English for Tibetans 5일곱'엑찌'고질고'구기



Kevin Stuart, Amy Schultz, & Debra Krinke ਰੇ'ਸ਼੍ਰ•शुर्हेर'षर'ध्राध्राध्राध्राध्राम्थ्राम्य

translated by <mark>অগ্নস্থুম্ন</mark>

Gasang Gyamtso, Sonem Dorji, & Dongzhi Cairang

श्रुयायबदामु अर्के पश्चित्वस्य में है। देव त्युया कें रेटा

edited by ইমাশ্ব্রীমানা Jermay Jamsu and Lijia

वशुराभेरामुाभर्के। युःमुवा

Illustrations by ইর্মিন্ Chenle ইব্রেন্স

र्वेड स्थ्या प्रश्निय देवा

<u>५व</u>ुवःषेगःगीःगयःकेवः रदः प्रविवा

चॅं५ॱब्र्न्५:ग्रीॱययःवयः५वीवःधेवाःवि५:५वॅवःयदेःहुःयर्द्व।

नेयःवरिवः र्श्नेम्।

ष्टिन् ग्री-न्द्रीत्रः भेवा ग्वी क्षुं या क्षुं या क्षुं या स्वाद्यका यो वाका वित्रः क्षेत्रः यदि क्षुं वा यदि क्षुं

1) Name কুমারীনা

a. What is your name?My name is	<i>c</i> . What is her name? Her name is
b. What is his name? His name is	d. What is my name?Your name is

Key Items শ্বহ'বশ্বথা



father



mother

- D. When asking one person about another person's name, you might say: (a) Do you know his / her name? (b) Do you know that person? What's his / her name? (c) Who is that? and (d) Who is he / she? মান্ত্ৰীৰ বাৰা মান্ত্ৰীৰ বাৰা মান্ত্ৰীৰ মান্ত্ৰীৰ

Exercises ग्नरञ्जूर।



boy



girl



newspaper



teacher



classroom

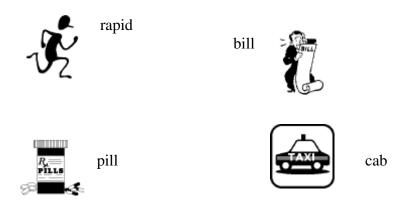
- A. Write the name of four boys in your classroom. Use the pattern "His name is ___." ক্র্যানুব""His name is ___."বন্ন অধুরানুব্যানু
- B. Write the name of four girls in your classroom. Use the pattern "Her name is ____." ক্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র বিশ্বান্ত্র ক্র্যান্ত্র ক্র্যান্ত ক্রেন্ত্র ক্র্যান্ত ক্র্যান্ত্র ক্র্যান্ত্র ক্র্যান্ত্র ক্র্যান্ত্র ক্র্যান্ত ক্র্যান্ত ক্র্যান্ত ক্র্যান্ত ক্র্যান্ত ক্র্যান্ত ক্রেন্ত্র ক্র্যান্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্র্যান্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্র্যান্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্র্যান্ত ক্রেন্ত ক্
- - D. Look at these sentences: ज्नुसः क्रीं केंग सूत्र द्वार प्रिका दूरा
- a. His name is Bill.
- b. Her name is Sarah.
- c. My name is Kevin.
- d. Your name is Cairang. Now make each of these sentences a question. (What is his name?) শ্র্মান্ত্র্রান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব
- E. Repeat the above dialogue with a partner. ब्रॅग्राब्य विष्य प्रत्ये क्ष्य क्ष्
- G. The teacher begins by giving her name. The student sitting to the left of the teacher continues by first pointing at the teacher and saying, "This is Miss / Mrs. Smith," and then at himself and saying, "I am Renchin." In this way everyone in the circle has to give the names of all the people sitting to their right before introducing themselves. With more advanced learners more complex statements can be used, such as, "The girl with the green

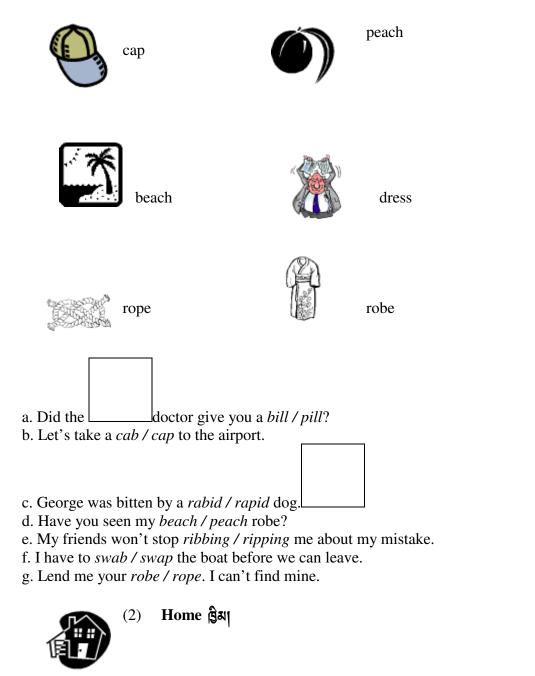
यदेः र्र्युन्यस्थान् विष्यास्थान् स्थान् स्यान् स्थान् स्यान् स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान्

Pronunciation Practice One শ্বাস্থ্র স্থান্থ ক্রমণ্ড বিশ্ব

/b/	/ p /	/ b /	/ p /
a. patch	1. batch	f. nabbed	6. napped
b. mob	2. mop	g. lab	7. lap
c. staple	3. stable	h. tab	8. tap
d. cap	4. cab	i. patter	9. batter
e. bride	5. pride	j. simple	10. symbol
		k. buy	11. pier

B. Listen carefully to your teacher. You will hear the sentences below, but only one of the *italicized* words will be spoken. Circle the word you hear. ५मे मुन्यूं मुन्यूं





a. Where is your home? My home is ____. b. Where is her home? Her home is ____. d. Where is my home? Your home is ____.

Key Items শ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্

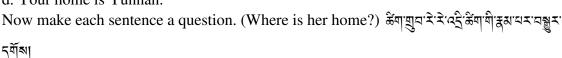
A. There are other ways to ask this question: (a) Where are you from? [I'm from ___.] (b) Where do you live? [I live in ___.] ১ ব্ৰুগ্ৰেম্ব্ৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ ইণ্ডিয়া (গ) Where are you

from? [I'm from ____.] ৡৄঁর্ মহাশাহাশী শ্রী হারী স্থানা (१) Where do you live? [I live in ___.] ৡৄর্বি মহাশাহানু মহাশাহানী শ্রী স্থানা শ্

B. It is also correct to say "My / Her / Your / His home is in ____." বৃ'तुर'ग्निय'क्र्र'पहेँ বৃ'ग्रुर' র্ক্রি' ক্রি' ক

Exercises ग्नरकूर।

- A. Write sentences using "home" for three boys in your classroom. Use the pattern "His home is ____." র্ক্তবাষ্ট্র নাম্বানার কার্ক্তবাষ্ট্র নাম্বানার নাম্বানার নাম্বানার কার্ক্তবাষ্ট্র নাম্বানার নাম্ব
- B. Write sentences using "home" for four girls in your classroom. Use the pattern "Her home is ____." র্কাশ্রুব "Her home is ____." বর্গাশ্রুব শ্রুব শ্রুব
- C. Where is your teacher's home? Use the pattern "My teacher's home is ___." र्ह्चिं र् चैं र् चैं र् चैं क्ष्य क
- D. Walk around your classroom and ask at least ten students where their homes are. Write their answers. Use this pattern "home is ____." र्ह्म् प्राप्त विश्व क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्ष्य
 - E. Look at these sentences: ग्वयः कुँ केंग् शुरु 'द्रा' प्रा'क्षे
- a. Her home is Lhasa.
- b. His home is Gansu.
- c. My home is Qinghai.
- d. Your home is Yunnan.



F. The teacher begins by giving her name. The student sitting to the left of the teacher continues by first pointing at the teacher and saying, "This is Miss / Mrs. Smith. Her home is the United States." Then he points at himself and saying, "I am Renchin. My home is Yunnan." In this way everyone in the circle has to give the names and homes of all the people sitting to their right before introducing themselves. With more advanced learners more complex statements can be used, such as, "The girl with the green sweater is Limao. Her home is Qinghai. The boy with the glasses sitting next to her is Sangjijia. His home is Sichuan." ১৭ ব্রুলিক্সমা ১৭ ব্রুলিক্সমার ব

Yunnan."विरे प्रमृत्यान्य विषय प्रमृत्या क्ष्या प्रमृत्या क्ष्या प्रमृत्या क्ष्या प्रमृत्या क्ष्या प्रमृत्य क्ष्या प्रमृत्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्

Puzzle Number One বৃশ্বব্যব্দুব্দুর্

Look for the following words in the puzzle below. Words can be found to the right (→), to the left (←), up (↑), down (↓), and diagonally (↗ and ↘). When you find a word, circle it. Good luck! শ্ৰম্মণ্ডি', শ্ৰমণ্ডিই শ্ৰেমণা শ্ৰমণ্ডিই শ্ৰমণ শ্ৰমণ্ডিই শ্ৰমণ শ্ৰমণ

a. Qinghai

d. Lanzhou e. Sichuan g. Lhasa

b. Xiningc. Gansu

f. Tibet

Q	G	L	Н	A	S	A	C	U	K
S	I	С	Н	U	A	N	P	0	T
Н	L	M	Α	T	X	I	G	Η	О
Ι	A	L	G	I	U	F	A	Z	Α
G	N	Н	N	В	S	Q	N	N	X
		I	В	Е	N	Z	S	A	I
Q	N	P	M	T	A	I	U	L	N
G	A	I	Α	Н	G	N	I	Q	G

(3) Age क्कॅर्

a. How old are you? I am	c. How old is she? She is
b. How old is he? He is	d. How old am I?You are

Key Items গ্ৰহ'ৰেগ্ৰথ

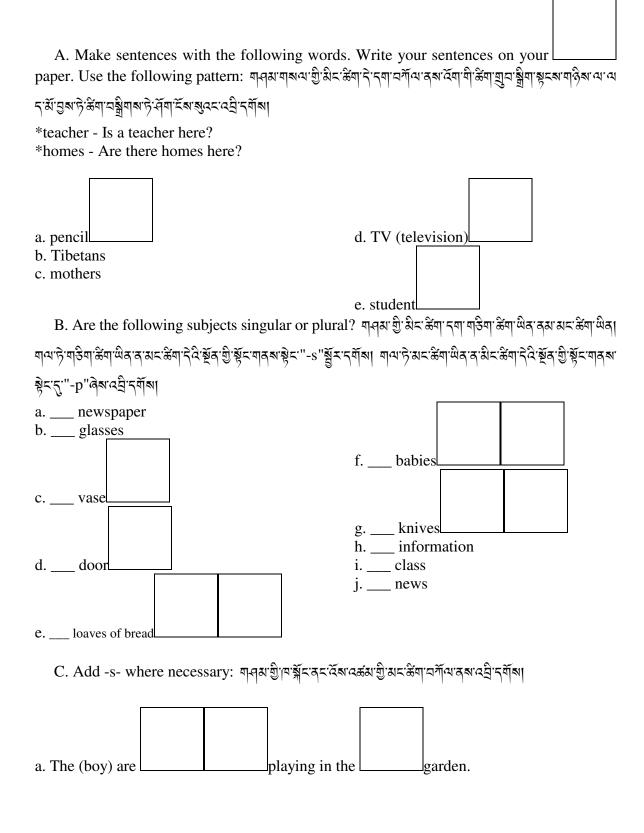
A. Western people do not think it is polite to ask other people their ages, especially if two people have just met. It is also considered impolite for younger people to ask much

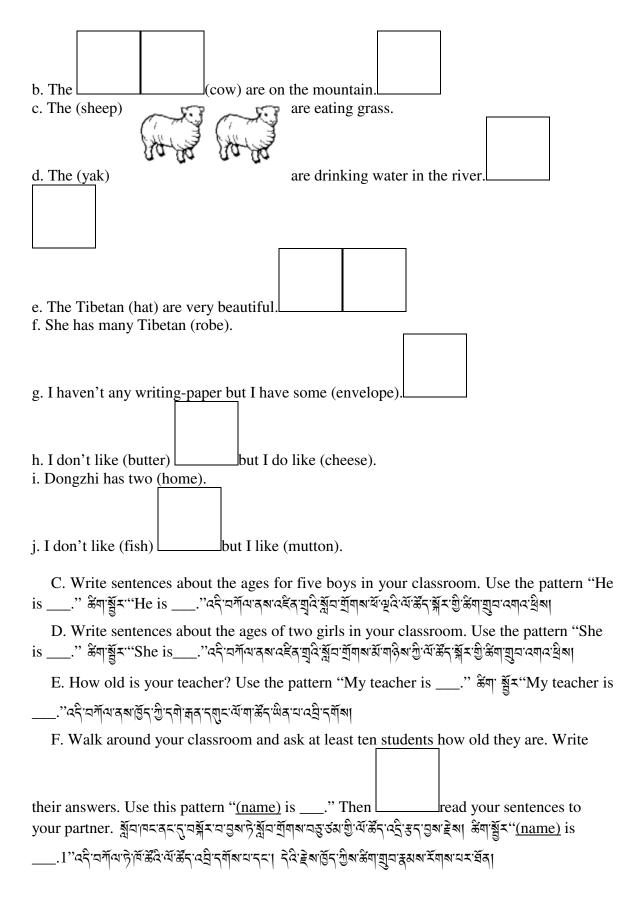
- older people their ages. ધું ત્ત્રું રાત્ર સે નાલન શું મેં કેંદ્ર તરે ત્રાના સે રાત્ર સે રાત્ય સે રાત્ર સે રાત્ર સે રાત્ય સે રાત્ય સે રાત્ર સે રાત્ય સે સે રાત્ય સે
- B. "What is your / his / her / my age?" is another correct way of asking for this information. র্ভ্রন্যৰ্ক্স্ক্র্যুন"What is your / his / her / my age?"র্ক্ রিন্ট্রেক্স্ক্র্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র্ব্যুন্ত্র
- C. Learn to use "is," "am," and "are" correctly. Learn the following ‖ "is"र्द"am" "are"र्स्रवृक्ष्यप्रप्रवृत्यप्रप्रते केंद्रप्रवृत्व्यव्यक्षयः ग्रीप्रेद्रक्षेत्राः क्ष्र्रिंद्रक्ष्याः क्ष्रिंद्रक्ष्याः क्ष्रिंद्रक्षेत्रक्ष्याः क्ष्रिंद्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्ष्याः क्ष्रिंद्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षयाः क्ष्रिंद्रक्षेत्

Am	Are	Is
I am Tibetan.	They are Tibetan.	He is Tibetan.
	We are Tibetan.	She is Tibetan.
	You are Tibetan.	Wanmadorji is Tibetan
	Sonan and Cairang are Tibetan.	Gengsangcuo is Tibetan.
No.	Deji and I are Tibetan.	

- D. When do you use "is" and "are?" "Is" is used when the subject is singular, or you are talking about only one of something. "Are" is used when the subject is plural, or when you are talking about two or more things. II "is" ત્રે 'ત્રેન્' વર્ષે વરા વર્ષે વ
- F. Sometimes, when telling someone's age, it can be stated with just the number or the number + "years old." For example, "I am 24." or "I am 24 years old." মা নিশা দীমা না ক্রিণ ক্রেণ বিন্তা বিন্ত

Exercises ग्नरञ्जूरा





		Jse this pattern " <u>(name)</u> is 'દ્યો'ક્સઅ'ર્સ'ર્સે સ'ર્સે'ન'ર્સેંત્ર' બૈતા કેના'	
	old" <u>)</u> নূৰ্শ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বভিত্তি		3
	sentences: গ্ৰম'ন্ত্ৰী'ৰ্ক্তৰ্শ্		
	11 10		1.1. 50
a. You are 19.	b. She is 20.	c. Jack is 40.	d. I am 50.
Now make each s	sentence into a question	, for example, "Are you 1	9?" म्वसम्बीक्ष्मम्बुयःदेः
<u>र्वारद्रे केंवा वी इस्राधर वश्च</u> र	एन्स्या इयेमना "Are you	19?"	
continues by first po at himself and saying ages of all the people	inting at the teacher and g, "I am seventeen." In e sitting to their right be	The student sitting to the ld saying, "The teacher is this way everyone in the defore introducing themsels can be used, such as, "T	forty-two," and then circle has to give the ves. With more
		th the leatherja খনমন্ত্ৰীন্ত্ৰীক্তিৰ্বিদ্যালয়ৰ	
ট্রিগ্রশ্ব্যস্থ্রিন্দের ক্রিন্ন মন্ত্র	गे'क्षव'त्य'सर्च्च'र्सेब'चक्षव'हे। केंव	শ্র্ব""The teacher is forty-	two."बेशद्योःस्वःश्चीःर्वेदिः
वर्हेन्यन्य नेवश्रियाशुद	ı"I am seventeen."বই স	ঀ৾৻য়৻য়য়৻ৼৼ৻ড়৾৾ঀ৾৻ৠ৾৻ড়৻ড়ৄ৻৸ৼৄ৾ঀ৻৾৻ৠ৾	भ। ने'चबेद'तु'र्स्चिच'स'रे'रेब'
रट.ची.चाळ्य हिंचाश्रास्ट्रिंट.टाट्ट	रे'न्बो'र्श्चेंटा'र्कट'रावे'र्खेंन्'यकन्'न	র্মানা প্রধ্যাপরমামমাণ্ড্রী.জ্ঞু	र्द्र-जिर्म्च स्थित संस्था
र्भेश्चेत्रभुँदार्भेदायःविश्वादावर्भुद्	<u>র্ষাস্তৃদ'দ্</u> যার'নরীস্ক্রিল' <u>স্</u> যুন'নর্গীঝ	'वश'गुर'र्थे'र्क्षेंद'चबद'र्क्षेष'श्रे। द्येर	'ব্য "The girl with the
		ne leather jacket sitting ne કૈર-ફ્રાફ્રે-યુ:ર્જીંક્-ચહે-સુ:રે કૈર-ફ્રાફ્રે-યુ:ર્જીંક્-ચહે-સુ:રે	
(4) Job 5 .7			
a. What is your job? I am a		e. Are you a teache Yes, I am. I am	
b. What is his job?		f. Is he a teacher? Yes, he is. He is	a teacher.
He is a		1 00, 110 10, 110 10	
c. What is her job?		g. Is he a teacher? No, he isn't. He i	sn't a teacher.
She is a		<i>h</i> . Is she a teacher?	
d. What is my job?		Yes, she is. She	
You are a teacher	:	i. Is he a teacher? Yes, he is. He is	s a teacher.

Key Item শ্বহ'ৰ্থীঝা

B. "Not" दे क्रुव प्रायम्बर्भाष्ट्र प्रायम् वार्षाः विकारम्

- a. is not = isn't
- b. are not = aren't
- c. has not = hasn't
- d. have not = haven't

- e. was not = wasn't
- f. were not = weren't
- g. will not = won't

C. "is" দুন" it is = it's "মুন্ন" it" দ্বী মুক্ত বুলি ক্রিল

Exercises ज्वरञ्जूर।

A. We have now learned how to say "yes" and "no." Write answers to these questions:
\(\text{raif} \text{*"'yes" \sqrt{\text{raif}} \text{*"'yes" \sqrt{\text{raif}

- a. Are you thirty-one?
- b. Are you a teacher?
- c. Is your father a student?
- d. Are you a student?

- e. Is your home in Lhasa?
- f. Is your mother sixty-two?
- g. Is it 6:20 (six-twenty)?

A: Is this your umbrella?

B: No, it isn't. It __ not my umbrella. It is Miss Ruby Brown's __.

A: Is this your _____book?

B: No, it __. It __ not my book. It is Dorji's __.

A: Is this your ____coat?

B: Yes, it __. It __ my coat.

A: Is this your hat?

B: Yes, it is __ my hat

นร:บลูร:รุติ์ฟ a. I am 16. c. Sonandorji is 15. e. My father is a b. She is 25. d. My mother is 60. teacher. D. Make five questions. After you write your questions, ask someone in your class to answer them. Write their answers. Then answer their questions. Next, introduce each other to another person using these five sentences. ট্রিস্ট্রেমবের্ন্ত পারী পুশ্বন্ধ্রী পার্মা ক্রম্বর্ত্ত প্রতিষ্ঠি জীবা আবের্ন্ত পারী স্থানি ক্রমবির্দ্ত প্রতিষ্ঠিত করিব স্থা করি ५वा'वी'य्यत'यदेनक'क्षु'न्नरुवा'क्षे|वॅरकेंदे'य्यत'र्स्वा'र्स्व'क्ष्'द्रने'र्न्वाक्षा देदे'हेक'र्न्चि'र्न्नीक'वि'र्यः'यदेनक'र्द्यक्ष'र्द्यक्षा' सह्वा Nationality ম'ইণ্ৰা (5)a. What is your nationality? No, he isn't. He is ____. I am Tibetan. e. Is she Tibetan? b. Is he Tibetan? No, she isn't. She is ____. Yes, he is. He is Tibetan. f. Am I Tibetan? c. Is she Tibetan? Yes, you are. You are Tibetan. Yes, she is. She is Tibetan.

C. Make each sentence into a question. (How old are you?) শ্বমান্ত্রী স্ক্রিশান্ত্র স্বান্ত্রী স্ক্রিশান্ত্র স্বান্ত্র স্বান্ত স্বান্ত্র স্বান্ত্র স্বান্ত্র স্বান্ত স্বান্ত স্বান্ত স্বা

Key Items শ্ব্দুব্যুব্যু

d. Is he Tibetan?

A. Tibet is one of China's autonomous regions. There are five autonomous regions in China. Tibetans are one of China's fifty-six nationalities. ર્વેડ્-લૂંડ્સ ત્રે-ગૂડ-લૂંડ્સ ફ્રેડ-લૂંડ્સ ફ્રેન્-લૂંડ્સ ફ્રેન-લૂંડ-સ્વાયન્સ ફ્રેડ-લૂંડ-સ્વાયન્સ ફ્રેડ-લૂંડ-લ્લાયન્સ ફ્રેડ-લૂંડ-લ્લાયન્સ ફ્રેડ-લૂંડ-લ્લાયન્સ ફ્રેડ-લૂંડ-લ્લાયન્સ ફ્રેડ-લ્લાયન્સ ફ્રેડ-લ્લાયન્સ

g. Are you Tibetan?

Yes, I am. I am Tibetan.

B. When responding to this question you can also say, "Yes, I am a Tibetan." In this case the person's nationality is used as a noun instead of an adjective. শ্বিল প্ৰাৰ্থ বে ই উন্মান বিশ্বাসন্থা ক্ৰিয়াৰ ক্ৰেয়াৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ ক্ৰেয়াৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ ক্ৰে

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

- A. Write answers to these questions: ग्नायां कुरिंदे प्रावित्र दे प्रावित्र विश्व
- a. What is your father's nationality?
- b. What is your mother's nationality?
- c. What is your teacher's nationality?
- d. What is your nationality?

B. Look at these sentences: গ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰিক্স্ব্ৰন্ত্ৰণ্ড্ৰিক্স্ত্ৰণ্

a. You are Tibetan. d. Bill is not Tibetan.

b. I am not Tibetan. e. Sonanlhamo is Tibetan.

c. Pencuhangjia is Tibetan. f. Li Ping is not Tibetan.

Make each of these sentences into a question. (Am I Tibetan?) ग्रान्य कुँ केंग शुप्त दें दिन कुँग हुँ केंग हुँ

C. Look at a newspaper containing pictures of famous people. Practice asking the nationality of the people in the pictures. भ्रेष्ट्रा भ्रेष्ट्रा व्यवस्थान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्थान

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What is your nationality?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I am Tibetan. I come from Tianzhu.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Is your home in Qinghai?

Dawazhiba: No, my home is not in Qinghai. My home is in Gansu. I come from Tianzhu.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Does that old man come from Qinghai?

Dawazhiba: No, he doesn't. He is American. He comes from America.

Dongzhi: Is that short man American? Does he come from America?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, he isn't American. He's Brazilian. He comes from Brazil.

Dongzhi: Does that tall woman come from Qinghai?

Dawazhiba: No, she doesn't. She comes from Tibet.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Where do those women in beautiful robes come from? Are they from Qinghai?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> They are Tibetan. Their nationality is Tibetan. They come from Tibet. They do not come from Qinghai. Their homes are in Tibet.

Dongzhi: Where do those two short fat men come from?

Dawazhiba: They come from Gansu.

र्देव'रब्युचा हिंद'से'देगशके'तेवा'धेवा

ञ्च'च'ग्वागकाय। द'र्चेद'रेगकाधीत। दयत'रेकातकार्षेद'च'धीत।

र्देन त्र्युय। ब्रिंद ग्री प्य स्तुत्य सर्कें क्रेंब सीव वस्त्रा

ञ्च'च'म्पायाया भेता दते'व'स्याया अर्कें क्रिंव भेता दते'व'स्याया मात्र सुतुः भेता द'सदः द्वार से साम स्वार स्व

ই্ৰ'ৰ্যুবা ক্ৰ'ই'্ৰি'মহ'মৰ্ক্ল'ৰ্ম্ক্ৰ'ৰ্ম'ৰ্ম্মহ'ব'ইব'ৰ্মা

ञ्च'च'म्बामक'य। अ'रेन्। विंर्द्रद्रायक्कें क्र्रेव वका विंद्र्य त्या सेन्। विंख दे च'वेवा विवा विंदी खासे दे विवास विवा

र्देव रख्याया श्रेमाञ्चन अञ्चर्दर देखा देव प्रमानिक अञ्चर प्रमाने स्वाप्त स्वा

ञ्च प्राचानाकाय। अस्ति। विष्णस्य अस्ति। विविधास्य विष्य विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय

ञ्च प्याम्यान्य सार्यत् विर्धि सर्भेष्ट स्वर्भेष्ट प्यास्त्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप

र्नेबरब्ब्या	ર્વેન્પ્યુપ્યના વેં શુંત્ર ર્થેન્ પ્રતે સુન્ સ્ત્રેન્ નાત્ર ર્સેં નાન્ય ત્ર સ્થે	र्ट्स सेन्। किंकें अर्के क्र्रेव वश्यें राया सेन् न्या	
খ্র.ঘ.মাথাপ্র.ঘা	विं क्वें चेंद् : देत्। विं क्वें चेंद् : देवा अः देत्। विं क्वें चेंद् : व्यूट् अव अः विंट्य : देत्। विं क्वें येंद् : विं क्वें चेंद् : विं क्वेंचेंद : विं केंचेंद :		
	<u> </u>		
र्नेन त्युय	ग्राञ्चण्याद्युद्राचादेः श्लेष्ट्रेयायाः सुग्रायाः ग्रायायाः विश्वायाद्यायाः	र्षेदःचः देत्।	
ন্ত্ৰ'ঘ'শ্ৰশ্	विं कें ग्रन् सुतुत्र का व्यं दाया सेत्।		
Now write	answers to these questions: ১'ঝু'ম্প্রান্ত্রী	'ૡઽ૽ૺ૾ૹૡ૽ૺૡઽ૽ૺ૾ઽૹૄૻૹ૽૽ૺૡૡૡ૽૽ૺ૾ઽૹ૽ૼૺૹૢૢ	
c. Who are d. How ma	talking? they talking about? from Gansu? ny nationalities are mentioned? tionalities are mentioned?	f. Who comes from Brazil?g. Who are fat?h. Who is tall?i. Who are wearing beautiful robes?j. Where is the old man's home?	
E. Use t	he correct form of the verbs: র্কারের্ক্সজ	<u>૽</u> ૽ઌ૽ૢ૾ૺઌૹૹ૾ૺૼૼૼૺૺૺઌૹૼૹૺઌૻૹૼૹૺઌૼૹૣ૽ૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૻૹૼઌ૽ૼૺઌૼ	
are Yo	u I The Tibetan children li	They are He is We are You ke to on the hill. Usually they in this evening I am not, I am studying	
You	_	They They are We are We betan newspapers. They are Tibetan thes at night.	
o'clock in	the evening. He usually at 5 o'c	ly I Today I am He is at 5 lock, but today he is at 6 o'clock. At You at 4 o'clock. She in the river.	
d. (watch /	watches / watching) He the she	eep. He is the sheep. They are the	
yaks. We a	re television Those bo	ys are the goats. In the evening, I	
the	horses. It is 6 o'clock and I am	the horses. We usually listen to the	
television,		television. He television. I	
, 101011,			

e(cook / cooks / cooking) Cairangzhoma and Dawazhiba supper. They are
supper. Usually Cairangzhoma and Dawazhiba supper but tonight Cairangzhoma
is supper. I usually don't supper, my wife supper.
f(drink / drinks / drinking) I usually coffee but tonight I am
tea with butter and salt. She doesn't like tea at night, she only likes tea in the
morning. Ibeer. You whiskey. They are beer. She isn't beer. She
tea in the garden. They are tea in the garden. You tea in the garden.
g. (do / doing) I my homework in the evening. She is her homework. They their homework. They are their homework. We our homework. We are our homework. You your homework.
h. (goes / go / going) We are to school. They to school. You to school. I to school, too.
i. (makes / making / make) Those Tibetan women are tea. They are tea. Those Tibetan men are not tea. Those Tibetan herdsmen are drinking tea. You tea. I tea, too. She tea.
F. Read this text: শ্লুঁন'ৰ্ক্ক'ৰেণ্-'ৰ্মুঁশ'ন্ৰ্গ্ৰা
<u>Dongzhi:</u> Where do you come from?
<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I come from Qinghai, China.
<u>Dongzhi:</u> What's your nationality? <u>Dawazhiba:</u> I am Tibetan. What's your nationality?
Dongzhi: I'm Tibetan, too.
<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Where do you come from?
<u>Dongzhi:</u> I come from Yunnan. Where does that tall man come from?
Dawazhiba: He comes from Japan. He's Japanese.
<u>Dongzhi:</u> Where does that short woman come from? Is she Japanese, too? <u>Dawazhiba:</u> She isn't Japanese. She's Indian.
Dongzhi: Where does that fat man come from? Is he Indian?
<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, he isn't Indian. He's Nigerian. He comes from Nigeria.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Where does that tall woman come from? What is her nationality?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> She's Turkish. She comes from Turkey.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Where do those two short men come from? What nationality are they?

Dawazhiba: They're Danish. They come from Denmark.

र्देव:श्रुवा हिंद्र:श्रद्धाः स्थिता

ञ्च'च'ग्रग्ना द'गुद्र'ग्रि'अर्ळे र्बेन'न्यार्षेदाच'षेत्रा

र्देव'शुवा हिंद'श्रे'रेग्रूष'डे'वेग'धेवा

ञ्च प्राम्याया प्राप्त प्राप्त विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्य

र्नेत्रशुपा रःषरःवेनःधेता

त्तु'य'ग्राम्बाया हिंद्'ग्रद्मबार्षेद्र'य'धेवा

र्देव मूर्या रास्त्र वत तकार्ये राष्ट्र से श्री श्री मानुगका से रागत गरातकार्ये राष्ट्र से रा

ञ्च'च'ग्गमभ'य। विं'सूर'यत्रत्रभ'र्षेद'च'रेत्। विं'तहत'यत्र'य'रेत्।

र्देव'ब्र्या स्दास्रेद'मञ्जनशन्धरमव'गदावर्वास्य देव। वि'र्सेदर'सूर'यव'या'तेवा'रेद'दस्र

ञ्च प्रायाम्बरमा विर्धि वृद्धायम्य या स्त्री विर्धे कुष्म प्रायेत्।

र्देव व्याया श्रेकाय कुषा व्याया विष्णु विष्

ञ्च'य'गुण्नाया विंसिंधंस्यम्बेदेशे सेन्। विंसिंधंस्यस्य केत्रमणिंद्रयासेन्।

न्नायायाया विष्यिक्षात्रवासेना विष्यिक्षात्रवासेना

Now write answers to the following questions: স্'ঝ্'ল্প্ম'ল্ট্ৰ'বহু'ল্'ল্'বহু'ন্ন্'ল্'এবহুম্মৰ্'বহুই'স্ল্

a. Where is Dongzhi's home?

b. Whose home is in Qinghai?

c. Who lives in Qinghai?

d. Who comes from Yunnan?

e. Does Dawazhiba live in Yunnan?

f. Who are Tibetan?

g. Is the tall man Tibetan?

h. Who is from Japan?

i. Is the Japanese woman tall?

j. Who is from India?

k. Is the fat man from India?

1. Does the fat man come from Nigeria?

m. Who are from Denmark?

G. Use "come" or "comes" in the ser	ntences that follow. गुनुस गुन्न त्य ' रेतु' स्रेग्' त्र ' ग्' त्य न्न'
ळेंग्"come" ५८"comes"ग्हेशःग्रुःपर्गेषःसूरअप्	য়ৢয়য়ॱॾॆয়ऻॖয়ৢয়ॱড়য়ॱড়য়ঊয়৽ঢ়৾৽য়ঢ়ঢ়য়য়য়৾ড়৽ঢ়৾৽ড়য়ৼয়য়ৼয়৾য়য়য়৾য়য়
मी केंग मुदा दे केंदि। या क्रींदर्भा	
I / you / they / we / come	a. He (comes) from Rebgong.
he / she / comes	h They from Qinghai

c. He doesn't ____ from Golox. I / you / they / we / don't come d. They don't ____ from Tibet. he / she / doesn't come e. We ____ from China.

H. Match the name of the autonomous region with the correct nationality: গ্ৰহাপ্তাৰে শ্লিমাপ্তাৰে প্ৰায়ালয় বিষয়ে <u>ॷॕ</u>॔॔॔ड़ॴॱॻॖऀॱऄढ़ॱॸ॔ढ़ॱॸ॓ढ़ऄ॔ॱऄॕॣॸॱय़ॖऀॸॖॱय़ढ़ऀॱऄॱॸऀॺॴज़ढ़ॵढ़ॱय़ॱॸ॓ॱॺऻढ़॓ॴड़ॣढ़ॱॿऀॺॱॺॏॴऄॣॴॸॺॕऻॴ

Autonomous Region

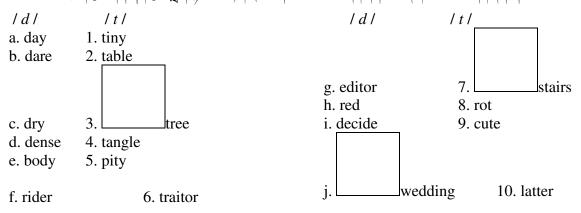
Nationality

a. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region 1. Tibetan b. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region 2. Zhuang c. Tibet Autonomous Region 3. Mongolian d. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region 4. Uygur e. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region 5. Hui

6. Kazak 7. Lhoba

8. Han

A. Listen to your teacher. First repeat all the words with d. Then repeat all the words with /t /. ब्रिंन ग्रीकान् वी कार्यों वा सूरकात्य क्रव हे कार्यवास्त्र /d / व्रिंव न वीं कार्याने वका /t / व्रिंव न वीं का



Repeat the following words after your teacher. You are practicing the d and tsounds. (ફ્રિંન્' ગ્રીઅ' / d / 5ન્-' / t / ગણે અ' ગ્રી' સ્ક્રાં ફ્રેંન્સ' ત્યાં સ્ક્રેંન્સ' ગ્રીનું ગ્રીનું પ્રેન્સ' ત્યાં ત્રું નું ગ્રીનું પ્રેન્સ' ત્રું ગ્રીનું પ્રિન્સ' ત્રું ગ્રીનું પ્રેન્સ' ત્રું ગ્રીનું પ્રેનું પ્રેનું ગ્રીનું પ્રેન્સ' ત્રું ગ્રીનું પ્રેન્સ' ત્રું ગ્રીનું પ્રેનું ગ્રીનું પ્રેનુને પ્રેનું ગ્રીનું પ્રેનું ગ્રીનું પ્રેન્સ' ત્રું ગ્રીનું પ્રેનું પ્રેનું પ્રેનુને પ્રેનું ગ્રીનું પ્રેનું પ્રેનું પ્રેનું પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનુને પ્રેનેને પ્રેનુને પ્રેને પ્રેને પ્રેનેને પ્રેનેને પ્રેનેને પ્રેનેને પ્રેને પ્રેનેને પ્રેને

- 1. dare 2. sweet
- a. tear

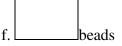
- b. Swede
- 3. thread
- c. threat

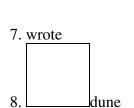
4. spied

- d. spite
- 5. wedding
- e. wetting



(6)





Numbers গুম্পাশ্

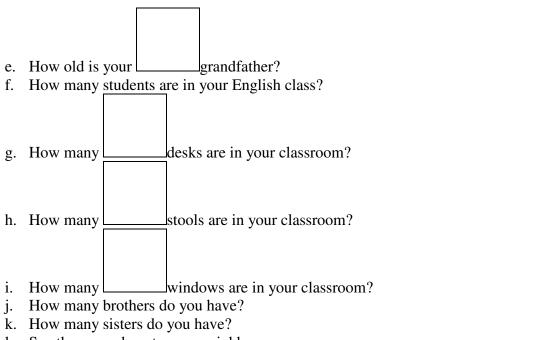


h. tune

· /	~ 1		
1one	10ten	19nineteen	58fifty-eight
2two	11eleven	20twenty	60sixty
3three	12twelve	21twenty-one	70seventy
4four	13thirteen	22twenty-two	80eighty
5five	14fourteen	30thirty	90ninety
6six	15fifteen	35thirty-five	99ninety-nine
7seven	16sixteen	40forty	100one hundred
8eight	17seventeen	43forty-three	
9nine	18eighteen	50fifty	

Exercises ग्वरञ्जूरा

- Write these numbers in English: 23, 33, 41, 48, 52, 57, 65, 71, 77, 83, 91.
- b. How old is your father?
- c. How old is your mother?
- d. How old is your grandmother?



- Say these numbers to your neighbor:
 - a) 367894

c) 690257

e) 395706

b) 092195

d) 981287

M. Read these numbers out loud. "+" is said "plus" and "-" is said "minus." "X" is said ५र्वे 🎖 ''+''य'''plus ब्रें द 'ह ग रू'' बे रू र्यो प्याप्त क्षा ''-''य''minus द वे द 'ह ग रू'' बे रू र्यो प्याप्त की स्थापत की स्यापत की स्थापत की स्यापत की स्थापत की स्थापत की स्थापत की स्थापत की स्थापत की स्थापत बेब'र्त्त्र्वान'र्न्वांबा "÷"य"divided byधेब'यर्वाब'द्वांबाद्वांबादवींबा " = "य"equals८८'अर्द्ध्दब''बेबार्त्त्वावादवींबा e. 57 + 38 = 95c. 25 - 5 = 20a. 30 + 5 = 35

b. 4 X 4 = 16

d. 100 - 40 = 60

Game Number One है ५ वर्हे ५ ५ व्हें

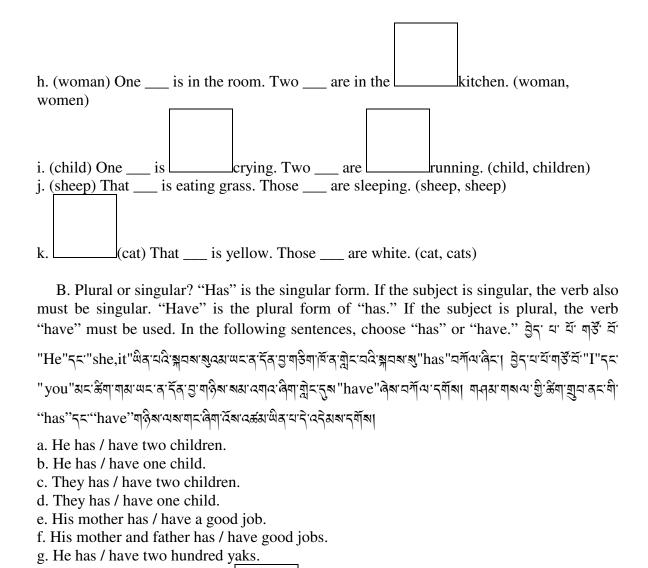
"Number Snatch" is a game. Two teams of numbered players line up opposite each other. The number 1 player in one line faces the number 1 player in the second line, the number 2 player in the first line faces the number two player in the second line, and so on. There is a stool half-way between the two teams. On the stool there is an object that can

easily be picked up (perhaps a pencil case, a ball, or a book). A number is called out, for example, eleven. Number 11 in both teams runs to the center and tries to grab the object and take it back to his or her seat without being touched by their opponent. Success is rewarded with a team point. The object is replaced on the stool and another number is called. Everyone has at least one turn. The team with the most points is the winner. रेंड् पर्हें

दर्देते क्षेरायाष्ट्रमादि दर्सेमार्से राबेरा। क्षेरमाद्यायक्ष्यायते स्वापमाक्षेत्रामामाद्रमायान्त्रमार्थेरा स्वापमान्त्रमाया स्वापमान्त्रमाया

ीय. स्ट्राया. त्राप्ती । दे. के प्रशासित प्रतास्त्री । दे. के प्रशासित प्रतास्त्री । त्राया में दे. प्रतास में प्रतास

(7) Singular and Plural अदः हैन 'ददः गुडेन 'हेन



h. They has / have one donkey.

i. They has / have two hundred sheep.

j. She has / have one large white goat.

C. Look at the following dialogue. Practice all the possible questions and answers with a small group. Take turns asking these questions of each member of the group. The person answering may choose any of the possible answers to give. After everyone has been interviewed answer the questions at the end for the members of your group. मृत्यः श्रुः । मः प्रमः क्ष्यान्। क्षिक्रान्। क्षिक्रान। क्षिक्रान।

2, 3, 4, 5, ... brothers / sisters

Norwucairang: How many sisters do you have?

<u>James:</u> I have two sisters.

Norwucairang: What are their names? (What are your sisters' names?)

James: One is Jane. One is Rose.

Norwucairang: How old are your sisters? (How old are they?) (How old are Jane and

Rose?)

James: One is twelve. One is twenty-five. (Jane is twelve and Rose is twenty-five.)

Norwucairang: What are your sisters' jobs? (What is Jane's job and what is Rose's job?)

James: Jane is a student and Rose is a _____nurse

Norwucairang: Where are your sisters' home? (Where is their home?) (Where is Jane's

home and where is Rose's home?)

James: Jane's home is New York. Rose's home is Chicago. (One's home is New

York. One's home is Chicago.)

Norwucairang: What is your sisters' nationality? (What is their nationality?) (What is

Jane's nationality and what is Rose's nationality?)

<u>James:</u> They are American. (My sisters are American.) (Jane and Rose are

American.)

र्वेत्रसुक्षंत्रेत्रा हिंदुःयाषान्तेपुत्रस्युक्षेंगार्क्षेदुःविद्

हेसारी सुन्ना दायाला छे ददा श्री दार्से वा के सार्थे दा

र्वेरातुःक्रेंन्देटा। विंर्क्वेंदेःश्रीटायान्तेःबेरा

हें आर्थे खुंबा गुडेवा वी स्थित स्था हें ता बेरा त्या विवा वी स्था की स्था की स्था की स्था की स्था की स्था की स

र्वे र सु कें रे र । विं ५ की जा ले र दे र दे र कें महिना कें र सि म

हें अ. श्रेश्व महिना ते 'वें प्रदुष्तिक प्रेश प्रेत 'व प्रवित्त ते 'वें 'हे र क्ष प्रेत |

र्वेम् सुक्षं मेमा हिंद् जी ला के दम श्रीमार्थ महिना की त्रा क

हें अ' शे खुषा हेत 'ते 'ब्रें न अ' बेता 'पेत 'प' र्ने 'पा ने क' वर 'पा पेता 'पेता 'प

हें अर्थे खुंबा किं या देवा करा कर के

D. How many people in your group have more than one sister? હિંદ્ર શ્રે કેં ક્રેં માર્ચ લા હાલ હેં ક્રેં ક્રેં માર્ચ લા હાલ હોંદ્ર કર્મા કર્મા કરાયા કરાયા

- H. How many people in your group have sisters that are 13 years old? ૅક્રિંડ જીં. ર્સેંડ ક્રેંડ ક્રેંડ જેંડ ક્રેંડ ક્રેડ ક્રેંડ ફ્રેંડ ક્રેંડ ક્રે
- I. Find out the answers to these questions for all the people in your class. Next, make a chart showing the number of brothers your classmates have and the number of sisters they have. ર્સૂંગ ગ્રાંગ અંતર સ્ત્રા ક્રેયા વર્ષા ક્રેયા સ્ત્રા ક્રેયા સ્ત્રા ક્રેયા સ્ત્રા ક્રેયા સ્ત્રા ક્રેયા સ્ત્રા ક્રેયા ક

(8) **Time 5智養**5]

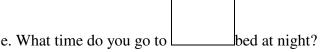
What time is it? It's 9:30 (nine-thirty). It's 10:55 (ten fifty-five). It's 1:00 (one). It's 12:15 (twelve-fifteen). It's 1:01 (one "O" one). বুৰা র্ক্তিন বুলা রক্তিন বুলা রক্তিন

Key Items গ্রহ'ব্যাঝা

- A. Someone might say, "Excuse me. Do you have the time?" মা নিশা শীশ "Excuse me. Do you have the time?" ক্রান্ত্রির শ্রীর

Exercises গ্ৰহমুহা

- A. Write answers to these questions: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰী অৱ বহু শ্ৰী বহু শ্
- a. What time is it now?
- b. What time does your English class start?
- c. What time does your English class finish?
- d. What time do you get up in the morning?



- f. What time do you eat breakfast?
- g. What time do you eat lunch?
- h. What time do you eat supper?
- i. What time will you come to my home?

j. What time does the	bus leave'

B. Choose five questions from the above list and ask each question of a different person? Write down their answers using the following patterns: ग्रॅंट में बर्ट केंग व्यक्ष दे प्राप्त महिला क्रिया केंग्रेट कें

- A. (name) says it is (time).
- B. (name)'s English class starts at (time).
- C. (name)'s English class finishes at (time).
- D. (name) gets up at (time).
- E. (name) goes to bed at (time).
- F. (name) eats breakfast at (time).
- G. (name) eats lunch at (time).
- H. (name) eats supper at (time).
- I. (name) will come to my home at (time).
- J. (name) says the bus will leave at (time).

Game Number Two ই্ট্রেই শৃন্ট্রুম্ম

В	I	N	G	О
		Free		

Next, fill in the empty boxes with words that your teacher will give you. You may write the words in any box you choose. Now you are ready to play the game. Your teacher will first say a letter, either b, i, n, g, or o. Then your teacher will say one of the words. That word must be under the letter that your teacher says. Look carefully and see if the

word is under the letter your teacher said. If it is, mark the word. For example, your teacher could say, "N, paper." Then you would look under the letter "N" to see if you had written the word "paper". If you have, make a mark by the word. The winner of this game is the first person who has made a row of words, either up and down, straight across in a line, or diagonally. The middle box, that says "free" can be used in any direction. When you have a row of five words, say "Bingo" loudly. Then your teacher will check your card. If it is correct, you are the winner. ১বা ক্রব গ্রীষা র্যবা মহ বাষা আ গ্রীড়া আ বা বা বা "I""N""G""O"प्रडबायबायुर्जेवायुर्देवाबेटा। देनासून्यवस्त्रीयाञ्चेवायुरायुरायुर्देवायायेवायाय्येवायाय्येवायायाय क्तवः ग्रीकाःचन्नदः चतिः नाक्षवः ग्रीदः खेः नो दिदे दिना प्रः नावका दर्नो कान्ने। नावा ने दे स्क्रूरः के स्वीदः क्षेत्रः दे दे स्क्रूरः दुः हनाका ने ना क्रुना दर्नी का ร्वेर:व्। र्यो:त्र्व:क्युंब:"No, paper."बे्ब:पङ्ग्वाब:प:र्रः। हिंद:क्युंब:य्वाब:प:हेर:"N"थ:द्वा:हु:"Paper"चे्ब:व्यंद:बेर:य:प्रः ५र्वोबानिया वात्पाने में बार्ष्य रहें। अया केवा ने ते क्षेत्र तुरहवाबा कुवा नर्वोबा। अरबु क्षेत्रा वीबा मेतु अवा मिंतु नुहु हवाबा यक्किया परि और केवा ने <u>५वा गुला देश उत्र लेवा सूर पर्वो ५ वें ५ कें।</u> वें ला बेदश देते कुलाव वें वा गुला देश उत्र लेश पाने गल्दा दार तही । वें वा बेवा हुल 'गढ़ैब'/बद'व\क्षूर'र्बेर'र्केग'रेद'। ५ग्रीब'५'"Free"वैब'र्बेर'पदे'५'श्चेष'रे'ग्वब'ग्नद'देग'फ़्दर'वर्गेब'र्केग हिं५'ग्रीब'ह्वाब'वक्कुव' र्षेद्र'द्रादे'श्चेद'र्छेग'दे'द्रवा'वीश'ग्राय'देश'उद'वाद'रुद्र'विवा'योवश'यश्चदाद्याद्याद्याद्याद्याद्याद्याद्यात' हिंद्र'ग्चेश'श्चर'श्चेद'र्घश' "Bingo"वेश'द्यञ्चवा ५र्मेश्वरेता बिंदानी क्षेत्र वेंश्वर प्राप्त द्वार में कार्य प्राप्त कार्य विचानी द्वार प्राप्त का मान्य कार्य कार हिंद्र'य'र्वेच'र्केद'लेक्ष'यञ्जन'द्रवेका

<u>Lhmucairang:</u> Good afternoon. <u>Yunbumji:</u> Good afternoon. <u>Lhmucairang:</u> How are you today?

Yunbumji: I've very well, thank you. And you?

Lhmucairang: I'm fine, thanks.

<u>Yunbumji:</u> Good-bye. Nice to see you. <u>Lhmucairang:</u> Nice to see you, too. Good-bye.

त्रुं कें कें कें कें निर्म की कें कि की की

ग्रापुरत्त्र्यः श्रुद्धाः द्वीः द्वीः द्वीः त्वेन श्रा

त्रु:र्के:के:रेटा दे:रेटाईंद्:ग्री:खुकावसकायदेवसा

ग्युंदर्क्षः श्चेत्। यग्वरद्वेव के। इःस्टः कं उदायदे। हिंद् उत्तर्देत्।

ग्लाक्षं कें देदा वगाय देव के। दारदाव वद वें यद्व

त्युं कें कें कें कें निर्मा विद्राया सहया प्रवराण वार्षे विद्राया सहया प्रवराण वार्षे विद्राया सहया प्रवराण वार्षे विद्राया सहया प्रवराण वार्षे विद्राया सहया प्रवर्ण वार्षे विद्राया सहया स्वर्ण वार्षे विद्राया सहया स्वर्ण वार्षे विद्राया सहया स्वर्ण वार्षे विद्राया सहया स्वर्ण वार्षे विद्राया स्वर्ण वार्षे विद्राय स्वर्ण वार्य स्वर्ण वार्य स्वर्य स्वर्ण वार्य स्वर्ण वार्य स्वर्ण वार

Key Item শ্বহ'ৰ্থ্যথা

"Good morning," "good afternoon," and "good evening" are all greetings used at the appropriate time of day. "Good night" is also used, but only at night and to say "good-bye." More informal greetings include "How's it going?" "What's up?" and "How are you doing?" ॥ "Good morning," বৃহ "good afternoon" "good evening" অভকা বৃ 'জীব' আভিলা বৃহ' বৃ বৃষ্ধা বৃষ্টা বৃষ্ধা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ধা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্টা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ণা বৃষ্ধ

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

- A. Move around the classroom and greet one another using the above dialogue. ৰ্ষ্থ্য ব্যাহ্য ব্যাহ্য ক্ষ্ম ব্যাহ্য ক্ষম ব্যাহ্য ক্ম
- B. As you enter your classroom greet your teacher with the appropriate greeting for the time of day. र्र्ज्ञान्य न्द्रान्द्र नुर्द्धाः भूवका नुकार्देका वर्षस्य अवस्थान विषय वर्षा वर्षे वर्षस्य वर्षे हिन् प्रति वर्षे हिन् प्रति वर्षे हिन् प्रति वर्षे हिन् प्रति हिन् हिन् प्रति हिन् हिन् प्रति हिन प्रति हिन् प्रति हिन हिन् प्रति हिन हिन् प्रति हिन

(10) **Texts គ្គីបុរត្**ត្យ

- a. Dongzhi is a teacher. He is not a student. He is twenty-four. He is not French. He is not American. Dongzhi is Tibetan. His nationality is Tibetan. His home is Shuongxi. र्वे व्यापान प्राप्त क्षिया क्ष्या क्षिया क्ष्य क्षिया क्षय क्षिया क्षिय क्षिया क्षिया क्षिया क्षिय क्षिय क्षिया क्षिया क्षिय क्षिय क
- b. Miss Ruby Brown is not a teacher. Ruby is a student. She is not Tibetan. She is not Chinese. She is French. She is eighteen. Her home is Paris. Her nationality is French. श्रूबर क्षेत्र हो है 'दे है 'दे
- c. Li Ping is twenty-one. He is not Spanish. He is not American. Li Ping is Chinese.

 His home is Beijing. Li Ping is not a milkman. He is not a nurse. Li Ping is a

student. He is a new student. His nationality is Chinese. बैं' बैन' बें' केर' मुडेग' रेन्। बिंने बें' यन पारी और अ रेत्। किंते'अ'रे'य'अ'रेत्। भैृष्वेत'कुरिगकारेत्। किंते'ब'स्थयावीयोजेत्र'रेत्। भैृष्वेत'ते'र्केश्चेत्प'अपनत'विग'अ'रेत्। किंति'तत्र'वासँग'य' विया रेत्। ये प्रेयेत क्रेंच अविया रेत्। विं र्या क्रेंच अया बराय विया रेत्। विं ते क्रुंचे या बारेत्।

d. Is that man fat? Yes, he is. He is fat. He is a fat man. That man is fat. श्रेशपायात्र र्द्धन पेंग्शे रेत्। रेत्। विंरेत्। विंर्यास्तिवं वेंरेत्। विंर्यास्त्रीयायक्षित् वें विषारेत्। श्लेयायाष्ठ्र क्षेत्र वेंरेत्।

e. Is that man fat? No, he isn't. He is not fat. That man is not fat. That man is thin. यः गवः र्क्षेवः चें 'छें 'देन्। अः देन्। विं अः देन्। विं र्क्षेवः चें अः देन्। ब्रीकायः गवः र्क्षेवः चें अः देन्। ब्रीकायः गवः विः देन्।

f. Jane is not a teacher. She is not a student. Jane is a housewife. She is not Chinese. She is not Tibetan. Jane is English. Her home is England. She is forty-five years old. Her nationality is English. हेत्र तै 'त्यो मृत्र लिया रेत्। क्रिं क्रें ते 'क्रें किंकें मुद्रिणकाकारेत्। किंकें केंत्र देणकाकारेत्। हेव वे प्रतिवाहीय विषा रेत्। किंकेंवे वाधुवादीय केंकें केंकेंवे केंकेंवे केंकेंवे केंकेंवे बे'स्'रेर्। विं'र्से'वे'र्चुव'हे'य'वेग'रेरा

g. This is Tim's _____shirt. It's Tim's shirt. It is a white shirt. Tim's shirt is white. Tim's shirt is not blue. Tim is fat. Tim is not thin. Tim is twenty-five. He is young. He is

not old. Tim is not thirty. Tim is a policeman. He is not a policewoman. His home is America. His home is not Tibet. He is busy. He is not lazy. He is American. His nationality is American. He is not Tibetan. His nationality is not Tibetan. He is not ंबिया सेन्। इति ची:कें योत न्यास में सेन्। इति ची:कें योत क्रूंत में असेन्। इति ते क्रेंत में सेन्। इति ते प्र रेत्। किं'र्से'क'गर्लिक्। किंदे'ख'खुल'के'ख'से'र्दे'व'रेत्। किंदे'ख'खुल'र्चेत्'र्सूटक'स'रेत्। किं'त्रेल'च'के। किं'र्र्स'र्स्नेतु'लुग'स'रेत्। किं'ख'रे' यासेत्। विंखासेतिः श्रीभिषासेत्। विंवित् सामेत्। विंवित् स्वावास सेत्। विं क्वा सामेत्। विं क्वा सेवावास सेत्।

 h. A: Is this your ___?
 B: No, sir. It's not my ___.

 i. A: Is this your ___?
 B: Yes, sir. It is my ___.

Important Words बीदः केंग् ग्वाय केंब्रा

American

America (the United States of America; USA) French

Paris Spanish

France

Spain

Chinese Kingdom; UK)
China Miss
England Ms.
Mrs.
English Mr.

Great Britain (the United

Key Items গ্ৰহ'ৰেগ্ৰথ

A. "Fat" is not very polite. A better word is "large." "Slim" may be used for "thin." If you say to someone, "You are fat," the person will not be glad. ॥ "Fat"ফার্শ অবং বৃত্ত মানুষা মন্ত র্ক্ত্বান্ত বৃত্ত ক্রিল্ডিব্রেল্ডিব্রেল্ডিব্রেল্ডিব্রেল্ডিব্রেলিখ্য "Slim" অবং "thin." অব্যান্ত ক্রিল্ডিব্রেলিখ্য মিন্তিব্রেলিখ্য "You are fat," বিষ্ফার্লিক্রিল্ডিব্রেলিখ্য মিন্তিব্রেলিখ্য মিন্তিবর্তি মিন্তিবর্তির মিন্তিবর মিন্ত মিন্তিবর মিন্

B. "What color is ____?" This question asks about color. Red, blue, green, yellow, white, black, and brown are important colors. ই ন "What color is ____?"ই ন হ্বি ক্রি ক্রিয়ান ক্রেয়ান ক্রিয়ান ক্রিয

Exercise ካዋዳኒቜຼናነ

Write answers to these questions: म्नुसंभी रेंद्रे केंग वर् 'र्म' में 'य्व 'दर्ने 'र्म्

a. Is Dongzhi a student?
b. How old is Dongzhi?
c. Is Dongzhi Tibetan?
d. Is Dongzhi American?
e. Where is Dongzhi's home?
f. What is Dongzhi's job?
g. Is Dongzhi's home Shanghai?
h. Is Miss Ruby Brown a student?
i. Is Miss Ruby Brown Chinese?

j. How old is Miss Ruby Brown?k. Where is Miss Ruby Brown's home?

1. What is Miss Ruby Brown's nationality?

m. Is Li Ping American?
n. Is Li Ping twenty-one?
o. Is Li Ping's home Xining?
p. What is Li Ping's job?

q. Is Li Ping a nurse?

r. Is Jane a housewife?s. Is Jane a teacher?t. Is Jane Tibetan?

u. What is Jane's nationality?

w. How old is Jane?

x. Where is Jane's home? y. What color is Tim's shirt?

z. Is Tim's shirt white? aa. Is Tim's shirt blue?

bb. What is Tim's nationality?

cc. Is Tim Tibetan?

dd. Where is Tim's home?

ee. Is Tim lazy? ff. What is Tim's job?

gg. How old is Tim?

hh. Is Tim thin? ii. Is Tim old?

Discuss the answers to these questions with a partner. र्गेंद्र मी दि: मी दि: मी प्रदेश में प्रदेश मी प्रदेश मी प्र

(11) Dictation গুৰু বহী

O Listen to your teacher and write in the missing words. ব্ৰী ক্ৰব খ্ৰী ক্ৰীৰ স্থান কৰা কৰিব
য়ঀয়৾৾ঀৢ৾ৠ৾ৼ৾৾ৼয়৾৻ৼয়৾ঀ৽ৠ৾ৼয়৾
a. This is pen. This is not pen.
b. This is shirt. It is not shirt.
c. This is my dress. It is not my It is not my dress. It is a dress.
d. My is a mechanic. He is His is Zuganrawa. He is not thin. He is He is French. He is not a e. Britt is an She is Her home England. She is She's air-hostess. She is not a
f. Miss Ruby Brown is She is not
g. This coat is my It is not my My daughter is She is a student. My is
He abarber. He is not a
Key Items শ্ব্দুব্
A. "A" is used before a consonant sound. Consonants in English are B, C, D, F, G, H
J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Z and sometimes Y. "A" হ' "An" শ্রী শান্তী বৃদ্ধ নি অর্ন্তু কথা আঁত
ગુદા વાતા તે. તેમાં જેવા જેવા વી વાલતા તેનું ખાવા તેને પ્રાથમિક પ્રામિક પ્રાથમિક
क्षेद्रः क्षेत्रं प्रेतः देशे क्षेत्रं प्रः प्रति वाद्या वाद्या वाद्या वाद्या वाद्या वाद्या वाद्या वाद्या वाद्य
a. a man
b. a woman
c. a cow
d. a Tibetan
e. a Chinese f. a hammer
i. unullillioi

B. "An" is used before a vowel sound. The English vowels are A, E, I, O, U and

sometimes Y. \parallel "An" तै'न्चुन्ररूषित्। त्र्वेत्रप्तित्। न्चैत्रपित्। न्चैत्रपित्। न्चैत्रपित्। न्चैत्रपित्। न्चैत्रपित्। न्चैत्रपित्। न्चैत्रपित्। न्चैत्रपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। प्राप्तित्रप्त्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्यपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्यपित्। न्वैत्रपित्। न्वैत्यपित्। न्वैत्यपित्। निवित्यपित्। निवित्यपित्यपित्। निवित्यपित्। नि



Exercises গ্ৰহা

A. Put "a" or "an" before these words. ण्नुसान्ची होन होन प्राप्त मान के निर्मा के प्राप्त प्राप्त के प्राप्त





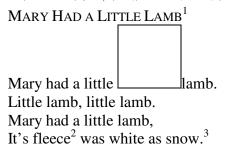
k. ice-cream l. girl

(a mountain) (a woman) (an egg) (a cigarette) (a dog) (a yak) (a donkey) (a horse) (a boy) (an ice-cream) (a girl)

B. Look around your room and name the things you see using "a" or "an." ৰ্ট্ৰিন্ট্ৰেশ "An"ব্দ"ৰ শাৰ্ম বিষ্টান্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্বীন্দ্ৰিশ্ব

Song Number One স্ত্রু-বৃত্তম্পাদ্দার্শ্বা

Here is a well-known song. Mary is a girl who had a favorite animal friend. मृन्यः र् ब्रैनः मृन्यः र् ब्रैनः विकालितः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष



¹lamb = a baby sheep ²fleece = the sheep's wool (hair) ³snow = white frozen water that falls in winter ⁴was sure = would (12) Dictation and Exercises গুর্'বর্ন্থী'ব্দেশ্বম'শ্বম' Write in the missing words as you listen to your teacher read the sentences. র্ট্রহ'ন্ট্রম্বর্ म्यतः श्रीश्राक्ष्याः यादाः सूर्याः सम्प्रतः स्थान्याः सूर्यः स्थान्याः सूर्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्था A: Whose is this ____? handbag. This is handbag. is not his B: It is Stella's . It is a handbag. It is not my ___ handbag. It is not ___ handbag. Exercises ग्नूरभूर। A. Describe the handbag to someone in your class. মন বী শ্লুম বী বাৰ বিশ্ব বি ন্প্ৰ- 'ব্ৰীশা B. Use the pattern and substitute the following nouns for handbag: ____chair, pencil, pen, hat, book, cup, apple, animal. ર્વેદ યુષ્યવ દ્યો કેવા વશ્ચ વ્યવાસિયા વી ક્રવા દ્વાપાલ પ્રાથમિક વિષ્ cup, chair, pencil, pen, eraser, letter, ice-cream, apple, animal" বঙ্কা বৰ্ণী আমন্ত্ৰী C. Look at this example: ग्वम गुः द्येर पहें र पार्वेश shirt / Tim Whose is this shirt? It's Tim's. It's his shirt.

Everywhere that Mary went, Mary went, Mary went. Everywhere that Mary went. The lamb was sure⁴ to go.

''s,''5્ર-''his,'' ''her.''વકશવર્મોવાનશાનુમાં શું સેરાં જ્ઞેવાં ૠૂં રાશું વર્દ્દા વાલે 'દ્રરાયન સ્મશ્રવ દ્રો' દ્ર્યો શા a. handbag / Stella skirt / my mother h. ___car / Paul c. coat / Miss Parker d. umbrella / Mr. Ford blouse / my sister e. pen / my son f. dress / my daughter tie / my brother k. pen / Alice suit / my father g. D. Write words in the blanks below. More than one correct answer is possible. প্ৰয়ণ্ট্ৰ A: Is this your umbrella? <u>B:</u> No, it isn't. It ___ not my umbrella. It is Miss Ruby Brown's ___. A: Is this your book? B: No, it ____. It ____ not my book. It is Mr. Walter Petty's ____.

Game Number Three ইচ্'বই'বাধ্যুম'ন।

<u>B:</u> Yes, it ____ my coat.

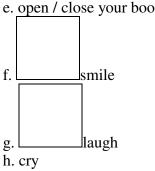
A: Is this your coat?

A: Is this your hat?
B: Yes, it is. ___ my hat.

ব্"Simon Says. Stand up."("Simon" धैश्रायन् দুর্দ্ব। খেম ঝিমো) একা ব্রম্বাকা ক্রা মার্কা মা

বর্ণীঝা বাঝাট্টারীট্রম(Stand up অমার্ক্রমা) बेঝার্কির অম্ব্রাক্রমার। রীব্রান্ত্রিবাল্রমান অম্বর্জারী বর্ণীঝাট্ "Simon Says."ผิสามานศรานสาผิสุ। ๆ ณาริาธิ์ราซิสาสุราสา"Simon Says."มาฮ์สานราพราพราพรสมราช์ทุรักศุสา ग्रथाच्चर्राच्चर्याच्यर्याच्चर्याच्चर्याच्चर्याच्चर्याच्यर्याच्चर्याच्यर्यस्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्याच्यर्यस्य देश

- a. stand up
- b. sit down
- c. turn to your right / left
- d. jump up and down
- e. open / close your book



i. close / open your eyes

j. face the window / teacher / back of the classroom / door

k. clap your hands 1. wave m. sing

cough

n.

dance

Game Number Four ইণ্ডেই'বৰ্ণবা

With a group of ten people sit in a circle. Each person will bring an item with them, for example, a hat, a coat, a pencil, an eraser, and a letter. One person begins by saying, "I am (name). This is my _____." After they say this they place their item in the center of the circle. Each person will then do the same thing until all the items have been placed in the center of the circle. Next, one person will begin by choosing an item and asking someone in the group and saying, "Is this your ____?" The person should answer using the correct pattern from above. Repeat this exchange until the owner is found. Give the item to the owner. Now, the owner will choose the next item and begin the exchange, "Is this your ?" again. Continue until all the items have been returned to their owners. মি অন্ত্র প্রমা মা यर्भेरायानुबादबार्सेनार्षेदाया भ्रीरेबाद्देबार्यान्नेनारेम्भ्री द्वेरादा लुर्भेत्यार्नेदाया लाश्चन श्वेदबाधीनार्भेनबायत्र्दार्थेद्। दे বৃষা মাণাউল্'লীৰ "I am (name). This is my ____ ?"অনুদ্ৰ'অন্ত্ৰিন স্ক্ৰীদ্ৰ বিশ্বৰ কিন্তু কৰি কিন্তু কৰি নিৰ্দেশ देवे'द्रग्रीय'र्'वर्हेष'य'दर'। देवे'वर्धेर'भे'षाब्द'य'द्रष'षीक्ष'ग्राद'देभ'य'यबिद्र'दे'ख्रर'यहेंद्'यबिद्र। रद'रद'षी'द्रदेश'र्थे'ह्रसक्ष'र्छेषाक्ष' गब्दः बेग'गे'ग्राय, पृष्टीदः हे ''Is this your ____?''बेश रहे बिहा। यह खुया ग्री से हेश क्रूर ग्री केंग ग्राय हो या वह यह यह विका याधिव। वर्त्तीः आवतान्ते व्हारा क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा रेत्रे विवाय कान्त्रीं क्षेत्रा वर्षा क्षेत्र व्हारा वर्षा कार्य का

(13) How many? শৃর্কীর্

<u>Huajuecairang:</u> How many brothers do you have?

Pencuhangjia: I have two brothers.

Huajuecairang: How old are your brothers?

<u>Pencuhangjia:</u> One is twenty-one. One is eighteen. <u>Huajuecairang:</u> What are your brothers' names?

Pencuhangjia: One is ____. One is ____.

<u>Huajuecairang:</u> What are your brothers' jobs?

<u>Pencuhangjia:</u> One is a teacher. One is a student.

<u>Huajuecairang:</u> Where are your brothers' homes?

<u>Pencuhangjia:</u> My brothers' homes are in Lazhang.

स्व र्ळेंगशन्यर मुत्या र यास्तु व ग्रेश र्षि र

<u> ५५८:श्र</u>े५:कें:२८:। हिं५:ग्रे:ख्;त्रंकें:वॅ:वार्कें५:धेता

खुत र्र्वेगशन्यनः कुल। याडेया वे र्वे र्वे र्वे रावेश पिता याडेया वे र्वे रावकुन पिता

स्व र्केंगश्चर्यस्कुत्या याडेगांगी स्रीट त्यामां डेगां केंगां केंगां से स्वामां स्वामा

५५८ क्री १ कें भेटा क्रिं १ मी स्वार्क केंद्र मा क्री १ मी स्वार्क केंद्र मा क्री १ मी स्वार्क केंद्र मा स्वार्च केंद्र मा स्वार्क केंद्र मा स्वार्च केंद्र मा स्वार्च केंद्र मा स्वार्च केंद्र

स्वार्क्षेयाश्चरप्रस्कृत्या याडेयाचे र्वाचे क्वार्चे श्वर्षेत्रा केयाचे स्वार्थे वा स्वार्थे वा स्वार्थे वा स्व

रसदक्षित्रहें देदा हिंदा है से सुर्वे से स्वर्थ है से स्वर्ध है से स्वर्थ है से स्वर्थ है से स्वर्थ है से स्वर्थ है से स्वर्ध है से स्वर्ध है से स्वर्ध है से स्वर्थ है से स्वर्थ है से स्वर्ध है से स्व

स्व र्क्षेण्यान्यम् कुष्। न्दे स्व तु र्क्षेद विभान्न वन्यम्।

Exercises न्नरभूदा

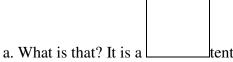
A. Write answers to these questions: ग्नुम, क्री प्रदे म्नि प्रदे प्रामी प्रमा प्रमा के प्रम के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रम के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रम के प्रमा के प्रमा के प्रम के

- a. How many brothers does Pencuhangjia have?
- b. How old are Pencuhangjia's brothers?
- c. What are Pencuhangjia's brothers' jobs?
- d. Who is a teacher?
- e. Who is a student?
- f. Where is the brothers' home?

- B. Look at these sentences. গ্ৰেম ক্ৰী ক্ৰীণ শ্ৰুব ব্যাপ ক্লিখন হয়
- a. I have two brothers and one sister.
- b. My father is forty-five.
- c. He is a teacher.
- d. My mother is forty-five.
- e. She is a teacher, too.

Key Items শ্ব্ৰ ব্ৰ্থাঝা

A. **Nouns** are names for things (table, egg, tree, chair, yak) and people (boy, woman, teacher, air hostess, policeman, student, Tibetan). মান ক্রিয়ার বার্টিকার বার



- b. What are those? They are books.
- d. What is Mr. Dongzhi? He is a farmer.
- e. What is on the _____plate? Some _____cheese
- a. Who is Mrs. Lhamoyicuo's daughter? Cairangzhoma. Cairangzhoma is Mrs. Lhamoyicuo's daughter.
- b. Who are those students. Tibetan. Those students are Tibetan.
- c. Who are in the classroom. The students. The students are in the classroom.
- d. Who are playing? The children. The children are playing.

Exercises গ্ৰহমুহা

- B. Write down the names of things you have in your dormitory room. ট্রিন্ শ্রীশ্ব মাঝান্দর বৃদ্ধার্ম আন্তর্মান্দর বৃদ্ধার্ম বিশ্বনাধার বিশ্বনা

E. Make five sentences using the word "who." After you have written your questions beginning with "who," ask your neighbor and write down his answers. II "who" વર્ગે વ્યા ત્ર ક્ષ્ય વર્ષ્ટ્ર જેવા વૃષ્ટ વર્ષ્ટ્ર ક્ષ્યા વૃષ્ટ ક્ષ્ય ક્યા વૃષ્ટ ક્ષ્ય ક્ષ્ય

(14) How many? ៕ នី៍ក្យ

गणर क्रां अर्क्केंदे श्रीर क्रें त्याक्षीर विवादात्रवाश हेश। क्षीर ने वानुकाशी श्रीर क्रेंद क्रेंद वर त्र विवाद

Lhmucairang: How many sisters do you have?

<u>Yangmaoji:</u> I have one sister. <u>Lhmucairang:</u> What is her name? Yangmaoji: Her name is ____.

<u>Lhmucairang:</u> How old is your sister? (How old is she?)

Yangmaoji: She is fifteen.

<u>Lhmucairang:</u> Where is her home? <u>Yangmaoji:</u> Her home is Ganzi. <u>Lhmucairang:</u> What is her job?

Yangmaoji: She is a student. My sister is a student.

त्रु:र्क्ष:कें:रेटा हिंद:त्य:अ:डे:दट:श्रेटक्रेंग्व:र्क्षेद:र्खेदा

ग्यदःश्रंश्चित्। दःवःषाःडेःग्डेगःर्षेत्।

ग्लार्क्स के देया विक्रिके के दाया के बेरा

ग्यदःश्रें श्रुदा श्रेंदेशीदःयः चेदा

ग्लुर्कें कें देदा विंकें कें र्वे दुः धेवा

ग्यदःर्श्वेत्रुद्धाः र्श्वेर्याः वर्षेःवृष्धेत्रा

ग्यदः र्रे क्रिन् र्रे दे क्रियं द्या मार्थे का क्रिक्त

ग्लार्क्स के मेरा केंद्रे नुप्त के बिना धीवा

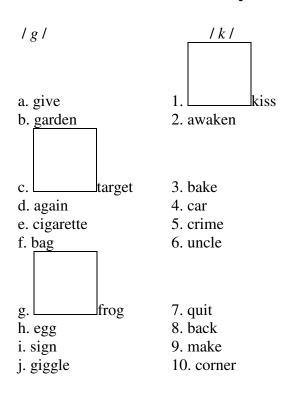
गणदार्से भ्रुद्रा से ते भ्रुं दास लेगा भेता दरे । अ से भेता से वा भेता

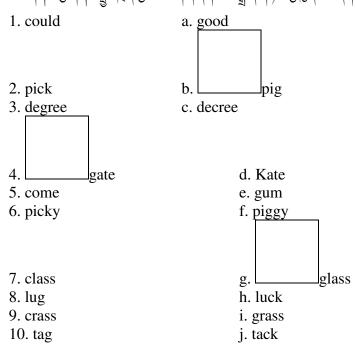
Exercises ग्वरञ्जूरा

- A. Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম খ্ৰী:ই'ব'ব্য'শ'শেৰ ৰেই'ব্ৰীৰ্গ
- a. How many sisters does Yangmaoji have?
- b. Where does Yangmaoji live?
- c. What is Yangmaoji's sister's name?
- d. How old is Yangmaoji's sister?
- e. Is Yangmaoji's sister a doctor?
- B. Discuss what you know about Yangmaoji with a partner. ५५, वृष्ण्या विष्य क्ष्य ५ क

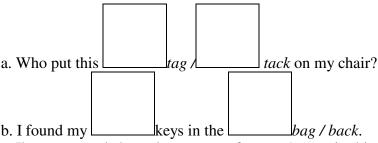
Pronunciation Practice Three শ্বুপ্রুম্প্র্বাপ্ত্রমান্

A. /g / and /k /. Listen to your teacher. First repeat all the words with /g /. Then repeat all the words with /k /. Look at the words as you listen. $\|/g/5 + k/\eta$ ને માર્ગ માર



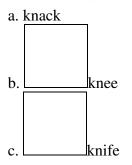


C. Listen to your teacher. You will hear the sentences below, but only one of the italicized words will be spoken. Circle the word that you hear. ५ में मुन कु मुन कर बिन हु कु के बिन कु में मुन के मुन के



- c. I'm concerned about the amount of grime / crime in this city.
- d. The grease / crease in my skirt won't come out.
- e. This _____wig / wick is worn out.
- f. Tommy is a piggy / picky eater.
- g. Sarah grabbed / crabbed at the children.
- h. The humidity made the air very *muggy / mucky*.
- i. The teacher said, "Have you seen my glass / class?"

યતે એર જેવા ત્રીંવા સૂચ્ચા ''k'' ખે સૂચો ત્રીક યુર્મ 'n'' ખે સૂચ ત્રીક યુખ્ય ખેતા /k / ખે સૂચો તર્ક ત્યતે એર જેવા કે જ



- d. knit
- e. knock
- f. knot
- g. know
- h. unknown
- i. knowledge

(15) Dongzhi's Family ব্ৰুব্যুব্যট্টাষ্ট্ৰয়ৰ্ক্ত্ৰ্য

Dongzhi is a student. His home is Shuongxi. He is twenty. He has two sisters and three brothers. One sister is eighteen. She is a student. One sister is twenty-five. She is a nurse. The sisters' home is Shuongxi. The sisters are Tibetan.

One brother is fourteen. He is a student. One brother is thirty. He is a teacher. One brother is twenty-five. He is a mechanic. The brothers' home is Shuongxi. The brothers are Tibetan.

Dongzhi is not fat. He is thin. He is not short. He is tall. Dongzhi's home is Shuongxi. Dongzhi has a new coat. His coat is green. It's very smart. Dongzhi's new green coat is very smart. His coat is not old. His coat is new. It is a lovely coat. Dongzhi is Tibetan. He is not French. His nationality is Tibetan.

र्द्र त्यापार्च में क्षेत्र अपने क्षेत्र क

बु'र्च' गडिग'र्व' त्यसु'याक्ष्म'त्वेग'र्य' विश्व क्षित्र। विं'र्ब्ब्य'क्ष्म'त्वेग'त्वे' त्यस्य क्ष्म'त्वेग'त्वे' त्यस्य क्ष्म'त्वेग'त्वे त्यस्य क्ष्म'त्वेग'त्वे' त्यस्य क्ष्म'त्वेग'त्वे त्यस्य क्ष्म'त्वेग'त्वे त्यस्य क्ष्म'त्वेग

र्देव त्याया क्षेत्रा या प्रता वित्र क्षेत्र त्या प्रता वित्र महाराज्य वित्र क्षेत्र त्या वित्र क्षेत्र त्या व क्षेत्र त्या या प्रता वित्र क्षेत्र त्या या प्रता वित्र क्षेत्र त्या वित्र क्षेत्र वित्र वित्य वित्र वित्य वित्र वित्य वित्र वित

Exercises ग्वरञ्जूरा

- a. What is Dongzhi's work?
- b. Where is his home?
- c. Is Dongzhi twenty-two years old?
- d. How many sisters does Dongzhi have?
- e. What are the sisters' jobs?
- f. How many brothers does Dongzhi

g. Who are students?	1. What color is Dongzhi's coat?
h. What is Dongzhi's nationality?	m. What is not old?
i. Who is short?	n. Is the coat old?
j. Is Dongzhi thin?	o. Who are Tibetan?
B. Listen to your teacher and write in the mis	sing words. দ্ৰী'ন্বৰ'ন্ত্ৰী'ৰ্মুৰা'ষ্ট্ৰদ্ৰথ'এ''ন্ব'দ্ট'বাৰ্ম'ন্ত্ৰী'
क्रॅंदः मृद्य अप्तामी । यः यञ्च दः दर्गे अ।	
This Dongzhi's It is a coat. It is _ a Dongzhi is not a Dongzhi is Dongzhi has brothers. One is nineteen. student. One brother a barber. He is brothers are not	He is old. Dongzhi has sisters. He is a One brother is He is
Song Number Two মু'ব্রুকেশার্কীকামা	
Here are the words to a famous song in America.	This song comes from the movie "The
Sound of Music." Edelweiss is aflower	ər's name. ୩୧୯୮୧ଁକ୍ୟୁ ଅଟି
ગાલકા:વિગા'વી':ગ્રુ'ૠેંવા'ઘેવ'ઃયા <u>ગ</u> ્રુ'ગાલકા':વર્રે':ફેલ'ઍ':ગ્રુ'ઘે':વગુર-(સ્વાક્ષ	'लेब'पदे'र्त्त्वेष'पद्भद्भ'प्रथान्द्रस्थ'प्र'धेद। Edelweissडेब'प'
वे से 'र्हेग' देग' गो से र 'धेव।	
EDELWEISS	
Edelweiss, edelweiss Every morning you greet me. Small and white, clean and bright. You look happy to meet me. Blossom of snow may you bloom and grow, Bloom and grow forever. Edelweiss, edelweiss, Bless my homeland forever.	

k. What is very smart?

(16) **Bill**

have?

दिन विश्वित स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्व

A. Write answers to these questions: ग्लूम श्रुं (दर्ने म्लूं (दर्ने 'न्ल्' ने प्यत 'दर्ने 'न्ल्ं म्लू

Exercises ग्वरञ्जूरा

a. Is Bill a man or a woman?	k. Is Bill's father a mechanic?		
b. Where does Bill come from?	1. What is white?		
c. What is Bill's nationality?	m. Who is thirty-one years old?		
d. How old is Bill?	n. How old is Bill's father?		
e. Is Bill old?	o. Who is fifty-five?		
f. Is Bill American?	p. Who is a housewife?		
g. What color is Bill's car?	q. What is Bill's mother's job?		
h. What is green?	r. What is not black?		
i. Is Bill's car old?	s. How many brothers does Bill have?		
j. Who is a mechanic?	t. Who has no sisters?		
B. Write correct words in the blanks: ব্ৰুষ্ট্ৰের্ডর ১শ্র্মা Bill is Bill is years old. Bill is a, he Bill is, he is not Bill lives in Bill is Bill's hat is Bill's hat is not, it is is fifty-four is fifty-five is a teacher	e is not a Bill is, he is not has a green Bill's car is not, it is Bill has brothers and sisters.		
C. Tell a classmate about your brothers, sisters, mother, and father. (age, job, nationality, home) র্মুন র্শ্বাশ নিশ্ব নার্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত্ত নির্ভিত			
D. Write a letter to Bill and ask him some qu	estions about his life in Canada. Billঝ		

(17) Conversation শ্রহা

दब्दैव खेना देना त्रञ्जूर है। वें रदाय का हुर दुर्बे दायते नव का दुरा क्रें र दर्दे दर्ने का

Practice reading this conversation out loud with your neighbor. গ্ৰম খ্ৰী মেনহ' এই জুঁহ খ্ৰী এই গ্ৰ

Yunbumji: How many brothers do you have?

Dorjizhoma: I have one brother. Yunbumji: What is his name?

Dorjizhoma: His name is Dawazhiba.

Yunbumji: How old is he? (How old is your brother) (How old is Dawazhiba?)

<u>Dorjizhoma:</u> He is twenty. (My brother is twenty.) (Dawazhiba is twenty.) Yunbumji: What is your brother's job? (What is Dawazhiba's job?)

<u>Dorjizhoma:</u> My brother is a mechanic. (He is a mechanic.) (Dawazhiba is a mechanic.) Yunbumji: Where is your brother's home? (Where is Dawazhiba's home?) (Where is

his home?)

<u>Dorjizhoma:</u> His home is Langjia. (My brother's home is Langjia.) (Dawazhiba's home

is Langjia.)

Yunbumji: What is your brother's nationality?

Dorjizhoma: He is Tibetan. ग्राथुः वसुम्राञ्चीद्रा हिंद्राः व्यासुन्तुः गार्केद्राः विद्

र्दे:हें'ब्र्ल्यिया द'यासु'र्चे'गडिग'र्षेद्।

ग्यु:दत्य,अञ्चीत्। विंदे:श्रेद:व्य:हे:बेर्

र्दे:हेंर्ट्सेल'या विंदे:ब्रीट'ल'त्तु'च'ग्नाबादा'नेमा

ग्रायुः दत्तुः अर्थुः विक्तिः त्रार्थः त्रार्यः त्रार्थः त्रार्थः त्रार्यः त्रार्थः त्रार्यः त्रार्यः त्रार्थः त्रार्यः त्रार्यः त्रार्यः त्रार्यः त्रार्यः त्रार्यः त्रार्यः

र्दें हें क्कें पाया विंग्यन पें कें स्वार्थ (दिवे खें कें सु पीवा) (व्वापाण विवास पायें कें सु मेना)

र्हें हें क्वें वास्त्रा द्वे खुवा करा देवा वाकें पा देवा धेवा (किं दे व्युवा करा देवा वाकें पा देवा के दिन के विवास करा देवा वाकें पा देवा के विवास करा देवा वाकें पा देवा के विवास करा देवा करा देवा के विवास करा के विवास करा देवा के विवास करा देव

कश्रावियायार्श्चायावियासेता)

ग्रायुःदत्त्रः श्चेत्। विंदः ग्रेः स्वादेदे स्युः वादान्तः स्वित्। (ञ्चादाः म्यूग्रायाः स्वाद्यः स्युः वादान्य स्वतः स्व

र्दें हें क्वें व्याया विते 'खुवा न्नु ने न्वा (न्वे 'खुवें वे खुवा नु न क्वें च्या नु विते 'खुवा नु ने ने ने ने

ग्युःदस्यःश्चेत्। हिंद्रःग्रीःस्वं तं से देग्राकं से तेगा धेता

र्हें हें क्कें या विं के चेंद्र देवा का देता

Exercises গ্ৰহমুহা

A. Write answers to these questions: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰী

a. Who has one brother?b. Who is Dawazhiba?c. Who is twenty?e. Who are Tibetan?f. Who is Yunbumji?g. Who is Dajiezhooma?

d. Who is a mechanic? h. Who lives in Langjia?

B. Using the above dialogue, put the correct words in the blanks: শ্র্মিণ্ডার্ম্বর্থ ক্রিম্বর্	⋈ .
ঀঀয়৾ঀৢ৾৽ৠৄ৾ৼ৾ঀঀঀয়৾৾য়য়য়৾ঀৣ৾৾ঀয়৾৾ঢ়ৠ	
Dorjizhoma has brother. His name is He is years old. He has a He is Dawazhiba's home is Dawazhiba's nationality is	a

subject	possessive form	
I	my, mine	
you	your, yours	
he she it	his her, hers its	
we	our, ours	
they	their, theirs	

Exercises ग्नूर मुद्

(18) Possessive Pronouns ন্দ্ৰ্ ব্ৰ্'ৰী স্ক্ৰী

A: Is this your? B: Yes, it is. It is mine. It is my	<u>A:</u> Whose is it? <u>B:</u> It's
<u>A:</u> Is this your? <u>B:</u> No, it isn't.	<u>A:</u> Is this? <u>B:</u> No, it isn't. It's

B. Here are some words: ण्नुसानुः विन्यानुः विन्यान् विन्यान् विन्यान् विन्यान् विन्यान् विन्यान् विन्यान्यान् विन्यान्यान् विन्यान्यान्यान्यम् विन्यान्यान्यान्यम् विन्यान्यम्यान्यम् विन्यान्यम्य

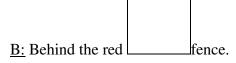
a. He wanted mother.
b. They were going to drive car.
c. " feet hurt," I said.
d. "Is this book?" I asked my friend.
e father will come to visit her.
C. Make two sentences for each of the following words: my, her, ours, their, his, your,
its. When you finish, discuss your sentences with another student. ত্ৰুপ্ৰিক্সিক্সিক্স
"my" ५८ "her, ours, their, his, your, its" यडकायर्गियात्रका रे से या क्षेत्रा या के कारे या क्षेत्रा र्योका दे त्रका क्षेत्रा र्योका
गल्द लेग'5्र'अ७अ'5ु'5धु5'यश्रूर'5ु'5र्गेश
D. Poem: Who is Sad? শ্কুর ঊশ শুরেশ শী শীমশ শ্কুমিশ শুরিশ শী শীমশ শুরুশ
a. Read this poem silently then read it out loud. শ্ৰমণ্ডী শ্লুব ঠিশাবেই ইশামম শ্লুব ব্যাহারী শ্লুব ক্রিয়া বি
ૡઽ૽૽૽ૡૢૢૢ૾૱ૹૢ૽૽ૼઽૺૹ૽૽ૼ૱૾ૺૹૼૹ૽૽ૢ૽૱ૡૼૺૢૼૡૼ૽૽ૢ૽૽૽ૢ૽૱ૺઌ૽ૼૹ <u>ૢ</u>
Who is Sad? (Elizabeth Coatsworth)
Who is sad and who is sorry?
Who is sad and who is sorry.
Not the seagull flying high,
not the wren, ² brown as earth is,
The trace of the t
not thebumblebee ³ buzzing ⁴ by,
not the cat upon the doorstep, ⁵
not the dog beside the gate-
they are neither sad nor sorry,
proud, ⁶ ashamed, ⁷ on time, nor late.
¹ a white bird that likes to live near an ocean or sea
² a small brown bird
³ a yellow and blackinsect
4the sound that a bumblebee makes
⁵ the area near the door of a house
⁶ the feeling of thinking you are better than someone else
⁷ feeling unhappy about something you've done

- b. Now write answers to these questions: ग्रन्थ कुं पद्भावी प
- 1. Do you think animals have feelings like people? If so, what kind of feelings? ર્લિંક પ્રેસ્ટર્સ સ્લામાં સ્લામાં સામા કર્યા સામા કરાયા સામા કર્યા સામા કર્યા સામા કરાયા સામા કરાયા સામા કરાયા સામા કરાયા સામા કરાયા સામા કર્યા સામા કરાયા સામા
- 2. Are you ever proud? Ashamed? Late? দ্বিস্মন্স্থিক ক্ষম্পন্ধ স্থান্ধ কাৰ্মান্ধ কাৰ্

(19) Colors প্রেক্

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

- B. Practice dialogues: Read through these conversations with your neighbor. ক্রন্থ্রিশ্বর্বিশ্বর্ব্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্ব্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্রিশ্বর্বাধ্যান্ত্ব্বাধ্যান্ত্বা
- a. A: What color is that hat?
 - B: It's green.
 - A: What color is that coat?
 - B: It's the same color. It's green.
- b. A: Do you see that white car?
 - B: No, but I saw a blue bike.
 - A: Oh. Where is the white car?



C. Important colors: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, brown, black, white. Now, look around your classroom and write five sentences using some of these colors. (Dorji's hat is black.) শের্ব্যাশার্ক্তর্নার্ব্যালের "red" বৃদ্যালের yellow, green, blue, purple, brown, black, white "মডকাজীরা মনজিন শ্রীক্ষানের বৃদ্ধানীর বিষয়ের স্থানির বিষয়ের ক্ষান্ত্র ক্ষান

D. What color are these objects? শ্বম্যন্ত্ৰী দুইশ্ব্ৰুম্মান্ত্ৰী দুইশ্ব্ৰুম্মান্ত্ৰী দুইশ্বিষ্ট দ

E. Answer these questions with your neighbor. র্মুন র্মুল র্মান্ত্র নাল্ড বেই শালি ই ব্যালি বিশ্ব মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র নাল্ড বেই শালি ই ব্যালি বিশ্ব মান্ত্র মান্ত

- a. What color's your coat? hat? shirt?
- b. What color's his / her / my coat? hat? shirt?
- c. What is your favorite color?
- d. Name three things that are the same color as your favorite color.
 - F. Look at this example: গ্ৰম্খ্ৰী দ্বামানী দ্বামানী দ্বামানী

books / red

What color are your books? Our books are red.

Now do the following in the same way using "our." ॥ "our" ঋী ক্ষম মান্দ্রস্থিত ক্ষার্থী মান্দ্রস্থিত ক্ষার্থী

a. shirts / white

b. coats / gray
c. _____tickets / yellow

d. suits / blue

e. hats / black and gray

f. _____passports / green

g. umbrellas / black

h. handbags / white

G. Look at this example: ज्नुस क्षेत्र प्रदेश प्रद

Mr. Ford / umbrella / black

What color's Mr. Ford's umbrella? His umbrella's black.

Now do the following in the same way using: "'s," "his," "her." ‖ "'s," "his," "her" ৠ স্কু আমা

यर्गेषात्रकार्वेदाद्दात्रस्य स्वात्रम्

Paul / car / blue Tim / shirt / white Miss Parker / coat / gray Mrs. White / carpet / red

k. pens / blue

l. cars / red

m. dresses / green

n. blouses / yellow

Frank / tie / orange Mr. Ford / hat / gray and black Mrs. Davis / dog / brown and white Hans / pen / green Dimitri / suit / gray Stella / pencil / blue Britt / handbag / brown Alice / skirt / yellow

(20) Professions অৰ্থইন্মা

a. This short dialogue uses a common sentence pattern--"the same as." You can also say "too." वित्र द्वित्ति वित्र त्रिक्ष क्षेत्र क्

A: What are your brothers' jobs?

<u>B:</u> Bill is a teacher. Jim is a teacher. Jim has the same job. He is a teacher, too. Bill and Jim are teachers.

A: ब्रिंद्रा ग्री स्तु सुर्खेद पुष्टा च से लेगा भेता

B: Billदे 'द्र्यो' स्वर 'विया भेवा हे अ' श्रे 'द्र्यो' स्वर 'विया भेदा हे अ' श्रे म 'श्रु 'द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा हे अ' श्रे म 'श्रु 'द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्रे म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया भेदा है अ' श्री म 'श्रु द्र्या या उत्तर 'विया च 'श्रु द्र्या या विया च 'श्रु द्र्या विया च 'श्रु द्र्या विया च 'श्रु द्र्या विया च 'श्रु द्र्या विया च 'श्रु द्र्य

b. Other common professions are doctor, lawyer, engineer,
mechanic, business(man, woman), government worker, farmer, writer,
hair stylist, waiter (man), and waitress (woman), reporter,
andsoldier. ग्रव्म, यद्य प्रस्ति स्थर स्थर स्थर स्थर स्थर स्थर स्थर स्थर
মা engineer মন্ত্র মার্শির মা mechanic ব্রু ঝ ভক্ষা ঝ শ্বর্জা মা business(man, woman) র্ক্তর মা
government worker श्रे5'गबुर' यञ्च द्वे5'शे'श्रू। farmer बिर'य। writer र्हेश'य'र्ये। hair stylist श्रु-हुंगञाशहेञ
पर्वे अपन्त। waiter (man) क्रेका या जपका जुप्त। waitress (woman) क्रेका अपन्य ज्यका जुप्त। reporter ग्रक्स दर्गे दा
soldier न्यम् से र्श्वेम् अधिन्।

c. Examples of not-so-common professions: singer, dancer,

_actress (female),

actor (male),president, and	bartender. ज्ञुत'सृत'श्रीत'प्रदे'प्यक्ष'भेगक'
রী singer মুনা dancer শ্রম্মন্ত্রা actress (female)	ব্রুন স্ক্রির actor (male) ব্রুন স্ক্রির মা
president ह्यु 'वियः द्धरः व्यवस्थित क्षेत्र विषयः	
Exercises गुन्रभुद्र	
A. Look at the following. What do each of the	' 1
૽૽ૄ૿૽ૹ૾ૺ૽ઽ૽ૺૢૻઽૣ૽૱ૺ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱	;ক্ষৰাবেই:বৰ্ণীৰা
a. policeman / policewoman	e. nurse
b. taxi-driver	f. mechanic
c. air-hostess	g. barber h. housewife
	i. milkman
dpostman	
B. Look at this example. Do the following se হ্রম্মর্ইন্রম্মর্ক্রম্বর্মান্ত্রম্মর্ক্রম্বর্মান্ত্রমা	'दर्भे
C. Look at this example: ग्न्य गुः द्वेर प्रहेंद् प्राप्त	भु द् <u>व</u> िक्।
his shoes / (dirty) / clean A: Are his shoes dirty or clean? B: They're not dirty. They're clean. Now do these in the same way. Write similar	r dialogues. र्वोद्राची द्वेदावर्ट्ड्रासूदाव्यक्षा ग्री क्रेंग दे द्वा
নৰ্শ্বশ্বশ্বহুণ্ড্ৰহণ্ড্ৰমন্ত্ৰীৰা'ব্ৰশ্বশ্ব	
a. the children / (tired) / thirsty	e. the shops / (shut) / open
b. the postmen / (cold) / hot	f. his cases / (heavy) / light
c. the barbers / (thin) / fat d. the shoes / (small) / big	g. grandmother and grandfather / (young)/ old

j. his trousers / (short) / long

h. their hats / (old) / new i. the policemen / (short) / tall

(21) Nationalities ম'ইগ্ৰু

country / area

nationality

a. People's Republic of China	1. Chinese
b. Britain / England	2. Canadian
c. United States of America	3. American
d. Tibet, China	4. Tibetan
e. Canada	5. British / English
f. France	6. French
g. Germany	7. German
h. Japan	8. Tibetan
i. Qinghai, China	9. Japanese
	10. Mongolian
	11. Salar
	12. Han
	13. Hui
	14. Lhoba
	15. Monguor (Tu)

- b. Sample Dialogues: Read through these with your neighbor. বিষ্
 বিশ্ব বিশ্ব
- A: Are you Tibetan?
- B: Yes, we are. We are Tibetan.
- A: Are you French?
- <u>B:</u> No, we are not. We are not French. We are Tibetan.

A: What country are you from?

B: I'm from

Australia.

A: What nationality are you?

B: I'm Japanese.

Exercises শ্ৰহণু

- A. Make questions using the guide words as examples. ১ নিম্প্লির্মিন্টেশ্ব্রান্থ্রান্ত্রির্দ্ধিন্ট্রিশ্বর্দ্ধিন্ট্রেন্ট্রেশ্বর্দ্ধিন্ট্রেশ্বর্দ্ধিন্ট্রেন্ট্রেন্ট্রেশ্বর্দ্ধিন্ট্রেন্ট
 - a. This is Miss Parker. (French / Swedish)
- 1: Is she French or Swedish?
- 2: She isn't Swedish. She's French.
 - b. This is a robe. (Tibetan / Chinese)
- 1: Is it a Tibetan robe or Chinese robe?
- 2: It isn't a Chinese robe. It's a Tibetan robe.
 - C. Now do the following in the same way. শ্র্মান্ট্রমান্ট্রন্মন্ত্রির্বার্মান্ট্রের্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রের্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রের্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রের্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বর্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রির্বার্মান্ট্রের্বার্বার্মান্ট্রের্বার্বার্মান্ট্রের্বার্বার্বার্বার্বর

This is a yak. (black / white)
This is Baatar. (Tibetan / Mongolian)
This is Hans. (German / Italian)
This is a Volkswagen. (German /

This is Stella. (Spanish / Italian) French)

This is Dongzhi. (Hui / Tibetan)

This is a tent. (big / small)

This is Paul. (Brazilian / Greek)

This is a Ford. (English / American)

This is a Fiat. (Italian / English)

B. Match the country with the correct nationality. গ্ৰহ্মণ্ড ক্ৰুমণ্ড ক্ৰুমণ্ড ক্ৰেইমণ্ড ক্ৰিমণ্ড ক্ৰমণ্ড ক্ৰমণ্ড ক্ৰমণ্ড ক্ৰেইমণ্ড ক্ৰ

इट विषा वीका क्षेत्र प्रविका

- 1. ___ Germany 6. ___ Mongolia a. Thai f. Swiss 2. ___ Singapore b. Indian 7. ___ India g. Russian 3. ___ Mexico 8. ___ Thailand c. Korean h. Mexican d. British 9. ___ Switzerland i. German 4. ___ Britain 10. ____ Russia 5. ___ Korea e. Singaporean j. Mongolian
- (22) This is, they are, these are वह दे दे वि वि दे दें।

Look at these two dialogues. Practice them with another student. শ্ব্যাণ্ড্রীষামান্ত্র্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত্র্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত্র্বার্ত্তর বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত্য বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত্র বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান্ত বিশ্বরাধ্যান বিশ্বরাধ্যান বিশ্বরাধ্যান বিশ্বর

A: Are these your books?

B: Yes, they are. (No, they are not.) (No, they aren't.)

A: This is my pencil.

B: I know. These are my pens.

Key Item গ্ৰহ'ৰ্থীঝা

"This is" generally refers to one thing. "These are" generally refers to more than one thing. "They" can refer to both people and objects. It is correct to use "they" for the plural form of words. For example: ॥ শ্বীমান সূচনা মূল নামি তাল কৰিবা শ্বীমান সূচনা মূল নামিকা কৰিবা শ্বীমান সূচনা সূচনা মূল নামিকা কৰিবা শ্বীমান সূচনা মূল নামিকা কৰিবা শ্বীমান সূচনা মূল নামিকা কৰেবা শ্বীমান সূচনা মূল নামিকা কৰেবা শ্বীমান সূচনা মূল নামিকা কৰিবা শ্বীমান সূচনা মূল নামিকা কৰিবা শ্বীমান সূচনা সূচনা মূল নামিকা সূচনা মূল নামিকা কৰিবা শ্বীমান সূচনা মূল নামিকা সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল নামিকা সূচনা মূল নামিকা সূচনা মূল নামিকা সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল নামিকা সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল সূচনা মূল

- a. Are your shirts clean. Yes, they are.
- b. Are your watches correct? Yes, they are.
- c. My hats look pretty. They look pretty.
- d. The dogs are hungry. They are hungry.

Exercise ग्नरञ्जूरा

Example: ব্রথ শ্রী

footballs (These are red footballs.) a football (This is a football.)

a. pencils f. classrooms
b. a pencil g. horse
c. Tibetans h. horses
d. a Tibetan i. child
e. classroom j. children

Key Item শ্বহ'ৰ্থ্যথা

"That is" generally refers to one thing. "Those are" generally refers to more than one thing. ষ্ট্রীমানসমান্ত্র শ্রেমান্ত্র শ্রেমান্তর শ্রেমান্ত্র শ্রেমান্তর শ্রেমান্ত্র শ্রেমান্তর শ্রেমান্ত শ্রেমান্ত্র শ্রেমান্ত শ্রেমান্তর শ্রেমান্ত শ্রমান্ত শ্রেমান্ত শ্

Exercises ग्नरकूर।

Example ব্যাশ্ৰী:

a cow (That is a black cow.) cows (Those are the cows I bought yesterday.)

a. pen f. Tibetans k. an egg
b. pens g. an American l. eggs
c. a football h. Americans m. child
d. footballs i. an umbrella n. children

e. a Tibetan j. umbrellas

B. Use the following words correctly in the sentences. More than one correct answer is possible. ગુન્મા ગુઃકાસૂત તે નગામાં મામ પ્રાથમ ક્રામાં મામ ક્રિયા મામ ક્રયા મામ ક્રિયા મામ ક્રયા મામ ક્રિયા મામ ક્રયા મામ ક્રિયા મામ ક્રયા મામ ક્રિયા મામ

चदे'यद'षद'५ग'य'र्षे५'गुद'श्चै५। *this / these *that / those *it / they *is / are a. ____ is a tree. ____ are trees. b. ___ man is a Tibetan. ___ men are Tibetans. c. ___ is a ____ camel. ___ are camels. d. ___ egg is bad. ___ eggs are bad. e. ___ is an ____ airplane. ___ are airplanes. f. ___ it a tree? ___ they trees? g. Is ____ the train? Are ___ the trains? h. Is ____ a ship? Are ____ ships? i. Is ____ student Tibetan? Are ____ students Tibetan? j. What is ____? What are ____? k. Where ____ the tent? Where ____ the tents? C. Use "in," "at," and "from" in the following sentences: দ্ভে"in,"দ্দ"at," "from" বৃষ্ক নৰ্শ্যমের শর্মের শ্রমির শ্রমের শ্রমের শ্রম্য শ্রমির শ্রম a. It's wet ____ spring and dry ____ summer. b. Are there many Tibetans ____ your county?

c. I always study English ____ the evening.

d. I always study Tibetan ____ night.

e. I come ___ Shuongxi. Do you come ___ Shuongxi?

f. I go to school ____ 8:30.

g. I will go shopping ____ 1:00.

(23) Dongzhi's Home র্ব্বর্বার্ন্ট্রা

Dongzhi's home is Rebgong. He has two sisters and one brother. Dongzhi is twenty-four and he is a postman. One sister is Lhamoyicuo. She is eighteen and she is a student. Her home is Rebgong, too. One sister is Cairangzhoma. She is twenty-five and she is a nurse. Her home is Zuganrawa. Cairangzhoma's home is not Rebgong.

Dongzhi's father is a teacher and his mother is a housewife. His father is fifty-one and his mother is forty-nine.

Dongzhi is very busy, he is not lazy. His job is a postman. His mother is very busy, too.

Housewives are very busy. Housewives are not lazy. They are very busy. They are not lazy.

Dongzhi is tall and thin. He is not short and fat. Dongzhi's father is tall, too. Lhamoyicuo is short and thin. She is not tall and fat. Dongzhi's mother is fat. Dongzhi's father is fat, too.

Lhamoyicuo and Cairangzhoma are very pretty. They are very busy, too.

Dongzhi, Dongzhi's father, and Cairangzhoma are employees. Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi's mother are not employees. Lhamoyicuo is a student and Dongzhi's mother is a housewife.

Dongzhi's friends are Tibetan and Chinese. Dongzhi is Tibetan. Dongzhi's friends are not French. His friends are not French. His friends are Tibetan and Chinese. He has Tibetan friends and Chinese friends. Lhamoyicuo has Tibetan and Chinese friends, too.

Dongzhi's brother is Dawazhiba. He is twenty and his home is Rebgong, too. He is not a student he is a barber. He has Tibetan and Chinese friends, too.

Dawazhiba has a new hat. It is green and it is very smart.

Dawazhiba is very busy. He is not lazy. He is tall and thin. He is not short. Dawazhiba is not fat, he is thin. Dawazhiba is Tibetan. He is not Spanish. Dawazhiba's nationality is Tibetan. His nationality is not Spanish. Dawazhiba is Dongzhi's brother.

ર્ટ્સ ત્યા વાર્તી ત્યા કે ત્ય

ट्र.पटर्या ट्रंथ.पत्तीयःग्री.का.ल.लट्स.चेयाश्चर्य.पट्या ट्र.पटर्या के.श्र.याली.शश्च्याचीयाश.चेट.ज.चे.सुट.त.सुट्री च्र्.स्ट.याचीयाश.सुट.ची.शुट्र.ज.च.चीयाश.ची.शुट्र.ज.ची.या.यी.का.श्चर्याचीयाश.सुट. ट्रंपटर्या देश्य.पत्तीयःग्री.का.ल.च.सुट.ज.चे.सुट.त.सुट्री च्र्.स्ट.याचीयाश.सुट.ची.शुट्र.ज.च.चीयाश.सुपट.शुट्री ट्रंप.पचीया.ग्री.का.ल.लट्याचीयाश.सुट.

ૡૢઃૹૼૺ૾ૻૡૡૢૻ૱ૹ૽ૼૺ૾૽ૼઽઽૹ૽ૼ૽૽ૼ૱ૹૣૣ૽ૼૡૻૹ૽ૡ૽૽ૢ૾ૹ૽૽૱૱૱૱૽૽ૹ૽૽ૼૹ૾૽ૼ૱ૡઽ૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽૱૱૱

र्देत्रत्युवाद्दिष्टिः षण्य। क्रेंक्टिक्ष्र्वेत्यः याम्बुस्यत्वे त्यन्नाव्यक्षेत्रः याक्षेत्रः याक्ष्यः याक्षेत्रः याक्ष्यः याक्षेत्रः याक्ष्यः याक्षेत्रः याक्ष्यः याक्षेत्रः याक्ष्यः याक्ष्यः याक्षेत्रः याक्ष्यः याक्षः याक्ष्यः याक्ष्यः याक्ष्यः याक्ष्यः याक्ष्यः याक्ष्यः याक्ष्यः याक्षः याक्ष्यः याक्षः याक्

સંક્રું માલા ત્રાં ક્રિયા ત્રાં ક્રિયા ત્રાં સ્થાન ત્રાં ક્રિયા ત્રાં ત્રા ત્રાં ત્ર

र्देव त्युव ची तु र्वे ते त्रु व राम्याय ये दि । वि र्वे रवे तु धीव य दि रवि व धीव धाय से दि वि रवे त्रु व सि व वि रवे तु वि वि रवे ते तु वि रवे तु वि र चलरःचःलेगःरेत्। विं यः ष्यः चेत्रः क्रुः गलेश्वः चीः ग्रीं गश्चारं प्यत्।

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

B. Match words in the first column with words in the second column. গ্ৰহ্ম প্ৰির খ্রী মীন

क्षेत्रा'दवा'वी'चर'वेवा'वीक्ष'क्षेत्र'दवें का 1. Dawazhiba a. Dongzhi's home ___ b. a teacher ___ 2. Dongzhi's friends c. Dongzhi's mother ___ 3. Rebgong d. eighteen years old ___ 4. Dongzhi's father 5. a housewife e. nurse ___ 6. Lhamoyicuo f. green ___ g. a barber __ 7. Dawazhiba's new hat h. Dongzhi's brother ___ 8. Cairangzhoma i. her home is not Rebgong ___ 9. Dongzhi 10. postman j. busy _ 11. Dongzhi's mother k. Dongzhi ___ 12. Dawazhiba l. tall ___ m. fat

Song Number Three মু'ব্রুহন্থানুধ্রাম্বা

n. Tibetan and Chinese ____

Chorus:

Lean on me, when you're not strong. And I'll be your friend. I'll help you carry on.
For it won't be long,
Till I'm going to need somebody to lean on.

1

Sometimes in our lives
We all have pain, we all have sorrow
But, if we are wise
We know that there's always tomorrow

Chorus

2

Please swallow your pride
If I have things that you need to borrow.
For no one can feel
Those are your needs
If you don't let them show.

Chorus

3

Just call on me, brother, when you need a hand We all need somebody to lean on.
I just might have a problem
That you'd understand.
We all need somebody to lean on.

Chorus

Exercise ग्नरकुर।

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম ন্ত্ৰী হু হ'হ'ব্ৰ' থে ব্ৰহ হু হুৰ্

- a. Who are your good friends?
- b. When do your friends help you?
- c. When do you help your friends?
- d. Why is friendship important?
- e. When was the last time you helped a friend?
- f. What is friendship?

(24) Introductions ইার্ক্ট্রান্

Mr. Jackson: Come and meet our students, Mr. Richards.

Mr. Richards: Thank you, Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson: This is Miss Lhamoyicuo and this is Miss Cairangzhoma.

Mr. Richards: How do you do?

Mr. Jackson: Those girls are very pretty. What are their jobs?

Mr. Richards: Miss Lhamoyicuo is a student. Miss Cairangzhoma is a teacher.

Mr. Jackson: This is Mr. Dawazhiba and this is Mr. Dongzhi.

Mr. Richards: How do you do?

Mr. Richards: They are very busy! What are their jobs?

Mr. Jackson: They're students. They're very busy. They're not lazy.

Mr. Richards: Who is this young man?

Mr. Jackson: This is Mr. Li. He is a teacher.

Mr. Jackson: अञ्चलप्रशासिकारीऽयम् स्वार्थित्र से प्रशासिक स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्व

Mr. Richards: ব্ৰুশ্ৰাই কী শ্লু'ৰ্ব্ৰ্য'Jacksonএগ্ৰা

Mr. Jackson: ५६ दे श्रूबार्से भू संग्वास स्रीति । ५६ दे ते श्रूबार्स से से स्रीति ।

Mr. Richards: ট্রেব্রের্ব্যা

Mr. Richards: ট্রিস্ক্রিস্ক্র্রিস্ক্র্রিস্ক্র্রেস্

Mr. Richards: बिंक र्रें प्रवास क्रिक रहे। बिंक विश्व प्रवास के से द्वारा क्रिक विश्व प्रवास के से दिवार के से दिवार के सिंक विश्व के सिंक विश्व के सिंक विश्व के सिंक विश्व के सिंक के सिंक

Mr. Richards: व ग्वॉव्र दर्ने शुरेत्।

Mr. Jackson: यदै विश्व ब्यू प्राचित्र में प्राचित्र विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विष्य विश्व विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य व

Key Item বৃশ্বরেশ্রীঝা

"How do you do?" is formal and rarely heard, though it continues to be taught as a basic introductory sentence. It is not incorrect and may always be used. Let's look at the following dialogue: ॥ "How do you do?" दें केश ग्रूप्त मृदि दें श्रृं पृत्र प्रिप्त श्रृं पृत्र प्रमृद्ध प्

Mr. Smith: John, I'd like you to meet Bill, my friend.

John: Hello, Bill, how are you?

Bill: Hello, John, it's nice to meet you.

 र्ळेंग्रान्तुः में 'ग्राद्यान्यात्रः सर्व्यक्षः प्रवेश्वे द्वाराणे सामाने विकास क्षेत्रः स्वाराणे स्वाराणे स्व

<u>Jack:</u> Tom, this is my friend, Darrel.

Darrel: Hi, Tom, glad to meet you.

<u>Tom:</u> Hi, Darrel, good to meet you.

Exercises শ্ৰহ্মুহা

A. Form groups of three people in your classroom. Take turns introducing each other. এইব'ল্লেই'ক্লেই'র্কান্ট্র ক্রেই'র্কান্ট্র ক্রেই'র্কান্টেন্ট্র ক্রেই'র্ক্র ক্রেই'র্কান্ট্র ক্রেই'র্কান্ট্র ক্রেই'র্কান্ট্র ক্রেই'র্কান্ট্

<u>Dongzhi:</u> This is Dawazhiba. He is my friend (student / brother). And this is

Dongzhi. Dongzhi is my friend (student / brother).

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> How do you do? <u>Dongzhi:</u> How do you do?

Pronunciation Practice Four ধ্রাপ্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্ব্যান্ত্ব

A. Listen to your teacher. Repeat after your teacher, paying special attention to the / v / and / f / sounds. ব্ৰী ক্ৰব শ্ৰী ক্ৰব নি বেইব বেইব ব্ৰীশ্ব আ প্ৰুশা ঘম দ্ব / v / ব্ৰম্ প্ৰিল শ্ৰী ক্লিব শ্ৰী ক্লিব

/ v /	<i>/f/</i>	/ v /	<i>/f/</i>
a. vat	a. for	g. every	g. roof
b. vial	b. fine	h. oven	h. wife
c. vault	c. friend	i. envy	i. soft
d. veil	d. awful	j. live	j. coffee
e. violent	e. water	k. believe	k. half
f. travel	f. safety		

B. Repeat the following words. গ্ৰম্খ্ৰ স্থান স

a. very ferry
b. vans fans

c. believe belief	g. waiver	waver	
	h. vinyl	final	
	i. vault	fault	
d. shovel shuffle	j. save	safe	
e. prove proof			
f. reviews refuse			
C. Now, your teacher will read one of the fo	llowing words f	from the above list. Write	
the word that is said. ५'२४'५वो'स्तर मुक्त विकार केंद्र की स्थार की स्था की स्थार की स्था स्थार की स	ચાત્ર:વચાવર્ <u>ને</u> વ:ક્રુ:થેવ:	ন্মা ট্রিস্ট্রস্ট্রস্ক্রস্ক্রস্ক্র	
a e b f		·	
	· ·		
c g d h			
u	-		
D. Although the most common way to spell	the f/f sound i	s with the letter "f", there is	
another way to spell it. It is spelled "ph" in			
sound is also spelled "gh." Listen to your teach			
		'	
ધાની $f/$ કે $_{1}$ કુત પ્રમામ '' $_{1}$ 'લે અંગ્રીના કર્ને અંતા તરફ માર્ગેના તરફ માર્ગેના તરફ માર્ગેના તાલુક મારા તાલુક માતા તાલુક માતા તાલુક માતા તાલુક માતા તાલુક માતા તાલુક માતા તાલુક	. चयश्र. योषयः (वेयाः ग्रीटः)	व्यूट्टी बाब कर वृद्धि भी उद्धे वा श्रुट्टी बहुट्टी	
"ph"নিষা বহী : স্থাঁ না আমা আমি নামা । f / গ্রী : স্থ্রা বেদী : স্থামা বেদাম " l	ph"बेबर्गूबर्श्वयःषदः	ल्रि। रगोःमवःश्चित्रः र्योगः वर्रेवः वः कवः हेः	
ग्नुसःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रः, द्वार्यः दर्भेद्यः।			
aphoto	e	dolphin	
b. physics	f. emphasize		
cphone	σ	graph	
cphone	h. enough	grapn	
	i. laugh		
	j. cough		
delephant	k. tough		
	8		
(25) Dongzhi, Jobs, and Relatives ব্র'ব্যুব'শ্র'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্'ব্			
(1)	9 1 1 1 1/1/	1	
Listen to complete the mondate test Dilling	1.11		
Listen to your teacher read the text. Fill in the blanks with the words you hear. A word			
list is at the end of each text. हिंद् ग्रीकाद्र में स्वर श्रीका स्वर्ति वार्य क्षेत्र मिन्स स्वर्ति कार्या कि			
र्बूच क्व ग्री क्व या रे रे दे सह्य हु के प्राप्त में प्राप्त के या किया है से प्राप्त के या किया है से प्राप्त	1		
Dongzhi is a Lhamoyicuo is a teacher, too. Lhamoyicuo Dongzhi are			
married. They two children. Dongzhi is and Lhamoyicuo is twenty-eight,			
too. Dongzhi is and Lhamoyicuo is Tibetan, too. Dongzhi's is Jiegu.			

Lhamoyicuo's home is.	liegu,		
They have two child	ren. This is Dawazhib	a. Dawazhiba is Dong	zhi's Dawazhiba
is Lhamoyicuo's son, t	oo. Dawazhiba is _	Dawazhiba has n	o job. Dawazhiba is a
•			
This is Cairangzhor	na. Cairangzhoma is	Dongzhi's	Cairangzhoma is
Lhamoyicuo's daughte			
Cairangzhoma is a child			
		He is a . I	His home is Jiegu. This
is Dongzhi's			
is a farmer.	_, 5110 15 11105 11 , 6, 65	or nome is engu,	voor 2 ong2m s momen
15 & 181111611			
a. and	g. her	n	n. three
b. child	h. home		. Tibetan
c. daughter	i. job		. too
d. farmer	j. mother		. twenty-eight
e. five	k. son	Р	. twenty eight
f. have	l. teacher		
1. Have	i. teacher		
I homovicuo ie verv	She has two	children. She works _	hard
			nard. Lhamoyicuo
			Litatiloyicuo
and Dongzhi are tired _			vy ana mat
		n are short. The	
	are tall. They	are not short. They are	e, too. They are
not	- C'	T 1	
			-six students. They are
teachers. Dongzhi and I	<u> </u>		
		t is very smart. Lhamo	yicuo has a skirt.
It is brown. It is very			
			Oongzhi's brothers are
teachers. Lhamoyicuo h		s fifteen and he is a stu	dent. Dongzhi has
sisters. Lhamoyicuo has	no sisters.		
a. a		k. smart	p. tired
b. because	g. Lhamoyicuo	1. students	q. twenty
c. black	h. new	m. tall	r. very
d. children	i. no	n. they	
e. fat	j. one	o. thin	
Exercises ग्नरञ्जूर।			
A. Write answers	to the following ques	tions. When you finish	, compare your
answers to those of anot	ther student. শ্ৰম খ্ৰী বেই	९ेळिंग'रे'रग'गी'यद'र्स्यश'टीश <i>हे</i>	ষা শ্লুম-র্মুনাশনান্ত্র-গ্রীশ-মুশ
	1 1		
यदे यत्र दरम्बन स्त्रं पश्चर प्रें			
a. What is Dongzhi's na	tionality?		
b. How old is Dongzhi?			

- c. How old is Lhamoyicuo?
- d. How old is Dongzhi's father?
- e. How old is Dongzhi's mother?
- f. How old is Dawazhiba?
- g. How old is Cairangzhoma?
- h. What is Dongzhi's job?
- i. What is Lhamoyicuo's job?
- j. What is Dongzhi's father's job?
- k. What is Dongzhi's mother's job?
- 1. Where is Dongzhi's home?
- m. Where is Lhamoyicuo's home?
- n. Where is the children's home?
- o. Where is Dongzhi's father's home?
- p. Where is Dongzhi's mother's home?
- q. Are Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo tired?
- r. How many children do Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo have?
- s. How many students do Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo have?
- t. How many brothers does Dongzhi have? What are their jobs?
- u. How many brothers does Lhamoyicuo have? What is his job?
- v. How many sisters does Dongzhi have?
- w. How many sisters does Lhamoyicuo have?

What did your friend do the day before yesterday?

- a. Did you get up before 7 o'clock?
- b. Did you wash your hands and face?
- c. Did you walk to school?
- d. Did you get to the classroom early?
- e. Did you work hard all day?
- f. Did you play any sports?
- g. Did you do any housework?
- h. Did you do any homework?
- i. Did you eat lunch?
- j. Did you go to bed early?

	Write the student's answers here	: ইশ্বাথের ক্কুম্বশ্বা	ঀয়৾য়ৣ৾৾৽ঀ৾য়	'सेर'हेर'र	'ব্লুখা
1.					

2.	
9.	

Dear Dorjisu,

Hi, how are you? I'm busy. I have a lot of homework and am busy with my friends. In school we are learning about China. I chose to do a report on Sichuan province. Yesterday I went shopping. I bought a red and blue shirt. I like it very much. My mother got a new job. She is now a secretary. Please write soon!

Love,
Lily



Miss Dorjisu Sichuan College of Education Chengdu, Sichuan 610041 People's Republic of China

त्रुं क्षेत्रक्ष्या यहे. क्षेत्रक्षय यहे. कष्टि यहे. विष्य यहे. विषय यहे.

a. The postcard is from Lily to Dorjisu.

b. Dorjisu is in the USA.

c. Lily bought a red and green shirt.

d. Lily's mother is a secretary.

e. Lily is not busy in school.

f. Lily will go shopping soon.

g. Dorjisu is Lily's friend.

h. Lily will write a report about Sichuan.

(26) Dongzhi's Home, Animals, and Relatives ব্ৰ'ব্ৰুব'ল্ট্ৰিয়'ব্দ'ৰ্শ্বৰ্'ৰ্ম্

They have some animals. They have one two yaks, five sheep, two goats, one horse,

one cow, one _____mule, and one donkey. They have no camels.

Dongzhi is fifty-five and Lhamoyicuo is fifty-five, too. Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi's home is Dongku. They have two children. Their son is Dawazhiba. He is eighteen and he is a student. Dawazhiba is a young man, he is not an old man. Their daughter is Cairangzhoma. She is twenty-five and she is a doctor. Cairangzhoma is married, too, and has two children, too. One child is four and one child is three. Her children have no jobs. They are children. Cairangzhoma is very busy. She is not lazy. Cairangzhoma is a pretty young woman, she is not an old woman.

Lhamoyicuo's brother is very old. He is not young. He is seventy-five. He is a farmer. His home is Tianzhu, Gansu Province. He has two cows, one donkey, and two mules. He does not have many animals. He has five children. One is fifty-nine. One is fifty-seven. One is fifty-one is fifty-one. And one is forty-seven. His children are farmers, too. Their home is Tianzhu, too. They are farmers, too. বি ক্রিম ক্রিম ক্রিম করম করম নার্বা নার্কিম ক্রম ক্রম নার্বা নার্কিম ক্রম নার্বা নার

च्चात्वेयात्रान्त्री क्र.च्चात्र्यात्राच्चेश्चर-देश्च्यात्राव्यात्रीयात्राच्चेयात्री क्र.च्चात्राच्चेयात्रीयात्रीयात्राच्चेयात्रीयात्रीयात्राच्चेयात्रीयात्राच्चेयात्रीयात्राच्चेयात्रीयात्राच्चेयात्रीयात्राच्चेयात्रीया

Exercise ज्नूरभू

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম শ্রী বহু ক্রিশা হী হ্বা শ্রী বহু ক্রিশা হী হ্বা শ্রী বহু ক্রিশা হী হ্বা শ্রী হা

- a. Where is Dongzhi's home?
- b. Where is Lhamoyicuo's home?
- c. How old is Dongzhi?
- d. How old is Lhamoyicuo?
- e. Do Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo have any animals?
- f. How many animals do Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo have?
- g. How many children do Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo have?
- h. How old is Dongzhi's and Lhamoyicuo's son?
- i. What is Dongzhi's and Lhamoyicuo's son's job?
- j. How old is Dongzhi's and Lhamoyicuo's daughter?
- k. What is Dongzhi's daughter's name?
- 1. What is Cairangzhoma's job?
- m. Is Cairangzhoma old?
- n. Is Cairangzhoma pretty?
- o. Is Dawazhiba old?
- p. Where is Lhamoyicuo's brother's home?
- q. Is Lhamoyicuo's brother young?
- r. How many animals does Lhamoyicuo's brother have?
- s. How many children does Lhamoyicuo's brother have?
- t. What is Lhamoyicuo's brother's job?
- u. How old are Lhamoyicuo's brother's children?
- v. What jobs do Lhamoyicuo's brother's children have?
- w. What is Dawazhiba's job?

(27) The Three Singers মুখেশ্ব্যা

<u>क्रण्यायाञ्चराच्चेराद्वेराकेत्यातियात्रः</u>द्वेत्यत्या<u>त</u>्यायेत्यदेत्रः The characters are a Irooster, a donkey, a cat, a narrator, other animals (from 🗕 robbers (also off stage). 🕏 নুর্মা এই বেম্বর মান্যর ই দ্রার্ফা নিশা নুন্ন র্মিন off stage), and द्या द्वी:या ८:२८:८वो:यः चन८:य:५८:ब्रॅबा:कवाशःवाबद:८वा:(ब्रॅख:४श्वा:क्विच:१ःब्रॅदा) हवा:मुद:(ब्र्ख:४श्वा:क्विच:१ःब्रॅदा) चडशः થેતા Play Number One: The Three Singers মুখেশুঙ্গুমা

This is an old story about three animals, three musical animals: a rooster, a Narrator:

donkey, and a cat. Each animal has a beautiful voice - or thinks it has a beautiful voice! The animals are unhappy in the farmyard. They want to leave.

They want to go and sing in the Big City, where everyone will hear their

beautiful voices. This morning the first musical animal, Mr. Rooster, is in the

farmyard. He is carrying a suitcase.

Cock-a-doodle-doo! Cock-a-doodle-doo! (He walks up and down the Rooster:

farmyard.) Oh, my voice is beautiful! My voice is very beautiful this morning.

Cock-a-doodle-doo!! (The other animals are offstage.)

Hen: Cluck, cluck, cluck! Time to get up! Cluck, cluck!

Cow: Moo, moo! Good morning to you, good morning to you!

Duck: Quack, quack! Get out of the sack, quack, quack!

Ruff, ruff! Wake up now. Ruff, ruff! Dog:

Meow, meow, Good morning to you! Cat:

Donkey: Hee haw, hee haw! Good morning Mr. Rooster! (Then he sees a suitcase.) Oh!

What is that?

Rooster: This? (He holds up his suitcase.) This is my suitcase.

Donkey: I see. Are you going someplace? Are you leaving, Mr. Rooster?

Rooster: Yes, yes, I am! I'm leaving. I'm going to the Big City.

Donkey: To the Big City, Mr. Rooster? Why are you going to the Big City? Why are you leaving the farmyard?

Rooster: Oh, Mr. Donkey, this farmyard is small, very small for me! I have a beautiful

voice-cock-a-doodle-doo! And I'm going to sing in the Big City!

<u>Donkey:</u> Yes, Mr. Rooster, your voice is beautiful. Very beautiful! And my voice is beautiful too! Listen! Hee haw, hee haw! My voice is beautiful too.

Rooster: Yes, yes! You have a beautiful voice, Mr. Donkey. Come to the Big City with me. We can sing together. Cock-a-doodle-doo!

<u>Narrator:</u> So, Mr. Donkey goes to get his suitcase. The two friends are going to go the Big City together. But before they leave, Mrs. Cat comes along.

<u>Cat:</u> (She enters and sees Rooster and Donkey. They are carrying their suitcases.) Oh! Oh! Meow, meow! What now?

Rooster: Good morning, Mrs. Cat!

Donkey: Good morning, Mrs. Cat!

<u>Cat:</u> (She points to their suitcases.) What's that? And that?

Rooster: Our suitcases, Mrs. Cat.

Donkey: Suitcases!

<u>Cat:</u> Are you two leaving? Are you going to go someplace?

<u>Rooster:</u> Yes, we are! Cock-a-doodle-doo! We have beautiful voices! This farmyard is too small for us. We're going to the Big City to sing.

Donkey: Yes, we are! Hee haw, hee haw!

Cat: Oh Mr. Rooster! Mr. Donkey! Your voices are beautiful. Very, very beautiful! And my voice, my voice is beautiful too. Listen to my voice, meow, meow! Meow, meow!

Rooster: Indeed, indeed Mrs. Cat. What a beautiful voice! Come with us to the Big City. We can sing together!

<u>Cat:</u> Oh yes, Yes, yes! (She runs out and comes back with her suitcase.)

<u>Narrator:</u> Mrs. Cat goes to get her suitcase. The three friends say goodbye to their friends in the farmyard. (Rooster, Donkey, and Cat wave goodbye to the other farmyard animals.)

Rooster: Goodbye! Cock-a-doodle-doo!

Donkey: Hee haw, bye-bye!

<u>Cat:</u> Meow, meow! Goodbye to you!

क्रमश्चर्याः श्चर्याः अत्राध्याः श्चराधाः विद्याः विद्यायः विद्या

चुःख्। यो:गु:गो:र्ग् गी:गु:गो:र्ग् (क्षि:प्रदायाध्या:पदि:यदःतुःखरः दर्श्यःहुरःदिः चुदःख्रीदः ख्रीदः ख्रीदः

इःक्षां यीत्रा यीत्रा यीत्रा यादश्यस्वः श्रेंदः। यीत्रा यीत्रा

याओं बेंद्रा बेंद्रा बेंद्रा बेंद्रा वेंद्रा वेंद्र वें

चर्गात्। चर्गात्। अलाकाक्षकाञ्चीरास्ट्रान्दा। चर्गात्। चर्गात्। কু:গ্রা B કું.બા येव वेंद्र। येव वेंद्र। हिंद रद्र वेंग्र प्र रादे प्र क्रेंब। र्देशःख्र| र्देशःख्र| श्लु:ब्राब्यशःद्वःवें। वेंग्रश्यःयरःयरेःश्लेंबःब्राब्यः। (श्लयशःरेरःविशःश्चेंबःकशःश्लयःहरःरेःअर्वेरः।) अःदें। র্ম-রো दे:डे:बेग:धेवा तर्ने चेरायाक्षे त्री (विश्वार्श्वेत क्रमायञ्जूना पादे स्क्रमाय प्रायाण्या मा) त्रे ते प्रते ते प्रते त्री त्र क्रमा स्वारा स्वारा त्राया माना विश्वेत क्रमा स्वारा स्वारा त्राया माना विश्वेत क्रमा स्वारा स्वारा स्वारा त्राया माना विश्वेत क्रमा स्वारा 2.41 ५.८४.चे अ.च्रेच। श्रे.वियश्य व्यत्रिंदा हिंद्र.४८.सीयायीवय.५.वर्चे.य.सीय.वेश वर्चे.य.सीयी र्वेर:सु धित धित। दःधित। दः रदः दर्शे श्वाचका धिद। दः रदः श्वेदा हिर हित देशि दिवा हिर दर्शे है का धिद। 2.41 भ्रुं वियश मुःदी मुँदः होर केव सें विवा बेर या धेव वस्म हिंद रूट के दे होर मुँद होर केव सें र दर्शे या धेव। वास्य वर র্নুহান্ত্র ८८. ५वंज.घषु.मध्य. अस्थ.त. १ ष्पर्द। वास्तुत्यावाददीः वार्तिवादायाः अर्केतावाद्यादिवादायाः अति मुद्दाविवाद्या वीः वार्याची वार्याची वार्याची 2.41 ष्ट्रीत त्रश्या योत स्त्री शर्षित्। देर यम्बा भुवयबादाः विराभूर मुना ५७५८ मुना दि भूर मुना या विष् วัรสู र्नेश्रण्णु। द्रदेःश्मद्रगुद्रःश्वद्रार्देग्धेत्रा देर लगमा देर लगमा हिंद ल मूर मूर मूर विगायर्ग र पर महत्र में हो महिर केर में र हिर केर में र हिर केर में महिर में 2.41 त्रुदशर्केश गी'ग्रा'गो'र्गे वदर। विविध्यक्षेत्रास्त्रीर। सुस्रासिन्धार्थेवानुरा গ্রীন্থা (विंश्रेंबानुविंग्दर्भेन्दर्भेन्नुविवानुविवानुवाने स्वाप्तर्भेन्नुवाने विवाने स्वाप्तर्भेन्नुवाने स्वाप्तर्भेन *ष:* ३ छे । ५ ४ ३ छे । 2.41 *ख़ॖॺॱॺॕॱ*ॻॖऀॱॴ*ॾ*ॱॸॖॕॱॸॿॸॱॸॴ র্নহান্ত্য खुअऑऑ.वीु:य| ऋॉर्<u>ट</u>:पबर:प्य| গ্রীন্থা 2.41 ग्रव प्रस्केरि में बाब्य से दा सुरा के हो त्या র্ন্ন-ন্য म्ब्रिशक्षे हिन्यार्वेश्वर्यात्रीत्राच्यायाचीत्रार्येन्द्रम्। हिन्यावेश्वर्यायावत्रावेगाप्तुः वर्षे द्वेश्वर्येन्द्रम्। ગ્રે.બા <u> लॅ</u>ंद त्यम्बा दर्के त्यें के अर्ले री भी गी भी भी में दर्के र से देखें र से लेंदा दर्जे र से स्वेत से से देखें 2.41 र्षेर् त्यम्बा दः सैं त्र्में है बः पेंद्रा केंब "खा केंब" खा วัร:สูן

गुरःश्रुवःश्रेंग्षेत्र। दर्रःश्रुदःयःकवः र्रेगुश्च। श्रेवःर्वेदः। श्रेवःर्वेदः। श्रेवःर्वेदः। श्रेवःर्वेदः।

चुर्खे। र्ह्मा सेन्। र्ह्मा सेन्। कुस्रार्सेन्। कुस्रार्सेन्। सून्दि तन्ते सून्ये तन्ते किन्ये स्वित्त निमानिक सिन्ये किन्ये स्वित्त निमानिक सिन्ये किन्ये स्वित्त निमानिक सिन्ये सिन्ये

য়ঀয়৻ৼয়ৣয়ৢয়ৼয়৻ড়৾য়

व्रैत्या अन्ते। ने सेन्। ने सेन्। ने सेन्। (वि से प्रीम कुणका कका सम्मिन कका सुस्रा कुम व्रिक्ता)

दर्गेयायन्दराम सुभार्भाष्ट्रीयास्त्रीरार्यमान्नार्मान्नार्भाष्ट्रमान्नारभाष्ट्रमान्ट्रमान्नारभाष्ट्रमान्नारभाष्ट्रमान्नारभाष्ट्रमान्नारभाष्ट्रमान्ना

दार्मभन्दर्भवः व्या (वुःसंदिरः वृद्धः वुः या मश्रुमः बुश्चः मास्या विश्वः प्रदेश्वेषः स्वा स्व मास्य विश्वः स्

यास्याचेराचित्रायाच्या)

युःष्ट्री यदेःश्चेश गेःगाःगेःगे

र्वेदःस्य र्हेशःख्य वदेःश्वेत्र्र्य

व्रै'व्या अनु'र्वेद्या अनु'र्वेद्या ब्रिन्डमा'वदे'र्अ'र्वेङ्गा

Scene Two: On the road ব্যুবার্চর শ্রীশ্বা অমান্যা

Narrator: So the three friends go along the road to the Big City. They walk

along...and walk along...and walk along. Now it is night and they

are very tired. They see a farmhouse on the road. (The three

animals enter slowly.)

Donkey: Oh, I'm tired! Hee...haw...

Rooster: Oh, I'm tired and hungry! Cock-a-doodle...do-o-o...

Cat: Oh, I'm tired and hungry and sleepy! Meow...M-m-m...

Rooster: (He looks up and sees a farmhouse.) Oh, look! Look! Cock-a-doodle-doo!

Look, look!

<u>Cat:</u> What? Meow! What is it? Donkey: Hee haw? What? What?

Rooster: There! See? There's a farmhouse! (The Rooster points.) There's a light

in the window!

<u>Cat:</u> No-no! I can't see! (The three animals go to the window.) Can you see in the

window, Mr. Donkey?

<u>Donkey:</u> (He looks in the window.) Yes-yes! I can see!

Narrator: The Cat and the Rooster are too short to look in the window, but the Donkey

is tall. He looks in the window and sees three men. They are sitting at a table counting money. Each man has a large bag of money and is counting his

gold.

Rooster: (He whispers loudly.) Mr. Donkey! Mr. Donkey!

Donkey: Sh-h-h-h-h!

Rooster: What do you see in there, Mr. Donkey?

Rooster: Do you see any food? Do you? I'm hungry, Mr. Donkey!

<u>Cat</u>: Yes, we're hungry, Mr. Donkey.

Donkey: Sh-h-h-h-h!

<u>Cat:</u> Do you see any beds, Mr. Donkey? I'm sleepy!

<u>Donkey:</u> No, no. I don't see beds or food! There are three men and (he looks in the

window again) they are counting MONEY! MONEY!

Rooster: MONEY? Cat: MONEY!

<u>Donkey:</u> Yes, it is money. <u>Rooster:</u> Hm...I have a plan.

Cat: A plan? A plan, Mr. Rooster?

<u>Donkey:</u> A plan? What is it?

Rooster: Yes, let's sing! Let's sing for them...We have beautiful voices...

<u>Cat:</u> Yes, beautiful voices! <u>Donkey:</u> Sing, and then what?

Rooster And then, the men will give us MONEY for singing!

Donkey: And food? I'm hungry! And a bed? I'm sleepy!

Rooster: Please Mr. Donkey and Mrs. Cat. Let's sing!

Donkey: OK, let's sing!

Rooster: One, two, three, Cock-a-doodle-doo! Hello to you!

<u>Cat:</u> Meow, meow! Hello to you! <u>Donkey:</u> Hee haw, hee haw! Hee haw! Robbers: Listen, what is it? What is it?

> Oh! Oh! Help! Help!?? They're going to kill us!

Police! Police! Help! (There is the sound of robbers running away.)

वॅटाह्य है। टास्टाक्करावर्ग हैंश्रामाध्य

द्यैत्य। ८.कर.कुर.कूर्यश्रम् वाकुर.वीराधिय श्रव.चूर्रा

चुःखं। (विकाणमः सुँगका खुः सुन्ना विमायदे। यमाद्विया विवास विमाय विकास वितास विकास व

ढ़्रेंबर्ट्र

द्यै'प्या डै'बेग बेव'र्वेद्या दे'बै'डै'बेग'रेद'दबा

र्वेट्स क्रिंग्स डेबिंग डेबिंग

चुःर्च। यःगीःत। यःगीःत। व्हेंबान्दा यःगीःतःबेदायदे।यदाद्विधावेगायत्ग (चुःर्वेबाधह्यःक्षेत्रःचेन्यवेत।) श्वेदाह्वरःतदःन्तः

र्देर्'दर्से'चलेव'दर्ग

वु.जा भूषी भूषी दश्यमूर्यःभूषिय। (बूच्यम्ब्यम्यविश्वम्यूः मुद्धिरः मुःदर्यम्यम्भूष्रः) भ्रुः व्यवस्त्रः सुद्रः

सिर.बी.बर.रूज.श्राच्याच्या

वॅट्स (विकासेदास्य क्षेत्र स्वाप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वाप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वाप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वाप्त क्षेत्र क्ष

दब्रोयायन्द्राया व्रीःयाद्रायां वर्षावर्षिया ग्रीःसुकावाह्यवाका सुदायका स्रोद्धायत्र स्रोत्य स

चन्द्राचित्रावर्त्त्व अःस्यःश्च्रात्व्वाळेत्राचार्त्राचेत्राचेत्राच्यात्राचेत्राच्यात्राचेत्राच्यात्राचेत्राच्या

वुःष्। (विश्वास्यास्त्राचन्।) श्रुःबयश्रचेदाव्। श्रुःबयश्रचेदाव्।

र्वेदःख। ५ध्चैत्रःः। ५ध्चैत्रःः। (।वःर्देवःवोदःक्वेदःकेत्रःवेदःक्वःवेदःक्वःवेवः

चुःखें। श्रुःब्यशःचॅरःच्। ब्रिंदःग्रीशःकेःबेवाःसर्वेरःस्म। विः वशःग्रीः रेवाशःसर्वेरःस्म। रः सरःक्षेवाशःवीदः ५५,व

द्यै'त्या देन'या भु'विचर्याचेंन्स्या नर्सें स्वायायीव तर्मा

र्वेदःस्रा ५५३४''''।

કું.બા ફુંર્-ગુરુપ્રાયતા ફુંપ્સફ્ર કુંડ-દર્યા શ્રુપ્ત્ર અર્વેદ હા દશ્યા ફેર્પેય વર્ષે

वॅटाव्। यासेत्। सासेत्। दबास्यावित्राच्यासेवाबावाराणदासर्वेदासाव्याः। वदातुः क्षेत्रायावास्यस्य (विवाणदावासुस

म्रेलिहर प्रमुर्ग विस्तर्भा) विस्त्रिया में राम्री

नुःषें। क्वेंरःग्रेंरेरःद्र्या

वुःवा ह्यूरःश्र्रा

र्वेदःख्र देन्था नेविः क्वें रार्वे रेन्।

युःस्। श्रेषा दःयः वयशः विषाः सक्षेश

हैं या वयम निष वयम निष प्रम मुं वयम हैं प्र

र्वेदःस्। वयमःभिषाःचेरःयःधेदःदम। उःदद्ःविषाःधेदा

चुःख्। धेवःत्यग्रवा दःर्क्वेशःसुःत्येत्। दःर्क्वेशःसुःत्येत्। दःर्केदःस्नुदःस्नृदःस्नृदःस्नृदःयंदरःवा

व्रैःवा देनःवा अन्तःक्षुतःर्यः वृत्रा

र्वेदःस्य सुःत्वदश्रहेशःकेषान्तेत्र

नुःर्व। नुःनुद्रश्कें श्रुवायाने र्स्वेवाया केंद्रश्चिता श्रुवा श्रीना

र्वेदःद्या अश्चः देवाशः गुदः श्चेदः दश्चा दः श्वेंवाशः वीतः दत्व

द्यैःत्या अत्याद्यैःविषाः व्यन्तर्भ दःत्यः वाकेन्।स्वाः वीवः त्र्व

नुःर्व। श्रुःत्वयशर्चेदःसुःदरःश्रुःत्वयशःनुःत्व। दःर्द्धेशःश्रुःत्वेदःत्व।

र्वेदासु यबदामी दार्सेशायेता

इंबी गड़ेग गड़ेश गड़ुआ गै:गांगेंगें हिंद परेंगें

व्रै:व्या अनुविद्या अनुविद्या हिंद् वदे आं

র্বিসন্তা ইশালী ইশালী ইশালী

हना'यःर्क्षेत्र। र्वेत्र'त्र'। नात्र'क्वे:रेत्। नात्र'क्वे:रेत्। ष्य'क्वे। ष्य'क्वे। र्श्वेन'र्श्वेत्य'र्यन्य। र्श्वेन'र्श्वेत'र्श्वे

Scene Three: In the farmyard व्ययक्तं ग्राह्म वीदाय विद्यार गृहिष्य गृहिष्य

Narrator: And so, dear friends, the robbers heard the three musical animals and they ran

away! Yes, they ran away and they are still running. Our three singers took their bags of money and went back to the farmyard. (The three animals come

back on stage. They are carrying three bags of money.)

Rooster: Cock-a-doodle-doo, good morning to you!

<u>Cat</u>: Meow! Meow! We're happy now! So happy now!

<u>Donkey:</u> Hee haw, hee haw! What a beautiful day! What a beautiful day!

व्रॅबर्बेट चर्चे देन त्यम्बा विक्तें व्रंबर्वेट निर्देश विक्ति व्यं निर्देश विकाल वि

सिया, इसका तिवा, इसका तिवा, के स्वीत तिवा, के स्वीत क्षा के स्वीत के स्वीत के स्वीत के स्वीत के स्वीत के सिया, के सिया, इसका सिया, इ

षिया.वाश्रिश.सू.विस.धे.पूरशी)

चुःर्वे। गैःगुःगेःर्गे हिंद् रस्टार्वेगश्रयस्य पदेवस्रा

દ્યું ત્યા એન સેન સેન્ડ્રા કર્યું કર્યું કર્યા કર્યું કરા કર્યું કરા કર્યું કરા

वॅदावा कॅश्राणा कॅश्राणा है वर्त दे के दार्थ है न्या लेगा दे नाम है वर्त के है से हिन के लिया

Exercise ጝዻጙቜຼናነ

Animal	Sound in Tibetan	Sound in English	
cat		meow	
rooster (cock)		cock-a-doodle-doo	
hen		cluck-cluck	
duck		quack-quack	
dog		ruff-ruff	
cow		moo-moo	
donkey		hee-haw	
sheep		baa-baa	

Key Words and Phrases न्याके प्रति स्वीत स्वीत

These words are from the play. Match them with a correct definition. ग्वम है। भैर केंग दे द्या है दिन स्थित प्राप्त केंग है द्या है दिन स्थान के किया है दिन स्थान के किया है किया है

a. farmyard
b. farmhouse
c. suitcase
1. feeling that you need to rest
2. feeling that you need to eat
3. a place where people live

d. voice 4. sound of talking

e. hungry 5. a kind of box, people put clothes inside

f. sleepy
g. tired
6. a place where animals stay
7. a cry that you need assistance

h. musical 8. return

i. to go someplacej. to wake up9. make a person die10. stop sleeping

k. to kill someone 11. move to another place

l. to go backm. Help! Help!12. nice soundsm. a xhausted

Exercises ग्नूरभूर

A. Form a group and read the play, with each person playing one of the roles. र्ट्स क्रूं क्रूं क्रिया क्र

B. After you have read the play in your group, act it out. ক্ট্র্র' রর্ট্রর' র্জর' ক্ট্র্র' ক্র্র' ক্র্র্র' ব্র্র্র
क्रॅ व वे न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न
C. Write ten questions about the play. When you finish writing your questions, write the answers. Next, find another student and ask them the questions you have written.
Write what the student tells you. हे न्रॉयं क्रेक्टिक्ट में बिन क्रिक्ट में क्रिक्ट के मान क्रिक्ट में क्रिक्ट मे
इस्रबादत्ते, नर्स्यायात्रा त्रात्रा विष्यात्रात्त्र विषा त्यात्रे क्षिया ने क्षिय दे विष्यात्र विषय विषय विषय व
D. Look at this example: শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী'ব্ৰম'বাইব'থে'র্ক্সাব্যা
Refrigerator in the kitchen / black
There's a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is black.
Now do these in the same way. Write your answers. শ্রিম্মার্মর্ম্বর্মার্মার্ম্র্র্মার্মার্ম্র্র্মার্মার্ম্বর্ম্ব
a. cup on the table / clean
bbox on the floor / large c. glass on thesideboard / empty
d. knife on the plate / sharp
efork on the tin / dirty f. bottle in the refrigerator / full
g. pencil on the desk / blunt
hchurn by the door / new
E. Look at this example: ग्वा प्राची प्रविक्षा क्षा प्राची प्रविक्षा प्राची प्रविक्षा क्षा प्राची प्रविक्षा क्षा प्रविक्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा
(books) / on thedressing-table / cigarettes / near that box

A: Are there any books on the dressing-table?

- B: No, there aren't any books on the dressing-table. There are some cigarettes.
- A: Where are they?
- B: They're near that box.

- a. (books) in the room / magazines / on the television
- b. (ties) / on the floor / shoes / near the bed
- c. (glasses) / on the sideboard / bottles / near those tins
- d. (newspapers) / on the shelf / tickets / in that handbag
- e. (forks) / on the table / knives / in that box
- f. (cups) on the radio / glasses / near those bottles
- g. (cups) / in the kitchen / plates / on the cooker
- h. (glasses) / in the kitchen / bottles / in the refrigerator
- i. (books) / in the room / pictures / on the wall
- j. (chairs) / in the room / armchairs / near the table

Writing ইমাবদ্বীদা

From now on, keep a diary in English. Write in your diary at least three times a week. You may write about what you did that day, how you are feeling, or what you are thinking about. Your teacher will collect this periodically. ५ त्र बार बुदा हुँ ५ गुँ बार हुँ ५ गुँ कार हुँ ५ गुँ ५

Here is an entry from one student's diary. ग्नम् न्यान् प्राप्त विश्व क्षेत्र माने क्षेत्र माने

May 21, 1995 (Sunday)

Today I didn't have any classes. I slept late. I had breakfast at ten-thirty. I ate one breadbun and drank some tea. Two friends visited. We went shopping, but we didn't buy anything. Tonight I must study. I have an examination tomorrow in my English class.

(28) A Classroom শ্লুবাদ্বাৰী

This is your classroom. It is a large classroom. It is not a small classroom. There are many desks in the classroom. The desks are brown. There are many stools. They are brown stools. There are two blackboards in the classroom. They are not small blackboards, they are large blackboards. The blackboards are black. They are not white. यभे के किंद्र किंद्र के किंद्र

Exercises ग्नरकुर।

- - B. Write answers to these questions: শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰমিণ শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰমিণ শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰমিণ শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰ
- a. Is the classroom small?
- b. What are in the classroom? (desks, stools, blackboards, etc.)
- c. What color are the desks?
- d. What color are the stools?
- e. How many blackboards are in the classroom?
- f. What color are the blackboards?
- C. Look at your classroom. Write answers to the following questions. हिंद् ग्री र्र्सू न विन पुरुष है न विन पुरुष है ज्ञान कर के प्रति के
- a. Where are the blackboards?
- b. Where are the stools?
- c. Are there many stools in the classroom?
- d. Are there many desks in the classroom?
- e. Where are the tables?
- f. What color are the stools and tables?
 - D. Read this text and then write answers to the questions: শ্ৰম খ্ৰী ৰূপ কৰি ন্মু শ্ৰম কৰি ন্মু শ্ৰম কৰি নিৰ্মাণ কৰি নিৰ্মাণ

ব্যাঝাঝর'যাব্বাব্রিখা

This is a classroom in a language school. There is a teacher in the room and there are some other men and women in the classroom. They are students. The teacher's name is Dongzhi. The students are Tibetan. There is a table in the room. The teacher is near the table. The door is behind the teacher. There are two windows in the room. The window on the left is open, but the window on the right is closed. There is a clock on the wall, near the door. The door is closed but one window is open. There are some pencils and some flowers on the table. The students are sitting. They are looking at Mr. Dongzhi. Mr. Dongzhi is teaching English. The students want to learn English. They like English. The students have a book. The book's name is "English for Tibetans." এই ইণ্ শ্ল্ব ইণ্ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ্লেষ শ্ল্ব শ্লেষ শ क्तव देवे और ल देव ल्याय बेर बिरा। क्रियाय दे कें कर या चेंद रेगका रेता। वर या देवे वर त देवे कर सुधाय कि सामित ५वो स्वर विं रूट स्वर्त रहें वा देवे विवास सुरास्त्र विस्ता दवी स्वर सुरास्त्र ही स्वर सुरास्त्र र्ब्रुच सः क्षें र्ज्जे व त्र व त्र क्षेत्र क् अर्क्कें रःषदः नृत्तेव स्थेषा क्षेत्रा तर्देन स्थेन त्या। किं क्षें नृत्तेव स्थेषा त्यान्यात् क्षेत्रा आर्क्कें रान्यो का वेषा स्थेन कि विश्वेदा त्या किं कें नित्तेव स्थापा किं किं รฏิสาผิจานฐานารินา"สิมา

- a. Where is the classroom?
- b. Where is Mr. Dongzhi?
- c. Where is the door?
- d. Where are the two windows?
- e. Where is the clock?

- f. Where are some pencils?
- g. Where are some flowers?
- h. What do the students want?
- i. What do the students like?
- *i*. What book do the students have?

E. Free Talk মন্ত্র্যাস্থ্র

Practice speaking in English with two partners for 10 minutes. ৡিন্ট্রের্বিশ্বরার্ব

Puzzle Number Two বৃশ্বব্দ্বর্ শার্

Words to find বর্জান্ত্র ইংলাম্বর্

a. blackboard			(d. st	ool							
b. eraser			6	e. de	esk							
			1	f. w	indo	ws						
			٤	g. cl	assı	oon	ı					
1 11			1	1. do	oor							
cchalk												
	X	F	В	L	Α	C	K	В	О	Α	R	D
	С	Е	В	Н	N	W	S	T	О	K	О	P
	L	R	M	D	О	Y	Ι	K	С	Н	О	S
	Α	C	Н	Α	L	K	Е	N	О	О	D	T
	S	L	G	P	S	В	Н	R	D	Е	A	О
	S	S	D	Е	Е	D	W	I	N	О	W	О
	R	S	D	Н	V	L	R	S	P	R	W	L
	\cap	K	D	0	R	R	0	Δ	N	V	Δ	9

R E

 $R \mid E \mid S \mid A \mid K \mid N$

(29) A Kitchen বার্থিকাবেনা

This is Mrs. Parker's kitchen. It is a large kitchen. It is not a small kitchen. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. It is a blue refrigerator. The refrigerator is blue, it is not red. The refrigerator is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is yellow. It is on the left. There are two small tables in the middle of the room. There are two bottles on the tables. The bottles are full. They are not empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean, it is not a dirty cup. विशेष का कि प्रकार के कि प्रकार के

Exercises ካዋጚቜጚነ

A. Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম্ভান্ত ক্ৰিণ্টান্ত ক্ৰাণ্টান্ত ক্ৰিণ্টান্ত ক্ৰিণ্ডান্ত বিশ্বা

a. Is Mrs. Parker's kitchen small?

b. Where is the refrigerator?

c. What color is the refrigerator?

d. Where is the electric cooker?

e. Is the cooker green?

f. Where are the two small tables?

g. Where are the two bottles?

h. Are the bottles empty?

i. Where is the cup?

j. Is the cup dirty?

T

OOL

F

Ε

 $Q \mid U$

R

k. Is the cup clean?

B. What does the kitchen in your home look like? First, describe your kitchen to a friend. Next, write a description of your friend's kitchen. (ૹુંદ્ર-ગ્રી-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-પ્રા-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રીસ-ગ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્ર-શ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્રા-શ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્ર-પ્ર-પ્ર-શ્રી-સ-દ્ર-પ્ર-પ્ર-પ

a. Do you like cooking	b. What is your favorite dish?	c. How do you prepare it?
	useful to describe cooking. Look uj they mean. ગુનુઢા જીં ગ્રેન્ડ કેંગ રે 'દ્રગ ગર્લે ક્રેંબ	
इसकाळेंगासर्दिन:तु:पर्डवावकाविक	गयर:मु:दर्गे का	
a. bake	m. peel	
b. beat	n. refrigerat	e
c. blend	o. roast	
d. boil	p. sauté	
e. chill	q. simmer_	
f. chop	r. slice	
g. cook	s. steam	
h. grind	t. stir	
i. fry	u. stir-fry	
j. knead	v. toast	
k. melt		
l. mix		
E. Match the follow	ing foods with their correct English	n names: ग्वाया क्री अर्थ के स्वाया है। द्वाराया
५ चैतः सूर् चीशः हे कृर वर्हे र य दु	:প্ৰিশ্'শীশ্ৰ'ষ্ট্ৰুঝ'ন্ৰ্গিশ	
1 <i>jiaozi</i>	a. rock sugar (crystal sugar) tea	
2 wanzi	b. roasted barley flour mixed with	sugar, butter, and hot tea
3 <i>tsamba</i>	c. steamed stuffed dumplings	
4 ganban	d. intestines filled with blood	
5 <i>baozi</i>	e. boiled stuffed dumplings	
	f. long noodles with meat sauce	
(30) Another Kitcher	ı गर्षेश्वानदःग्ववःविग	
	is a large kitchen. It is not a small large refrigerator. It is not a large refrig	

if

C. Write answers to these questions: গ্ৰন্থান্ত্ৰী বহু গ্ৰন্থী বহ

r in the right. It is not in the middle. It is a blue refrigerator. It is not a white refrigerator. The refrigerator is new. It is not an old refrigerator.

There is a table in the kitchen. It is a small table. It is not a big table. It is not a new table. It is an old table. The table is yellow. The table is in the middle of the room. There are two glasses in the kitchen. The two glasses are on the table. The glasses are full. They are not empty.

There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. It is a large electric cooker. It is not a small electric cooker. The electric cooker is red and it is new. It is not yellow and it is not old. The electric cooker is on the left. It is not on the right. It is not in the middle of the room.

There is a plate in the kitchen. It is on the table. It is a large plate. It is not a small plate. The plate is white. The plate is not black.

There is a knife in the kitchen. It is on the plate. It is a small knife. It is not a large

knife. It is not a long Tibetan knife. The knife is new. It is not old. The small knife is on the plate.

षार्षिक्षात्रमः तुः र्हेषा र्छे विषार्षेत्। ते ते र्हेषा र्छे सुदः सुदः विषा सेत्। ते ते र्हेषा र्छे स्वेत र्हे विषा सेत्। ते ते रहेषा र्छे सुदः सुदः विषा सेत्। ते ते रहेषा र्छेषा रहेषा रहेषा

मार्षेश्वानदान्दानुः नेवार्षेरामानेश्वार्षित्। नेवार्षेरामानेश्वार्थेरामानेश्वर्थेरामानेश्वार्थेरामानेश्वार्थेरामानेश्वार्थेरामानेश्वार्थेरामानेश्वर्थे

मार्लशायर वर दि मुँगा वर्या के मार्लि । दे मुँगा वर्या के के स्वार्थ के मार्लिशायर वर्षा के मार्लिशायर वर दि मुँगा वर्षा के दि मुँगा वर्षा के के स्वार्थ के मार्लिशायर वर दि मुँगा वर्षा के स्वार्थ के स्वर्थ के स्वार्थ के

ष्ट्रिंश्वरायम्बर्धाः विष्याः स्त्रा ने स्थ्रे संस्रे संस्रे स्थ्रे संस्रे संस्

चाल्यांचरावरात्रेच्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्या रेक्क्ष्यांची रेक्क्ष्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्या विकासान्त्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्या विकासान्त्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्यांचीत्रेक्षाल्या

Exercises ग्नरकुरा

b. Write in the correct word for the text below. ৰ্ব্ধুন'ৰ্চ্চৰ'এক'ৰ্বক্ষান্ত্ৰী'মীন'ৰ্চ্চৰ'ন্বৰ্জ'ৰ্ম্বান্ত্ৰী'
क्ट्रेंद [्] यात्रकार्याः यात्रीयः यात्रीयः प्रत्ये का
This is a, it is not a bedroom. It is a kitchen, it is not a large kitchen. In the
kitchen there is a, there isn't a bed. The refrigerator isn't large, it is
The refrigerator isn't on the left, it's on the The refrigerator isn't white, it's
The refrigerator isn't, it's new.
The table in the kitchen isn't, it is small. The table isn't new, it's The
glasses in the kitchen are on a The glasses aren't empty, they are
The cooker in the kitchen is an cooker. It is on the, it isn't on the right.

- b. Read this conversation with a friend. One of you will act as Dongzhi and the other will act as Dawazhiba. ब्रॅनिश दें लेग ५५ अनुअ र् ज्वाप स्वाप स

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Hello, Dawazhiba, how are you today?

Dawazhiba: Hello, Dongzhi. I'm fine, thank you. How are you?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I'm very well. Are you a student?

Dawazhiba: Yes, I am. I am a student. I study at Tibet University. Are you a student, too?

Dongzhi: Yes, I am a student, too.

Dawazhiba: Where is your home, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: My home is Shuongxi. Dawazhiba, where is your home?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> My home is not Shuongxi. My home is Lazhang.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Does Lazhang have many Tibetans?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, Lazhang has many Tibetans. Does Shuongxi have many Tibetans,

too?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Yes, Shuongxi has many Tibetans. How many brothers do you have?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I have no brothers.

Dongzhi: How many sisters do you have?

Dawazhiba: I have three sisters.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> How old are your sisters?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> One is fifteen, one is sixteen, and one is seventeen.

Dongzhi: How old are you?

Dawazhiba: I am eighteen. How old are you, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: I am eighteen, too.

Dawazhiba: How many brothers and sisters do you have?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have two brothers and two sisters. Dawazhiba: How old are your brothers and sisters?

Dongzhi: One brother is ten. One brother is twenty. One sister is fifteen and one

sister is twelve.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are your brothers' and sisters' jobs?

Dongzhi: They are students.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> How old is your father and what is his job? <u>Dongzhi:</u> My father is forty-five. He is a farmer.

Dawazhiba: Does he have many animals?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> No, he doesn't. He does not have many animals. My father has only a few

animals.

Dawazhiba: What animals does he have?

Dongzhi: My father has three sheep, one cow, one yak, three goats, and one horse.

He has no camels.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> How old is your mother and what is her job?

Dongzhi: My mother is a farmer and she is forty-one. What is your father's job and

how old is he?

Dawazhiba: My father is a farmer and he is fifty.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Does your father have many animals?

Dawazhiba: No, he doesn't. He does not have many animals. My father does not have

many animals. He has one mule, one yak, two goats, and five sheep. He

does not have any donkeys. He has no horses.

Dongzhi: Is this your classroom?

Dawazhiba: Yes, it is. It is my classroom. It is a big classroom. It is not a small

classroom. It has many desks and stools. The desks and stools are brown. My classroom has two blackboards. They are black. They are not white.

Dongzhi: How many desks are there in the classroom?
 Dawazhiba: There are fifty-two desks in the classroom.
 Dongzhi: How many stools are there in the classroom?
 Dawazhiba: There are fifty-two stools in the classroom.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> How many blackboards are there in the classroom?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> There are two blackboards in the classroom. Is your hat new? Yes, it is. My hat is new. It is a new hat. My hat is not old.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What color is your hat?

Dongzhi: My hat is brown. It is not white, it is not blue. It is a brown hat.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Your hat is very smart!

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Thank you very much! Is your shirt new?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, it is. It is a new shirt. It is not an old shirt, it is new. My shirt is new.

My shirt is white.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Your shirt is very smart, too!

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Thank you very much! Dongzhi, what is your nationality?

Dongzhi: My nationality is Tibetan. I am a Tibetan. Dawazhiba, are you Tibetan,

too?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, I am Tibetan. I am Tibetan, too. My nationality is Tibetan.

Dongzhi:Good-bye, Dawazhiba.Dawazhiba:Good-bye, Dongzhi.ব্র্বর্মাশূর্মান্ত্র্বর্মার্ক্রর্মার্ক্রর্মা

ञ्च'च'ग्गनश'य। अ'र्रेगश'र्देन'०्श्च्या द'चदे'र्क्रे'धेन'०्यमश श्चनश'हे'के। हिंद'चदे'र्क्रे'धेन'नका

र्नेत'द्याया र'सर'५'उर'यरे'त्यम्बा हिंद'सर'र्ह्सेय'अ'वेना'खे'धेना

<u>ञ</u>्च प्राचना भेतर्या र र्ज्जेट संविद्यां से विद्याली साम के स्वीद स्वीद स्वीद स्वीद स्वीद स्वीद स्वीद स्वीद स्वीद स

र्देत्रत्युदा धेत्रःष| रःषरःश्वेंदास्रःतेषाधित्। ज्ञानायुवासामा हिंद्रःग्वेष्यःष्रःयाद्वयःषित्।

र्<u>ट</u>ेंब'ॡश्वा इते'ब'स्रुय'र्खे'देंद'न्द्यी'स्रीबा हिंद'नी'ब'स्रुय'ग्नद'ब'सॅद'ब्लुय'ग्नाबादा।

ञ्च च म्याया व्याया व्याया विषया विषया

र्नेत्र (रशुप्त) न्नु न्वर त्र चेंद्र प्रायर चें (बेंद्र प्राय) सेद्रा

त्तु'च'गुगब'य। रेर', यगबा तु'व्रद'व'र्वर'य'अद'र्ये क्षेर्र'य'रेर् । बें वेंदर'र्र्धु' सुदर'र्वेर'य'अद'र्ये क्षेर्रा

र्देव त्याया रेन त्यम्या विविद्य निविद्य स्थान स्यान स्थान स

ञ्च'य'ग्गवाब'य। द'त्य'ख्'तु'ग्रेडेवा'ग्रुट'शेर् र्हेद'त्य'श्चेट'शें'वा'र्केट'र्स्य ञ्च प्राम्यम्बरम् र य श्री द से म्बर्स स्पर्

र्देन'वश्चा ब्रिंद'ग्री'श्चेद'र्स'र्से' व्यान'र्सेद'षीन'न्सा

ञ्च प्यामाना वार्ष्ठमान्ते पर्के स्पादनान्त्र मान्त्रमान्त्र प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्य

र्देव'दशुया हिंद'र्वे'म'र्केंद'षेव'वया

ञ्च'य'गुगर्राया द'र्से'यर्डे'य्रज्ञुर'धेर्ना हुँर'र्से'गर्ढेर'धेर्यर्मर्देर'द्युया

र्देव'दश्चा र'षर'र्वे'पर्के'प्रकुर'षेत्रा

ञ्च'च'ग्रगश्रम। हिंद्र'त्य'श्रेद'श्चेद'ग्रार्ट्केद्र'र्स्स्द्र'द्रश्र|

र्नेत्रत्युच। रायासुतुःग्रेकान्दःश्चेदार्श्वाणिकार्येन्।

ञ्च'च'ग्रग्ना हिंद'ग्री'स्'त्यीर-श्चेर हें' व्यं गार्टेंद'धीत'त्रा

`र्देब'२बुदा बु'र्द्र'गडेग'वे'ग्वें''पञ्च'दर-'डेग'र्वेश'वे'शे'शु'धेदा श्चेर'श्चें'गडेग'वे'यर्ड'श्च'दर'ग्वेब'डेग'र्वेश'वे'यञ्च'गढ़ेश'धेदा

त्तु'च'गुगर्र'म्। हिंद'ग्री'स्'त्'श्चेर'श्चेर'र्स्टेश'से'वेग'ग्रेद'प्वेत'र्सेद्

र्देव'त्युव। विंर्ह्वें'र्कट'स'र्स्सेव'स'धेव।

<u>त्रु'च'ग्</u>यम्बाय। हिंद'ग्री'षा'य'र्ये'गार्केद'षीब'वया। विंबानु'च'के विगानुद्वेद'यविद'र्थेद्

र्देव'त्र्युच। दत्रे'ल'स'र्से'ले'स्'णेत्र। मिं'लेद'य'लेग'णेत्र।

त्तुं प्रायाचा विष्याः द्वीं विष्याः विषयः विषयः

र्देवः दशुवा श्रेदः त्यम् शा विं त्यः क्क्षें क्वम् अदः या ग्रेदा द्वीः अप्यनः क्क्षें क्वमः कुदः दुः दश्वादः आयार्देन मा अदि।

ञ्च'य'ग्याबर्था विंरःक्षें विंगाया तर्षेर प्रश

र्देव त्याचा द्वे खास्य स्थान मुश्च स्थान स्थान

ন্ত্র'ব'শ্রবাধানা ট্রিব'শ্রী'জ'ম'র্মে'শার্ক্রব'লীর'রমা র্মির'শ্র'ব'স্তি'লীবা

र्देव रब्युचा इदे । अप्रताबिद या बेवा धेव रवा केंग्से बेवा चेवा धेवा हिंदा की अप्रताबिद या केंग्से विवास केंद्र

ञ्च'य'ग्रामाबाया द्वेषणय'वेद'य'वेग'णेद'य'र्वि'ये'यु'यञ्जु'णेदा

र्देव'त्युवा हिंद'ग्री'ष्प'यर क्वें विवासर दें पेंद्र'द्रा

ञ्च'द'न्यवाबादा अेर्'अवाबा विं'अ'र्झु'र्बेवा'अद'र्दे'अेर्। द्दे'ख'यद'र्झु'र्बेवा'अद'र्दे'अेर्। विंर'र्रेअ'वाडेवा'द्द'वायवा'वाडेवा र'अ'वाडेबा अवा'ध्'यडक'

व्यत्। विराधिरामुक्तीयाः महास्त्रीत्। विराहासेत्।

र्देन'रबुवा दर्ने'हिंद'ग्री'र्स्स्वापराक्षे'रेदा

<u>ञ्च</u> 'च'न्युगरुपा २ देन' स्वयुक्षा सदी' दर्वे 'र्ज्जूच'। सदी' दे 'र्ज्जूच'। सदा हेन 'र्ज्ञ्चच' स्वयुक्त स्वय

ब्रद्ध स्त्रिन्य सेत्।

र्देव'त्रशुच। र्र्ज्जूच'। ऋँच'।वर'त्देते'वर'त्र्'र्ज्जा'र्ज्जे'वा'र्ज्जे'न्य्री

<u>ब्</u>च'च'ग्गगश्र'य। र्ब्सेच'ग्य्र-'दर्नेदे'त्रर-'तु'र्सेग'से'नेर-'सू'र्सेन्।

र्देव'दशुवा र्र्जुव'। वर'दिदे'वर'तु'म्व'श्रेगशागर्ळेंद'र्षेद'दश्र

ञ्च या या वा वा विकास विकास

र्देव'त्रबुव। र्बेव'वर'दर्देव'वर'दुःर्बे अअ'वार्क्वर'र्वेर'र्वा

<u>ञ्</u>चायायायाया अर्थेयायस्य स्थित्राच्या प्रस्तित्व स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाय

र्देव'दश्चान। धेव'त्यम्बा ददे'लुर्के'म्बर'न्यधेव। दे'वे'लुर्के'म्बर'न्यवेवाधेव। ददे'लुर्के'ह्रेद'न्य'क्षेव।

त्तुःचःग्रम्**रामा विंदःग्रीः**लुर्खेदेः।यःअर्देगःउःलेगःधेत्।

र्देव (रश्या) दर्व (लु.सॅ.क्रूम) र्व लीवा हे के हमार र्वे सामेना के किया है ने के लु.सं.क्रूम) र्वे लीवा लीवा

ক্লু'ব'শুশৃষ্ণ'ম। ট্রিব্'শ্রী'ল্'র্ম'ন্সড্রমেইঝা

र्नेत'त्र्यूय। यगद'र्नेत'के। हिंन'ग्री'के'येत'ग्राध्यर'य'धेत'त्रमा

ञ्चादानामाश्रास्य वित्रात्ममाश्रा देवे के त्येत्रामाश्रास्य विमाधित। देवे के त्येत्राहेत्य विमाधित। यामाश्रास्य विमाधित। देवे के त्येत्राहेत्य विमाधित। यामाश्रास्य विमाधित। यामाश्रास

५ग×ःर्घें धेव।

र्देन'ॡश्रूप। हिंद'ग्री'क्टे'योन'ष्पर'ष्पग'र्दे'य्द्र्य

ন্ধ্ৰ'ব'ৰামধ'ম। বশুৰ ব্ৰিক'ল্পী ব্ৰিক'লী বিশ্ব বিশ্ব

र्देव रख्याचा दर्भेद देवाब भीता दर्भेद र्यं देवाभीता हु या गुवाबाय हिंद भार भेद दिया

ञ्च प्राच्या विषय प्राचित्र विषय प्राचय प्राचित्र विषय प्राचित्र विषय प्राचय प्राचय

र्देव दश्या यदे श्रें भुँका ह्वा या ग्रामा

ন্ত্র'ব'শ্ৰশ্ব'ম। বই'র্ম'র্ট্র্রাইর'রেশ্রুবা

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

A. Write twenty questions about this conversation. When you finish, ask another student your questions. Write the answers. र्गेट्र मीट्र मीट्र

- a. ____ Dawazhiba studies in Qinghai.
- b. ____ Dongzhi is a student.
- c. ____ Dawazhiba's home is not Shuongxi.
- d. ____ Dongzhi has two brothers and three sisters.
- e. ____ Dongzhi's father is a teacher.
- f. ____ Dawazhiba and Dongzhi are in a classroom.
- g. ____ One of Dawazhiba's sisters is twenty-three.
- h. ____ The classroom has three blackboards.
- i. ____ Dawazhiba is Tibetan, but Dongzhi is not.
- j. ____ Dongzhi's hat is not blue.
- k. ____ Dongzhi's shirt is not very smart.
- 1. ____ Dongzhi and Dawazhiba are old, they are not young.

(32) A Tibetan Home र्नें र ग्रे ब्रिस संदर्भेग

Listen to the to	ext read by your teacher.	Write the missing wo	ords in the blanks. ব্ৰা'ৰাব'ৰী'
र्ग्गुवारदेर्देवरवात्ववरहेशः	ব'ৰ্ক্তন'ৰ্ব্ব'ৰ্মী'ৰ্ম্ট্ৰ্ব'বাব্ৰশ'ৰ্বশাৰ'ৰ্ম্মীন'ই	वेत्रप्तर्गे या क्लॅट्येत्रग्रीक्ष्याद्वय	अॱऄॣॕ॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔ॸॣॸॖॱॾॖॆ॔॔॔॔॔ॵ॔॔॔
This is Dongz living room, it is television in the rate of the control of the rate of the rat	hi's home. It is a not a kitchen. His livin room. The i evision, it is a large tele on the television. The magazines. The newsparroom. The armchairs are they are new and own. They very so not a large radio. The ratis near the The large radio is a Tibetan-Exhi is an stu	_ home. This is Dong groom is s new. It is not old. There are so the books are English apers are Chinese new large and they are The armchairs are mart. There is a radio did is black and it is there are some book anglish There are grown. There are grown.	gzhi's living It is a It is not small. There is a he television is big. It is not ome magazines, books, and books. The magazines are ewspapers. There are The armchairs are not re near the The oin the room. It is a small an old radio. It is not a new as the radio. They are . One book is "English for glish. He has many English e some pictures in the room.
Word list for the	above paragraph: र्वेट्ने;रु	ਸ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ੑਸ਼ਖ਼੶෬෫ඁ෬ඁ෦ඁ෫ඁ෫੶ਫ਼෬ඁ੶ੑ੶ਖ਼ੑੑਫ਼	1
a. are	f. large	k. room	p. two
b. Chinese	g. newspapersh. on	l. small	q. wall
c. dictionary	II. OII	m. television	
e. large	i. pictures j. radio		
bed. There are so shoes. They are are some The box is a new This is Dongz is a new refrigera bottles are empty There are some The are in a red box.	ome on the fine shoes and they are not box. It is a box hi's kitchen. It is a large ator. There are some both y. They are not full. The plates on the bere are some forks, spoo	loor. They're near the black. This is Dong dressing-table. The carrier is not a large box. This teles in the teles is Dongzhi's cool they are clean ons, and knives on the	is Dongzhi's bed. It is a big e bed. They are Dongzhi's gzhi's dressing-table. There igarettes are near a is Dongzhi's refrigerator. It They are empty. The ker. It is a cooker. plates. They are not dirty e table in the kitchen. They a red box on the table. The
Word list for the	above paragraph: र्गेंद्रभे दु	ਸ਼ [੶] ਸ਼ਫ਼ੑਸ਼ ୶ ੶෬෫෬ඁ [੶] ਫ਼ੵੑਫ਼੶ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ਫ਼ੑੑ੶ਫ਼੶ਫ਼ੵੑੑੑੑ	1
a. bedroom	d. cigarettes	g. knives	j. refrigerator
b. blue	e. cooker	h. new	k. shoes
c. box	f. kitchen	i. plates	l. small

Dongzhi is a stud	dent. His home is	He studies at Qing	thai Education College.
He is twenty-one	e. His is not married. He	has no children. He has	s two brothers and two
One	brother is a teacher. He	teaches Tibetan. He is	and he has
three children. H	lis home is Xining, too.	He Tibetan	at Qinghai Education
He	is thirty. One brother is	a student. He is a _	at Qinghai
Teachers' Univer	sity. He is He s	tudies math. He is not m	arried and he no
children.			
One sister is	a student. She is	One sister is	twenty-five. She is a
She i	is married and she has one	e Her daught	er is She has no
, she is a ch			
These are Don	gzhi's friends. Dawazhib	a is a student at Qinghai	Education College. He
studies I	He does not study English	. Dawazhiba's is	Yigazei. His father is a
farmer. He does	not have many	He has one yak, one	e horse, two sheep, and
one goat. He has	no Dawazhib	a is Tibetan. His nationa	lity is Tibetan.
Word list for the	above paragraph: र्गेट्सं रुझ	ૹૡૼૹૹ [ૢ] ૡઽ૽ૺૡૺ૾ૹૢ૽ૼઽ [ૢ] ૡઌ૽ૺ૱ૹૢઽૢૢૢૢૢ	
a. animals	f. eighteen	k. married	q. two
b. camels	g. fifteen	l. math	r. Xining
c. child	h. has	m. sisters	
d. College	i. home	n. student	
e. doctor	j. job	o. teaches	
Now read the	rest of the text silently. 5	ૡાલિંદ મીકાર્કેદાર્સ્ત લદે દેવસાં પ્રાહ	'শ্বীম'মীম'অশাবা'ন্বৰ্লীশ্বা

Now, read the rest of the text silently. স্মুন্ত্র্স্ত্র্রান্তর্বের্বর্র্বর্ত্তর্

This is Lhamoyicuo. Her nationality is Tibetan. She is Dongzhi's friend, too. She is a student at Qinghai Education College, too. She studies English. Her home is Mhalo. She is nineteen. She is very pretty. Her father is a farmer. He does not have many animals. He has one donkey, one mule, and two cows.

Dongzhi has many friends. His friends are students. They study at Qinghai Education College and Qinghai Teachers' University. His friends are Tibetan and Chinese. Dongzhi has no French friends. His friends' homes are Gansu, Qinghai, and Yigazei.

Dongzhi's father is an engineer. He is not a postman. He is very busy. He is fifty-three. He is tall, he is not short. He is thin, he is not fat. Dongzhi's father has a new hat. It is a brown hat. It is not a black hat. It is not a red hat. It is a brown hat. এই র বু র বু র বু র বু র বু র বু র বি चॅर-देग्रसंभेत्र या र्देत व्यापा ग्री ग्रींग्रसं चॅवर भेत्र पात्र अत्र क्रेंत्र क्रेंत्र क्रेंच ग्रींपात्र में क्रिया आतीत्र स्वीत क्रिया स्वीत र्ब्रुच चित्र वित्र वित् र्दे केत्। विरादित्य परिवादित्य परिवादित्य विषय विरादित्य विरादित्

र्देव दब्दाय त्य ब्रिंग कार्य अराये प्रेंदा विदे ब्रिंग कार्य कराय क्षेत्र आ क्षेत्र । विदे क्षेत्र अर्थ क्षेत्र विदे क्षेत्र अर्थ क्षेत्र विदेश र्श्चेयः या पार्वेशः शुर्श्चेयः पार्वेरः येतु र प्रावेतः अर्थेश। दिदेः र्येषाश्चार्यः अंदः अर्थेदः या प्रदेनः श्चाराष्ट्रेशः यो प्रवेतः यो प्रव र्ग्मिकार्ये र्र्हें दे प्रायुक्त दे गाव सुद्दु दूर अर्हे र्ह्मेव। मावेका गा हे प्रकर मे द्वा

र्देव त्य श्रुच भी त्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र विषा क्षेत्र विषय क्षेत्

Exercises ग्नरकूर।

A. Write answers to these questions: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বেহী শ্ৰী বেহী শ্ৰী থেষ বেহী হৰ্শ শ্ৰা

- a. Who has a new hat?
- b. What is not red?
- c. Where is the new refrigerator?
- d. Who is a student?
- e. Who is twenty-five?
- f. Where are there some bottles?
- g. Where are some Tibetan magazines?
- h. Who studies at Qinghai Education College?
- i. Who studies math?

- j. Who is a farmer?
- k. Who has one donkey, one mule, and two cows?
- 1. What are on the dressing-table?
- m. What color is the radio?
- n. What are new and big?
- o. What are not dirty?
- p. Who has no camels?
- q. What color is the box on the table?
- r. Who is fifty-three.
- B. Read the following sentences. Some are true and some are false. If a sentence is false, explain why. ગ્નુસાનું જેંગામું ત્રારે ત્રાનું ત્ર
- a. Dongzhi's home is small.
- b. Lhamoyicuo is Dongzhi's brother.
- c. Dongzhi's father is not a postman.
- d. Dongzhi's home is Lhasa.
- e. The cooker is red.
- f. The newspapers are Chinese newspapers.
- g. Dongzhi is a math student.
- h. Dongzhi is married and he has two brothers and two sisters.
- i. The refrigerator has some bottles.
- j. The knives on the table are in a red box.
- k. The doctor is married.

Pronunciation Practice Five শ্বাস্থ্য বাষ্ট্র মার্শ্র মার্শ্বর প্রাম্বর বাষ্ট্র মার্শ্বর প্রাম্বর বাষ্ট্র মার্শ্বর মার্শ্বর বাষ্ট্র মার্শ্বর বাষ্ট্র মার্শ্বর মার্বর মার্শ্বর মা

/ dh /	/ th /	/ dh /	/ th /
1. the	a. thanks	5. there	e. thumb
2. this	b. thing	6. mother	f. nothing
3. that	c. thousand	7. leather	g. math
4. though	d. thorough	8. smooth	h. month

B. Listen to your teacher pronounce the following words. Listen for the differences. ১৭ কি. শুন্ম শুন

e. wreath

- म्बर्गी म्बर्भा के स्ट्रिंग प्राप्त मिल्ला के स्ट्रिंग के स्ट्रिं
- 1. thigh a. thy 3. this'll c. thistle 2. either b. ether 4. clothe d. cloth
- C. Listen carefully to your teacher. You will hear two words. Circle "S" if the two words are the same or "D" if they are different. ५गे मृत ग्रैं ग्रूंग वर्ड्य या उत्र हैं। हुँड् ग्रैं अदा हैं या प्रति के प्र

1.	S D (teeth, teethe)	6. S D (thistle, thistle)
2.	S D (thy, thy)	7. S D (mother, mother)
3.	S D (lather, ladder)	8. S D (soothe, sooth)
4.	S D (math, mat)	9. S D (thanks, tanks)
5.	S D (loathe, loaf)	10. S D (leather, let her)

(33) Mother and Daughter, Teacher and Student ঋত্ব'ব্ৰ'ব্ৰ'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰা

a. Lhamoyicuo is Cairangzhoma's daughter. Cairangzhoma is Lhamoyicuo's mother. Cairangzhoma is the mother. Lhamoyicuo is the daughter. ભૂ સેં ગ્રાયા સર્જ તે જે તે કે તે તે કે તે ક

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Come in, Lhamoyicuo and please shut the door. Your bedroom is very untidy.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> What must I do, Mother?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Open the windows and air the room. Then put these clothes in the

wardrobe. Then make the bed. Dust the dressing-table. Then sweep the

floor.

कें देट क्कें लाखा वट दुर्लेट वका क्कें दे नाहन देना का सूर्वी नाला अर्की हिंद की अल्पानट कर टार्सेना दें त्रहुन

यूः र्से मृत्युः सर्से द्वार होत् प्रत्मे का का का स्थार

कें दिर क्कें त्याया क्केंद्रासुद स्केंबाव बाव दर्द्राय द्वाय बाक्का द्वार वर्षिया देते हे बाक्का वेदार दर्दे द्वाय विवास

वश्रम्भयः वि: मुखः द्वाः वि: ब्रश्नः यदः मुख्यः विवश

b. Dawazhiba is Dongzhi's student. Dongzhi is Dawazhiba's teacher. Dongzhi is a

student. Dawazhiba is a teacher. ब्लायाण्याकार्यकार्वे क्रियाच्याची क्रियाची क्रियची क्रियची क्रियची क्रियची क्रियची क्रियची क्रियची क्रियची क्रिय क्तवः देत्। देवः द्यायः वैः श्रेंयः अः विषाः देत्। त्त्रः याणाषायः वैः दर्गः क्तवः विषाः देत्।

Dawazhiba: Come in, Dongzhi. Shut the door please. This classroom is very untidy.

Dongzhi: What must I do, Mr. Dawazhiba?

Open the windows and air the classroom. Then dust the stools and desks. Dawazhiba:

Then clean the blackboards. Then sweep the floor.

वदार्भियार्देव दश्या क्वेंप्रेयाह्न र्स्याचा क्वेंप्रायदायदी हार्या শ্রু'ন'শ্রদাশ'মা

র্ব্বর্থ্যা

ऀ श्वेद्रातुरः ध्वेत्रात्रत्रात्र तरात्रात्र त्यात्रा सुन्य त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्य त्यात्य त्यात्य त्यात्य त्यात्य त्यात्य त्यात्य त्या খ্র'ন'রামারানা

नर्गेका ने क्रायम् स्थितका

Exercises গ্ৰহসুহা

A. Who are Dawazhiba, Dongzhi, Lhamoyicuo, and Cairangzhoma? Write a sentence that explains who each of them is. त्रु न गुणकाय दर्दित त्याया पूर्वे ग्या अर्कें। के देर क्रें वर क्रें वर्ष कर के के क्रें के के শ্লব্যক্তবাহীশানীশান্ত্রবাহীশান্তবাহ

B. Write the "actions" in these two texts (come, shut). Do you understand what these actions mean? Discuss them with another student. Perform the actions. র্ল্ ম ব্যু ব্রুব্র কর্ব প্রীক্ষ ক্রু वरावी (यक्ष क्रिया प्रवासीका) विष्ठा ग्रीका दे प्रवासी देवा के बहुया यहा। क्षेत्र ग्रीवाका यालका प्रवासी क्षेत्र ग्रीका विकास **दे**'दग'य'यद'र्क्षे'मु'दर्गेश्रा

C. Imagine that you are a teacher and that your neighbor is a student. The classroom needs to be cleaned. What would you say to the "student?" (ਭੁੱਤ ਕੇ ਤੁਸ਼ੇ ਜ਼ਰ ਕੈਸਾ ਤੁਸ਼ ਭੁੱਤ ਗੁੱਤ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਗੁੱਸ਼ ਕਾ वै'र्श्चेय'स'लेग'भेव'यदे'न्यर'र्'यहराव। श्चेंय'सर'में गर्डर'श्च'हंडर'लव'यश'गन्यन्र'वेन्र'न्यं शत्रा विंन्'ग्रीश'र्श्चेय'सर'से 'सूर' মন্বদ্ৰ'দ্ৰ্গ্ৰা

D. Begin each of the following sentences with Shamba: নুমশ্যান্ধ্য दर्गे 'च इस्र अन्ते। त्य अक्षेत्र मी 'इस्र प्य दे 'चे दे पर्व के 'द्र प्य के प्र के प्

I mustn't take any aspirins.---Shamba mustn't take any aspirins.

a. I watch television.

d. I can get up for three hours.

b. I study English in bed.

e. I talk to my mother, Lhamoyicuo, and

c. I feel ill.

my father, Dazheng.

E. Look at this example: ग्रम्भ की द्येर यहूँ द त्य यस द र्ग भा Shut the door.

Match the words in the second column with the actions in the first column. More than one answer is possible. ग्रायकार्ध्विगकारी और केंग प्रस्मार्थिक र्ध्विगकारी अवस्थित र्रे प्राप्त स्थापित स्थाप

५ वीं बा विवायकास्त्राचित्रेयाचार्ये ५ गुरासे ५।									
a. Shut the b. Open the c. Put on your d. Take off your e. Turn on the		 radio tap cup blackboard window 	g. Sweep the h. Clean the i. Dust the j. Empty the k. Read this	7. magazine 8. knives 9. shirt 10. door 11. floor					
f. Turn o		6. sideboard	l. Sharpen these	12. shoes					
(34) Fr	(34) Enjoy Yourself ৡ্রিসমেম্প্রিস্কান্ত ব্লামান্তর্বিদ্যা								
Read this text with a neighbor: র্ধ্বার্শ্বাধান্ত্র্ব্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্ব্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্ব্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্বাধান্ত্র্ব্বাধান্ত্র্ব্বাধান্ত্র্ব্বাধান্ত্র্ব্বাধান্ত্র্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্ব্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্ব্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্ব্ব্বাধান্ত্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্ব্									
Danzen: Shamba: Danzen: Shamba: Danzen: Lhamoyicu Danzen: Shamba:	 Danzen: What are you going to do this evening, Shamba? Shamba: I'm going to meet some friends, Dad. Danzen: You mustn't come home late. You must be home at half past ten. Shamba: I can't get home so early, Dad! Can I have the key to the front door, please? Danzen: No, you can't. Lhamoyicuo: Shamba is 18 years old, Danzen. He's not a baby. Please give him the key. He always comes home early. Danzen: Oh, all right! Here you are. But you mustn't come home after a quarter past eleven. Do you hear? Shamba: Yes, Dad. Thanks, Mum. Lhamoyicuo: That's all right, dear. Good-bye. Enjoy yourself. We always enjoy ourselves, Mum. Good-bye. 								
284.71	1 1 1 1	ःकै'वेष'छेन;कैकार्लेन;न्या छ्य यगरःश्चण'गे'वर्षे;कैकार्लेना खार							
নশ্বৰ বেইৰা	ब्रिंदःसदःखुवादुःव	र्येग्'यर'देश'यर'र्नु'रुधुे'श्चे'कृत्	र्डिन्'रूट'तुक्'र्केन्'यञ्च'न्ट'युन्'गृदे'क्षेट'	देश्राध्यः तुः ब्रिसः तुः व्यवाः					
	न्वें श								
ন্ত্রমশ্রম	વુસર્ચાયા દે.તર્ફ ક્રાંશું લુવા ધે.દ. ૧૨૮ વિસાર્ટ, સૂર્વા જ્ઞાસા લેવા દશ્વા ક્રોક્ષું છું. જીવા તવે કરા છે. ક્ર્યા લાગ્રા ત્રામાં ક્રોક્ષા છે. જો છું માના ત્રામાં કરા છે. ક્રોક્ષા તાલું ૧૩ કરા છે. ક્રોક્ષા ત્રામાં કરા છે. કરા કરા છે. કરા કરા કરા છે. કરા								
নষ্কুৰ'বেইৰ।	२६ँव। हिं5्'ग्रीकायहोर'से।केंग								
क्षं.श्र्.चात्तं.प्रक्र्	য়ড়ૣૢૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૣૣૢૣૣૣૣૡૢૣઌૢ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱								
	क्रिय.२.व्रिथ.२.इं.	र्बेर वेंग र्षेट ।							
यष्ट्रव:यहेंब।	ल्.ता ब्रिट.ज.ड्रे	ম হিৰ'ক্সম'ই,শান্ত্ৰ'নাইনা,	৻ৼৠৼয়ঢ়ঽ৾৽ড়৾ঽ৽৾ৼয়ৠড়ৢয়৻ঀৢয়৻ঀ৾৻য়৾ঀ৾৽য়৾	क्त्रिं क्षित्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः					
ন্তুমশ্ব	গু.হাকা. মি.হা	यगदर्देव के। ष्यःया							
क्रं.श्र्.चात्तं.शक्ष्									

वुस्रवाया टार्स्ट्रवासुदानुः श्रीतायायीया यदे से से विकास

Exercises ज्वरञ्जूऽ।

- a. What is Shamba going to do this evening?
- b. Is Shamba going to school this evening?
- c. Must Shamba come home late?
- d. What time must Shamba be home?
- e. Can Shamba get home at half past ten?
- f. Can Shamba get home at half past nine?
- g. How old is Shamba?
- h. Is Shamba 19?
- i. Is Shamba a baby?
- j. Does Shamba want the key?
- k. Does Zhunmaa want to give Shamba the key?
- 1. Does Lhamoyicuo want Zhunmaa to give Shamba the key?

B. Choose the correct answer: वॅकायक्रं आणी केंगाय देश प्रस्था केंगाय क

- a. Where is / are Tom?
- b. What is / are you doing?
- c. What did you do / done?
- d. Yesterday, I go / went to class.
- e. They are / is ill.
- f. I likes / like studying English.
- g. They sees / see twenty yaks on the mountain.
- h. Tomorrow, I goes / go home.
- i. Yesterday, I went / goes home.
- j. They were reads / reading the books.
- k. We enjoys / enjoyed the party Saturday night at school.
- 1. I like to drank / drink whisky.
- m. They are eats / eating mutton.
- n. She taking / takes her child to the park.
- o. Last week, you were / was looking at the beautiful grassland.
- p. He likes to gave / give children money.
- q. She is going to stay / staying at home, she is not going / goes to the party.
- r. They like / likes to driving / drive their new cars.
- s. I standing / stood for three hours on the bus.
- t. He is emptying / empties the bowl.
- u. He likes to climbing / climb mountains.
- v. I am going to calls / call him tomorrow.
- w. Yesterday, Lhamoyicuo boiled / boiling some mutton.
- x. Please listen / listening to these new words.
- y. That little girl can turn / turning on the radio.
- z. The day before yesterday, I sharpens / sharpened three red pencils.
- aa. Every morning, Lhamoyicuo cleaning / cleans the room.
- bb. I like to aired / air my room in the morning.
- cc. She is going to arrives / arrive the day after tomorrow.

- dd. Please answering / answer the telephone.
- ee. When are you going to telephoned / telephone the doctor?
- ff. In summer, I like to swam / swim in the Yellow River.

gg. I enjoying / enjoy riding horses and yaks.

hh. He works / working in the morning.

ii. We are going to meet / meeting this evening.

Key Items শ্ব্ৰ ব্ৰ্থা

A: "am"५८:"is"ग्रेशचीः वर्षाक्षेग्वः "was"षेष्यः "are"षे वर्षाक्षेग्वः "were"षेष्य १ दे केंद्रे वर्ग्या क्ष्रदश्चे ग्राम्याचीः देत्रेयेग्वित्र्वे।

I	You	Не	She	They	We	Dongzhi	The boys	The teacher	The cat
Was	Were	Was	Was	Were	Were	Was	Were	Was	Was

 $B: \frac{2}{8}$ रायहरातुः तथाळेषायीः तत्रायदेः ग्रीटातुः तथाळेषायीः ग्रायवरातुः "-ed" श्रुपः हेः श्रुप्याचे त्रायाः विश्वे स्वरायाः "-e" ध्वेत्रः छेः "-d" वित्रं श्रुपः त्र्यां व्याप्याचे त्रायाः प्रमायाः वित्रं श्रुपः त्रायाः वित्रं श्रीयः वि

Go	Goes	Going	Gone	Went
Do	Does	Doing	Done	
Drink	Drinks	Drinking	Drunk	Drank
Give	Gives	Giving	Given	Gave
Stand	Stands	Standing	Stood	
Swim	Swims	Swimming	Swum	Swam

C: Match the questions (a-x) with the correct answer (1-23). গ্ৰহ্ম ন্ত্ৰী বেহী ঠিলা ব্লাখন বলাখন বল

- a. What did he do?
- b. What is he doing?
- c. What was he doing?
- d. What were they doing?
- e. What did they do?
- f. What are they doing?
- g. What am I doing?
- h. What was I doing?
- i. What did I do?
- i. What did she do?
- k. What was she doing?
- 1. What is she doing?
- m. What did he do?
- n. What was he doing?

- o. What is he doing?
- p. What did we do?
- q. What were we doing
- r. What are we doing?
- s. What was Dongzhi doing?
- t. What is Dongzhi doing?
- u. What did Dongzhi do?
- v. What is the teacher doing?
- w. What did the teacher do?
- x. What was the teacher doing?
- 1. (Dongzhi is writing.)
- 2. (Dongzhi was writing.)
- 3. (Dongzhi wrote.)
- 4. (He is writing.)

5. (He is writing.)	15. (They are writing.)
6. (He was writing.)	16. (They were writing.)
7. (He wrote a letter.)	17. (They wrote.)
8. (He wrote.)	18. (We are writing.)
9. (She is writing.)	19. (We were writing.)
10. (She was writing.)	20. (We wrote.)
11. (She wrote.)	21. (You are writing.)
12. (The teacher is writing.)	22. (You were writing.)
13. (The teacher was writing.)	23. (You wrote.)
14. (The teacher wrote.)	
D: শ্ৰম'ন্'বেই'শ্ৰী'মস্কু'ৰ্জি'্ম'ই'ৰ্ক্কি'ৰ্ট্ট্ৰি'কু'ৰ্শ্বশ্ৰম'ৰ্ম'ৰ্বীশ্ৰম'ৰ্ম'ৰিশ'ঝ'ৰেই'ৰ	विष्यः भेरा वर्दे वाले से से सः "Yes, I did." दर व्याराज
"No, I didn't." यर्गे वानुका अनु यानु यानु यानु यानु वानु वीका यानु यानु वानु वीका यानु यानु वानु वीका यानु यानु	रे कें रेट्टे मिलेटे देंग में इस्चिम में केंद्र महका कुर दें दिने का
a. Did you get up before 7 o'clock?	
b. Did you wash your hands and face?	
c. Did you walk to the classroom?	•
d. Did you get to the classroom early?	
e. Did you work hard all day?	
f. Did you play any sports?	
g. Did you do any housework?	·
h. Did you do any homework?	
i. Did you eat lunch?	
j. Did you go to bed early?	

15 (They are writing)

(He is writing)

(35) Dongzhi, A Chemistry Student र्देन'त्रशुद्रा ह्रस्यत् शुद्राह्म स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

Dongzhi is a student. He is a chemistry student at Southwest Nationalities Institute. He is a first year student. He studies chemistry.

This is his dormitory room. It is a big room, it is not a small room. There are six beds in the room. The beds are very tidy. There are six students in the room. There is a table in the room. The table is a small table. It is a brown table. The table is near the window. There is one window in the room. It is a small window. It is a clean window. It is not a dirty window.

There are two chairs in the room. They are old chairs, they are not new chairs. One chair is near the door. One chair is near the table.

There are two stools in the room. The stools are on the right. They are small stools, they are not large stools.

There are some shoes on the floor. They are Dongzhi's shoes. Dongzhi's shoes are near Dongzhi's bed.

There are some cigarettes on the table. They are Dongzhi's friend's cigarettes. There are some trousers on Dongzhi's bed. They are on the bed, near a blue shirt. The trousers are brown. They are new trousers and they are very smart.

There is a tin on the table, too. It is Dongzhi's food tin. There is a fork in the tin. There is a spoon in the tin, too. The fork and the spoon are Dongzhi's. They are Dongzhi's fork

and spoon. Dongzhi's dormitory room has no television and no radio. There are six glasses on the table. One glass is Dongzhi's. They are tall glasses. They are not small glasses.

There is a knife on the table, too. It is in a red box.

There are no plates in the room.

There are some pictures on the walls. There are three pictures on the walls.

Dongzhi's home is Ganzi. He has two brothers and three sisters. His brothers and sisters are students. They are young, they are not old.

Dongzhi's mother is a farmer. She is forty-three. She is very busy, she is not lazy. She has six children.

Dongzhi's father is dead. Dongzhi's mother is very busy.

Dongzhi is not married and he has no children.

Dongzhi's mother has a few yaks, sheep, goats, pigs, and chickens.

This is Dongzhi's mother's home. It is a large home, it is not a small home. It has several rooms in the home. There are some fields near the home. There is a small temple near the home, too. There are no sheep near the home. There is a large courtyard in the middle of the home. There are some plates on a table. They are clean. They are clean plates. They are not dirty plates. There is a large Tibetan knife on the table, too. The home is very nice and tidy.

ત્વે. ત્રેનું મેંતે. પ્રત્યાવદ સેટ્રા ટ્રેન્ટ્રે પ્રત્યા છે ત્રાં ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રા ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રાં ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રા છે ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રાં ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રાં ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રાં ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રાં ત્રેના સંત્રા ત્રેના સંત્રા છે ત્રાં ત્રેના સંત્રા સંત્રા ત્રેના સંત્રા ત્રેના સંત્રા ત્રેના સંત્રા સંત્રા ત્રેના સંત્રા સંત્રા

विष्ठायते क्रिया हो वर्षा हो वर्षा हो वर्षा हो वर्षे वर्षा हो वर्षे वर्षा हो हो वर्षा हो हो वर्षा हो हो वर्षा हो हो हो वर्षा हो हो है वर्षा हो हो हो हो है वर्षा हो हो हो है वर्षा हो हो हो है वर्षा हो है वर्षा हो हो है वर्षा हो है वर्षा हो हो है वर्षा हो है वर्षा हो है वर्षा हो है वर्षा हो है वर हो है वर हो है वर्षा हो है वर है वर है वर्षा हो है वर है वर

कुर्व.च्.श.इ८। विट.च.परपुष्ट,येट.क्रियाक्षेत्राकात्त्रीक्षालूर। भीच.क्षेत्राकाक्ष्युःयोलाबाक्ष्यीयाक्षेत्राकाक्ष्यक्षयाक्षेत्राकाक्ष्यक

ब्र्म्बन्डियःक्षेटर-तृःक्ष्र्यःत्वादःवर्तम् देर्नमःविद्वादःश्चीःक्ष्र्यःचेत्। द्वःवस्यादःश्चीःक्ष्र्यःक्ष्राद्व यदःमञ्ज्यःक्षेटर-तृःक्ष्र्यःवमवःवर्तम् देर्नमःविद्वादःश्चीःक्ष्र्यःचेतःश्चीःक्ष्र्यःच्यादःश्चीःक्ष्र्यःक्ष्राद

र्नेत त्युयाची अत्याद्वित क्षेटानु ने स्थातवाद तन् ने स्थाय द्वित क्षेटानु स्थाय द्वित क्षेटानु स्थाय द्वित क्षेटानु स्थाय द्वित क्षेट्रा द्व

देन। दॅरःअप्तेप्तवायाक्षरप्याधेत्रायानेप्तवाक्षर्यायार्थाः वतुवा

ङ्ग्रीयाः द्वेदिः श्रेटः तुः श्रुवाशः ग्रीवः विवाः ग्राटः यत्त्वा देः विदेशः विवायः ग्रीः विवाय

ग्रीटार्ट्रकान्तः तर्रायः तर्वायः यर्त्वा ग्रीटार्ट्रका श्रुः यर्द्रायः वाश्रुसः यर्त्वा

र्देन'त्रश्चुच'ग्ची'प'स्प्याने'न्यार'अहेंबारेन्। विरानु'र्च'गिनेबान्दार्श्चेरार्थे'गिश्चुअ'र्स्यन् विते श्चुन'इयबार्श्चेय'य'र्येन्। वित्रींकंदाय'नेन्। वित्रींकंदाय'नेन्। वित्रींकंदाय'नेन्।

र्देन'दश्चाय'गकेन'ङ्ग्रीग'ग्रुब'सेन'य'न्द्र'विंद'ग्रीब'य'सेन्।

 $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{$

 $\alpha \zeta_{1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2} -$

Exercises ग्नरक्षूरा

A. Write twenty questions about this text. When you finish, ask another student to answer your questions. Write down the student's answers. र्श्वेन स्त्रेन प्रतिप्त क्ष्या प्रतिप्त क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष

B. Fill in the following chart. The first one has been done for you. ইন্ট্রেম্বাণী ব্রিন্ট্রান্স্রম্বর

Name of thing(s)	How many?	Where is it? / Where are they?
beds	Six	dormitory room
table		
window		
chairs		
stools		
shoes	some	On the floor/Near Dongzhi's bed
trousers		
tin		
fork		
spoon		
glasses		
knife		
red box		
plates		
pictures		
yaks		
sheep		
goats		
pigs		
chickens		
temple		

C. Fill in the following chart. The first one has been done for you. ण्नामा केत्र क्षेत्र क्ष

Name	Age	Job
Dongzhi	We don't know.	student
Dongzhi's mother		
Dongzhi's father		
Dongzhi's mother's brother		
Dawazhiba		

C. Here is a game called "Truth or Dare." Take a piece of paper and divide it in two sections. On one of the pieces, write a question. It should begin, "Is it true....?" For example, "Is it true that you like to eat?" "Is it true that you can sing well?" or "Is it true that you have a boyfriend / girlfriend?" The teacher will collect your papers and put them in a bowl. Then, on your other piece of paper, write a dare. It should say, "I dare you to..." For example, "I dare you to dance in the classroom." or "I dare you to say hello to everyone in the room." Then the teacher will collect your papers. Everyone takes a turn, coming to the front of the classroom and choosing either a truth or a dare. You must choose a paper, read it in front of the class, and either answer the question or do the dare. दर्रे दे परेद प्रदेश में प्रदेश well?" ট্রিমান্নাম্বর র্মানৌর নিমান্নামান বিধা 'Is it true that you have a boyfriend / girlfriend?" ট্রিস্বা वॅ्गम्बार्क्षेत्र्यार्च्यम्बार्यः विमार्व्यद्रान्डेबादाः छो प्यदेवाः सृत्युः चुंबार्क्रम् देन्यः द्रम् विमार्चयः विमार्चाः विमार्वाः विमार्वाः विमार्वाः विमार्वाः विमार्वाः विमार्वाः विमार्वाः विमार्वाः विमार्वः विमार्वाः विमार्वः विमार्वाः विमार्वः विमार्वाः विमार्वः वि রহ'র্'বের্ল'বর্লীঝা অহ'র্লিশ'্ল্'লাব্ব'ঘ'রিল'লী'য়্বই'র্''I dare you to "অর্লীঅ'রঝ'র্স্বর্জারিরজ'ঘরি'র্মুর'ন্ত্রী'রলি'রল'রম'র รุนิราสุ "I dare you to dance in the classroom" ब्लिंड क्रीका क्षेत्र क्राया कर क्रिक्त क्षेत्र क् ্ব আন্তর "I dare you to say hello to everyone in the room." ষ্ট্র্র 'দ্রীকার্ক্সন্বর বাদী মী নী নি নে ক্রমকার বি चुन:बुन:घर:द:य:धीन:क्रेश:धॅन:केश:यदी:कॅग नगे:क्रव:बीअ:र्नग:सुन:कॅंकंद:अयद:चश्रूय:वर्ष:नगर:थॅय:गववर:विग:गी:वद:न्:र्यः दाधिव। देवकार्क्ष्रवायाचे देकार्क्ष्रवायदाची गुष्यार्क्क्ष्रदार्ष्ट्रीवावकारदार्थे काश्वर द्वारा स्थित। देवकार्क्ष्यायाची वायार्थे वायाय्ये वायाय्य वर्देव चेन पर्वेश्वपादमा नेवे वर्षे द्वार्थेन खेन चेन की मानवाय हैन के सूर्व पर्वेश

(36) What are they doing? विं र्सें अंडे बिया या प्रविद र्थें द्

Read this conversation with a friend: শ্ৰ্ৰিশ্বন্থ নিৰ্মান্ত নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান্ত নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান্ত নিৰ্মান্ত নিৰ্মান্ত নিৰ্মান্ত নিৰ্মান্ত নিৰ্মান্ত নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান নিৰ্মান নিৰ্

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Where's our daughter, Cairangzhoma? <u>Dongzhi:</u> She's on the mountain, Lhamoyicuo?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> What is she doing? <u>Dongzhi:</u> She's herding sheep.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> How many sheep is she herding?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> She is herding six sheep. <u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Whose sheep are they?

Dongzhi: They are our sheep, Lhamoyicuo.

Lhamoyicuo: Is our son, Dazheng, on the mountain, too?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Yes, he is.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> What's he doing?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> He's riding a black horse.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> I beg your pardon? Who is riding a horse?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Dazheng is.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> What about the dog?

Dongzhi: The white dog is on the mountain, too. It's running across the grass. It's

running after a brown and white cat.

यू र्से म्यू सर्वे स्थान

र्देव'त्रशुच। र्वेश'स्य ग'तर्वेद'यदीव'त्रत्य

युः र्से म्यायुः सर्वे। स्र अः स्या नुः दर्के प्रावेत र त्रा

र्नेत्र त्युवा र्वेत्र त्युव दुव त्वेत त्युव

२ दें मृत्यं अर्के अप दें के अप के स्वाप्त क

र्देन'त्युच। देकें'तुःकंदःवी'ख्या'सेद्। वः'र्क्षायाखासर्के।

यूः र्वे निष्यु अर्के (तुः र्कंद निः सुः हुः अश्वेत । पदः दे । दर्गे । तुः रू अश्वेत । पदः दे । दर्गे । तुः रू

र्देव'वश्चा देद'ण। विवद'वर्ग

्यः संग्वायाः सर्वे विकासी विक

र्देव त्याया विंह वग डेग य विंव यविव त्र्य

वः र्ये मास्य अर्के । दर्गे दर्भ या या वर्के या त्यमाना साम्य क्री मान्य क्रिया वर्षे मान्य क्रिया वर्षे मान्य

र्देव'द्याया ह'स्रीव'रेदा

यू र्से म्यू अर्के दें न में मान न न न न

र्देव'त्युय। हि'दगर'णर'रे'तर्थे व'त्रुण दे' इ'वर'व'त्येद' छैक' क्रुण'यत्वेव'तर्तुण दे'च्चे'त्य'दगर श्रुण'रेव'के श्रुक्तुण'यत्वेव'तर्तुण

Exercises ग्नरकुर।

A. Write answers to these questions. When you finish, compare your answers to those of another student. শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰীক্ত্ৰীক্ত্ৰত্বিত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰীক্ত্ৰত্বিত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰত্বত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত ক্ৰমান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান্ত ক্ৰমান্ত

a. Who is herding sheep?

b. Who is riding a horse?

c. Who is Lhamoyicuo?

d. Who is Dongzhi?

e. Where is Dazheng?

f. Where are Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi?

g. Where is the white dog?

h. Where is Cairangzhoma?

- i. What color is the horse?
- j. What color is the dog?
- k. What color is the cat?
- 1. What is the cat doing?

- m. What is the dog doing?
- n. What is Dazhang doing?
- o. What are Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi doing?
- B. Make a drawing showing where the people and animals are in this text. When you finish, show it to another student and discuss it. শ্লুঁঘাৰ্ক্ শ্ৰীৰ্মান্ত্ৰ্ব্ৰ্য্ট্ৰ্য্ৰ্ব্ৰ্য্ট্ৰ্য্

`शॅम'कमबादे'र्क्रं'मदबामदाद्दामदादुःर्षेद्दायःश्चित्रायाम्बदाःविमायाम्बदाद्वावार्येवायाम्बद्धाः

C. Look at this example: ग्निसामी प्रेम्पाम क्षिप्र विकास

Miss Grey / emptying the basket / typing a letter

A: What is Miss Grey doing? Is she emptying the basket?

B: No, she isn't emptying the basket. She's typing a letter.

Now do these in the same way. Write your dialogues. When you finish, compare what you have written to what another student has written. শ্র্মণ্ট্রমণ্ট্র্মণ্ট্রম

क्रॅं र न्त्री ।व प्यम् बिवा प्यक्क्षेवा प्रवेश क्रिया है ज्वकावाब्द न्त्रीकायक्क्षेत्र व्यक्ष प्रवेश विवादक्ष विवादक्ष प्रवेश विवादक्ष प्रवेश विवादक्ष विवादक्स विवादक्ष विवादक्ष

- a. Mr. Dongzhi / cleaning his teeth / opening the window
- b. Miss Cairangzhoma / making mutton soup / making milk tea
- c. My mother / shutting the door / making the bed
- d. The dog / drinking its milk / eating a sheep bone
- e. Mrs. Ford / dusting the dressing-table / cooking a meal
- f. Bessie / making the bed / sweeping the floor
- g. Tim / reading a magazine / sharpening a pencil
- h. The girl / turning on the light / turning off the tap
- i. The boy / cleaning his teeth / putting on his shirt
- j. Miss Jones / putting on her coat / taking off her coat

(37) Dongzhi's Family র্ব্বর্যুব:গ্রীগ্রীঝা

Exercises ग्वरञ्जूरा

Now	Yesterday	Next Week
a. typing	typed	will type
b. emptying		
c. opening		
d. making		
e. shutting		
f. eating		
g. looking		
h. reading		
i. cleaning		
j. dusting		
k. drinking		
1. sweeping		
m. sharpening		
n. turning		
o. putting on		
p. taking off		

- B. Rewrite the text, describing what happened yesterday. র্ব্রান্থর ব্রান্থর বিশ্বর ব
- C. Rewrite the text, describing what will happen next week र्नेत्रिंग्वाबदाद्विराष्ट्रेश्वाबराद्विराष्ट्रीत्र पदिर्देव पुरतेवा हायक्ष्म होत्या क्षेत्र प्राप्ता क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्ता क्षेत्र प्राप्ता क्षेत्र प्राप्ता क्षेत्र प्राप्ता क्षेत्र प्राप्ता क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्ता क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

a. big

d. empty

g. go

j. sleep

b. heavy

e. new

h. young

c. white

f. light

i. there

(38) A Fine Day ग्रह्मः मृहिशः धना प्रादे हे है है है न

It is a very fine day today. There are many clouds in the blue and white sky but

n the right with the correct answer on the left: ग्राथका मुस्किन ही सेट केंगा दे
र्ग्ञा
ne
arge and white
where the yaks are
ig and brown
ooking at an airplane
ooking at a sheep
ne sun
ying
nany
they are being ridden
he is looking at yaks

12. with his parents and sister

Song Number Four মু'ব্রুক্স'নৰী'না

YOU ARE MY SUNSHINE

_ k. sheep __ l. today

The other night dear as I lay sleeping I dreamed I held you in my arms. When I awoke dear, I was mistaken.

And I hung my head and cried.

____sunshine, my only sunshine. You are my L

You make me happy when skies are gray.

You'll never know dear how much I love you.

Please don't take my sunshine away.

You told me once dear, you really loved me, And no one else could come between. But now you've left me, and loved another. Yes, you've shattered all my dreams.

Exercises গ্ৰহা

विषा'यावित्याविं संदे श्वेदःश्वषा'न्दायात्वयान्विश

(39) What are they Doing? बिंग्डेंश डे बिवा चेतु पत्वा वाया

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Cairangzhoma, what are they doing?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> They are cooking. The two men are cooking on an electric cooker.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What is that boy doing? What is that girl doing? <u>Cairangzhoma:</u> The boy and girl are sleeping. They are sleeping. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are those two men doing? Are they sleeping?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> No, they are not sleeping. They are shaving. The two men are shaving. Dawazhiba: Cairangzhoma what are those two children doing? Are they eating?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> No, they are not eating. They are crying.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are those two dogs doing? Are they eating? <u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Yes, they are eating. Those two dogs are eating.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are those two employees doing?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> They are typing. They are typists. They are not lazy.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are those two students doing?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> They are doing homework.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are those two women doing?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> They are very busy. They are washing dishes.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are those two birds doing?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Those two little birds are flying over the big river. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are Mr. Huardon and Mrs. Dorjisu doing?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> They are walking over the big bridge.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are they doing?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> They are waiting. They are waiting for the bus.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are those two children doing? <u>Cairangzhoma:</u> They are jumping over the wall.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are those two young men doing? <u>Cairangzhoma:</u> They are riding horses on the mountain.

ञ्च 'च' मुगक' या चु:हुद' मुक 'में अ'के 'बेमा चुंद' ग्रीक 'यद्गमम्मा चु:र्स माक 'में अ'के 'बेमा चुंद' यबेक 'सके आ

कें देदक्षें व्याया सुसुर्के मित्रे मित्रे प्रति मित्रे मित्रे मित्रे प्रति मित्रे मित्रे मित्रे मित्रे मित्रे

कें देट क्कें वास्त्र अपने में कें महिद सेदा किया है अपन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स्वापन सुरावन स

क्वें दिन्हें विषय। सदि। विक्वें वाचवाचा विवासी विक्वें हाय विवास के

ञ्च प्याम्याया विष्यात्रायात्रेत्रायीत्रात्रेत्रायीत्रायीत्रायत्रेत्रायत्रेत्रायत्रेत्रायत्रेत्रायत्रेत्रायत्र

कें देट क्कें या देट यम्बा विकार्के अवस्य विवादित स्त्रम् विषय मित्र मित्र विकास विकास विकास विकास के

ञ्च'च'म्यानश्राय। मु'च'म्ब मिक्स'मुक्स'मुक्स'से स्विम'सुन्द 'चलेब'स स्वस्था

कें देद क्रियाय। किं क्रें संधी वो वाहवा दावित एउत्वा किं वाहिसाधीवा वाहवा दा देता किं वाहिसाक्रीत खुवा उत्राय देता

ञ्च'च'म्बाबाया ञ्चेंच'स'म्बाबानिकामी अन्ति । ज्ञेन्च स्वाबिकामी अन्ति । ज्ञेन्च स्वाबिकामी अन्ति । ज्ञेन्च स्व

क्रें देट ह्रें ताथ। विंगिहेश ग्रीश तश्व मुत्र पति हर्

ञ्च प्यायायाया अने अध्यायाय स्वीत्र प्रायाय स्वीत्र स्

ञ्च'य'ग्रम्बर्य। यु:म्बर्मक्रिंग्युक्र'के लेग्।युर्'यलेव ५५५ग।

क्रें 'रेट'र्ब्नुयःम। चुेतुःग्रवःग्रिकाग्रडंट'र्वेदेःम्रायदःवःदसुरःचलेवःदर्ग

ञ्च न्यायायाया अनुत्वयस्य प्रवास्य प्रवास्य प्रवास्य स्वास्य स

क्वें देट क्क्कें ज्ञा विष्मित्रे अवस्था देखा देखा देखा है । स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स

क्वें देट क्कें जात्रा विंगित्र मुक्त क्किया मुक्त विताय देव विताय किया मिला किया मिला किया मिला किया मिला किया

ञ्च'च'म्यम्ब'य। चुैब'य'म्ब'म्बेन्स'मुब्र'ई'वेम'चुेद'यबेब'सकेबा

कें देद ह्यूंत्य य। विंकें ग्रुट मी प्य देत्य दु सकेंद्र प्रविद एट्म

क्वें देदःर्श्क्षेयाय। विं र्क्वें दे रवर्षे व ह्रद्र वेंब्र प्ववीब रद्ग्य

Exercises ग्नरञ्जूरा

A. Fill in the table with the missing words. The first one has been done for you. শ্ব্যাস্থ্র ইন্তেমিশ্ব্রাম্বর্ম ন্ত্রিম্বর্মেশ্ব্রাম্বর্ম ন্ত্রিম্বর্মেশ্ব্রাম্বর্মেশ্ব্রাম্বর্মেশ্ব্রাম্বর্মেশ্ব্রাম্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মিশ্বর্মেশ্বরম্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্বর্মেশ্

Person (Who?) / Animal What?)	Number (How many?)	Activity (What are they doing? What is she/he doing?)	Location (Where)
men	two	cooking	don't know
boy			
girl			
	two	shaving	
children			
dogs			
employees			
students			
women			
birds			
Mr. Huardon			
Mrs. Dorjisu			
children			
young men			
Dawazhiba			
Cairangzhoma			

B. Write at least ten questions about this text. When you finish, ask another student to answer your questions. Write down the student's answers. गॅ्र में क्ष्रिय क्ष्र में क्ष्रिय क्ष्र में क्ष्

C. Choose the correct answers (a, b, c, or d): অহ'হ্ব'অৱ'অব্'অব্'অ্ব্'ব্'হ্ব'ৰ্
1. Is this dress yours? No, it isn't. It's a) my b) me c) mine d) hers
2 pen is it? a) Who b) Whose c) Who's d) What
3. The bag is Can you carry it? a) heavy b) light c) old d) new
4. Have a cup of milk tea a) OK b) No c) You're welcome d) Thank you
5. What books are they? They are a) English books b) their students' c) ours d) theirs
6. The boy is too He can't go to school. a) old b) young c) big d) light
7. Are the Dorjisu's or Dawazhiba's? a) skirt b) hat c) pants d) dress
3. Could you these clothes to your bedroom? a) have b) take c) put d) find
9. The bottle is empty. Could you give me a one? a) new b) old c) full d) empty

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns. Remember, pronouns are "me," "you,"

"him," "her," "it," "us," and "them." র্কন্ম ক্রিশ্ব "me" সৃদ:"you" "him" "her" "it" "us"
"them" वडक वर्गे या हे मन्त्रा शुः क्रेंट मन्त्रा से से रो वासू हार्ने का
a. That's my watch. Give my watch please. b. He can fix your bike. Give to please. c. We can't find the books. Can you help? d. These are your clothes. Can you take? e. It's Cairangzhouma's hat. Give to f. Give the two girls some pencils. Give some, too. g. Don't worry. We can help h are busy.
(40) Photographs বহুত্বম্
Look at the following sentences. They are not in the correct order. Rewrite the sentences so they are in the correct order. When you finish, compare your text with another student's. म्नुस्युचित्रं क्ष्यां
रेअ'रे'षद'र्वा'यर'यञ्जेवाराहेश र्श्वेय'अ'वाद्यर'व्येर्थय'र्द्रर'यर्द्यर'द्द्य'यर्श्वर'र्वाश्चा
1 The valley is between two large hills. There are many large adobe houses. Many white
sheep and brown yaks are on the hills. This is a photograph of our village. They are eating grass. The village is on a river. There are many trees in the valley. Our village is in a valley. ইর্ন্টের্ন্ট্রেন্ট্
८८ श्रुषा संबूर मीशाविय पर्ये व पर्यः व स्थाय प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या स्थाय स्था स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्य
तुःकषाश्चादत्त्व । सुनः प्रादेश्वनः तुः श्रृं नः प्राप्ताद्व । नः स्र्वेदिः श्रृं प्राप्ते । सुनः प्राप्तावी । सुनः तुः स्वत्वा 2
He is our son. My wife and I are riding horses along the banks of the river. Dongzhi is swimming across the river. Here is another photograph of the village. There is a boy in the water. My wife is riding a white horse and I am riding a white horse, too. He is Dongzhi. We are on the left. শির্মিন্ত্রিক্স্বিশ্বিশ্বিশ্বিশ্বিশ্বিশ্বিশ্বিশ্বিশ্বিশ
ह्यु:चॅदि:य:र्रेय:र्नु:हुर:कुय:चेव:यर्तुम यर्न:व:ब्रेम्य:यर्नदेव:यर्मयावव:वेम:यर्म हु:चॅदे:वर:र्नु:सु:हुर:वेम:यर्नुम दवे:हुर:अ:ह
ร्षार र्वे बिषा था बिंद वर्षा था राष्ट्र हुन गर वे बिषा था बिंद बिंद वर्षा वर्षे हुन राष्ट्र हुन का क्षेत्र विषा था बिंद बेंद्र वर्षा वर्षे हुन का क्षेत्र हुन का
बुदे:र्चेग्।वर:रेर्। दर्ने:ब्रद्र:घर:ग्लुब:लेग्।दर्ग वग्राळ्य:रेग्ग्यशाळुंग्राशुंदर्ग क्वेंच:बु:रेवे:वग्राळ्यश् -

Exercises ज्वरञ्जूरा

- b. Write a description of your favorite photograph. ট্রিস্মন্ত্রী স্থান্ত্রী বিশ্বর ব

<u>A:</u> Where is that man going?

<u>B:</u> He is going into a bookstore.

ग क्रुकायाम्बनम्पर्तुः दर्शे मीवार्षे द्राद्या

म किंरम्दर्धाः अर्द्धिर्विष्यः विष्यः त्येष्यः त्येषु स्वतिष्यः त्युष

A: Where is that woman going?

<u>B:</u> She is going out of a bookstore.

ग ब्रेश्यायाव यदः तुः दर्शे वीव र्षे दः द्या

व र्वे र्रायम् विष्यं के स्वार्थे स्वर्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्

A: Where is that small boy?

<u>B:</u> He is sitting beside his mother?

ग सुःह्रदःगवःगदःतुःर्षेदःदश

व किंरम्द्रिक्षास्रते त्व्सार् प्रम्प

A: Where is that woman?

B: She is sitting beside her son.

ग क्क्रेबायान्य मन्द्रार्धिन न्या

व र्रे रूट र्रेदे तुदे दश्याय ५ र र रूट

A: Where are the mother and son sitting?

B: They are sitting on a park bench.

ग अस्य गरिश्रामान्य प्रस्ताय

व विंगितेशक्षेत्री में द्वीर वीं विंदा के विवासी के दिया वित्व

A: Where are the man and woman going?

B: They are walking across the street. The man and woman are walking across the street.

ग भ्रुकायाद्र भ्रुकायाम् वातिकाम्यादार्थात्र्र्वी प्रविदादर्गाम्य।

pa နિंगिर्देश ग्रीका मुंग्यस प्रसेन ग्रीका गार्केन प्रतिक प्रत्य श्लेका प्राप्त प्रस्ति मान्यस्ति । विश्व किंगिर प्रसेन ग्रीका गार्केन प्रतिक प्रस्ति । विश्व किंगिर प्रसेन ग्रीका गार्केन प्रसेन प्र

A: Where are the cats going?

<u>B:</u> They are running along the wall. The cats are running along the wall.

पि ने 'कें 'शुराद्याक्ष' प्रमुद्या विकादित्य विकादित

A: Where are the children?

B: They are jumping off a tree.

ग विकायार्क्षेषायात्रार्धेरात्रा

व विंर्क्षें क्रिंट विषानी क्रेट वका अर्केट विवादित

A: Where is the man?

B: He is walking between two policemen.

ग ब्रेबन्दानेगाम्बन्धिनन्द्रा

व विकित्रहें मायामहिका ग्रीन स्का अपने में निकार मा

A: Where is the girl?

B: She is sitting near a tree.

ग सुर्के दे ग्रद्ध द स्थित द भी

व र्रे र्रेट र्टे विषा मी के त्याय र प्रमूर पर्त्य

A: Where is the airplane?

B: It is flying under the bridge.

A: Where is the airplane?

B: It is flying over the bridge.

ग ग्रम्भः शुः दे ग्रमः दुः स्प्रिः द्या

व दे अधायते सर्जे वाद्यात्र तस्य प्रतिवादित

A: Where is the family?

<u>B:</u> They are sitting on the grass.

ग हिंसासी इसका मदादार्थे दाद्या

म मिं कें सूरी से दार् प्रस्ता

A: Where is the man?

B: He is reading in his chair.

ग क्रेक्रायादे ग्वायक विदानमा

म विश्वस्य स्वरं स्वरं द्वरं द्वरं स्वरं स

A: Where is the woman?

B: She is knitting in her chair.

ग ब्रेक्स्यादेगाम्बर्धेर्द्रया

व र्रोक्षः मृतः श्लेषाकाः ग्रीः श्लेदः दुः वितः दः श्लेः त्रवितः दर्ष

Exercises ग्नरभूरा

B. Make as many sentences as you can using "what are" and "what is" as the first words. Examples: "What is the man doing?" and "What is the airplane doing?" ॥ "what are" অন্ত কু মান্ত কু মান্

C. When you finish, compare your sentences with another student's. Next, answer the questions with the other student. क्षेत्र'ने क्षेत्र क्षेत्र'त्र कष्टिते कष्टिते

D. Find the mistakes in the sentences below and correct them: ण्नुशाक्षी क्रेंग से दे विद्या में विद्या

বক্ষা'নর্থম'দ্র'ব্যা'নর্থক্ষ'ন্র'বর্গিকা

- a. What she wearing? She wearing black pants and a red blouse.
- b. Don't closing the window. The boy is write.
- c. Are you cleaned the door? No, I are cleaning the blackboard.
- d. They stays at home in Sundays.
- e. We also likes Beijing duck.
- f. The Tibetan people very friend is.
- g. He teach his friends Tibetan.
- h. I work hard six day a week.

E. Free talk: Practice speaking English with one partner for 15 minutes. মন্ত্রিকাল্যন্ত্র্ শ্রামান্ত্রিকাল্যন্ত্র্রামান্ত্রিকাল্যন্ত্র্রামান্ত্রিকাল্যন্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্যামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্যামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্যামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্যামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্বর্ব্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত্র্রামান্ত

(42) Making a Bookcase ১ই শ্বুর অশ্বর্ত্তর বা

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> You're working very hard, Dongzhi. You are very busy. You are not lazy.

What are you doing now?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I'm making a large bookcase. Give me that small hammer please,

Dawazhiba.

Dawazhiba: Which small hammer? This one?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> No, not that one. That is a big hammer. Please give me the small blue

hammer.

<u>Dawazhiba</u>: Here you are.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Thanks, Dawazhiba.

Dawazhiba: What are you going to do now, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: I'm going to paint it.

Dawazhiba: What color are you going to paint it?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I'm going to paint it pink.

Dawazhiba: Pink!

Dongzhi: This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Lhamoyicuo. Pink's her

favorite color.

Dawazhiba: How old is Lhamoyicuo, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: She's twelve. This bookcase is for her bedroom.

्च्च'च'गुगक'य। हिंद'ग्रीक'न्नु'च'र्क्र'वग'गीक'क्चुच'चलेक'यर्त्व'यर्देक'ग्रुच। हिंद'र्र्र्र्-चेथ'च'क्'ठर'के। हिंद'र्र्र्र्-क्रीर'स्पा'ठक'क्ष'रेत्।

हिंद्र'श्रीकारी किया होद्र'य विदर्भेद्र।

र्देव रि.च्याया रकार्य स्रुमा केव र्ये लिया या स्रि प्रतिव स्यापित राज्य स्रि प्रतिव स्थापित स

ञ्च'च'ग्गम्भ'य। र्वे'च'रुद'रुद'म्द'विग ददे'वेर'रस।

र्देव'रब्ब्या रे'स'सेन्। ने'र्बे'य'ळेव'र्य'लेवा'सेन्। ह्विंन'ग्रीब'द'ख'र्बे'य'र्बे्ब'र्य'र्सुद'र्स्टर'र्वे'ने'श्लेर'र्र्वबा

ञ्च प्राण्याचा वित्राया ह्री

र्देब'ॡशुय। यगाद'देब'ळे'ञ्च'य'गावाबाय।

<u>ब्रु'च'ग्</u>यग्र्या ब्रिंद'ग्रीय'द'स्'डे'विय'द्येद'ङ्केय'र्सेद'द्यद्या

र्देव रज्ञाय। दश रदी रथ है श्रुग श है श र्षे र।

ञ्च'च'म्बन्थ'य। हिंद'ग्रीअ'व'अर्देग'रे'लेवा'वीअ'श्चर्याअर्देश'र्सेद्

र्देव'दशुव। दब'बेद'श्रुब'श्रुगबाईबार्थेद्।

ञ्च प्राण्याम् अप्या चित्र श्रुष्टे।

र्नेत'त्युय। न्ये'क्षुय'त्रे'द्रेकेत्। त्रे'द्रेत्युर्वे'क्श्वें'वृष्युर्वे'वेदेरेत्। बेद'क्कुवे'वेंकेक'त्वाद'वदे।व'यर्देव'रेत्।

ञ्च'य'ग्रागकाय। यूंकीं गांधु अर्कें 'सें 'तुं 'देत् 'त्या दें त' त्या या

र्देव त्याया र्वे व्याप्त विकासेता नये स्रमाय दे विकास सम्माय स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन

Exercises गुन्र कुर्

A. Answer these questions using a complete sentence and the correct verb tense. এন্ত্ৰেশ্বৰ্থি বিষয়ে ক্ৰিন্মান্ত্ৰিশ্বৰ্থি ক্ৰিন্মান্ত্ৰিশ্বৰ্থি ক্ৰিন্মান্ত্ৰিশ্বৰ্থি ক্ৰিন্মান্ত্ৰিশ্বৰ্থি ক্ৰিন্মান্ত্ৰিশ্বৰ্থি ক্ৰিন্মান্ত্ৰিশ্বৰ্থি

- a. Who worked?
- b. Who was very busy?
- c. Who was not lazy?
- d. What was Dongzhi doing?
- e. Who was making a large bookcase?
- f. Who gave a small hammer to Dongzhi?
- g. Who took the small hammer?
- h. Who painted the bookcase?
- i. Who was the bookcase for?
- j. Who likes the color pink?
- k. Who was twelve years old?

B. Sit with one other student. You are going to practice using future, present, and past tenses. Take out a pencil. One student will give the pencil to the other student, who will take the pencil. Use these expressions in describing what you will do, what you are doing, and what you have done: र्र्यून मृत्या क्ष्या क्ष्या

Future	Present	Past
a. will give / takeb. will be giving / takingc. will have given / takend. are going to give / take	a. am giving / taking b. give / take	b. gave / took c. have given / taken d. was giving / taking

(43) Which... শৃহ:ব্ৰীশ

1: Look at this example: ग्नुस क्युं द्वेर वर्हें द त्य वसू द क्या

(this blue) / that red

- A: Give me a book please.
- B: Which one? This blue one?
- A: No, not this blue one. That red one.
- B: Here you are.
- A: Thank you.

Now do these in the same way. Write your dialogues. र्वेद वीद्वेद प्रेंद प्र प

নৰ্শ্বেশ্বশ্বশ্বস্থান্ত্ৰ্

- a. cup / (this dirty) / that clean
- b. glass / (this empty) / that full
- c. bottle / (this large) / that small
- d. box / (this big) / that small
- e. tin / (this new) / that old
- f. knife / (this sharp) / that blunt
- g. spoon / (this new) / that old
- h. fork / (this large) / that small

2: Look at this example: ग्नुस ग्री दिस्य हें द्राया यहाद ग्री श्री

glasses / on the shelf

- <u>A:</u> Give me some glasses please.
- B: Which ones? These?
- A: No, not those. The ones on the shelf.

বর্গাঝারশ্বাসাবাহারেরী'বৃগ্রাশা

- a. pens / on the desk
- b. ties / on the chair
- c. spoons / on the table
- d. plates / on the sideboard
- e. cigarettes / on the television
- f. boxes / on the floor
- g. bottles / on the dressing-table
- h. books / on the shelf
- i. magazines / on the bed
- j. newspapers / on the radio

(44) Are going to do... ট্রিন্'র্ট্রন্'র্ম্ব্র্র্

Dongzhi: What are you going to do?
Dawazhiba: I'm going to herd sheep.
What are you doing now?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I'm herding sheep.

Dongzhi: What are you going to do?
Dawazhiba: I'm going to eat some mutton.
Dongzhi: What are you doing now?
Dawazhiba: I'm eating some mutton.
Dongzhi: What are you going to do?
Dawazhiba: I'm going to swim in the river.
Dongzhi: What are you doing now?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What are you doing now?
<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I'm swimming in the river.
<u>Dongzhi:</u> What are you going to do?
<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I'm going to ride this horse.
<u>Dongzhi:</u> What are you doing now?
<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I'm riding this horse.
<u>Dongzhi:</u> What are you going to do?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I'm going to run across the field.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What are you doing now? <u>Dawazhiba:</u> I'm running across the field.

र्नेत'दशुप। ହିଁन'ग्रैर'उ'तेष'ग्रेन'क्रेर'र्से

ञ्च'त्र'ग्रामाश्रामा दःसदःध्रुगश्रादर्क्षे'सुरदर्गे'झेश्रार्षेद्रा

र्देव'वश्चा हिंद'ग्रीक'द'क्ष'चे'तेवा'ग्रीद'यतीव'र्थेद।

ञ्च प्राम्याया दशस्त्रम् शत्र देशीय विदर्भे प्रा

र्नेत्र त्युया हिंद छी अन्डे लिया होद है अप्येंदा

त्रु'य'ग्वाबाय। दबाख्वाकाः वात्रहेबार्षेद्।

र्देन'दश्या हिंद'ग्रीक'द'स्'के'लेगान्चेद'व्लेन'र्वेद'र्वेद्

त्रु'य'ग्नाबाया दबाख्नाक्षायाविकार्षित्।

र्देन त्युया हिंद श्रीका के लिया होद के का स्प्री

त्तु'च'ग्गमभ'य। द'रद'सु'चमुख'चुेद'ईभ'र्षेद्।

र्देव त्याया हिंद क्षेत्र प्रश्चित त्या होद प्रविद स्थित।

त्तु'य'ग्राबादा द'रद'हुर'मुव्य'यविव'र्षेद्।

র্বিব্যুমা ট্রিস্ট্রেমার্ট্রস্ট্রমার্ট্রস্ট্রমার্ট্রস্ট্রমার্ট্রস্

त्रु'य'ग्राग्राया द'रद'हर'व्विर'क्टेश'र्थित्।

र्देन'दशुय। हिंद'ग्रीक'द'क्ष'के'लेवा'होद'यलेन'स्प्री

Exercises ग्नरक्षूरा

B. Use "-ed" to talk about what Dawazhiba did yesterday. Use these five verbs. Write your sentences. (Yesterday, Dawazhiba herded sheep.) The past tense of "eat" and "swim" are "ate" and "swam." Ask your teacher to give examples of other verbs that have a past tense that does not end in "-ed." ॥ "-ed" प्रमृत्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्य मान्यान्य मान्य मान्यान्य मान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्य मान्यान्य मान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्यान्य मान्य मान्यान्य मान्य मान्यान्य म

Song Number Five মু'বন্তুব্ৰ'ঞ্'ন

MY BONNIE

My Bonnie lies over the ocean

My Bonnie lies over the sea

My Bonnie lies over the ocean

Oh bring back my Bonnie to me

Bring back, bring back
Oh bring back my Bonnie to me, to me
Bring back, bring back
Oh bring back my Bonnie to me

Oh blow you winds over the ocean Oh blow you winds over the sea Oh blow you winds over the ocean And bring back my Bonnie to me

Bring back, bring back
Oh bring back my Bonnie to me, to me
Bring back, bring back
Oh bring back my Bonnie to me

You winds have blown over the ocean You winds have blown over the sea You winds have blown over the ocean And brought back my Bonnie to me

Brought back, brought back
Brought back my Bonnie to me, to me
Brought back, brought back
Brought back my Bonnie to me

Exercise गुन्रञ्जूर।

Write answers to these questions: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী ই'ন' এই 'ন্ শ্ৰী 'অৰ 'এই 'ন্ শ্ৰিম

- a. Did the young man see his girlfriend?
- b. Where was the sailor's girlfriend?
- c. "Ocean" and "sea" mean the same thing. How many oceans can you name? Where are they?
- d. Have you ever missed someone very much? Who? When? How did you feel when you saw them again?

(45) A Countryside Home बैद श्रे दे हिं अ र्संद बैग

one _____ old. He is a big _____ baby. Dongzhi is twenty-five and Cairangzhoma is

They are Tibetan. Their nationality is Tibetan. Now it is					
a. and	. They are Th	e. crops	i. morning		m. twenty-four
b. baby		f. farmer	j. strong		-
c. beautiful		g. home	k. too		
d. countrys	ide	h. made	l. year		
Exercise T	Hz.3=1				
Match tl	he words in th	ne two columns. More th	han one answ	er is possible	e. ମ୍ୟୁୟ'ଶ୍ରି'ମ୍ୟକ
गर्षेव:श्रेद:ळेंग:व	৻য়য়৾৻ঀৣ৾৻ঀয়ৢ৾ঀ৻ঢ়৻ঢ়৻	र:बिगागीराख्चेय:दर्गेरायागडिगायः	শ্বসম্মর্থ রেট্রঝর	৽৺৲৺৽৺	
a. Donga	zhi	1. the time			
b. Cairai	ngzhoma	2. Dongzhi and Cairai	ngzhoma's jo	bs	
c. Jiegu d. Dawa	zhiho	3. where crops grow4. made of adobe			
u. Dawa e. large l		5. he is a baby			
f. countr		6. where many familie	es live		
g. farme		7. Dongzhi's wife			
h. morni	ng	8. Cairangzhoma's hu	ısband		
		9. twenty-five			
		10. one year old 11. twenty-four			
		12. Tibetan			
Pronuncia	tion Practice	: Six ब्रुक्ट्वॅंटर्जून'स्ट्रन'द्व			
		and $/ r /$ are sometimes	_		_
•		lepeat after your teacher			
		মানব'র্মখ'শ্রীখ' / l / ১८' / r / ফ			
न्योःम्यः श्चीःर्यो्या	र्रेव य' कव प्रविव हिं	र्न् ग्रीकाग्रामः वर्ने कान्त्रीकान्त्री । । । ।	1 /	'	र्वावन संग्वित न्वीश
/1/	/ r/		/1/	/ r/	
a. lead	1. read		f. clown	6. round	
b. link	2. rink		_	7. relieve	
c. loom	3. room		h. liar	8. fire	
d. clamp	4. ramp		i. fly	9. rye	
e. slap	5. rap		j. while	10.wreath	
B. Listen to your teacher. Repeat the following words and see if you can hear the					
difference between the word pairs. ५ में स्व ग्री ग्लॉब १ वर्षेव १ व					
य र् च्चेग्रायदेःश्चेरःक्षेग्'न्ग्'गो। वुन्'यरः वेश्वाश्चेत्यः यायः प्रत्येश					
a. low	1. row		d. lied	4. ride	
b. list	2. wrist		e. lip	5. rip	
c. belly	3. berry		f. collect	6. correct	

g. clue	7. crew	k. lace	11. race
h. tile	8. tire	l. dill	12. deer
i. fly	9. fry	m. lung	13. rung
j. glass	10. grass	n. belated	14. berated

- a. Did you collect / correct the papers?
- b. We've made a mistake. This is the wrong load / road.
- c. He witnessed the most famous *crime / climb* of the century.
- d. Let me *light / right* the candle for you.
- e. We could hear the *clash / crash* of weapons far away.
- f. It's my turn to get the beer / bill.
- g. The prince's *loyalty / royalty* was questioned by the prime minister.

a. folk

b. _____yolk
c. talk
d. walk
e. chalk
f. stalk

g. ____salmon
h. ____almond
i. calm
j. palm

- a. She sells sea shells on the sea shore.
- b. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. How many peppers did Peter Piper pick?
- c. The rabid rabbit ran 'round the roses.
- d. Thirty-three thin thorns were in the thicket.
- e. The poor fool threw a mule, pole, tool, stool, and some wool into the cool full pool and then pulled them out.

क्रूदशयर्वेरदेवे वदातुः श्री अदार्थे यत्व

Dongzhi: Is that large brown bag very heavy?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Yes, it is. It is very heavy.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I beg your pardon?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Yes. This bag is very heavy. It is not light.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Here! Put it on this bus seat. Where are you going?

Cairangzhoma: Thank you very much. This bag is very heavy! I'm going to my

mother's home.

Dongzhi: Where is your mother's home?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> She lives in Jiegu. My mother is a farmer.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What's in your large bag?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> I have some mutton for my mother. It is very good mutton. I have some

barley flour for my father. It is new barley flour. I have some pink soap for my sister. She likes pink. Pink is her favorite color. I have a bar of chocolate for my brother. I have some cheese for my grandfather. I have two pounds of sugar for my grandmother. I have two bricks of tea for my mother's brother. And I have some tobacco for my father. Are you

hungry Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Yes, I am very hungry.

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Here is some mutton. Please eat this mutton.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Thank you very much. This is very good mutton!

Yes, it is. I cooked the mutton this morning.

Dongzhi: You are a good cook!

Cairangzhoma: Thank you!

<u>Dongzhi:</u> How many brothers do you have? Cairangzhoma: I have one brother. He is twenty-five.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Is he married?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Yes, he is married. He has two children. They are boys.

Dongzhi: What is his job?

Cairangzhoma: He is a farmer. What is your name?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> My name is Dongzhi? <u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Where are you going? <u>Dongzhi:</u> I'm going to Jiegu, too. Cairangzhoma: What is your job?

Dongzhi: I'm a student. I study at middle school. I'm a second year student.

Cairangzhoma: How old are you?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I am fourteen. What is your name?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Cairangzhoma. <u>Dongzhi:</u> What is your job?

Cairangzhoma: I'm a student, too. I study in Xining. I study Chinese, English,

geography, chemistry, and physics. Your Tibetan clothes are very smart,

Dongzhi.

Dongzhi: Thank you. My mother made them. Your Tibetan clothes are also very

beautiful. Did your mother make them?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> No. I made them. <u>Dongzhi:</u> Are you tired? <u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Yes, I am tired. <u>Dongzhi:</u> Please sit here.

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Thank you very much! I am very tired.

ୖ୍ବ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୟୁସା ଖ୍ୟା' ଅ'ଖୁସା'ସି' ଛିବ'ସି' ସ୍ୱର' ୨'୫୮'ଥିମ 'ଔ' ୬୮୮୮

क्रें देद ह्यें या देद यग वा दे क्र उट हेंद कें देद

ব্ৰিবেৰ্যুন। ব্ৰল্মেলমেৰেৰ্স্ক্ৰিমন্মৰা

कें दिरार्क्के त्याया देन त्या हिनाया तरी क्षा कर हीन कें परेन ने ने त्या सेना

र्देव त्युया वर्देय विवा दे श्वे श्वे द्वाराय वर्षेय त्य वर्षेय त्य स्वाराय वर्षेय स्वाराय विवास विवास

कें देद क्रेंबाया नगद देव विव हुकी हिनाय दर्दे ह उद ब्रैन केंबर त्या दर्दे आयर देखा याद क्रेंचिय केंद्र

`ર્ફેન'લ્<u>શ</u>્વા ક્રિક્'ગ્રી'ષ્મ'અલ્'ક્રિઅ'ગ્ર-'ન્સ્પ્ર

र्देन'दशुया हिंद'ग्री'हिंग'अ'केन'र्सेदे'नद'र्दु'ङे'नेग'र्सेद'दश्र

कें देर ब्र्लेजिया दशाक्षास्त्र स्वापान त्वावर विदेशकी स्वापान विद्यान विद्यान विदेश का स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

दाःगम्बरःचःरेत्। दतेःखःकेरःदम्भःश्चेत्वाःचरमःभ्रुःधेन्यतेःतत्वाःह्मःतवातःतिहरःमीनःधेत्। श्चेःचेदःभ्रुरःत्वातःचेंः

ଉଁ । बेर क्षु के कें के क न मदाया मार्थ । यह में मार्थ । यह स्थान स्

दबाह्यरायाञ्चराउँ अपदिष्ठे राषीदार्थे द्वा दिर्देश्चे अस्य राष्ट्रा अपदिष्ठ राष्ट्र विद्वार्थे द्वा विद्वार्थे स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स

येवानिकेश्विक्षात्रह्मेरानिक्षात्र्वा द्वेषात्रम्भात्यम्भात्रम्

শুবা

र्देव'त्बुदा र'रर'रु'उर'र्ह्रेग्रांगी

र्देव'दशुवा वगाद'देव'वेब'हु:के। खुग'व'ददे'ङ्'उद'वबद'र्घ'दर्ग

क्वें दिद क्कें या स्टर्भ या मार्थिया स्टर्भ स्टर्भ

र्देन'दशुवा हिंद'रद'ह'अ'दगद'गबेग'रेदा

कें देर ह्वें या याय देव की

र्देन'रखुय। हिंद'अ'सु'र्चे'द्रद्युंचें'मार्स्केद'र्धेद्रा

क्वेंदिट^{क्क्क}ियाय। दायासुर्चाम्बिमार्यित्। क्विंग्वेंक्रियासुर्दित्।

र्देन'दशुवा किं'रूद'गक्रेन'वर्श्वेगरू'र्स्ट्रा

कें देट क्कें लाया विंदर मानेत पक्षेत्र क्कें मानेता विंद देश समानेत्र मित्र हो साम हो साम हो साम हो साम हो स

र्देव त्याया र्वित मुन्य के लेग धेवा

कें देद ह्यें व्याया किं विदाय विषाणिता हिंद री केंद्र व्या के हो हो है

र्देव'दशुय। ददे'श्रीद'ख'र्देव'शुय'बेर।

कें देर क्रें वाया हिंद वार वाय वर्षे वीव विद्

र्देव'दश्या दःश्चे'स्'त्य'दर्शे'गीव'र्षेदा

क्रें रेर ह्यू व्याया हिंद छी छ या छे निया धीना

र्देव त्याया र र्स्नेय सालिया धीव। र प्रसदाय दीर र्स्नेय या त्याय प्रस्ति। र र्से रेस या देश स्विया सीवा धीव।

क्रेंभेटार्क्क्ष्याया हिंद्रम्बटार्यार्धिता

र्देव'रब्युच। दःसदःसँ'चडु'चबै'भैव। हिंद'ग्री'श्रेद'स'डे'बेस।

कें देरार्झे याया कें देरार्झे याया बेरा

र्देव'त्र्युया हिंद'ग्री'मु'य'से'बेबा'धेवा

कें देट क्रेंबारा टायट क्रेंबारा किया येवा टका ने किटा व क्रेंबार माने कर हो दाया विवास कर हो का का मुका हिला व

พามพาริาชั่วสลัพานาพิสาสุม

कें देद क्वें वा सेता दक वेंद्र खु वदे द्वा वर्षे का सामित्र

र्देन'व्युव। हिंद'र्र्राचर'ढ्र्व

कें देर ह्रें लाया देन दरदा चर कर त्र्व

र्नेन'वश्वा वर्नेन'र्बेन'न्न्।

कें देद क्रेंबाया हिदायायग्रय देव विदातिका राज्य स्वराधित करीय है

Exercises ካብዳኒ፮ሩነ

A. Write ten sentences about this text. Write your answers. When you finish, ask another student the questions you have written. Write the student's answers. र्श्वेन क्ष्यं क्षयं क्ष्यं क्ष्

B. Read the following sentences. Decide if each sentence is true or false. If it is false, be able to explain why. ण्वास्यास्य क्ष्यास्य प्राप्त क्ष्यास्य क्ष्यास्य

a.		Cairangzhoma	and	Dongzhi	are	not	students
----	--	--------------	-----	---------	-----	-----	----------

- b. ___ Dongzhi is older than Cairangzhoma.
- c. ___ The mutton was cooked this morning.
- d. ___ The tobacco is for Dongzhi's father.
- e. ___ Pink is Cairangzhoma's favorite color.
- f. ___ Cairangzhoma made her Tibetan clothes.

g	Dongzhi is a good cook.
h	The barley flour is for Dongzhi's father.
i	_ Cairangzhoma's mother lives in Jiegu.
j	_ Dongzhi asks Cairangzhoma to sit by him.
k	Cairangzhoma and Dongzhi are both students.
l	_ Dongzhi has a large brown bag.
m	Cairangzhoma is a middle school student.
n	Dongzhi is wearing beautiful Tibetan clothes.
o	Dongzhi is very tired.
p	Cairangzhoma has no brothers.

Song Number Six মুন্বুন্ম্বুশ্বা

TIE A YELLOW RIBBON 'ROUND THE OLD OAK TREE

I'm coming home I've done my time.

Now I've got to know what is and isn't mine.

If you received my letter telling you I'd soon be free,

Then you'll know just what to do

If you still want me,

If you still want me.

Chorus

Oh, tie a yellow ribbon 'round the old oak tree.

It's been three long years

Do you still want me?

If I don't see a ribbon 'round the old oak tree,

I'll stay on the bus, forget about us,

Put the blame on me,

If I don't see a yellow ribbon 'round the old oak tree.

2

Bus driver, please look for me.

'Cause I couldn't bear to see what I might see.

I'm really still in prison and my love, she holds the key.

A simple, yellow ribbon's what I need to set me free,

I wrote and told her, "Please..."

Chorus

Exercises ग्नूरभू

*Is there a suit in the bedroom?

Yes, there is. There is a suit in the wardrobe.

*Is there tobacco in the living room?

Yes, there is. There is tobacco on the table in the living room.

*Is there chocolate in your bag?

Yes, there is chocolate in my bag.

*Is there cheese in your home?

Yes, there is cheese in my home. The cheese is in a bag on the table.

*Is there a newspaper in your home?

Yes, there is a newspaper in my home. It is on the television in the living room.

*Is there a car on the bridge?

Yes, there is a car on the bridge.

*Is there soap on the dressing table?

Yes, there is soap on the dressing table.

*Is there a bird in the tree?

Yes, there is a beautiful small blue bird in the tree.

Exercises ग्नरक्षूरा

A. Match the words in the two columns. More than one correct answer is possible. শ্বম খ্রুণ ক্রম ব্যব্ধর ক্রমণ ক্

a. passport 1. in the tree

b. bottle 2. on the dressing table

c. milk
d. spoon
e. tie
f. chair
g. loaf of bread
h. hammer

3. on the bridge
4. in the room
5. on the chair
6. on the plate
7. in the home
8. in a bag

i. box of tea 9. small and beautiful

j. vase 10. on the table k. suit 11. in the kitchen 1. tobacco 12. on the radio m. chocolate 13. on the television 14. in the wardrobe n. cheese 15. in the living room o. newspaper 16. in the bedroom p. car 17. in the bottle q. soap

r. bird

(48) The Singing Dog মু'ব্রুব্রুম্থা এর ঘরী ব্রুব্রিম্বর বিশ্বর Put these paragraphs in the correct order to make a story. গ্ৰন্থ গ্ৰন্থ স্থান্ত ক্ষাৰ্থ স্থান্ত ব্যাহানি র্বা ২৯ প্রেম নের্বা রশ্ব শাস্তম ক্রুব উবা নেশ্বীবা বর্ণীশা 1. _____ They have finished moving the animals. Now, the rich man will give Dongzhi some money. The rich man has a dog. The rich man says, "Dog, do not talk." The rich man is gone. Dongzhi and the dog are alone in the rich man's large home. The dog is singing a song, "Give me some food. I will tell you a secret. Give me some food. I will tell you a secret." 2. _____ This is Jiegu many years ago. A mother and her son live here. They have no money. They are very poor. They live in the countryside. Their home is a brown adobe house. They have no cattle, no yaks, no sheep, no goats, no camels, and no fields. They have no animals. They eat roots. 3. _____ Dongzhi is surprised. The dog can speak Tibetan! Dongzhi gives some food to the dog. The dog is hungry. The dog is eating the food. The bread is very good. The dog is happy. The dog tells Dongzhi, "Ask the rich man for me. Do not ask for money." The rich man returns. He asks Dongzhi, "What do you want?" Dongzhi says, "I want the dog. I do not want

4. _____ Today the mother says to Dongzhi, her son, "Go look for a job. We have no money. If we have no money, we have no food." That day a rich man wanted to move his animals to a new grassland. He asked Dongzhi to help him. Dongzhi said yes. Dongzhi is helping the rich man move his animals to a new grassland. Dongzhi is riding a large white horse. The rich man is riding a large black horse. They are working, they are not lazy. They are very busy.

money." The rich man is surprised. He gives Dongzhi the dog.

5. _____ Dongzhi is at home. His mother is surprised. "Why do you have a dog? We cannot eat the dog!" Dongzhi's mother is angry. She is not happy. Later the dog becomes a beautiful girl. She is a good cook. Dongzhi marries her. They find much money. Their life is very good. They have many children. Dongzhi's mother is happy. She is now a grandmother. Their home is very beautiful and they have many animals and many fields.

Exercises ካዋዳንቜናገ

- a. Are the mother and son rich?
- b. Does their family have many things?

- c. What did the mother say to her son?
- d. What job did Dongzhi do?
- e. What animal does the rich man have?
- f. What does the dog want?
- g. When the rich man returns, what does Dongzhi ask for?
- h. Does Dongzhi's mother like the dog?
- i. Who is the beautiful girl?
- j. Is Dongzhi's life happy?
- k. Do you like this story? Why or why not?

C. Dictation: Your teacher will read one paragraph from "The Singing Dog" text. Write
exactly what your teacher says. Then compare with your neighbor to see if your heard and
spelled the words correctly. १,५२ त्र त्र हो। ५ में महा ही सामित में हुँ ता सह कर ही सह त्र ही सह ते सह कि प्र
$\neg g = \neg g $
५ वें्र्
-

D. In groups of four, act out this story. One of you is the dog, one is the mother, one is Dongzhi, and one is the rich man. মানৰি নাজৰ ক্রান্ত্রা ক্রান্

/ d /		/ t /		
1. rob	a. robbed			
2. fatigue	b. fatigued	1. tap	a. tapped	
3. save	c. saved	2. tape	b. taped	
4. surprise	d. surprised	3. like	c. liked	
5. breathe	e. breathed	4. lick	d. licked	
6. wedge	f. wedged	5. stuff	e. stuffed	
7. bloom	g. bloomed	6. laugh	f. laughed	
8. smile	h. smiled	7. mash	g. mashed	
9. spy	i. spied	8. bunch	h. bunched	
10. fan	j. fanned	9. watch	i. watched	
		10. froth	j. frothed	
/ id /	/	/ i	d /	
1. seat	a. seated	6. pad	f. padded	
2. seed	b. seeded	7. coat	g. coated	
3. rate	c. rated	8. code	h. coded	
4. raid	d. raided	9. knot	i. knotted	
5. pat	e. patted	10. nod	j. nodded	

word	/d/	/ t /	/ id /
1. weighed			
2. waited			
3. bowed			
4. boated			
5. sighed			
6. typed			
7. tipped			
8. boxed			
9. fixed			
10. leased			
11. aced			
12. acted			
13. filled			
14. lived			
15. loved			
15. 10 VCu			

(49) The Frog Child. ব্রীশ্বস্থাবা

Answer these questions before you read this story. Discuss your answers with someone sitting near you. Next, write answers to the questions. শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী শ্ৰমান্ত

- a. Have you ever been surprised?
- b. What made you surprised?
- c. Have you ever had a secret before?
- d. Do you like to hear secrets?

Now read this story out loud with your neighbor: বিষ্কাশ্যমণ্ট্ৰীপ্ৰত্ৰিয়াৰ্থক স্থান্ত্ৰ বিশ্বাদ্যমণ্ট্ৰীপ্ৰত্ৰ কৰিব বিশ্বাদ্যমণ্ট্ৰীপ্ৰত কৰিব বিশ্বাদ্যমণ্ট্ৰী কৰ

Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo are old. They have no children. They are sad, they are not

happy. Dongzhi is angry at Lhamoyicuo because they have no children. Lhamoyicuo is angry at Dongzhi because they have no children.

Today Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo go to Kumbum. They pray

for a child. One year later Lhamoyicuo's thumb becomes very big. Dongzhi takes his long Tibetan knife. The Tibetan knife is sharp. It is not blunt. He cuts Lhamoyicuo's thumb. A frog jumps out. It is not a child. It is a frog. Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo are surprised. They want a child. They do not want a frog. The frog says, "Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi, you are my mother and father. I am your son." Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo are surprised. The frog can speak Tibetan!

The frog is now sixteen. The frog wants to marry a beautiful girl. Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo say, "You are a frog. You are a good frog. But no girl wants to marry a frog." The frog son says, "I will marry a beautiful girl."

The frog is going to a rich man's home. He says very loudly, "I want to marry your oldest daughter." The rich man laughs. "You are a frog. You are not a man. You cannot marry my beautiful daughter." The frog says, "If you do not give me your daughter I will hop." The rich man says, "You may hop. I will not give you my beautiful daughter." The frog is hopping. The earth is shaking. All the people are afraid. The rich man says, "You may marry my daughter. Please stop hopping." The frog stops hopping.

The rich man's beautiful daughter is angry. She does not want to marry a frog. She wants to marry a man. She tries to kill the frog. The frog is angry, too. He says, "You are not a good woman. I do not want to marry you." The frog goes to the rich man's home. The frog says, "Give me your second daughter." The rich man is angry. He says, "I gave you my oldest daughter. You do not want to marry her. Now, you want to marry my second daughter. You are a bad frog." The frog says, "If you do not give me your second daughter, I will weep." The rich man says, "You may weep. I don't care. You may not marry my beautiful second daughter." The frog weeps. There is much water. All the people are very afraid. The rich man says, "You may marry my beautiful daughter. Please

stop weeping." The second daughter loves the frog. They marry. Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi are very happy.

One night the frog takes off his frog clothes. He is a handsome young Tibetan man! The second daughter is very surprised! She is very happy!

One day there is a horserace. The frog's wife wants to go. The frog says, "You may go to the horserace. I will stay at home. I will not go to the horserace." The frog's wife goes to the horserace. A young handsome Tibetan man wins the horserace. His horse runs very fast. His horse is a beautiful white horse. The frog's wife does not know who the rider is. She thinks he looks like her husband. She goes home. She says, "Today, there was a horserace. The winner was a handsome young Tibetan man. I do not know him. But he looks like you." The frog said nothing.

The next day the wife says, "I am going to the horserace." The frog says, "I will stay home. I will not go to the horserace."

The frog's wife does not go to the horserace. She is looking through a window. The frog is taking off his frog clothes. He is a handsome young Tibetan man. He rides his horse. He leaves. The wife is not happy. She burns the frog's clothes.

The handsome young Tibetan man comes home. He is not happy. His frog clothes are burned. He is ill. He says, "I must have my frog clothes. If I do not have frog clothes, I will die." The frog's wife is very sad. She weeps. She holds her husband. But the handsome young Tibetan man cannot live. He does not have his frog clothes. He dies. Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo are very sad. The wife is very sad, too. They all weep. र्वृत्य श्वा प्राप्त श्वा क्षित्र श्वा क्षत्र श्वा

$$\begin{split} & \Delta d = \frac{1}{3} \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{3}$$

. કુર્-ત્રાલુવ.સજુના અ.તાલુ.તાલૂર.તર્યા જી. ક્ષેત્રાત્વના ક્ષેત્રાત્વસાય કુરા કુંગારા કુંગારા કુંગારા કુંગારા કુ કુંગારા કુંગારા કુંગાય કુ

क्रियावेश्वरावेश्वरावश्चीवाश क्षेश्चराक्षियां व्हिर्चा व्हिर्चा वित्रा वित्रा क्षेष्ठ वित्रा वित्रा

चश्चित्रभावत् च्रिन्द्रम् श्री व्याप्त विवास वि

क्रु. क्ष्ट: प्रश्न: देवर्चरे चेश्रा श्री त्राचित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

B. Put the following sentences in the correct order. For the event that happened first, write a "1." For the second event write a "2." र्वेट्यां निर्मान्त्रमञ्जू प्राविष्ट प्रविष्ट प्राविष्ट प्रविष्ट प्रविष्ट

The frog takes off his frog clothes and is a handsome Tibetan young man!
The Tibetan man comes home after winning his second horse race.
Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo have no children.
The frog wants to marry a beautiful girl.
The frog dies because he has no frog clothes.
A frog jumps out of Lhamoyicuo's thumb.
The frog hopes to marry the rich man's oldest daughter.
Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo go to Kumbum to pray for a child.
The frog marries the rich man's second daughter.

(50) Making Tea হার্শ্বাবা

Read this text: ग्रम्भ की क्षेत्र केंत्र में ग्रम्भ निग

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Can you make some good milk tea, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: Yes, of course I can, Cairangzhoma. Is there any water in this kettle?

Where is the brick of tea?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Yes, there is water in the kettle. The brick of tea is on the table, dear, it

is behind the teapot. Can you see it?

Dongzhi: I can see the large teapot, but I can't see the tea.

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> There it is! It's in front of you!

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Ah yes, I can see it now. Where are the teacups?

Cairangzhoma: There are some in the cupboard and there are some on the table. Can

you find them?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Yes, here they are. These teacups are very beautiful. They have dragons

on them. Who gave us these teacups?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> My mother gave us these teacups. When we married, my mother gave

them to us. Hurry up, Dongzhi, the kettle is boiling!

૽ૹૻ૽૽ઽ૽ઽૹૢૣૣ૽ૼઌૺૹૢઌૺ૱ૢ૽૽૽ૢૼ૱ઌ૽ૢૻ૱૽ૡૼ<u>૽ૡઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૢૼઌઌ૽૾ઌ૾ૺ૱૾ૺ</u>ૡૼ૱૽ૣૼ૱

र्देव'श्रुवा ॲं'र्'दर्भासर्वेद'श्रुवा ह'र्गार'ह्रस्भागद'र्'्येर्।

कें दिर क्कें त्राया क क्कें अपने दर्श त्राय में प्राया केंद्र के

र्देन मुन्न। हर्नगर इस्रबाद ने वर्षे न में हर्नगर इस्रबाध न में ने क्वेंदे हेट नु द्वुन से बार्षे न में शुका दु उना त्या हर्नगर वर्दे प्रमा होता वर्षे प्रमा होता है के स्था देश का स्था का स

कें देर क्र्रें त्याया दि । प्रत्यापा क्रिया है प्रत्यापा के त्र क्रिया है त्यापा है त

Key Items শ্ব্ৰ ব্ৰীঞ্

B. When people get married in the West, it is customary for wedding guests to give the bride and groom wedding presents. Domestic items like teapots, blankets, and dishes are popular presents. Also, money is given as a gift. ব্ব' দ্ব্ৰিম্ম' ক্ৰু অ' ম্ব্ৰ' ম্ব্ৰিম্ম' মুব্ৰ' মুব্ৰম্ম' ম্ব্ৰিম্ম' মুব্ৰ' মুব্ৰম' মুব্ৰম'

C. How do you make milk tea? Look at the following two lists. Then, with another student, act out how to make milk tea. ૭૬૬૭ જે જે જે કરે કે સ્માર્ ક્રેંવ વર્ષ સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપત સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપ્ત સ્વાપત સ્વાપ

Things	Actions	Things	Actions
a. milk	1. pour	e. pot	5. turn on
b. tea	2. stir	f. match	6. turn off
c. water	3. put in	g. salt	7. add
d. cooker	4. put on	h. thermos	8. sprinkle

i. lid (cover) 9. boil 11. drink j. cup 10. wait 12. pick up

- a. how to play a game
- b. how to make a dish of food
- c. how to make a craft
- d. how to knit
- e. how to take a good photo
- f. how to put ink into a pen
- g. how to put on a pair of glasses

- h. how to tie a pair of shoes
- i. how to pour water from a thermos into a glass
- h. how to make tsamba
- i. how to cook mutton
- j. how to make blood sausage

(51) Are there.... ঐ বের্শ্ শ্রা

A. Read these sentences. When you finish, write two sentences for each question using such words as "how many," "what," and "where." ग्राया केंग्रा क्ष्या प्राप्त क्ष्या प्राप्त क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्

- a. Are there any loaves of bread on the table? Yes, there are. There are two loaves of bread on the table.
- b. Is there any bread on the table? Yes, there is. There are two loaves of bread on the table.
- c. Are there any hammers behind that box? Yes, there are. There are two hammers behind that box.
- d. Is there milk in front of the door? Yes, there is. There is milk in front of the door. There are two bottles of milk in front of the door.
- e. Are there any bottles of milk in front of the door? Yes, there are. There are two bottles of milk in front of the door.
- f. Is there any milk in our home? Yes, there is. There is much good milk in our home. The milk is on the table. The milk is in a large pot.

- g. Is there any soap on the sideboard? Yes, there is. There is soap on the sideboard. There are three bars of soap on the sideboard. The soap smells nice.
- h. Are there any newspapers behind that beautiful small blue vase? Yes, there are. There are three newspapers behind that vase. One is a Tibetan newspaper. One is an English newspaper. And one is a Chinese newspaper.
- *i*. Is there any water in those glasses? Yes, there is. There is water in those two glasses. The two glasses are on the table.
- *j.* Is there any tea in those nice dragon teacups? Yes, there is. There is tea in these two cups.
- k. Is there any chocolate behind that book? Yes, there is. There are two bars of chocolate behind that book.
- l. Are there any chocolate bars behind that book? Yes, there are two.
- B. Practice this conversation with your neighbor: র্ট্র্র্ শুন্র্ব্ শুর্ব শুর

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Can you please come here a minute, Dawazhiba?

Dawazhiba: Yes, sir. I can.

Dongzhi: Where's Miss Cairangzhoma?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> She's next door. She's in her office, Mr. Dongzhi. She is typing. She is

very busy.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Can she type this short letter for me? Please ask her.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, Mr. Dongzhi.---Can you type this letter for the boss please, Miss

Cairangzhoma?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Yes, of course I can.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Here you are.

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Thank you, Dawazhiba.---Dawazhiba!

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes? What's the matter?

Cairangzhoma: I can't type this letter. I can't read it! Mr. Dongzhi's handwriting is

terrible!

र्देव:च्या हिंद:प्रदेव:प्यंद:ध्य:प्या त्रु:प:ग्यावा

ञ्च त म्यामा यमा सम्बद्धा द स्त्रित

र्देन जूय। सुर्कें के ने न र्ह्मेल सामान न र्लेन न सा

ञ्च'च'गुगक'य। र्क्षे'र्र्र्रायुअ'ग्री'।वर'चदे'त्रर्'त्र्वा र्क्षे'र्र्र्र्यदेगत्र्र्यदेश्चुच'।वर'त्र्यु श्रु'त्ववक'र्द्र्व'श्चुव। र्क्षेक्ष'यो यानुग

चलेत्र वर्त्य र्से म चेषाच कर हो।

र्देव मुन। विं र्सेश्वर त्या दर्देव धिया सुर र तदी या त्या रेवा शा हुन सुन नसा हिंद सी शा कि र से स्वर्त से सा

ञ्च प्राचाना विष्या विषय में भु विषय में देव मुप्ता सुर्वे भ्रुविय साम स्थित स्थान स्थित स्थान स

क्टें देट हुँ व्यः या	হৰাশ্বদশ্ৰহ্মপ্ৰহা	
ন্ত্ৰ'ঘ'শ্ৰশ্	हिंद् त्य हो र	
કે :રેટ:ર્ક્ક્રેબ:ચા	यगदर्देव के। त्रुप्त ग्राम्या त्रुप्त ग्राम्या	
শ্রু'ন'শ্রদাধ্য'মা	र्षे ^र ण्या डे:विया:रे5ा	
क्रें-देट:ब्रॅंचिय:या	दबादब्रेब खेबा दर्ने बाह्य क्षेत्र ह्या दबा खे बो दर्ने दर्ने	र श्रे :ह्यत। भ्रु :ब्यकार्ने व :बुयः ग्री :धेवा वा बुवाका ५ :उटः यर्डेवा
C. Write	e answers to the following questions:	শ্বম'ল্ট্র'ন্ন'ন্শ'ন্ম'ন্ন'থের'র্শ্বমধ্য
•	type? nandwriting good or terrible? eacher's handwriting good or terrible	?
D. Read	I this text "At the Office: Losing You	r Job" with your partner: এর্শ শ্র্মার্মার্ম স্থার
र्-"मिल्ट-'यश्रा	वटर्तुःर्ह्चित्रःग्रीःग्रुःयःर्वेरः"बेश्वायदेःर्श्चेयःळंत्रःवदेःर्ग्नेगशा	
A: What is B: Well, no A: It's my B: No, it's A: What is B: Well, you A: And?	it? Am I too young? ot exactly. age, isn't it? not your age.	 A: Say no more. Mr. Barstow prefers his son over me. B: Well, it's his company. A: And my job! B: There is nothing you can do about it. A: Except become the boss' son-in-law! B: One small thing. A: He doesn't have a daughter.
For each	h question, answer "yes," "no," or "m	aybe." ই্র'ম'ই'ঝ'"yes"ব্হ"no"ঋহ'র্"maybe"-
লুখ্যবৰ.ৰূঘখা		
acqua strang good famil	gers friends y oyer and employee	?
2. The con in a r in a h in an on an on the	nome office n airplane	

3. The first speaker is worried about:
his marriage
his friendship
his school grades
his job
his vacation
4. The second speaker is:
sympathetic
envious
pleased
disappointed
humorous
honest
5 Einigh dea lines The lead him die
5. Finish the line: The last hired is
the last paid
the last promoted
the first fired
the first on top
the last
6. "Say no more" means I can't stand your voice Please be quiet I understand You talk too much Say the word "no more"
(52) Can and Can't (I) র্ক্রশ্বাহ্বদ্ধীর্ক্রশ্বা
1
Dongzhi: I can put my hat on but I can't put my Tibetan robe on.
Dongzin. Team put my hat on out Team t put my Thoctan robe on.
a. Can he put his hat on? Yes, he can. He can put his hat on.b. Can he put his Tibetan robe on? No, he can't. He can't put it on.
<u>Dongzhi:</u> I can see that airplane but I can't see a bird.
a. Can Dongzhi see an airplane? Yes, he can see it. He can see the airplane. Dongzhi can
see the airplane.
b. Can Dongzhi see the bird? No, Dongzhi can't see a bird.

Dongzhi: I can paint that / this / the / a bookcase, but I can't paint that / this / the / a room.

- a. Can he paint that / this / the / a bookcase? Yes, he can.
- b. Can he paint the / this / that / a room? No, he can't paint it.

4

Dongzhi: I can lift that light chair but I can't lift this heavy table.

Exercises ग्नरकूर।

a. Can he lift the table?

d. What is too heavy for you to lift?

b. Can he lift the chair?

e. What things in the classroom are light?

- c. What can you lift?
- B. What things can you do? (I can speak Tibetan. I can run quickly.) Write six sentences. ब्रिंन् गुक्य ब्रुव्य विदे द्वार पार्श्व क्ष्य क्ष्य
- C. What things can you not do? (I can't fly. I can't speak Spanish.) Write six sentences. ৼ্রিন্ট্রান্র্বির্ন্ত্র্বির্ন্ত্র্ন্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বির্ন্ত্র্বান্ত্র্ব্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব
 - D. Cairangzhoma: I can read this English book but I can't read this magazine.

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম্ভান্ত নান্ত বিশ্বাধন কৰিব শ্ৰম্ভান্ত নান্ত বিশ্বাধন কৰিব শ্ৰম্ভান্ত নান্ত বিশ্বাধন কৰিব শ্ৰম্ভান্ত বিশ্বাধন কৰিব শ্ৰম্ভান্ত নান্ত নাল্য নান্ত নান্

- a. Can she read the English book?
- b. Can Cairangzhoma read the magazine?
- c. What do you like to read?
- d. Ask three of your classmates what they like to read. Write their answers.
 - E. Cairangzhoma: I can jump off this box but I can't jump off that wall.

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম্ভ ই ন'ই ব্ৰ'ঝ'ঝৰ ইবিশ্

- a. Can Cairangzhoma jump off the box?
- b. Can Cairangzhoma jump off the wall?
- c. What is too high to jump off of?

Song Number Seven শ্লু'বন্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰ'মা

BLACK SHEEP

Baa, baa black sheep Have you any wool? Yes sir, yes sir, Three backs full

One for my master
One for my dame
One for the little boy
Who lives down the lane

(53) Can and Can't (II) র্ক্র্বান্থান্দ্রের র্ক্র্বান্থ্

A. Look at these examples: ग्नस्म कुन्ये प्रवेष्ट्र प्रदे प्रविष्य

- *He is taking his book.---He can take his book.
- *She is putting on her coat.--She can put on her coat.

Now change the following sentences in the same way: र्ग्र-प्नी-र्य-प्राह्म-र्य-प्रत्वेत-प्नि-अप्ती-र्वेत-प्रत्व-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्व-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्व-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्व-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्वेत-प्रत्व-प्रत्

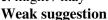
ขีน.ฐฆฆ.นฐิม

- a. They are herding these sheep.
- b. She is making bread.
- c. You are running across the field.
- d. You are riding a large white horse.
- e. We are swimming across the river now.
- f. We are making milk tea.
- g. He is reading that English book.
- h. I am jumping off this camel.
- *i*. They are cooking some mutton soup.
- *j*. Those women are washing the dishes.
- k. Dongzhi and Cairangzhoma are making a new adobe home.
- l. Cairangzhoma is giving Dawazhiba some milk.
- m. Cairangzhoma is cooking dinner.
- n. Those Tibetan students are studying math.
- o. You are studying English at Southwest Nationalities Institute.
- p. We are eating barley flour, cheese, and sugar now.
- q. He is eating some good hot mutton soup.
- B. Here are some other modal verbs besides *can*: *should*, *would*, *must* and *may*. Modal verbs are used when asking for something to add politeness to the request. ॥ "Can"ম'শ্রিশ্বর দুন্দ্রের রাজ্যর ব্যুহ'অম'র্কুশ্ব'ম'র ভারা কুমমাব্যুহ'অম'র ব্যুহ'অম'র ব্যুহ'

Modal verbs, in order of strength: র্বিশ্বী'রুয়য়'ব্য়ুয়'য়য়'য়ৢয়য়য়'য়ৢ৾'য়য়য়'য়ৢ৾য়য়য়'য়ৢ৾য়য়য়'য়ৢয়য়য়'য়ৢয়য়য়

Command

- a. must / have to
- b. would / will
- c. could / can
- d. should
- e. might / may





Exercises ग्नरञ्जूरा

A. Listen to your teacher read the following sentences. Circle the word they say. Is it "can" or "can't"? ব্লান্ক্রান্ত্রিশ্বের্জের দিশ্বমান্ত্রী উলান্ত্র্বান্ত্রির নান্ত্রির নান্ত্র নান্ত্রির নান্ত্র নান্তর নান্তর নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত নান্ত

- a. The secretary can / can't help you.
- b. My mother *can / can't* speak English.
- c. My friend *can / can't* meet you at the airport.
- d. Mr. Smith can / can't answer your question.
- e. We can / can't come to the meeting.
- f. Can / Can't you come?
- g. We can / can't visit you tomorrow evening.
- h. You can / can't go out to dinner.
- i. I can / can't cook.
- j. Our son can / can't count to ten.

- a. You are sitting at a friend's house. A bowl of fruit is sitting on the table. You want an apple.
- b. You are hot. The window is closed.
- c. You are trying to study, but your roommates are talking loudly.
- d. You call your friend. Someone else answers and tells you your friend is out. You want to leave a message.
- e. You want a pen, but you can't reach it. Your friend can. You ask your friend to get it for you.
- f. You are at a restaurant. You want more hot water.
- g. You call your boss's house. His name is Mr. Smith. You want to talk to him. His wife answers the phone.

- h. You are giving a party. Your guests just arrived. You want to get them something to drink.
- i. You are the teacher. You want a student to shut the door.
- j. You want to know what time it is. You ask a stranger for the time.
- k. You are in the middle of a big city. You are lost. You ask a stranger for directions.

(54) **Review** הַאָּביאָבין

- a. She / Her / home is Jiegu. (Her home is Jiegu.)
- b. She lives / home / in Jiegu.
- c. She / Her father is a herdsman.
- d. She / Her has five children.
- e. She / Her studies at Central Nationalities University?
- f. He / His home is Ayei.
- g. He / She / His / They / Ours home is Yigazei.
- h. He / Boy / Her / Man / Him / His is not lazy.
- i. He / Her / They / We / My / Him has two brothers.
- *j*. He / Him / Her / We is not lazy.
- k. They / She / He / Her / Him / Us have two children.
- l. He has / have two goats.
- m. She has / have no children.
- n. My brother has / have one child.
- o. He is tired too / to / two.
- p. He has too / two / to brothers.
 - 2: Correct these sentences: ण्नुसःग्रुःक्षंग्रुस्सन्ग्राचर्डसःग्रुऽःत्र्भ्।
- a. There are bread on the table.
- b. There are any hammers behind that box.
- c. There are milk in front of the door.
- d. There are soap on the sideboard.
- e. There are newspaper behind that vase.
- f. There are water in those glasses.
- g. There are tea in those tea cups.

- h. There is teacups in front of that kettle.
- i. There are chocolate behind that book.
- *j*. There are teapot in the cupboard.
- k. There are car in front of the building.
- *l*. There are coffee on the table.
- *m*. There is coffee in the table.
- n. There is cars in front of that building.
- 3: Correct these sentences: ग्नूस'ग्रुं'क्रेंग'क्रुसअः'न्ग'पर्के अ'ग्रुं'र्न्ज्
- a. Is there any passport on that table?b. _____c. _____d. Is there a ties on that chairs?
- b. Is there any milks in that bottle?

 d. ______
- b. _______e. Is there any loaf of bread on that table?
- c. Is there any spoons on that plates?

	h
f. Is there a hammers on that tables?	
f	<i>i</i> . Is there a suit on that wardrobe?
	i
g. Is there any teas on that tables?	
g	<i>j.</i> Is there any tobaccos on that tables?
	j
h. Is there any vases on that television?	V
(55) Homonyms श्रुः सहुदशः यः र्दे वः वः ५५ : प्रदेः स्वेग	

Homonyms are words that are pronounced the same, but spelled differently. Examples of this are "red" and "read," "see" and "sea," "buy" and "bye." In the following exercise, there are three homonyms. "They're" is a contraction for "they are." "Their" is the possessive form of "they." "There" is used in all other cases. II "Homonyms" बेर या दे क्षु क्षिय अर्द्ध या देव वा देव वा

Choose the correct answer. অহ'ব্ৰ'ঘেই'অৱ'শ্ব্ম'ব্ৰ্ৰ্ৰ্

- a. They're / Their / There are two students in this room.
- b. They're / Their / There Tibetan farmers.
- c. They're / Their / There children are boys.
- d. They're / Their / There not students, they are babies.
- e. They're / Their / There home is Jiegu.
- f. They're / Their / There is a box on the table.
- g. They're / Their / There boxes are on the table.
- h. They're / Their / There box is blue.
- i. They're / Their / There not busy.
- j. They're / Their / There English book is on they're / their / there chair.

Homonym Happiness: Fill in the blanks with two or three words that have the same sound but different spellings and different meanings. The homonyms are listed below. শ্রুমন্ত্রের স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্রির স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্রির স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান

a. ate / eightb. blew / bluec. red / read	f. so / sew / sow g. threw / through h. to / two / too
d. rode / road e. see / sea	i. way / weigh j. won / one
1. Our team game and lost thre 2. They agreed play more games no 3. The four of us were so hungry that we	ext week,

4. Each playe	r the ball the hoop at least once.
5. As we appr	roached the coast we could the
6. Anna had _	many things to on her new machine that she had no time to
any seeds in	the garden.
7. At the airpo	ort, he said, "Come this so they can your luggage."
8. We	on horseback until we came to the that led to town.
9. The wind _	the rain clouds away, leaving a clear sky.
10. The man	in the coat the book in a loud voice.
Pronunciatio	on Practice Eight শ্বু-শ্বুৰ্ স্থাৰ্ম্ব্ৰ স্থান ক্ৰম্বাৰ্ম্বৰ স্থান ক্ৰমেন ক্ৰমেন ক্ৰমেন কৰিব স্থান কৰিব স্থান
Here are so	ome easily confused sounds. One is the difference between $/bl$ and $/pl$.
The other is the	he / br / and / pr / sounds. Repeat the following pairs of words: শ্ৰম'ৰ্'ম'ৰ্' ম'ৰ্ম'ৰ্'
याने प्यन र्स्न सुन सुन र	\mathcal{E}_{q} न्तुः नते क्रुं के चुन क्रुं दबाद बाद बाद बाद वाद बाद के \mathcal{E}_{q} । \mathcal{E}_{q} न्तु के क्रुं चुन का वाद के बाद के \mathcal{E}_{q} ने का क्रुं के का चुन के चुन चुन के चुन चुन के चुन चुन के चुन
इटः / pr / गुरु	૽૽ૢૺૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ૽૱ૡ૽ૢૺૢ૾૱ૡૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ
/ bl /	
a. bleed	1. plead
b. bleach	2. preach
c. blink	3. plink
d. blade	4. played
e. blaze	5. plays
f. blessed	6. pleased
g. bland	7. planned
h. blush	8. plush
i. bloom	9. plume
j. blight	10. plight
/ br /	/ pr /
a. breach	1. preach
b. braid	2. prayed

Song Number Eight শ্লু'ব্ৰুহম্বৰ্কু্ ব্

3. praise

5. prows

4. pressed

c. braise

d. breast

e. browse

OH SUSANNA

1

I come from Alabama¹ with my banjo² on my knee, I'm going to Louisiana,³ Susanna for to see.

Chorus

Oh Susanna, oh don't you cry for me, for I come from Alabama with my banjo on my knee.

2

It rained all night, the day I left, the weather was so dry. The sun so hot I froze⁴ to death, Susanna don't you cry.

Chorus

3

I had a dream the other night when everything was still. I thought I saw Susanna a coming down the hill.

Chorus

4

A buckwheat cake⁵ was in her mouth, a tear was in her eye. I said, "I come from Dixieland, Susanna don't you cry."

Chorus

¹a southern state in America

²a four-stringed instrument, like a guitar

³a southern state in America

⁴past tense of the verb *freeze*

⁵a pancake made of buckwheat flour

⁶"Dixie" is a nickname for the Southern States in America.

(56) Like and Want र्बू र ययव य प्रत्र प्रविश्वा

1

Mrs. Cairangzhoma: Do you like milk tea, Mrs. Lhamoyicuo?

Mrs. Lhamoyicuo: Yes, I do.

Mrs. Cairangzhoma: Do you want a bowl?

Mrs. Lhamoyicuo: Yes, please, Mrs. Cairangzhoma.

Mrs. Cairangzhoma: Do you want a large bowl, or a small bowl?

Mrs. Lhamoyicuo: I want a large bowl. I am very thirsty.

Mrs. Cairangzhoma: Do you want any cheese?

Mrs. Lhamoyicuo: Yes, please. I like cheese.

Mrs. Cairangzhoma: Do you want any butter?

Mrs. Lhamoyicuo: Yes, please. I like butter, too.

Mrs. Cairangzhoma: Do you want any salt?

Mrs. Lhamoyicuo: No, thank you. I don't like salt in my milk tea. I like milk tea with no

salt.

Mrs. Cairangzhoma: Do you like barley flour with butter, sugar, and cheese?

Mrs. Lhamoyicuo: Yes, I do.

Mrs. Cairangzhoma: Do you want some?

Mrs. Lhamoyicuo: Yes, please.

ञ्चार्याञ्चार्याः व्याप्ताय्याः व्याप्ताः व्यापताः व्यापता

खुअर्चेर कें देद क्कें त्या क्षित्य वाद मात्र कें का का

क्ष्यार्थः व्यूर्भायायाया क्ष्यार्थः क्षेत्रः देदः क्ष्यायायाया

ख़ॖॖॖॖॖয়ॱऄ॔ॱक़॓॔ॱॸ॓ऀॸॱॾॣॣॕ॔॔॔॔॔॔ॴॴॱऻॕॖॗ॔॔॔॔ॖ॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔ज़ॱॸॴॸॱॸ॔॔॔ज़ॕॴ

ख़ॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॹॱक़ॕॱक़ॣॱक़ॕॱॺऻॶॱॳक़ॕऻ॔<u>ॾढ़ॎऀॱऻॹॕॣॶॱय़ॴड़ॱॴड़ॴॾॱॹॿॱॿऻड़ॱ</u>ॸ॔ॿॕऻ

ૡૢ૱ૹ૽ૼ૽૽ૼ૱૽ૼૹૣ૽ૢૼઌ૽૱ૢ૽૽ૼ૱ઌ૽૽ૹ૾ૢ૱૱૱ઌ૽૽ૼ૱૱૱

ૡુ૱ૹ૽ૼૹ૽ૺૠ૽૽ૼૠૼૣૼૹૄ૽ૼઌ૱ૢૹ૽૽ૢૼૢૼઌૻ૱૱ૡ૽ૼૹ૽ૹ૱

ॷॴऒ॔ॱॷॱऒ॔ॱॴॶॴक़ॕ॔। ॴॸॱॴॸॱॹॖॸॱॸ॔ॴॸऻॕॴॴॴॴ

सुरार्से के देन हों ताया हिंद ता स्दिन के स्था

खुआर्कें 'खु'र्कें 'म्यु'क्रर्कें। क्षेत्र'यम्बर्गतम्तरदेतु-के। द'र्कें 'ह्रेते तदार्तु-क्र्यं तदेवबायमः क्षे'दम्य। द'र्कें 'ह्रेत्देवहर्त्त, क्रं क्षेत्र 'ह्र्यं वहेवबायमः क्षे'दम्य।

ૡુસાર્સે જે દેવાં ક્રુંવાયા ફિંદ વાસુદ ઇસાદ વેંજા અમા

युयार्थे कें भेटार्स्स्याया न्वीं वायवावा

Key Item শ্বহ'ৰ্থ্যথা

"Like" and "want" are related, but not the same. You may "like" something but not "want" it. For example, I like beef, but if I have just eaten lunch, I don't want any beef. "Like" means "appreciate." "Want" means "desire" or "yearn." When talking about people, generally use "like." If I talk about my friend, I should say, "I like him." I shouldn't say, "I want him." "Want" also means that you desire to have something. "Do you want some salt?" If you answer "yes" then I will give you some salt. ‖ "Like" 두도 "want" 제상 "한 두고도 교육 여 고교적 두 조로 한 교육 지원 교육 도원 교육 지원 교육 지원

Exercise जन्मज्ञा

Write answers to these questions: ग्लामा के विश्व के प्राची प्रति प्रति प्राची प्रति प्रति

a. What foods do you like?

b. What foods do you not like?

c. Who likes milk tea?

d. Who doesn't like salt in her milk tea?

e. Do you like salt in milk tea?

f. What does Mrs. Lhamoyicuo want? (bowl of milk tea, cheese, butter, and barley flour with sugar and cheese)

g. Who is thirsty?

h. Why does Mrs. Lhamoyicuo want a large bowl of milk tea?

2

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Do you like my new Tibetan robe?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, I do. It is very smart. Who made it?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> My mother made it. I like it, too.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, it is very beautiful. Do you like my new Tibetan hat? <u>Dongzhi:</u> Yes, I do. It is very beautiful. Did your mother make it? <u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, my mother did not make this hat, my wife made this hat.

র্ব্বর্বা ভূর্ব:গ্রুঝারের ব্রুমার্কর ব্রুমার ব্রুমার ব্রুমার্কর ব্রুমার ব্রুমার ব্রুমার ব্রুমার্কর ব্রুমার ব্রুমার ব্রুমার ব্রুমার ব

ञ्च'च'म्बाना दर्भार्च्च रत्वच'मे दे'नुख्यामहेस'र्च'यर्त्व वेद्'यु'सुस'वर्चेस'य'धेत्।

र्देव मुन। द्रते खास्र वर्षे का द्रशाय द

ञ्च'य'गुग्रब'य। दे'ङ्डर'णग'र्ये'२५्ग हिं५'ग्रीब'दर्वे'र्यं५'ल्'ग्रबर'य'र्ब्वेर'२२रा

र्देव शुव। दर्व र्द्वे र त्वववामी विद् लु ५७ उटा अहेश विद् श्री । अर्थ अर्थ विद् र श्री अर्थ विद् र श्री विद र

ञ्च'य'ग्राग्राया द्वे'षा'समायञ्जेभ'य'सीत्। द्वे'सुद'समायञ्जेभ'य'धीत्।

Exercises ग्नरक्षूरा

A. Tell another student about Dongzhi's clothes. Describe his robe and hat. Now, tell another student about the clothes you are wearing. Use these words: trousers (pants), shirt, coat, sweater, and shoes. र्र्ज्ञ म् मृत्यम् नेषा प्राप्त क्ष्य क्

B. Write answers to these questions: গ্ৰম শ্ৰী বহু গ্ৰী বহু গ্ৰী

- a. Who has a new robe?
- b. Who are talking?
- c. What are Dongzhi and Dawazhiba talking about?
- d. Who made Dawazhiba's hat?
- e. Who made Dawazhiba's robe?
- f. What did Dawazhiba's mother do?
- g. What did Dawazhiba's wife do?

3

a. <u>Dongzhi:</u> Do you like riding horses, Dawazhiba?

Dawazhiba: Yes, I do.

Dongzhi: Do you want to ride horses?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, I do.

Dongzhi: Do you want to ride this black horse?

Dawazhiba: No, I don't. I want to ride that white horse. That white horse is very large.

It can run very fast. This black horse is very old and very slow.

b. <u>Dongzhi:</u> Do you want to study English now? <u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I don't. Now, I want to sleep.

c. <u>Dongzhi:</u> Do you want to swim, now?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I don't. Now, I want to study English.

d. Dongzhi: Do you like apples?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I don't like apples. I like bananas.

e. Dongzhi: Do you like butter?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I don't like butter. I like cheese.

f. Dongzhi: Do you like coffee?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I don't like coffee. I like milk tea with salt and cheese.

g. Dongzhi: Do you like beer?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I don't like beer. I like wine.

h. Dongzhi: Do you like ice cream?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I don't like ice cream. It is too cold.

i. Dongzhi: Do you like peaches?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I don't like peaches, I like pears.

j. Dongzhi: Dawazhiba, do you like grapes?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> No, I do not like grapes, I like oranges. I do not want any grapes, I want

some oranges.

Exercise जन्मज्ञा

riding horses butter salt peaches study English coffee cheese pears swim beer bananas oranges

apples wine ice cream

4

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> I want some envelopes please.

<u>Stationer:</u> Do you want the red ones or the blue ones?

Cairangzhoma: I want the red ones.

<u>Stationer:</u> Do you want the large size or the small size?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> I want the small size please. Do you have any writing-paper?

Stationer: Yes, we have some writing-paper. I haven't any large pads. I only have

small ones. Do you want a pad?

Cairangzhoma: Yes, please. Do you have blue pads?

<u>Stationer:</u> No, we don't have any blue pads. We only have yellow pads. <u>Cairangzhoma:</u> I want two yellow pads. And I want some blue ink and some glue.

Stationer: A bottle of blue ink and a bottle of glue.

Cairangzhoma: And I want a small box of chalk, too.

Stationer: I only have large boxes. Do you want one?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> No, thank you. <u>Stationer:</u> Is that all?

Cairangzhoma: That's all, thank you very much.

Stationer: What else do you want?

Cairangzhoma: I want my change.

Exercises ग्नरकुरा

A. Act out this dialogue with another student. One student is the customer and one student is the stationer. শ্লুন'ম'শ্লীকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লিকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লিকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লিকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লিকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লিকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লিকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লিকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লিকাশ্বন্ম'শ্লি

क्रॅंर'यव्याक्रॅब'वेर'दर्गेश

- a. Who wants some envelopes?
- b. Where is Cairangzhoma?
- c. What color envelopes does Cairangzhoma want?
- d. Does the stationer want some envelopes?
- e. Does Cairangzhoma want large or small envelopes?

g. Who doesn't have h. Who wants a pace i. Does the stationed j. Who doesn't have k. How many yellow l. Does Cairangzho m. Who only has la	f? r have yellow pads? e blue pads? w pads does Cairangzhom ma want a large box of ch rge boxes of chalk? nt a large box of chalk? hange? e ink?	na want?
5		
Use "like" or "likes	in the sentences that fol	low. ॥ "Like" ५८ "likes" गृज्ञैन्न ग्नुन मुन्न प्रामी क्षेत्र गुन्न प्रामी
वटःरु:चर्गेयःद्वेश		
	on't like ke ants" in the sentences that	a. We (like) butter but we don't (like) cheese. b. He cheese but he doesn't butter. c. They milk but he doesn't milk. d. She oranges but she doesn't apples. t follow. These two words are used in the 'wants'' স্ট্রম'ন্মান্ধ্যে হে'' likes'' স্ট্রমান্ত্রমান্ধ্যাহ্য
ૡઽૢૻ૽ૠૻ૽ઽ૽ૺઽૹૢ૽ઌૹ૾૽ૹ૽ૼૹ	'য়ৢয়'ৢৢৼয়'য়৾'ড়ৼৼৢ৾ৼয়৾ঀ৾৻য়'ৢৼয়৾৻য়	
a. I like butter and I b. He likes tea and I c. They some to d. We some sal	he some tea. ea, too.	e. We don't sugar in our tea. f. They don't sugar, they salt. g. He doesn't salt, he sugar.
Pronunciation Pra	actice Nine শ্বু'শ্বুহুম'র্মুণ্'শ্বুহুম'র	্ৰ্য ্ ৰ
_		to pronounce. Practice repeating after your গ'বেই'ব্য'ৰ্ৰ'দ্ৰৰ'দ্ৰৰ'শ্ৰীৰ'শ্ৰীশ'বেইৰ'ন্তৰ'দ্বীৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ'শ্ৰীৰ'বিশ্বীৰ
/ gl /	/ kl /	
a. glean	1. clean	
b. glaze	2. clays	
c. glad	3. clad	
d. glamour	4. clamor	
e. glue	5. clue	
f. glued	6. clued	
g. glows	7. clothes	
h. glide	8. Clyde (man's name)	
i. angle	9. ankle	

j. wrangle

10. rankle

/ gr // kr /a. graze1. crazeb. gram2. cramc. grows3. crowsd. grown4. cronee. grime5. crimef. anger6. anchor

(57) Look at... (...অ'র্ট্রশ্বহ'়া)

Mrs. Davis / well

Look at Mrs. Davis. She's very well.

a. man / fat Look at that...

b. woman / thin

c. policeman / talld. policewoman / short

d. policewoman / snort

e. mechanic / dirty

f. nurse / clean

g. Mr. Dorji / hot

h. Mrs. Lhamtso / cold

i. milkman / old

j. air-hostess / young

k. barber / busy

1. taxi-driver / lazy

Debate: ৻ৼৢৄ৾ৼয়ৣৼ৻

Are there too many people in the world? বর্ষান্ত্রীর শ্বর শ্বরাধান শ্বরাধান বিশ্বর প্রার্থন প্রার্থন

population control श्रे'वर्शेन स्ट्रींन

birth rate শ্লীশর্জন্য

birth control सुङ्ग्रेशर्कें प्रदिन्।

Discuss these questions: ग्रानुसान्ची पद्भे स्वाप्ते पानिसाया में सामित प्राप्ति सामित प्राप्ति सामित प्राप्ति सामित सा

- 1. Do you think population control is necessary?
- 2. Would the world benefit, or suffer, with more people?

(58) Dorjisu and the Ball ই'ই'মর্ক্ট'ব্দপ্পেদ প্রী

This is my ball. It is a red ball. It is a big ball. Can you see the big red ball?

I have my ball. I have my big ball. I have my red ball. Can you see me and my red ball? Here is Dorjisu. Dorjisu is a girl. She has a yellow dress. Can you see Dorjisu and her yellow dress?

I am playing with Dorjisu. We are playing with the big red ball. Dorjisu says, "Throw the ball. Throw the ball to me."

I am throwing the ball. I am throwing the ball to Dorjisu. Run, Dorjisu, run! Run and catch the ball. Dorjisu is running. She is running after the ball. Where is the ball? She cannot see the big red ball. Can you see the hill? The ball is rolling down the hill. Where is Dorjisu? Dorjisu is not here.

Where is the ball? Dorjisu is running. I am running with Dorjisu. We are looking for the ball. There is a big tree on the hill. The ball is rolling near the tree. It is near the tree on the hill. Look, Dorjisu, look! Look for the ball. Look down the hill. Look near the tree. Can you find the ball?

Dorjisu is walking near the tree. She is looking for the ball. There is the ball! It is under the big tree. Dorjisu is running to the big tree. She can see the big red ball. "Here is the ball, under the tree! Here is the big red ball!"

 $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum$

ત્રીના ક્ર્રે. ક્રાજ્યુ. ત્રીના ફ્રે. ક્રાજ્યુ. ત્રીના ત્રાપ્તા ત્રીના ક્રે. ક્રાજ્યુ. ત્રીના ત્રી

ૹક્ર્સ-લેય-વજા ક્રિક્સ-લ્રી ત્રીયા ક્રિક્સ ક્રિસ ક્રિક્સ ક્રિસ ક્રિક્સ ક્રિસ ક્રિક્સ ક્રિક્સ ક્રિક્સ ક્રિસ ક્રિક્સ ક્રિસ ક્રિક્સ ક્રિસ ક્રિક્સ ક્રિસ ક્ર

र्चे.के.त्यायार्-इ.के.ट्रायाक्षेत्राःस्त्राः के.ट्रायाक्षेत्राःस्त्राः चे.त्याक्षेत्राःस्त्राः व्यव्यव्यव्यव्य म्

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

A. Act out this story with one of your classmates. र्श्चेयार्थ्य विषय क्षेत्र विषय

- B. Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰন্ম খ্ৰী এই শ্ৰন্ধ ই ব্ৰাণী অব এই ব্ৰাণী আৰু এই শ্ৰন্ধ
- a. What color is the ball?
- b. What is red?
- c. Is the ball blue?
- d. Is the ball small?
- e. What is the girl's name?
- f. What color is Dorjisu's dress?

- g. Who is running?
- h. Where is the tree?
- i. What is under the big tree?
- j. Who are playing with the ball?
- k. Who are throwing and catching the ball?
- 1. Is the tree big or small?

"A man said he took a photograph (picture) of a UFO. He said he took the picture two nights ago near his home in Los Angeles, California. Some people said he lied (said something that was false). Some airport officials looked at the picture. They said that it was a fake (not true). Bob Green took the picture. He is 45-years-old. He said that he saw a large orange light in the sky. He watched it for about 30 seconds. Then he asked his son to go into the house and get his camera..." शैं 'क्षेण की किंद्र के किंद्र किंद्र के किंद्र क

<u>Don:</u> Perhaps you will say that there are little green men watching us from the sky.

Gloria: Maybe there are. Who knows? But I'm not saying that. All I'm saying is that many people said they've seen UFOs.

Don: Military aircraft, or clouds, or balloons. People imagine things so easily.

Gloria: UFOs are a reality (true).

Don: Then why aren't there more photographs and evidence?

Gloria: There are many pictures.

<u>Don:</u> Not nearly enough. And it's so easy to fake photos taken of things in the sky. And if they do exist, why don't they land? Why don't the little green men tell us

who they are?

Gloria: Maybe they are not ready to do that yet.

Gloria: र्षेत् गुरःश्चेत्। शुरुः भेत्र। देव गुरः दशने सूरः ययत् गुरु स्थायय् । दशयय् न् प्यावेश से श्वरः स्थायय् । विश्वरः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थाययः । विश्वरः स्थाययः स्थायः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थायः स्थाययः स्थाययः स्थायः स्थाययः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्थायः

Don: বর্ষা এই দ্বান্ত মানু দ্বান্ত ব্রাকান্ত্র দেই ক্রান্ত ক

Don: रेकाना वर्षायमार्थेराचेंग्रमान्नीविवहेन कासेरायवि क्रुंसर्कन है।

Gloria: বহু'মম'মম'র্ন্র'বহুগ

Comprehension Questions: गें हिंग्रा कंट्र 'यह या ग्री 'यह पा नि

- 1. What are Don and Gloria talking about?
- 2. Does Don believe in little green men?
- 3. Does Gloria believe in this?
- 4. According to Gloria, have many people seen flying saucers?
- 5. Who says UFOs are a reality?
- 6. Why aren't photos good evidence, according to Don?

Take a Stand: ब्रिंन् ग्रीका कृत्य विवायन्त्र पर्वेका

- 1. Which person do you agree with? Why?
- 2. If a friend said that they saw a UFO, would you believe them? What questions would you ask?
- 3. People have claimed to see UFOs for thousands of years, so they must exist. Do you agree?
- 4. Imagine a world that is different than earth. Write several sentences about it. Then describe it to your partner.

Dictation গুৰ্'ৰন্ত্ৰী

Your teacher will read a passage from the above story. Write the words you hear. ५क् नुत्र ग्रीकार्के प्राप्ती क्षेत्र क्ष क्षेत्र प्राप्तीका प्रमुख्येत प्राप्ती क्षेत्र क्ष					
(59) The Skipping-Rope শ্লু ্বৰ্ণ ক্ট্ৰণ্ড ব্যা					
Listen to your teacher read this story. Fill in the blanks with the missing words. There is a word list at the end of the passage. ১৭ ক্র'ক্র'ট্র'র্ম্বর্ক ক্র'ক্র'ক্র'ক্র'ক্র'ক্র'ক্র'ক্র'ক্র'ক্র'					
ર્ક્નેંડ્રેન્સું ક્રેયા ક્રુંચ્યા ક્રેયા ક્રેયા ક્રેયા ક્રિયા ક્					
My name is Zhaxi is giving me a jersey. It is a new This is my new red jersey. This is Cairangzhoma. Mother is her a skipping-rope. Cairangzhoma is					
This is her skipping rope. Cairangzhoma and I are going to Here we are. She has her new skipping-rope. I my new jersey. We are school. Cairangzhoma is skipping on the The grass is					
The skipping-rope is wet. Cairangzhoma and Lhamoyicuo are skipping. They are jumping over the Cairangzhoma and Lhamoyicuo are saying, "One, two,, jump; four, five, six,"					
Dorjicairang and I are playing. We are playing Can you see Dorjicairang? Can you see the football? I am the ball. I am kicking it to Dorjicairang. Dorjicairang is the ball. He is kicking it to me. I am running into the grass. I am running after the ball. I am falling down in the grass. I am falling on the wet					
ball. Dorjicairang says to me, "There is some on your jersey." I can see the mud. My new jersey is wet with mud. Cairangzhoma says to me, "Give me your jersey. I can it for you. I can wash					
the mud off your jersey." Cairangzhoma says to me, " my skipping rope to that tree." We tie the rope to the big We throw my jersey over the rope. Now my jersey is We are going home. Cairangzhoma has her skipping rope in her I have my new red jersey.					

Word List: গম্বুব্য

at hand mud tree catching have rope wash dry jersey school wet football jump skipping

football jump skipp giving kicking three grass mother tie

Exercise न्नरकुरा

Write answers to these questions. You may work with your neighbor. শ্ৰম্ খ্ৰী বেই শ্ৰম ই ব্

વી·બ**ર** તર્રી 'નર્વોશ| ફિંન' જીંચ' તર્તુવા ર્યું વાચ' ન પ્રાત્રેય 'તું ચીચ' જીંદ' કેંગ

- a. What did Zhaxi's mother give Zhaxi?
- b. Who gave Zhaxi a new jersey?
- c. What color is the jersey?
- d. Who are going to school?
- e. What did Zhaxi's mother give Cairangzhoma?
- f. Where is Cairangzhoma skipping?
- g. What is wet?
- h. What are Cairangzhoma and Lhamoyicuo saying?
- i. Who is Dorjicairang playing with?
- j. Who is Zhaxi playing with?
- k. Who is kicking the ball to Dorjicairang?
- 1. Who is catching the ball?
- m. Who falls down?
- n. Where does Zhaxi fall?
- o. What is the new jersey wet with?
- p. What does Cairangzhoma say to Zhaxi?
- q. Where do they tie the rope?
- r. Where is the jersey thrown?
- s. Who go home together?
- t. Are Zhaxi and Cairangzhoma brother and sister?

Exercises ग्नरकुर।

A. These sentences are incomplete (not finished). Write the end of each sentence: শ্ৰ্ম শ্ৰীউন্মুন্ত্বিস্বাভাৰত কৰ্মীৰ্ম্ম ব্যাস্থ্ৰিমেন্স্ৰ্ৰ্ম্

- a. The funniest thing I ever saw was...
- b. If I had 24 hours to live...
- c. On Saturdays I usually...
- d. I'd like to spend a long vacation in...
- e. I have never...
- f. Parents should always...
- g. My children will...

- h. This world would be a better place if...
- i. I never worry about...
- j. Someday I am going to...
- k. I get very angry if...
- l. I find it difficult to...
- m. I'd like to be more...
- n. I am not interested in...
- o. Studying is...

Now, the class will be divided in half. Arrange the chairs in your classroom in two circles, one inside the other, facing each other. Each student sits on a chair. There are always two students facing each other. They talk about the answers to the first sentence with each other. Then the students in the outer circle all move one chair to the left and discuss the second sentence with the next person. They continue moving until all sentences have been discussed. वहें जु मूं के महर्म महिन के महर्म म

B. Read the questions and answers below carefully. Rank all the answers to each question from 1 to 5. Give number 1 to your first answer (what you like best or agree with most), number 2 to your second answer, and so on. Number 5 should always be your last choice (what you like least or don't agree with the most). ग्नामा कुल्दि गानि दि प्राप्त प्

311 9 9 31 7 1/61	1	~	1
a. Which would you least like to do tonight?			
go to the movie theater			
listen to a symphony			
play a game with friends			
mend clothes			
go to bed at 8 p.m			
b. What would make you most uneasy?			
someone praising you in front of others			
being in a large crowd			
meeting a new girlfriend's or boyfriend's parents			
people laughing at you			
seeing someone cry			

c. In which way do you learn best?	
by reading things out loud	
by having the radio on while you work	
by repetition	
by discussing things with someone else	
by making lots of notes	
d. Which would you most like to improve?	
your looks	
your attitude to work	
your social life	
your interest in current affairs	
your relationship with your family	
e. What would you like to have a lot of money	y for?
to travel a lot	
to be independent	
to buy things you like	
to spend freely on food and drink	
to help others in need	
f. Which would you most like to have?	
one or two very close friends	
a large number of acquaintances	
five or six good friends	
just one friend	
both good friends and many acquaintance	ces
g. Which quality do your friends like most in	you?
your honesty	
your cheerfulness and good humor	
your reliability	
your willingness to listen and to help	
your generosity	
Now, explain your choices to your neighbor	or. Tell them why you ranked them in the
order you did. Some of you may be asked to e	explain your choices to the rest of the class
ૄ૽ૢૻૢૢૢૼૼૼઽૢ૽૿ૢ૽૱૽ૢૼ૽ૡૢૻૣૣૣૻૻૹૣ૽ઽૹૹ૽ૻઌ૽૽ૺ૱૽ૢૢ૽ૺૹૹ૽ૼ૱૽૽ઌ૽૾૱૽ઌ૽ૹ૽૽૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺૹ૽ૣૼૼૼૼ૱૽૽ૣૼૼૼૹૹ૽	भःगम्ययःयत्रन्द्रवेदःदर्गम् अस्यःयःमःनमःयःदेःयःयर्हेदःदमः
दह्रव मृति र्र्सूय अक्टर अम् रिंग्स्रें अपि र्रह्ममान् अस्य पति सुर् अस्त्र मान्य	भ'चन्द्र'चेंद्र'तु'चकुष्।'गुद्र'र्केष
(60) Days of the Week গ্ৰহ'ব্ৰিম্মান্ত্ৰী'ন্ত্ৰী'ন	53 (
1 11/1	
Monday (গ্ৰহ ্ৰেম)	Wednesday (শ্বরপ্রেশ্ম)
Tuesday (গ্ৰন্থ মণ্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান	Thursday (গ্ৰহ'ধ্-ম'ন্)
	Friday (গ্ৰহ'ম'শ্ৰহ্ম)
•15	55•

Saturday (গ্ৰহাষ্ট্ৰার'ম)

Sunday (গ্ৰহণ্ট্ৰাম)

Exercises ग्नरञ्जूरा

A. Fill in this chart showing what you do on each day of the week. শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী ইন্ত্ৰীশ্ৰহ হুট্ৰিত্ শ্ৰীমান্ত্ৰী ইমানেমাশ্ৰী ন্বীশ্ৰম্ভ্ৰত অব্যাহ

Time of Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning							
Afternoon							
Evening							

- B. Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম্ভ এই শ্ৰেই শ্ৰেই শ্ৰম্ভ এই শ্ৰম্ভ এই শ্ৰম্ভ এই শ্ৰম্ভ
- a. What day of the week is your favorite? Why?
- b. What day is the best for shopping?
- c. What day are the streets of cities the most crowded?
- d. What days of the weeks do people often not work?

The Blind Men and the Elephant র্মির্মার্ডর (John Godfrey Saxe)

It was six men of Indostan (Six men from Indostan)

To learning much inclined, (They liked to study)

Who went to see the Elephant

(Though all of them were blind), (The six men were all blind)

That each by observation (Each man wanted to touch the elephant)

Might satisfy his mind. (Each man wanted to be sure he knew what an elephant was)

The first approached the Elephant, (approached = went near)

And happening to fall (the man fell)

Against his broad and sturdy side, (against the elephant's wide and strong side)

At once began to bawl: (the blind man shouted)

"God bless me! but the Elephant

Is very like a wall!"

The second, feeling of the tusk,

Cried, "Ho! what have we here ("What is this?")

So very round and smooth and sharp?

To me 'tis mighty clear (it is easy to understand)

This wonder of an Elephant

Is very like a ____spear!"

The third approached the animal,

And happening to take

The squirming trunk within his hands, (trunk = elephant's long nose)

Thus boldly up and spoke: (bravely said)

"I see," quoth he, "the Elephant (quoth = said)

Is very like a ____snake."

The fourth reached out an eager hand, (eager = want to do something very much)

And felt about the knee. (knee = the middle part of your leg that bends)

"What most this wondrous beast is like

Is mighty plain," quoth he; (is mighty plain = obvious, easy to see)

"Tis clear enough the Elephant

Is very like a tree!"

The fifth, who chanced to touch the ear, (chanced = happened)

Said: "Even the blindest man

Can tell what this resembles most; (resembles = looks like, similar)

Deny the fact who can, (deny = says it isn't so, it isn't true)

This marvel of an Elephant (marvel = wonder, something very special)

Is very like a fan!"

The sixth no sooner had begun

About the beast to grope, (grope = look for something with your hands)

Than, seizing on the swinging tail (taking the tail that was going back and forth)

That fell within his scope, (scope = reach)

"I see," quoth he, "the Elephant

"Is very like a rope!"

And so these men of Indostan

Disputed loud and long, (disputed = argued)

Each his own opinion (opinion = idea)

Exceeding stiff and strong, (very strongly believed)

Though each was partly in the right, (partly in the right = somewhat true)

And all were in the wrong!

So oft in theological wars, (oft = often, frequently)

The disputants, I ween, (disputants = those who disagree; ween = think)

Rail on in utter ignorance (rail on = continue to talk foolishly)

Of what each other mean,

And prate about an Elephant (prate = talk foolishly)

Not one of them has seen!

कुस्रबायते वित्राचा धवावत्र व्यवस्य वुप्तर्देशाया हेवा बिचा वुप्तर के बिचा। हेवा बिचायक्कुत्त ने विकेटी विदेश विद्या विद्

र्चग'न्द्युच। ने'न्न'विश्वासर्चिन'स्वित्याम्बन्स। सुन्'स्वेत'न्युचश'नुन्'श्लेयश् सुन्'स्वेत्र

श्री.बाकुबातानुं सीटाकुबं सीटाकुबं सीटाकुबं का स्थानकार स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य

याः वैयाः प्रत्यात् वका सर्वेदका वेका चन्द्रा

क्षायत्वे यादेशस्त्रात्वे अत्तर्दे द्वाये अत्यान्त्रात्व स्वायः यञ्जीत्यात्व । स्वायः क्ष्ये स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्ययः स्वयः स्यः स्वयः स्वयः

चलुब्दाद्धः स्थालवा सकाचन्नद्दानुदा। द्वीत्साने कान्ने वा स्वादास्त्रे विष्णादानुवा स्थालक्षेत्रः स्यालक्षेत्रः स्थालक्षेत्रः स्थालक्षेत्रः स्थालक्षेत्रः स्थालक्ष

સૂંદ્રતાનું ત્યાના મુંદ્રિને ત્યાનું સુંદ્રતા સામન ના તુના મુંદ્રિને મુંદ્રતા સુંદ્ર મુંદ્રતા સુંદ્ર મુંદ્ર તા તુને તુને મુંદ્ર મુંદ્ર તા તુને તુને મુંદ્ર મું મુંદ્ર મ

- a. What story does this poem tell? Don't look at the poem and try to tell the story to another student. क्षूत्र क्षेत्र वित्र निष्य कुर् के निषय कर्षेत्र क्षूत्र के निषय कर्षेत्र के निषय कर्षेत्र क्षूत्र के निषय कर्षेत्र के निषय कर्षेत्र कर्षेत्र के निषय कर्षेत्र करिया कर्षेत्र कर्षेत्र कर्षेत्र कर्षेत्र करिया करिय
 - b. Do you agree with the ideas in this poem? ब्रिंन् प्रस्कृत क्षेण विदेश सक्ष्र प्रस्कृत क्षेण विदेश सक्ष्र प्रस्क क्षेण विदेश सक्ष्र प्रस्क क्षेण विदेश सक्ष्र प्रस्क क्षेण विदेश सक्ष्य क्षेण क्षे
 - c. Have you ever argued something foolishly or in ignorance? Describe such a time to

another student. ब्रिंन् ग्रीका सुका र्से दक्षा सर्वा विकास के प्रत्या के प्रत्य के प्रत्या के प्रत्या के प्रत्या के प्रत्या के प्रत्या के प्र

Song Number Nine মু'ব্রুক্ষ'বর্ডা

OLD LANG SYNE

Should old acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind? Should old acquaintance be forgot, for old lang syne? For old lang syne, my friend, for old lang syne. We'll drink a cup of kindness yet, for old lang syne.

"Old Lang Syne" means "for old times sake." This song is often sung at midnight, to welcome the new year.

(61) Months and Seasons of the Year র্ ইবি: বৃষ্ণ স্ক্রণার্থ বর্ত্ত বার্ত্ত বার্ত বার্ত

Key Items গ্ৰহ'ৰ্থীঝা

The Seasons বৃষ্ঠ্ৰাষ্ত্ৰী

- b. Summer: It is very hot in summer. The months of summer are June, July, and August. ব্ৰহণৰ ব্ৰহণৰ কৰিব ব্ৰহণ কৰিব ব্ৰহণ কৰিব ব্ৰহণ কৰিব ব্ৰহণ কৰিব ব্ৰহণ কৰিব বৰ্ণ কৰিব বৰ্ণ
- c. Autumn / Fall: Both "autumn" and "fall" are acceptable words for the season when trees and plants die. The weather begins to turn cold. The months of autumn are September, October, and November. ৰ্ভূব্ৰাৰা "autumn" কুল "fall" ব্ৰৈষ্ট্ৰাইন্ ৰাজ্য মন্ত্ৰী ব্ৰাহ্ম ক্ৰিয়া ক্ৰিয়া মন্ত্ৰী ক্ৰাহ্ম ক্ৰিয়া ক্ৰিয়া মন্ত্ৰী ক্ৰাহ্ম ক্ৰিয়া কৰিয়া কৰ
- d. Winter: In winter it is very cold. You have to wear warm clothes. Sometimes it snows in winter. The months of winter are December, January, and February. ব্যুব্ বা ব্যুব্ বা ব্যুব্ বার্ত্তির ব

ग्वराची क्रेंच र्स्ट यदी च्याग दर्गेश

a्व, ब्रीट, ब्रीट, टी. प्राच्या क्रिट, क्षात्यया ब्रीटी सैयका प्रतास क्षा अ. क्षेत्र, ब्रीट, व्रीच, ब्रीट, व्रीट, व्याट, व्य

Exercises ग्वरञ्जूरा

A.	Write answers	to these	questions:	শ্বমান্ত্রী	۲ <u>۹</u> ξ	্বার	إبطو	रे'र्रग	ন্যী নে	इ'ॡब्र <u>ी</u> 'र्	र्गे≈।

- a. Where is the writer's home?
- b. What is the writer describing?
- c. What is summer like in Lazhang?
- d. What is winter like in Lazhang?
- e. What is autumn like in Lazhang?
- f. What is spring like in Lazhang?
- g. Is there much snow in Lazhang in winter?
 - B. Do you know the months of the year? Match the months. ब्रिंट् ग्रीकार्दे सञ्जिद प्रीत प्रीत

इसकानेकाक्या गन्यामकतामध्यमध्यत्वे कुर्द्रमञ्जाहराष्ट्रमण्याकाक्ष्यामध्यमध्या

a	January	1. the fourth month
b	February	2. the sixth month
c	March	3. the first month
d	April	4. the eleventh month
e	May	5. the ninth month
f	June	6. the tenth month
g	July	7. the seventh month
h	August	8. the fifth month
i	September	9. the third month
j	October	10. the eighth month
k	November	11. the twelfth month
1	December	12. the second month

C. Answer the following questions. If the sentence is true, write "T." If the sentence is not correct, write "F" for false. শ্ৰমশ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰী উপাস্কমশ্ৰ্মীশ্ৰমশ্ৰ্মীশ্ৰম্মশ্ৰ্মীশ্ৰম্মশ্ৰ্মীশ্ৰমশ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰীশ্ৰমশ্ৰ্মীশ্ৰমশ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰীশ্ৰমশ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰীশ্ৰমশ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰীশ্ৰমশ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰীশ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰ

য়ৢ"T"(True)ঀঀৢ৾৽ৢৢঀ৾য়৽ঀ। য়৽ঀঀৢ৾ঀঢ়য়৾৽য়ৄ৾ৼ৽য়ৢয়য়য়ৢ"F"(False)ঀঀৣ৽ৢঀ৾য়য়

a	In January the weather is very hot.	f	Flowers begin to grow in April and May
b	March is a spring month.	g	_ In September the trees begin to change
c	Snow falls in June.		color.
d	November is cold.	h	_ The fourth month of the year is October
e	Summer months are July and	i	School begins each year in September.
	August.	j	December is the last month of the year.

D. Read and act out this dialogue with another student. র্মুরার্শ্বশ্বর্থ ব্যাপ্তর্থ বিশ্ব বিশ্ব ব্যাপ্তর্থ বিশ্ব বিশ্ব

<u>Zhaxi:</u> Boy, the weather is sure cold. I think the seasons are changing. <u>Dongzhi:</u> Yes, I agree. Today I'm not wearing many clothes and I'm cold. <u>Zhaxi:</u> You're right. I think summer is almost over. <u>Dongzhi:</u> It's too bad. Summer is my favorite season.

Zhaxi: Why is that?

Dongzhi: Because the weather is warm and there's no school!

Now write answers to these questions: ५ न्यू म्नु स्य श्री विदेश मिल विदेश हैं । प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त

- a. What month were you born in? (In what month were you born?)
- b. What are your favorite months? (What months do you like best?)
- c. What is your favorite season? Why do you like this season best?
- d. What is your neighbor's favorite month?

E. Read this dialogue: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বেনহ' এই ন্যুল দ্ৰ্যীৰ

Dawazhiba: When is your birthday, Sangriji?

Sangriji: My birthday is July twenty-fourth (24th). When is your birthday?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> My birthday is January sixth (6th).

A: When is your birthday?

B: My birthday is ____.

Walk around the room. Ask several students when their birthdays are. Write down their answers. র্মুন'ব্রন্থ বর্ত্বন্ধ্রম্ম'র বুমান্ট্রম্মান্ত্র্বার্ত্বন্ধ্যম্মান্ত্র্বার্ত্বন্ধ্রম্মান্ত্র্বার্ত্বন্ধ্রম্মান্ত্র্বার্ত্বন্ধ্রম্মান্ত্র্বার্ত্বন্ধ্রম্মান্ত্র্বার্ত্বন্ধ্রম্মান্ত্র্বার্ত্বন্ধ্রম্মান্ত্র

(62) The Weather ব্যাস্থ্রা

Read these two texts with a neighbor. ୩୧४ ଅନୁଖୁଁ ଅଞ୍ଚିୟ ଅଞ୍ଜ ଅଞ୍ଚିୟ ଅଞ୍ଚିୟ ଅଞ୍ଚିୟ ଅଞ୍ଚିୟ ଅଞ୍

1 Luosang

<u>Luosang:</u> What month is it?

<u>Pencuhangjia:</u> It is March. <u>Luosang:</u> Is it winter?

Pencuhangjia: No, it isn't. It isn't winter. It is spring.

<u>Luosang:</u> Is it hot in Lhasa?

Pencuhangjia: No, it isn't hot. Sometimes it is cold.

<u>Luosang:</u> Is it windy today? <u>Pencuhangjia:</u> It is often windy.

<u>Luosang:</u> Does it often rain in spring in Lhasa?

Pencuhangjia: No, it doesn't often rain in Lhasa in spring. Sometimes it rains.

ãj'पबर'| ५'ऄॣपॺ'ลู'प'र्'प'रेऽ|

स्व र्क्षेग्र प्रदार मुख्य त्रु ग्रु स्र स्ट्र

र्त्तुं प्रबद्। द्रशुक्।याः अर्थः देन्।

स्वार्क्षेत्रश्चान्यम् नुस्वात्रायः सेन्दि द्वीन्याः सेन्।

र्त्तुं पत्रम: क्षं प्राक्तेयः केत्रभा

स्यंक्र्यं बार्ययम् क्षां वार्यः क्षां वार्यः व

র্ব্র'ন্সন্। देन्द्रेन्द्र्य्याध्यायीय विद्या

स्व र्ळेगशन्य स्कृत। वस क्वुव न् क्रूर गस्य मेव तर्नुग

র্ব্র'বর্রা, কু'শ্বান্ট্রিন্'র্শু, কুর্'র্ভর'র্ভর'র্বান্বান্ম।

ૡੑੑਫ਼ॱౙॕऀ॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔ॺऻॺॱॸੑय़ॸ<u>ॱ</u>ॹॗॴ॒ॎॷॱॺॾॱॸऻॗऀड़ॱॸॣॺॱॹॖॱक़ॗॖड़ॱॸॖ॔ॱक़ॾॱऄॱढ़य़य़ऻॎॷय़ॺॱढ़ॺऻॾॱक़ॾॱढ़य़य़ऻ

2

<u>Jane:</u> Where do you come from?

<u>Yizhuncuo:</u> I come from China. My home is in Tibet.

<u>Jane:</u> What is the climate like there?

Yizhuncuo: It's very pleasant. It is not very cold and it is not very hot.

<u>Jane:</u> What's the weather like in spring?

Yizhuncuo: It's often windy in March. It's always warm in April and May, but it rains

sometimes. The sun shines often.

Jane: What's it like in summer?

<u>Yizhuncuo:</u> It's hot sometimes in June, July, and August. The sun shines every day.

<u>Jane:</u> Is it cold or warm in autumn?

Yizhuncuo: It's always warm in September and October. It's often cold in November and

it rains sometimes.

<u>Jane:</u> Is it very cold in winter?

Yizhuncuo: Sometimes it's cold in December, January and February. It snows sometimes.

हेवा हिंद्र ग्रद में भी बा

ग्या क्षेत्र अर्के द्या द विदेशी विदेश विद

हेव। शन्देश्वसञ्ज्ञाहे वर्ष

ગુલાં ક્રુંલું અર્જે વિસાસ કું કરાં કું સોરાવા જ કરાવાલું વાસ સોરાય જ કરાં ક્રીન સૂરાયના જ

*દે*વા 5ટીંડ.પ્રાચલમાં ક્રાંટ્ર.લટ.ઝુટી

गिंस् क्रिंव अर्कें। निधेन व्रागिश्यायदे वरानु वया भेवा भरावता मान्या त्या व्रापिश क्रिया निराम करिया व्रापिश करिया मान्या व्यापा स्वापिश क्रिया मान्या व्यापा स्वापिश क्रिया मान्या स्वापिश क्रिया स्व

श्रेयबारबारकरायायया र्यास्त्रीयार्थेशास्त्री

हेवा ५३ मान्य है रद्य धेव वस्त्र

निष्युर्भेवःस्रह्म् ञ्चायादुनायाद्यायादुन्या वज्जदायायाद्यसास्रक्षित्रम्भवत्त्रम्भवत्त्रम्भवत्त्रम्भवत्त्रम्भव

हेव। र्बूव विमान केंद्र केंद्र केंद्र विमान केंद्र विमान

বেশ্বম:জম:অ'বেলনা

निष्युर्भेत्र्यार्के 📑 न्यात्रमुनिकारान्दान्दात्रात् निकारात्यक्षानीत्रम्भिक्षासार्यक्षानीत्रम्भिक्षासार्यक्षानीत्रम्भिक्षासार्यक्षानीत्रम्भिक्षासार्यक्षानीत्रम्भिक्षासार्यस्थान

Exercises গ্ৰহমুহা

- A. Write answers to these questions: শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেহী শ্ৰমি কৰিব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব
- a. Who is Luosang talking to?
- b. Who is Pencuhangjia talking to?
- c. What are Luosang and Pencuhangjia talking about?
- d. Where do you think Pencuhangjia's home is?
- e. Is it wet in Lhasa in spring?
- f. Who is Yizhuncuo talking to?
- g. Who is Jane talking to?
- h. What are Yizhuncuo and Jane talking about?
- i. Where do you think Yizhuncuo is from?
- j. When is it windy?
- k. When is it hot?

श्रेद्र:क्रॅग:दगदःधेता

- a. coldb. hot1. falling white ice2. a little cold
- c. dryd. cloudy3. it has not rained for a long timed. cloudy4. the air is moving quickly
- e. sunny
 f. rainy
 g. windy
 5. opposite of hot
 6. very bright
 7. H₂0 is falling
- h. cooli. humid8. the sun is not shinning9. the air is not shining
- j. snowing 10. very warm

- a. How is the weather outside today? (What's the weather like outside now?)
- b. What is your favorite kind of weather?
- c. Write a short description of what the weather is like in your home. Write at least four sentences. Write at least one sentence for each season of the year.
- d. What kind of weather do you not like?
 - C. Read the text that follows: ग्ना अंतु क्षेत्र क्षे

Qinghai Lake is north of Xining. It is a big lake. Many Tibetans live there. In winter, Qinghai Lake is cold. The days are short and the nights are long. The sun rises late and sets early.

Xining is often windy. In winter Xining is cold. But it is not very cold. There is little snow. The climate of Xining is good.

Yunnan is south of Xining. It is not cold. In winter, Yunnan is not cold. It is warm. Tibetans live in Yunnan.

Haixi is west of Xining. It is not wet. The sun shines every day. Many Tibetans live in Haixi.

Qinghai is home to different people. Tibetans, Mongolians, Hui, Salar, Tibetan, Kazakh, and Han live in Qinghai. Tibetans live in Huzhu, Minhe, Huangnan, and Datong. In Gansu Province, Tibetan live in Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. Tibetans live in Yushul, Golox, Haibei, Xunhua, Hainan, and Haixi. Tibetans also live in Tibet, Sichuan, Gansu, and Yunnan. Salar live in Xunhua. Kazakh live in Haixi.

ત્રાંક્ ક્રેંક, સ્ત્રાંક, મુંદ્ર, સ્ત્રું સ્

चै:खेट:तृःकु्त्रःयमःकु्तःवाध्यव त्वातःतृषःश्चःचे:खेट:तृःविष्ववार्धेत्। वेदःदमःदेःवदःश्चेःके। वःवःवववःयःखेत्। वादःक्षमः चै:खेट:तृःकु्त्रःयमःकु्तःवाध्यव त्वातःतृषःश्चःचे:खेट:तृःविष्ववार्धेत्। वेदःदमःदेःवदःश्चेःके। वःवःवववःयःखेत्। वादःक्षमः

स्वाद्यत्यां स्वाद्यत्यां स्वाद्यत्या स्वाद्यत्य स्वाद्यत्य स्वाद्यत्य स्वाद्यत्य स्वाद्यत्य स्वाद्यत्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वाद्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वाद्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्य स्वत्यत्य स्वत्य स्वत्यत्य स्व

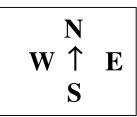
Now write answers to these questions: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বেই শ্ৰী

- a. Where is Qinghai Lake?
- b. What is winter like at Qinghai Lake?
- c. What is the climate like in Xining?
- d. What people live in Qinghai?
- e. Where do Tibetans live in Qinghai?
- f. Is Haixi east of Xining?
- g. Where is it often windy?
- h. Where is Xining?
- i. Where do Tibetans live in Gansu?

(63) Directions: north / south / east / west. ब्रॅंग्ऑंप्यले हें। चुर प्रसंही व्याप्य क्रिंग्ऑं

Put the correct word in the spaces below: শ্ৰম খ্ৰী ৰ্ষ্কুন শ্ৰম স্থান ন্ৰাম্ব কৰিছা

- a. Beijing is ____ of Qinghai.
- b. Xi'an is ____ of Sichuan.
- c. Tibet is ____ of Qinghai.
- d. Qingdao is ____ of Qinghai
- e. Xinjiang is ____ of Qinghai.
- f. Yunnan is ____ of Qinghai.



g. Gansu is ____ of Tibet.
h. Qinghai is ____ of Xinjiang.
i. Lhasa is ____ of Beijing.
j. Shanghai is ____ of Lhasa.
k. Inner Mongolia is ____ of Nanjing.

Pronunciation Practice Ten শ্বাস্থ্র মানুষ্ মানুষ্ মানুষ্

Hints on Pronunciation for Foreigners (T.S. Watt)

I take it you already know
Of tough and bough and cough and dough?
Others may stumble but not you,
On hiccough, thorough, laugh and through.
Well done! And now you wish, perhaps,
To learn of less familiar traps?

Beware of heard, a dreadful word
That looks like beard and sounds like bird,
And dead; its said like bed, not beadFor goodness' sake don't call it "deed"!
Watch out for meat and great and threat
(They rhyme with suite and straight and debt.)

A moth is not a moth in mother
Nor both in bother, broth in brother,
And here is not a match for there
Nor dear and fear for bear and pear,
And then there's dose and rose and lose
Just look them up - and goose and choose,
And cork and work and card and ward,
And font and front and word and sword
And do and go and thwart and cart
Come, come, I've hardly made a start!
A dreadful language? Man alive.
I'd mastered it when I was five.

- C. Practice reading this text several times. Concentrate on pronouncing all the words clearly. ग्रॅन्गे ब्रॅन्जिं क्रेंन् देश्चेन्द्र त्राच्ये क्रिंग् व्याप्त क्रिंग् क्रिंग क्रिं
 - D. Now, beginning from the front of the class, each of you will get a chance to read this

poem as far as you can without making a mistake. If you make an error in pronunciation, your teacher will make a sound like a buzzer. If you hear this sound, sit down. Then it's your neighbor's turn. If you can read the whole poem without making a mistake, your teacher will give you a prize. भूनकाविष्ण भूनकाविष्ण मुन्द्रवर्ष अन्यविष्ण मुन्द्रवर्ष अन्यवर्ष अ

E. Practice saying these rhyming word pairs: গ্ৰমান্ত নের্শ্বান্ত নার্শ্বান্ত নার্শ্বান্ত নার্শ্বান্ত বিশ্বান্ত নার্শ্বান্ত নার্বান্ত নার্শ্বান্ত নার

tough / cough	meat / suite	dose / rose
bough / dough	great / straight	goose / choose
thorough / through	threat / debt	cork / work
heard / word	moth / mother	card / ward
beard / bird	both / bother	font / front
dead / bed	broth / brother	word / sword
bead / deed	bear / pear	thwart / cart

Problems শ্ব্দুর্গ্র্

Mary is a woman who helps people who have problems. They write her letters. After she gets their letters, she writes them answers. She tells them what they should do. Below are five problems. Read them and choose one problem. Next, write a letter stating your solution to the problem. When you are finished, exchange letters with someone in your class and discuss whether you think they are good solutions. Next write a letter to each of these people, telling them what they should do. ब्रेक्स के दिन्य विद्या कि स्था कि स्था

A. Dear Mary,

दम्नी द्वी स्थाल्य प्राप्त स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स

B. Dear Mary,

I'm not happy because my daughter has been arrested for shoplifting. I paid the money for her fine and now she is mad at me because she wants more clothes, and I should buy them for her if I really love her. I do love her, but I don't want to show my love like this. What can I do?

प श्रुट ले प्रदेशों र्रेश प्रमाश

देश स्थान के स

C. Dear Mary,

I recently broke up with a man I loved and he married another woman. I have been going out with someone else ever since. He's 29 and I'm 26. Now he has asked me to marry him and I suppose I would be mad to refuse. But I don't love him, though I'm fond of him. I live in a small village, so I'm unlikely to get another chance. I don't want to be left alone. My mother says love grows if you marry someone who is good to you. Do you think she's right?

या श्वेदाने प्रदेशों र्रेशायम्या

दाःक्षेत्रः त्रित्यात्र त्रित्त्वेत् त्राक्षेत्रात्रः त्रित्तात्र त्रित्त्रः त्रित्तात्र त्रित्तात् त्रित्तात्र त्रित्तात् त्रित्तात्र त्रित्तात् त्रित्तात् त्रित्तात् त्रित्तात् त्रित्तात् त्रित्तात्त्र त्रित्तात् त्रित्तात्त्र त्रित्तात् त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्रित्ते त्र त्रित्ते त्रत्ते त्रित्ते त्रत्ते त्रित्ते त्रत्ते त्रत्ते त्रत्ते त्रत्ते त्रत्ते त्रत्ते

D. Dear Mary,

I have a big problem. I cheat on exams, lie to my friends, and sometimes steal things in stores. I know this is all terrible behavior, but I just can't help myself. I try to stop but then it only gets worse. I know I need help, but I don't want to tell my friends because then they won't trust me. Please help me!

र श्वेदःहे प्रदेश्वेर्र्श्यायम्

र.ज.८.याय.वर्षाच्या.द्रया.लू.री रक्ष.क्यीयका.मी.पद्या.द्री.द्री.रा.र.ट..जू.याका.सू.क्यू.रा.हेंच.याप्रभाता श्रीतका.त्या.सू.रा.वर.या.सू.रा.स

E. Dear Mary,

I love a woman and she loves me. The problem is our families. They don't want us to be together. Every chance they get they try to create problems between us, but we don't listen, because we know they're lies. We want to be happy, but find it increasingly impossible. Should we end our relationship?

उ ब्रेट हैं प्रदेश में अंतर्मा

दःस्दानुःश्चः त्वाप्तःश्चेतःप्रदेश्चरःयः त्रम्। दः श्केंश्वाद्येतः यात्रभः त्वेशः श्वाप्तः विश्वः श्वेषः स्वाप प्रकार्तः त्वत्यात्वः त्वश्चः त्वश्चः स्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः यात्रभः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त् द्वाप्तः विश्वः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः त्व दःस्दानुः श्चः त्वाप्तः त्वाप्तः स्वापः स्वापः त्वापः त्व

(64) Usually do... (I) ক্সুব্যব্দশশ্ৰেষ্ণবাৰীৰ

Mr. Dongzhi and his wife, Cairangzhoma, and their children live in Jiegu. The children, Lhamoyicuo and Shamba, go to school. Their father takes them to school every day.

Mr. Dongzhi goes to work. He is a farmer. He has several fields. He grows barley and wheat.

Mrs. Cairangzhoma stays at home every day. She does the housework. She makes bread and she cleans the home. She eats her lunch at noon. She likes bread. She likes tea, too.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Cairangzhoma usually visits her friends. They often drink tea together.

In the evening the two children come home from school. They arrive home early.

Mr. Dongzhi comes home from work. He arrives home late.

At night the children always do their homework. They like learning Tibetan, Chinese, and English. Then they usually go to bed. Mr. Dongzhi usually reads his newspapers and magazines, but sometimes he and his wife watch television.

ચાલાં ઋષ્ટ્રું, પ્રદાન તાલુ અ.શ્રીં વાનો મ.લગ્રી. વાલુ માણ માં મુ.લું પ્રદાસન તાલુ અ.શ્રી. તાલુ માણ માં મુ.લું પ્રદાસન તાલુ અ.શ્રીં વાલુ માણ માં મુ.લું પ્રદાસન તાલુ માણ મુ.લું પ્રદાસન તાલું માણ મું પ્રદાસન તાલું માણ મું પ્રદાસન તાલું માણ મું પ્રદાસન તાલું માણ મું પ્રદાસન તાલું માણ મુદ્યા માણ મું પ્રદાસન તાલું માણ મુદ્યા માણ મુદ્યા માણ મુખ્ય મુદ્યા માણ મુખ્ય માણ મુખ્ય મુખ્ય માણ મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય માણ મુખ્ય મુખ્ય

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Exercise ज्वरञ्जूरा

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম খ্ৰী বহী শ্ৰম বী শ্ৰম বহী বহী শ্ৰম বি

- a. Who usually reads his newspapers and magazines?
- b. What does Mr. Dongzhi usually read?
- c. Who is Mr. Dongzhi's wife?
- d. Who is Cairangzhoma's husband?
- e. Where do Mr. Dongzhi and his family live?
- f. Who arrives home late?
- g. Do the children come home late, too?
- h. What do Mrs. Cairangzhoma and her friends often do together?
- i. At what time does Mrs. Cairangzhoma eat her lunch?
- j. Where does Mrs. Cairangzhoma stay every day?
- k. Who stays at home every day?
- 1. Who are Shamba and Lhamoyicuo?
- m. Who takes the children to school every day?
- n. Who grows barley and wheat?
- o. What is Mr. Dongzhi's job?
- p. What is Mrs. Cairangzhoma's job?
- q. Sometimes, what do Mr. Dongzhi and Mrs. Cairangzhoma do?
- B. Write answers to these questions: "What do you usually do?" বহু স্কিল্ "What do you usually do?" বহু স্কিল্ স্কিল্
- a. in the morning (In the morning, I usually get up.)
- b. in the afternoon
- c. in the evening
- d. at noon
- e. at night

Now do the following in the same way. र्वेड क्ष्र देव विकास के पार्ट के पा

- a) study English (I study English at noon.)
- c) clean my dormitory room

b) make my bed

d) wash my face

- e) brush my teeth
- f) comb my hair
- g) go to class
- h) read magazines

- i) go to bed
- j) do some exercises
- k) put on my clothes
- 1) take off my clothes

(65) Usually do... (II) ক্লুব্'মম'''অশ্বস্থাম'''অ

A. Read this text: ৰ্ষ্থ্যব্দের্ব্বর্ণন্ত্র্যুষ্ণ দুর্গাঙ্গা

It is eight o'clock. The children go to school by horse every day. But today, they are going to school on foot. Their school is a big school. Many Tibetan children go there.

It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Lhamoyicuo usually stays at home in the morning. But this morning she is going to the shops. Mrs. Lhamoyicuo wants to buy some potatoes and round onions.

It is four o'clock. In the afternoon, Mrs. Lhamoyicuo usually drinks tea in the living-room. But this afternoon, she is drinking tea in the garden. Mrs. Lhamoyicuo likes tea. She likes to drink black tea with some salt.

It is six o'clock. In the evening, the children usually do their homework. But this evening, they are not doing their homework. At the moment they are playing in the garden. They are playing with a ball. It is a small blue ball.

It is nine o'clock. Mr. Dongzhi usually reads his newspaper at night. He likes to sit in his big green chair. But he's not reading his newspaper tonight. At the moment, he's reading an interesting book. ५'वे'त्र" क्रेंन् 'त्र क्रेंने 'त्र

2.3.24 + 2.3.24 +

५.वे.र्थ.क्ष्र्य.तर्या.च.५८। श्री.खेचकार्ट्य.प्यांच.व्यांच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्यांच.क्षेत्र.वर्या २.७८.व्या.च.५८ व्या.क्ष्र्य.वर्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.क्ष्र्यका.च.र.य्र्याच.च.व्

Exercise जन्मज्ञा

- a. What time do the children go to school every day?
- b. What does Mr. Dongzhi usually do at night?
- c. Who reads a newspaper at night?
- d. At six o'clock, what do the children usually do?
- e. Who play in the garden?
- f. Where do the children play?
- g. What color is the ball?
- h. Is the ball large?
- i. What do the children usually do in the evening?
- j. Who likes to drink tea in the living-room?
- k. Does Mrs. Lhamoyicuo like red tea?
- 1. At ten o'clock, what does Mrs. Lhamoyicuo want to buy?
- m. Does Mrs. Lhamoyicuo want to buy some cabbage?
- n. How do the children usually go to school?
- o. Is the children's school small?
- p. Who go to the children?
- q. What color is Mr. Dongzhi's big chair?

B. Read this text: र्र्ज्ञ्य क्रिया क्रिया

Dongzhi: When do you usually wash your face?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> I usually wash my face in the morning but today I washed my face in the afternoon.

Dongzhi: When do you make your bed?

Dawazhiba: I usually make my bed in the morning but today I didn't make my bed.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> When do you usually go to bed?

Dawazhiba: I usually go to bed at 11 o'clock at night.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> When do you usually go home? Dawazhiba: I usually go home in summer.

______ ऍद.वीच। ढ़्रिंट.ग्रीब.टेब.बैच.टे.वश.क्र्यटी.व.लबी.चयी.च.लुची

ञ्चायाण्याकारम् दक्षाकुरात् विवादायारायायायायायायायायायायात्रावेदार्येदायाद्वीयायायायायायायायायायायायायायायाया

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्चु'च'ग्राग्राग्राया कुत्र'र्'रश्राद्वे'अव्यव्यव्यवित्रां स्याप्ते व्यव्यव्यवित्रं स्वाप्ते स्वापते स्वाप्ते स्वाप्ते स्वाप्ते स्वाप्ते स्वाप्ते स्वापते स

र्देन'रब्ब्या हिंद'रद्यत्रअर्ट्हेन'सत्य'त्'र्येन'य'धेना

<u>ञ्च</u>'च'म्पाब'च। वयाक्तुव'र्'द'रद'र्र्बार्क्टर्'च्युःगठिग'मी'स्रेट'यत्प'र्'र्येग'द'धिद्रा

र्देव'दशुवा वयाक्कुव'रु'र्छिर'रस्वयार्क्केन्'र्छिय'रु'र्येवा'य'धीवा

ञ्च प्राचीयात्राचा वसाक्चित्र प्राचीय प्राचीय

Exercise ୩୩୯ ଞୁଦ୍ଧ

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰী শ্ৰম বহু বহু শ্ৰী শ্ৰম বহু বহু শ্ৰী শ্ৰম

- a. When do you usually wash your face?
- b. When does Dongzhi usually wash his face?
- c. Who washed his face in the afternoon?
- d. When do you make your bed?
- e. When does Dawazhiba make his bed?
- f. At what time does Dawazhiba usually go to bed?
- g. What does Dawazhiba usually do at eleven o'clock at night?
- h. Where does Dawazhiba go in summer?
- i. Where do you go in summer?
- j. Who goes to bed at eleven at night?

(66) Illness (I) ब्र'र्क्य (१)

A. Read the following dialogue: শ্ৰম জী বেনহ'বেই শ্লু শ্ৰম নিশ্

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Where's Dongzhi?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> He is in his bedroom. He's in bed. Dawazhiba: What's the matter with him?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> He feels ill. Dawazhiba: He looks ill.

Lhamoyicuo: We must call the doctor. Dongzhi is ill. He is not well.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, we must. Our son is ill. Can you remember the doctor's telephone

number?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Yes, I can. It's 775277.

<u>Doctor</u>: Open your mouth, Dongzhi. Show me your tongue. Say 'ah'.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What's the matter with Dongzhi, doctor?

<u>Doctor</u>: He has a bad cold Dawazhiba, so he must stay in bed for a week. He must

drink tea and eat good food. He must not play outside. He must not ride his

horse.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> That's good news for Dongzhi.

<u>Doctor</u>: Good news? Why?

<u>Lhamoyicuo</u>: Because he doesn't like school! Dongzhi is ill. He must not go to school.

ञ्च प्राम्यम् स्या द्वारम् प्राप्त स्वारम्

व् र्वे नियः प्रति वित्र मान्या वित्र मान्य मान्य मान्य वित्र मान्य मान्

ञ्च प्राम्याया विराधित्वेषा स्ट्रा स्ट्रा

क्रं.श्र.चित्रअष्ट्र्। व्र्यम्बरक्:बिरावरीय

ञ्च'य'ग्यग्रथ'य। विंर'यक्षार्सेंद्'ग्रीशद'वत्ग

व्यूक्षं मासु अर्क्षे। दःक्षेत्रादेशायमः नुःश्चतःयमः मानिदः दर्गेत्र। देतः वशुदाःवातः क्षं श्चुदः वरुम। विमानः क्षं श्चुदः वरुम

जातकरारमा

শ্বরুম। র্ট্রি-শ্রীমান্দ্রান্ত্রিমান্দ্র বির্বেশ্বন র্ট্রি-শ্রী-শ্রী-শ্রেমার "জ"ঐকার্ন্রি

ञ्च प्राम्याया देव रश्चायायात्र सं से लेगा सुराया से दा

स्राणर ख्रुं श्री स्थाने विष्य क्ष्याचे स्थाने स्थ

व्यः र्वे मिष्यु अर्के वित्र त्यु पाया अर्के त्य दे दे त्य वित्र प्रवार देवा से द्

श्चराया है'सूर दर्धेर प्रबद्ध स्वापित

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Exercise ग्नूरभूर।

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী'বেই'শ্ৰী'বেই'ন্শ্'নী'ঝর'বেই'ন্শ্

a. Where is Dongzhi?

b. Why is Dongzhi in bed?

c. Is Dongzhi in the kitchen?

d. Why do Dawazhiba and Lhamoyicuo call the doctor?

e. Why must Dawazhiba stay in bed for a week?

f. What must Dawazhiba not do?

g. Who doesn't like school?

B. Read these short dialogues: শ্পুমান্ত্রীপ্রামন্থ্র ব্রুমান্ত্রীপ্রামন্থ্র

a. Dawazhiba: What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I am ill. I have a headache. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> You must take an aspirin.

b. Dawazhiba: What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have an ear-ache.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> You must see a doctor. I will telephone the doctor. Do you know the

doctor's telephone number?

Dongzhi: Yes, I do. It's 331777.

c. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have a toothache. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> You must see a dentist.

d. Dawazhiba: What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have a stomach-ache.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> You must drink this medicine. It is good medicine. My mother gave me this

medicine.

e. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have a temperature.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> You must go to bed. You must stay in bed for one week.

f. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: I have the flu. I feel ill.

Dawazhiba: You have a temperature, too. You must stay in bed. You must not go to

school. You must take some medicine.

g. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: I have the measles. I feel ill. I have a temperature. I do not want to eat. I do

not want to drink.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> We must call the doctor. You must stay in bed. You must not go to school.

h. <u>Dawazhiba</u>: What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have the mumps. I have a fever, too. I am not well.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> We must call the doctor. You must go to bed. You must not play outside on

the mountain. You must stay at home.

i. Dawazhiba: What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: I have a cold. I can't go to work. I am not well. I feel ill. I must see a

doctor.

Dawazhiba: Yes, we must call a doctor. You must stay in bed. You must not go to

work. You must stay at home. You must eat good food.

j. My name is Dongzhi. Today, I am ill. I have a bad cold. I am not well. I am in bed. I must not go to school. I must stay in bed. I must call the doctor. I remember the doctor's telephone number. It's 45798. I must take some medicine. I have a temperature.

l. <u>Doctor</u>: How's Shamba today?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> He's better today, thank you, doctor. Doctor: Can I see him please, Lhamoyicuo?

Lhamoyicuo: Certainly, doctor. Come upstairs. Shamba is in bed in his bedroom.

<u>Doctor</u>: You look very well, Shamba. You are better now, but you must not get up yet.

You must stay in bed for another three days. The boy must not go to school

yet, Lhamoyicuo. And he must not eat rich food.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Has he a temperature, doctor?

<u>Doctor</u>: No. He has no temperature.

Lhamoyicuo: Must he stay in bed?

<u>Doctor</u>: Yes. He must remain in bed for another three days. He can get up for about

two hours each day but you must keep the room warm. The bedroom must not

be cold. Where's Dazheng this evening?

Lhamoyicuo: He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

<u>Doctor</u>: Certainly!

Exercise ग्वरञ्जूरा

Answer these questions: ग्रामुझ कुष्ट ग्रामुख द्वी प्रामुख प्रमुख प्रमु

a. How is Shamba today?

b. Where is Shamba?

c. Is Shamba in the garden?

d. Must Shamba get up?

e. Must Shamba go to school?

f. Must Shamba eat rich food?

g. Does Shamba have a temperature?

h. Must Shamba get up?

i. How many hours can Shamba get up

every day?

j. Must the bedroom be cold?

k. Where is Dazheng?

1. Is Dazheng working?

m. What's the matter with Dazheng?

n. Is Dazheng ill, too?

(67) Illness (II) ব্'ৰ্ডা (ব)

A. Read this conversation: ্ব্যাহ্য ব্রুম্ব্রাহার বিশ্ব

<u>Dazheng:</u> Don't call the doctor.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> We must call the doctor! You have a temperature and you have a bad cold!

<u>Dazheng:</u> No, you mustn't call the doctor. I don't like doctors. I don't like to take

medicine.

ह्र अर्चीव। श्रुव प्यम् व प्यम् अर्ग में ह्र १

ૡૢ૽ૹ૽ૼૹૡૢ૿૱ૹ૽ૼૺૺૺૺ૾૾૾૽ઽૹ૽ૼૹ૽ઽૺૹ૽૱૱ૢૼૹૢૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૢ૽ૡ૱ૻૹ૽૽ૢૼૼૢઌ૽ૼૹ૽૽૾૽ૢ૽ૹ૽ૢૼૢઌ૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽ૹ૽ૼૢૡૹ૽૽ૹ૽ૢૼૢઌ૽ૹૹ૽૱ૢઙ૽ૺૹ૽ૡ૽ૼૹ૽૽ૡૺ૱

हासबीत। ब्रिंप क्षेत्राचेत्राचर पुःश्चताचर वाहितासे जित्रा दाश्चताचर से प्रवादा दास्य से प्रवादा से प्रवादा

Exercise ग्नूर भूर

Write answers to these questions: ण्नुसान्ची पदी प्रावे प्रा

a. Does Dazheng want Lhamoyicuo to call a doctor?

b. Does Lhamoyicuo want to call a doctor?

c. Does Lhamoyicuo have a temperature?

d. Does Lhamoyicuo have a bad cold?

e. Does Dazheng like doctors?

f. Does Dazheng like to take medicine?

Nurse: Good morning, Mr. Dongzhi.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist now, please.

Nurse: Do you have an appointment, Mr. Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> No, I have no appointment but I must see the dentist.

Nurse: Is it very urgent?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Yes, it is very urgent. I feel awful. I am not well. I have a terrible toothache.

Nurse: Can you come at 10 p.m. on Monday, April 24th?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I must see the dentist now, nurse.

Nurse: The dentist is very busy at the moment. Can you come at 2:00 p.m.?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> That's very late. Can't the dentist see me now?

Nurse: I'm afraid that he can't, Mr. Dongzhi. Can't you wait till this afternoon? Can't

you wait until two o'clock?

Dongzhi: I can wait but my toothache can't!

वर्षण इर्रियरे यग्राश्रम् व्यवस्ति रख्याया

र्देव दश्या इस्ट्रें परे प्यावायत पर्णिया या दर्शे वर सूव पर विया पर स्वाय

बर्गार्थेग विंर्'ग्रीब'र्ब'यह्म'र्बर'र्ब'श्चाय

र्देव (द्युया दक्ष द्व यहमा से द सेंद रेंद रेंद्व गुर र सें वद सूद या विमाय स्मार में का

वदःगर्षेम र्शेवदःइउदःस्वा अक्रेवः सेदःद्या

र्नेदायम् कें दर्भन्तर्भकेदार्थकेदार्थकेदार्थकेदार्थन्त्रम् स्तित्वानुमायार्थेद्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् स्तित्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम्यम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् स्त्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् साथाद्यान्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्र

वन्याँया विन्यस्त्रुविन्यस्त्रुविन्यते क्षेत्राविन्त्रुवे यात्रिक्ष्यां यात्राविन्त्रुवे यात्रुविन्त्रुविन्त्रुविन्त्रुविन्त्रुविन्त्रुविन्त्रुविन्त्र्याः

वर गर्षेग र सूचका कें वर सूव प्रश्वें अपने कें अपने कें विकास कें वर मार्थिक केंद्र मार्थिक केंद

र्नेत त्याया रे त्यी र्गमार्थेया र स्थे तर म्रामार त्याया मार्थेया र

વર્ષાના વસાયા ત્રાપ્તા ત્રાપ્તા ક્ષેત્રા ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષેત્રા કામ ક્ષેત્રા કા ક્ષેત્રા ક્ષેત્રા ક્ષેત્રા ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષેત્રા ક્ષેત્રા ક્ષેત્રા ક્ષેત્રા

र्देव'दशुव। दशवसुग'झव'र्सेद'र्देव'गुट'ददे'र्से'वद'गुैरु'वसुग'से'झव।

Exercise गुन्रः शुर्

Write answers to these questions: ग्लक्षाची वर्दे प्राके वर्टे प्राके वर्टे प्राके वर्य वर्टे प्राके वर वर्टे प्राके वर्टे प्राके वर्टे प्राके वर्ट

a.

What's the matter with Dongzhi?

- b. Is it evening? Is it afternoon?
- c. Who is the woman?
- d. Where is Dongzhi? Is Dongzhi at home? Is Dongzhi in an office?
- e. Does Dongzhi have an appointment?
- f. Is Dongzhi's toothache urgent?
- g. Does Dongzhi feel well?
- h. Can Dongzhi come on Monday, April 24th?

- i. Is the dentist busy?
- j. Is the dentist not busy?
- k. Can the dentist see Dongzhi now?
- 1. Can Dongzhi wait till this afternoon?
- m. Can Dongzhi's toothache wait till this afternoon?
- n. Is Dongzhi ill?
- o. Does Dongzhi have a bad cold?

(68) Playing With Matches ব্যম্প্রাক্তিশ্ব

Read this dialogue শ্ৰেহ্'বহ্'ৰ্শ্লুৰা'হ্ৰ্ল্ৰ্

Sonanlhamo: Yixi, don't play with matches. Play on the mountain. Play with your

friends!

<u>Yixi:</u> I like to play with matches! I want to play with matches!

Sonanlhamo: I am your mother! You must not play with matches.

चर्केन् नसमा भूकें। त्यर लुत्र सा हेन् यो ने मा ने त्वों र केंद्र तमा हेन्। हिन् की वीम में केंन्द्र सन्सन्हन्

धे नेषा दार तयर वृत्र हे दा सुर र वाद र विष्ठ हो सुर र वाद र विष्ठ हे दा सुर र वाद र विष्ठ हो सुर र वाद र वा

বর্ষি**র্**ষমশাঞ্চুর্মী। হার্ট্রির্স্তী'ঋ'ম'ইব। র্ট্রির্স্তীশ্বেমস্ব্রস্তর্ভর মীস্কর'।

Exercise ग्नरकुर।

Write answers to these questions: শ্বয়'য়ৢ৾'৻ঽ৾ৢ'য়৻য়৾'৻ঽ৾ৢ'য়৻য়৾ৢয়য়ৢ৾

- a. Is Sonanlhamo playing with matches?
- b. Is Sonanlhamo playing on the mountain?
- c. Is Yixi Sonanlhamo's mother?
- d. Does Yixi like to play with matches?
- e. Does Yixi not want to play with matches.
- f. Must Yixi play with matches?

Shamba's home is in Ganzi. He is a Tibetan student and he studies in Beijing. He studies math, English, Tibetan, and Chinese. He likes studying English. English is interesting. His name is Shamba and he is 20 years old.

Today, he and his friend, Dazheng, are going to the shops. Shamba wants to buy a book. Dazheng wants to buy a new hat.

Today is hot. It is summer. It is not raining. The sun is shining.

Dazheng and Shamba are drinking some beer. Dazheng drinks one bottle of beer and Shamba drinks two bottles. Dazheng and Shamba like drinking beer. They do not like drinking wine. Shamba buys an English dictionary. Dazheng buys a new brown hat.

५ दी ५ वी में विष्युत्र स्था स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

a. Where is Shamba's home?

c. Where does he go to school?

b. Is he a Hui student?

d. What does Shamba do in Beijing?

- e. What does Shamba study?
- f. What is Shamba's age?
- g. What do Shamba and his friend want to buy?
- h. What's the weather like?
- i. What do Dazheng and Shamba drink?
- j. What does Shamba buy?

- k. What did Dazheng buy?
- 1. Who bought an English dictionary
- m. Who bought a new brown hat?
- n. In the evening, where are Shamba and Dazheng?
- o. What color is Dazheng's new hat?
- p. What is brown?

Show and Tell क्रूँद य द्र द्र वे व प्रमुन क्रुण य

Pronunciation Practice Eleven শ্বু:শ্বুই-শ্বুন্'ব্ৰান্থ্ৰ ক্ৰান্ত্ৰ্

/ v /	/ w /	/ v /	/ w /
1. veered	a. weird	7. verse	g. worse
2. vicar	b. wicker	8. vile	h. while
3. vain	c. wane	9. vine	i. wine
4. very	d. wary	10. rover	j. rower
5. vent	e. went	11. moving	k. mooing
6. vest	f. west	12. veil	l. wail

B. Listen to your teacher. You will hear groups of three words with /v/ and /w/. If all three words sound the same, circle "d". If one of the words sounds different from the other two, circle the letter -a, b, or c- of the word that sounds different. 5 में मुन की मून की मून कि मून

1. a	a	b	c	d	5.	a	b	c	d
2. a	a	b	c	d	6.	a	b	c	d
3. a	a	b	c	d	7.	a	b	c	d
4. a	a	b	c	d	8.	a	b	c	d

9. a b c d 10. a b c d

(69) Going to do ...অমান্ত্রীমার্মিন্

<u>Limaocuo:</u> Hello, Limaocuo. How are you today? <u>Limaocuo:</u> I'm well, thank you. How are you?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> I'm very well, thanks. Were you at the butcher's?

<u>Limaocuo:</u> Yes, I was. I was buying some mutton. My family likes mutton. Were you

at the butcher's, too?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> No, I wasn't. I was buying some tomatoes and potatoes. How's Dongzhi

today?

<u>Limaocuo:</u> He's very well, thank you.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Was he absent from school last week?

<u>Limaocuo:</u> Yes, he was. He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and

Thursday. How are you all keeping?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the countryside.

We're going to stay at my mother's home in Jiegu for the weekend. The

countryside is very beautiful in spring.

<u>Limaocuo:</u> Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in the countryside! Aren't you lucky!

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Yes, we are. Our family enjoys the countryside. My mother has many

horses and the children like riding horses. The children like to herd the

animals, too.

<u>Limaocuo:</u> We're going to spend two weeks at my father's home in Yigazei in

summer. The children enjoy going to Yigazei and playing in the

countryside. And I like to see my mother and father. They are old now.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> How old are your mother and father?

<u>Limaocuo:</u> My father is 68 and my mother is 67. But they are very well. <u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> I must go home now and cook dinner. The children like to eat

dinner at 6 o'clock. Now, it is half past five. Good-bye Limaocuo.

<u>Limaocuo:</u> Good-bye Lhamoyicuo.

व्यू कें निष्णु कर्कें। ष्य रें निष्य व्यू कें निष्णु कर्कें। दे रें दे द विंद रादे कें पीव विवास

·ॷॱऄ॔ॱऄऄ॔॔। ८ॱ२८ॱॻॸ॓ॱॴॺऻॶॺऻॶॿॴ॓ॾ॓ॱक़॓ऻॎऄॗ॔ॸॱ२८ॱॻॸ॓॓ढ़ॴ

· वृःर्कें निस्पु:सर्कें। दःस्दः ५:उदः पञ्चदः त्यन् कः श्चनकः हे : क्षे व्हिंदः स्दः प्यन् कः पदेः निसः तुः को व्हिंद

ॷॱॺॕॱॺळॅं। ८'२२१४'२१४'५'१४'५'१४ दिन प्राप्त देव। दर्ष खुषा ४ खुर छ्या के पीत्र प्राप्त । देत :बद खुषा ५२.५५१५ विद प्राप्त

यम्बरमदेग्वास-दुः व्या

वः क्रांशक्ष्म वि:रूट:५७८:घन्नट:यम्बा चगाय:देव:के।

क्षंत्रं वायां अर्थे। वाचतः विवस् क्षेत्रः स्रम् विः स्टः क्षेत्रः वाचा स्वारं विः स्टा

वृःश्रांशर्क्षे किंप्स्पःश्कृतः व्याप्याप्याः। विंप्स्पावाच्याः व्याप्याः वृष्णाय। वृष्णाय। वृष्णाय। वृष्णाय। वृष्णाय। वृष्णाय।

क्रंट्र साही त्र दे दे

સું ર્શે. વાલી. જાસૂ	५७८८ घ बर त्याबर यग दर्देव है। रार्कें बिर में राया बराव का विवास सुधार मुख्या है बार्सि । रार्के मुं मुं सुसि
	ष्यायदे'ब्वियानुःबॅदात्रवानावदायहुनान्वञ्चत्याङ्गेवार्षेत्। नृद्धिनःनुवानीन्वेदान्दिरान्दिरान्दिरान्दिरान्दिरा
ૹ૾૽ૹૢૼૣૹૹૣૣ	ग् बतःयः बद्बान्दः भ्रेवःय। के सार्वदः समः विदः ग्रेंदः तुः तत्त्वा क्वेत्रः वेतः विदः तद्वेः विवा
સં.શ્ર્.યત્તિ.ત્રર્જુ	$z: \delta : 0$ તાલા તાલા કરે તાલા તાલા કરાયા છે. તાલા તાલા કરી તાલા તાલા તાલા તાલા તાલા તાલા તાલા તાલ
	ब्रिं क्रुं प्रत्नाद र्च र्च च्रिं क्रुं व्या के क्रुं व्या व्यक्त व्या व्यक्त व्या व्यक्त व्यक्त व्यक्त व्यक्त
હ્યું સેં સર્કે	<u> नृत्तुर्रायर र र्क्षे मृत्त्रिक्ष मृत्त्रे र र्</u> षेत् प्रते प्रते प्रते प्रते प्रते प्रते र क्षे म्वत्र त्ये र मृत्रे क्ष
	म्बिमामास्त्रेरात्म् कुर्मात्रात्मान्त्रेराम् कुराम्
	বিঁ'ল্বিশ্বৰ্'ন্'ন্ৰ্ৰ্ৰশ্ৰিন্
ઝૈ.શૂ.યાતી.પ્રશ્રુ	(ईं ५ ग्री प्य अपन् के का व्य प्या कें ५ प्ये का
^{ૹુ} 'ર્સે અર્જી	୵ ୖଊ୲୴ୖ୶ୖ୕୕ୣଽ୕ୣ୩ୄଞ୍ ^{ୖଽ} 'ସ୍କୁଟ୍'ମ୍ମ"ଊ୲ୡ୲ୖଊ୕ୣୣଽ୕୩ୄଞ୍'ଽୖ୳ୠୄ୕୶୕୴ୠ୕ଊ୕୕୵ୖ୕ୡ୕୶ୄ୕ୢ୕୴୵ୗ୕୶୕୴ୠ୕ଈ୲ୠ୕ଌ୕୵ସ୕ଶୢ୕ଈ୲ୡୄ୕ଽ୕୩
ઝું.શૂં.યત્તે.ત્રક્ર્યુ	८.८.७१.७११८५४८८४८८४८५४८५५५८५८५५५५१११८८५५५५५५५५५५
	तुक्षःर्केंद्रःश्वःद्रदःक्षेद्रःगःरेद्र। यदेःश्वेंश्वःश्वःश्वेंश्वास्यः अर्केष
ૡૢ૽૽ૼૹ૽ૼૼૼૺૼૼૼ	વદ્દે સંઉદ્ગાસુ સંગ્વહ્યુ સર્સે વહ્યુ સર્સે વ

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

B. Check the correct person for the "who" questions. ॥ "Who" यर्गे व्यन्त सन्धि मान्यदे वर्दे केषा वर्दे 'र्दे मान्यते 'र्दे केषा वर्दे 'र्दे मान्यते 'र्दे केषा वर्दे 'र्दे मान्यते 'र्दे केषा वर्दे 'र्दे केषा वर्दे मान्यते 'र्दे केषा वर्दे 'र्दे केषा वर्दे मान्यते 'र्दे केषा वर्दे 'र्दे मान्यते 'र्दे केषा वर्दे 'र्दे केषा वर्दे मान्यते 'र्दे मान्यते 'र्दे केषा वर्दे मान्यते 'र्दे मान्यते 'र्द

	Lhamoyicuo	Dongzhi
1. Who is well today?		
2. Who was at the butcher's?		
3. Who is buying tomatoes and potatoes?		
4. Who is buying mutton?		
5. Who is spending 3 days in the countryside?		
6. Whose mother likes riding horses?		
7. Who is going to Yigazei?		
8. Whose mother is 62?		
9. Who needs to go home to cook dinner?		

Puzzle Number Three বৃশ্ববশ্বর্শন্ত্রশ্ব

Look for the following words in the puzzle below. Words can be found to the right (\rightarrow) , to the left (\leftarrow) , up (\uparrow) , down (\downarrow) , and diagonally $(\nearrow \text{and } \searrow)$. When you find a word,

circle it. Good luck! मन्याची न्याद्यावर सेत् अंगाया प्रस्था है हिंद चीश्वायाँ व श्वायाँ व श्वाया व श्वाय व श्वाय

a. animals	d. horses	g. school	j. weekend	
b. butchers	e. mutton	h. spring	k. Wednesday	
c. countryside	f. potatoes	i. tomatoes	l. Yigazei	

Y	I	G	W	Е	Е	K	Е	N	D	T	A	T
C	Η	D	N	E	S	P	R	F	Η	0	R	Е
О	F	R	Y	С	D	I	K	0	L	S	S	Y
U	L	В	Н	T	P	S	R	Е	P	Е	Α	W
N	K	Α	U	Е	D	Y	D	G	S	О	M	Е
T	О	M	A	T	О	Е	S	R	K	T	U	D
R	D	Y	N	A	C	W	О	В	L	A	T	N
Y	P	I	K	L	С	Н	О	О	G	T	T	Е

Exercises গ্ৰহমুহা

A. Put in "the" where necessary. র্ব্ধাবর্ত্তরাষ্ট্ররা"the" অব্যানসমুদ্দের্শ্বরা

- a. I was at park on Sunday.
- b. Dongzhi was at office on Friday.
- c. My daughter was at school on Wednesday.
- d. Lhamoyicuo was at grocer's on Thursday.
- e. I was on grassland in summer.
- f. My son was in country on Saturday.
- g. I was at market on Wednesday, May 1st.
- h. She was at stationer's on Thursday, December 12th.
- i. We were at home on Sunday, August 8th.
- j. The two boys were at dairy on Saturday, July 7th.

B. Choose the right answer	: ৺ৼৼয়ৢ৾৽য়ঽ৽য়য়৽য়	ৢ ঽয়৽য়ৠঌ৽য়ৣ৽ৢঽয়৾ৄঌ৻
----------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

1. I like apples, what about? (a) her (b) she (c) he (d) us
2 you speak English? Yes, I (a) Do; does (b) Do; do (c) Does; do (d) Do; do
3 your friends speak Tibetan? (a) Are (b) Is (c) Do (d) Am
4. She doesn't like the milk tea (a) to (b) very (c) all at (d) at all
5. "I don't know," he (a) say (b) saying (c) saies (d) says
6. They like playing basketball (a) at all (b) very much (c) little (d) lot
7. The child his homework in the evening. (a) does (b) do (c) makes (d) make
3. Look, they are kites over there. (a) fly (b) flying (c) fliing (d) flied
9. He works a farm. (a) in (b) of (c) at (d) on
10. Can you ride a? (a) boat (b) cat (c) bike (d) kite
11 She in a school (a) study (b) studies (c) studys (d) will studying

- 12. Does he like _____ in Tibet. (a) working (b) works (c) work (d) is working
- 13. What time do you go to work? _____ (a) Every day. (b) At 7:30. (c) Seven days. (d) No.
- 14. Workers work ____ a factory. (a) from (b) on (c) in (d) far
- 15. I think people are very _____. (a) friend (b) friendly (c) friends (d) friendful

Play Number Two: The Vase of Gold 🕏 নুর্যাশার্কী স্থানা শৃষ্ঠান শৃষ্টা স্থানা শৃষ্টা

Characters বন্ত্রস্প্রস্থা

A foolish man মান্ত্রীর মানীবা

The foolish man's friend (Clever Man) ঝুলুব্দের প্রাক্তির (ঝিলুব্দের্ম)

The friend's old father র্গুল্মার্ম'র্নর্

A narrator ব্র্থামন্দ্র্যা

A ____king ক্লুঞ্র্

Many people মুহার্ক্সবা্

Narrator: This story happened a long time ago. One day a foolish man finds a vase of

gold.

Foolish Man: I feel hot. Plowing in the field makes me very tired. Hey! What's this? It's

a vase. I wonder what's inside. It's gold! I'm rich! But I wonder if it's really gold. I'll go to my friend's home and ask him. Everyone says he's

very intelligent.

Narrator: The foolish man walks to his friend's home.

Foolish Man: Hello, my friend, how are you today?

<u>Clever Man:</u> Nice to see you, my friend. I'm well. How about you?

Foolish Man: I'm also well. Today I found a vase when I was plowing. I think it's full of

gold. I came to your home to let you have a look. Everyone says that you

are very intelligent. Do you think this is real gold?

<u>Clever Man:</u> Gold! Let's take a look.

Narrator: They examine the gold together.

<u>Clever Man:</u> Yes, it's really gold. Now, you are a very rich man.

Foolish Man: You are my best friend. I want to share this gold with you. What should we

do next?

<u>Clever Man:</u> That's very kind of you. I know where there is an old tree. Let's go there

and bury it.

<u>Narrator:</u> The two go to the old tree, dig a hole, and bury the gold.

<u>Clever Man:</u> When either of us wants some gold, let's come here together and dig it up.

Foolish Man: That's a good idea. I agree.

<u>Narrator:</u> The clever man soon became greedy. He wanted all the gold for himself.

Clever Man: (several days later): My friend is very stupid. I'll just go dig up the gold

and keep it for myself. Why should my stupid friend have so much gold?

<u>Narrator:</u> The clever man goes to the old tree and digs up the gold.

Clever Man: Ha, ha. Now I've got all the gold for myself. I'll put the soil back in the

hole. When my stupid friend asks me, I'll say I don't know why the gold is

gone.

<u>Narrator:</u> A few days later the foolish man visits his friend.

Foolish Man: My friend, I need some money. Let's go together to the tree and dig up the

vase.

<u>Clever Man:</u> That's a good idea. I also need some money. Let's go.

Narrator: The two walk to the tree and begin digging.

<u>Clever Man:</u> I can't believe it! The gold is gone. How terrible you are! You stole the

gold! Why did you cheat me?

Foolish Man: No! No! I didn't steal the gold. I found the gold. I wanted to share it with

you. I'm an honest man.

<u>Clever Man:</u> I don't believe you. Let's go to the king and tell him what happened.

Foolish Man: OK, let's go.

<u>Narrator:</u> The two men go to the king's palace. They visit the king. Each man tells

his story.

<u>King:</u> Well, I don't know who is telling the truth. Let's go to the old tree next

week on Wednesday. We will ask the local deity to decide this question.

<u>Narrator:</u> The two men both go to their homes. The clever man talks to his father.

<u>Clever Man:</u> Dear Father, you must help me. I stole my stupid friend's gold. Next

Wednesday we will go to the old tree early. The tree is hollow. I'll put you inside. The king will ask the local deity for an answer. You may answer from inside the tree. You may say that the foolish man is the thief.

Clever Man's Father: OK.

Narrator: The next Wednesday the two friends, the king, and many people go to the

old hollow tree.

King: Dear local deity, we have come here to ask you a question. Some gold was

stolen. These two men said that they didn't steal the gold. You please tell

us who stole the gold.

<u>Clever Man's Father</u> (from inside the tree): The foolish man stole the gold.

The king, all the people, and the clever man: Oh! The deity has spoken! The foolish man stole the gold! He should be executed!

<u>Foolish Man</u>: This is not true. I'm not afraid of anything.

<u>Narrator:</u> The foolish man knows that the king will soon kill him. He is not afraid. He

puts much wood around the tree. He burns the wood.

<u>Clever Man's Father:</u> (Coughs). I can't stay inside the tree. It's too hot. There is too much smoke. I can't breathe. I must get out.

<u>Narrator:</u> The old man climbs out of the tree. The king asks him some questions. The king now understands the clever man did not tell the truth.

The king: People say that you are clever. I don't think so. Clever people are usually honest. Telling lies is stupid. Now, because you wanted this other man to die, you must die.

Narrator: The king orders some men to kill the clever man. Later, the foolish man gets the vase of gold from the clever man's father. He takes the gold to his village and helps poor people with it. He is not called "foolish man" again.

दबोलायन्द्रमा निष्ठमाक्कुदाददे देशन्तर्भाक्षुम् स्वर्थः स्वर्धः स्वरं स

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ब्रे'श्चुट'र्चे। रेर'यग्रबा यरी'ग्रबेर'र्हे'अ'रेरा र'ख़'र्ह्चेर'रट'कृउट'ध्वुग'र्वेर'कग्रब'र्बेट'।

શ્રે'સુત્રુત'યા હિંદ્દ'ત્રે'દરે'શ્રૅનાચ'ઘેરે', શ્રક્ષેંન'હેત્રા' દયાલુંદ્દ' દ્રદાયાએ અધ્યાનુ માને અપ્યાન પ્રોન શ્રે'સુદ'ર્વા હિંદ્દ' સ્દાર ત્યાર્જે સપ્યાન સ્થાયા માને કર્યું કર્યું હોવા હોદ્દે ત્યા એ માને સ્થાય સ્થાય સ્થાય શ્રેમું કર્યા હિંદ્દ' સ્દાર ત્યારે સ્થાય સાથે કર્યા હોદ્દે કર્યા હોદ્દે ત્યા સ્થાય સાથે સાથે સાથે સાથે સાથે સ

दर्मेयायन्द्रया विंग्विकार्स्यम्बन्धिः स्याधिनः होन्यार्द्द्रय्वेवा सुभावन्यायस्य विवास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास

શ્રે'ક્ર્યુટ'ર્વે દઃર્ક્કે'શું ખેતુ:સુદઃગુએર'ગ્રે'-ર્જ્યુ આર્મે ગ્રુટ:ર્કે અઝ્અ'ર્નુ:ર્લેટ્સ'ત્રસ'સ'યર'વર્ફિન'ર્ક્કેથ

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त्रमुषायम्परायाः क्षेःश्चरार्वे ने श्चरात् तर्देन स्याउन लेगातुःश्चरालेना। विवामकेराळनायन मातुः तहेन तर्देन श्चेश

दर्गेषायन्तर्य। श्रेःश्चरःचेंरेःभेंदाम्बर्ग्वः इराबेदावबाबायमिबानेगाबेराकदाशद्वीरायर्नेबा

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दर्गेयायम्दर्या विवादम्यादर्भिया द्वीताम्यायम्

श्चेश्चरत्री हिंद्रिश्चेश्रायम्द्रायायम्शा रायायर क्षेत्रास्रेते प्रवेशस्रात्री दुरार्येद्रा रास्ट्रीयवी

दर्गेयायम् । विंगविकार्स्ट इर द्वेत हे अयम् प्रति दर्गे यह सम

શ્રેઃશ્રુદ્ધાં નશ્ચેરઃશ્રેઃશ્રુદ્ધા દઃસદઃબૈદ્ધાં ક્ષેત્રહેશા હિંદ્દાલદેષ્ટ્રિયાદ્ધાલેના તેના હિંદ્દાની સામાના ક્ષેત્રાના કામ કામ કામ ક્ષેત્રાના ક્ષેત્રાન

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मुत्यार्थे। त्या हिंद्रामानुकार्स्याद्वात्यादेद्वात्यार्थेद्राचीत्रक्ष्या देवादेश्यायद्वात्यात्रक्षात्यदेव्यादेद्वात्यार्थेद्राचीद्वात्यार्थेद्वाच्यात्रक्ष्याच्यात्रक्ष्यायदेव्याच्यात्रक्षयात्रक्षयात्रक्

दर्गेयायन्द्रया श्रेन्यिकेश्यरः स्टामी विश्वादुः विष्य श्रेष्ट्रयं श्रायः मित्रयाम प्रायः प्रविश्वा

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दबोयायन्त्राया म्बदाय्वेराहेशासदीम्बदायुगायदीन्त्री ब्रॉमशायादीन्त्रम्वत्रात्याया वर्षेरास्याय्याय्याया

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क्षेत्र'द्रम्या र स्टाहेब'यर पुः ब्रीट प्रस्ति। स्टाह्म्या विष्णा हिः वर्षा क्षेत्र प्रस्ति। क्षेत्र प्रस्ति व स्वि प्रमान

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Exercises ग्नरकुरा

A. Act this story out with several other students in your classroom. র্ব্ধুন র্বাধারণ বিষয় বিশ্বনাধার বিশ্বনাধারণ বিষয় বিষয

- B. Write at least ten questions about the story. Next, write the answers to your questions. गानुमा कुराय है पावेरा यहार वसाय है क्षेत्रा यहार वसाय है क्षेत्रा यहार वसाय है क्षेत्रा यहार वसाय है क्षेत्र वसाय है क्षेत्र यहार वसाय है क्षेत्र वसाय है क्
- C. What lesson do you think that this story teaches? ট্রিন্' শ্রীঝাবালুঝার্'বালুঝার্'ব্রীঝারার্ক্তর্মার্'ব্রীঝারাক্তর্মার্বর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্বর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ক্তর্মার্ব্বর্মার্ব্বর্মার্ব

(70) **Review** ¬¾¬¬¾¬¬

- a. I was play / playing yesterday.
- b. Yesterday, I was / were playing.
- c. Today I am played / playing.
- d. Today I plays / play.
- e. What are you does / doing?
- f. What is he did / doing?
- g. What did he do / doing?
- h. What was Dongzhi doing / did?
- i. What am / are / is the teacher doing?
- j. What are / am I doing?
- k. What are the students doing / did?

- 1. What is / are they doing / did?
- m. Where is he going / went?
- n. When did you went / go / going home?
- o. When are / is / were your birthday?
- p. Yesterday I saw / seeing my horse.
- q. Today I studies / study / studied English and Tibetan books.
- r. Yesterday I studying / studied Chinese.
- s. He buying / bought a black horse.
- t. She is buying / bought a big black yak.
- B. Write answers to these questions: ण्नुसः श्रुं (यद्) प्रावि (यद्) (यद्) प्रावि (यद्) (यद्
- a. Who are you?
- b. How are you?
- c. Are you a student?
- d. Are you a man, a woman, a boy, or a girl?
- e. What are you all?
- f. Is that right?
- g. How many students are there in the class?
- h. How many windows are there in the room?
- j. Is this right, "Six and four are nine?"

The sheep is running on the mountain. (The sheep are running on the mountain.) The cow is running on the mountain. (The cows are running on the mountain.)

- a. The man is sitting at the table.
- b. A child is playing near the tree.
- c. Is the man eating an apple?
- d. The woman is not smoking a cigarette.

(71) The Big Horserace দুর্বামন্মারী

There is a big horserace on the grassland near our village every year. In 1995 in spring, there was a very big race.

There were hundreds of people there. Many Tibetan people were there. My wife and I were at the horserace. Our friends, Dawazhiba and Sonanlhamo, were there, too. You can see us in the crowd. We are standing on the left. My wife, Lhamoyicuo, has a long beautiful brown Tibetan robe. My Tibetan robe is also brown. My Tibetan robe is short, it is not long. Lhamoyicuo and I are wearing Tibetan hats, too. They are brown hats.

There were three hundred horses in the race. There were brown horses, red horses, white horses, big horses, and small horses. Children were riding the horses. Children are small. They can ride horses and the horses are not tired. The horses can run for a long time and not feel tired.

It was an exciting finish. The children's families were waiting for the children. The race was two hours. The children were tired and the horses were tired, too. It was an exciting finish. The winner was Yixi. Yixi is eight years old. He was riding a big black horse. The horse was number seventy-seven. Yixi's mother and father said, "Yixi, aren't you lucky!" The horse was hot. Seven other horses were just behind him.

On the way home, my wife said to me, "Don't run so quickly on your horse! You are excited. You are not Yixi!"

श्चिमार्चः त्येत्र । द्वेः च्वेन् प्रमान्यः विष्या स्वान्तः विषयः स्वान्यः विषयः स्वान्यः विषयः स्वान्यः विषयः स्वान्यः विषयः स्वान्यः स्वा

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Exercises ज्वरञ्जूरा

- a. Where is there a big horserace every year?
- b. When was there a big horserace?
- c. Was the horserace small?
- d. Was the horserace in winter?
- e. Who are Dawazhiba and Sonanlhamo?
- f. Where are Lhamoyicuo and her husband standing?
- g. Is Lhamoyicuo's robe blue?
- h. What color is Lhamoyicuo's robe?
- i. Is Lhamoyicuo's robe short?
- j. Is Lhamoyicuo's husband's robe long?
- k. How many horses were there in the race?
- 1. Were there five hundred horses in the race?
- m. What color were the race horses?
- n. Who were riding the horses?
- q. Was the finish interesting?
- r. Who were waiting for the children?
- s. How long was the race?
- t. Who were tired?
- u. What did Yixi's mother say?
- v. Was Yixi lucky?
- w. Is Yixi 18 years old?
- x. Was Yixi's horse white?
- y. What number was Yixi's horse?
- z. Was Yixi's horse cold?
- aa. How many horses were just behind Yixi?
- bb. What did Lhamoyicuo say to her husband on the way home?
- cc. Was Lhamoyicuo's husband excited?

(72) Dazheng Is Awful र्ने गर्वे र से ने अपने दे स स्मीता

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> What's Dazheng like, Limaocuo?

<u>Limaocuo:</u> He's awful! He telephoned me five times yesterday and three times the day

before yesterday.

Lhamoyicuo: He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My

boss, Mr. Dongzhi, answered the telephone.

Limaocuo: What did your boss say to him?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> He said, "Miss Lhamoyicuo is typing letters. She can not speak to you

now!" Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He

telephoned again. But I didn't answer the phone!

<u>Limaocuo:</u> Did he telephone again last night?

Lhamoyicuo: Yes, he did. He telephoned at nine o'clock.

Limaocuo: What did you say to him?

<u>Lhamoyicuo</u>: I said, "This is Lhamoyicuo's mother. Please don't telephone my daughter

again!"

<u>Limaocuo:</u> Did he telephone again?

Lhamoyicuo: No, he didn't!

व्यू कें निष्णु अर्कें। इ.अ.वीव दे की है वह दे दे प्यू कें अर्कें।

ॱॷॱऄ॔ॱऒऄ॔**ॱ**ऻॺ॔ॱॸॸॱॹॖॖ॓ॺॱहॖॖॖॖॺऻॹॹऺॱॼ॔ॱढ़ॸॣॺऻॺ॔ॴज़ॴॸॱॸॱॴॱॿ॓ॸॴॷॸॱॺॎॱय़ॸॱॼॸॖॸॱॻॱॸॖॸॱॸॣऄढ़ॱऄॖॺॱऄॗ॔ॺॱॴॸऄॴज़

নৰ্মুগ্ৰহামাইবা

्रः^ॲॱअर्ळें। हिंद्'ग्रे'दर्शे'पश्चिं'त्य'ङे'तेष'प्रशृद्धिः'।

ृद्धं अप्तान्त्रा क्षेत्रं विश्व <mark>"श्वश्वराद्धं अपत्रं अप्तान्त्रं अपत्रं अपत्रं</mark>

र्केन्द्रुवाको क्षेट्र र स्टान्तियान् र वर्ते र क्षयमार्वेका यह तम् स्वारायम् यह र केन्द्रिक साहर वर्षे र वर्ष

्यं म्राज्यस्त्री यन्द्रन्त्रीद्रन्यस्य स्यम्भ्यस्य स्यम्

· इंश्वें न्युः अर्द्धे। विकानः यसः यहरः केंटः। विकानु कार्केनः न्युतिः क्षेटः विषयः यसः यहरः केंटः।

युः र्क्षे क्षित् ग्रीका विन्दः के लेवा यम् दाया से ता

व्यूर्में मृष्युःसर्के । दक्षार्वे त्यः "दःव्यूर्में मृष्युःसर्के तेष्ठाः स्थाने । हिंदः मुक्ताद्दे स्युर्मे दायस्य सामित्रः "लेकायम्दायाधीम्।

ঞুর্মামর্ক্র। ইশস্তার্কশ্বন্মজান্দ্রম

अःश्रामणः अर्द्ध। विश्वासाय प्रमाया

Exercise ୩୩ኛ ଞୁଦ୍ଧ

- a. What is Dazheng like?
- b. Who telephoned Lhamoyicuo yesterday?
- c. How many times did he telephone yesterday?
- d. Did he telephone the day before yesterday?
- e. How many times did Dazheng telephone the day before yesterday?
- f. Who telephoned the office yesterday morning?
- g. Who telephoned the office yesterday afternoon?
- h. Who answered the telephone?
- i. What did Lhamoyicuo's boss say to Dazheng?
- j. Who was typing letters?
- k. Who could not speak to Dazheng?
- l. Who arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening?

- m. What time did Lhamoyicuo arrive home yesterday evening?
- n. Did Lhamoyicuo arrive home yesterday in the morning?
- o. Who telephoned Lhamoyicuo yesterday evening?
- p. Did Lhamoyicuo answer the telephone?
- q. Who telephoned Lhamoyicuo last night?
- r. What time did Dazheng telephone Lhamoyicuo last night?
- s. What did Lhamoyicuo say to Dazheng when he telephoned last night?
- t. Did Dazheng telephone Lhamoyicuo again?
- u. Does Dazheng like Lhamoyicuo?
- v. Does Lhamoyicuo like Dazheng?

(73) Mrs. Mills Visits Rebgong পুমার্মা মুর্বিমান্ত্রীর বার্দ্দার দ্বীর বা

The week before last, Mrs. Mills, a fifty-seven year old American woman, went to Rebgong. She wanted to see some temples there and learn about Tibetan culture. Mrs. Mills thinks Tibetan culture is very interesting. She is particularly interested in Buddhist religious paintings. She does not know Qinghai very well and she lost her way. Suddenly she saw a woman near a bus-stop. "I can ask her the way," she said to herself.

"Excuse me," she said. "Can you tell me the way to Rebgong please?"

The woman smiled pleasantly. She did not understand English! She spoke Tibetan. She was a housewife.

Very slowly the woman said, "I'm sorry. I do not speak English."

Mrs. Mills saw a young man also standing by the bus-stop. She asked him, "Do you speak English?" He also smiled pleasantly and said, "Yes. I speak a little English." The young man was a Tibetan student from at the Rebgong Teachers' Training School. Mrs. Mills was very happy. Mrs. Mills said, "Can you please tell me the way to Rebgong?" I want to go to Rebgong but I don't speak Tibetan. I do not know the way." The young Tibetan man, Dongzhi, said, "Yes, I am going to Rebgong. We can go together!" Mrs. Mills said, "Thank you very much!"

A bus came to the bus stop. Mrs. Mills and Dongzhi went to Rebgong together. Mrs. Mills liked Rebgong. She saw many monks and many beautiful paintings.

monk

ण्वतः र्वेद् स्यातः र्वेद् स्यातः विवादा स्थातं स्वतः सः सः सः स्वतः सः स्

"ୣ୕ଽୣ୕ୠ୕ଽ୶୕୰୷୵ଊୖୢ୕୶୲"ୖୢ୶୶୕୕ୠୠୄ୕ଽୄ୕ୢୠ୕ଽ"ୄଌ୕ୢଽୄ୕ୢୠ୶ଽୖଽ୰୕ୣୠ୕୵୷୰ୡୄ୕ୢ୕୳୶ୡୖ୕୳୷୷୴୕ଢ଼ୡ୕୳୷ୖୄ୶୴୶୷୲"

क्षेत्राच्याः विवास्त्राच्याः विवास्त्राचः विवास्त्राचः विवास्त्राचः विवास्त्राचः विवास्त्राचः विवास्त्राच

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पढ़िकासक्रमः रु. त्वाँ क्र्या "ब्रेम। क्षुम्या क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रा स्वान्य क्षेत्रः कषेत्रः कषेत

Exercises ग्नरक्षूरा

A. Write answers to these questions: ग्नुस कुरि कुरि प्वि परि प्व प्य प्रमानि प्रमानि

- a. Who went to Rebgong?
- b. What was Mrs. Mills' nationality?
- c. Was Mrs. Mills English?
- d. How old was Mrs. Mills?
- e. What did Mrs. Mills want to do?
- f. What was interesting?
- g. Did Mrs. Mills know Qinghai very well?
- h. Where is Rebgong?
- i. Who did Mrs. Mills ask first?
- j. Who did Mrs. Mills ask second?
- k. Why did the woman not tell Mrs. Mills the way to Rebgong?
- 1. Who was the young man?
- m. Where did the young man study?
- n. Was the young man a policeman?
- o. What did the woman tell Mrs. Mills?
- p. Where did Dongzhi and Mrs. Mills go?
- q. What language did Mrs. Mills speak?
- r. Did Mrs. Mills speak Tibetan?
- s. What country was Mrs. Mills from?
- t. Who speaks Tibetan and English?
- u. Who smiled pleasantly?
- v. Who were standing at the bus-stop?
- w. Was Dongzhi an awful young man?
- x. What did Mrs. Mills like?

y. What did Mrs. Mills see?

(74) Uncomfortable Shoes. শ্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Have you any red shoes like these? I like these shoes and I want to buy

some shoes like these.

Salesman: What size do you want?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> I want size seven.

Salesman: What color?

Lhamoyicuo: Red.

Salesman: I'm sorry. We haven't any red shoes like those.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> But my sister bought this pair last month.

Salesman: Did she buy them here?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> No, she bought them in Beijing.

<u>Salesman:</u> We had some shoes like those a week ago but we haven't any now.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Can you get a pair for me please?

Salesman: I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion last year and the year before

last. But they're not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now.

Do you like them?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> They look very uncomfortable.

Salesman: They are very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable

shoes!

्वः र्ये मिष्युः अर्के । हिंद् प्यायदे पूर्व त्याय स्वाय अस्त्रे विषा के प्याप्त । दक्ष यूयायदे प्रणास्त्री स्वयाय का यदे प्रत्ये पूर्य याप के का वा प्रणास के विष्य प्रणास का विषय के का विष्य प्रणास के का विषय के कि प्रणास के कि कि प्रणास के कि प्रणास

र्क्षेंद्र'च। क्षेत्र'के'स्ट्र'केषा'द्र्याँश्रा

यू कें निस्त अर्कें। दाया ष्यदानी पत्त उन दर्गेन।

र्केंद्र'च। वि'स्रोर्देश'से वीवा'दर्शे रूपा

युःर्रो गणुः सर्हें बा दसर दें।

र्केंदःच। ५र्केंदश्यायायर्केंग्र। अर्देगाद्यसम्प्रेंड्याचीःख्यादरीःदर्दारर्केंदरीःदुःग्रीःदर्ग

ॡॱऄ॔ॱॺॶॱॺऄॕ॔। दॅवॱॻॖॸॱॸढ़ऀॱॺॱॾ॓ॺॱॡॖॺॱक़ॱढ़ॸऀॱॿॖॱॾॣॕढ़ॱॺॸॱढ़ऀॺॱॸॱॵ**ढ़**।

र्केंद्रप्त। विंकेंबरदिः सुर्वेबर्याको सेद्रा

भू:र्से.यात्तिमञ्जूष्ट्री । प्र्र.स्थानाः सुन्यः सुन्यः सुन्यः सुन्यः सुन्यः सुन्यः सुन्यः सुन्यः सुन्यः सुन्य

र्केंदःच। ग्रञ्जदावेंद्रःग्रञ्जेगानीःश्र्वातुःद्रःर्केंद्राददेःद्रद्रतःभूसार्वेद्रार्वेद्रार्वेद्रात्रुद्रःद्र्रेद्रासेद्रा

व्शं र्वे निष्णु अर्के विद् निष्णु अन्य स्था अन्य के ना प्रकेश किना निष्णु

र्केंद्रपा दशप्रवृक्षान् पर्छत्पञ्चपाञ्चायाचे । निद्रप्तर्वाविकानेद्रप्ते राष्ट्रयायदे प्रवापन राष्ट्रपान् के केंद्रपित्र गुरुप्त

ଐ୕୕ଽ୕୵ୡୖଽ୕୕ଽ୕୕ଵ୕୕ଽ୕ଽଞ୍ଜର'ଐ୕ଌୄ୕୲୕୕ଽ୕ଊ୕୕ଊୄୡ୶୵ୡୖଽ୕ଽଵ୕୕ଽ୕ଽଞ୍ଜର'ୠ୕ଽ୕ଊ୕ଽ୲ଌୄୗ୲ୄୖଞ୍ଚ୕ଽୄ୕ୠ୕ଈ୕ଊୄୡ୶୵ୡୖଽ୕ଽ୕ଵ୕ୣୠ୕ଽ୵ୡ୕ୠୠ୲

ૡૣ૽ૻૹૼૹૣૡૢૻ૱ૹ૾ૼૺૺૺૺૢૡૣ૱ઌઽ૽ૺૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹ૾૽૱૽૽ઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૼ૱ૹ૽ૣ૽૱ૣૺ

र्केंद्राच। व्रथायदे द्वान्त्रक्राचे व्येत्रिंद्वाच्यात्रक्षेत्राच्च व्याप्त्रक्षेत्राच्च व्याप्त्रक्षेत्राच्च व्याप्त्रक्षेत्राच्च व्याप्त्रक्षेत्राच्च व्याप्त्रक्षेत्राच्च व्याप्त्रक्षेत्राच्च व्याप्ते व्यापते व्याप्ते व्यापते व

Exercise गुन्रः भुद्रा

Write answers to these questions: ग्रन्थ कुंदि ग्रन्थ वित्य कुंदि प्रमानी प्र

- a. What does Lhamoyicuo want?
- b. Does Lhamoyicuo want to buy a hat?
- c. Does Lhamoyicuo want to buy black shoes?
- d. What size shoes does Lhamoyicuo want?
- e. Does Lhamoyicuo want size five shoes?
- f. What color shoes does Lhamoyicuo want?
- g. Who bought shoes last month?
- h. Did Lhamoyicuo's mother buy shoes last month?
- i. Where did Lhamoyicuo's sister buy the shoes?
- j. Did Lhamoyicuo's sister buy the shoes in Shanghai?
- k. Does the salesman have the shoes Lhamoyicuo wants?
- 1. When did the salesman have the shoes Lhamoyicuo wants?
- m. Can the salesman get the shoes Lhamoyicuo wants?
- n. When were the shoes Lhamoyicuo wants in fashion?
- o. Are the shoes Lhamoyicuo wants in fashion this year?
- q. Are the shoes that are in fashion now comfortable?
- r. Who always wear uncomfortable shoes?
- s. Do women always wear comfortable shoes?

(75) Bawog শ্লুথ'না

याप्रभः क्रुप्तः वर्ते :प्रत्यायावायः स्वायः वर्षे क्षायः याप्रे काव्यः वर्षे प्रधः याप्रभः क्ष्यः वर्षे वर

Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo live on a tall mountain with many trees. They are very poor. They have no animals. They do not have any sons and daughters. They have no children. They work very hard. Now, Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo are old. Dongzhi says, "Lhamoyicuo, what are we going to do? We are old now and we have no children." Lhamoyicuo says, "We must go to the temple. We will ask Buddha to give us a child."

Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo go to a temple. They ask Buddha to please give them a child. Two months later Lhamoyicuo's knee is very big. Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo do not know why Lhamoyicuo's knee is very large. After nine months, Lhamoyicuo's knee is very very big. Dongzhi takes a knife. He cuts the knee. A *bawog* (frog) jumps out. Dongzhi does not like the frog. Lhamoyicuo says, "Dongzhi, I am this frog's mother. You must like the

frog."

The frog says, "You are my mother and father." Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo are very happy. The frog can speak Tibetan!

Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi like the frog. The frog is their son. They give Bawog some good food every day. They like Bawog.

Three years later Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi are very old. Bawog is not happy. His mother and father must work very hard. Bawog says, "Mother, I want to marry that rich man's daughter."

Lhamoyicuo says, "Bawog, you are a frog. You are not a man. The rich man does not like frogs. He does not want you to marry his daughter. He may kill you. Do not go to his home. Do not ask to marry his daughter." Bawog says, "Mother, don't worry. Now, I am going to the rich man's home. I want to marry his daughter."

Bawog goes to the rich man's home. He goes to the rich man's door. He says very loudly, "Rich Man, I want to marry your beautiful daughter! Please give her to me!" The rich man sees Bawog. He laughs. You are a frog. You are not a man. You can't marry my daughter!"

Bawog says, "You must give me your daughter! If you do not give me your daughter, I will weep!" The rich man says, "Weep if you want to. You can not marry my beautiful daughter!" Bawog weeps. The sky is black. There is much rain. The rich man is afraid. He says, "Please stop weeping! You may marry my daughter!" Bawog stops weeping. The rain stops, also.

The rich man's daughter sees Bawog. She says, "I do not like you. I do not want to marry a frog. I am a woman. I want to marry a handsome young Tibetan man!" Bawog says, "OK. If you do not want to marry me, I do not want to marry you!"

Bawog says to the rich man, "Your oldest daughter does not want to marry me. She does not like me. I do not like her. I do not want to marry her. I want to marry your second daughter." The rich man says, "No, you can not marry my second daughter." Bawog says, "I will hop." The rich man says, "Hop if you want. You can not marry my beautiful second daughter." Bawog hops. Mountains shake. The rich man is afraid. He says, "Please stop. You can marry my second daughter!"

Bawog stops hopping. The mountains stop shaking. Second Daughter sees Bawog. She does not like Bawog. She says, "I do not like you. You are a frog. I do not want to marry a frog. I want to marry a handsome young rich man!"

Bawog says, "I do not like you. I do not want to marry you!"

Bawog says to the rich man, "Your first daughter and your second daughter do not want to marry me. I do not want to marry them. Please give me your third daughter."

The rich man says, "No! No! No! You cannot marry my third daughter. She is very beautiful. She does not want to marry you! You are a frog. Girls do not want to marry frogs! They want to marry handsome young men!"

Bawog says, "I will laugh." The rich man says, "Please laugh!"

Bawog laughs. The rich man's house walls shake. The rich man is afraid! He says, "Please stop laughing! You can marry my Third Daughter!"

Third Daughter sees Bawog. She thinks he is very interesting. She says, "I will marry him. He is not a frog. He is very strong. Perhaps he is a god's son! He is kind."

Bawog and Third Daughter go to Bawog's home. Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo are very happy. Third Daughter is a good woman. She is a good wife. At night Bawog takes off his

frog clothes. He is a young handsome man. He is not a frog. In the morning, Bawog is a frog again.

One year later, Dongzhi and Lhamoyicuo want to go to a large horserace. Third Daughter wants to go, too. Bawog says, "I can not go to the horserace. I am very small. Mother and Father, please go." Dongzhi, Lhamoyicuo, and Third Daughter go to the horserace. It is a very large horserace. Many people come to the horserace.

The young man first rides very slowly. Then he rides very fast. His horse is flying! The young man wins the horserace. Third Daughter wants to see the young man. She sees him. She says to Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi, "I am ill. I am not well. I want to go home." Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi say, "Yes. Please go home. You must rest in bed."

लब्बायान्तरक्षेत्राचारक्षेत्राचारक्षेत्राचार्ष्ववाद्यात्रम् वित्राक्ष्यात्रम् वित्राक्ष्याच्यात्रम् वित्राक्षयाच्यात्रम् वित्राव्याच्यात्रम् वित्रम् वित्राव्याच्यात्रम् वित्रम् वित्यम् वित्रम् वित्रम्यम् वित्रम् वित्रम् वित्रम् वित्रम् वित्रम् वित्

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अ:बुन्। क्रिंगिकुंशःस्वायम्प्रेत्रःस्वायः मिक्षःस्वयः यमः प्रमितः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्व अ:बुन्। क्रिंगिकुंशःस्वयः यमः प्रमितः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्व

क्रम्बीस्थ्राचीः हे अरखुर्देद् त्य्युवाद् दर्भ्यं याष्ट्रायां क्रियावस्था । अर्थायस्य विद्यायस्य स्थायस्य स्यायस्य स्थायस्य स्य स्थायस्य स्थायस्य स्थायस्य स्थायस्य स्थायस्य स्थायस्य स्थायस्य

याचम् "भामायावन्यम्भमाद्वयामाद्वेत्। दारदात्रः भेत्रत्तु भेवायाद्वुवाद्वाः संदर्भात्वे क्वा दार्मिते स्वर्भमाद्वे विकास

इस्र न्व्रिन्यत्वेत्र हिन्यत्वेत्र विक्षान्त क्षेत्र विक्षान्त विक्षान्त विक्षान्त विक्षान्त विक्षान्त विक्षान्त विक्षान्त विक्षान्त विक्षान विक्षान्त विक्षान विक्

श्रुभायाधुनायादितः त्राश्चेकाश्चनायादे वित्तायाक्षेत्रः यक्षाक्षेत्रः वित्तायाक्षेत्रः वित्तायक्षेत्रः वि

শ্বুঅ'অঋ"হ'হহ'ট্টিব্'অ'য়'বৃগ্ব'অঋ'হ'ট্টিব্'ব্হ'গ্রিক্'অশ্ব্রীগ্র'বের্বিব "ঔঋ'অপ্র

ब्रुक्षायासुनायं व्याप्तवित् क्रुक्षायार्थे समानेताय क्षेत्रायक्षेत्र प्रक्षित् स्वाप्त स्व

स्यायात्वेषाः अस्ता विषयायम्। विषयायम्। विषयायाः विषयाः विषयः विषयाः विषयः विषय

વ.થ્. \hat{a}^{i} લે.પ્વર્ટનાતા.શ્રુવ.તાય.શ્રુશમાં શ્રું, કેંગ્રેશ્ટનાત્વ.શ્રુપ્ત તા.વ.શ્રુપ્ત તા

Exercises ग्नूर हुर।

A. Write answers to these questions: ग्रन्थ कुरिन्दी म्बिरिन्दी प्राची प्रविश्व कि स्वाप्त कि स्व

- a. Where do Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi live?
- b. Do Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi want children?
- c. Do Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi have children?
- d. Where do Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi go?
- e. What do Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi do at the temple?
- f. Does Lhamoyicuo's knee become very small?
- g. Can Bawog talk? What language does Bawog speak? Can Bawog speak English?
- h. Does Bawog want to marry?
- i. Who does Bawog want to marry?
- j. What does Bawog say to the rich man?
- k. Does the rich man want Bawog to marry his daughter?

- 1. Does the rich man's first daughter want to marry Bawog?
- m. Does Bawog want to marry the rich man's first daughter?
- n. Does Bawog marry the rich man's second daughter?
- o. Does Second Daughter want to marry Bawog?
- p. Does the rich man want Third Daughter to marry Bawog?
- q. Does Bawog want to marry Third Daughter?
- r. Does Third Daughter want to marry Bawog?
- s. Who does Third Daughter marry?
- t. Who does Bawog marry?
- u. When do Third Daughter, Lhamoyicuo, and Dongzhi go to the horserace?
- v. Who wins the horserace?
- w. Who goes home first?
- x. What does Third Daughter see at home?
- y. What does Third Daughter do to Bawog's clothes?
- z. When does Bawog come home?
- aa. Is Bawog well?
- bb. Are Dongzhi, Lhamoyicuo, and Third Daughter happy?
- cc. Does Bawog die?
- dd. Who dies?
- ee. Does Third Daughter die?
- B. There are many Tibetan folktales and fables. You must know several. Write one that you like and know well. When you finish, tell it to your neighbor. র্বিচ্ মান্যান্যান্যান্যান্ত্রা

चित्राक्तुन्द्रः सेवा द्वेशके व्यवस्य स्वितात्याय स्वतः द्वेश। वित्राक्षेश्व स्वतः स्वेता स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्व

(76) Shopping List ব্র্রেম্বর্র্র্রেম্বর্র্র্র্র্র্র্

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What are you doing this morning Lhamoyicuo? Lhamoyicuo: I'm making a long shopping list, Dongzhi.

Dongzhi: What do we need?

Lhamoyicuo: We need a lot of things this week. I must go to the store. We haven't got

much tea and we haven't got any sugar or salt.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What about vegetables?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> We haven't got many tomatoes, but we've got a lot of potatoes. I must go

to the butcher's, too. We need some mutton. We haven't got any mutton at

all.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Have we got any beer and wine?

Lhamoyicuo: No, we haven't. And I'm not going to get any!

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I hope that you've got some money.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> I haven't got much.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Well I haven't got much either.

वृत्र्रां मृष्युत्रार्क्षे दशक्रिकेंट्र श्रेट्र केंट्र देव देव विषय है। देव दश्वा

र्देव'दश्या द'र्केंद्र'डे'बिया'दर्गेश'श्रम।

्यू:बॅर्गम्णु:अर्क्के मात्रवर्श्वर वित्र प्रदेश प्राप्त के स्वर्ण के स्वर्ण के स्वर्ण के स्वर्ण के स्वर्ण के स

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र्देव'व्यूवा ईं'र्क्केंद'र्सेद'द्रथा

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डंग्र-र्वोद्या ८ स्ट्रॅंट सुवा १ व स्ट्रा स्ट्रा स्टर्वा

र्देन'दश्या र र्ढें र कर ५ ग्रार ५ र सु कर र्षे ५ ५ रा

र्देव'त्यूय। दते'रे'य'धेव'व'हिंद'त्य'र्बेचर्बे'त्यादण्टंद'यर'र्बेव।

सुःर्से म्म्युः सर्दे । दःयः क्षेत्रः स्रदः स्रेत्।

र्देन'त्र्या दे'न'र'यदर'दे'त्र्दे'सर'र्दे'सेत्।

Exercise ग्नरकुर।

Write answers to these questions: ग्नुबः कुः वहै प्रवेश विषय कि प्रवेश कि प

- a. What is Lhamoyicuo doing?
- b. Is Lhamoyicuo reading a book?
- c. Is Lhamoyicuo making a shopping list?
- d. Who is Lhamoyicuo?
- e. Who is Dongzhi?
- f. Is Lhamoyicuo Dongzhi's husband?
- g. Is Dongzhi Lhamoyicuo's wife?
- h. Is it evening?
- i. Is it morning?
- j. Where is Lhamoyicuo?
- k. Where is Dongzhi?
- 1. Where are Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi?
- m. Do Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi have much tea?
- n. Is Lhamoyicuo going to buy some tea?
- o. Where must Lhamoyicuo go?
- p. Must Lhamoyicuo go to school?
- q. Must Lhamoyicuo go to the butcher's?
- r. What is Lhamoyicuo making?

- s. Where is Lhamoyicuo going to go?
- t. Is Lhamoyicuo sleeping?
- u. Does Lhamoyicuo have many tomatoes?
- v. Does Lhamoyicuo have many potatoes?
- w. Where must Lhamoyicuo buy meat?
- x. Does Lhamoyicuo have much mutton?
- y. Does Lhamoyicuo need some meat?
- z. Does Lhamoyicuo want to buy some beer and wine?
- aa. Does Dongzhi want Lhamoyicuo to buy some beer and wine?
- bb. Do Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi have any beer and wine?
- cc. Does Lhamoyicuo have much money?
- dd. Does Dongzhi have much money?
- ee. Do Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi have much money?

(77) Conversation শ্রহ

<u>Dazheng:</u> Hello, Lhamoyicuo! Where's Dongzhi? <u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> He's upstairs. He's having a bath. Dongzhi! Dongzhi: Yes?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Dazheng is here. <u>Dongzhi:</u> I'm nearly ready.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Hello, Dazheng. Have a cigarette. <u>Dazheng:</u> No, thanks, Dongzhi. I don't smoke.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Have a glass of whisky then.

<u>Dazheng:</u> OK. Thanks. I like whisky and I'll have a small glass.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Is dinner ready, Lhamoyicuo?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> It's nearly ready. We can have dinner at seven o'clock.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Dazheng and I had lunch together today. We went to a restaurant.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> What did you have?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> We had roast beef and potatoes.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Oh!

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What's the matter, Lhamoyicuo?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Well, you're going to have roast beef and potatoes again tonight!

ह्र अर्रीवा अर्देग श्रः अर्थे मासु अर्द्धी देव त्र्युयः गरः व र्षे दा

र्देब त्युया डे विया से दा

यः म्राम्याया अर्द्धे। हामग्रीन र्वेन पर्तुग

र्देव'दशुषा ५'दश'षय'क्वेर'र्बर'र्श्वर'।

र्देव दशुय। अर्देग वाहर सशीत रुपा विषा दशेव देंग वा

हासबीका अकायमाय देवाकी देवाबाया दका दुःया वर्षे का मार्थिका

र्देव'दश्या देव'व'ष'रग'भ्रे'क्से'वेय'दगरगर'गर'दश्द'र्रेगवा

हाअग्रीत। देक्ष्यां श्री श्री श्री दायराष्ट्रा स्वारी श्री स्वारी स्वारी

र्देवःदशुवा रर्वेदः चश्चाः श्चेषाः ग्वरः व्यर्भः दः र्वेश्याः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स

व्यूं श्रॅं ग्राम् अर्कें। यथ केर गुः श्चे गानु शक्तर बेत। दः केंश त्रार्केंत पत्र गुः श्लेर प्रवेद वर्षेत्र

र्देन (रश्या हास मीन प्राप्त प्राप्त के प्रा

यूः र्से म्यू अर्कें। हिंद् र्केंश डे लेग वेंश प्राप्ति।

र्देव दश्या र रहें ब सूर्य न प्रत्र देवा विवा यहें ब सा से बार धीता

क्र.श्र.चल्त.प्रक्र्। ब्र्ग

Exercise ग्नरञ्जूदा

Write answers to these questions: ण्नुसंग्री विदेश प्रति प्

- a. Is Lhamoyicuo taking a bath?
- b. Is Dazheng taking a bath?
- c. Is Lhamoyicuo upstairs?
- d. Is Dazheng upstairs?
- e. What is Dongzhi doing?
- f. Is Dongzhi reading a book?
- g. Does Dazheng want a cigarette?
- h. Does Dazheng like cigarettes?
- i. Does Dazheng like whisky?
- j. Does Lhamoyicuo drink some whisky?
- k. What is Lhamoyicuo doing?
- 1. Is Dongzhi cooking dinner?
- m. Is it morning? Is it afternoon?

- n. Who had lunch together?
- o. Did Dongzhi and Dazheng have lunch together yesterday?
- q. What did Dongzhi and Dazheng have for lunch?
- r. Did Dongzhi and Dazheng have mutton for lunch?
- s. What is Lhamoyicuo cooking for dinner?
- t. Is Lhamoyicuo cooking mutton for dinner?
- u. Is Dazheng cooking dinner?
- v. What are they going to have for dinner tonight?

(78) A Donkey র্বন্ধ্রন্থ

A cunning man fed his donkey only wheat and barley. One day he discovered a dead leopard in a forest. He skinned it. Then he put the leopard-skin on his donkey. Next, he led the donkey to his neighbors' fields. He wanted his donkey to eat his neighbors' crops. "There is a leopard in our fields," the villagers said. They said this because the donkey was wearing a leopard-skin. They did not know it was really a donkey. The villagers were very worried. They were also angry. They went to the field where the leopard-skin donkey was. They killed the "leopard." They were surprised because it was the crafty man's donkey. It was not a leopard. श्रेक प्राप्त श्रु उत् त्विण विश्व प्राप्त हैं कि विश्व प्

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

A. Write answers to these questions: ग्निम क्री वितर्भ निवासी क्रिक्ट प्रमानी प्रमानी प्रमानी प्रमानी क्रिक्ट प्रमानी प्रमानी प्रमानी प्रमानी क्रिक्ट प्रमानी प्रमानी क्रिक्ट प्रमानी प्रमानी क्रिक्ट प्रमानी प्रमानी क्रिक्ट प्रमानी क्रिक्ट प्रमानी प्रमानी क्रिक्ट प्रमानी क्रिक क्रिक्ट प्रमानी क्रिक्ट प

- a. Who was cunning?
- b. Who fed his donkey wheat and barley?
- c. What was fed to the donkey?
- d. Who fed the donkey?
- e. Who discovered?
- f. What was discovered?
- g. Where was the dead leopard

- discovered?
- h. What was discovered in the forest?
- i. What was skinned?
- j. Who skinned?
- k. What did the cunning man do with the leopard-skin?
- 1. Where did the man take the donkey to

his neighbors' fields? m. Why were the villagers afraid? n. Why were the villagers angry?

- o. Who killed the donkey?
- p. Who were surprised?
- q. Why were they surprised?

B. Act out this story. One person will be the cunning man, another student will be the donkey, and other students will be the villagers. One student will also be the narrator. र्र्यू यः यः यः वर्षायः यः वर्षायः यः वर्षायः वर्षायः

(79) The Cat Teacher ५में ज्ञू दें आ

Don't lie, If you do, Others will soon know, As happened to the cat.

A cat often stole things from a monk. One day the monk found the cat stealing his prayer beads. The monk was very angry. The monk jerked the cat's tail. The cat's tail was broken.

Now the cat's tail was broken. He could not hunt. He became very weak and hungry.

He sat quietly. The monk's prayer beads were around his neck. A mouse came near. The cat said to the mouse, "I am a cat god. I never kill. I don't steal. I don't have sex. I never drink liquor. I don't eat meat. Please follow my example!"

The poor mouse believed the cat. He called some other mice. Then asked the cat to teach them some scriptures. The cat agreed to become their teacher. They began having classes.

Soon, however, the number of mice students became less and less. In class, the cat sat

on a millstone. The mice walked around him, reciting their lesson. The cat always secretly caught the last mouse and ate it. Some days late the mice were suspicious. The mice king looked at the cat's excrement. He found some bones and hair in it. The mice king talked to the cat. He said, "What do you usually eat?" "Roots. I never eat anything with blood," the cat said.

The mice king did not believe the cat. He talked to the other cats. He said, "We will

give the cat a bell. We will put it around his neck. When the bell rings, we will be careful."

In the next class, the mice put the bell around the cat's neck. A few minutes later, as the mice walked around the millstone, the bell rang. The bell rang because the cat had caught

a mouse. The mice king sang:

Our teacher is fat, But my mice are thin, Our broken-tail teacher must leave, You only eat roots, So how can you defecate hair and bones?

"This happened because I did not hide my excrement," said the unhappy cat. Later, mice did not like cats. And cats always bury their excrement.

श्चे'त्यः ह्व द्वे'श्च या प्रश्चेष यात्य 'प्रे'ह्दव द्वे'या प्रश्चायः द्वा या व्यव 'श्चर्यायुक्ष प्रहा द्वेच 'त्यायुक्ष श्चा द्वे'त्य र स्टे'त्वू र 'द्वेच 'त्याय द्वें श्वा

શ્રું માટે વ્યાર્થ છે. વાર્ય છે વારા તુરા કે આ કે તા ત્રાહ્ય કે તા ત્રાહ્ય કે તા કે તા કે તા કે તા કે તા કે તા લુંચા કે ત્યાર્થ છે. વાર્ય કે ત્યારા ત્રાહ્ય કે તા કે તા કે તા ત્રાહ્ય કે તા કે તા કે તા કે તા કે તા કે તા કે ત્યા કે ત્યાર્થ છે. વાર્ય કે તા કે તા

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Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

- B. Write answers to these questions: গ্ৰম শ্ৰী বেই শ্ৰী
- a. Who often stole things?
- b. What were things stolen from?
- c. Why did the monk jerk the cat's tail?
- d. How was the cat's tail broken?
- e. Why could the cat not hunt?
- f. Why did the cat become weak and hungry?
- g. Why did the cat sit quietly?
- h. Where were the monk's prayer beads?
- i. What came near the cat?
- j. What did the cat tell the mouse?
- k. What did the cat say that he did not do?
- 1. Did the mouse believe the cat?
- m. What did the mice ask the cat to do?
- n. What did they begin having?
- o. What became less and less?
- p. Where did the cat sit?
- q. What did the cat do secretly?
- r. Who became suspicious?
- s. Why did they become suspicious?
- t. What did the mouse ask the cat?
- u. What did the cat answer?
- v. What did the mice want to give the cat?
- w. When did the mice give the cat a bell?
- x. Why did the bell ring?
- y. What did the mice king sing?
- z. Was the cat happy or sad?
- aa. Why do cats always bury their excrement?

(80) The Coming of the Great Zaa স্কুন্'র্র্ক্র্র্'র্যুর্ন্'

A thief wanted to steal an old couple's cow. He hid in a large tree near the old couple's
home. Atiger came to the tree. The tiger also wanted to steal the old couple's cow. The tiger sat quietly under the tree.
Soon night came. The sky had many black clouds. The old woman shouted to
her husband, "Do you think athief will come tonight?" "I'm not afraid of anything except the Great Zaa," the old man shouted back. The tiger and the thief did not know something. Every night the old couple said this very loudly. They said this every night to frighten away robbers.
The tiger and thief thought that the Great Zaa must be very terrible. The tiger and thief both wondered if the Great Zaa would come.
The thief looked down. He saw a monster with glowing eyes. He thought it was the Great Zaa. He was very afraid. Urine ran down his leg. The urine fell onto the tiger's head. The tiger looked up. He saw something in the tree. He thought it was the Great Zaa. He
was so afraid that his heart broke. He fell dead to the ground. At the same time the thief fell from the tree. He hit the grow with his head. He also died. तुन या निया निया निया निया निया निया निया
गढ़िका क्ची पासूदायमु (वर्दे ५ १६) वि प्रदास्त स्क्रिं पाढ़िका क्ची हिका ५८ १ वर्षा की प्रदास के प्रति । स्वर्
য় ৢয়৾ৢঀয়য়য়ৢয়
उदःस्र तर्वे र प्रदार्श्वर उद्मेश्वर द्रश्चेत्र त्रवास्य द्विवास प्रस्तित्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्ने द्वितः स्थाने व
र्षेट्र श्चेट्र प्र "वेश्वर्त्तेश्वर महर्मेश्वर "ट्र स्ट्र प्र केत्र अपार्किषाश्चरियायाट्र अपूर्वा "केश्वर्त्त्व स्वर्त्त्व स्वर्त्त्व स्वर्त्त्व स्वर्त्त्व स्वर्त्त्व स्वर्त्त्व स्वर्
ङ्गा-मृत-गिरुश-ग्रीश-गित्रश-सुत्य-१२५-१४-१२॥। मृत-र्मेद-गिरुश-ग्रीश-४४४५-२२-४५८-ग्रीय-अर्थेद-२५-४५-१ <u>५५</u> -४५-१८-४५-१५-४५-१५-४५-४५-१५-४५-४५-१५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५-४५
દાઃભ્રું રાત્ર-તાર્વ સાદવા તૃતુ રાર્ભે રાર્જન : ત્રંતા સાર્ચ રાષ્ટ્ર ના સાથે તાલે મા

ञ्चनाःमृतःमानेशाःमिशाःचश्चरात्रसः स्ट्राकेतःवेशायः दृद्धामात्रसः यहिमाशाःशुः स्ट्रायः विमाःधितः देशःश्वरायाः विश्वरायः विद्यास्य स्थाः विः क्षेत्राञ्चरा

Exercises गुन्रञ्जूरा

- A. Rewrite this story as a play and act it out in your classroom with other students. गॅ्र में मानुष्ठा कुर पर्दे प्याप्त मानुष्ठ मान
- B. Write at least twenty questions and answer them. वॅदिनी निष्ठा क्रुद् निष्ठ विद्या क्रि. श्रुप्य क्रि. श्रुप्य क्रि. व्याप द्र्य क्र. व्याप द्र्य क्रि. व्याप द्र्य क्र व्याप क्र व्याप द्र व्याप द्र्य क्र व्याप व्याप द्र्य क्र व्याप व्याप व्याप व्याप व्याप व्याप व्या
- C. Match the words in the second column with the words in the first column. More than one answer is possible. ग्राम्था ग्राम्था

a. Great Zaa	1. wanted	12. many
b. thief	2. coming	13. loudly
c. old man	3. steal	14. thought
d. old woman	4. hid	15. wondered
e. tiger	5. sat	16. glowing
f. tree	6. came	17. very afraid
g. clouds	7. shouted	18. ran
h. eyes	8. didn't know	19. fell
i. urine	9. said	20. broke
j. heart	10. large	21. hit
k. head	11. black	22. died

(81) The Tortoise Dies ব্ৰাম্ব্ৰাণ নি'বা

A tortoise lived in the same lake with two geese. It did not rain for a long time. The lake dried up. There was no more water.

The geese said they wanted to fly away. They wanted to find another lake. The tortoise said, "Oh, my good friends, please don't leave me." "We don't want to leave you here, but



you cannot fly," the geese said.

"I have an idea," the tortoise said. "I'll hold a stick in my mouth. You will each hold one end. That way I can go with you." "This is an excellent idea, but don't open your mouth while we are flying," the geese said.

A few minutes later they were flying. The tortoise was holding the stick in his mouth. The geese were holding the two ends. They were feeling good.

They flew over a village. Some children saw them. The children shouted, "Look! Up in the sky! How clever those geese are to carry a tortoise!"

A few minutes later they flew over a grassland. Several shepherd boys saw them. The shepherd boys shouted, "Look! What intelligent geese!"

The tortoise was very angry. He thought that this was his idea. It was not the geese's idea. He shouted, "It's my idea!" As soon as he opened his mouth, he fell to the ground and died. কুমান্থ্ৰ বিশ্বন্দ্ৰ নাৰ্ক্ কুল্বিল্ন্ কুল্বন্ধ্ৰ কুল্বন্ধৰ কুল্বন্ধ কুল্বন্ধ্ৰ কুল্বন্ধ কুল্বন্ধ্ৰ কুল্বন্ধ কুল্বন কুল্বন্ধ কুল্বন্ধ কুল্বন কুল্বন

तम् । च्रा च्रा विभाक्षेत्र त्या अष्ट्रियोषये (वृषा त्या त्या त्या त्या वृष्णः वृष्णः

"दःयः व्यवस्य वर्गेद् देश स्वर् "देश दुश सुयः श्रीका सुक्षा "दश द्शुण प्यः विषा श्री दि श्री स्वयस्य वर्गेद् अर्थे स्वर् श्री स्वर् स्वर्

चर्डर क्षे.पस्य न्याप्त्र क्ष्र्य न्याप्त्र क्ष्र्य प्राप्त प्रति प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्

ૄાં ક્રિ.શ્.માં ત્યાના ત્વીકા શ્રીસા ક્રિયા સાંતલ માટે સાતા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા શ્રી માં ત્યા ત્યા ત્યા કર્યો સાત્ર ત્યા સાત્ર માટે સાત્ર કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યો કર્યો કર્યો કર્યા કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર્ય

षदःदुदःसःदर्षे रःचरार्वे क्षं सुःचदःवेषाःषीः द्वीदशस्य सुःदस्य सुःवसः सुषाः हैं भ्रें रःवेषाःषीशार्वे क्षं सर्वेदः दशः भ्रद्रे रःकेदः येशः । द्विशः ददःहे रद्दे र्वे व्याप्तां प्रवेशः द्वापाषी र्वेशः भ्रुश

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

A. Are the following sentences true or false? If a sentence is false, explain why. Write your explanation. গ্ৰন্ম ট্ৰীক্ৰাশ্ৰুব বেই ব্ৰাজ্ব ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক্ৰ ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক্ৰ ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক্ৰ ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰ ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰিক ক্ৰিন্ত্ৰ ক

- a. The tortoise and the geese lived together.
- b. The geese and the tortoise wanted to go to another lake.

- c. It rained often.
- d. The lake was dry.
- e. The tortoise did not want to leave the lake.
- f. The tortoise had an idea.
- g. The geese did not agree with the tortoise.
- h. Some village children saw the tortoise and the geese up in the sky.
- i. First they flew over a grassland and then they flew over a village.
- j. The tortoise was very happy.
- k. The tortoise got to another lake.
- 1. The tortoise opened his mouth to say something.
- C. Rewrite this text as a play and act it out in your classroom with other students. र्गेन्यी क्ष्या क्ष्य

\Australia: Other Nomads ॲ अ्तु दुः दे वा दर्भे वा दर्भे

Listen to this dialogue: ब्यायहायदी या जुन प्रविधा

Carol: Gee! I'm really impressed by all the historical places in China!

Julie: Really? Why?

Carol: Well you see, in Australia we don't have any ancient buildings nor do we have

stories about our past ancestors.

<u>Julie:</u> Oh! That's right. Up until 200 years ago there were no Europeans in Australia.

Carol: You're right. Because my country is very hot and dry, the Aborigines used to follow the water sources and the herds of wild animals from place to place. They never planted wheat or vegetables. They didn't keep herds of sheep or cows. They didn't even have horses or donkeys to ride on. They just walked and carried their belongings with them.

Julie: Do they still live in this way?

<u>Carol:</u> No. Their lives changed when travelers from Britain went to Australia and made their homes there. Now there are few Aboriginal people living in their natural state.

<u>Julie:</u> Is Australia now like Britain?

<u>Carol:</u> Originally European Australians had a lot in common with Britain. Their language, food, clothing, and customs were the same. They built roads and

railways and made large cities. They made farms and grew wheat and fruit trees. Farmers kept sheep and cows. People mined the minerals from the soil.

Julie: So, what has changed?

Carol: In the 1950's people from Europe began to move to Australia. They brought with them their culture, food habits, songs, and dances. Nowadays the faming community is small and the city communities are large. Although everyone must speak English in order to study or do business, there are many other languages being used. There are both TV and radio programs for other nationalities and the libraries keep books of different languages. Now, nearly every nationality and ethnic group can be found in Australia.

Julie: Are there any Tibetans in Australia?

<u>Carol:</u> Yes, there are, but not many. They mainly live in the east coast cities of Sydney sand Melbourne. Australians love to eat mutton and beef, and there is plenty of wheat flour for noodle making. I think Tibetans would be able to get used to life in Australia easily.

<u>Carol:</u> Here are some pictures about Australia. This is a picture of an Australian Aborigine. The second picture is about sheep farming areas. Finally, here are some pictures of Australian cities and towns.

Julie: ၎ઽၴສႃၛႜၛၛႝၛၛၰ႞ ౘႝၛႝႜႍၟႃ

Carol: हिंद्-रद्द्श्यद्भायदेव-याः वर्त्व क्रुं-थ्यक्षां क्रिं-याः याः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वर्

Julie: विंक र्ने प्रयाद विकास के प्राप्त के

Carol: याचेन। न्वीत्रहते त्युवायत्तुन्य इसस्य अधि शुद्धुन्य स्थान्य स

Julie: ५'ॡते'ऒ॔ॱॹॖॱॿॖॱड़ॱऄॱॵॱॵॸॗऀड़ॱहै'ॸॣॸॱढ़ॸॣढ़ॴ

Carol: देराईबा:खां:खां:बु:सु:वी:खां:क्रंबा:व्हां:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:व्हां:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:वहं:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंवा:वहं:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंवा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंवा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंवा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंबा:ब्रावा:क्रंवा:ब्रावा:क्रंवा:ब्रावा:ब्रावा:क्रंवा:ब्राव:ब्रावा:ब्राव:ब्रावा:ब्रावा:ब्रावा:ब्राव:ब्र

Julie: दे'द'रे'वेग'व्युर'र्सेर'य'रेदा

Carol: क्वि'र्सि'१/८५० नते: वृद्य'र्स्'र्स्न'त्रीद्रची'स्राम्सार्काः स्रु (सु:रु:पी'प्यम्यावन सः स्र्रेम्यस्य स्विम्द्रम्य स्विम्प्रेस्य स्वि

$$\begin{split} \vec{a} & \cdot \hat{a}_{1} \cdot \hat{a}_{2} \cdot \hat{a}_{3} \cdot \hat{a}_{3}$$

<u>Julie:</u> র্জ'শ্ব্যন্ত্র'ম্'অ'ক'র্ম্ব'-মিল্ম'র্জিব'নুমা

Carol: दिन्दाक्षं श्राह्म सुविश्व विश्व विश्व क्षात्र विश्व क्षात्र विश्व क्षात्र क्यात्र क्षात्र क्षात्र क्षात्र क्षात्र क्षात्र क्षात्र क्षात्र क्र

Exercises ग्नूर भूर।

A. Write answers to these following questions. গ্ৰহান্ত্ৰী বেই প্ৰাৰী থেই ব্যাণী থেষ বেই ব্ৰী ক্ৰ

- a. Does Australia have ancient buildings?
- b. What changes happened in the 1950s?
- c. What is the main language spoken in Australia?
- d. Do Australians enjoy eating mutton?
- e. Why does the speaker say Tibetans would be able to easily get used to life in Australia?
- a. What ancient places have you visited?
- b. Are there any ancient places near your home? If so, what are they? Describe them.
- c. Do you know any stories about ancient times? If you do, tell it.
- d. What differences are there between Tibetan nomads and Australian Aborigines?



Listen to the dialogue: वित्र वर्षे विश्व प्रति विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्व

Jeff: Hello, I'm Jeff.

Sheryl: Hi, my name is Sheryl. You're from New Zealand, aren't you?

<u>Jeff:</u> Yes. I'm from Auckland. Where are you from?

Sheryl: I'm from Nelson.

Carol: Hello.

<u>Jeff:</u> Hello. Have you met Sheryl? She's from New Zealand too.

Carol: No, I haven't. Glad to meet you. Where do your come from in New Zealand?

Sheryl: Nelson. That's in the south Island.

Carol: And you're from the North Island, aren't you?

Jeff: That's right.

<u>Carol:</u> How many people live in New Zealand?

Jeff: About three and half million.

<u>Carol:</u> New Zealand is about the same size as England or Japan, isn't it?

<u>Jeff:</u> Yes, that's right.

Carol: What're New Zealand's main products?

<u>Jeff:</u> Beef, wool, and dairy products like milk, cheese, and butter.

Carol: Oh, just like Qinghai then.

Sheryl: That's right.

Jeff: गुःषे। द्वेशीदःयःहेर्ह्ःचेरा

Sheryl: दते श्रीराय क्रिया रेवा विष्ठा विष्

<u>Jeff:</u> धैन'ष। ८:४८'७। हुन' पन 'न कार्षेट' पा धैन। हिंद' ४८' न पा पन कार्षेट पा धैन।

Sheryl: ८:४८:वे८:खुत्रुत्र्व्रव्यार्थेद्राचाधीत्

<u>Carol:</u> র্ট্র্র্র্র্র্

<u>Jeff:</u> ৡৄ৾ৼয়ৼয়৾৻ড়ৢ৾ৼড়য়ৼয়য়ড়ৼয়ড়ৼয়৸ড়ড়য়৸

<u>Carol:</u> ८:४८:१वें:बॅ४:४। शुण हिंद् 'द्र शुण'यश्रादें' अ'यबर'। हिंद '४८:बेद'बेद'बेद्र'यूद'ग्री'श्रायदांगी'धेदा

Sheryl: ब्रेन्'स्अत्वकार्येन्यः प्रेव् देवे म्रीन्य्वतार्क्ष्यित स्वर्क्षेत्र द्वार्येन्यः देन्

<u>Carol:</u> रे'ब'ब्रिंर'र्र्र्स्युद्धव'द्यर'अ'ब्रब्धणॅर'य'अ'थेव'ब्रुआ

<u>Jeff:</u> ৡিব:গ্রীশামন্বর্গান্

Carol: वैद्र'वैद्य'युद्र'द'शे'वर्षे र उंग्र'वेषा'वर्कें र्वेद' वुद्याप्ति र द्या

Jeff: ઢી'લર્વેર'અ'ષ્ય'માસુમ'ન્દ્ર-'સુર'મા' ભૂમા'લર્સે 'સ્ર્ન-' 'સુર્ચા'લર્સે 'સ્ર્ન-' 'સુર્ચા'લર્સે 'સ્ર્ન-' 'સુર્ચા'લર્સે 'સ્ર્ન-' 'સ્રુચા'લર્સે 'સ્ર્ન-' સ્રુચા'લર્સે 'સ્રુચા'લર્સે 'સ્ર્ન-' સ્રુચા'લર્સે 'સ્ર્ન-' સ્રુચા'લર્સે 'સ્રુચા'લર્સે 'સ્ર્ન-' સ્રુચા'લર્સે 'સ્રુચા'લર્સે 'સ્રુચા'

Jeff: अभ्रान्दर्या दें त्यक्ष वेंत्र ह्वा है दें साद्य हुराय सराय कारेदा

Carol: दे'व'अर्ळे' क्रेंव'दर'गडेग'य'रेता

Sheryl: รัชาริขาระหิรุเ

Key Item ग्रद्धाः

ર્થો. ત્રું ત્રાનાવું. તર્કે. જ્ઞું ત્રાં (tag question) ત્રે. ત્રું કે. ત્રું જેવા ત્રું કે. ત્રું ત્રું

Which country do you come from? हिंद्-र्रम् कुयावयाय्य प्रवासिक विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व व

You're from the United States, aren't you? (ট্রিস্মহাজার)মিন্স্বার্থকোর মানিস্কার্থকোর মানিস্কার্থকার বিশ্বার

Yes, that's right. (रेट्र'अग्रह्म दें'ग्'रद'रेट्रा)

Exercises ग्नूर भूर।

A. গ্ৰম'গ্ৰী'ম'নহ'গ্ৰহ'হ্ৰ'বঞ্'বৰ্গ্

Sheryl: You're from New Zealand, aren't you?

<u>Jeff:</u> Yes, I'm from Auckland. That's in New Zealand's largest city.

Sheryl: And you are from North Island, aren't you?

<u>Jeff:</u> That's right.

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"England" নঙ্কান্স্ নিজ্ব কার্ম্ র্ম্বিল্মের মের্র ক্রিল্ম ক্

B. গ্ৰমান্তীবিনহম্প্ৰমান্তম্প্ৰমান্তম্

Sheryl: It's a rainy day, isn't it?

Jeff: Yes, it is.

र्वेदः वी |वःचह् वदः चित्रेव| अदः क्षेत्र। "cloudy" ५८ः "sunny" "hot" "cold" चङ्गाचर्गे व्यवस्थ क्षेत्र। चर्ने का

Britain (५ई) व रहे।

My name is Julie and I come from England.

England is part of the United Kingdom or Great Britain that is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The population is about 57,000,000. Each area has its own customs and culture, as well as their own language. For example, Wales is situated on the west side of England. It is a small mountainous country with beautiful wild scenery. There are many sheep farmers with large flocks grazing on the lonely hills and moors. The Welsh people are very musical and many of their singers have become world famous.

Scotland is the northern part of Britain. Tourists from all over the world enjoy the

beauty of the Scottish scenery. They love to visit ancient historic castles, ea	at
Scottish salmon, and drink the world famous Scotch whisky. The Scotsmen's national	al
costume is the kilt. This is like a pleated skirt and has tartan patterns. They als	О
love to play thebagpipes.	
What about England? Is it like Scotland? No, England does not have any hig	h
mountains, but in the countryside there are pleasant rolling hills, green meadows, an	d
many different kinds of trees and wild flowers. This is because there are frequen	nt

rainfalls. In fact it is said that the English never know what weather will be like

tomorrow. The English people have a reputation of being blunt in the North part of the country, but also warm-hearted and hospitable. They are more reserved in the South.

Ireland is also a very green and beautiful country. The people are fun-loving and friendly.

Let me tell you something of city life in Britain today. Well, a familiar sight in every city are the immigrants who since the beginning of the century have been settling in Britain. Black people from the West Indies and Asians from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh now make up about 4.5 percent of the population and have brought their own culture and way of living to Britain.

Young couples like to start off married life in their own home. Most people buy their own homes and many families prefer to live in the suburbs, rather than in the center of the cities. Very few children grow up in large families and usually both parents have jobs.

cities. Very few children grow up in large families and usually both parents have jobs.
How do the British spend their leisure hours? The British love sports.
Football is the most popular team game. The British invented it and it has spread to every
corner of the world. In all the major cities thousands of people attend football matches
each week. There is a great interest in other sports too. Rugby,tennis,
each week. There is a great interest in other sports too. Rugby,tennis,
golf, and of coursecricket give great pleasure. Gardening is also a great hobby.
Most houses have their own garden. People are very proud of their gardens and spend
hours each week tending the flowers or growing vegetables.
One of the great British traditions is going to the pub. What is a pub? Going to the
pub is a way of life for the majority of British people. Pub, or Public Houses, are
places where people can relax, meet their friends, and have a drink or eat together. Many
of the pubs have their own unique atmosphere. Some of the old country pubs date back to
the fifteenth century with solid beams and open wood fires.
My home is just a few miles from Stratford-Upon-Avon whereWilliam
Shakespeare was born. People from all over the Britain and abroad come to the
Theater to see his plays. In London too, and other large cities going to the theater is a great
treat, also going to musical concerts andballet.
ucat, also going to musical concerts andDanct.

What about schooling? Parents send their children to either the State schools or public schools. State schools are attended by 93 percent of children. Basic tuition costs nothing, whereas the non-State schools are expensive. At sixteen, students take their school-leaving certificates. Many then go into further job training in offices or are apprenticed. Those who want to go to university must take their "A" levels, advanced certificate. However, these are also courses for adults who wish to further their education while they are working. Some of these courses are taken at night school. One of the great opportunities during the past 25 years has been Open University. This is an opportunity for people who are working to gain degrees in all subjects. Even people as old as 70 are studying in Open University.

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ब्राम्यक्षीच्चार्छःश्चेब्राच्चरक्कं चल्चेब्राल्च्यां चे त्यर श्रेत्रेः श्चेष्यां स्वाप्त्यां स्वाप्त्यां स्वाप्त्यां स्वाप्त्रे स्वाप्त्यां स्वाप्त्य

कु.चित्राचयकानुनी चित्राचयकानु-चिन्नायनानु-स्वाच्यानु

ष्युःदरःश्चीरःस्त्रःषरःक्षेंबिरःअहंकःपदिःकुषायवःकेषाःनेत्। अःद्रुअकाःश्चेरःहेःचेंव्ततुषायाःअःवतःश्चेअकाःकुतःगुरःववरःचेंवितुषा

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ल्ट्सःश्चॅ्यःक्ष्यः स्ट्रींचःक्ष्यः त्याः स्ट्रींचः स्ट

Exercise ग्वरञ्जूरा

A. ୩નુઝાની તરે નાલે તરે નામી ત્યાન તરી નિર્મા

- a. How many countries make up the United Kingdom?
- b. Write the names of these countries.
- c. Where is Wales?
- d. What is Scotland famous for?
- e. Which part of Ireland belongs to Britain?
- f. What percentage of the population of Britain are immigrants?
- g. What is the most popular sport in Britain today?
- h. Name another great hobby of the British people?
- i. Describe an English country pub?
- j. Why do people go to pubs?
- k. Where was William Shakespeare born?
- 1. What percentage of children go to State schools?
- m. What are the certificates required for entrance to university?
- n. What would you like to do most if you visited Britain?
- o. From this description of Britain, how is it different from and similar to the People's Republic of China?

Pictures

रे:ऑ

Suggestions

र्गेशयर्देवा

- 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.
- 2. 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.
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