	made
do	did
is	was
are	were
can	could
has	had

→For example: ব্রহ্মা Who was walking?

- I was walking.
- They were walking.
- He/She was walking.
- We were walking.
- Zhoma was walking.
- You were walking.
- That boy was walking.

Exercises শ্বহণাৰী

1. Choose the best answers to these questions ଝিলা্ম্র্রান্থরি দ্বালি অন্তর্নান্ধরি ব্রহান্ধর বিষ্ণান্ধর বিষ্

- A. Where were the villagers going?
 - (a) They were going to school.
 - (b) They were going to the city.

- (c) They were going to visit the king.
- (d) They were going home.

(a) T	hey saw him on the road to the palace. They saw him at home.	(c) They saw him talking to the dog.(d) They didn't see Uncle Dunba.
(a) U	t did Uncle Dunba do? Incle Dunba bought a dog. Incle Dunba made the king happy.	(c) Uncle Dunba made the king bark like a dog.(d) Uncle Dunba didn't do anything.
(a) "Y	t did the king ask Uncle Dunba? Where are you going?" How are you doing?"	(c) "Can you bark like a dog?"(d) "Where were you?"
2. Com	plete the story by writing these words in th	e correct blanks: भैदःहेंग दिन्दा नेश्वन्य मुभागी क्रिंदिक क्रिंद
বৃষ্ণবাদ	त्र्याज्ञुर् पर्दे क्रंकंट पर पर्वेश्व surprised, everyone, king	g, Dunba, visit, dog, bark
he was g		the king. One year Uncle (c) said Everyone was (f) to hear
3. Rew	rite these sentences correcting the spelling 1	mistakes. क्षेनाशुदायदी द्वानी वृदावकार्श्वे सर्त्या विदाय सम्बन्ध
ব্ শাব্	୯ ^୦ ପର୍ଞିଶ'ନ୍ତି'ପକ୍ଷ୍ମ୍ୟ'ଦସ୍ତି'ର୍ଧ୍ରିଶ	
(b) The (c) I was	king sat on his throne and ewlcomed all the viss looking for a specail gift for you.	illagers
4. Write	e answers to these questions. ই'ন'বই'ব্ৰাদীইৰাক	পৰ,বুলৰা
(b) Wha	at did the villagers do on New Year's Day? at did the villagers give the king? at did the king give the villagers? at makes the sound "meow, meow"?	
	w a line from the animals in the left column it column. গুৰ্মীৰ স্থ্ৰীগ্ৰান্ত ক্ৰিন্ত ন্মিন্ত ক্ৰান্ত ন্মিন্ত ন্মিন্ত ন্মিন্ত ন্মিন্ত ন্মিন্ত ন্মিন্ত ন্মিন্ত	n to the words for the sounds they make in the ৰাষ্ট্ৰগ্ৰহান্ত্ৰীস্থ্ৰাগ্ৰহাৰ্ত্ৰগ্ৰহান্ত্ৰীৰা ক্ৰীন্ত্ৰাহ্বাহ্বাহ্
cow	neee neee	
horse	kaw kaw	
crow	snort snort	
yak lion	gurrr gurrr buzz buzz	
bee	moo moo	
6. Wri	te the words in the story opposite in meani	ng to these words. স্ক্রুন্সান্তমান্ত্রনাদী মিন্টেশান্সান্ত্রমান্ত
_	नानीक्ना;बुदिःद्वेनाद्वेद्या	8
		(d) call
(a) night (b) short		(d) sell (e) take
(c) bad	·	(c) take

→ The word 'like' has two definitions. || 'Like'আর্ব্র মার্ট্র মার্ট

- ৰ্ষ্ট্ৰব্য I like to eat **meat**.
- →A. Write the number of the correct definition used in each sentence. ঈ্কাই ইই ব্যাহ্ব ক্রাই বিজ্ঞান বিশ্ব করে বিশ गदःषेद्रःयःदेरःषदःगेःधेश

(a) I like Tibetan New Year's Day	(d) The king barked like a dog.
(b) Dorje looks like a bird.	(e) Do you like to give gifts?
(c) She likes to walk to the village	

Usage--Adding 'er' to the end of a word. মীন র্ক্ত্রা নির্মান বাদ্ধি দে বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বিশ্ব নির্মান বির

- People who live in a village are called villagers. People who ride are called riders.
- People who sing are called singers.
- People who teach are called teachers.
- People who write are called writers.
- 7. Complete the following sentences. গ্ৰন্থ খ্ৰী উপাশ্বন'ন্প ভাৰ্কন'ন্ন-'ন্সৰ্ভাৰ্ক

(a) People who garden are called	(c) People who buy are called
(b) People who write are called	(d) People who sell are called

important. Prepositions are words or word phrases that describe a location of a noun. The following words are all prepositions. ग्राह्म प्राह्म क्षेत्र बैगागनः র র্ন্তর্পর প্রমান্তর ক্রমান্তর ক্রম

Where is Uncle Dunba?						
Pronoun ৰুবান্ধৰ		+	Preposition ৰ্ন্ধু ম:স্ক্রীশ	+		Noun श्रीट्रस्म
He	is	+	beside	+	the	king.
He	is	+	behind	+	the	door.
He	is	+	near	+	the	horse.
He	is	+	on	+	the	floor.
Не	is	+	at	+	the	palace.

→Sometimes prepositions use a phrase (group of words) to describe location. শ্পুন্থবেশ্য শ্র্রিমানী থানিক शुर्देश्च्याव्यव्यव्यव्यव्यविद्याः हिन example: न्येरव्य

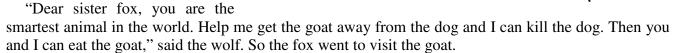
- on top of
- in the middle of
- next to

- in front of
- at the bottom of

The Goat, the Fox and the Wolf

ong ago in Tibet there was a place called **Kundun Raywa.** In this place there was a beautiful **grassland** and a **gently flowing** river. One day a **greedy** wolf was walking **along** the road. He was looking for **something** to eat. The wolf saw a goat eating grass beside the river. But the wolf didn't eat the goat because the goat had a friend. The goat's friend was a **fierce** dog. So the wolf went away hungry.

The next day the wolf saw a fox on the road.



"Hello, dear **granny** goat," said the fox **sweetly**. "You are a kind and **gentle** grass eater, but you act like a meat eater. Your friend, that **mean** old dog, is not very nice. Everyone knows that an old dog can get **angry**. **Maybe** that old dog wants to eat you. You must be careful."

"Advice is helpful, like **medicine cures** an **illness**," thought the goat. The goat **thank**ed the fox for her **helpful advice**.

The next day the goat told the dog, "Hey, you old **beggar** dog. You and I are friends but everyone says I am like you, a meat eater. But, maybe you want to eat me. You must go live in **another** place." **Later** that day, the mean old dog went to **find** a new place to live.

The next morning the wolf came and killed the goat. They drank warm goat blood and ate fresh goat meat. The wolf and the fox had a delicious meal.

New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রের্শ্বশ্বস্থা



grassland कुंचरा gentle द्यां व्यवसां flow चतुराचा greedy वर्दें दे श्रेत्र ह्या along विरामुद्धा कुं अर्क्य केशा something कुंचवसां देव बारा केशा कर्मा कुंच्या केशा विषय कुंच्या केशा क्या केशा क्या कुंच्या केशा विषय कुंच्या केशा

sweetly अहंबाक्ष्वाख्वाचित्रिं क्षेत्र वृद्धा (द्या)यह्याचित्रदावित्रक्ष्या mean व्यव्यक्ष्या maybe व्यव्यक्ष्या medicine श्रुवा cure वृद्दावित्या illness वृद्दा वृद्धा thank याप्यद्वित्व्या helpful व्यक्ष्यक्ष्यवि। advice प्रस्मायकम् प्रस्मयन्।
beggar श्रुद्धः प्रम्मयः विश्व
another ग्राह्मः हैग्
later हेश्यः श्रु
find हेन् या
warm हेंद्यं श्री
blood विग्व
fresh ग्राह्मः या
had दश्यः या
had दश्यः या
had दश्यः या
find हेंद्यः वर्ष्यः या
blood विग्व
fresh ग्राह्मः या
had दश्यः या
barley दश्य

level ऊंत्रः वैग	another (दें सेंब) गुब्ब बेग	train ঐপূৰ্ব্	doubt ইার্ক্টমান্ত্রাস
snowfall শ্রন্থবর্থ	care গৃউৰান্ত্ৰুৰান্ত্ৰীদ্ৰাধা	count क्षेत्रां क्षुण्य।	moreover / furthermore देः
meter (ৰ্ক্ড্ৰন্থেক্ডৰ) ব্ৰ্থ্ৰী	hate বিন্দ্রিস্থান	enjoy ব্যহমন্ত্রস্ত্র হ'ব	भेव। देशयार्स्य।
प्रे ट्या श्री	rain &x'44&'&x'44&'4	bury (अर)हेत्या क्षुरवाया	
Usage'But' 'But'	भेर्ब्बुम्स्या 'But' is used to	explain that 'This is the o	ppposite of that.' ॥ 'But'ই শ্ল'মধুৰ
ঘর-ঈশ্যন্ত্রব-গ্রী-শ্রব-জীব-দ্র-মী-মহ	বুৰ্'নই'ৰ্ক্টৰাশ্বন্তীৰাশ্বুদ্'ন। For e	example: ५ये×द्य	
• The wolf wanted t	dog, but the fox and we o eat the goat, but he did e dog, "You are my frie	•	o eat me."
Exercises ह्युद्र गढ़ी			
9 1 11	swers to these question	ns. ริ'ವ'ୟริ'รุष्'षे 'ঋട'รุष्'ସଝି' <u>ร</u> ิฐ	વ્યત્ર (વર્દ્રે સાચા
A. What was the wolf (a) The wolf was st		(c) The wolf was si	
B. Who was the goat's (a) The dog was the (b) The wolf was the	e goat's friend.		vas the dog's friend. ar was the goat's friend.
C. Where did the goat (a) They lived in a (b) They lived in th	big house.	(c) They lived near a big (d) They lived in a beauti	city. ful place called Kundun Raywa
D. What did the goat of (a) The goat ate dog (b) The goat ate bar	gs.	(c) The goat (d) The goat	•
2. Write the name of	the animal in the stor	ry that is described by th	ese adjectives. র্ক্তর্গান ই্র্নু ক্রিলা এইণ
_	ॱढ़८ॱमैंॱॾॕ॒॔॔गॱक़ॺॵॱड़॓ॱ८्गॱमैॱऄऀ८ॱॾऀ		
(a) gentle grass eater_ (b) old beggar (c) dear granny (d) mean old (e) dear sister (f) greedy			
3. Rewrite these sent	tences correcting the s	pelling mistakes. ইন্সান্ত্র	दे'दबाची'ददःदब्सक्क्षुंदः'र्त्तुबाव्हेंदःचः'क्रुअबः'व्यदः
न्नायर पर्डेशने पश्चिर दवे			ાાાા કુલા ! ં બું
(a) The fox is the smar	rtset animul in the wrld		

(b) Your frier	nd the meen old dog is not veri nece.	
(c) Advice is	helpful like medincine cures an illnss.	
(d) The wolf	and the fox had a deilcious meel.	
4. Write ans	swers to these questions. এই ঈশ্ এই 'বৃশ্ শী ইশ্বৰে শ্ৰীশ্ব	
(c) Who gave	he goat? ws a dog can get angry? e advice to the goat? og die?	
'who'ৰ্ক্সবৃষ্ণ	hese statements into questions using 'what,' 'where,' or 'who.' ॥ 'What' বৰ্গবেদ্যু-নান্ত্ৰমন্ত্ৰী-নাত্ত্ৰমন্ত্ৰমন্ত্ৰী-জিনান্ত্ৰী-জন্মন্ত্ৰী-জন্মন্ত্ৰী-জনমন্ত্ৰী-জনমন্ত্ৰী-জনমন্ত্ৰী-জন	'where'শ্বস্
• statement	t শৃব্ধশ্ৰেশ্বশাৰ্হ্বিশ্নী্ট্ৰেশ্ৰা্ন্ত্ৰ্বা: The fox likes the goat.	
• question	विदे:केंग: Who likes the goat?	
(a) The goat v	was the dog's friend.	
(b) The fox a	nd the wolf ate the goat.	
(c) There is a	beautiful grassland in Kundun Raywa.	
(d) Advice is	helpful like medicine.	
6. Make thre	ree four-letter words using letters in 'friends.' ॥ 'Friends'নৰ্শ্বন্দ ইন্স্বাস্থ্যস্থ 	'র্বম'অস্ট্রীশৃষা
	l 'mean' has at least three definitions. ॥ 'Mean' নিশ্বন্ধি সমূদ্বিশ্বসামান্ত্রন্ধেন দুঁর শ্রীয়	₹য়.चो८श्व.चोश्रध.
শ্বি। • mean, (v.) নুদ্ধমনী বি) to represent something. What does the word "apple" mean? মুন্ধিশৃষ্ট্র মুন্ধিশৃষ্ট্র মুন্দি	:'बेग'गश्यायम्
• mean, (ad	lj.) to be cruel or not kind. He was mean to the dog. कॅन्रप्यहॅर्ग्यु कॅन्य्र ह्रेग्यु केंग्	ะ:ฮิทฆ.ฆฑฆ.
শূর'য়া		
) the average of a group of numbers. Fourteen is the mean age level of childs ইশৃষ্টুৰ্কীগৃষ্ণ শ্ৰন্থ শূৰ্ত্বি ব্ৰুগ্ৰন্থ শ্ৰথ কৰ্ম ক্ৰিয়ন্ত্ৰ শ্ৰন্থ শ্ৰহ্ম	en in class
→A. Write t	the number of the correct definition for each sentence. শ্ৰমন্ত্ৰীউশ্যুব ইৰ্মিন্	।८:५वा:घदे:वॉ :र्न्द्र
ग्दःषेद्रःयःदेवे	रे'अर'ग्रद्भाद्भेश	
(b) Why is he	now what I mean? e mean to that horse? er is mean to the students	

(d) What do you mean by that?(e) I don't know what this word(f) The mean level of snowfall it			
	_	Trifall Those both moon that compathing is very	
		These both mean that something is very	ىيە_
		noice to do anything else. इन्ह्रन्यदि महिका की मिंदि व वि कु	\Z \
ग्दःबेग्दिशयरः प्रश्चुयः दर्गेशयत्यः अर्थिः केः प्रश्	ार्-ायबायन्यः क्रुःक्षेत्रः यः क्रृं क	र्यभेत्रि For example: न्येर्न	
The dog must find another pThe dog has to find another			
The wolf must eat somethinThe wolf has to eat somethin			
The goat must be careful.The goat has to be careful			
→With 'I,' 'you,' 'we,' and 'tl 'we,' 'they'ৰ্মস্থ্য'have to'ৰ্ছ্		' or with the past tense use 'had to.' 'I,' 'you ম'had to'ৰ্ম্কুম'ন্শৃষা	u,'
They must eat something.We must eat something.You must eat something.	They have to eat so We have to eat so You have to eat s	omething.	
7. Circle 'has' or 'have' to ma	ke correct senten	ices. ॥ 'Has'५८'have'गकेशयशयादनीयाकेंगाशुदाहायकंग्रह	にれられ
र्वे र वेग र्कें प्रश			
(a) The dog has/have to find and(b) The goat has/have a beautifu(c) Animals has/have to eat.(d) The wolf has/have to kill the	ll place to live.		
→Spelling Rules for Simple I	'ast '-ed' verbs. ទ្ធិ	्रःचन्द्रःचीःतुबःवत्बःचदेःमुःळेंगःवः'ed' र्ब्बुःस्तृवा	
1. The word ends in one conson	ant +'e' add 'd.' 5	, १क्षेत्राचीः अह्त्याः हु ''याक्षव्याचेदाः धीयो +e''स्ट्रयः युदाः धिदाः क्षेत्रं d'र्ह्येद्रयः द्वीका	I
livelived,	carecared,	hatehated	'
2. If the word ends in one vowe	+ one consonant,	double the consonant and add 'ed.' वु केंग में अह्गा	<u> </u>
''८्रमुद्रसंधिषायाञ्चेषा + षास्रयःमुदःधियोय	चित्र"क्ष्र <u>रः</u> बुद्यःक्षे अह्वार्यः	वीयाक्रयाचेत्राचे पोत्रोचे स्वयाकेकात्याचेका हेका 'ed' ह्वेंक्र प्रवीका st	op
stopped, pullpulled,		_	
3. The word ends with two vow	els + one consonar	nt, add 'ed.' 5্ৰাৰ্ক্ৰণ শী'মাৰ্শি'ন্ত্''ব্বহৰাত্মশাশাশীৰ + শাৰ্ক্ষণান্ত্ৰীৰ	'खे'बो'
ग्रुवा''क्ष्रम्युवाकी अह्ग्राप्तु 'ed'र्बे्सम्ब	์ ¶ looklooked, r	rainrained,	

train--trained

- 4. The word ends with two consonants, add 'ed.' (don't double the consonant) चु र्क्स्य ने प्राप्त क्ष्य के प्राप्त क्ष्य क्ष्य के प्राप्त क्ष्य क्ष्य
- 5. The word ends with a consonant + y, change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ed.' वु:क्ष्माणी आह्रणाहु 'पाक्षया वेदा में पाक्षया वेदा में पाक्यय में पाक्षया वेदा में पाक्षया वेदा में पाक्षया वेदा में पाक्षया में पाक्षया वेदा में पाक्षया वेदा में पाक्षया वेदा में पाक्षया
- 6. The word ends with a vowel + y, add 'ed.' (Don't change 'y' to 'i.') मुन्दें मानी सहना हु "न् मुन्द्र स्मेना निका + y" स्मान्त स्मान् " ed" क्रिंग् निका ('y' ने 'i' मुन्द्र स्मेन्।) stay--stayed, play--played, enjoy--enjoyed

→Punctuation--Using Commas মর্ক্সমান্ত্রা্থার্ক্র্যা

- Put a comma before 'and,' 'but,' 'for,' 'or',' 'nor,' 'yet,' 'so' when they connect two independent clauses. Il 'and,' 'but,' 'for,' 'or,' 'nor,' 'yet,' 'so' র্জ্বান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্

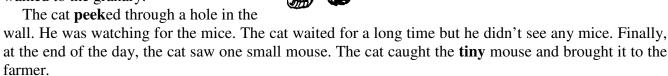
- Put commas around the name of a person spoken to. ক্ল্লীঝান্ধ্রান্র নির্মান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রিমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রিমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রিমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রিমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রিমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রিমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রিমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রিমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ্র নার্থ ক্রেমান্ধ নার্থ
- Put commas around words such as 'however,' 'moreover,' 'furthermore' || 'However,' 'moreover' বৃহ 'furthermore' র্মৃত্যান্ত্র বৃষ্ণ বৃষ



nce upon a time, in a village called Nema Rangshar there lived a man called **Shinbaga**. This man was a **clever** and **productive farmer**. He had the largest **granary** in the **area**. But the mice were always **stealing** his grain.

One day Shinbaga wanted to **stop** the mice. He bought a very **expensive** cat.

"Listen, cat," said the farmer. "Today you must **catch** mice in the granary. If you catch one mouse, I will give you a **reward**. If you catch two mice, you will get a better reward." The cat was very happy to hear this and walked to the granary.

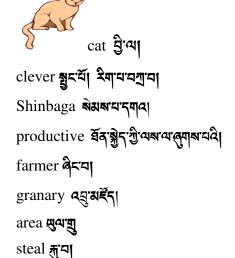


"You caught a very small mouse. Here is your reward," said the farmer to the cat. The farmer gave the cat one very small **dry** bone. The cat was not happy.

The next day the cat sat by the granary wall and waited for the mice. This time the cat caught a mouse but he didn't take the mouse to the farmer. The cat **led** the mouse to the piles of the **finest** grain. After a few days, the cat caught a very **fat** mouse. It was the same mouse he had caught before. The cat **brought** the mouse to the farmer.

"Catch a big mouse, get a big reward," said the farmer to the cat. The farmer gave the cat one very big **juicy piece** of **lamb**. The cat was very happy.

New Words হাস্কুন্ব্ৰহ্মত্ব



stop বর্ষীবামা

expensive ইর্গ্রিস্মর্গ্রন্থী catch এইর্মা reward ব্যুস্বাবা peek অনমার্ক্সম্বা finally মহরমের্ক্সম্বা caught নহুম্মা thin ব্যুস্মার্মা brought এইম্মান্স্র্যা dry শ্লমার্মা led শ্লিম্বার্ম্বা finest ५:उद्याचद्याये।
fat ढॅंद्रंग्ं।
brought ४४वा।
juicy पड्दाख्दाया
piece खेदार्से।
lamb खुन्नु
usually दुन्न-हुन्दुन्दुन्।
grain दन्न-हन्नन्ना नु-दन्नद्र।

seed শর্মনা	fat न मुग्राया श्रुप्त वर्षे र ये।	store र्हेंद्राबदा। देवाबदा
mouse र्डिंगी	expensive ২ী বার্গ নেত্র	stored वार्सवायहँवानुन्य।
granary as late	worse, worst ই'নমস্থ্ৰা'নই। ম্থ্ৰা '	a lot of দৃত্তহাম হাইৰৈ
bone द्वाया	ৰ্বৃশ ন্ত্ৰী	specific ৰীমন্তমপ্ৰামনী সুঠীশৃৰাস্ত্ৰামশ্য
lazy ঐ ঐ ভৱা	capture नर्दान	ସଦ୍ଧି

Grammar--Simple Future সহস্ত্রিস্থাকাষ্ট্রস্থান্ত্রেকামা Use the verb 'will' to indicate something will happen in the future. দ্রান্ত্রেস্থান্ত্র

Usage--'If' ৷ 'If' দ্বাৰ্শ্ব ক্ৰেন্ Use 'if' to explain that something must happen first before something else happens and to set a condition for something else to happen. ৷৷ 'If' নাৰ্শ্বেণ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰুন্ন নিৰ্মান্ত নাৰ্শ্বিশ্ব মানুন্ন নিৰ্মান্ত নাৰ্শ্বিশ্ব মানুন্ন নিৰ্মান্ত নাৰ্শ্বিশ্ব মানুন্ন নিৰ্মান্ত নাৰ্শ্বিশ্ব মানুন্ন নিৰ্মাণ নাৰ্শ্ব মানুন্ন নিৰ্মাণ নিৰ্মাণ নাৰ্শ্ব মানুন্ন নিৰ্মাণ নিৰ

- If you catch one mouse, I will give you a reward.
- If you catch two mice, I will give you a better reward.

Usage Reminder-- 'But' দি 'But' দি শ্বিশ্ব ক্রিয়া Use 'but' when explaining something that is the opposite also happened. ৷৷ 'But' বি'মু'নাম্ন বিশাশী স্থান্ত্র বেশ্য নাম্প্র নেনি ক্রিয়া দিবা

- 1. He had the largest granary, but the mice often stole the grain.
- 2. He cat waited for a long time, but the cat didn't see any mice.
- 3. The cat caught a mouse, but the cat didn't take the mouse to the farmer.

Exercises শ্বু শ্ৰেৰী

1. Choose the best answers to these questions. ব্রীনাবি বিশ্বনাধী আন্তার্নাবি ব্রীকানাব বিশ্বনাধী

- A. What kind of farmer was Shinbaga?
 - (a) Shinbaga was a lazy farmer.
 - (b) Shinbaga was a happy farmer.
 - (c) Shinbaga was a clever and productive farmer.
 - (d) Shinbaga was a **fat** farmer.
- B. Where did Shinbaga store the grain?
 - (a) He **stored** the grain in a store.
 - (b) He stored the grain in a house.
 - (c) He stored the grain in the mountain.
 - (d) He stored the grain in a granary.
- C. How long did the cat wait before he caught the fat mouse?
 - (a) The cat waited a few hours.
 - (b) The cat waited for a few days.
 - (c) The cat waited for one month.
 - (d) The cat waited for many days.

(b) The farmer w(c) The mouse w	in the story? angry when he got a small reward. was angry when the mice stole his grain. was angry when he was caught by the cat. angry in the story.
2. Match words 1-	5 with words a-e that are similar in meaning. গুরুষ্খবৃদ a-e সমন্ত্রীস্থান্ধুদ্বশ্বাধ্যান্ত্রিক আর্ত্তুক্
केंग् इस्र अंदीया वीका हो त्या	
(2) very small(3) capture	(a) tiny (b) grain (c) reward (d) catch
3. Write answers t	to these questions. ই'ন'বেই'ন্থাখী'অৱ'ষ্ট্ৰৰা
(b) Where did the fa(c) Why was the cat	gest granary? armer live t angry?
4. Write 'T' for tru	ue and 'F' for false. অহ'ব্ৰা'ঘহ'T বৃহাৰ্ক্কম'ব্ৰেন্ত্ৰ্ব্ব'অF খ্ৰীশ্বা
(a) The farmer was	a rich man. is a village in England. very fat mouse.
5. Fill in the missir	ng adjective used in the story. गुरुअह्मुन्'यश्यक्रन'ख़ून ह्मुन्'य्येन'यदे'कॅश्वन्ट्रॅन्'ग्री'कॅन'यदे'न्न'क'र्कर'वर'
ڳ \[\(\sigma\)	
(a) fine finer best (c) bigger	
6. Write the numb	er 1-4 of the question that matches the sentences a-d. ॥ a-d অম'ন্ট্ৰীউল্'ন্ত্ৰু কৰ্মিম'ণ্ড্ৰু
<u> ৫ব২:ঀৢ៝:ঽৢ</u> :ব:ঝঝঞ:৫ঀৄ] ୩ 'ସର୍ଜ'ଜାମ୍ମ୍ରମ୍ୟ ଧ୍ରିକା
(b)The cat sat b (c)The cat brou	one small mouse in the granary. by the hole in the granary wall. Ight the mouse to the farmer. Igave the cat a dry bone and a piece of lamb.
(2) Where did the ca	at wait for the mice? at take the dead mouse? at see the fat mouse? rmer give the cat?

	Write answ							
(b)	Who is small	art?				· ·		
	Who is fat? Who is ang					.· _·		
8.	The word 's	store' has at	least two	o definition	ns. 'Store	'ঝ'ম'মধ্বর'অহ'ই	বিশ্বীস্কুমশ্বন্ধশ্বনীশৰ্মিশ্	
(1)	Store(n.)) a place tha	t has thi	ngs for sal	le. Let's go	to the store	and buy some meat.	(श्रेट्स केंग्) गृत्रश
	वैगःहेर्द्रश्रे	ਸ਼ੑਸ਼ ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ੑਫ਼ੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼ਖ਼	3.92.142.1					
(2)	Store(v.)) to keep thi	ngs for f	future use.	Can we sto	ore the meat	in here? (तुः द्वेंग) हेबा र्सु	गुरु शु'चर्गेव्यकेट्
	न्द्रसम्भागसम्	र्न 'न्य'यय'म्बिंग	'व्हेंब् 'वुेर्'	৷শে ৰীম				
	Write the	number of	the corr	oot dofini	tion for one	h contonao	m ดรงพิเริกงกองรับรับริเวเตอ	יבשינול יאוצי בישרי
			ine corr	ect actimi	non ioi cac	n sentence.	म्प्रामीःक्ष्माम्यातःक्षाक्षितःष्ट	حاد اهل ادبيد ابل
	ผิสามารุ่สิเพราฐ			2				
	Can I store Do you wa							
(c)	The farmer	stored the	grain in t	the granar	y			
(d)	The food in	n that store	is expens	sive.				
Us	age Makin	g Comparis	ons B5 '5	૱ ૹૣૻૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૹ૽ૢૺૹૣૻૢૢૹૻૢૻૣૢૢૢૼ૱ૢૺ) ब्र्ह्में र:स्वा The	e verb chang	ges when comparing of	one person or
thi	ng to anothe	er person or	thing.	≂.≅৶.৶প.ঀ৾.৽	- (र्देशमादः विवासा	ৰু:১৯৯৯ ৯	<u>ਫ਼੶ੑ੶ੑੑੑੑੑੑ</u> ੑੑਫ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑਫ਼ੑੑੑੑਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਜ਼ੑੑਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼	য়৽য়৽য়য়ৢয়য়ড়৾ঀ
•		bigger			small	smaller		
•		happier ¹			smart	smarter		
•	fine	finest						
\rightarrow	Use the wor	rd 'more' i	n front (of longer v	words. গ্ৰন্থ	ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	तु'more'र्ब्बुं र द्वाँबा	
•	productive		product		delic		more delicious	
•	beautiful	more	beautifu	ıl	expe	nsive	more expensive	
→]	Exceptions	to this rule	are: श्रुड	.পুৰ.গ্ৰী.গ্ৰীব.ধ্	য			
•	good	better	best	bad	worse	worst		
→′	The words	'same' and	'differe	ent' are al	so used to	make comp	arisons. 'Same'55'	,
	'different'z						, ,	
•		Tashi live ir	<i>,</i> '	1 9 1	ve in the sar	ne place.		
			6-1	- 5 - 11		r		

[•] Zhoma lives in Yushu and Zhaxitso lives in Golok. They live in different places.

ong ago in a **beautiful** Tibetan place there lived a rabbit and a **turtle**. One day they sat **together** on a mountaintop. The **sky** was blue. The forest had many fruit trees. A river flowed from the mountaintop gently into the valley. There was a big lake in the middle of the valley. **Halfway** down the mountain was a **grassy meadow**. It was a very **peaceful** place to live. This is why the rabbit got an **idea** one day.

"Hey, little one," said the rabbit to the turtle. "Tomorrow is a good day for a **contest**. We can **race** from the **bottom** of the mountain to the top. If you **win** this



race, the mountain is all yours. But if I win the race, you must find another place to live."

This is not a good idea, thought the turtle. He liked this place very much. So the turtle got a clever idea.

"Dear Brother Rabbit. I can't race you. My legs are too **short**. I can **crawl** from the bottom of the mountain up to the meadow. But I **crawl** very slowly. It will take a very long time. We can race from the mountaintop down to the lake. Is that OK?" asked the turtle. The rabbit **agreed**. The rabbit was sure the turtle would not win the race.

The next **morning**, the rabbit and the turtle started the race. The rabbit ran very **fast** down the mountain. In the **afternoon** the rabbit ran across a big **bridge**. The rabbit looked below the bridge. The turtle was **floating** down the river.

"Run faster, run faster!" said the turtle to the rabbit.

Later that **evening** the rabbit **reach**ed the lake in the valley. He was **surprised** to see the turtle waiting for him. The rabbit slowly **hop**ped away leaving his beautiful home. **Tear**s fell from his eyes. But the turtle was very happy.

New Words গ্রন্থ্র্যা

beautiful अहें राष्ट्र गृथ्व या

turtle ব্ৰস্থ্ৰথা

together अनुसन्

sky শ্ৰুমা

halfway ঝম'নমন্ত্রী

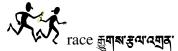
grassy इ'अद'नदी

meadow बेद्रग्री

peaceful यदे यह गृह्य विद्या

idea র্ব্লু'নশ্বি'না ধনমার্ন্ত্রা

contest বেশ্বর'মবম্বর্ম'মা



বসুম

bottom বব্দৰা ৰুদ্ৰৰা

win **ক্রুথা**মা

short श्रूपा

crawl व्याधि क्षित्र मुन्य

agree बर्या क्वें अश्रुव्या



morning ব্ৰিশ্বামা

fast ধ্রুম'না

afternoon 351



bridge **ৰম্ম**া



run ক্ৰুগ্ৰুগ

evening বৃশ্বর্মা

reach এট্রম্মা

surprise কৃথাৰাখ্য

hop 국계

tear श्रेगःह्य

later ইমন্ত্র	trick अर्गेङ्ग्रिं रःग्हिंदःय।	lost বঁমবা
lovely শ্লুস্খুশ্মনী	float वर्ष्धें या (सुषर)ग्षेरपा	a.m. 🍇 📆
already নির্মা র্কমামা	competition বশ্বস্থ্য	p.m. ჭ ǯ
race বেশ্ব'নমুম	certain क्रूॅब से र छै। देश गाइन छै।	

→Grammar--Possessive Pronouns वह क्रूँ द्रायशयद्ग प्रदेश क्री विवेय क्रुवि क्रिय क्रिय

Use these before a noun. श्रेट्रमुद्रभा क्वें त्र्रह्म हैं क्या हैं मा क्वें			after or without a noun. 'मै हेबाशुद्धाक्षेत्रमुद्धाद्वाद्वा
my	This is my book.	mine	It's mine.
your	Is this your book?	yours	Is this yours?
his	These are his books.	his	These are his.
her	Is this her book?	hers	Is this hers?
our	Is this our home?	ours	Yes, it's ours.
their	Is this their forest?	theirs	Yes, it's theirs.

Grammar--Adverbs অহ্ ৰ্ৰ্ড্ৰ্ ব্ৰেষ্ট্ৰ ক্ৰিণ্ড ক্ৰিণ্ড ক্ৰিণ্ড An adjective describes a noun. An adverb describes a verb. Most verbs become adverbs by adding 'ly.'ৰ্ক্ডৰ' অৰ্ক্ট্ৰ্ন্ত ক্ৰিণ্ড ক্ৰি

Simple Sentence श्चु र यह दिया				
Pronoun or noun ম্বীন্দুন্দ্মার্কনার্কনা	verb 5ु र्ह्नग +	adverb বস্থুব র্ক্ট্রন		
Ι	crawl	slowly. (slow)		
The river	flows	gently. (gentle)		
The rabbit	ran	quickly. (quick)		
The rabbit	hopped	sadly. (sad)		

→These adjectives do not change spelling when they are used as adverbs. র্জ্ঞান ন্ই্র' ক্র' বেই' বৃশা দী স্থ্রিমা র্জ্ঞান মুব র্জনান্দ মর্জ্জের স্থানজান বৃশা দী স্থ্রিমার্ক্রিক্রিমার্ক্রিমার্ক্রিমার্ক্রিমার্ক্রিমার্ক্রির্ক্রিমার্ক্রিমার্ক্রিমার্ক্রিমার্ক্রিমার্ক্রির্র্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির্ক্রির

- 1. The rabbit ran <u>fast</u>.
- 2. Running is <u>hard</u> for the turtle.
- 3. The rabbit got to the lake <u>late</u>.
- 4. The turtle got to the lake <u>early</u>.

Exercises স্থ্রু শ্ব

- 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. এই ক্রিল্বেই দ্বালী অন্ত্রন্থ নেই ক্রাথ্র এই অব্
- A. Where did the rabbit and turtle live?
 - (a) They lived in the forest.
 - (b) They lived on the river.
 - (c) They lived in a beautiful place.
 - (d) They lived near a school.

 (a) He wanted to race from the bottom of the mountain to the top. (b) He wanted to race from the mountaintop to the lake. (c) He wanted to race from the lake to the forest. (d) He wanted to race from the bridge to the lake. 	
C. Why did the turtle want to race from the mountaintop to the lake?(a) The turtle said his legs were too short.(b) The turtle said the rabbit's legs were too long.(c) He thought the rabbit was trying to trick him.(d) He thought it was a good idea.	
D. How did the turtle win the race?(a) He ran faster than the rabbit.(b) He floated down the river and got to the lake before the rabbit.(c) He didn't win the race.(d) The turtle was taller than the rabbit.	
2. Write complete sentences using the following words. গ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰাস্থ্য বিশ্বস্থা কৰিব না	ସ'ସର୍ଶିକା
→For example:১ব্রামারা morningturtlerabbitrace	
→Answer: ব্ৰুশ্ব্ৰা The next morning the turtle and the rabbit started to race.	
(a) rabbitsawbridgeturtlefloating	
(b) rabbitturtlesatmountain	_·
(c) turtlefloatriver	<u>_</u> ·
(d) lakevalleyrabbitreached	<u>_</u> ·
3. Write questions for these answers. ব্রশ্বর্বের্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্	<u> </u>
→Answer: ব্রিশ্ববা The turtle and rabbit sat together on the mountaintop.	
Who?	
→Question: Ŝ¬¬ Who sat together on the mountaintop?	
(a) The rabbit and the turtle lived in a beautiful place. Where	
(c) The turtle won the race. Who	
4. Write the words that are similar in meaning to these words. প্রাম্বার বিশ্ব মন্ত্র কার্য স্থান বিশ্ব মন্ত্র কার্য স্থান বিশ্ব মন্ত্র কার্য স্থান বিশ্ব মন্ত্র কার্য স্থান বিশ্ব মন্ত্র কার্য মন্ত্র কার্য মন্ত্র কার্য মন্ত্র মন্ত্র কার্য মন্ত্র মন্ত্য মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্র মন্ত্	N
(a) calm (c) below (b) competition (d) certain	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

B. Where did the rabbit want to race?

5. Match the sentences 1-5 with the phrases (a)-(e). গ্ৰহণ্ড্ৰে a-e অমান্ত্ৰী ব্ৰামন্ত্ৰ কৰা ক্ৰম কৰি ব্ৰামন্ত্ৰী আ

(1) The rabbit and the turtle lived	(a) across the bridge.
(2)The turtle floated	(b) on the mountain.
(3)The large green meadow was	(c) into the valley.
(4) The river flowed	(d) halfway down the mountain
(5) The rabbit ran	(e) down the river.

6. Write the correct verbs in each sentence. ঠ্র্যাস্থ্র রাজ্য বিষ্ণার্থ ব্রাক্তি ক্রান্থ্য বিষ্ণার্থ বিষ

(a) One day the rabbit and the turtle	wereon the mountaintop.
(b) The turtle dow	n the river.
(c) The rabbit began to	_after he lost the race.
(d) At the end of the story the rabbit	away.

Grammar--Prepositions of Time সহ শ্ব্রূণ অব্যান্ত কর্মের স্থান বিষয় বিষয়

at	The race begins at 2:00pm.	at + a specific time
	The race ended at night.	at + night
in	The race began in the morning.	in + the morning.
	The turtle floated under the bridge in the afternoon.	in + the afternoon.
	The race ended in the evening.	in + the evening.
on	They raced on Monday.	on + a specific day.
	They raced on October 31, 2000.	on + a specific date.
from	They raced from morning to evening.	from (a specific time) to
	They raced from 9:00am to 8:00pm.	(a specific time)



11
The Monkey and the Carpet

ong ago in the Tibet there lived an old farmer woman. Every year she harvested the barley. One day she cut the stalks of grain in the field. Then she tossed the stalks into the wind. The wind separated the grain from the stalks. Finally she raked the grain into piles on the ground.

The next day she went back to the pick up the grain. But there were only a few grains of barley on the ground. "Oh my! Someone has buried almost all the grain," said the old woman. She saw many footprints on the ground. But there was something strange about these prints.



These footprints were made by the old monkey who lived nearby. She wanted to **catch** this old monkey but she didn't know how.

The next day she went back to the field. All day long she planted small **radish** and **onion plants** in the field. The next morning she went to the field again. Almost all the plants she planted were **miss**ing. Only a few plants were in the **ground**. "Oh my! Someone buried my plants," said the old farmer woman. **Again** she saw many footprints. She knew these footprints were made by the old monkey. She was very **angry**. She went into her house. Then she carried a large white **carpet** to the field. She put the carpet on the ground. Then she lay down on the carpet. She rolled from side to side on the carpet. After a while she got up and **pour**ed **glue** all over the carpet. After that she went back into the house.

That night, the monkey came and did **exactly** what the old woman did. He **roll**ed **from side to side** on the carpet. Soon the monkey **couldn't move**.

The next morning the old farmer woman went to the field. She was happy to see the old monkey **trapp**ed on the carpet.

New Words প্রস্কৃত্যাল্য বা



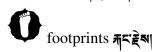
harvest **র্যাঝন্বর্ম র্মার্ট্যনান্ত্রা**

barley **दबा** stalks वें हिंगानी डू निरा grain द्यु रेगाना toss दबरमा

separate ৰ্ৰাৰ্থমান্ত্ৰ

finally মহব'মহ্ল'নে মহম

rake प्रस्थाय।
pile खुर्गार्क्षण खुर्ग्य।
ground काक्षेट्र।
went back क्षेत्र व्यापाय।
pick up वश्चया व्याप्तरेगाय।
bury सुकाय।
almost व्याकेर ज्ञायमा



strange षाःस्रह्म् । catch वहेंन्। वहुरा

radish আন্ত্র্য onion plants নর্স্ত্রন্থ miss শ্রীক্তমেন্ত্র্য ground শ্রাইশ্বা

again षदःपश्चर| श्चरःषदः। angry विद्धिश्चेश्वरा



pour র্শান। glue খ্রীর। exactly है'নন্ধা হাঁম।

roll ইঅহা বহুঅহা

from side to side শ্রিশৃষ্ণশান্তীশান্তমা

क्ष्रियाश्वयात्रव्यः त्वेयाः त्या

couldn't move ব্যাঝারীর্মামা

trap 🕏

near by ক্ট'ৰ্ম্মন্ত্ৰী

field arm

once প্রন্থাশৃত্তিশ

amazing দ্ৰেষ্-বৃৰ্ধ্বিষ্ট

hurt **মুশ্বা**

wind asy

ghost बड्डा

Common Expressions श्वे र यह में अर्देन स्वायन

Expression মর্ক্রব্রুখা

Meaning ग्रॅंर्न्ज्

Oh my! ক্ৰীষা

What a surprise!

Wow! दस्

That's amazing!

Hey! हेदे।

Hello!

Ouch! দার্স্করি

That hurts!

→Counting শুন্ধান্ত্রীমন্ত্রীমন্ত্রী

• How many onions did she plant?

none শৃত্তিশাশুদা

several विश्वा(गश्वायवाक्ता)

almost all ব্যক্তমর্ভ্রমে

a couple **ভ্র'শৃন্তিশ**

many ঋ্বংইছি

a few कुद:र्न्ड्

all र्कंदरमा

How many times did she plant onions?

- 🗅 1st ইম্মন্ম্র্য্য The first time. She planted onions one time. She planted them once.
- 2nd প্রক্রমণ কর্মণ। The second time. She planted onions two times. She planted them twice. She planted them a couple of times.
- া 3rd ইন্মন্ম্যা The third time. She planted onions three times. She planted them several times.

4th	ସଣ୍ଟିସ	fourth	11th यहुःगुरुगः	eleventh	17th	বহু'ব5্ র 'ব। s	eventeenth
5th	মূ'বা	fifth	12th অন্ত্ৰুষ্ট্ৰ	twelfth	18th	বর্ত্ত'বস্কুদ্'ঘা	eighteenth
6th	<u> जुगम</u>	sixth	13th বহুশাঙ্কাণ	thirteenth	19th	নস্তু'বৃধ্যু'ন	nineteenth
7th	ন্ত্ৰ'ন্	seventh	14th ন্তু'নন্ত্ৰ 'মা	fourteenth	20th	જે.સુ.દ્યા	twentieth
8th	ঘক্ত্ৰ্ব্	eighth	15th মর্ক্রপুরে ।	fifteenth	30th	শ্বিম:হ্রি:ঘ	thirtieth
9th	ব্ শু'বা	ninth	16th বস্তুর্শ্বামা	sixteenth			
10th	ন হু'ন	tenth					

Exercises সুন্স্ৰী

1. Choose the best answers to these questions. এই স্কিল্'এই 'বৃন্ধান্ত্ৰী আন্ত বৃত্তী আৰু বেই আৰু

- A. Where did the old farmer woman live?
 - (a) She lived in the forest.
 - (b) She lived in Tibet.
 - (c) She lived in the valley.
 - (d) She lived with the monkey.
- B. What did the old farmer woman do every year?
 - (a) She harvested the barley.
 - (b) She trapped the monkey.
 - (c) She went to the store.
 - (e) She buried her plants.
- C. Who made footprints on the ground?
 - (a) The old farmer woman made the footprints.
 - (b) The **wind** made the footprints.
 - (c) The monkey made the footprints.
 - (d) A **ghost** made the footprints.
- D. What was buried?
 - (a) The monkey was buried.
 - (b) The stalks of grain were buried.
 - (c) The carpet was buried.
 - (d) The plants and grain were buried.
- E. How many footprints did the old woman see?
 - (a) The old woman saw many footprints.
 - (b) She saw a few footprints.
 - (c) She didn't see any footprints.
 - (d) The old woman saw several footprints.
- F. How often did the old woman harvest the barley?
 - (a) The old woman harvested barley twice a year.
 - (b) The old woman harvested barley once a year.
 - (c) The old woman harvested barley three times a year.
 - (d) The old woman was always harvesting the barley.
- G. How many times did the monkey visit the old woman?
 - (a) The monkey visited the old woman three times.
 - (b) The monkey visited the old woman only once.
 - (c) The monkey visited the old woman every day.
 - (d) The monkey visited the old woman twice.
- H. When did the monkey roll on the carpet?
 - (a) The monkey rolled on the carpet in the morning.
 - (b) The monkey rolled on the carpet in the afternoon.
 - (c) The monkey rolled on the carpet at night.
 - (d) The monkey rolled on the carpet the next day.

2. Rewrite these word	s spelling them correctly. হাস্কুদ্ বেদ্বিদ্	[मीर्च्चे×र्युमार्चे ५ रम्रद्रमण्यद्द्रम्ययस्य
(a) womn	(female)	
(b) barly	•	
(c) strang		
(d) gruond	(earth)	
3. Complete these sen	tences by filling in the missing adje	ctives. केंबाचाईं र ग्रीकेंबाचर्गावा हे केंबा शुवा रवा का कंदा वस
á caj		
(a) After the woman sa	w the footprints, she was	_•
	w the monkey in the carpet, she was	
	made by an monkey.	
(a) This story is about a	an oldwoman.	
4. Which event happe	ned first, second, third? Write the	correct number after each sentence. র্ক্সণ
गुपःर्वे र्वेदे सह्यः हुः अदः गुदः	षःचैश्वःकेःचुःचःगदःबेगःर्वेगःस्यःचुदःचःददः। गदःबेगः	৸ৼ৻ ৻ ৻য়ৣৼ৻য় [৽] য়৾ঀৗয়ঀৣ৽য়৾৻ৼয়৻য়য়ৣ৾ঀঀয়ঀ
A. (a) She raked the gr	ain into piles.	
(b) She cut the stalk	_	
(c) She went back t		
(d) She tossed the s	talks into the wind.	
B. (a) She lay down or	the carpet.	
•	poured glue on the carpet.	
(c) She carried the	carpet to the field.	
(d) She put the carp	et on the ground.	
5. Rewrite these answ	vers as questions. হ্রিশ্বের বেই স্বাবহী উলাগ	भू र -देश
→ For example: ১্মৃহত্ত		
→Answer: ইশ্প্ৰা Sh	ne harvested the barley every year. (W	/hen?)
→Question: ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ When	n did the old farmer woman harvest th	ne barley?
(a) The old farmer won	nan got angry. (Who?)	
(b) The monkey rolled	in the carpet. (Who?)	
(c) She went into her h	ouse. (Where?)	
(d) She carried a large	white carpet into the field. (What?)	

→Time Expressions বৃষষ্ট্রম্

Past assis	Present স্পুন্	Future মার্ক্রমা
yesterday (Taki	today देन्दैन।	tomorrow बदःकुँदा
last week গ্ৰহ'ৰ্থইৰ'মা	this week ন্বাৰ্থ বেশ্ৰম বেশ্বী	next week ग्राच्याव्या
last month ন্ত্ৰ'ন'ৰ্মূৰ'মা	this month স্ত্রুস্বর্ণ্	next month ন্ত্ৰ'ব'ইশ্বয়া
last year बन्दैर।	this year দ র্শ্বা	next year ঋহার্থা
last Monday গ্ৰহ হেবিমাইৰ মহি গ্ৰহ	this Monday শ্ৰম্মের্নিম্মের্নিশ্বর	next Monday ग्रवतः व्यंत्रः हे बास्रादे ग्रवतः
त्रुं य	[元]	त्तुं य
five minutes ago শ্লুম্মেবেশ্বিস্ট্র্ন্ব্	now नृष्ट्रा	in ten minutes শ্লুম্মানন্ত্ৰি: ইন্ধান্ত্ৰ
four hours ago कुर्कें5'नवि दे`हेंब'त्।	this hour कुर्केन् यदी	in two hours কুর্ক্র্বিশান্ত ইমাধ্য
three days ago ক্ট্ৰ'ন্'ৰ্ড্'ম'ট্ৰ'ৰ্ম্ৰ'ন্ত্ৰ	today दे देन।	in several days कुद्रायमदिःहेनाशु

or: অহ'ৰ।

- After fifteen minutes श्रू रखायु यति देश है बाबा
- Long ago গ্ৰবংশ্বংৰ্মানীগাথা
- Once upon a time क्रॅब्र्ड्स्वेग्या
- A long time ago तुष्युव दे द्वि क्विं तु
- In ancient times স্বৰ: ব্ৰুজনীয়াঝা
- Many years ago वें तुः अदे क्वें वा

→All these phrases have the same meaning. 'Forever' and 'never' are opposite in meaning. विद्या क्षिण्द्रमा क्षिण्द्रमा क्षेत्रमा क्षे

12 The King of Frogs

ne day a big tiger was walking in the **forest**. He was looking for something to eat. The tiger saw a small frog sitting in the forest. The frog was **afraid** of the tiger.

"Where are you going?" the frog asked the tiger.

"I want some food. I am very **hungry**. You are very small but I can eat you," said the tiger.

"I am the King of the Frogs!" **shouted** the frog. "**Don't you know** who I am? I can **jump** high into the sky. I am also very **smart**. If you don't believe me, we can race." The tiger agreed.

Before the race, the frog put the tiger's tail in his mouth. The tiger ran for a **long time**. At the end of the race, the tiger **turned around** and saw the that frog was now in front.

"I won the race," said the frog to the tiger. "Now, who can **spit** the **farthest**?"

The tiger was very hungry and tired. He couldn't spit at all. The frog's spit flew into the air past the tiger. The tiger saw some tiger hair in the spit.

"Why are the tiger hairs in your spit?" asked the tiger.

"Yesterday I killed a tiger and ate it," said the frog. The tiger was very afraid and ran away.

On the way through the forest, the tiger saw a fox. "Why are you running so fast?" the fox asked the tiger.

"I met a frog who ate a tiger. I don't want the frog to eat me," said the tiger.

"This can't be true," said the fox. "Don't be afraid. Show me the frog and I can kill him."

"OK," said the tiger. "But when we **meet** the Frog King, don't run away. I don't want to be **alone** with the frog."

"OK," said the fox. "Tie your tail to my tail. Then we can go see the Frog King together."

The tiger and the fox went to the frog's place in the forest.

"Hey, Mr. Fox," said the frog. "You didn't come see me for many days. Did you **bring** any food? How wonderful. You brought a tiger for me to eat. Thank you," The tiger was terrified. The tiger ran away. He **drag**ged the poor fox behind him. The fox died.

New Words and Expressions প্রস্থান্ত্র



alone ग्रेग्स्।

tie अर्द्र्यम्ब्याः

bring व्रहेर्यः क्याः

drag व्रद्र्यः याः

show अग्यायम्भवाया अर्द्द्याः

behind हेवाबाञ्चयाः

believe येद्रकेवायाः

terrify व्हेग्बाञ्चयाः

stripes सुर्द्यस्याः

pretty कृत्रस्याः

→Usage'Be' ॥ 'Be' धे र्श्क्षुरस्य। The ver	rb 'be' means to exist or to do something. মুন্ধবা 'be' অষামুদ্র ইমাবাদ
बेगाग्वसायवसायसुयासुरिक्ताया	
→For example: ५येदख्	
 I don't want to be alone with the from Don't be afraid. Be careful! Be quiet! 	og.
→Usage 'Could' ॥ 'Could' धै'क्वूँ राह्न्य। Tl	he word 'could' is the past tense of 'can' (to be able to do
something). ‖ 'Could'ৰ 'can'শ্বী'বন্ধাৰ্ক্তৰ	<mark>। लुप्रा चि.च.च्रेच स्त्र</mark> िच श्रेच चार्क्षेत्र च।
·	ouldn't run very fast. ouldn't spit very far.
Exercises ह्युद्र पृथ्वी	
1. Choose the best answers to these q	juestions. दर्ने क्षेन दर्ने द्वानी व्यट द्वाप्य देने क्षाया विकास
A. Where was the tiger walking?(a) The tiger was walking on the stre(b) The tiger was walking with the h(c) The tiger was afraid.	
B. Why did the frog put the tiger's tail is(a) The frog was hungry.(b) The tail was long.(c) The tiger ran away.	in his mouth? (d) The frog wanted to win the race. (e) The frog was angry.
	He saw a frog and a fox. (e) He walked in the forest. He didn't see a tiger.
D. Why did the fox tie his tail to the tig(a) The fox liked the tiger.(b) The tiger wanted to help the fox.(c) The frog was hungry.	(d) The tiger didn't want to be alone with the frog.
2. Write the missing words in the bla	ınks below. गन्धःग्रुःक्र्रंटक्देवटःतुःक्ट्रःक्ष्वान्तुटःर्वेदःचःश्रुट्द्रअकःक्र्रंटकःनीग
	forest. The tiger was (b)for something to eat. The frog
is a (c) animal. The frog said	d he was the (d)of the frogs. The tiger saw the tiger's
(e)in the frog's spit. The from	og said that yesterday he ate a (f) The tiger asked a
(g) to go with him to see the fr	rog. The tiger and the fox went to see the (h) The fox (i)
his tail to the tiger's tail. When	the tiger ran away the fox (j)

3. Write 'noun, verb or adjective' for the wor	d underlined in these sentences	. ळॅम्सुचःवदेःदमःव्यश्वमः
विषाणीसःश्वसःयदेःवःश्वरःरषाःभ्रेरःक्षेषाःत्रःवःक्षेषाः केंद्रायाः	ग्यादः धेदः दः देखा	
(a) "Where do you want to go?"		
(b) "You are very small but I can eat you."		
(c) "I am very <u>wise</u> ."		
(d) "Yesterday I killed a tiger and ate it."		
(e) The fox <u>agreed.</u>		
4. Find words in the story similar in meaning	to these words and phrases. ង្គុក	<i>૽</i> ঀঢ়য়৽ঀয়৽ঀঀয়৽ঀৢ৾৽ঀ৽য়ৢৼ৽ৢঢ়য়৽
क्षेग'त्य'दर्ने'न्ग'मी'र्नेद'यर्द्ध्रन्थ'द्यदे'क्षेग'द्वयथ'दर्नेयथा	•	
(a) little	(d) a big cat with stripes	
(b) have the same idea	(e) to finish the race first	
(c) a longer distance		
5. Write answers to these questions. এই ইম্প্রেই	৲ য়'য়৾'ঝর'ঀৢ৾ঌ৻	
(a) Where did the frog see the tiger?		·
(b) Who helped the tiger?		
(c) Who spit the farthest?		
6. Rewrite these sentences spelling the words	correctly. สัตเขตเลริเรตเผลเลเลราชี้	ลัง. สัง. ภูเขา: ฮูะ.ละละตะเละ.
हैन।	6011 coary. w/3/11/1/11/11/19/9/	वै ज्यान । हे । । ।
ויה (a) You are bery small bet I can eat you		
(b) The fro'gs spit fleuw pass the tiger		·
(c) Yestday I kiled a tiger and eat it		
(d) We can go togthr to see the Frog King		
→UsageReview of superlatives. ক্রৈশমর্স্থ্য নির্দেশ	धदे र्बे र स्वायाय स्नुर र्बे र र्वे अ। Superlative	s are words that
describe a relationship between one thing and	d more than two other things. ইগ য	કેં 'વલે' રેસ' વાસુર સેં નુ 'દૃર્દેશ'
गुडेग्'८्र'ग्ब्रु'२्ग्वेर'यर'ग्री'२द्वेय'य'यहिंद्र'य'सेत्।		
• far>farthest wise>wisest	small>smallest	
• long>longest pretty > prettiest		
• great>greatest cold>coldest	big>biggest	
7. Write the correct word in the blank space	below. ग्न्याग्रीः ब्रॅंट कदे वटा तुः पटा द्वा पदे	बन्धर-भूटमा
(a) Who can spit the (far)?	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,
(b) The frog is a (small) animal	(d) The frog is (wise)	than the fox

The Two Lazy Boys

nce upon a time there were two very lazy boys. One was called Tashi and the other was called Dundop. All day long they sat leaning against the wall of their family home. They never did any work. Their parents gave them all their food and clothes. Finally their parents got angry. The parents said to the boys, "If you don't go to work, you must go live somewhere else." So the brothers left home. They wandered through the countryside like beggars.

One night the brothers sat by a fire talking about their future.

"It would be good if there is a place we could get tasty food and good warm clothes **without** doing any work," said Tashi. "But I don't know if there is a place like this."

"I heard that in the **whole** world there is no place like this," Dundop **replied**. "But it is said there is a place like this in **Heaven**."

"Oh, I know how to get to Heaven," said Tashi. "I'm sure the people there will not **look down at us** if we don't work."



"It would be good if we could go. How do we get there?" asked Dundop.

"First we must find a very tall **ladder**," said Tashi. After a moment he said, "We can go even if we don't have a tall ladder."

"Really? How can we do that?" asked Dundop.

"A very big bird lives on the mountaintop," said Tashi. "When I was a little child I went there with **Grandfather**. That's where I saw him catch a big **eagle**. If we can catch that eagle, we can find our way to Heaven."

"That is a really good plan. Let's do that." said Dundop.

The next morning the two brothers climbed the mountain. They found the eagle's **nest** and quickly **hid** beside it. They waited for the eagle. At **sunset** a big eagle came flying down from the sky. When the eagle **landed** in its nest, Tashi **grab**bed the eagle's legs. The **frighten**ed eagle quickly flew up into the sky.

"Grab my legs!" yelled Tashi to his brother. Dundop grabbed his brother's legs.

Tashi held onto the eagle's **claw**s. Dundop held Tashi's legs. The eagle flew higher and higher into the sky. The two boys **swung back and forth** in the sky on their way up to Heaven.

"Are we there yet?" asked Dundop. "I can't hold on much longer."

Suddenly Tashi saw a big **hole** in the **cloud**s. "It's not too much farther," said Tashi. "I can see the **gate** to Heaven now." Dundop was happy to hear this.

"How big is the gate?" asked Dundop. "Do you think we can both fit inside the gate?"

"Yes, it's big enough," said Tashi.

"How big is it?" asked Dundop.

Tashi opened his arms above his head to show his brother the **size** of the gate. **Immediately** the boys fell from the sky. When they hit the earth, they quickly **became** like two **broken lumps** of **flesh**.

New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রেইবাস্থ্র

once upon a time শ্বৰেষ্থ ৰ্য্মাৰিশাৰা all day long গ্ৰিক্ট ক্ৰাৰ্ট্ৰমা wandered ব্ৰন্তমান। ক্ৰামা

lazy ঐ ঐ ভ্ৰম্ব lean বন্ধুৰামা somewhere else খ্ৰামাৰ্কা countryside শ্ৰমিমা

heaven द्वास्त्रा	ladder 🚚 👣	Grandfather 👸 ជ័	plan ধ্ৰমধ্ৰ
sunset के ज्ञा नर्गेट्री	landed (শ র্ষণ দ্ধ)ননশন্।	grab মুসর্মিশ্বরূদ্ব	eagle 5ु'तुग
nest g'á r'i	hide ম্ব্রু শ	frighten এই বৃষ্ণ স্থান	claw ब्रे म् र्स्रा
swung नृतुद्रश्रं सुत्यनुः गृर्वे पा	back and forth क्रॅन देवाड्य	hole ATA	cloud শ্লুব্ব্
gate 🖥	fit हवा हवा रव ाया	enough र्क्ष् 'द्रदःस्व'या	size केंकुट क्र्य ्
immediately বন্ধবান্ধ ই'মান্ধ	ৰান্ত্ৰ become ব্যৱস্থা	broken শৃষ্যা শৃদ্ধিয়া	lump र्हेग 'र्घे।
humble विदशः श्रुद्धः विः श्रुवाः विवा	ম্বা flesh ম'ন্বা	float हुन्यम्बेट्य	invite अर्ग्नेत्रपुरवर्वेर्य।
plan दक्रमानी दक्रमानीयर्वे प्र	ম্ব job ন্ত্ৰ স্ব	against [4.4] 55.	future মার্কিন্য

- →Usage--Words that sound the same but have different definitions. শ্ব্রুমন্ত্র্রেশ স্কৃত্ব ব্রুত্রেশ স্কৃত্ব ব্রুত্র ব্রুত্র স্কৃত্র ব্রুত্র স্কৃত্ব ব্রুত্র স্কৃত্ব ব্রুত্র স্কৃত্ব ব্রুত্র স্কৃত্র স্কৃত্ব ব্রুত্র স্কৃত্ব ব্রুত্র স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্র স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্র স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত্র স্কৃত্ব স্কৃত
- they're--contraction of 'they are' মুক্ত বিশ্ব (they are'মুক্ত বেন্ধ্র ন্ত্র নুধ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্
- their--possessive plural pronoun শির্কীব্য বহুণার্থ শ্বিকান্ত্রী বহুণার্থ শ্বিকান্তর ক্রিকান্তর দিeir parents were angry.
- there--to locate something ইন্ধা ব্রন্থনান্দ্রশান্ত শান্ত্রশান্ত
- whole--something that is complete ক্রমে সুত্রমানীশ্রমার্শির্মান্তর In the whole world there is no place like this.
- hole--a round opening or cavity দ্বিশ্বা বৃদ্ধিশ্বাইদেবী নামী মান্তবাৰী ম
- "It would be good if we could go to Heaven."
- "It would be good if there is a place we can get tasty food."
- 'Would' is also used to invite someone to do something.

- "Would you like to find an eagle?"
- "Would you like some tea?

Exercises স্থ্ৰু শ্ৰন্

1.	Choose the	best answers	to these	questions.	दर्भिक्षंग	र दे 'दग'	ขึ้าเพรารจ	ๅ [੶] ଘଣ୍ଟିଶ୍ୱୟ	ৰ'বেইমঙ্গা
					~ 1	. 1 1 1		I -	1 . 1 . 1

- A. Why were the parents angry with their sons?
 - (a) They were angry because the boys wanted to go to school.
 - (b) Because the boys didn't want to stay at home.
 - (c) They were angry because the boys didn't work.
 - (d) They were angry because the boys were stupid.
- B. What kind of place were the boys looking for?
 - (a) They were looking for a place where they could get food and clothes.
 - (b) They were looking for a place where they could get good **job**s.
 - (c) They were looking for a place to get a ladder, a cloud, and a bird.
 - (d) A place where they could find food and clothes without working.
- C. Where was the eagle's nest?
 - (a) It was a big nest.

(c) It was in the valley.

(b) It was on the mountaintop.

- (d) It was very big.
- D. How did the boys want to get to Heaven?
 - (a) They wanted to get there by holding the eagle's legs.
 - (b) The boys were lazy.

क्रेंग ग्रदारमा कर्स्टर महिंदर में श्र

শ্বুদ:শ্ৰীশা

- (c) They wanted to get there by wandering.
- (d) They wanted to get there by riding on a cloud.

2. Complete the following sentences by writing the missing words. ক্র-প্রুণান্ত্রনর্অর্নান্ত্র-মূর্না

- 13 . 1 1 M 1 / . 1 1		
(a) "If you are not going	to work, you must go live	else."
(b) Dundop didn't know l	now they would get to	•
(c) They	the countryside like be	ggars.
(d) "First we must find a	very tall	·"

3. Write the words from the story for these definitions. গ্ৰমণ্ডীগ্ৰহণন্ত্ৰ ব্ৰণ্ণালীৰ ক্ৰান্ত ক্ৰুন্থান্ত্ৰ ব্ৰণ্ডাল

, · · ·		
(a) white, floats in the sky	(e) your father's father	
(b) big bird	(f) people with no home or money	
(c) use this to climb something		

(1) The brothers didn't want to	(a) legs
(2) They didn't want others to	(b) just as the sun was starting to set
(3) The eagle arrived at the nest	(c) a hole in the clouds
(4) The boys were happy to see	(d) look down on them
(5) Dundop grabbed his brother's	(e) work

5. Write an	swers to th	ese questions	. ५५७केंग ५५७	न्ग'गै' 5ैरू'यद'ध्रे	*		
(a) What did	d the boys d	lo at home?					•
(b) How did	the boys tr	ry to go to Hea	iven?				·
(d) Who sho	wed Tashi	the nest?					
_		ng sentences	with the co	orrect spelli	ng. শ্ৰন্থ গ্ৰী	इ ंग <u>ाब</u> ुटावरी:दगानी:र्ह्बुटा?	[[ब]-चे]-दे क्षेटकायटा
ব্যাঘ্য প্রীশ							
(a) As son a	s the eagle	landed Tashi g	grabed held	d of the bird	s' leg.		
(b) The boys	s's swung b	oac and furth is	n the sky o	n their way	to heven.		-
		es on the mour e frighteneed	-	ey flue up ir	nto the sky.		-
7. Circle the	e things th	at can be fou	nd in the s	ky.aarapaaa	শবর্ক্কিঝাগ্রবাঘর	ॱॸॣ॔ॾज़ॕॱॸॺॱॎॠॕॾॱॿऀॺॱ	∰¤≈I
stars	rocks	river	moon	car	plane	flower	
temple	yak	sun	fork	cloud	tree	wind	
निष्णि द केंग्र For example • big enou • We have	মন্দ্রুবামন্মণী le: দ্বিন্দ্র lgh, far eno en't gone fa	র্ম্ব্	ugh	•	Heaven's ga	ন্ধ্যন্ত স্থান্ধ্য স্থে ন বিশি ate wasn't big end dn't work hard er	ough.
→The word	d 'lean' has	s at least two	definition	s. 'Lean'a	ୟ ାସସି:ସ:ଷ୍ଟ୍ରମ୍ବର	ૢૺૡૻૻ૱૱ૡઌ૽ૼ૱૽૽ૢ૿ૺ <u>૱</u>	য়'য়ৢৼয়''য়ৡয়'ড়৾৾৲ৄ
1. lean, (nou	ın) not fat, ı	thin. That hor	se is very l	ean. 'Lean	'(৯ ८:ঙ্কুৰা)ধ. ^{ঞ্}	गुर्बायास्रीत्रायाङ्गेः से रा र्वेग्सी	ব' ম'ৰ্ক্ট্ৰা
2. lean, (ver	,	gainst somethi	ng. <i>The bo</i>	ys were leai	ing on the	wall. ॥ (वु:ह्वेंग्) द्दें	गर्चे बैनायाम्बेशहे.
	the numbe ইন্সেহ-শুহৰ-খুৰ		ect definit	ion for each	sentence.4]ન્ અ [.] શું)ૠૈંગ શું ત [ુ] ર્સ સેંદે'ષ	षट:द्वा:चदे:वॅ(र्नेंद्र
		n meated against the		me	at	fatty meat better	
→'Won't' i	s the negat	tive of 'will '	'Won't'	ລີ·'will' ພິເລສ	parපැදි: සිත සිය 1	Helnful saving:	I would if I

 $could\ but\ I\ can't\ so\ I\ won't.\$ कुत्रभृषिंदैःचन् प्रस्थित्वाः के गृष्ट्रे। ग्रायाने प्रस्थानुस्य प्रस्थानुस्य प्रस्थानुस्य प्रस्थानुस्य प्रस्थानुस्य प्रस्थानुस्य प्रस्थानुस्य प्रस्य प्रस्थानुस्य प्रस्थानिक प्रस्य प्रस्थानिक प्रस्य प्रस्थानिक प्रस्य प्रस्थानिक प्रस्य प्रस्थानिक प्रस्य प्रस्थानिक प्रस्थानिक प्रस्थानिक प्रस्थानिक प्रस्थानिक प्रस्थान

Uncle Dunba Saves the King's Life

In Tibet long ago there lived a very rich king. One day the king's wife, the queen, was very ill. The king was sure she would die. He gave the queen expensive medicine but she didn't get better. Finally the king asked Uncle Dunba for advice.

"I don't know what to do," said the king. "Do you know how to help the queen? I'm afraid she is going to die!"

"I'm not a doctor, but I understand bird language. **Perhaps** I can ask the birds. Perhaps they will know what to do," said Uncle Dunba.



"Yes, please do this quickly," begged the king.

A little while later, Uncle Dunba went to see the king.

"Uncle Dunba, what did the birds say?" asked the king.

"My dear king. The queen's illness can be **cure**d. The birds told me what to do."

"Quickly tell me everything. I will do anything they say," said the king.

"The birds said, 'If you want the queen to get better, you must give half of your **treasury** to the **poor** people. If you don't do this, the queen will die," said Uncle Dunba.

The King **love**d the queen very much, but he loved his **treasure**s even more. He **refuse**d to give anything to the poor people. Uncle Dunba **secret**ly told the queen what the king had done. The queen was so **heartbroken** she died two days later.

After the queen died, the king felt sad. He was very sorry he had not **obey**ed the birds' orders. A few days later, the king felt ill. The king sent for Uncle Dunba.

"Please help me," said the king. "I am very sick. Perhaps I will die soon."

"I'm not a doctor, but I can go ask the birds for advice," said Uncle Dunba.

"Yes, yes, please do this quickly," said the king.

A little while later, Uncle Dunba returned.

"Uncle Dunba, what did the birds say?" asked the king.

"The **wise** birds said you have the same illness as the queen. It can be cured in the same way. Give your **riches** to the poor and you will live a long and happy life. If you don't do this, we can't say what will happen." Hearing this the king agreed to give his trea**sure**s to the poor.

"When will you do this?" asked Uncle Dunba.

"Here is the **key** to my treasury," said the King. "Take half of my treasure. This letter says I'm **order**ing you to do this." Uncle Dunba agreed to help the king.

A few days later a villager asked Uncle Dunba, "Why is the king so happy these days?" Uncle Dunba laughed and said, "I don't know. I haven't been to the palace for a long time. But if you really want to know, I can ask the birds. **Perhaps** they know."

New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রইশ্বাস্থ্যসূত্

ill a'a

sure न्द्रंबाग्वबाग्री वग्रार्केन्धिवायदी

expensive ইবর্ণান্মর্প্রনিধ্য

medicine শুৰা

advice र्र्युन स्रुवा न्युन न्युन

language শ্লুব্'ইল্খা

perhaps ধ্বাক্তম্

please रेपालुपदिकी

beg 🍇 ང་བ།

a little পুসন্থ কুসন্থ

while later খুব্ৰত্তমাৰ্থী মাইশা

cure श्रुव पर्देश हो द्राया

treasury अईं रा

poor ব্রথ্ম

2 Llove महें 'तृहबा

treasur

treasure **নু** ব্ৰুম্

refuse বিশ্বামানীৰ মা

secret শৃশ্বস্থা

heartbroken (ধূল্'নমূঝ'র্ক্র'মৌর্'রুর'

वश्रीधिरुक्ररुपा

obey শেন্তব্ৰামা

wise अवस्त्रभेट्रस्ट्रायदे।

riches কুর্ব্ব্

cure বৃদ্ধাধ্যমা

key श्रेंधेग

order ব্যাব্যাৰ্থ।

perhaps धैवःन्यके। ययकेरा

worry श्रेअश्वाद्ययानुदाया

regret ब्रें'वर्जें र्'ब्रूर'वा

trick अर्गेञ्ग्रेरणहेंद्रा

agree শেরেক্রমন্থারা

shame र्द्रं क्रं

costs too much ব্র্লি র্লুর দ্বের ক্রিমা

→Usage--'Say' and 'tell' ॥ 'Say'र्द tell' भे र्श्वरह्न्या

- The words 'say and tell' have the same meaning, but we use them differently. || 'Say' বৃদ্ন 'tell' ছাম্মান্ত্র বিশেষ্ট্র মান্ত্র মান্ত মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্
- 'Tell' is used with an indirect object before the direct object. An indirect object answers the question 'who?' ৷৷ 'Tell'ব্বী দ্রামার বিশ্বনাথ নামার বিশ্

→For example: ব্রম্ব্রা

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
ब्रेन्यर्थे	चि.ष्ट्र्य	ସ୍ତ୍ର'ସର୍'୍ଜ୍ୟୟସ'ସ	5ु:चदे:ড্ৰেশ ই ব
Uncle Dunba	told	the queen	a secret.
Uncle Dunba	said,		"I have a secret."
The king	told	Uncle Dunba	to take his treasure.
The king	says		to take his treasure.
The birds	told	him	what to do.
The birds	said,		"Give your riches away."
The king	told	Uncle Dunba	he felt ill
The king	said,		he was ill

Exercises हुद्रम्बी

1. Choose the best answers to these questions. এই স্কিশ্বেই দ্বাণী অন্ত্রণ নেই ক্রাথার বিষয়

- A. In the beginning of the story, why was the King worried?
 - (a) He was worried that the Queen might die.
 - (b) He was worried that he didn't understand bird language.
 - (c) He was worried that he would lose his children.
 - (d) He was worried that he would get ill.
- B. How did the Queen die?
 - (a) She died from eating bad food.
 - (b) She died because she didn't like the King.
 - (c) She died because Uncle Dunba killed her.
 - (d) She died because she was heartbroken.
- C. What did the King love more than anything else?
 - (a) He loved the Queen more than anything else.
 - (b) He loved eating mutton more than anything else.
 - (c) He loved talking to Uncle Dunba more than anything else.
 - (d) He loved his treasures more than anything else.
- D. What advice did the birds give the King?
 - (a) The birds said the King should kill Uncle Dunba.
 - (b) The birds said the King should give his food to the poor.
 - (c) The birds said the King should stop collecting gold.
 - (d) There was only one bird.

2. Complete sentences 1-5 with the phrases a-e. গ্রহ্মবেমন্ত্রীস্কিলাল্লুবাব্ল a-eবমন্ত্রীস্কিলানুমাব্দান্ত্রীস্কার্বাব্রিকাল্লুবাব্ল a-eবমন্ত্রীস্কিলানুমাব্দান্ত্রীস্কার্বাব্রিকাল্লুবাব্লিকাল

(1) Only Uncle Dunba understood	(a) why the King was so happy
(2) The King liked his treasures	(b) more than the Queen
(3) The King had the same illness	(c) to help the King
(4) Uncle Dunba agreed	(d) as the Queen
(5) A villager asked Uncle Dunba	(e) the language of the birds

The king bought some very (a)	medicine for the queen's illness. But it didn't help
the queen get (b) So the	king (c) Uncle Dunba for his help. Uncle
Dunba's advice came from the (d)	The birds told Uncle Dunba that the king
(e) give half of his treat	asures to the (g) Then the queen (h)
get better.	

4.	Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false. অন্ত্ৰ্গ্ৰম-Tন্দৰ্ক্ত্ৰিমন্ত্ৰ্ৰ্ব্ধেশ-দ্ৰিম্বা	
(b)	The King loved the Queen more than anything The birds told the truth Uncle Dunba knew how to trick the King.	
` ′	The King thought he was going to die.	
	The King agreed to give Uncle Dunba half his treasury.	
5.	Rewrite the following sentences using the correct spelling. শ্বমশ্রী উপাশ্রুব এই দ্বাদী শ্রুব শ্রুব অব	'WZ'
	<u> </u>	
(a)	"Quickley, tell me averything. I willl do anyting they say," siad the King.	
(b)	Fianlly, the King deceded to aks Uncle Tempa for his adivce.	
(c)	Uncle Dunba secratley told the Queen what the King have said.	
(d)	When the King herd this, he noded agreeeing that this is what he shold do.	
\rightarrow	 Usage'Too' and 'to'∥ 'Too'ব্⊼'to'শৃঙ্গিশাট্টিৠুঁমাৰ্ক্তশা	
1.	To show that something is a problem. ॥ 'ব্ৰশ্বৰ' বৃদৰ্শ্বৰূপ্তৰ্ভ্ৰেশ্বৰ' জীবাৰ্জব' অৰু অধ্যক্তৰ কৰিব	
•	Too bad That is too bad. It's such a shame . I'm sorry.	
•	Too much That costs too much. It costs too much money. Too loud Turn the radio off. It's too loud.	
2.	Meaning 'also.' I want to go, too. (I also want to go.) মুদ্দেই ইবা অব দি শুদ্দে অন্ত বিদ্যালয় আনুদ্র বিশ্ব বি	
	Remember 'to' is a preposition, but 'too' means 'also' or 'a lot.' 'To' ই'ই'আ্প্র্র্'ইপ্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র	ক'
	बू ट्-पद्याच्या <u>द</u> ण्बापदे द्वाकृत्व	
•	I was going to the store, but it was too hot.	
•	He was going to read a book, but it was too hard to read.	
\rightarrow	A. Write the number for the correct meaning in the blank beside each sentence. ঈশ্সুব ই ইইড	1 E al
	वीःक्ष्रॅंदरक्दरेःब्रदर्तुःष्पदर्वग्ददर्शें देवःब्रीःष्पदःब्रद्यश्चा	
	She liked to eat meat, too.	
	I don't want to go outside. It's too cold. His mother is too weak to walk.	
	Do you think I can help, too.	

Story Translations শ্রুমান শ্রুমানী

ष्णलुःक्ष्र्वःयःद्दःक्तुयःचेदेःश्चःदा

बसत्यत्वेमःसदरःग्रीसन्तर्भक्तिःस्त्रित्वः स्वात्यः क्ष्यां स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्य स्वातः स्वात्यः स्वा स्वातः स्वात्यः स्व

५वॅ८्सॅ 'रेरक्कुय'र्वेश्व'श्रृत्यरच्चश्ची'श्चु'रक्कि'र्ये'५व्य'स्त्र्वेश्चेप'श्चेरव्हेंव्य'यर'वश्चुव्य

कृत्रत्विषायाः मुत्यार्वः भ्री द्वार्यः क्षेत्रः विद्यार्थः विद्यार्यः विद्यार्यः विद्यार्थः विद्यार्यः विद्यार्यः विद्यार्यः विद्य

ष्णातुःक्ष्र्वायशर्वेगाय्यः स्रयायार्षेद्रक्षद्राञ्चश्चर्यः याद्दर्देन्वश्चानुःक्ष्र्वर्यः अवस्यान्यः स्व

> 2 র্ন্নূর্ন্স্ক্রন্ত্রন্ত্র্যুদ্রন্দ্র্ন্দ্রন্দ্র্

कुंबरबिवा श्रुप्तानी बिवात्पर्यातुरवर्षे विपादन्यातु द्वीप्तर्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यातु द्वीप्तान्त्यात् विपायम् विपायम्

हम् ''दः रदः श्रे गर्डदः वम् वृं वः दे तदः विगागायार्थेत्। दः वत् स्रावस्य स्त्रद्भः विदः मर्डदः सर्वदः वर्षु स्व वृद्धः वः कृष्ठदः वर्षे वः विश्व विवा

श्चरनीशयम् रक्ता "देवीयदेवयरत्व"

श्चुदःगीश्वःहःदेःदन्यःवश्वःश्चेदःवश्चेवःबिदःयर्दःस्यःचश्चश्वःहः''द्वःदश्चिद्ःस्यःचश्चवःक्ष्वाःयरःदत्वाः'बेश्वःहःवःचनद्। हश्वःचनदःश्च्यः। ''र्धवाःस्यःश्चिदः श्चिश्वःदिःश्चेवाःस्रवेदिःवश्चेत्रःवश्चेवःबिदःस्यःचश्चेश्वःदःश्चरःचश्चेवःवःवश्चेवाःयरःवर्त्तवाः'वेश्वःहःवःचनद्।

''दे'वे'यदेव'यर'यदुष्" श्रुटःगीश्रादेश्रर'यस्त्रा

৽য়ৄৼ৽৾ঀ৾৽য়ৼ৽য়ৣৼ৽ৢৢয়৽৻য়৾ঀ৽য়ঀ৾৾৻ঽ৽য়৾৾৾য়ৼ৽৻য়৾য়৽য়ৼ৽য়ৼয়য়য়৽য়৽য়ৼয়৽ঀৼ৽ঀৢঀঀয়৽য়ৼ৽৻ড়ৼ৽ড়ৢয়৽৻ড়ড়৽ঢ়ঢ়ৢঢ়ৼৣৼ৽৾ঀ৾৽য়য়ৼ৽ৼৄ৾৻

हबादम् र्बर-दिश्चबाना ''हःसवः तर्यायवान्यवे नदिः सेर-स्वः स्वा

भ्रैनाः अर्वेदिः नाजे स्टूरः योजः यदेः श्रुनाः यार्थे ।

नुबादाकुवाचीराचार्नेदाची त्यबादवार्थे ।"

3 ব্যাশ শাহান শ্ৰুমা

ॱॱॱऒढ़ॣ॔ॱक़ॕॣॺॱ८ऀॱॷॎॸॱज़ॾ॔ॱॷॴज़ॹॕॖॱড়ज़ॱ去ॖॴॿॱॹॖॱॳ॔ऒॿऒ ॔ऀऀऀऀ॔ॹढ़ॖॱॻॾॹड़ॖॴॿज़ॣॎऺ॓॔॓ख़ॣढ़ज़ॸॖॴॾॹॖॱॳ॔ढ़॔ज़ॴॶॴॵ ॔॔ऀऀऀ॔ॹढ़ॖॱॻॾॹड़ॖॴॿज़ॣॖढ़॔ज़ड़ॖज़ॣढ़ॴड़ॴॿॹॶॱॳ॔ढ़ढ़ॴक़ॷऒॹॣॶॴऄॖ॔ॿॵढ़॔ढ़ॴक़ड़ॣॖॶ॔ड़ॱॴ

''बै'द्विंद कुं दर्विषाया द्वास्य दर्वित्य स्वित्य दर्वित द्वास कुं उत्तर हो। दे द्वा की प्रति कुं के प्रति कि प्रति कि

"दर्शः संस्थानी स्ट्रान्त स्ट्रान स्ट्रान्त स्ट्रान स्ट्रान्त स्ट्रान स्ट्रान्त स्ट्रान स्ट्रान्त स्ट्रान

''ङेदे'धुैर-दे-दद्दे-श्च-दकेन्यॅं लेग्-दर्गश्च-प्येत-तथा'' र्ग्यश्चरं गढ़ेश्च श्चीश्चरे-१९४-देश-पर-थर्स क्रिंत् श्चीश्चेश-प्येत-स्वरं श्वेत-प्येत-स्वरं वित-त्रश्चेत-प्येत-स्वरं वित-त्रश्चेत-प्येत-स्वरं वित-त्रश्चेत-प्येत-स्वरं वित-त्रश्चेत-प्येत-स्वरं वित-त्रश्चेत-प्येत-स्वरं वित-त्रश्चेत-प्येत-स्वरं वित-प्येत-स्वरं वित-त्रश्चेत-प्येत-स्वरं वित-प्येत-स्वरं वित्व-प्येत-स्वरं वित-प्येत-स्वरं वित-

४ ७५,४,४ूँव,तस्मीटल.४,३,वैगकात्री

देवः विषाः अप्तर्ङ्क्ष्यः यः विद्यायः विषाः यः विष्यः विषयः व

- ''उँदे'ब्रिम् बेम्प्रसार्'' बेम्प्यसप्ते सुमार्थे साम्यस्त्रीय अपास्यस्त्रीय स्वापित स्वापित स्वापित स्वापित सम्बर्धित स्वापित स्वापित
- ''र्वेद'गुरुररेन्रयञ्चरव्यक्षक्षेत्रदृष्' वैदायक्षरेन्थ्ररायम्।
- ॱॱॿॕॖॎॖॖॸॱॴॱज़ॿॗॖॣॖॖॖॾॱॿॻॺॱॺॕॸॖॱॸॖ॓ॿॖॕॸॱॻॖऀॺॱॿॖॱक़ॖॱढ़ॴॱढ़ॴॗॾॱक़ॕॴॱॱॴख़ॎॱॺॣॕढ़ॱय़ॺॱॸॆॖॱॷॾॱॴढ़ॱॻॸॖॻऻ
- "ब्रिंन् ग्रीकाने त्यून प्रमाणकारों" ब्रिंन्यकानेका कालाकूर प्रमाणकार प्रमा

देन्द्रशाहिः स्वात्त्राच्यात्त्रश्चेत्राचात्रेश्च व्यापिक्षेत्राच्यात्त्र स्वात्त्र स

"हिंद्रिन्त्री मृत्यं अद्देश्य मृत्यं अद्देश्य मृत्यं स्वित्य मिन्य मिन

5 अगञ्जूरागी दरायसदाया

देव विषा स्वा देवा देवा देवा देवा देवा त्या क्षेत्र विषा स्वा त्या क्षेत्र विषा स्वा विषय क्षेत्र विषय स्व विषय स्व

"शुःषेद्रात्रमा हिंद्राग्रीकार्द्रे विवानिद्वेद्राग्रीद्रार्थेद्रायम् ।" श्रुद्धात्रीकाश्रीद्वेद्द्यात्रम् । "दश्चार्यद्द्यात्रमा "दश्चार्यद्द्यात्रमा स्वानिद्यात्रमा स्वानि

''क़ॕॖॎ॔ॸॱॻॖऀऺॺॱऄॱक़ऀॺॻॱॿॖॆॸॱॻॖऀक़ॱख़ॕॸॱॸय़ऻॎॾॣॗॱॸ॓ॱऄॱक़ऀॺॻॱख़ऀक़ॱक़य़ऻॱॱॾॗॗॸॱॸॏॺॱॸॖऀॺऻ

''दबः ऱ्याकृषार्द्वेत्रव्यं र प्यस्य त्रार्ष्वे प्रायाच्यापे प्यस्य प्रीयः प्रायाची व्यव्याची व्यव्याची व्यव्य

6 श्रेरमो ५८२ चेंद्र।

हैन होग बेट गोबर देवंट त्या का होर होंग 'देवंट गोबर देवंट गोबर देवंट गोबर होंग 'दब्द के हो। ने गोबर क्या हुई द विगार्थे द प्यापन के का का कि का

''द्वि'वनाश्चर्ययदिवेदद्वेद्वर्यक्ष्मक्र्ययदि। वर्द्द्रप्यश्चिद्विंद्वर्यक्ष्मक्र्ययदिवेद्वर्यक्ष्मक्ष्ययदि। वर्द्द्रप्यश्चिद्वःश्चेश्चर्यक्ष्मक्ष्ययदिवेद्वर्यक्ष्मक्ष्ययदि।

चन्न-हे-ब्रॅन्य-क्रन्यक्रिय-क्रन्य-व्रिन्य-क्रिय-क्रन्य-व्रिन्य-क्रिय

ઌ ૡૡ૽ૺૹૢૼૡૺ૽ઌ૱ૠ૾ૢ૾ઌૺ૽૽ૣૻઌ૽ૹ૽ૢૺ૽ૹૣ૽ૺૢૺૹૢ૽ૣૼઌ૽૽ૹૢ૾ઌ૿૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌ

कूंत्रपक्तियान्त्रिकाम्पर्वात्वात्राक्ष्यात्रात्वात्र्यात्रात्वात्रात्वात्त्रात्वात्त्रात्वात्त्रात्वात्त्रात्व कृत्यपक्षित्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्वात्त्रात्वात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त

्,यङ्ग.र्जय.ग्रीः मित्यत्य.त्यवीश्री टाष्ट्रिटे.त्य.त्यवीश्रञ्जेश्विश्वितः त्यनः त्वेवीत्ष्यूत्यः तत्वेवी टश्क्ष्रिटे.त्य.के.कटः विटे.त्यनः क्वेश्वेश्वेशीः, ल्येसि.

चन्द्रम् ''सुर् सुर्'' चन्द्रम् ''सुर् सुर्''

"च्रुं क्ष्राची सुर्वे 'व्युक्त सुर्वे सुर्वे सुर्वे सुर्वे स्वान स्वान स्वान स्वान स्वान स्वान स्वान स्वान स्व स्वान स्व स्ता चित्र क्ष्रीं क्षेत्र व्याप्त क्ष्रीं क्ष्र क्ष

स्याक्ष्यत्वात्वस्यायतेः दरायम् निक्षात्वात्वे प्राप्तात्वे स्वाप्त्यत्वे स्वयत्यत्वे

रः अदैः चर्षअः यरः चर्त्रुः वः वुः वे वदः गर्बे प्यरः अर्थे प्यदेः स्रुवः वुः युः विवः स्रुवः युः या वरः विवः व

बु केत् इस हो ह्यु दानी विद्येश राधानवात्। विर्क्षेश राधानवित्र वित्य देवा वित्य वित्य वित्य वित्य वित्य वित्य वित्य वित्य क्षा ह्यु वित्य क्षा वित्य क्षा वित्य वित्य

9 ট্র'ঝর'ন্ড'ন্গবা

मान्दरः म्राचीनात्वा के सारदान्य मेराने स्वापना मान्दर्भ प्राचीना मान्दर्भ स्वापना मान्दर्भ स्वापना के सार्वर मान्द्र मान्द्र स्वापना मान्द्र स्वापना स्वापना

त्रकाराज्ञरायदेश्वात्त्रकाः वे.त्यकायोध्यात्त्रक्षात्रकार्यव्यक्ष्यत्त्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्ष त्रवे.क्ष्यात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्ष क्षेत्रक्ष्यात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्

न्त्री त्यादे श्राचतः स्राप्त क्षेत्र स्त्राप्त क्षेत्र स्त्राप्त क्षेत्र स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्र स्त्राप्त स्त्र स्त

त्यस्त्रीयाने, त्यी, सुन्यु, सुन्यु, सुन्य, सुन्य,

वैवायबादी:वाक्त्रक्ष्यं विवायबादी:वाक्त्रक्ष्यं विवायब्दावाद्दादेवे विवायब्दावाद्दादेवे विवायब्दावाद्दादेवे विवायब्दावाद्दादेवे विवायब्दावाद्दादेवे विवायब्दावाद्दादेवे विवायब्दावाद्दादेवे विवायब्दावाद्दादेवे विवायबद्दावादेवे विवायबद्दावादे विवायवादेवे विवायवे विवायवादेवे विवायवादेवे विवायवे विवायवे विवायवादेवे विवायवे विवायवे विवायवे विवायवे विवायवे विवायवे विवायवे विवा

वैत्यम्बानुःखरः'न्त्रे व्यक्तेत्र्यः विवायस्य प्रमायसम्बान् प्रवायस्य विवायस्य विवायस

10 ইব্দেদ্দ্ৰশ্বশ

म्वाक्षित्रके देन्द्रम् में अप्रस्थान्य स्वाक्ष्य क्ष्मा स्वन्य देवा व्यक्ष स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वाक्ष्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वाक्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वव्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वावक्ष्य स्वव्य स्व

देशस्य ग्रीक 'स्ट्रेस्ट्र सुनाका सुर्र्स् सुना ग्रीका त्वाव प्रस्य सुना सुर्वे प्रस्थ सुना सुन्य प्रस्थ सुना स इ. क्षेत्र स्विता प्रस्तु निर्मे सुना सुन्य प्रस्थ सुना सुना सुना सुना सुना सुना सुना सुन्य सुन्य सुन्य सुन्य सुन क्षेत्र सुन्य सुन्य सुन्य सुन्य सुना सुन्य सुना सुना सुन्य सुना सुना सुन्य सुन्य सुन्य सुन्य सुन्य सुन्य सु

11 ब्रेइइद्ध्यम्ब

म्बदः इस्याद्याः स्वाप्ताद्यः स्वाप्तादः स्वाप्ताद्यः स्वाप्ताद्यः स्वाप्ताद्यः स्वाप्ताद्यः स्वाप्ताद्यः स्वाप्तादः स्वापतादः स्व

खे. छेन. ख्र्मां अ. मांचु अ. ए ची. दु. हें स्ट्रिंट मांचु. छे. त्यू र. व. त्यू क्रूंट निकालू ट. त्यू क्रिंट निकालू र. व. त्यू क्रिंट निकालू ट. त्यू क्रिंट निकालू क्रिंट निका

देव, बोधुआत्तरात्त्र्याः क्षेत्राच्यात्त्र्याः क्षेत्राच्यात्त्र

र्म् वायालाश्चितः विवादियाद्वेतः विवादियः विवादिय

ष्ठी क्षेत्र विवायाया बिराया मत्र क्राँ में बिरायम क्राँग त्या विक्रिया हो विक्राया में क्राया क्राया विक्राया हो विक्राया में क्राया हो विक्राया हो विक्राय हो वि

12 ब्रुयाचरी:क्रुयाची

क्षेत्रात्मञ्जूता क्षेत्र क्षेत्रा क्षेत्र विद्या विद्या विद्या विद्या विद्या विद्या क्षेत्र क्षेत

श्रीचर,त्याश्रक्ष्ट्रात्वर्थं ची चीताहे,ब्रिट्राट्यताब्रुट्राक्ष्यां क्षेत्राच्यां क्षेत्रच्यां क्रेत्रच्यां क्षेत्रच्यां क्षेत्रच्

शकुताश्चर्यस्थान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्र्यान्त्रस्थान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्य विद्यान्त्रस्यान्तिः

दित्त्वाकृत्यक्ष्यः विचान्त्रम् । अवस्य स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् । अवस्य स्वान्त्य स्वान्त्रम् । अवस्य स्वान्य स्वान्त्रम् । अवस्य स्वान्यस्य स्वान्त्रम्यस्वयः । अवस्य स्वान्त्रम्यस्य स्वान्त्यस्य स्वान्त्रम्यस्वयः । अवस्य स्वान्त्यस्य स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः

ः त्याबाक्ष्यं द्वाकुंबाक्चीः अह्याः आविताः सुवाद्वाः सुवाद्वाः द्वाव्याद्वाः सुवाद्वाः अध्याः त्याव्याद्वाः सुवाद्वाः सुवाद्व

भृग'न्दः भर्तेः गर्देश्वन्यम् अस्यायमुन्द्वशस्यायदे सर्वेदः ।

"गुन्धः श्रु-दुन्धः स्वाद्धः दुन्दः स्वाद्धः दुन्धः स्वाद्धः दुन्दः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स

ঐর্থান্ডব্যন্তী:ম্যুগার্টুঙ্গা

चताहे.ब्रिट्सुं वृषाचा क्ष्याच वृष्ट्य च्री साम होता स्था विषय वा क्ष्या स्था विषय स्था क्ष्या स्था क्ष्या स्था क्ष्या स्था स्था स्था क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क

"दश्च में में श्राया यह वा हे त्र में प्राया यह किरा प्राया में श्राया प्राया में स्वाया स्वया स्वया

''८ॱर्क्क' वृष्ण्याया है कृर त्येष्ठं वृषा है प्रत्ये वृष्ण्या विष्ण्ये स्त्र्वा विष्ण्ये प्रत्या विष्ण्ये स्तर्या विष्ण्ये स्त्र्या विष्ण्ये स्तर्या स्तर्या विष्णे स्तर्या विष्णे स्तर्या विष्णे स्तर्या विष्णे स्तर्या स्तर्या विष्णे स्तर्या विष्णे स्तर्या विष्णे स्तर्या विष्णे स्तर्या स

ध्या,, श्रेष्ट्र्यात्त्रव्यात्त्र

"दे'दे'द्र'आवनस्यमार्थिदेन्। द्रार्ट्ससदे'चित्रेत्र'द्राच्युवा'' द्रेद्र'द्रमुवा''

श्रुपाचकानुःग्रुपाचरार्थाः सुत्रुपान्नेकामान्ने त्यादर्शकान्य स्त्रुपाचकान्य स्त्रुपाचकान्य

त्ति द्वापणी श्रीत्र क्वापण स्थलित स्टर्स क्वापण स्थलित स्टर्स स्ट्र स्टर्स स्

"भूषिके हुद्दर्श र्वस्तर्यम् हिन् ग्रीका प्रकार के भूषि विद्या के प्रकार के

लाधिकूंयत्रम्भियात्त्रंतिः क्र्यास्मित्रम्

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1$

''देर्षा श्चरर्रेन्'क्षरचुँब''बेबाक्तुयार्चबाषात्तुर्बूदायराबुचाचेर्।

''न्द्रमानी'न्द्रे 'क्ष्र'न्ने' क्रुयार्ने 'यम्बा नर्द्ध्व सेंदि वद्दायार्ने सामन्यस्य विष्यान्यस्य निष्या निष्या

''क्षेवा'विश्वागुद्रायावाबदायराद्रायाञ्चूरातुःर्वेदःर्देवाबा'' क्वयार्थेबायमहा

क्री हुंबा श्रायक्ष प्राप्त में प्राप्त क्रिया क्रीया प्राप्त क्रिया क्रीया प्राप्त क्रिया क्रीया प्राप्त क्रिया क्रीया क्रिया क्रिया

''रेर्'ण। रेर्'ण। श्रूर'र्'रे'कृर'र्वेश'' कुय'र्वेश्वरम्। दुर'र्द्य'दर्गेर'हेश्वर्णातुःर्वेद्वर्यावीर'र्येग्।वुर्

"लासि क्रेंचान वित्तं मुन्दे क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्

ग्रीसर्वर्ने क्ष्रम् मृत्यक्ष्याच्याप्यात् मृत्यक्ष्यात् न्यात् स्वर्मात् मृत्यक्ष्यात् स्वर्मात् स्वर्यस्य स्वर्म्यत् स्वर्यस्यः स्वर्यस्यस्यस्यः स्वर्यस

क्ष्यनेश्वर्थन्थाः देव.तविद.चन्द्रम् स्यानेश्वर्यः स्यान्त्रम् स्यानेश्वर्यः स्ट.तयः स्थान्त्रम् स्यानेश्वर्यः स्थानेश्वर्यः स्

Pictures रेबें।

Suggestions শ্ৰ্ৰাম্বেৰ্ন্না

- 1. Writing Practice: Periodically choose a picture and ask each student to write a story about it in their own words. Then ask each student to read their story to the class. Other students must listen to each story, take notes, and then retell the story with their partner.
- ૭ ક્રિંગ્રાહ્મના ત્રી ક્રિંદાન ક્રિયાન કરાયે. ત્રીના સાન્યાન ક્રિયાન ક્ ક્રિયાન ક્
- Oral Practice: Ask students to work together in pairs or small groups and make up a story about a picture. Then each student must find another student and listen to her story and then tell her story.















