English for Tibetans 533'47'47'57'

by

(Authors ৼূর্মানার্মা)

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(Tibetan Translators অঁশ্'ন্স্পু্র'ম্।)

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(Editors ই্রাস্ক্রিল্মা)

Chenle

(Illustrator キ゚゚゙゚ヸ゚゙ヿ゚)

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न्डिक धेमानसून नेना

<u>र्नुवित्रः धेवाः वीः वात्यः केवः रहः प्रतिवा</u>

र्वे ५ मु ५ में १ त्या वर्ष ५ में १ त्या वर्ष १ १ त्या वर्य १ त्या वर्ष १ त्या वर्य १ त्या व

नेवायनेविः क्रिंम्

विन्'ग्री'न्वीत् धिवाची र्र्त्वेच र्त्तेच रत्तेच र्त्तेच र्त्तेच र्त्तेच र्त्तेच रत्तेच रत्तेच

Name रुषधिरा 1)

a. What is your name? My name is ____.

c. What is her name? Her name is ____.

d. What is my name? Your name is ____.

b. What is his name? His name is .

Key Items শ্বহ'ব্যাঝা



father



mother

A. Western people tell their given name first. For example, look at this name--"Bill Smith." "Bill" is the name given by Bill's mother and father. "Smith" is Bill's father's name. "Bill" is called "first name" or "given name." "Smith" is the "family name" or "surname." খ্ৰী শ্ৰীন অবি মীন ৰ্ছুৰ মু জ বি বা বুৰা টুৰাৰ্ড জিন্ "Bill Smith"ผู สุรามสัสาส ("Bill" สิ) หันิ เสามสานสุนานนิ มีราพิสาน ("Smith" สิ) หันิ เสมสามสามสานสุนานนิ มีราพิสาน ("Bill" นาร อิสามารา "first name"বৃহত্ত্ব "given name"ৰ্কাওম্ভ্রিত্ত্ "Smith"অ"family name"অহন "surname"ৰ্কাওম্ভ্রিত্ত্

B. Unlike some languages, in referring to other people, English specifies whether they are male or female. "He," "him," and "his" refer to a male, who may be of any age. "She," "her," and "hers" refer to a female of any age. ब्रून:रैगबागबदान्दर्धा वर्नाच्यान्त्र न्त्राचीत्र ब्रून व्याप्त विवासीत्र विवासीत्य विवासीत्र विवासीत "him" "his" বঙ্কা শ্ৰীকা বি ক্ৰিন্ত স্মান্ত কৰি ক্ৰিন্ত

बैदा "She"५६" "hers" "hers" पठका ग्रीका क्रांक्ष्र पायी वाया स्व गार्वे वाया पित प्राप्त वाया क्रिया प्राप्त व

C. There are other ways to correctly ask someone for his or her name. You might say: (a) Please tell me your name; (b) Would you please tell me your name? and (c) May I know your name? 5' 5হ' গ্ৰাপ্ত গ্ৰাপ্ত या सूत्र की मानक की की प्रीत कि Would you please tell me your name; हिंद की की का प्राप्त का प्रमुद्ध की Would you please tell me your name? हिन् मुै अर्बन प्रायम् प्रमुद्द के बार्च प्रायम् प्रमुद्द के बार्च प्रायम् प्रमुद्द के बार्च के बार्च प्रमुद्द के बार्च के

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? की जिया या का की याजन जिया की मुका की पान पान होने पान की सुनान का का निवास की पान की / किं सेंदे सेन नेन ना (व) Do you know that person? हिंद ग्रीन से पान नेन ना ना (व) Who is that? से पान सु नेदा (व) Who is he / she? विं रूप / विं सें श्रुपेत्।

Exercises अनुरञ्जूरा



boy



teacher



girl



newspaper

classroom

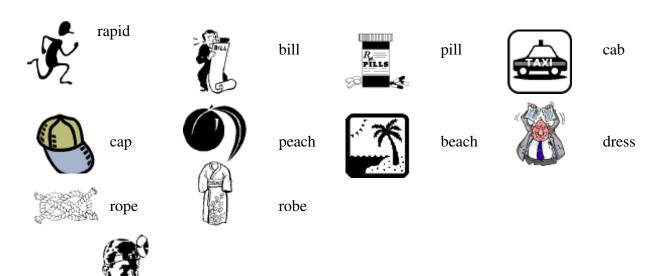
- A. Write the name of four boys in your classroom. Use the pattern "His name is ____." র্ক্তব্যুত্র""His name is ____."বহী অর্থা ব্যাহ্য বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব ব
- B. Write the name of four girls in your classroom. Use the pattern "Her name is ____." র্ক্ত্রপূত্র "Her name is ____." র্ক্ত্রপূত্র বিশ্ব ক্রিন্ত্র বিশ্ব ক্
- C. What is your teacher's name? Use the pattern "My teacher's name is ____." র্জুর্ ন্মু র্মান্ত বা ক্রির ন্মু ক্রির ন্মু ক্রির ন্মুর ন্মুর ক্রির ন্মুর ন্মুর ক্রির ন্মুর ক্রির ন্মুর ক্রির ন্মুর ন্
 - D. Look at these sentences: ग्वस्याम् केंग्रामुदार्गण विश्वराष्ट्र
- 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?) र्ग्रेन् केंग् क्ष्रिया क्ष्रिय क्ष्रिय क्ष्रिय क्ष्रिया
 - E. Repeat the above dialogue with a partner. গ্র্মান্থ বিশাবন্ধ অনুষ্ঠান্থ বিশাবন্ধ অনুষ্ঠান্থ বিশ্বন্ধ বিশ্বন
- 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

Pronunciation Practice One শ্বাস্থ্র স্থানী স্থান সংগ্রহ

A. Practice saying these words which have the /b/ and /p/ sounds. Listen carefully to your teacher. Both the /b/ and /p/ are made by closing the lips to stop the flow of air from the lungs. Both sounds can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a word. ব্ৰ. চ্ৰ. গ্ৰীজা বৃণ, ব্ৰাৰ গ্ৰীজা বুল, ব্ৰাৰ /b/ বৃদ্ধা বিল্লালয়, middle, or end of a word. ব্ৰ. চ্ৰ. গ্ৰীজা বৃণ, ব্ৰাৰ গ্ৰীজা বুল, ব্ৰাৰ কিন্তুল, ব্ৰাৰ /b/ বৃদ্ধা বিল্লালয়, বিল

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

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. ১৭ ক্রম্প্রান্ত্র ক্রম্প্রান্ত্র ক্রম্প্র ক্রম্পর ক্রম্প্র ক্রম্পর ক্রম্প্র ক্রম্পর ক্রম্প্র ক্রম্পর ক্রম্প্র ক্রম্প্র ক্রম্প্র ক্রম্পর ক্রম্পর



- a. Did the A doctor give you a bill / pill?
- b. Let's take a *cab / cap* to the airport.



- c. George was bitten by a rabid / rapid dog.
- d. Have you seen my beach / peach robe?
- e. My friends won't stop ribbing / ripping me about my mistake.
- f. I have to swab / swap the boat before we can leave.
- g. Lend me your robe / rope. I can't find mine.

(2) Home stay
 a. Where is your home? My home is b. Where is her home? Her home is c. Where is his home? His home is
Key Items ग्राविष्
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] বৃদ্ধৰ মন্ত্ৰি প্ৰবিশ্ব মন্ত্ৰি ক্ৰিণ ক্ৰিয় (গ) Where are you from? [I'm from] ৰ্জুব্
মন্স্ন্স্প্রি ন্র ন্র বি ক্রি ক্রি (র) Where do you live? [I live in] র্জিন্মন্স্ন্স্ন্স্ন্স্ন্স্ন্স্ন্স্ন্স্ন্স্ন
B. It is also correct to say "My / Her / Your / His home is in" ব্ৰুব্ৰাঞ্চৰ বুইব্যুক্তিৰ্ম্বৃ "My /
Her / Your / His home is in" হবি / বিবির্মির / বিবির্মির / বিবির্মির / বিবির্মির / বিবির্মির প্রিক্তির বিবির্মির বিবির্মির প্রিক্তির বিবির্মির বির্মির বিবির্মির বিবির্মি
Exercises ग्वर्षुरा
A. Write sentences using "home" for three boys in your classroom. Use the pattern "His home is" ক্র্মান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্বন্ত্ব
B. Write sentences using "home" for four girls in your classroom. Use the pattern "Her home is" র্ক্ষাশ্রুবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রুবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ্রেবাশ্বিকার্মাশ
C. Where is your teacher's home? Use the pattern "My teacher's home is" ৰ্ট্ৰ্ব্'ন্ত্ৰ্'ন্ৰ্'ন্ৰ্ৰ্'ন্ৰ্ৰ্'ন্ত্ৰ্
'ग्राम्' अर्थ हैं मृं शुप्त "My teacher's home is'' प्रमें विष्य क्राय दें प्रमें अ
D. Walk around your classroom and ask at least ten students where their homes are. Write their answers. Use this pattern "home is" ৰ্ষ্ণুবাৰ্মন্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত বিষ্ণুবাৰ্মন্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত স্থান্ত বিষ্ণুবাৰ্মন্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান স্থান
हेबा केंग्युव "home is"वर्गे व हे विकेंद्र व खुव ज्या महर्षे द खेबा
E. Look at these sentences: ग्न्स चुँ केंग् गुरा द्वार प्राप्त केंद्र का दूरा
 a. Her home is Lhasa. b. His home is Gansu. c. My home is Qinghai. d. Your home is Yunnan.
Now make each sentence a question. (Where is her home?) क्षेंग् शुप्र दे केंग् भे द्वार प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप

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." न्वे र्ब्वाचर्यं विष्यं क्ष्यं विषयं वि

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! ग्नुझः ग्रैं ज्ञान ग्रें ज्ञान प्रत्यान क्ष्यान प्रत्यान क्ष्यान क्

a. Qinghai

c. Gansu

e. Sichuan

g. Lhasa

b. Xining

d. Lanzhou

f. Tibet

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

(3)	Age	वःर्क्षेत्।
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a. How old are you?	b. How old is he?	c. How old is she?	d. How old am I?
I am	He is	She is	You are

Key Items শ্ব্দুব্দুব্দু

B. "What is your / his / her / my age?" is another correct way of asking for this information. ঈশ্ শ্লুঁ ম "What is your / his / her / my age?" বৃ স্ত্রীবি নেই ক্র্রি নু নু ক্রি নাই শ্লু ব্রু ক্রি নাই শ্লু ক্রি নাই শ্লু ব্রু ক্রি নাই শ্লু ব্রু ক্রি নাই শ্লু ক্রি নাই শ্

C. Learn to use "is," "am," and "are" correctly. Learn the following \"is" বৃহ" "am" "are" জঁল্মাঅন্ত্ৰ্

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.	That woman is 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. Il "is" वै चुेन्य यें नार्डे ने निवासी कार्यका विवास कार्यका कार् पार्चे मार्चे मंद्रे में प्रेने अदार्क्ष माणिव प्रविक्षा प्राप्त मानिका मान
- E. Westerners usually discover a person's age indirectly. This happens after many conversations about the person's personal experiences and memory of historical events. খ্রী শ্রীর বেষা ব্রুষার্থ প্রার্থ মার্থ
- 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." की बिया मैका वि किंदी सूर्वा की वि सुरका हैं। ब्रिया मैका वि किंदी सुरका की वि सुरका किंदि विकास অহ'র'র্থ'শুহন্ধ+ "years old."बेश'यई' হুর্নি হ্রম'র। "I am 24." হুম্মার "I am 24 years old." ঝুর্নি

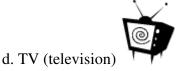
Exercises শ্ৰহ্ম

A. Make sentences with the following words. Write your sentences on your paper. Use the following pattern: ग्रान्या ग्रास्य ग्री सेट सेंगा दे द्वा वर्ग त्या त्र कार्रे ग्रा म्रास्य শ্বেম্বের্ম্বর্

^{*}homes - Are there homes here?



c. mothers



e. student

^{*}teacher - Is a teacher here?

B. Are the following subjects singular or plural? ગુનુસા શું સેર ક્રેંગ દ્રગ ગુકેગ ક્રેંગ લેન લસ સર ક્રેંગ ભેન	डेग्
ळेगाणिवावायाचीताचेताची क्षेत्राची क्षेत्राची क्षेत्राची क्षेत्राची वायाची यायाची यायाची याचाची वायाची याचाची व	
a newspaper b glasses f babies	
c vase g knives	
ddoor	
e loaves of bread	
C. Add -s- where necessary: ୩୧୯୮୩ ବ୍ୟୁକ୍ତିମ୍ୟର୍କ୍କିକ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟପ୍ରିଅକ୍ଷ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟପ୍ରିଅକ୍ଷ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ୟ	
a. The (boy) are playing in the garden.	
b. The (cow) are on the mountain.	
c. The (sheep) are eating grass.	
d. The (yak) are drinking water in the river.	
e. The Tibetan (hat) are very beautiful. f. She has many Tibetan (robe).	
g. I haven't any writing-paper but I have some (envelope).	
h. I don't like (butter) but I do like (cheese). i. Dongzhi has two (home).	
j. I don't like (fish) but I like (mutton).	
C. Write sentences about the ages for five boys in your classroom. Use the pattern "He is"	र्ळेग्
र्श्वें रः"He is" २२ पर्ने पर्ने अपदिन मृदे र्श्वेय मृते र्श्वेय मृत्ये र्थे केंद्र स्वेर मृत्ये केंद्र मृत	

D. Write sentences about the ages of two girls in your classroom. Use the pattern "She is	s" केंग
ୖୢୣୣୡ୕ଽ'''She is''ୡୖୣଽ'ସମ୍ମିୟ'ୠଈ'ୡୖଽୠ'ସୁଦି:ୠୣୖ୕୷ସମ୍ମିଈ'ଈ୕'୩ଡ଼ିଈ'ନ୍ତି'ଐ୕ଽ୕ୣ'ୠ୕୕ୣଽ'ଶ୍ରି'ଝି୩'ସୁପ'ୡ୩ୡ'ୱିଈା	

E. How old is your teacher? Use the pattern "My teacher is ___." ঈগ্ শ্লুঁহ"My teacher is ___." বৃষ্ট্রে অগ্রের বৃষ্ট্রে অগ্রের বৃষ্ট্রের অগ্রের অগ্রের অগ্রের বৃষ্ট্রের অগ্রের অগ্

F. Walk around your classroom and ask at least ten students how old they are. Write their answers.

Use this pattern "(name) is ____." Then read your sentences to your partner. र्र्यू प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प

G. How old are your family members? Use this pattern "(name) is ____." (Use number + "years old" to state some of them.) ট্র্ভিন্টা ট্রিমামী ক্লমন্মর্কার্কিন্দ্রিমানী ক্রিশার্ক্ত্রিমানী ক্রিশার্ক্তর্ভাবিশার্ক্তর্

H. Look at these sentences: ग्रन्थ क्री क्रिंग शुप्त द्राप्त क्रिंग द्राप्त क्रिंग स्

- a. You are 19.
- b. She is 20.
- c. Jack is 40.
- d. I am 50.

Now make each sentence into a question, for example, "Are you 19?" ग्न्या क्षेत्र मुन्दि क्षेत्र मित्र अप प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्ष

I. The teacher begins by giving his age. The student sitting to the left of the teacher continues by first pointing at the teacher and saying, "The teacher is forty-two," and then at himself and saying, "I am seventeen." In this way everyone in the circle has to give the ages of all the people sitting to their right before introducing themselves. With more advanced learners more complex statements can be

(4) **Job** 577

a. What is your job?

I am a ____.

d. What is my job? You are a teacher.

g. Is he a teacher? No, he isn't. He isn't a teacher.

b. What is his job? He is a ____.

e. Are you a teacher? Yes, I am. I am a teacher. h. Is she a teacher? Yes, she is. She is a teacher.

c. What is her job? She is a ____.

f. Is he a teacher? Yes, he is. He is a teacher. *i.* Is he a teacher? Yes, he is. He is a teacher.

Key Item শ্ব্ৰ্ৰ্থা

A. "What is your / his / her / my work?" and "What do you do? What does he / she do?" are also correct ways of asking about a person's job. II "What is your / his / her / my work?" সুহ' "What do you do? অহ' কু' What does he / she do?" সহস্থাস্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্ৰ স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থা

B. "Not" दे क्रुवायमाम्बर्धाम्बरम्बर्याम्बर

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"ই·"it is = it's"মুদ্দ"it"ঋষ্ট্রশস্ত্রিকার্ক্র্

Exercises ग्नरकुरा

a. Are you thirty-one?

d. Are you a student?

g. Is it 6:20 (six-twenty)?

b. Are you a teacher?

e. Is your home in Lhasa?

c. Is your father a student? f. Is your mother sixty-two?

 $B: \eta + \lambda \cdot \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z} - \hat{$

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

C. Make each sentence into a question. (How old are you?) গ্ৰপ্ৰ খ্ৰী ক্ৰীণ গ্ৰহ বিষ্ বাৰ্থ কৰিব কৰিব বিষ্ a. I am 16. c. Sonandorji is 15. e. My father is a teacher. b. She is 25. d. My mother is 60. 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. ब्रिंन ग्रीकायर् पार्वि यू प्रश्लेषाका हेका यहें ते श्रीति विषाया यर् से पार्वि पार्व पार्वि पार्व पार्वि पार्व पार्वि पार्व पार्वि पार्वि पार्व पार्वि पार्वि पार्वि पार्व पार्वि पार्वि पार्वि पार्वि पार्व प ब्रेऽ'ऽर्गे≪। Nationality মীনীশা (5)a. What is your nationality? c. Is she Tibetan? f. Am I Tibetan? I am Tibetan. Yes, she is. She is Tibetan. Yes, you are. You are Tibetan. d. Is he Tibetan? b. Is he Tibetan? g. Are you Tibetan? No, he isn't. He is ____. Yes, he is. He is Tibetan. Yes, I am. I am Tibetan. e. Is she Tibetan? No, she isn't. She is ____. Key Items গ্রহ'ব্যাঝা A. Tibet is one of China's autonomous regions. There are five autonomous regions in China. वृः वित् । वितः रेमा अन्ते ग्राट मिति की रेमा अन्य प्रायस्य प्रायस

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. র্লুন লাজ আ বে ইন্টেল্ ইন্ ব্লালী অব্যস্কু হাজা "Yes, I am a Tibetan."ॡॣय़ॱज़ज़ज़ऄॕज़ॱॴॹॣज़ॺॱढ़ॎॸॣऀॸॱ"Tibetan"वैॱक़ॗॖढ़ॱऄऀज़ॱॹऄॱढ़ॶॕॱज़य़ॱऄढ़ॱऄऀज़ॱऄढ़ॸॣॕज़

Exercises ग्ल्यास्ट्रा

A. Write answers to these questions: ग्नुगः कुं त्र दे प्रवित्र प्रवित्य प्रवित्र प

- 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: গ্ৰম্খন্তী র্ক্ত্রা গ্রহণ ব্যাপ্তর্থ ক্রিমান্ত্র বা
- a. You are Tibetan.

- c. Pencuhangjia is Tibetan.
- e. Sonanlhamo is Tibetan.

b. I am not Tibetan.

- d. Bill is not Tibetan.
- f. Li Ping is not Tibetan.

Make each of these sentences into a question. (Am I Tibetan?) গ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগরমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রের্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্ট্রির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগরমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগর্মণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাস্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাগ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্টির্ভাশ্রমণ্ট

C. Look at a newspaper containing pictures of famous people. Practice asking the nationality of the people in the pictures. श्रेष्ट्र श्रेष्ट्र प्राचित्र प

D. Read this dialogue with another student: ৰ্ব্ধুন'ম'গ্ৰুৰ'ৰ্ব্বিশ্ব্ৰম'ন্ত্ৰ্ম'ন্ত্ৰ্'ন্ব্ৰম'ন্ত্ৰ্ম'ন্ত্ৰম'ন্ত

Dongzhi: What is your nationality?

Dawazhiba: I am Tibetan. I come from Tianzhu.

Dongzhi: Is your home in Qinghai?

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

Dongzhi: 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.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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?

<u>Dawazhiba</u>: They come from Gansu.

র্বৈ'ব্যুবা ট্রিব'মী'ইল্মাস্ট'নিল'এনা

ञ्च प्रायाम्या दार्चे दारे ने स्वाका स्वीत द्राया देश वका स्वीत ।

र्देव'द्य्याय। हिंद'ग्री'स'स्य'अळें 'क्रॅब'सेव'वया

ञ्चानामानाना भेता दर्शसास्या अर्के क्रिंच सेवा दर्शसास्यामानाना सुरुषिता दारदार रेकान कार्ये दाराषिता

র্বি'র্যুবা ক্র্র্রি'র্বি'মহ'য়ঌ ইব্রঝ'র্মিহ'ব'মর্ব্র

ञ्च प्राप्ताया यारेत्। विरूप्तायार्थे क्रिया विष्याप्तायार्थेत्। विष्याप्तायायार्थेत्। विष्याप्तायायाया

र्देव त्याया श्रीमञ्जाब श्रुम देश के स्वार्थ के स्वार्य के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ

ञ्चायाम्याया असेत्। विष्ठासेत्यासेत्। विविद्यालेत्याधेन विद्यालेत्रास्त्रा विविद्यालेत्रा

र्नेत'त्य्या सुन'सेन'ग्रुगश'रेन'ने'सर्कें'र्ब्रूव'वक्ष'र्षन'य'भे'रेन्।

ञ्च'च'ग्रामाना यारेन्। विं र्थायार्क्षं र्वेत'त्रमार्षेद्रच्यायारेन्। विं र्थे विंन् वेंद्रमान्यारेन्।

र्देव'त्य्युय। व्दर्'त्यु'ष्णम'र्य'र्श्चेव'र्ष्यर'यदे'त्युर'स्रोर'माव'र्स्कं'म्दावर्व्यप्टर्'य'रेर्न्। विंर्स्कं'स्र्कं'स्र्वेव'र्वर्व्यप्टर्'य'रेर्न्

त्तु'च'ग्गमश'य। विंर्क्वे'चॅन्'सेन्। विंर्क्वे'चॅन्'सेमश'सेन्। विंर्क्वे'चॅन्'बूँन्स'न्स'बॅन्'चेन्'सेन्। विंर्क्वे'स्स्'सेन्। विंर्क्वेचन्'सेन्। विंर्क्वेचन्'सेन्। विंर्क्वेचन्'सेन्।

र्देव'द्युय। गञ्जनब'धुद'यदे'ञ्चेब'य'कुनब'र्य'गव'गठेब'गद'वब'र्थेद'य'रेद्रा

त्तु प्रायायाया विक्रीं मात्र सुतु त्र सार्वे प्राया सेत्।

Now write answers to these questions: ५'ख्र'म्ब्स'श्चे'त्रई'म्बि'त्रई'र्म्'बे'त्रई'र्म्'बे'त्रई'र्म्'बे

a. Who are talking?

b. What are they talking about?

c. Who are from Gansu?

d. How many nationalities are mentioned?

e. What nationalities 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 the correct form of the verbs: র্বৈষ্মের্ক্সের্কান্ত্র অব্যক্তি বিশ্বাসন্থিত বিশ্বাসন্থি
a. (play / plays / playing) He She is They are He is We are You are You I The Tibetan children like to on the hill. Usually they in the afternoon. I like to in the evening but this evening I am not, I am studying English.
b. (read / reads / reading) He He is They They are We are We YouI am I They Tibetan newspapers. They are Tibetan newspapers in the evening. I Tibetan magazines at night.
c. (swim / swims / swimming) Usually I Today I am He is at 5 o'clock in the evening. He usually at 5 o'clock, but today he is at 6 o'clock. At the moment they are We at 6 o'clock. You at 4 o'clock. She in the river.
d. (watch / watches / watching) He the sheep. He is the sheep. They are the yaks. We are
television those boys are the goats. In the evening, I the horses. It is
6 o'clock and I am the horses. We usually listen to the radio at night but tonight we are television. I television, too.
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. I beer. 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: श्रुँ न र्डं न रदि गूँ न प्रमेश

<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?

Dongzhi: I come from Yunnan. Where does that tall man come from?

The same of

Dawazhiba: He comes from Japan. He's Japanese.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Where does that short woman come from? Is she Japanese, too?

Dawazhiba: 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?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> They're Danish. They come from Denmark.

र्देव:याया हिंद्र:यादःवशः धेदा

ञ्च प्राचा वाष्ट्र प्राच्या विश्व के स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्व

र्देव'श्वा हिंद'से'रेग्राच'डे'लेग'धेवा

त्तु य ग्रामश्या र वेंद खेता हिंद से देगक है लेग खेता

र्देव श्वा र प्यर र्वेद प्येवा

त्तु'य'ग्राम्या हिंद्'यद्'द्रकार्षेद्र'य'धेता

र्देवः याचा राष्पुतः त्रवावकार्योदायाधीव। श्रीः याञ्चयाकाः सेटायावः यादावकार्योदायाः सेद्रा

त्तुं च न्याया विं सूर यत त्र वार्षे द च रेत्। विं तहत यत पर रेत्।

ञ्च प्याम्बर्धाः विर्धे वृर्धाः वृर्धाः स्त्रा विर्धे कुष्म प्यापेता

ञ्चायः गुग्नाबाय। अस्ति। विं कुःग्रस्याअस्ति। विं के से खेबालाय सेत्। विं के बारे खेबालाव बार्लेटाय सेत्।

र्देव:बुवा सुन:सेन:बुवाब:देर:ने:बाद:बब:बॅद:व:देन। विंश्वी:सेवाब:देन।

त्तु'त'ग्वाषाया विंशेंर्वेदु'तर'केदेशे रेन्। विंशेंर्वेदु'तर'के'ववार्येर'त'रेन्।

र्देव मुच। श्रेमञ्जूष अञ्चल अञ्चल विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास के विकास वितास विकास वितास विकास विकास

Now write answers to the following questions:	५.७.चे चे चा ची. तर्रे.चे ची.चे.रे.२च.ची.त्यच. इशका तर्रे.२ची की
Where is Dongzhi's home?	h. Who is from Japan?

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?

a.

g. Is the tall man Tibetan?

- 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 sentences that follow. ব্ৰুষ্থ বৃষ্ধ বৃষ্ধ বৃষ্ধ বৃষ্ণ ক্ৰম বৃষ্ণ কৰা ক্ৰম্ব "come" সুম ''comes''गढ़िकानीः वर्गायाः सूरका वक्षुवका हेका क्षुराणदायका क्षेत्रा देगाढ़िका वर्गायाः हेणादार मार्थायाः क्षित्र वर्गायाः क्षेत्र वर्गायाः क्षेत्र वर्गायाः क्षेत्र वर्गायाः क्षेत्र व

a. He (comes) from Rebgong. I / you / they / we / come b. They ____ from Qinghai. he / she / comes I / you / they / we / don't come c. He doesn't ___ from Golox. he / she / doesn't come d. They don't ____ from Tibet. e. We ____ from China.

देरादर्हें क्रिं चुन प्रदेशी रेणका मराधेत पाने गाने का ने पाने का

Autonomous Region

f. rider

6. traitor

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

Pronunciation Practice Two মুর্শ্ব্র্যামূর্মান্ট্র্যামূর্

A. Listen to your teacher. First repeat all the words with d. Then repeat all the words with d. Then repeat all the words with d. ગુૈઅ'નગે'ઋત'ગુૈઅ'ર્ગૂગ'ૠૂદઅ'વ્ય'ઋત'દ્દેઅ'ર્ચગ'અમ / d / વર્નેત'નગેંઅ'વ્ય'ને'ત્રઅ' / t / વર્નેત'નગેંઅ

/t/IdI/ d / /t/a. day 1. tiny b. dare 2. table 7. stairs g. editor h. red 8. rot i. decide 9. cute c. dry 3. tree d. dense 4. tangle e. body 5. pity i. wedding 10. latter

•20•

Repeat the following words after your teacher. You are practicing the d / and d / sounds. ৰ্ভিন্' শ্রীকা / d / ন্ন' / d / ন্ন' / দ্বিকা শ্রীক্ষা শ্রীক্ষা ক্রিকা শ্রীক্ষা শ্র

- 1. dare
- a. tear
- 2. sweet
- b. Swede



- thread
- c. threat
- 4. spied

5. wedding

3.

d. spitee. wetting



8.

dune

h. tune



f. beets

(6) Numbers শুন্থাশ্

(*)			
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	

50--fifty

Exercises ग्वरकुरा

9--nine

a. Write these numbers in English: 23, 33, 41, 48, 52, 57, 65, 71, 77, 83, 91.

18--eighteen

- b. How old is your father?
- c. How old is your mother?
- d. How old is your grandmother?
- e. How old is your
- grandfather?
- f. How many students are in your English class?
- g. How many



desks are in your classroom?

h. How many



stools are in your classroom?

- i. How many wi
- windows are in your classroom?
- j. How many brothers do you have?
- k. How many sisters do you have?
- 1. 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 "times" and "÷" is said "divided by." " = " is said "equals." শ্বমণ্ট্ৰণ্ড্ৰম্পাত্ৰ শুন্ত মুন্ত মুন্ত

a.
$$30 + 5 = 35$$

$$d. 100 - 40 = 60$$

$$b.4X4 = 16$$

$$e. 57 + 38 = 95$$

c.
$$25 - 5 = 20$$

Game Number One र्हेन्द्र्र्न्

"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.

(7) Singular and Plural মন্ট্র্বান্দ্র্বান্ট্র্বা

If there is more than one thing, an "s" is often added, although there are exceptions: one sheep, two

sheep; one ox, two oxen, one goose, three geese. These exceptions are called uncountable nouns. If you can add an "s," then the word is a countable noun. গ্ৰ' দ্ব' কুৰ্বা আৰু আমান মান্ত্ৰ কুৰ্বা কুৰ্ব কুৰ্বা কুৰ



"s" र्र्बु र या धेत् र्सेन् र्सेन् र्सेन् र्सेन् र्सेन् र्सेन् र्सेन् राम् या स्वर्थ र उत् राम्या प्रस्त राम्या प्रस्त राम्या र स्वर्थ र स्वर्थ प्रस्त राम्या प्रस्त र स्वर्थ र स्वर्थ प्रस्त स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ प्रस्त स्वर्थ प्रस्त स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य

Exercises শ্বম্খ্রুমা

- a. (boy) One ___ is a Tibetan. Three ___ are Chinese. (boy, boys)
- b. (tree) One ____ is big. Three ____ are small. (tree, trees)
- c. (yak) One ___ is white. Two ___ are black. (yak, yaks)
- d. (pencil) One ____ is old. Five ____ are new. (pencil, pencils)
- e. (Hui) One ___ is a student. Two ___ are teachers. (Hui, Huis)

f. (Chinese) One ___ is singing. Two ___ are playing. (Chinese, Chinese)

g. (man) He is a big ____. They are big ____. (man, men)

h. (woman) One ___ is in the room. Two ___ are in the kitchen. (woman, women)

i. (child) One ___ is crying. Two ___ are running. (child, children)

j. (sheep) That ___ is eating grass. Those ___ are sleeping. (sheep, sheep)

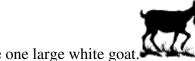
k. (cat) That ___ is yellow. Those ___ are white. (cat, cats)

B. Plural or singular? "Has" is the singular form. If the subject is singular, the verb also must be singular. "Have" is the plural form of "has." If the subject is plural, the verb "have" must be used. In the following sentences, choose "has" or "have." ট্র- মার্ম প্রার্জ ব্রাজির মার্ম প্রার্জ প্র गर्डेग | वॅं व त्रों द प्रों प्राप्त प्राप्त के क्षा के प्राप्त क "have"बेबायर्गीवादर्गीका ग्रान्याम्बयाची क्षेत्राच्यायत्र प्री "has"दर्ग "have" गृहेबायबाग्यादिवादर्व प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र

- a. He has / have two children.
- b. He has / have one child.
- c. They has / have two children.
- d. They has / have one child.
- e. His mother has / have a good job.
- f. His mother and father has / have good jobs.
- g. He has / have two hundred yaks.



- 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

्रें मुक्तान्त्रभूत्रः भ्रें द्वाचेत्रात्यः क्रें कुदः देवे क्रें दे दे ते के दे ते क्षा विदे ते क्षा विदे ते क्षा विदे विदेश क्षा विदेश रेर दे य यहें ब कंर हे अ दे यर यव महय द में आ

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

Norwucairang: How many sisters do you have?

James: I have two sisters.

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

One is Jane. One is Rose.

Norwucairang: How old are your sisters? (How old are they?) (How old are Jane and Rose?) One is twelve. One is twenty-five. (Jane is twelve and Rose is twenty-five.) James: 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?)

They are American. (My sisters are American.) (Jane and Rose are American.) James:

र्वे रत्युः कें रेटा। ब्रिंट्रायाषा छे प्रदातुः कें या केंट्रायापा

हेसासी सुन्ना दायाकान्ते प्रदासी दार्थी पार्वे कार्यो पा

र्वेरसुःक्षेंदेर। विक्वितेस्रीरायाचे बेरा

हें अ: श्रे शुरुष व चित्राची : श्रेट त्या हें द : वे द : या चित्राची : श्रेट : या चित्राची : या चित्राची

र्वेर-स्केरेटा हिंद्र-शिष्ठ-इन्हेंदर्श्व-श्री-स्वेत्र

हें आर्थे ! सुन्ना वित्राचि गर्दे गर्दे गर्दे गर्दे श्री महिना के स्वर्थ महिना के सम्बर्ध महिना के स्वर्थ महिना के स्वर्य महिना के स्वर्थ महिना के स्वर्थ महिन

र्वे र सु क्रें रे र । हिंद ही 'ख' डे 'द र श्रे र क्रें मार्वे आही है 'दे र डे 'बेवा खेता

हें अंशे शुरु। हें व वे र्ह्हें प्राया विषा धेव त्या दें गार्हे का के व प्राया के वा धेव।

र्वेम्प्युक्तंभित्रा वित्रुची'ष्यचेप्त्रभ्येप्यविष्यची'विधायम्बर्धित्

है अप्री अुमा हे त्र ची दिया दे रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप है रहे वा व्याप में प्राप्त है रहे वा व्याप है रह

हें अ.श्रे.श्रुश विं.यादेश ला.स.च.ला

D. How many people in your group have more than one sister? ট্রিন্' ন্রী' র্ক্ক' ক্ল্লান্ম' বা জ' ক্র' নুন' ক্লান্ম' ক্

E. How many people in your group have three brothers? (ર્ક્કેન્સ્) ત્રેન્સ્ સ્વાન સ્ક્રિયા સ

G. How many people in your group have brothers that are 18 years old? હિંદ્ર શું કે ક્રેંક્ ક્રેંક શું કર દુ ક્રે ગ હૈંક વિંકેન્ વિંકેન વિં

H. How many people in your group have sisters that are 13 years old? (র্ভিন্' শ্রী' র্ক্ট' র্ক্ট্রাম্ শ্রী' ব্যার্ক্টর্ম শ্রী ব্যার্ক্টর্ম শ্রীম শ্রী

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. ર્સ્વા સ્વાર સ્વાર

(8) **Time** 5季養打

Key Items গ্ৰহ'ব্যাঝ

A. Someone might say, "Excuse me. Do you have the time?" ঝ জ্বা গ্ৰাম "Excuse me. Do you have the time?" ঝ জ্বা গ্ৰাম "Excuse me. Do you have the

B. There are different ways to tell time. 10:30 might be read as "ten-thirty" and "half-past ten." 12:15 might be read as "fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock," "a quarter past twelve," and "twelve-fifteen." 3:50 might be read as "ten till four" and "three-fifty." বুষার্ক্তির অইন অইন অর্থার বিশ্বর বিশ্বর অর্থার অর্থার বিশ্বর অর্থার বিশ্বর অর্থার অর্থার বিশ্বর অর্থার অর্থার বিশ্বর অর্থার অর্থার বিশ্বর অর্থার বিশ্বর অর্থার অর্থার অর্থার বিশ্বর অর্থার অর্

Exercises जन्मुहा

A. Write answers to these questions: ण्नुसः श्रुं (दर्ने 'म्बि' (दर्ने 'न्या' गे) 'प्यत 'दर्ने 'न्या' में ।

- 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?



e. What time do you go to night?

bed at

That time does the

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: र्गेट्र मी. ५६. केंग. ५५. ५५. माइक्ष. माइक्
- 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 ইন্বেইল্ট্রান্

"Bingo" is a game: On a piece of paper, make a 5×5 grid, like the diagram below: "Bingo" $\frac{1}{3}$ से $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

В	I	N	G	0
		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. ५वो त्तृतः ग्रीका र्वेवा स्त्रमः वाक्षयः ग्रीदः भी वो "B"५६ "I" "N" "G" "O" यङका यका वाङिवा यर्दे तः विसः। देश सम्भी सम्भी स्त्रीतः विकास सम्भी वास्त्रीतः विकास समिति वास्त्रीतः वास्त्रीतः वास्त्रीतः विकास समिति वास्त्रीतः विकास समिति वास्त्रीतः विकास समिति वास्त्रीतः विकास समिति वास्त्रीतः व ॱश्रेटःक्षेग'ने'ने'रेश'यर'तु'न्नो'क्तन'ग्रीश'ययन्'यदे'ग्राश्याचीन'षी'नो'नेदे'र्देग'हु'ग्रन्थ'ने। गय'हे'ने'ख्रेर'षेंन'क्केंश्रीटःक्षेग'नेदे'ख्रेर'तु'ह्रग्रथ'नेग'कुग รขัฐ รูประวัต รูปราค รูประวัต รูปราคาร รูประวัต รูปราคาร รู गवा हे में अप्ता के में अपता के में अपता के मान के चर्गेंद्र बॅद्र क्रें। विं या बेदबादेवे कुया वर्षेच। मुयादेबा उत्तादेबा क्रेंचा देवा क्रेंचा क "Free" ब्रेंबार्ये द्यते द्राध्ये पारे ब्राया पार विवा तुरदाय में त्या केंवा विंद्र क्री ब्राया विवाय केंद्र विवाय केंद्र केंद् त्युच हुर र्थे ५ रेहे। हिं ५ रीका क्षू ५ अर्थे ६ रेवे अपने अपने १ विं ५ रीका क्षू विं ५ रीका क्षू विं ५ रीका का विं ५ रीका विं ५ रीका का विं ५ रीका विं ५ रीका विं ५ रीका विं ५ रीका वि

(9) Greetings বৰ্জমন্বেইন্ট্ৰ-মূহনা

<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?

<u>Lhmucairang:</u> I'm fine, thanks.

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

मुर्के के देया के दें पदे प्रमुख

ग्रायुर्ध्य भीता क्षेत्रं चते येग्या

ग्लार्क्स केंद्रिया दे दे दिल्ली स्थापिक कार्या देवा

ग्रम्(त्रस्त्रमञ्जीद्र) चर्गातःद्वेत्रः हो दःस्दः ५ छदः चदे। हिंद् ५ छै । दःस्दः ५ छदः चदे।

म्युः क्रें के देदा वगाय देव के। दारदाव वदायें यद्वा

ग्रायुत्वसः भ्रीत्। हिंत् न्द्रस्य यायाया याया वित्रा वित्रा

मुर्कें के के निर्मा किनाया स्वापायत स्थान में तित्व विकेश

Key Item গ্ৰহ'ন্থ্ৰীথা

Exercises ग्नूरभुरा

A. Move around the classroom and greet one another using the above dialogue. ৰ্শ্লুবা বিষয় বিষ

- B. As you enter your classroom greet your teacher with the appropriate greeting for the time of day. ર્શ્વાં વાર્વાં વાર્વાં

(10) **Texts គ្គ័បៈឥត្យ**

- 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 Lanzhou. र्नेंब त्या पार्च प्राप्त क्षित्र क्षित्र
- - 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. भ्रें 'सेव 'र्के 'र्के र मार्च मार्च

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. हेव वि दिन क्षेत्र क्षेत्

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 Chinese. His nationality is not Chinese. $4\hat{7} \cdot \hat{7} \cdot \hat{$

कें खेद देन ने कें खेद नगर में देन विद की कें खेद नगर में देन विद की कें खेद कें खेद

Great Britain (the United

h. <u>A:</u> Is this your ____?

B: No, sir. It's not my ____.

i. <u>A:</u> Is this your ____?

<u>B:</u> Yes, sir. It is my ____.

Important Words श्रीट्राक्षेग्राग्याकेत्।

American

America (the United States of America; USA)

English

French

France
Paris

Spanish Kingdom; UK)

Snoin Miss

Spain

Chinese Ms.

China Mrs.

England Mr.

Key Items শ্ব্ৰ্ব্ৰ্

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 ____?" ইণ্ দে র্বিণ ক্রিণ ক্রিণ ক্রিণ ক্রিণ ক্রিণ দিবা Redব্ন blue, green, yellow, white, black, brownনত্ত করেনী ক্রিন নামিনা ক্রিণ ক্রিণ

Exercise अनुरञ्जूद्र

Write answers to these questions: ण्नुसः चुै 'दर्ने 'क्रेंण' दर्ने 'त्रण' प्रे 'त्रव दे 'त्रच 'त्रच 'त्रव दे 'त्रच 'त्रच 'त्रव दे 'त्रच 'त्र

a. Is Dongzhi a student? r. Is Jane a housewife?

b. How old is Dongzhi? s. Is Jane a teacher?

c. Is Dongzhi Tibetan? t. Is Jane Tibetan?

d. Is Dongzhi American? u. What is Jane's nationality?

e. Where is Dongzhi's home? w. How old is Jane?

f. What is Dongzhi's job? x. Where is Jane's home?

g. Is Dongzhi's home Shanghai? y. What color is Tim's shirt?

h. Is Miss Ruby Brown a student? z. Is Tim's shirt white?

i. Is Miss Ruby Brown Chinese? aa. Is Tim's shirt blue?

j. How old is Miss Ruby Brown? bb. What is Tim's nationality?

k. Where is Miss Ruby Brown's home? cc. Is Tim Tibetan?

1. What is Miss Ruby Brown's nationality? dd. Where is Tim's home?

m. Is Li Ping American? ee. Is Tim lazy?

n. Is Li Ping twenty-one? ff. What is Tim's job?

o. Is Li Ping's home Xining? gg. How old is Tim?

p. What is Li Ping's job? hh. Is Tim thin?

q. Is Li Ping a nurse? ii. Is Tim old?

(11) Dictation গুৰু বেখ্ৰী

Listen to your teacher and write in the missing words. ร্ৰা'র্ন্ব, গ্রী'র্ন্ন, শ্রুন্ম, ব্রা'র্ন্ন, শ্রুন্ম, ব্রা'র্ন্ন, ব্রা'র্ন, ব্রা'র্ন্ন, ব্রা'র্ন, ব্রা'র্ন pen. This is not ____ pen. a. This is b. This is ____ shirt. It is not ____ shirt. dress. It is not my ____ dress. It is a ____ dress. c. This is my mechanic. He is ___. His ___ is Dorji. 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 ___ a barber. He is not a ____. Key Items শ্বহ'ৰ্থ্যথা A. "A" is used before a consonant sound. Consonants in English are B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, พิ'गे'र्र दें'र्युर्श्यभेग'''A''र्र'''E, I, O, U''यङ्श'कृ'र्ये'दर'गै'ग्र'र्र् दें'बेग्'भेद'ळें। बीर'ळेंग'रेदे'र्कूद'र्''An''द्र्ग'र्र'र्र्' ग्राब्द'र्ग'ये र्क्रेन'रु'"A"तह्या'य'धीवा a. a man b. a woman c. a cow d. a Tibetan e. a Chinese B. "An" is used before a vowel sound. The English vowels are A, E, I, O, U and sometimes Y. II $\text{``An'`}\hat{\mathsf{a}}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{-}\mathsf{G}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{-}\mathsf{a}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{\mathsf{-}}\mathsf{u}^{$ শু'বার্দ্রবাশা a. an egg c. an ice-cream b. an ashtray d. an umbrella

e. an American

Exercises ग्वरकुरा

a. mountain

b. woman

c. egg



e. cigarette

h. donkey i. horse

j. boy

k. ice-cream

1. girl

d. I eye

f. dog ye g. yak

(a mountain) (a woman) (an egg) (a cigarette) (a dog) (a yak) (a donkey) (a horse) (a boy) (an icecream) (a girl)

B. Look around your room and name the things you see using "a" or "an." র্ট্র্র্ শ্রীশ্ব "An" বৃহ "A" বর্গ্ ব্রাম্বর্দ্ধর শ্রী ক্রি শ্রী হ'ব শ্বন্ধর ব্রাম্বর্দ্ধর শ্রী ক্রি শ্রী হ'ব শ্বন্ধর ব্রাম্বর্দ্ধর শ্রী ক্রি শ্রী হ'ব শ্বন্ধর ব্রাম্বর্দ্ধর শ্রী ক্রম শ্রী ক্রি শ্রী হ'ব শ্বন্ধর ব্রাম্বর্দ্ধর শ্রী ক্রম শ্রী ক্রম

Song Number One মুন্দ্রমেন্দ্র্যা

MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB¹

Mary had a little

lamb.

Little lamb, little lamb.

Mary had a little lamb,

It's fleece² was white as snow.³

Everywhere that Mary went,

Mary went, Mary went.

Everywhere that Mary went.

The lamb was sure⁴ to go.

¹lamb = a baby sheep

²fleece = the sheep's wool (hair)

³snow = white frozen water that falls in winter

⁴was sure = would

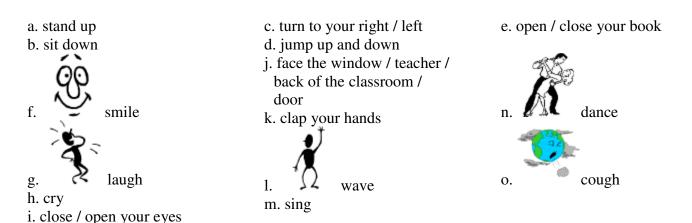
f. dress / my daughter

(12) Dictation and Exercise	القرابات فراه	
Write in the missing words	as you listen to your teacher read the	sentences. ब्रिंन् ग्रीशन्त्रों स्त्र ग्रीशक्षेत्र ग्रुवः
र्त्त्र्वाच्याः क्रिक्तिक्षाः क्षेत्रः व्यवस्थान्याः विश्व	7. À TAI	
A: Whose is this?		
B: It is Stella's It is a not my handbag. It is no		bag is not his handbag. It is
Exercises गुन्दासुद्		
A. Describe the handbag to	someone in your class. মনদী শ্লুমি শ্ৰুম	नेवा'य'यवा'दिवा'देवे'दिद'ळॅंब'यन्दर'दवींबा
B. Use the pattern and subs	titute the following nouns for handba	g: wallet, hat, book,
cup, chair,	, pencil, pen, eraser,	letter, ice-cream,
letter, ice-cream, apple, anima	l''নডঝ'নৰ্শ্ অ'নম'ন্ত্ৰ	
C. Look at this example: শ্	ঀয় <u>৾</u> য়ৢ৾৽ৢঀ৾ঽৼঢ়ৄ৾ৼ৻ড়৽ড়ৄ৾ঌ৻	
shirt / Tim Whose is this shirt? It's Tim's	. It's his shirt.	
Now do the following in th	e same way using "s," "his," and "her	." र्वेरःवे:द्वेरःवर्हेदःक्षरः"s,"द्दः"his,"
"her." यडब यर्गे या व बाग् व्या शुः श्री राज्येग	ॱर्ब्सॅर:ग्री:दर्दे:पबि:८८:वव:इस्रस:दर्वे:८र्गेस।	
a. handbag / Stella		ري م
	g. suit / my father	i. House / my siste
b. car / Paul	,	
c. coat / Miss Parker		
d. umbrella / Mr. Ford	h. skirt / my	j. 👂 tie / my brother
e. pen / my son	mother	k. pen / Alice

D. Write words in the blanks below. More than one correct answer is possible. শ্ৰ্ম শুল্ক স্মুন্দ্ৰ শ্ৰ
শৃক্তিশ্বেশ্বাস্থান্য নাম্প্রাম্পর প্রাম্পর শ্বাস্থান্য শ্বিশ্বাস্থান্য শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান্য শ্বিশ্বাস্থান্য শ্বিশ্বাস্থান্য শ্বিশ্বাস্থান্য শ্বিশ্বাস্থান্য শ্বিশ্বাস্থান্য শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বাস্থান শ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বিশ্বাস্থান শ্বাস্থান শ্বাস্থা
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 Mr. Walter Petty's
A: Is this your coat? B: Yes, it It my coat.
A: Is this your hat? B: Yes, it is my hat.

Game Number Three ইন্বেইগ্রুখন্

The name of this game is "Simon Says." The rules are simple. First, listen carefully. You should only obey the leader if he or she first says "Simon Says." If you do not hear these words, you should not do the action. If the leader says, for example, "Simon says, stand up," then everyone must stand up. But if the leader says only, "Stand up," then no one should stand up, because the leader did not say "Simon says." If you do something when you don't hear the words "Simon says" then you are "out." Before you begin to play, first look at the commands below and make sure you understand them. If you have questions, your teacher may model each command. हेन् वह वह वह के के विश्व के व



Game Number Four ই্ট্রেইবর্নীয়

(13) How many? ។ ដីក្

<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 ____.

Huajuecairang: What are your brothers' jobs?
Pencuhangjia: One is a teacher. One is a student.
Huajuecairang: Where are your brothers' homes?
Pencuhangjia: My brothers' homes are in Lazhang.

स्यार्श्चेत्रकार्ययः क्ष्या स्थार्थः स्थार्थः स्थार्थः स्थार्थः स्थार्थः स्थार्थः स्थार्थः स्थार्थः स्थार्थः स स्यार्थ्यम् स्थार्थः स्थार्थः

नमतःश्चेनःकेंदिना हिंनःशुःखःतःकेंवांगार्केनःधिता

स्वः र्क्षेणवार्ययः मुख्या विष्यं विष्यं केरायाचे वाष्याची विष्यं विषयं व

सुत्र र्क्षेग्रश्चन्दः कुर्ण। याडेग्'गे'श्चेदः यः ""चेदा डेग'र्न्र्रश्ची'श्चेदः यः ""चेदा

५५८ क्री ५ कें भेरा हिंद ही खु कु केंदि हु न के लिया धीता

सुन र्र्हेंगशन्यन कुरा विषयित विषयित

Exercises अन्यसूत्र

- 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?
- 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.

Write questions that will get all the information in these sentences as answers. (How many brothers do you have?) र्श्वेन क्षेत्र क्षेत

Key Items গ্ৰহ'ৰ্থীঝ

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

B. What...? expects a noun--usually a thing for the answer. || What...? ব্ৰ্টা বাৰ বিশ্ব বিশ্বৰ বিশ



- a. What is that? It is a
- b. What are those? They are books.
- d. What is Mr. Dongzhi? He is a farmer.



- e. What is on the

- 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 ব্ৰহ্মুহা

- B. Write down the names of things you have in your dormitory room. র্ট্রিব্ শ্রীক্ষা মাঝা বিহা ব্রহা ব্রহা ব্রহা বরিং ব্রহার্থনি মিহার্বা বরিং ব্রহার্বারি মিহার্বারের বর্তার বিশ্বার বিশ্বার
- 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" ત્રર્ગ લ તે કે જેવા સુત્ર ક્રિયા સ્વાર્થ ક્રિયા સ્વાર્ય ક્રિયા સ્વાર્ય ક્રિયા સ્વાર્ય ક્રિયા સ્વાર્થ ક્રિયા સ્વાર્ય ક્રિયા સ્વાર્થ ક્રિયા સ્વાર્ય ક્રિયા સ્વાર્ય ક્રિયા સ્વાર્ય ક્રિયા સ્વાર્ય

(14) How many? শ্রের্ড্র্

ग्रायदार्श्वा अद्भाव मान्या मा

<u>Lhmucairang:</u> How many sisters do you have?

Yangmaoji: I have one sister.

Lhmucairang: 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. Lhmucairang: What is her job?

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

ग्यद्रार्श्चेत्र द्याः अः स्वार्धित्।

ग्लार्से कें देरा विंसेंदे सेराय है बेरा

गणरार्थे भ्रीत्। र्येदे सेराय ः चेरा

मुर्के के देया विके के त्रिके के त्रिके

गणदःशॅःश्चेत्। शॅःयॅःवर्डःखःषीत्।

युः कें सेटा केंदि हिमागट रुषें ना

ग्लार्के के देया के किया के बिया भीता

ग्ययः र्के क्रुन् कें ते क्रुंच संविष्णित् दि ष्य से ते क्रुंच संविष्णित्

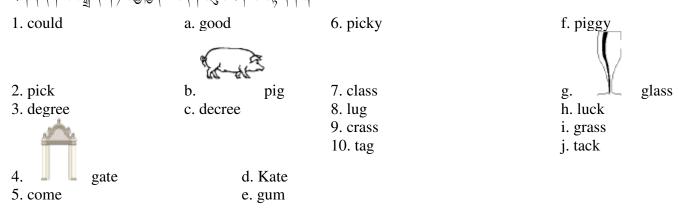
Exercises अन्यसूत्र

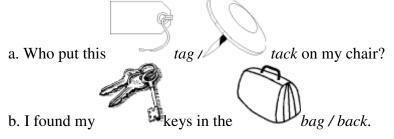
- A. Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম খ্ৰী হুঁ বাহনা থাকে বহু হুৰ্ হুৰ্
- a. How many sisters does Yangmaoji have?
- b. Where does Yangmaoji live?
- c. What is Yangmaoji's sister's name?
- d. How old is Yangmaoji's sister?
- e. Is Yangmaoji's sister a doctor?
- B. Discuss what you know about Yangmaoji with a partner. এর্শার্শ্বশর্মার্শ্রের শ্রামার্শ্বশর্মার্শ্রের শ্রামার্শ্বশর্মার্শ্রের শ্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার্শ্বশর্মার প্রামার প্র

Pronunciation Practice Three শ্লুস্কুম্পুন্থান্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰ

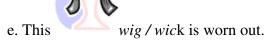
A. / g / and / k /. Listen to your teacher. First repeat all the words with / g /. Then repeat all the words with / k /. Look at the words as you listen. ॥ / g / ५६ / k / गुढ़ेश्चर्ग्न मुन्न गुँ श्वर्ष्ट सुन्द गूँ ग्वर्च स्वर्ष्ट सुन्द गूँ ग्वर्च स्वर्ष्ट सुन्द गूँ ग्वर्च स्वर्ष्ट सुन्द गूँ ग्वर्च स्वर्ष सुन्द सुन्द गूँ ग्वर्च सुन्द सुन्द गुँ ग्वर्च सुन्द सुन्द

/ g /	/ k /	/ g /	/ k /
	ØQ.	f. bag	6. uncle
a. give	1. kiss		
b. garden	2. awaken	g. Frog	7. quit
o. garden	2. awaken	h. egg	8. back
		i. sign	9. make
(((3))		_	
c. target	3. bake	j. giggle	10. corner
d. again	4. car		
e. cigarette	5. crime		





- c. I'm concerned about the amount of grime / crime in this city.
- d. The *grease / crease* in my skirt won't come 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?"
- D. There is one more important lesson for the /k/ sound. In words with the spelling /kn/, the letter "k" is silent, or not pronounced. The letter "n" is pronounced. Repeat the following words with a silent /k/. ||/kn//k/ ખેં મું રેવા વાયા તેને વેવા ખેંડ તેને પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપત પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપત પ

રાખેતા / k / ખેલ્યુ સેંગ્લર્રેન વિલે સેંગલે તે કેંગ્સેંગ ને કેંગ્સેંગ નેંગ્સેંગ નેંગ નેંગ ને કેંગ્સેંગ નેંગ નેંગસેંગ નેંગ નેંગસેંગ ને કેંગ્સેંગ નેં

(15) Dongzhi's Family ব্ৰুব্যুব্যু ন্ত্ৰীন্ত ৰু ব্ৰুব্যু নৃত্ৰীন্ত ৰু বিৰুদ্ধ নি ব্ৰুব্যু নৃত্ৰীন্ত ৰু বিৰুদ্ধ নি বিৰুদ্

Dongzhi is a student. His home is Gansu. 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 Gansu. 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 Gansu. The brothers are Tibetan.

Dongzhi is not fat. He is thin. He is not short. He is tall. Dongzhi's home is Gansu. 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 त्याचा ते हुँ या अपने विषय के प्राप्त के प्राप्त

बु'र्च' मुडेग'र्च' त्युद्ध त्यत्वे 'स्याद्व मुख्या' के मान्य क्षेत् क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Exercises ব্ৰহ্মুহা

			^ ~
Α	Write answers to the following questions:	ฑฺฉมฺฑ์'ฉริ'ฑิดี'ริฑฑี'ณิส'∓มฺธุเฉ	วรภาพเ
<i>1</i> 1 •	write answers to the ronowing questions.	1,10, 9, 27, 10, 1, 1, 1, 10, 00, 1, 2	-2 \'\\\\\

- 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 have?
- g. Who are students?
- h. What is Dongzhi's nationality?

- i. Who is short?
- j. Is Dongzhi thin?
- k. What is very smart?
- 1. What color is Dongzhi's coat?
- m. What is not old?
- n. Is the coat old?
- o. Who are Tibetan?

This	Dongzhi's	. It is a co	oat. It is a	a white	Dongzhi is	Dongzhi is a
Dongzhi i	is not a I	Oongzhi is	. He is	old. Dongzhi	has siste	rs.Dongzhi has
brothers.	One is nine	eteen. He is a _	One broth	her is H	e is studer	t. One brother a
barber. He	e is Dongz	hi's brothers are	e Dongzł	hi's brothers a	are not	

Song Number Two মুদ্বনুহৰণাৰ্পীৰাম্য

Here are the words to a famous song in America. This song comes from the movie "The Sound of Music."

Edelweiss is a flower's name. ग्रम्बार्चिंदायादी आप्तेती सेट्यान मान्यादी मान्यादी

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.

(16) **Bill**

This is Bill. He is Canadian. He is twenty. He is a student. He is not a teacher. He is fat. He is not thin. He is young. He is not old. His home is Canada. This is his car. It's green. It is a green car. It is a new car. It is not an old car. This is Bill's hat. It is an old hat. It is not a new hat. Bill's hat is white. Bill's hat is not black. His hat is white. It is a white hat. It's white. Bill has two brothers. Bill has no sisters. One brother is fourteen. He is a student. One brother is thirty-one. He is a mechanic. Bill's father is fifty-five. Bill's mother is fifty-four. Bill's father is a teacher. Bill's mother is a housewife.

दिन्दि Billदेन्। विदेश्व प्रति श्री विश्व कि से कि स्व कि से कि स

Exercises শ্ৰহ্মুহা

- a. Is Bill a man or a woman?
- b. Where does Bill come from?
- c. What is Bill's nationality?
- d. How old is Bill?
- e. Is Bill old?
- f. Is Bill American?
- g. What color is Bill's car?
- h. What is green?
- i. Is Bill's car old?
- j. Who is a mechanic?

- k. Is Bill's father a mechanic?
- 1. What is white?
- m. Who is thirty-one years old?
- n. How old is Bill's father?
- o. Who is fifty-five?
- p. Who is a housewife?
- q. What is Bill's mother's job?
- r. What is not black?
- s. How many brothers does Bill have?
- t. Who has no sisters?

B. Write correct words in the blanks: दशयळ अश्ती अद्रेक्ष विभाग विश्व श्री के द्वा विभाव विश्व श्री के दिवा विश्व विश्व विभाव विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व	
Bill is Bill is years old. Bill is a, he is not a Bill is, he is not Bill is _	, he
is not Bill lives in Bill has a green Bill's car is not, it is Bill's hat is	Bill's
hat is not, it is Bill has brothers and sisters is fifty-four is fifty-five	is
a teacher is a housewife.	

- D. Write a letter to Bill and ask him some questions about his life in Canada.

 Billআৰেইব্লেশ্বৰ্ত্ত্

(17) Conversation শ্বহা

Practice reading this conversation out loud with your neighbor. শ্প্রাণ্ট্রপ্রত্ত্ব পূর্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত শূর্ত শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত শূর্ব শূর্ত শূর্ত শূর্ত্ব শূর্ত শূর্ব শূর্ত শূর্ব শূর্ত শূর

Yunbumji: How many brothers do you have?

<u>Dorjizhoma:</u> I have one brother. <u>Yunbumji:</u> 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.) Yunbum<u>ii:</u> 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?) Dorjizhoma: 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. नृष्युः त्र्राम् क्षेत्रः मुक्ति । क्षित्रः त्राम् क्षेत्रः मि क्षेत्रः मि

र्हे हे र्श्वेषया द य सुर्चे मुडेग र्षेत्।

ग्राण्यत्त्र्यः श्रीत्। विते स्त्रीतः व्याके स्त्रीत्

र्हे हे 'र्स्से व्याया विते सी दाया जा नाम कार्या जे मा

नालायत्यः भ्रीत्। विंग्लं तुः सेत्। (हिंत् ग्री:खं विंग्लं तुः सेत्।) (ज्ञुः वः नानाकायः विंत् तुः सेत्।)

र्दें हें हुँ लेखा विष्ट त्यें के स्वादेश (दिव सुर्च लें के सुधिता) (त्वाच माना का या लें के सुर्देश)

ग्रायुत्रसञ्ज्ञेत् । विंद्रची स्वंदि द्वापा के विष्या भीता (ज्ञापा ग्रायक प्रति प्वापा के विष्या के दिवा के दि

नासुरत्तुअः श्चेद्रा हिंद् छी:सुर्वेदे सुत्रान्य नदान स्प्रिता (त्तुः चःन्त्रान्य नदान स्प्रिता नदान स्प्रिता ।

र्दें हें हुँ लेखा विदेखा मुद्र हु के दि (दि खु विदेखा मुद्र हु कि हु) (ह्री कि कि हु के दि खु के हु।

ग्युंद्रस्य भुद्रा हिंद्र ग्री स्तं र्से भेग शक्ते विग्यिता

र्दे:हें ह्वें व्याया विं ते वें दंद देवा वा देता

Exercises apply			
A. Write answers to these quest	tions: শ্ৰম'ন্থ);दर्दे:मबि;दर्दे:न्म'मी;यव;दर्दे:न्बे	آِهَا
a. Who has one brother?b. Who is Dawazhiba?c. Who is twenty?d. Who is a mechanic?		e. Who are Ti f. Who is Yu g. Who is Da h. Who lives	nbumji? jiezhooma?
B. Using the above dialogue, pu	ut the correc	t words in the blanks:	য়৾৾৻৴য়৾ <i>ৢ</i> ৻য়৾৻য়ৼৣ৾৻য়৻য়৾য়ৼৣ৾৻য়
শ্বশ্বস্থান্য ন্মুন ন্মুন নুৰ্			
Dorjizhoma has brother. His n Dawazhiba's home is Dawazh		-	le has a He is a
(18) Possessive Pronouns মুন্দুর্	व.बी.क्र्य		
example, if I have a problem, I w	ould say, "r ষার্মনেয়ান্ত্রদুর্ক্তিৰা	ny problem." If you h ग्रन्थविग्।क्षेक्षेन्येक्ष्मार्थक्ष्म	of an object or characteristic. For ave a problem, I would say, "your ब'रा'बेब' खेब'हे। द्येर'व। ब्या'हे'र'य' द्रॅब'र्च' बुर्'र्देब'र्चे
	subject	possessive form	
	I	my, mine	
	you	your, yours	
	he she it	his her, hers its	
	we	our, ours	
	they	their, theirs	
answers with another student's. ध्या यञ्जदश्चंदरहेशार्श्चेत्रार्श्चेत्रार्श्चेत्रार्श्चेत्रार्श्चेत्रार्श्चेत्रार्श्चेत्रार्थेत्रार्श्चेत्रार्थेत्र	र ५ग यदे यह	गुडेग' ये अयार घश देश दर्स्य पुर्वेश	er. After you finish, compare your জ'ল্রী'অব্যাবর্ত্ত্বান্থাব্দ্ধাব্দ্ধার্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ব্র্ত্ত্ত্ত
A: Is this your? B: Yes, it is. It is mine. It is my	_·	<u>A:</u> Whose <u>B:</u> It's	_ 18 11.
<u>A:</u> Is this your? <u>B:</u> No, it isn't.		<u>A:</u> Is this <u> </u>	

B. Here are some words: ग्नुअ'त्'चें च'झूत्'वग्व'चें च कूत्'वग्व'चें च कूत्'वग्व'चें च कूत्'वग्व'चें च कूत्'वग्व'चें च कूत्'वग्व'चें च कुत्'वग्व'चें च कुत्'चें च कुत्'च च कुत्'चें च कुत्'चें च कुत्'चें च कुत्'चें च कुत्'चें च कुत्'च च कुत्'चें च कुत'चें च कुत्'चें च कुत्'

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. স্বশ্র্বশ্রিক্স ক্রম্ব "my" ব্রশ্লেক্স লিল, ours, their, his, your, its" সহস্বস্থাব্য স্থা ক্রম ক্রম ব্রশ্লিক্স ক্

D. Poem: Who is Sad? শ্লুব'ৰ্স্ক'ৰ শ্ৰু'ৰীৰ নী'শ্ৰীমশৰ্ম্মী'হেনুৰ

a. Read this poem silently then read it out loud. गृन्याची क्षृत्र क्षेण पदि विश्व स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप प्राप्त स्थाप स्था

Who is Sad? (Elizabeth Coatsworth)

Who is sad and who is sorry?

Not the seagull¹ flying high, not the wren,² brown as earth is,

not the bumblebee³ buzzing⁴ 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.

¹a white bird that likes to live near an ocean or sea

²a small brown bird

³a yellow and black

insect

⁴the sound that a bumblebee makes

⁵the area near the door of a house

⁶the feeling of thinking you are better than someone else

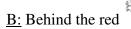
⁷feeling unhappy about something you've done

- b. Now write answers to these questions: শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰী বিশ্ব বিশ
- - 2. Are you ever proud? Ashamed? Late? ब्रिंन्'रून'क्न्'दाकुष'क्क्षेच्च' क्रेंच्या क्र

(19) Colors শেই্ৰ

Exercises ব্ৰহ্মুহা

- 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.) শের্ব্যাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থ্য বিশ্বাস্থ্য বিশ্বাস্থর বিশ্বাস্থ্য বিশ্বাস্থ্য

- D. What color are these objects? ग्निस ची दूर कार्ये दूस का ची विकेश की कार्ये के प्रीति के प्र
- a flower, a cat, an apple, a tree, a jacket, an egg, a shirt.
- 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: ग्राम जी प्रमेर निर्देश प्रमान के प्रमान

books / red

What color are your books? Our books are red.

tickets / yellow

Now do the following in the same way using "our." ॥ "our" দ্বীস্কুম্মান্ত্র্বাশ্বিষ্ধ্রমান্ত্র্বাশ্বিষ্ধ্রমান্ত্র্বাশ্বিষ্

a. shirts / white

b. coats / gray

d. suits / blue

e. hats / black and gray

PASSPORT f.

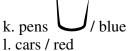
passports / green

g. umbrellas / black

h. handbags / white

i. ties

j. dogs / brown and white



m. dresses / green

n. blouses / yellow

G. Look at this example: ग्रन्थ ग्री प्रयोग प्रस्का प

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" "ঋ ব্ৰুষ্ণ মৃত্যু ক্ৰাৰ্থ ক্ৰাৰ্থ মূল্য মূল্য

মর্কুদ্রাঘ্য দের্মুদ্র দ্র্রীর

Paul / car / blue Mrs. Davis / dog / brown and white

Tim / shirt / white Bill / pen / green

Miss Parker / coat / gray Dorji / suit / gray

Mrs. White / carpet / red Stella / pencil / blue

Frank / tie / orange Zhoma / handbag / brown

Mr. Ford / hat / gray and black Alice / skirt / yellow

(20) Professions অম্বইণ্মা

a. This short dialogue uses a common sentence pattern--"the same as." You can also say "too." শ্ৰহ बुदःदुःददेदे वदःत्। कुवःवर्गायः क्षेषाः श्रूदः "the same as." "अह्दस्य" वर्गायः वदः श्रीदः श्रिवः वदः "too" वर्गायः वदः व

A: What are your brothers' jobs?

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

A: ब्रॅंद'ग्री'स्'क्'कॅंदे'ग्रु'प्र'डे'बेवा'धेव।

 $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}$: $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: \underline Jimग्रेश्या'न्यो'क्त्र भीता

b. Other common professions are doctor,

lawyer,

engineer, mechanic,

business(man, woman), government worker, farmer,

writer.

hair stylist, waiter

waitress (woman), reporter, and

soldier. গ্ৰুব্'অহ'ক্কুব্'ঘহ'ব্ধুব্'খ্ৰীব্

यदेख बा देशका है। doctor ब्रुव, या दरा। lawyer विश्व केंद्र या engineer वर्षे वर्गेदाया mechanic वस् वा कबा वर्षे वा business(man, woman) র্ক্তিব government worker খ্রীত্র অশান্ত্রতির মাধ্যু farmer জ্বিবে writer ইমাবার্য hair stylist শ্বু'র্শ্ব'মাইশ'ন্র খানবা waiter (man) শ্বীশ'ন' প্রব্ধ'র্শ্ব' waitress (woman) শ্বীশ'ম' প্রব্ধ'র্শ্ব' বা reporter শ্বম' दर्गें ५ पा soldier ५ सम् से में मार्थिता

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



actress (female),



president, and

bartender. क्रुतः ध्रुतः स्रोतः प्रवेश्यकः देगाकाती singer त्राः न। dancer

ग्रास्त्र actress (female) व्यवसङ्ग्रेत्र स्वा actor (male) व्यवसङ्ग्रेत्र या president श्वीष्ठ्र स्वरा bartender करायर मे ব্দর্শন্ত বার্শ্বর্মার প্রমান্ত

Exercises ग्वरबुद्

A. Look at the following. What do each of these people do? Write your answers. শ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰিমণ্ট্ৰমন্ত্ৰীন্ত্ৰমণ্ট্ৰ

postman

- a. policeman / policewoman
- b. taxi-driver
- c. air-hostess



f. mechanic

g. barber

h. housewife

i. milkman

B. Look at this example. Do the following sentences in the same way as the example. ১৯২০ই ব্ৰহ

(mechanics) / clerks

- 1: What are their jobs? Are they mechanics or clerks?
- 2: They aren't mechanics. They're clerks.



. (typists) / nurses

- b. (postmen) / milkmen
- c. (policewomen) / air-hostesses
- d. (customs officers) / engineers
- e. (barbers) / taxi-drivers
- f. (engineers) / teachers

- g. (policewomen) / housewives
- h. (milkmen) / barbers
- i. (policemen) / postmen
- j. (nurses) / typists
- k. (herdsmen) / farmers

C. Look at this example: ग्नुअ:गुः द्येर प्रहूर प्राप्त कृप्तर्गिका

his shoes / (dirty) / clean

- A: Are his shoes dirty or clean?
- <u>B:</u> They're not dirty. They're clean.

- a. the children / (tired) / thirsty
- b. the postmen / (cold) / hot
- c. the barbers / (thin) / fat
- d. the shoes / (small) / big
- e. the shops / (shut) / open

- f. his cases / (heavy) / light
- g. grandmother and grandfather / (young) / old
- h. their hats / (old) / new
- i. the policemen / (short) / tall
- j. his trousers / (short) / long

(21) Nationalities মীনীশা

a. There are many nationalities. China, for example, has fifty-six. Here are some common nationalities. Match the nationality with the country / area: अदे क्लिंग्यदे क्लेट्ट्री क्लिंग्यदे क्लेट्ट्री क्लिंग्यदे क्लिंग्यद

country / area

nationality

a.	Pe	op	ole'	S	Re	epu	ıbl	ic	of	China	

b. Britain / England

c. United States of America

d. Tibet, China

e. Canada

f. France g. Germany

h. Japan

i. Qinghai, China

1. Chinese

2. Canadian

3. American

4. Tibetan

5. British / English

6. French

7. German

8. Tibetan

9. Japanese

10. Mongolian

11. Salar

12. Han

13. Hui

14. Lhoba

15. Monguor (Tu)

b. Sample Dialogues: Read through these with your neighbor. ক্ষেত্র ক্রিন্ম ক্রিক্স ক্রিক্স ক্রিক্স ক্রেন্ম ক্রিক্স ক্রেন্ম ক

A: Are you Tibetan?

B: Yes, we are. We are Tibetan.

<u>A:</u> Are you French?

B: 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 ग्नूरभूत्।

A. Make questio	ons using the guide words as examp	ples. र्यसङ्गिनःस्रेट्संग्र्या	यायक्षाने तर्दे केंगाय है गार्दी भा
a. This is Miss P	Parker. (French / Swedish)		
1: Is she Fren	ch or Swedish?		
<u>2:</u> She isn't S	wedish. She's French.		
b. This is a robe.	. (Tibetan / Chinese)		
<u>1:</u> Is it a Tibe	tan robe or Chinese robe?		
<u>2:</u> It isn't a C	hinese robe. It's a Tibetan robe.		
C. Now do the fo	ollowing in the same way. र्वेर वी द्रे	<u>र'यर्हे</u> र्'बर'यबैब'ग्वस'ग्री'केंव	ŋ [৻] ℥য়য়৻ঽয়ৣ৾৾৾৻ঽয়ৣ৾য়৾৾
This is a yak. (black	k / white)		
This is Hans. (Gern	nan / Italian)		
This is Stella. (Spar	nish / Italian)		
This is Dongzhi. (H	Iui / Tibetan)		
This is Paul. (Brazi	lian / Greek)		
This is a Fiat. (Italia	an / English)		
This is Baatar. (Tib	etan / Mongolian)		
This is a Volkswage	en. (German / French)		
This is a tent. (big /	small)		
This is a Ford. (Eng	glish / American)		
B. Match the cou	untry with the correct nationality.	୶ଵୣ୶ୢଈୖୢ୷୶୷୲ଵ୕୕୷ଽ୵୵ୡୢୖୠଊଊୖ	
<u> বুলু</u> শা			
1 Germany	a. Thai	6 Mongolia	f. Swiss
2 Singapore	b. Indian	7 India	g. Russian
3 Mexico	c. Korean	8 Thailand	h. Mexican
4 Britain	d. British	9 Switzerland	i. German
5 Korea	e. Singaporean	10 Russia	j. Mongolian

(22) This is, they are, these are वर्त है। विक्री वर्त हैं।

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 শ্ব্দুব্দুব্দু

दर्देशदरमाराज्ञमामिकेशयायह्मायायाज्ञदास्य क्षेमाययदायह्माक्षेद्रयेरात्रा

- 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 ग्न्रज्ञून

Make sentences using "this is" and "these are" correctly. শ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰাস্থ্য নুষ্ম নাইন্ত্ৰ নাট্ৰান্ত is" বৃদ্ধান্ত are" নাট্ৰান্ত ৰাজ্য নাট্ৰান্ত বিশ্বান্ত ব

Example: ব্রাশ্রী

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'ৰ্থ্বীথা

"That is" generally refers to one thing. "Those are" generally refers to more than one thing. ষ্ট্রীমাসন্ত্র কু"That is" অবিষয়ের ক্রিমান্ট্রির মাজির অ'"Those are" অবিষয়ের ক্রিমান্ট্রির মাজির মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্রির মাজির মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্রির মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্রির মাজির মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্রির মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্রির মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির মাজির মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রেমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রেমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র মাজির ক্রিমান্ট্র ম

Exercises ग्नामुन्।

A. Make sentence	es using "that is" and "those a	re" correctly. শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী'ব্য	रियर्हेर् वरप्रवेव "that is" र्र "those
are" यर्गे वात्र अर्देश में अदर्	৳ঀ৾৻য়য়য়৽৻ঀ৻৻৻৻ৼঀঀ৻ৼৼ৻ড়ৢঀ৻ঢ়য়ৢ৾ঀঀ৻ৼঀ৾৻য়		
Example ५२ मनि:			
a cow (That is a blac cows (Those are the	ck cow.) cows I bought yesterday.)		
a. pen	f. Tibetans		k. an egg
b. pens	g. an Americ	an	l. eggs
c. a football	h. Americans	3	m. child
d. footballs	i. an umbrell	a	n. children
e. a Tibetan	j. umbrellas		
	wing words correctly in the s ব্যংঘম:অর্কীঝার্কার্কবিশ্বী-স্ক্রীমানারকার্ক্রমন্ত্র		one correct answer is possible শব্দায়ন নিৰ্মাণ কৰিব আৰু স্থান কৰিব আৰু স্থান কৰিব আৰু আৰু স্থান কৰিব আৰু আৰু স
*this / these	*that / those	*it / they	*is / are
c is a d egg is bad e is an f it a tree? g. Is the train? A h. Is a ship? Are i. Is student Tib j. What is? What k. Where the ter	camel are camels eggs are bad. airplane are airplanes. they trees? Are the trains? ships? etan? Are students Tibeta at are? nt? Where the tents?		ot '' "from''กรเรเซกับเรรเซ็กเก็บ
	and "from" in the following	sentences: 5.3.11n,755.	at,'' "from' শৃষ্ধ্য'নশৃথ'ন্ধ'বেশ্'শ্
क्रूंट.योवस.मेशस.ग्री.वि.चश्चेट.व			
. .	g and dry summer.		
	ibetans your county?		
	glish the evening.		
d. I always study Til	=	า	
	an. Do you come Sichuan	!	
f. I go to school			
g. I will go shopping	3 1:00.		

(23) Dongzhi's Home ব্রুব্যুব্যু জীমা

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 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.

र्देव त्यापानी । अपयाने प्रमोन्नव विमाणीव त्याका याने वियापान मायानी मायानी । विदेशका यानि विमाणीव त्याका यानि प्रमाणीव ।

ર્ટ્સ ત્યાં વાતા તાલું તાલું કુરા તાલું કુરા તાલું તાલું કુરા તાલું તાલું કુરા તાલું તાલું કુરા તાલું તાલું કુ સમાલું તાલું તાલું તાલું કુરા તાલું કુરા તાલું કુરા તાલું તાલું કુરા તાલું તાલું કુરા તાલું ક

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 $\tilde{\xi}_{\mathbf{a}'}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a}', \mathbf$

विंत्यःषदर्वेद्रः क्रुःगविश्वः ग्रीः ग्रेंगश्चर्यः व्येद्रा

ञ्च प्राम्यम् अप्यम् विष्यम् विषयम् विषयम्यम् विषयम् विषयम् विषयम् विषयम् विषयम् विषयम् विषयम् विषयम् विषयम

चत्रप्पतिःश्चेत्रप्रचान्त्रचान्त्रप्रचान्त्रचान्त्रप्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रप्रचान्त्रप्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रप्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्रचान्त्

Exercises শ্ৰহ্মুহা

B. Match words in the first colu	ımn with words in the second column. গ্ৰহ্মগ্ৰইৰ্ত্তি শ্ৰহ শ্ৰহ্মগ্ৰহণ কৰি বিজ্ঞান কৰিব
मैक्षञ्चेत्य प्रमें का	
a. Dongzhi's home	1. Dawazhiba
b. a teacher	2. Dongzhi's friends
c. Dongzhi's mother	3. Rebgong
d. eighteen years old	4. Dongzhi's father
e. nurse	5. a housewife
f. green	6. Lhamoyicuo
g. a barber	7. Dawazhiba's new hat
h. Dongzhi's brother	8. Cairangzhoma
i. her home is not Rebgong	9. Dongzhi
j. busy	10. postman
k. Dongzhi	11. Dongzhi's mother
l. tall	12. Dawazhiba
m. fat	
n. Tibetan and Chinese	

Song Number Three মুণ্মুন্ম্

LEAN ON ME

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 ক্ৰী হী বাব শ্ৰম নাম কৰিব কৰিব

- 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 ইশ্বিদ্রী

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: শ্লু'ন্বনশ'Richardsঝন্মা প্তুম'ন্টন্টির'
শ্লুন'ম'স্কুমন্থামন্থামন্থামন্থামন্থা

Mr. Richards: গ্ৰ্মাণ্ড ক্লি শ্লুল্বেশ Jackson থ্ৰাশ

Mr. Jackson: વર્રે ત્રે શ્રુષાર્સે ત્યુ સંગ્વાયા સર્જે તેના વર્ષે ત્રે શ્રુષાર્સે જે તેન ' ક્રેયા સાત્રેના

Mr. Richards: ট্রিব্সের্বরমা

Mr. Jackson: वुः अं न्यु व क्वें कु उदः श्रुदः हे 'चें त्र्तृ व किं क्वेंदे वुः च के से द्

 $\underline{Mr.\ Jackson:}\ \alpha$ ନି ଶିଂ କ୍ଷ୍ୟୁ ଜ୍ୟକ୍ଷ କୁ 'ସଂ ମୁ ମକ୍ଷ 'ସଂ ଭିଷ 'ସଂ ମୁ ସଂ ଦେନି 'ଶିଂ କ୍ଷ୍ୟୁ' ଜ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ନିଷ୍ୟ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଷ୍ୟ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଷ୍ୟ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଷ୍ୟ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଷ୍ୟ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଷ୍ୟ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଷ୍ୟ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷ 'ବ୍ୟକ୍ୟ

Mr. Richards: শ্রিব্রের্জিক্স্বের্

Mr. Richards: बिंक्टॅंश्चेयान कुडर है। बिंक्टेंये नुपार है से द्वा

Mr. Jackson: बिंक्ट्रेंब्रूंबर्थ सेन्। बिंक्टेंबर्ध्वयायान्ड स्टेश्वेंब्रुंबर्य स्वाप्त स्वर्था सेन्द्रेंब्रुंबर्य स्वर्था स्वर्था सेन्द्रेंब्रुंबर्य स्वर्था सेन्द्रेंब्रुंबर्य सेन्द्रेंबर्थ सेन्द्र सेन्द्रेंबर्थ सेन्द्र सेन्द्र सेन्द्र सेन्द्रेंबर्थ सेन्द्र से

Mr. Richards: व म्विंब दर्भे शुरे १

Mr. Jackson: वर्ने ते अनुवन्धा Liदेन विषय प्राप्त विवासी वा

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?" दे के सम्भानिक दे दे हैं कि प्राप्त के सम्भानिक के समानिक के सम्भानिक के समानिक के समा

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.

This is a more common, but still rather formal introduction. Now, let's read the following more informal dialogue between people the same age and of the same social position: बॅर के कि चर कि व्यक्त कि कि विक्र कि व

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

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

Tom: Hi, Darrel, good to meet you.

Exercises শ্ৰহ্মুহা

A. Form groups of three people in your classroom. Take turns introducing each other. এইবৃ শ্বুরি বৃহস্থ রীণ বৃহস্থ বিশ্বরাজ্ব বৃহস্থ বিশ্বরাজ্য বিশ্বরাজ্য

Dongzhi: 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 শ্বাস্থ্র মানু স্থান বিদ্যালয় বিদ্যা

/ v /	/f/	/ 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		



	ner will read one of the follow દ'નો'સેદ'ક્રેન'બશ્રાય'નશ્રાવર્દેત'ફુ'ભૈર'ધ			e the word that
. ,				
a	d	g		
b c	e f	h i		
C	1	1.		
to spell it. It is spelled	ost common way to spell the d "ph" in words of Greek or and repeat the following words	igin. Sometimes t	the f sound is all	lso spelled "gh."
বেই্ৰ. ট্ৰিহ. ঘনশ নাৰ্ব ৰিনা গ্ৰহ	ઃભૅ૬'૬ે'.ঀঀ৻৽ঽ৾৻৽ঀ৾৻ৼ৻৻৽য়ৠৼ৻য়ৢ৽৻৻ঢ়৽৻	ৣ"ph"৻ঀৄয়৻ঽঢ়ৢ৾৾৽ৠৄ৾৻ঀ৻৻৻৻ঢ়	:ঊ্ব'ন্থ /f/ শু:শ্বু'বেই'	শ্লুবৰা বেল্ম : "ph"ৰ্ব্বা
र्त्त्रेवाः र्वेत्यः धरः धरा दवेः क्वः वी	ષ'ર્ત્તુૅવા'ૡર્નેૅવ'ત્ય'કૃવ'ঢ়ે'વાનુશ'શ્ची'શ્चेट'ळेवा'न	ग'वर्देव'दर्गेश		
a. photo	d. e	lephant	g. 🔨 g	graph
b. physics	1		h. enough	
-2P	(Sand		i. laugh	
2 . 18	e. 602	olphin	j. cough	
c. phone	f. emphasize	· r	k. tough	
(25) Dongzhi, Jobs,	and Relatives র্ব্ব ব্যুব শ্রুর স্থান	(८)विदेःगक्षेत्रक्षे		
	her read the text. Fill in the b ষাদ্ৰী'ক্ৰৰ'গ্ৰীষাৰ্শ্লুৰা'হেৰ্দ্ৰ'যোগ্ডৰ'ট্ট'বাৰ্			
क्रॅंट हो द ही और केंग क्रम सम्बन्ध				
They two ch	Lhamoyicuo is a teanildren. Dongzhi is amoyicuo is Tibetan, too. I	and Lhamoyicuo	is twenty-eight,	too. Dongzhi is
They have two c	children. This is Dawazhib o. Dawazhiba is Dawa:		_	
This is Cairangzho	oma. Cairangzhoma is Dongz gzhoma is Cairangzhon	zhi's	Cairangzhoma i	is Lhamoyicuo's
This is Dongzhi's f	father. He is fifty-five. He is sy-five, too home is Jie	a H	is home is Jiegu. T	his is Dongzhi's
a. and	f. have		k. son	
b. child	g. her		l. teacher	
c. daughter	h. home		m. three	
d. farmer	i. job		n. Tibetan	
e. five	j. mother		o. too	
p. twenty-eight				

Lhamoyicuo is	very She has two chi	ldren. She works	nard.
Dongzhi is very	tired, too. He is teacher an	d he has two	Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi
are tired	they are very busy.		
Cairangzhoma a	and Dawazhiba are children	are short. They are	not
Dongzhi and	are tall. They are r	not short. They are	, too. They are not
Dongzhi has se	eventy-five Lh	amoyicuo has sixty-six	students. They are teachers.
Dongzhi and Lhan	noyicuo are teachers.		•
Dongzhi a	new hat. It is It is v	ery smart. Lhamoyicuo h	as a skirt. It is brown. It
is very,	too.		
Dongzhi has t	wo brothers. One is a	and one is thirty. Dong	zhi's brothers are teachers.
Lhamoyicuo has _	brother. He is fifteen and l	he is a student. Dongzhi	has sisters. Lhamoyicuo
has no sisters.			
a. a	f. has	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 ग्नूरभूर।

A. Write answers to the following questions. When you finish, compare your answers to those of another student. শ্ৰমণ্ডি'বেই উবাই ব্যাধী এই উবাই ব্যাধী এই কৰা ই কা ব্লিকা ব্যাধী এই বিশ্ব বিশ্

- a. What is Dongzhi's nationality?
- 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?

B. Ask and answer: Ask one of your friends the ten questions below. To each question a student should answer "Yes, I did," or "No, I didn't." Write down their answers. ट्रै चर्दर्देश वर्ग्दर्भ व

ईशक्त्रंचीया वित्रकेट हिंथा
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: ব্ৰিশ্যেৰ স্কুমন্ত্ৰ্যান্ত্ৰী বিশ্বী
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
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

श्चेद्र हे निर्देश हैं स्थान

लुची शुःच्यीद्यान्यम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् शुंच्यान्यस्य स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्यम्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम्यस्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यस्यान्त्रम्यस्यान्त्रम्यस्यान्त्रम्यस्यान्त्रम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्

ଘଞ୍ଜି'ଈ୕୕ୟଷ'ମ୍ୟ'ଘଞ୍ଚଷା ଐ'ଐଷ'ଋଷା

월제'원도'[

610001

श्र.स्या द्यान्य श्री सहित स्वीतः। श्र.स्या स्वीतः स्वीतः

-,3,3,2,-,3,

- 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'ব্যুব'ন্ট্ৰীষ্ট্ৰম'ন্ন'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰাৰ্যা প্ৰকৃষ্মী

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-five. One is fifty-one. And one is forty-seven. His children are farmers, too. Their home is Tianzhu, too. They are farmers, too.

र्वि:र्क्कें विनायक्षा विनायक्षा विक्षेत्र विनायक्षा विष्ठित्र विनायक्षा विक्षा विन्नि विन्न

द्वात्बीयाल्यात्मान्नात्वा व्याप्तात्मान्ना विकास विवास विवास के स्वास विवास विवास

Exercise ग्नूरभूर।

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বেই ক্লিশ্ব দ্বশ্ৰী এব ক্লিম্ব

- 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 শ্লুমান্ত্র

The characters are a

rooster, a donkey, a cat, a narrator, other animals (from off stage),

८८:ब्रॅबाक्ष्मश्चाब्दर्ग्ना (ब्रॅब्स्ट्र्याःस्मानुवःहर्ग्व्या) ह्याःमुदः (ब्रॅब्स्ट्र्याःस्च्याःस्वाःस्वाःस्वा

Play Number One: The Three Singers স্থান স্থান

Scene One: In the farmyard अञ्चन इन में। बैद मादे मादे व दिन

Narrator:

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

H

Hen: 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!

<u>Dog:</u> Ruff, ruff! Wake up now. Ruff, ruff!

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

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.

<u>Donkey:</u> 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.

<u>Donkey:</u> 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? 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?

Rooster: 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!

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!

Cat: Meow, meow! Goodbye to you!

क्ष्य अप्तान्त्र विद्या क्ष्य विद्या क्ष्य क्ष्

चुःखाँ। गीःगुःगोःगों गीःगुःगोःगों (विःसदःग्राध्ययः।वदिःबदःतुःखसःदर्शेःह्यसःदरःचुदःग्रीवःखेंदा) । अदि। ददेःश्चदःवेःकृतःवःवेषाःसेदःय। दः वदश्यददेःश्चदःवेदविकःकृत्रुश्चवःवेदःवदेवशा गीःगुःगोगों (र्श्चिणःक्षश्याववयःयःदगःखेंवःस्थाः) । अदि। ददेःश्चदःवेःकृतःवःवेषाःसेदःय। दः

गीरा गीरा गीरा यदशक्त केंद्र। गीरा गीरा 2.51 बॅद्र"। बॅद्र"। हुँद् रदरदिग्रथयर यदे यर ब्रूंब। हुँद् रदरदिग्रथयर यदे यर ब्रूंब। ন:শ্র্যা चराति चराति भराश्वर्भक्षेत्रस्टर्ट्र चराति चराति €.21 हि र्वृं चें चें। वृं चें चें। ५ क्षु अ५ ४३ अँदा वें चें। चें चें। बेब विराधित स्थानित स् গ্রীন্থা ફેંચાલા ફેંચાલા શ્રુપ્તવાચાદ્વાર્થી લેંગચારારાવરોશેંપોલાવચા (શ્રુપ્તચારેરાવિચાર્શીતાસ્થાસિશાસ્ટરોનેપાર્શનો) લાકો રે.કે.લેગાપોલા र्वेट:स्रा दर्ने बेर प्राक्षे त्री (विश्वार्मेत्र क्रमायस्याप्य स्थाप्य प्राप्य प्राप्य प्राप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप स्थाप्य स्याप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्य स्थाप स्य स्थाप स्य स्थाप स्य स्थाप स्य स्थाप स्य स्थाप स्य 2.41 র্বহন্ত্য धित धित। दः धित। दः सदः दर्शे ग्रायकार्षेत्। दः सदः श्रेंदाह्वे सः केतः र्रेंगे हिना हिना धिता है। 2.41 ्रभु' त्वरशः नुःर्दे। र्ग्नेर: होत्र: केत्र: केत्र: केत्र: बेत्र: बेत्र: केत्र: केत्र র্মন্থা মর্জব'অহ'ৼ) 2.41 ભર્જા મામુત્યાવ તરે મુર્જેવ દ ભારા અર્જીવ વ છે કરામાર્જેવ દાવા સ્ત્રુર સ્ત્રુવ દેશને લેવા સ્ત્રુવ મો મામું મો મો માર્જી કરા છે કરા સે કર્યું છે વ વ માસુ છે છે. **३**इ%र्थ्ऽ। રેન ત્યાગમાં શ્રુ'લિંગમાં ઉત્તાં ફિંન શ્રુન શ્રુના કરક શ્રુન મેં તર્નુન વર્ષ શ્રુન શ્રુન શ્રુન મેં ખેતા ફેંન પણ ફેંમ પણ વર્ષ શ્રુન શ્રુન શ્રુન র্মন্থা श्रुव:र्घ:धेवा 2.41 <u> २८.जबम् ५८.जबम् क्रि.जबम् भूर.</u>भूर.भूर.कृत.त्वा.जर्ब २.८८.अक्ष.८.ब्र्.इ.क्ष.क्ष.४.क्षे.४.कष्ट दर्गेयायन्तराय। देवशञ्चावयार्वेदासुर्गेशञ्चयायेव दुःद्वीव। र्गेयाश्चायाप्ते स्वात्वेश्चयान्त्रम् द्वीत्राक्षेत्रम् स्वात्वेश्चयाः बॅदर्गेदा युक्षर्वे वी:वर्वेदावुदा (ଵୖୖ୕ଈ୶ୢୠୖ୶୕ୣ୵ଽୖୣୣୣୣ୕୕ଽୠ୕୶ଵୄ୕୶ୢୖୠ୶ୣୢୠ୶ୣୠ୷ଽ୕୳ୠୡ୕୴୕ୣ୵୳୷ଌୖ୕ୣଽ୲) ୴ୖଌୄ୲ ୴ୖଌୄ୲ ୡ୕ୡୖୣ୕୕ଽ୲ ୡୡୖୣ୕୕ଽ୲ ୡୡୖୣୠ୕ଽ୲ ୵ୄୡୖୄୠୢଽ୲ ୵ୄୡୖୢୠୢଽ୲ ब्रै:न्या क्षेत्राश्.मी.जा क्रांट्र.पबर.रथा 2.4 क्षेत्रःश्रुं.वी.जो क्रं.ट्रं.चबर.रथो र्वेर:स्र গ্রীন্থা (विं र्से अर्वि रेसे वे अञ्चर्मा अञ्चर्या स्थाप म्बर्ट केंद्रि में बर्ड्स अप्टेन ख़ुअ केंद्री त्या 2.4 र्वेद:सु म्ब्राज्यस्था हिन्यार्वेश्वर्यात्रीत्राच्यायाचीत्रार्येन्द्रम्। हिन्यावेश्वर्यायावत्रावेषापुरवर्षे हेश्वर्येन्द्रम्। શું.જા ऍट्'यम्बा टर्कें'दर्शे' है बर्ग्य्ट्। मी:गुमोमें टर्केंट:ब्रुट्सेट्सेट व्हा टर्केंट:अर्केंट वास्त्रियामा विद्या 2.41 केव चॅर धुव वश्यु येव देश प् ल्रिं त्यम्बा टर्सें दर्शे हैं बर्ले ही हेंब एसा हेंब एसा र्वेर:स्र <u> ગુ</u>.ત્યા दर्वः भ्रदः वार्षः वारः वार्षः वार्षः

વુઃર્યા દેઃયારેન્ દિયારેન્ યુયાર્યે વુઃવા શ્રૂન હૈઃવન્દે સૂત્ર ર્યો લેવારેન ખના નર્જીયાતમાં નહીં મહેત વેં મહેત

व्रैत्या षान्त्री ने सेन्। ने सेन्। ने सेन्। (वि क्षें प्रीक्ष मुन्न का करा समानि क्ष करा सुक्ष सुक्

द्योत्पायन्तराय। असार्वे विष्याचे रात्रेया तमा राष्ट्र विष्याचे सम्मान्त्र विष्याचे रात्रेया विष्याचित्र विषयाचित्र विषयाच्य विषयाचित्र विषयाचित्र विषयाचित्र विषय

(चुःर्खः ५८: चॅरः च्या चुः त्यामञ्ज्यः चुञ्चामण्यायः दुःर्षे ५ : यदेः श्चॅमाळमञ्चामावतः द्वयः यया व्यामण्या चु ५ : यदे व्यामण्या चु ५ : यदे व्यामण्या व्यामण्या चु ५ : यदे व्यामण्या चु ५ : यदे व्यामण्या व्यामण्या चु व्यामण्या चु

इ.स्। चरे.स्.व्सा गी.गा.गी.स्

র্বদ্রা র্কুশাঙ্গা বই র্মার্কুশা

वुैःया बेद'र्वेद्रा बेद'र्वेद्रा हुँद्र'ङग्'वदे'र्बे'र्वेह्रा

Scene Two: On the road অন্ত্রহার্কর মার্ট্রহার অমান্ত্রহা

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.)

<u>Donkey:</u> 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? <u>Donkey:</u> Hee haw? What? What?

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

window!

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

Donkey?

Donkey: (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

gold.

man has a large bag of money and is counting his

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!

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

Donkey: 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. Rooster: Hm... I have a plan.

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

Donkey: 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?

<u>Rooster</u> And then, the men will give us MONEY for singing!

<u>Donkey:</u> And food? I'm hungry! <u>Cat:</u> 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.)

यात्व्यात्त्र्त्विरायते। व्याप्त्रात्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्र

र्वेदःद्य है। दःसदः कदः वद्ग हैं भः । । । ।

चुःर्वे। ८.कर. ५५ वा.ज. व्यं चतर व्हें वाला नी गानी नी

द्वै:पा ८:कर् डेट क्ष्मिश्रापा गर्नेर गुराह्म सेन वेंटा

नुःखां (विश्वायमः र्द्धिणश्राशुःश्रम्मवशा विसायदे।वस् विश्वाविषाः अर्धिः भ्रेश्वान्यः। भ्रेश्वान्यः। वीर्गुःगोर्गो र्देश्वान्यः। र्देश्वान्यः। अर्धिः। भ्रेश्वान्यः। विश्वाप्यः। विश्वाप्यः।

हुै'या है'बैग सेव'र्चेन्। दे'वे'हे'बैग'रेद'दसा

र्वेद्रा र्वेद्राःख्य देःवेग देःवेग

चुःब्। यःमीः व। सःमीः व। क्ष्र्यः नदः। यःमीः वः वीदः यदे। यदः विश्वः वीमाः यत् माः विश्वः विष्यः विषयः विश्वः विषयः विश्वः विषयः विषयः विश्वः विषयः विषयः विश्वः विषयः विषयः

युःय। भ्रेत्। भ्रेत्। भ्रेत्। रमःभर्षेटःभ्रेःश्चय। (ब्रॅग्क्यम्यःगश्चमःयःश्चेद्यस्यः। श्चिःवियमःविदःस्य। ब्रिट्ःग्रीमःश्चेद्यस्यः अर्थेटःश्चरःयम्

वॅदःस्। (विशक्षेद्रसुदर्गीः वदः र्रेत्यः दुः चत्रुश्च।) धेव। धेव। दशः अर्थेदः ध्वा

द्योभायन्त्रम् विष्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम् द्राप्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम् विष्णात्रम्

चुःष्रं। (विश्वःभ्वःभ्वःयभ्रत्।) श्लाव्यशःवेदःस्। श्लाव्यशःवेदःस्।

र्वेदःतु। ५५३४''''। ५५३४'''''। (१२१४ॅ१'गेर'र्बेद'र्डेअ'यदे'श्च'वेग'रेद।)

द्युःबं। श्रुःब्यूशःवंदःद्यु। व्विदःग्रीकान्तेःबेवाःसर्वेदःदस्य। वात्रकान्त्रीः देवाकासर्वेदःदस्य। दासदःश्रृंबाकानीवायद्वि

द्यैत्य। देन्या भ्रुल्वस्य वर्षः द्या दर्भे स्वास्य वितरम्

र्वेदाया रधेश्राःः।

ସ୍ତି'य। ପୂର୍ବ'ଶିକ'ଅର୍ଜାସ୍ଥି'ଅର୍ଥ୍ୟ ପ୍ରିଟ୍ୟମ শ୍ଲ୍ୟୁ'ଜ୍ୟକ'ସ୍ଟ୍ୟମ୍ବ दक'ग्रेବ୍ୟୁ'ସଞ୍ଚ୍ୟୁ

र्चरात्। अप्रेत्। अप्रेत्। रक्षाअव्याद्वीत्राज्ञकार्यम् वाराणराअर्धराअप्रुटः। वरात्रुश्केषायाम् सुआवर्षा (विकाणराज्ञक्कराञ्चेत्रासुरासुरासुरासुरा

यत्रुका) विं र्कें का क्षेत्र र कें प्रचार प्रवित र द्वा क्षेत्र कें।

वुःष्ट्रा क्वेंत्रःग्रें तेन्द्रमा

व्रै त्या क्वें र स्र्रा

र्वेदःस्य देन्या देन्ने क्वें क्वें केंद्र

युःची धीव। दःयः घतवः विवा सळेवा

वुःल। वयमःनेग वयमःनेगःलॅ-,रमा भ्रां.वयमःवेःस्।

र्वेदःद्या वयश्चिषाः वेदः प्रतालिष्यः वस्याः विषाः भेवा

नुःर्वे। धेवःयगमा दःर्केशःमुःयेव। दःर्केशमुःयेव। दःर्केरःभ्रदःस्वःर्धेदःयःयेवःवयःःः।

व्रैत्या देत्या क्षतःक्षतः देत्या

वॅराया मानुरमाहेमानेता

चुःवि सुःनुदशकें श्रेशःयः दे केंश्रः केंग्यः केंग्यं श्रेरः श्रेरः

र्वेट.च्। बनारेगनायुटाबेर.रमा टार्केगनायीव.उट्ग

नुःर्व। श्रु'(बनकार्चेदःसु:दरःश्रु'(बनकानुःय। दःर्क्वेशःसु:येवःय।

र्वेदात्रा यबदावी दार्केशियोत्रा

হুটো শইন নত্ত্ৰা নাৰ্মা নী:শ্ৰানীলাঁ ট্ৰিন্নেন্নী

वै'व्या क्षेत्र'र्वेद्रा क्षेत्र'र्वेद्रा हिंद्र'यदे'र्के।

র্মন্ত্রা ইশালী ইশালী ইশালী

Scene Three: In the farmyard ব্যুবন্ধ্ব স্থ্যায়। বীন্যরি স্বীধাস্থিব ন্ত্র

<u>Narrator:</u> 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!

Cat: Meow! Meow! We're happy now! So happy now!

Donkey: Hee haw, hee haw! What a beautiful day! What a beautiful day!

(શ્ર્વા.कવાશ્વ.નું.શ્રું.વાર્શ.સૂંનાશ.કુંનાશ.કુંનાશ.કુંનાશ.કુંનાશ.સૂંસ.ધિના.વાશેશ.સું.સુંમ.ધિના.ધશ્રા.સુંમ.લિંતા.ધશ્રા.તુંમ.લેંગા.વાશેશ.સુંમ.લેંગા.વાશેશ.સુંમ.લેંગા.વાશેશ.સુંમ.લેંગા.લેંગા.લેંગા.વાલેશ.સુંમ.લેંગા.વાશેશ.સુંમ.લેંગા

नुःस्। गीःगाःगोःगाँ हिंदः स्टार्देशकाः सरायदेवस।

र्वें व क्रिंग हो क्रिंग हो है त्र क्रिंग हो है त्र क्रिंग है क्रि

Exercise ग्नरक्षूरा

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 ग्यन्ते प्रदेशे रहेग् प्राह्म

These words are from the play. Match them with a correct definition. ग्वा अप क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हैं द्वा है द्वा हैं द्वा हैं द्वा हैं द्वा हैं द्वा है द

a. farmyard 1. feeling that you need to rest

b. farmhouse 2. feeling that you need to eat

c. suitcase 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 6. a place where animals stay

g. tired 7. a cry that you need assistance

h. musical 8. return

i. to go someplace 9. make a person die

j. to wake up 10. stop sleeping

k. to kill someone 11. move to another place

1. to go back 12. nice sounds

m. Help! Help! 13. exhausted

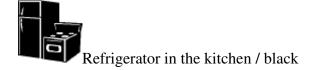
Exercises ব্ৰহমূহ

A. Form a group and read the play, with each person playing one of the roles. र्इन हुन हैन स्ट्रा हैन स्ट्रा

B. After you have read the play in your group, act it out. है ५ क्षें पहुँच हैं ब क्षें पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच हैं के पहुँच है

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. है न से प्रति प्र

D. Look at this example: ज्नुसः क्षेत्रः प्रहें इंतर क्षेत्रः प्रहें इंतर क्षेत्रः प्रहें



There's a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is black.

Now do these in the same way. Write your answers. শ্র্নির্মাধন প্রির্মাধন প্রের্মাধন প্রির্মাধন প্রের্মাধন প্রির্মাধন প্রির্মাধন প্রির্মাধন প্রির্মাধন প্রির্মাধন প্রের্মাধন প্



b. box on the floor / large



- d. knife on the plate / sharp
- e. fork on the tin / dirty f. bottle in the refrigerator / full
- g. pencil on the desk / blunt



churn by the door / new

E. Look at this example: ग्निस ग्री प्रेम प्रमें प्राप्त के प्रमान



(books) / on the

dressing-table / cigarettes / near that box

<u>A:</u> Are there any books on the dressing-table?

<u>B:</u> 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 counter / 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 ই্কাৰ্দ্ৰীয়া

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. ১৭৯৭ নাল্ডির শ্রিম নাল্ডির শ্রেম নাল্ডির শ্রিম নাল্ডির শ্রিম নাল্ডির শ্রিম নাল্ডির শ্রিম নাল্ডির শ্রেম নাল্ডির শ্রিম নাল্ডির শ্রিম নাল্ডির শ্রেম নাল্ডির শ্রম নাল্ডির শ্রেম নাল্ডির শ্রম নাল্ডির শ্রেম নাল্ডির শ্রম নাল্ডির শ্রেম নাল্ডির শ্রম নাল

Here is an entry from one student's diary. ग्नुस'र्'चर्गेर'र्षेर'या ते क्रिंच'या विग्ने क्रिंचे विवास विग्ने केर्

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.

द्रशास्त्र र्रे. श्रूं या श्रूं या श्रूं या श्रूं या श्रूं या श्रूं या त्रिया विकास की मार्म की मार्म

(28) A Classroom শ্লুবাদ্দেৰী

Exercises শ্ৰহ্মুহা

- B. Write answers to these questions: ण्नुसः शुः (१३ प्विः १४ प्वः १४
- 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. ৰ্ট্ৰিন্'ট্ৰাৰ্শ্লিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ন্নম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্ৰিন'ব্ৰম'ষ্ট্ৰ'ব্য
- 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: শ্বমান্ত্রী স্থ্রিন কর ন্যান্ত্র্বাধার কর্মান্ত্রী করেই ক্রমান্ত্রী কর্মান্ত্রী কর্মান্ত্র

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." वर्रे के अर्र के कि अर्र कि अर्र के कि

द्वितःखेषाःचश्चरत्वेतः अस्त । देश्चर्ताः देशः प्राप्त । श्वर्षः प्राप्त । श्वर्यः प्राप्त । श्वर्यः प्राप्त । श्वर्षः प्राप्त । श्वर्यः प्राप्त । श्वर्यः प

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?

j. What book do the students have?

E. Free Talk মন্ত্রিকান্ত্রহা

Practice speaking in English with two partners for 10 minutes. ৡৄর্ন শুন্ম ব্রুর্ন শুর্ন শুন্ম শুন্ম

Puzzle Number Two বৃশ্বব্দার্ব্বপূর্বিশ্বা

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 $(\nearrow$ and $\searrow)$. When you find a word, circle it. Good luck! ग्नायाचित्र क्षुत्र क्ष्याचित्र न्यायाचित्र क्ष्याचित्र क्ष्य क्ष्याचित्र क्ष्याचित्र क्षयाचित्र क्षयाचित्

Words to find বৰ্ষপ্ৰবিষশ্বন্

a. blackboard

b. eraser

e. desk

f. windows

g. classroom

h. door



d. stool

X	F	В	L	A	С	K	В	О	A	R	D
C	E	В	Н	N	W	S	T	0	K	0	P
L	R	M	D	O	Y	I	K	C	Н	O	S
A	C	Н	A	L	K	E	N	0	0	D	T
S	L	G	P	S	В	Н	R	D	Е	A	O
S	S	D	Е	Е	D	W	I	N	O	W	O
R	S	D	Н	V	L	R	S	P	R	W	L
Ο	K	D	O	R	В	O	A	N	V	A	S
О	I	R	Е	S	A	R	Е	T	O	O	L
M	R	Е	S	A	K	N	Q	U	Н	A	F

(29) A Kitchen গ্রেজ্বিস্থ

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.

दर् ते क्षेत्राक्षेत्र क्षेत्र च अपने दे के क्षेत्र त्या के क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Exercises अनुरक्षुरा

A. Write answers to the following questions:	गम्याश्ची तर्दे सेंगादे द्या मी त्यव तर्दे द्ये द्या
Ic Mrs Parker's kitchen small?	g. Where are the two ho

- a. Is Mrs. Parker's kitchen small's
- 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?
- 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.

बूल्यावरहर्भे सी.लूच.त्राह्म.त्रचेता.ह्म.त्रचेता.ह्म.त्रचेता.कम.त्रचेता.कम

- C. Write answers to these questions: ग्नुस कुं त्र मुले पर्ने प्राची प्रति प्रति प्राची प्रति प्र
- a. Do you like cooking?
- b. What is your favorite dish?
- c. How do you prepare it?

a. bake
b. beat
c. blend
d. boil
e. chill
f. chop
g. cook
h. grind
i. fry
j. knead
k. melt
l. mix

m. peel
n. refrigerate
o. roast
p. sauté
q. simmer
r. slice
s. steam
t. stir
u. stir-fry
v. toast
w. whip

E. Match the following foods with their correct English names: শ্ৰম্খ্যী সম্মানী সম্মানী স্থানী ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষ্মিন্ত ক্ষমিন্ত ক্যমিন্ত ক্ষমিন্ত ক্ষমি

वर्हेर्पार्ट्र देवा वीश श्रेयार्वेश

1 <i>jiaozi</i>	a. rock sugar (crystal sugar) tea
2 <i>wanzi</i>	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
6 blood sausage	f. long noodles with meat sauce

(30) Another Kitchen গ্র্মিস্থান্দ্রগ্রন্থ

This is a kitchen. It is a large kitchen. It is not a small kitchen. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. It is a small refrigerator. It is not a large refrigerator. The refrigerator is on 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.

There are two spoons in the kitchen. They are in the glasses. The two spoons are in the glasses. The spoons are large spoons, they are not small spoons. They are old spoons, they are not new spoons.

दर् दे ने ने स्वाप क्षेत्र हे ने ने स्वाप क्षेत्र है स्वाप के स्वप क्षेत्र है स्वाप के स्वाप

गर्भेशायदाबदार् नेवार्षेरामिकेशर्भेत्। नेवार्षेरामिकेशर्भेर्जार्डवेश्वेरार् र्थेत्। नेवार्षेरामिकेशर्भेवेश्वेरायाकेशर्भेरायाकेशर्भेरायाकेशर्भेरायाकेश

णिक्षायद्वदः तुःश्रेरः अविषार्थित्। तेः ईवाः ईतिःश्रेरः तुः विषार्थतः त्रियाः सेत्। तेःश्रेरः अक्ष्यः त्रियाः सेत्। श्रेरः अत्तिः श्रेरः अत्तिः श्रेरः अति विषार्थतः त्रियाः अति विषार्थतः सेत्। श्रेरः अति विषार्यः सेत्। श्रेरः अति विषार्यः सेत्। श्रेरः अति विषार्यः सेत्। श्रेरः अति विषार्यः सेत्। श्रेरः सेत्। श्रेरः अति विषार्यः सेत्। श्रेरः सेतः सेत्। श्रेरः सेत्। श्रेरः सेतः सेत्। श्रेरः सेत्। श्रेरः सेत्। श्रेरः सेतः

बिस्यास्त्र विकास्य विकास्य

Exercises गुन्रञ्जूरा

b. Write in the correct word for the text below. ৰ্ক্স্ন্ত্র্যক্র্যের্ক্সন্ত্র্যান্ত্

(31) Comprehension Check क्वॅर-देशक्र्य हैन्य हैन्य हैन्य

- a. Can you understand this conversation? শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰীন্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰিন্ত্ৰীকাৰ্শ্বিন্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰ
- b. Read this conversation with a friend. One of you will act as Dongzhi and the other will act as Dawazhiba. ग्रॅंग्इन में क्विंग न्दर अनुआ तु ग्रंग्वा श्री । विष्य में क्विंग में क्विंग में क्विंग से क्विंग में क्विंग

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

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

Dongzhi: 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 Yunnan. Dawazhiba, where is your home?

Dawazhiba: My home is not Yunnan. My home is Lazhang.

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

Dawazhiba: 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?

Dawazhiba: I have no brothers.

Dongzhi: How many sisters do you have?

Dawazhiba: I have three sisters.

Dongzhi: How old are your sisters?

Dawazhiba: One is fifteen, one is sixteen, and one is seventeen.

Dongzhi: How old are you?

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

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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?

Dongzhi: My father is forty-five. He is a farmer.

Dawazhiba: Does he have many animals?

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

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.

Dawazhiba: 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. Dongzhi: Does your father have many animals?

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

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.

Dongzhi: How many blackboards are there in the classroom?

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

Dawazhiba: What color is your hat?

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

Dawazhiba: Your hat is very smart!

Dongzhi: Thank you very much! Is your shirt new?

Dawazhiba: 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.

Dongzhi: Your shirt is very smart, too!

Dawazhiba: Thank you very much! Dongzhi, what is your nationality?

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

Dawazhiba: Yes, I am Tibetan. I am Tibetan, too. My nationality is Tibetan.

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

র্ব্বিব্যুবা

ल. र्स्यास. र्स्याचा ट.च.टे. क्रॅ. लावा व्यास. इं.का क्रिंट. च.टे. क्रॅ. लावा व्यास. इं.का क्रंट. च.टे. क्रॅ. च.टे. च.टे. क्रॅ. च.टे. च.टे. क्रॅ. च.टे. च.टे. क्रॅ. च.टे. च.टे. च.टे. क्रॅ. च.टे. च.टे শ্রুবে:শুগ্রুবার

र:रर:५:७र:घरे:व्यम्भा हिंद:रर:ब्रेंच:य:वेग:केःवी র্ব্বিব্যুবা

খ্ৰ'ব'ৰাবাৰাবা

षीव या र षर हुँ य स विवा धीवा র্ব্বিক্রেমা ब्रिंद:ग्री:ब:ख्यःगदःब:र्षेद। শ্রুবে'শুগ্রহামা

द्रतःसंस्याःस्युत्रःत्रतःस्येत्। हिंद्रःग्रीःसंस्ययाःगद्राद्रःस्यंत्रः न्नाःग्या র্ব্বিক্রেমা

द्वः यः खुकः खुक् क्व देव । द्वे यः खुकः न्नु द्वः विवा ষ্ণ্ৰ'ম'ৰাথাখামা

ฐ:ฐะเจาตัรานามะานัาพัรานาฒาสิรุเ র্ব্বিব্যুবা

र्देब त्युवा देन त्यम्बा कें विद्यन्ति वर्षेन प्यायन विष्य प्यायन विद्यायन विद्यायन विद्यायन विद्यायन विद्यायन

ञ्च याम्यम् दायास्य क्षाम्य स्यास्य स्य स्यास्य स्यास्

र्देव'रबुवा हिंद'अ'श्चेद'र्से'गर्सेद'र्सेद'दस्र

ञ्च प्याम्याच्या दायाञ्चेदार्श्वे म्युसार्थे द्

ર્દેવ'લશુવા હિંદ'ન્ટી'શ્રેદ'ર્સ'ર્સે' ભેં' વાર્સેદ'લેવ'નમા

ञ्च वायामानाया विषाने वर्षे वर्य

र्देव त्य्युया हिंद त्यें या र्रेंद त्येव वया

ञ्च'च'ग्रग्रम् द'र्थे'चर्डे'चर्जुर'भेदा हुँद'र्थे'गार्ळेन'भेदार्थ'द्र्या

र्देव'त्रशुर्या र'षर'र्वे'यर्डे'य्रज्जुर'षेवा

ञ्च प्रामुनाकाया हिंद्रात्या श्रीटाश्चीटानार्सेद्रार्सेद्रार्स्य

र्देत'त्य्युत्र। दःत्य'स्युत्र'याहेका'द्र-'श्चैदःग्चें'याहेका'र्वेद्र। ज्ञुत्त'यायाकात्म। हिंद्र'ग्चै'स्युत्तुं श्चेदःश्चैदःश्चें'त्यार्क्केंद्र'पीव'वया।

र्देव (रशुपा) तुःर्च मङ्गादे गर्दे पर्दु प्रसङ्गार्चे अवे 'ते 'तुः भुष्येव। श्रेस्ट्यें मङ्गादे पर्दे 'त्र्यं प्रस्तावन 'डेग'र्वे अवे 'यह्र महिआपीत।

ञ्च न मान क्षेत्र के स्थान के स्था के स्थान के स

र्देव त्रशुया विं र्कें कंट स र्श्नेय स ध्येवा

ञ्च या मुग्नाया हिंद ची आय स्थाप केंद्र ची कर क्या कि आय पर के लिया हो दा यति सार्थित

र्देव'दशुवा द्वे'षा'य'र्वे'बे'खे'बेवा विं'बेद'य'बेवा'धेवा

ञ्च प्राम्यम् विष्यः भ्वे अंतर्भि अंतर्भि विष्य

र्देबः दब्युवा अदः त्यवाशा विंत्यः क्षेत्रं क्षेत्राः अदा दवेष्णः स्वरः क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रः सुरवादः अविध्याने हेव

त्तुं प्राम्यम् वित्रः क्षेत्रं विष्यामा त्र्रार्धे प्रम्य

र्देव त्या च द्वे प्राप्त स्वापा स्वा

ন্ত্র'ব'শ্ৰন্থৰ'ন। ট্রিন্'শ্রী'জ'য়'ঝ্'বা'র্ক্কন্ত্রির'র ব্রান্ট 'র্ন্বি'লিব'লিব।

र्देव त्युवा द्वे : ष्वा अपने विवासी विवासी

ञ्चित्राचीबीश्राची दपुराबाखेदाचाः विवासीवाः वि

र्देव'त्र्युच। हिंद'ग्री'ष्प'यर क्वें'क्वेंग'अर र्दे'र्षेद'द्य।

ञ्च प्राचानाकारा। येदायाक्षी विषयाक्षी विषयाक्

ग्रुवागुरासेन्। विराहासेन्।

र्देव'त्युवा वदी'र्बिद'ग्री'र्स्स्वायद'ष्ये'रेदा

ञ्च या ग्रामाशाया देन अमा वर्ने प्रते श्रीयायम देन वर्ने श्रीयायम केन प्राप्त मा वर्ने भी वर्ने

र्देन:वशुच। र्र्जुच।यर:वर्देव:वर:तुःईवाःई:वाःर्क्केन:व्यंन:न्या

ञ्च'य'ग्यम्ब'य। र्श्वेय'यर'यरेदेवेवर'र्र्डेग'र्डे'वेर'यू'र्थेर्।

र्देवःवशुवा र्र्वेवः।वरःवर्देवेःवरःतुःमुवःक्षेत्रवाःगःर्वेदःर्वरःद्या

ञ्च य मुग्रम्य र् र् वियायम विषय विवास मिल्या मिल्य

ર્દેવ'લશુવા ર્ક્સેવ'યર'લદ્દેવ'વર'દુ'ર્ક્સ'શ્વસ'યા'ર્સેદ્ર'ર્ધ્વર'દ્દસા

ল্লু'ঘ'শ্বশ্বশ্বশ্	र्ब्स् प्राप्यः यद्देश्वः वदः दुः क्ष्रां वक्षयं प्राक्षित् । र्ह्चिद् रच्चे : त्वृक्षं प्रव्यः प्राप्ते ।
ৰ্ব্ৰ'ৰেগ্ৰুবা	धेव यम्बा दरे वृर्वे म्बर प्राधेव। देवे वृर्वे मुकर प्रावेग धेव। दरे वृर्वे के देव।
ন্ত্ৰ'ব'শ্ৰশ্বশ্ব।	ૄેલું ૧ૄં તું ર્સેલે ૧૦ સર્૧ ના સેલ્યા લેવા લેવા લેવા લેવા લેવા લેવા લેવા લેવ
ৰ্ব্ৰ'ৰেগ্ৰুবা	द्वे 'बु'र्क्स' श्रुवा'र्वे 'भीवा' दे'वे 'द्वा'र्वे अ'रेद्रा' श्रूब'र्वे 'अ'रेद्रा' देवे 'बु'र्क्क' श्रुवा'र्वे 'बिवा' भीवा
ন্ত্ৰ'ব'শ্ৰশ্বশ্ব।	हुँ ५ चुै : लु कें : नृष्ठ = : अहे बा
ৰ্ব্ৰ'ৰেশ্বুবা	चगाद'द्देब;ळे। (ð̃५:ग्रुं)कें:पोब;पाश्चरःचःधेब;बुस।
ন্ত্ৰ'ব'শ্ৰশ্বশ্ব।	धवःचनमा देवे के चेवःनमान्या देवे के चेवःनमान्या विवाधिव। देवे के चेवः के चेवः केवःच च च च च च च च च च च च च च च च च च च
র্বিব্যুম্	हुँ र् चु के त्येत प्यत् प्यम प्राया त्रिम
ন্ত্ৰ'ব'শ্ৰশ্	यगाद देत : क्षे (क्षें देते 'से पार के 'बिया 'धेत' देत 'दशुया
ৰ্ব্ৰব্ৰুমা	दःचॅद्-देग्रशंभेत्। दःचॅद्-यःवेग् ^{भे} त्। <u>त्रु</u> 'यःगुग्रायःपूर्व्-प्यदःचॅद्-भेत्रःत्रम्।
ন্ত্ৰ'ঘ'শ্ৰশ্বশ্ব।	थेव'थ नर्चेन्'थेव। न'यनचेन्'थेव। नर्चेन्'नेग्राथेव।
र्नेत्र दशुय।	यदे क्रें र्चें अ _{चे} या ग्राम् अप्या
শ্রু'ম'শুশ্বশ্বা	चने`र्से`र्चें क'र्नेत' त्य <u>शु</u> च

Exercises শ্ৰম্ভ্রম্

A. Write twenty questions about this conversation. When you finish, ask another student your questions. Write the answers. র্গন্দান্ত্রই ক্রিন্দান্ত্রই ক্রেন্দান্ত্রই ক্রিন্দান্ত্রই ক্রেন্দান্ত্রই ক্রিন্দান্ত্রই ক্র

1. ____ Dongzhi and Dawazhiba are old, they are not young.

(32) A Tibetan Home র্ব্-শুন্ত্রিরভারতীয় Listen to the text read by your teach

Listen to the	e text read by your	teacher. Write the	missing words in	i the blanks. ব্ৰাস্ক্ৰ	र शुः ग्रीमा यदेव या अवः
हेशर्ज्ञेच र्जन वर मी हैं	र्दःग्रम्बश्चर्याप्यः क्लॅ्दः द्वेदः द	শ্ৰা শ্লুহ:ট্ৰব:শ্ৰু:স্ক্ৰা;ক্ষমৰ	ॱॾॣॕॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॗॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖ	पर्षेत्।	
This is Dong is not a kitcher	gzhi's home. It is a n. His living room	home. The is It is It is	is is Dongzhi's last not small. The	iving It is re is a television is	in the room. The
television. The	ere are some maga	zines, books, and		on the television	n. The books are
English books	s. The magazine	es are	magazines	. The newspape	ers are Chinese
newspapers. Tl	here are armo	chairs in the room.	The armchairs	are large and they	are The
armchairs are r	not old and small.	They are new and	The arm	chairs are near the	e The
armchairs are b	brown. They	very smart. There	is a radio in the 1	room. It is a small	It is
not a large rad	io. The radio is bl	ack and it is an old	d radio. It is not	a new radio. The	radio is near the
		s the radio.			
		k is "English for			
		iglish books. Dong			
some pictures i	n the room. The p	ictures are on the _	There are t	three	_ in the room.
Word list for th	ne above paragraph	n: र्गेट्सी'तुस'सर्वसम्बद्ध	रे:ब्रॅंट:कदे:घ:ब्रुट्।		
a. are	d. English	g. newspapers	j. radio	m. television	p. two
b. Chinese	e. large	h. on	k. room	n. they	q. wall
	f. large		l. small	o. Tibetan	
are someshoes and the Dongzhi's dres is not a large be This is Donrefrigerator. They are not formula.	on the floor y are black. This sing-table. The cig ox. ngzhi's kitchen. It nere are some bot full. This is Dong They are clean plat	t is a large They're near the s is Dongzhi's dragarettes are near a is a large tles in the gzhi's cooker. It is es. They are not directly are not	bed. They are ressing-table. The box is This is I They are They are cook rty	Dongzhi's shoes. There are some There are some There are some for the some some for the some some for the some some some some some some some som	They are on a box, it ator. It is a new ottles are empty. me plates on the orks, spoons, and
		. They are in a red is in the middle		spoons, and	are in a
rea box on the	table. The		of the kitchen.		
Word list for th	ne above paragrapl	n: बॅरियी'तुस'सर्कसम्बद्धी	रेॱब्रेंदॱकदेॱघॱब्रुद्।		
a. bedroom		g. knives		m. table	
		h. new	k. shoes		
c. box	f. kitchen	i. plates	l. small		
twenty-one. Hi brother is a tex Xining, too. H student. He is	is is not married. acher. He teaches e Tibe a at 0	ome is He has no childre Tibetan. He is etan at Qinghai Ed Qinghai Teachers'	n. He has two b and he ucation	orothers and two e has three childr He is thirty.	en. His home is One brother is a
	d he no chil	dren. On	• , •	c: C1 :	G1 ·
()ne cicter is	e a ctudent. She is	On	e cicter ic twenty	U-tive She is a	She is

married and sl	he has one	Her daughter	r is She has	no, she is a	child.
These are	Dongzhi's friend	s. Dawazhiba is	a student at Qing	hai Education Co	ollege. He studies
He de	oes not study Eng	lish. Dawazhiba'	s is Yigazei	. His father is a fa	rmer. He does not
have many	He ha	s one yak, one h	orse, two sheep, an	nd one goat. He h	as no
Dawazhiba is	Tibetan. His natio	nality is Tibetan.	•		
Word list for	the above paragrap	oh: र्वे(द्यो'तुस'सर्कसम	·ૡઽ૽ૺૡ૽ૺૹૢ૽ૼઽ _ૻ ૹઌ૾ૺ <i>૽</i> ૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૼ		
a. animals	d. College	g. fifteen	j. job	m. sisters	q. two
b. camels	e. doctor	h. has	k. married	n. student	r. Xining
c. child	f. eighteen	i. home	l. math	o. teaches	

Now, read the rest of the text silently. ५'ऋ'विं५'ग्रीका क्षेत्र क्रिंद के क्षेत्र क्

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.

 α ર્દ્દેતું સુંસંગ્યાં અર્જ્કે સ્ત્રા મિં સંગ્રંત્ર સ્થાના ત્રાપ્ત સ્થાના સંગ્રંત્ર સંગ્

प्रविभागाः के प्रविभागाः के प्रविभागां के प

र्ट्न त्याचा ग्री त्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Exercises अनुरक्षुरा

A. Write answers to these questions: ण्नुसः श्रुं त्र्वे प्वति । प्रवि । प्रव

- 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.

- 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 সূত্র স্থানা

A. / dh / and / th / are made by putting the tip of the tongue between the upper and lower teeth to partially block the flow of air from the lungs. Both sounds can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a word. Repeat the following words after your teacher: $\| / dh / 5\pi / th / \eta$ के बार्च के बार्च

/ <i>dh</i> / 1. the	/ th / a. thanks	/ <i>dh</i> / 5. there	/ th / 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

- 1. thigh
- a. thy
- 3. this'll
- c. thistle
- 5. wreathe
- e. wreath

- 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 ग्री गूर्व त्र्रेत त्य कृत हैं। हिं५ ग्रीका क्षेत्र केंव वित्र केंव हिंद ग्रीका केंद्र केंव कि कि प्रतिकार केंद्र केंद्
- 1. S D (teeth, teethe)

5. S D (thistle, thistle)

2. S D (lather, ladder)

6. S D (soothe, sooth)

3. S D (math, mat)

7. S D (thanks, tanks)

4. S D (loathe, loaf)

8. S D (leather, let her)

(33) Mother and Daughter, Teacher and Student মন্ত্ৰ্ত্ত্ত্ৰ

a. Lhamoyicuo is Cairangzhoma's daughter. Cairangzhoma is Lhamoyicuo's mother. Cairangzhoma is the mother. Lhamoyicuo is the daughter. વ્રુ.સં. વાલા અર્જી તે સે. તે કે. તે કે.

<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.

क्रें केट क्रिया वर्ष क्रिया वर्ष क्रिया क्र

বর্মীশ্রাশ্রমান্তাম।

कें देट हुँ ता आ है देविट हुँ का कम कर दिन प्राप्त का हुँ देवह वा देवि है का शुर्वी का पर दिन दिन की का स्राप्त हिंगा ता

न्याः त्र्रेश ने त्रश्यम् या उत्पः स्वित्रश्

b. Dawazhiba is Dongzhi's student. Dongzhi is Dawazhiba's teacher. Dongzhi is a student. Dawazhiba is a teacher. त्रु या गुणकाय के दिन त्रु या गुणकाय के विकास के दिन त्रु या गुणकाय के गुणकाय के दिन त्रु या गुणकाय के दिन त्रु या गुणकाय के त्रु या गुणकाय

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

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What must I do, Mr. Dawazhiba?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Open the windows and air the classroom. Then dust the stools and desks. Then clean the

blackboards. Then sweep the floor.

र्देव'दशुव। दबर्ड'लेबा'डेन'न्बेब्सका'श्रु'लवका'ञ्च'वाबाय।

ञ्च'य'गुग्नर्था क्षेत्रासुराधेकावकावरातु।मात्रस्याकानुःस्यस्य देशकान्याक्षेत्रकात्रस्याकेत्रस्य

ইুিশ্বা

Exercises अन्यसूत्र

A. Who are Dawazhiba, Dongzhi, Lhamoyicuo, and Cairangzhoma? Write a sentence that explains who each of them is. ব্লু বা শ্ৰুপাৰ বা দুৰ্লি ব্ৰুবা ক্লুমো শুলাৰ বা দুৰ্লি ব্ৰুবা ক্লুমো শুলাৰ বা দুৰ্লি বিশ্ব বিশ্

- 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. र्गेंद्र में क्रेंच्र मुक्तें में क्रेंच्र में क्रिक्ट में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रिक्ट में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रिक्ट में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रिक्ट में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रिक्ट में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रिक्ट में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रेंच्र में क्रिक्ट में क्रेंच्र में क्रे

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 my father, Dazheng.

- c. I feel ill.
 - E. Look at this example: ग्निसामी द्वीराय हें दाया यहार में श्

Shut the door.

Match the words in the second column with the actions in the first column. More than one answer is possible. ग्यम्भुँ ग्रम्भूँ ग्रम्भू ग्रम्भूँ ग्रम्भू ग्र

a. Shut the	1. radio
b. Open the	2. tap
c. Put on your	3. cup
d. Take off your	4. blackboard
e. Turn on the	5. window
f. Turn off the	6. sideboard
g. Sweep the	7. magazine
h. Clean the	8. knives
i. Dust the	9. shirt
i. Empty the	10. door

(34) Enjoy Yourself ब्लॅंड्र प्रदानी अन्तर प्राप्त स्था है स्था है प्राप्त स्था है स्

<u>Danzen:</u> 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?

<u>Danzen:</u> No, you can't.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Shamba is 18 years old, Danzen. He's not a baby. Please give him the key. He always

comes home early.

<u>Danzen:</u> 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.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> That's all right, dear. Good-bye. Enjoy yourself.

<u>Shamba:</u> We always enjoy ourselves, Mum. Good-bye.

यश्रुव दिंदा बिंद श्रीकार्दे दर्गे दर्शे विवा बेद रहे कार्ये द द्वा बुसकाया

चुअअप। ८:४८:बॅ्बाकार्यं त्वार झुवाकी त्वें क्रिकार्वे । ष्याया

चश्रुव'दिहेव। ब्रिंद'र्स्स्एल'र्'र्वेषा'यस'देब'यस'र्'रदेष्ठी'श्रे'रुव। ब्रिंद'रस्द्र्यार्क्केंद'चर्रु'द्रस्ख्रीद'ग्रीदे'श्रेस'देब'यस'र्'र्बिश'र्र्वेषा'र्वेषा

यश्रव तहेंव। ब्रिंद ग्रीश तहिर श्री केंग

र्शेर'र्शेषा'र्षेद'।

चसूत्र दिहेत्। ऍण्ण विंद् त्य सूर्र दित्र गुर्द् द्वार्केन प्रदेश स्थापके पृथि से साम किंदा विंद्र गुर्व के किंद्र गुर्व क

ব্রিশ্বরা র্ম.হারে। জারা বর্মার:ইব.জা জাসা

्यू र्अं म्यु अर्क्के देर क्रेंब अर् महेक स्वम यरे र्अं र्वेका वितरम में कि स्वम अर्के न

नुस्रमाया दार्सेशक्रुवार् भ्रीतायार्येया यापे सी यदे सी सी सामा

Exercises ব্ৰহ্মুহা

A. Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম খ্ৰী এই জীল'ই ব্যালী থেব এই বৰ্ণী শ্ৰ

- 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: वेंबाय क्या ग्री केंगाय देया प्रश्निमा
- 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 milk tea.
- 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 and yaks.

hh. He works / working in the morning.

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

Key Items শ্বহ'বশ্বীথা

A: "am"5्र"is"गढ़ेकान्तुः त्रकान्चें गाँवे "was" धैवःया "are" धैः त्रकान्चें गाँवे "were" धैव। दे हें दैः योगिया सूरकार्वे गाव्य मुद्दकार्वे । प्रतिकार्वे। प्रतिकार्वे।

I	You	Не	She	They	We	Dongzhi	The boys	The teacher	The cat
was	were	was	was	were	were	was	were	was	was

 $B: rac{8}{3}$ મ વત્ર મું માર્ગ સંત્રાંથી તર્યા પ્રત્યા તે સે માર્ગ સાથ તે માર્ચ માર્ય માર્ચ માર્ય માર્ચ મ

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). ग्निसंग्ची तर्दे सेंग्'न्ग'याद न्ग'यादे देश'याद 'न्दः स्रेय'
५ वें[बा	
a. What did he do?	1. (Dongzhi is writing.)
b. What is he doing?	2. (Dongzhi was writing.)
c. What was he doing?	3. (Dongzhi wrote.)
d. What were they doing?	4. (He is writing.)
e. What did they do?	5. (He is writing.)
f. What are they doing?	6. (He was writing.)
g. What am I doing?	7. (He wrote a letter.)
h. What was I doing?	8. (He wrote.)
i. What did I do?	9. (She is writing.)
j. What did she do?	10. (She was writing.)

i. What did I do?
j. What did she do?
k. What was she doing?
l. 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?

(He is writing.)
 (He was writing.)
 (He wrote a letter.)
 (He wrote.)
 (She is writing.)
 (She was writing.)
 (The teacher is writing.)
 (The teacher was writing.)
 (The teacher wrote.)
 (They are writing.)
 (They were writing.)
 (We are writing.)
 (We wrote.)
 (We wrote.)
 (You are writing.)
 (You wrote.)
 (You wrote.)

D: ग्रव्यादुः विदेश्वाविश्वहुः विदेश हैं हिंद् कुं श्वां माश्वादं विषाया विदेश विदेश विदेश मिले के के कि प्राप्त का का प्राप्त का का का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्त का प्राप्

Read this text with another student: र्श्चित अपनुष्ट क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

Dongzhi is a student. He is a chemistry student at Southwest Nationalities University. 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. The home has several rooms. 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.

This is Dongzhi's mother's brother. He is a farmer. He is in the home. Dongzhi's mother is in the home, too. He is fifty-one. He has a brown horse. His horse is near the home. His home is Jiegu, too. He has one child. Dawazhiba is his son. Dawazhiba is twenty-five and he is a teacher. He teaches Tibetan. Dawazhiba has one son, too. Dawazhiba's son is two. He is very small. He is not a student, he is a baby. Dawazhiba has many friends. His friends' homes are Jiegu. They are herdsmen, too. They are busy.

र्च्यादश्चित्रःश्चित

ાવદાવા તર્રા લે ક્રિયા સ્થાપ ત્યાલ તર્યા કે ત્યાં કુ ત્યાં ક્રિયા સ્થાપ ક્ષેયા સાથે ત્યાં ક્ષેયા સાથે ત્યાં ક્ષેયા સાથે ત્યા ક્ષેયા સાથે ત્યાં ક્ષેયા સાથે ત્યા ક્ષેયા સાથે કાથે કાય સાથે કાય સાથે કાય સાથે ક ક્ષેયા સાથે ક્ષેયા સાથે કાય ક

र्नेत'त्बुच'ग्री'अय्प'द्वेते'श्रेर'र्न्नेर'अप्वाद'वर्ग ने'र्क्षे'अय्पद्वेते'श्रेर'र्नुक्षे'त्येत'र्श्वेत'यी'त्व्यअप्तुत्व्र्म नें'रमा'र्श्वेत'यी'रेन्। नें'रअपने' नमाम्बर'याधेत'य्प'ने'नमान्नुकर'णमायी'वर्ग

ङ्क्ष्याञ्चर त्रिक्या के वास्त्र प्राप्त के वास्त्र प्राप्त के विषय के स्त्र प्राप्त के वास्त्र के वा

विरायदे वरातु श्रेमा अधि दत्व

ग्रीटर्ट्रबाद्रायद्रायरायवायायत्वा ग्रीटर्ट्रबाख्रायद्रायरावाख्रुसायत्वा

र्नेत्रत्युचः मुःषः स्त्रावे प्राप्तः अहं अन्तर्भ विकार्यः मिले अप्तरः श्रीतः अवस्थाः स्त्रावे स्वरः अवस्थाः सेत्। विक्तिं संवरः अवस्थाः सेत्। विक्तिं स्वरः स्वरः सेत्। विक्तिं सेत्।

र्देव त्युतः ग्री खा साबेदात्र विवारेद। विश्वेर वे बाबुसारेद। विश्वेर चे वा चार का का विश्वेर क्षेत्र के विश्वेर के विश्व

र्देव'दश्चात'ग्री'षा'ष'ळे'यथादन्यार्थेदा। देव'दश्चात'ग्री'षा'यर द्वेष'च'५'उदाळे।

र्देन'दश्चाय'गहेन'ङ्क्षेग'चुक'सेन'य'न्द'विंद'च्चेक'य'सेन्।

र्देन'त्र्युच'ग्री'ष्ण'अर्रार्देर'स्वा'दर'र'आ वन ग्रु'रेनाब'चडब'स्ट्र'वब'यब'सेद्रा

Exercises গ্ৰহমুহা

A. Write twenty questions about this text. When you finish, ask another student to answer your questions. Write down the student's answers. র্জুব'রর্জব'র-ই'বালিম'বর্জ্জব'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রিল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রেল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রিল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রিল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রিল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রিল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রিল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রিল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রেল'র-বিশ্বান্তর্জন ক্রেল'র-বি

B. Fill in the following chart. The first one has been done for you. देतुःश्चेष्'षे[क्षॅर्च्यूद्रश्चेत्र्यदे'र्येर' यहूँर्प्विश्रयंत्रर्यदेप्प्वेर्ष्यंत्रर्यदेर्प्येर' यहूँर्प्विश्रयंत्रर्यदेव्यक्ष्यंत्रर्यदेव्यक्ष्यंत्रर्थेत्र्यंत्र

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. ग्नुम गुःदेतुः भ्रेग् गिः प्रमूदशः चेतुः प्रदेः प्र

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

D. 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. এই ই অইব অব্যাৰ্থ বিশ ร्षादःबेश्यादाक्षेयन्त्र प्राप्तः it true that you can sing well?"हिंश्यासूत्र संग्येत वेश चेरायाक्षेयन्त्र ("Is it true that you have a boyfriend / girlfriend?"। विंद्र त्यः च्राँग्रां विंद्र व अप्रमूखात्रकात्रामः विवायी त्रदात् वहुवा दर्वा वा वा वा वा विवायी से क्षेत्र दा विवायी से क्षेत्र दा विवायी वा विवायी वा विवायी विवायी वा विवायी विव दर्भ दर्गेश्व है। द्रेम्य "I dare you to dance in the classroom" ब्रिंद ग्रीश र्श्व व्यवस्थ विकास वित धेन् केश्याप्त 'डेश' द्वी 'क्रेंग नगे' क्रात चीश र्वेग 'दा'ने 'क्रेंशंक्र 'अवर 'वश्चात शनगर प्रिया गावत 'वेग' मी तर 'तु 'वहुग' पाधित। ने 'वश' र्स्सेव 'स्रात शन्य स्थान ची'च्यत्यक्र्व, दृ: धुव, वक्ष, सदः ऋँक्ष, खूस, दृण्यसः खँच। त्यक्ष, खूँच। तुः विचाः धुस, यहँच, हुंच, यहँच, हुंच, यहँच, हुंच, यहँच, हुंच, यहँच, हुंच, यहँच, हुंच, यहँच, यहँच, हुंच, यहँच, या से दार्शे श्रीं का दार्गिका

(36) What are they doing? विं क्रेंब के बिया प्रकार बिवा प्राप्त करा है विवा प्रकार कि क्रिक क्

Read this conversation with a friend: শ্ৰ্ৰাৰ্শ্ন ৰিশাবন মানুমান্ত্ৰ বিশ্বন মানুমান্ত মানুমান্ত মানুমান্ত মানুমান্ত মানুমান্ত মানুমান্ত মানুমান মানুমান্ত মানুমান মানুমান মানুমান মানুমান্ত মানুমান মানুমান্ত মানুমান মান

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Where's our daughter, Cairangzhoma? 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?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> They are our sheep, Lhamoyicuo.

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> Is our son, Dazheng, on the mountain, too?

Dongzhi: Yes, he is.

Lhamoyicuo: What's he doing?

Dongzhi: He's riding a black horse.

Lhamoyicuo: I beg your pardon? Who is riding a horse?

Dongzhi: Dazheng is.

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

<u>Dongzhi:</u> The white dog is on the mountain, too. It's running across the grass. It's running after a

brown and white cat.

्रभू क्रॅं मिस् अर्कें। तुः इमा मी सु क्रें मान स्व में प्रिन मी कें मेन क्रें मान क्रों

र्देव'दश्चाया र्बेंग्से'दर्शेव'र्षेद'र्म थ्रु'र्बेर'म्सु'अर्द्धे।

र्देव त्याया र्वेश स्या तर्के यविव त्र त्या

र्देव'त्युव। र्वेक'ल्या'द्या'तर्कें'चलेव'तर्नुग

२ सं.यं.त्राती. अयो.ट्र.क्.सं.सं.सं.त्यो.जयो.च्री

ર્દેત્ર ત્ર્યુવા દેજીં તુ: હ્રંદ વી ભુષા મેદ્રા હ્રું શ્રેં વાલું અર્જી

्यू क्रां मिल्रु अर्क्टी दुःहं न्यी सुःहं अधीव लटः देः दर्वी व र्लेट् द्या

र्देवःदशुमा देदःया विवदःदर्ग

यू से म्यु सर्वे वित्र है वित्र है नित्र म्यू में

र्देन'दश्या विंह'न्या'डेया'त्य'र्वेन'यवेन'दर्य

व्यू में मिष्णु मर्कें। नर्मे न्यायायाय में मान्यायाय मान्या मान्यायाय मिष्णु मान्यायाय मान्याय मान्यायाय मान्यायाय मान्यायाय मान्यायाय मान्याय मा

र्नेन'दश्या ह'सश्चन'रेना

यू र्से न्यू अर्कें। दें न हि न द न र न

र्देव'त्युय। वि'न्गर'षद'रे'त्वेंव'त्र'त्व् ने' इं'वद्व'त्र'त्वेद'ग्रीक'क्वुग'यत्वेत'त्वुग ने'वी'त्य'न्गर'श्चुग'वेग'वी'हेक'शुकुग'यत्वेत'त्वुग

Exercises ग्नरभुद्रा

A. Write answers to these questions. When you finish, compare your answers to those of another student. শ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰ'বেই'র্শবেই'ব্শাশী'ঝর'ট্রমণ্ট্

- 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?
- 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. र्ब्यू अन्दर्भ क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्
 - C. Look at this example: ग्नामा जुनमा क्रिया कर्षे द्वारा करी का

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. শ্র্বাস্ব্রাস

- 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 ব্ৰ্যুন্ট্ৰিম্

This is Dongzhi's family. Dongzhi's home is Xining. His father is typing a letter. One sister is emptying a basket. One brother is hot, he is opening a window. Dongzhi's mother is making the bed. She is very busy. One sister is shutting the door. Dongzhi's dog is eating a bone. A sister is looking at a picture. One brother is reading a magazine. One brother is cleaning his teeth. One sister is dusting the dressing-table. His grandmother is cooking a meal. Dongzhi's cat is black. It is drinking its milk. One sister is sweeping the floor. Dongzhi is sharpening a pencil. Dongzhi's grandfather is turning on the light. Dongzhi's sister is turning on the tap. Dongzhi's brother is putting on his shirt. Dongzhi's mother's friend is taking off her coat.

यदीन् प्रति द्वाया ग्री हिं अपने नि देव त्याया ग्री हिं प्रति हो प्रति हो प्रति विचाय के स्वर्ध प्रति हो प्रति

Exercises ग्नरकुरा

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 স্বান্থর স্বান্ধর স্বান্ধর স্বান্ধ স্
- C. Rewrite the text, describing what will happen next week ત્રાંત્ર માલા ત્રાંત્ર ક્રાંસ માત્ર ત્રાં ક્રાંસ માત્ર ત્રાંસ માત્ર ત્રાંસ માત્ર માત્ર ક્રાંસ માત્ર ક્રાંસ માત્ર ક્રાંસ માત્ર ક્રાંસ માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કરમાં માત્ર કરામાં માત્ર કરમાં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કરમાં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કરમાં માત્ર કરમાં માત્ર કરમાં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્માં માત્ર કર્મા મા
- E. "Opposites" are things that are very different. Give opposite words for the words listed below. Example: up down. ब्रॅग् क्षेत्र क्षेत्

a. bigb. heavyc. white

d. empty g. go e. new h. young

f. light

i. there

(38) A Fine Day ग्रवस्थान्य क्षाया प्रतिकेष



It is a very fine day today. There are many

clouds in the blue and white sky but the hot

Exercises শ্ৰহ্মুহা

A. Match the words on the right with the correct answer on the left: শৃত্যকাশ্রিক্স্ট্রাইন্ট্রাইন্স্ক্র্ম্ব্রক্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্যালিক্স্ত্র্ম্বর্ত্তিক্স্ত্র্যালিক্স্ত্র্য্যালিক্স্ত্র্যালিক্স্ত্র্যালিক্স্ত্র্য্যালিক্স্ত্র্যালিক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্র্য্রেক্স্ত্র্য্রেক

1 1 2 1 1 1	
a. Dawazhiba	1. fine
b. horses	2. large and white
c. clouds	3. where the yaks are
d. son	4. big and brown
e. airplane	5. looking at an airplane
f. hot	6. looking at a sheep
g. Zhoma	7. the sun
h. Dazheng	8. flying
i. yaks	9. many
j. grasslands	10. they are being ridden
k. sheep	11. he is looking at yaks
1. today	12 with his parents and sist

Song Number Four মুদ্রুদ্রুদ্র্বিদ্য

YOU ARE MY SUNSHINE

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.

You are my sunshine, my only sunshine. 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 ग्वर्षुरा

A. When do you think a person should leave his or her lover? ক্রিন্' শ্রীক্ষানান্থ কার্মানীশা নাম্প্রান্থ কিন্তা ক্রিন্মান্ধর ক্রেন্মান্ধর ক্রিন্মান্ধর ক্রিন্মান্ধর ক্রেন্মান্ধর ক্রেন্মান্ধর ক্রেন্মান্ধর ক্রেন্সান্ধর ক্রেন্সা

<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>Yes, they are eating.</u> 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?
 Cairangzhoma: They are riding horses on the mountain.

ञ्च प्राच्यायाया विर्मेश्वर देविया देवित विद्याप्त प्राचीत विद्याप्त विद्याप्त विद्याप्त विद्यापत विद्

कें देर क्रेंबा में क्रिक्स अक्षा नार्षे प्रतिव रहिन क्रेंबाया नार्वे का ग्रीका मूर्तिन क्रिक्स अक्षा नार्षे प्रतिव रहिन

ञ्च 'च म्याया स्राक्षर मात्र में अप्ते अप्ते अप्ते स्त्र माया स्राक्षर मात्र में अप्ते स्त्र माया स्राक्षर माया स्राव्य स्राव्

कॅ देट क्कें व्याया सुमुक्कें माने दान कें प्राप्त कें प्राप्त माने दान कें प्राप्त माने दान कें प्राप्त कें प्राप्त माने के प्राप्त माने कें प्राप्त माने के प्राप्त

ञ्च ज्ञान्य मान्य अञ्चल अञ्चल क्षेत्र स्त्र विष्य क्षेत्र स्तर्भ स्त्र स

ञ्च 'च' मुगब्र'म। चुक्राय मुन्न मुन्न मुन्न 'चुक्रा कुक्रा कुक्रा चुक्रा मुन्न स्वा मुन्न मुन्न स्वा मुन्न स्व

कें देर क्कें वास्त्र अपनेत्। विकें का असा वास्त्र कें प्राप्ति कें कें प्राप्ति कें कें का असेत्।

ञ्च प्यायायाया विः यादः यादेवः वियाविः प्रवितः स्वितः सक्ष्या विः स्वितः सक्ष्या विः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वि

कें देर क्रियाय। देर यम्बा विकार्से अवस्यायति यद्तुम विमान महिका क्री अवस्य विनाय दिन

ञ्च'च'म्यायारा मु'च'याद'यादेश'ग्रीक'चे देवा'ग्रेट्'चदेव'सकेक'का

ञ्च प्राम्याया र्श्वियास्यायात्राम्यान्यात्रेक्षामुकाञ्चे विवासिन्याने

क्रॅं देट ह्यूँ या वा विं वा है अग्री अग्य अग्री ह्यू वा वा वे वा त्री वा

Exercises ग्नरभुरा

क्षें रेट क्क्षियाय। विं क्षें रे तर्वे न हर विंद प्रविद परित्र

A. Fill in the table with the missing words. The first one has been done for you. শ্ৰম শ্ৰী ইন্ত মশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ্র

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			

वियाःयःयदःयाद्यःदुःयह्याद्र्यंबःयःयः बदःयदःदेळें धिःयो रः दर्वे द्वे विषा
C. Choose the correct answers (a, b, c, or d): অহ'ব্ৰামন্থিনাৰ 'বাব্যাব্ৰামান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰামান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰামান্ত্ৰমান্ত্
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
8. 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." র্জনার্জা "me" দুমানু শালা" "her" "it" "us" "them" নাজ্য নাজ্য নাজ্য ক্রিল্লা করা করা করা করা করা করা করা করা করা কর
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 ব্রুখন্

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. न्वस्तुं क्ष्य न्य क्ष्य क

The valley is between two large hills. There are many large adobe houses. Many white sheep and brown yaks

3 Some of them are going into the forest. This is the school building. Here is another photograph. The forest is on the right. It is beside a forest. Some Tibetan children are coming out of the school building. विक्र प्राची विवास की विव

Exercises শ্ৰম্খুম্

2

- a. What is your favorite photograph? Tell another student about it. ট্রিস্মেন ক্রমান্যার বিশ্বর বিশ
- c. Picture description: Two students work together. Each should have a piece of paper and a pen. You should sit back-to-back with another student. You should not be able to see each other. Then student number 1 thinks of a photograph. Student #1 must describe this photograph to student number 2. Listening to student #1's description, student #2 should try to draw the picture on their paper. After student #1 is finished describing, they should look at #2's drawing. Does it look right? Then the two students switch and student #2 describes a photograph for student #1 to draw. ब्रॅच'अ'दे' प्वम्'हु म्वम्'ह में मुच'दे चेम्'ह में मुच'दे चेम'ह में मुच'दे चेम'ह मुच'दे में मुच'दे मुच'दे में मुच'दे में मुच'दे में मुच'दे में मुच'दे मुच'दे
- d. Are you the same or different? Two people work together and write down three ways they are the same and three ways they are different. Then discuss your lists together. ब्रिंट् गालेका यहार के प्राप्त के कार्य के कार के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य

(41) Where are they going? Where are they? विं क्रेंबाई बिना चेत्र प्रकेश क्रा विं क्रेंना दार विं क्रिक्ट क्रा विं क्रिक्ट क्रिक्ट क्रा विं क्रिक्ट क्रा विं क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक क्रिक्ट क्रिक क

A: Where is that man going?

B: He is going into a bookstore.

ग क्रुकायाम्बनम्पर्तुरवर्षे मीवार्षेत्र्त्या

व विंदर्दित्रां अर्देत्।वरः विवा त्यात्वे प्रविवाद्या

A: Where is that woman going?

B: She is going out of a bookstore.

ग क्रेक्शअःगवन्गदःतुःदर्शेःगीवःर्षेतःत्या

व र्वे र्रायम् विष्यम् विष्यम् विष्यम् विष्यम्

A: Where is that small boy?

B: He is sitting beside his mother?

य सुःह्यान्यान्य्यः विदःस्या

A: Where is that woman?

<u>B:</u> She is sitting beside her son.

ग क्क्रेक्षः अयान्य न्यादः दुः व्यादि ।

व र्रो र्रा र्रोदे तुदे द्वाय तु राष्ट्र र द्वा

A: Where are the mother and son sitting?

B: They are sitting on a park bench.

या अप्तुःगर्वेशयादः व प्रश्रूदः वर्ष्

व विंगितेशक्षुं त्रीट वी खेट स्वेगस निगमी स्वेट र्सेग ५५५ व

A: Where are the man and woman going?

<u>B:</u> They are walking across the street. The man and woman are walking across the street.

ग श्रुभायान्यात्राम् वात्राम् विश्वामानायाः वर्षे प्रतिवादिनामा

ાય વિંગ વિશ્વ શ્રી આ તાલું તા

A: Where are the cats going?

B: They are running along the wall. The cats are running along the wall.

ग चुै'त्य'ग्रव'ग्रिक्ष'ग्राट'त्य'त्र्र्ग्रे'त्रविव'र्षेद्'द्र्या

ष दे क्षें ग्रुट त्यायाय मुद्द त्र श मुवा प्रतिव त्यत्वा चे त्या दे त्वा ग्रुट त्या ग्रुट त्या मुवा प्रतिव त्यत्वा

A: Where are the children?

<u>B:</u> They are jumping off a tree.

ग विश्वासंर्केंग्यस्य प्राप्ति ।

पि विंक्षें क्रेंट चें लिया यी क्रेंट त्र का अर्केट प्रालेव पर्ने या

A: Where is the man?

B: He is walking between two policemen.

ग क्क्रेश्चरादे ग्वराद सेंद्राद्या

व विक्तिस्त्राचानिकानीः नस्कान्यानिकानीः

A: Where is the girl?

<u>B:</u> She is sitting near a tree.

ग सुर्कें दे ग्वदक र्षेद द्या

व र्रे र्ट्रें देव विषयि के त्याय द्वाय में प्राप्त विषय

A: Where is the airplane?

B: It is flying under the bridge.

ग ग्रम्भःशुरिःग्रन्मः अर्थिरः द्या

व दे अश्रायदे देंग हु तस्र प्रवेद तर्ग

A: Where is the airplane?

B: It is flying over the bridge.

ग ग्रम्भःशुःदेःग्रदःदुःर्षेदःद्या

म दे अभायते यार्चे यातु तसु मायते व तत्व

A: Where is the family?

B: They are sitting on the grass.

ग विभाभी इसका गरावा विभाग

व विंक्षं इते सेट र प्यस्र त्र्व

A: Where is the man?

 $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$: He is reading in his chair.

ग क्क्रेशयादेशम्यद्वर्षेद्रद्या

व विश्व द्वरशायिक वर्षे दावर दियो कर्त्री वा वीव यर्

A: Where is the woman?

B: She is knitting in her chair.

ग ब्रेक्ट्रियान्य विद्या

वि र्शेशमुच स्रेगना ग्री स्रेट रुगेंत दा स्रे प्रवेत रहिग

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

- A. Make as many sentences as you can using "who" as the first word. For example, "Who is going into a bookstore?" ॥ "who" ঠ্ৰণাৰ্থী মামনাৰ্থী মাম
- 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"অন্ন বৃ"what is"বৃশা বর্ণীন বর্ণীন বর্ণীন বর্ণীন বর্ণীন বুলিন বু
- C. When you finish, compare your sentences with another student's. Next, answer the questions with the other student. क्षेत्र ने क्षेत्र क्षे
- 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. হৃদ্ধিশ্বেষ্ট্ৰ শ্বিশ্বেষ্ট্ৰিশ্বেষ্ট্ৰেশ্বেষ্ট্ৰেষ্

(42) Making a Bookcase ১ই শ্বুর অধ্যন্ত্রীর ম্

<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.

Dawazhiba: Here you are.

Dongzhi: Thanks, Dawazhiba.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What are you going to do now, Dongzhi?

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

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What color are you going to paint it?

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

Dawazhiba: Pink!

<u>Dongzhi:</u> This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Lhamoyicuo. Pink's her favorite color.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> How old is Lhamoyicuo, Dongzhi?

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

ञ्च'च'ग्रागब'च। हिंद'ग्रीब'ग्रु'च'रुर'धग'गिब'श्चूच'चलेव'२८्ग'२५ॅव'ग्र्च। हिंद'र्र्र्र्'च'र्य'क'रुर'के। हिंद'र्र्युव'रुर'श्चेब'र्र्र्र्

ग्रेन'यबेब'र्षेन।

र्देवःवशुच। दर्भाद्येःश्क्षस्राक्षेवःर्यःविषायञ्चं यविष्ठःर्वेद्। दःयःर्वे याक्षुदःकुदःदे श्क्षेत्रःर्येषस्र। ञ्चायाषाया

ञ्च प्याम्याया र्वे प्यासुदासुदायादाविय वदी चे साम्या

र्नेत (रश्या रिक्षा सेन्। ने में पाकेत पर जिला सेन्। हिन जी कार पार्च पार्क्स पे कुर कुर पे ने स्रेर सेना का

ञ्च प्राच्या विष्ट त्य से म

र्देव रस्यूय। यगाय देव के न्नु य ग्वाम अया

<u>बु</u>'च'म्बन्थ'य। हिंद'ग्रीअ'द'२;'ङे'बैवा'ग्रेद'र्हेअ'र्थेद'द्रअ'र्देद'युवा

र्नेत्रत्य्या दशयदीयाः है श्रुवाशः है शर्षेत्।

ञ्च'च'म्यमश्राम। हिंद'ग्रीक'वियासे 'के 'वेषा'मेश श्रुपका है क' सेंद्रा

र्नेत्रत्य्या दशचेर श्रुश श्रुण शास्त्री शार्षेत्।

ञ्च प्राम्यकाया ज्ञेराञ्च स्था

र्देव'त्र्युव। ५ये'क्षुस्र'त्रदे'दिरेश्चेत्र। ५६'दत्वे'स्युर्से'यृथ्यं'याध्यसर्वेदे'रेत्। बेट'क्षुवे'संक्रिश्तवादे'यासर्वेयारेत्।

ञ्च यः ग्राम्या भू अर्थे म्यू अर्छे स्था देव स्युवा

र्देन त्याया र्वे विष्यं प्रमुखा के समित देश मुमा प्रमुखा प्रम

Exercises अनुरक्षुरा

A. Answer these questions using a complete sentence and the correct verb tense. অন্ত্ৰ্বৃত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ব্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্বিশ্বর্ত্ত্ব্বেশ্বর্ত্

- 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?

Future

- a. will give / take
- b. will be giving / taking
- c. will have given / taken
- d. are going to give / take

Present

- a. am giving / taking
- b. give / take

Past

- a. gave / took
- b. have given / taken
- c. was giving / taking

(43) Which... মৃহ'ন্বীমৃ

1: Look at this example: ण्नुसण्चि द्येर पर्हे द्राया प्रश्र विश्

(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.

বন্ধী'দ্ৰ্গীশা

- 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 द्येर यहूँ द या यक्ष द 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.

Now do these in the same way. Write your dialogues. र्वेद की द्री द्री द्री द्री द्री की की प्राप्त की

বহ্ন হর্ন শ

- 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... ব্রীব্যক্তির্মা

र्देन त्युया हिंद श्रीका के लिया होदा के कार्यादा What are you going to do? Dongzhi: ञ्च'च'ग्यायाया द'रद'स्यायातर्से'रु'दर्गे'र्डेश'र्सेद्रा Dawazhiba: I'm going to herd sheep. हिंद्र'ग्रीबाद्र'देशके विया ग्रीदान विवासिंद्र। ৰ্ব্ৰব্যুবা Dongzhi: What are you doing now? त्तु प्राम्या दश्युम्बार्क् प्रतिविदः स्ति Dawazhiba: I'm herding sheep. ब्रिंद ग्रीका से जिया हो द र से का व्यादा র্বিক্রিয়া Dongzhi: What are you going to do? त्रु'य'ग्वाबाया दबाख्वाकाः इकार्षेत्। Dawazhiba: I'm going to eat some mutton. हिंदाची अपदास के लिया हो दाय लिया सिंदा র্বিক্রেম। Dongzhi: What are you doing now? ञ्च प्राम्य विषय दश्यम् । दश्यम् । विषय Dawazhiba: I'm eating some mutton. ब्रिंद ग्रीका से जिया हो द से का व्यादी র্বিব্যুম। Dongzhi: What are you going to do? त्तुःचः<u>न</u>्यम्बःय। दःस्दःस्युःचतुःषःचेदःक्षेत्रा Dawazhiba: I'm going to swim in the river. हिंदानी अप्तास के लिया होदाय लिया होता है র্বিক্রেমা Dongzhi: What are you doing now? त्तु'य'ग्राम्बाया द'रद'सुर'मुख'यबित'र्षेद्। Dawazhiba: I'm swimming in the river. র্বিক্র্বা हिंदाचीबाडीबाचीदाईबार्षिता Dongzhi: What are you going to do? त्तु य गुग्राय। द र र हर वेंत्र हे श वेंत्। Dawazhiba: I'm going to ride this horse. ब्रिंद ग्रीक द रहा है जिया हो द प्रवेद खेंदा Dongzhi: What are you doing now? ञ्च प्राण्याचा दःसदःहः दिन स्वितः प्रवितः प्रवितः प्रवितः प्रिता Dawazhiba: I'm riding this horse. ॉर्डर'ग्रीकार्ड'विगा<u>च</u>िर'क्टेकार्षेत्। Dongzhi: What are you going to do? ञ्च प्राम्बर्भाय। दः सदः लेदः ददेवे देवे दसे दः दः प्रमाञ्चा Dawazhiba: I'm going to run across the field. हिंद्र'ग्रीश्र'द्र'श्रे'के'विया'होद'वविव'र्सेद्रा Dongzhi: ञ्जायाम्बर्या दःसदाबिदायदेविःयसेदातुम्बर्गायबिदार्थित्। What are you doing now? Dawazhiba: I'm running across the field.

Exercises শ্ৰহ্মুহা

A. This text uses these activities: र्वेद विद्या क्षेत्र विद्या विद्या की विद्य की विद्या की वि

a. herd

b. eat

c. swim

d. ride

e. run

Use "will" to write about what Dawazhiba is going to do tomorrow. Use these five verbs. (Tomorrow, Dawazhiba will herd sheep.) Write your sentences. ॥ "will" यर्गे व्यवसङ्ग्राच ग्राम् सम्भाग सम्भाग

Song Number Five মু'ব্যুব্যু

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 গ্ৰহমুহা

- 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 बैदः भेदे ' ब्रेस क्रिंग

(13) 11 Count	ysiac Hom	المستحدة المستحدث				
Listen to you	r teacher re	ad the text. Fill i	in the missing wo	rds. After th	e text is a word lis	t. ५गे'म्बन'ग्री'
र्ग्भेषा'वर्देव'व्य'कृव'व्या	र्श्वच'यदेषे हें	<u>- নেবিশং</u> ধপান্য, নিন্দ্র	८:५वॉबरहे। ब्रॅंट:बेु५:ळेग	'ক্রুহ'অ'বৃগ্\র্ক্র্রিঅ'	ह्य.बी.भर्ष.थि.वर्ग्रेट.लूट्री	
his wife, Cairantis very Jiegu. Dongzhi and Cairangzho Dongzhi and He is a big Tibetan. Their n	gzhoma, m in sp Caira ma is a farm Cairangzho ba ationality is	ring. There are ringzhoma are ver ner, oma have one by. Dongzhi is s Tibetan. Now i	Dongzhi and Camany green ry happy to live in His name is twenty-five and t is	irangzhoma There the country Dawazhiba Cairangzh	of adobe. I live in Jiegu. The are many families yside. Dongzhi is a b. Dawazhiba is one oma is	countryside who live in e old They are
a. and b. h. made i	o. baby morning	i strong	d. countryside	e. crops 1 vear	f. farmer m. twenty-four	g. nome
<u>বর্ঝ'ন'ব্র'রীকা'ক্রীকা'রু</u>	ध्रेय:दर्षे रूप:यार्	র্মান্সখ্যমন্ত্রিকা		er is possib	le. ગ્વસાનું ગાળશામાં જેવા જેવા	ગ્રેઽઃજ્રવ સ્ચસ <u>ા</u> તી.
a. Dongzhi b. Cairangzho c. Jiegu d. Dawazhiba e. large home f. countryside g. farmers h. morning	oma :	1. the time 2. Dongzhi and C 3. where crops gr 4. made of adobe 5. he is a baby 6. where many fa 7. Dongzhi's wife 8. Cairangzhoma 9. twenty-five 10. one year old 11. twenty-four 12. Tibetan	milies live	bs		
A. The sound	ls of / <i>l</i> / an		mes confusing fo		arners of English. I for $l \ l$ and $l \ r \ l$. $\tilde{\exists} i$	

A. The sounds of ll and lr are sometimes confusing for Tibetan learners of English. Listen to your teacher. Repeat after your teacher and notice the different spellings for ll and lr. র্ন্ত্রেল্ড্র্র্মেল্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্ড্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্র্র্মেল্

/1/ /	r/	/1/	/ r/
	2. rink	f. clown g. believe h. liar i. fly j. while	7. relieve 8. fire

यर:वेशःश्रेत्रःयःचवः,देश्रा

a. low	1. row	e. lip	5. rip	i. fly	9. fry
b. list	2. wrist	f. collect	6. correct	j. glass	10. grass
c. belly	3. berry	g. clue	7. crew	k. lace	11. race
d. lied	4. ride	h. tile	8. tire	l. dill	12. deer
m. lung	13. rung				

C. Listen to your teacher. He or she will read only one of the italicized words. Circle the word you hear. ५ वो स्व न क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

- 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.



b. yolk

- c. talk
- d. walk
- e. chalk
- f. stalk



E. Practice saying these sentences slowly and correctly: শ্ৰমণ্ডী ঠেশ দিশ্বশ্ৰমণ কিল্লেন্দ্ৰ কিল্লেন্

ব্শ্≪া

- 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.

(46) A Bus Ride श्वेश्विन्तुन्त्रस्थात्विरायात्र्वाकेरस्या

Dongzhi and Cairangzhoma are on a bus. They are riding a bus. The bus has many people. ৰ্ব্ৰাব্য

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Is that large brown bag very heavy?

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

Dongzhi: 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?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Thank you very much. This bag is very heavy! I'm going to my mother's home.

Dongzhi: Where is your mother's home?

Cairangzhoma: 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!

Cairangzhoma: 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? <u>Cairangzhoma:</u> I have one brother. He is twenty-five.

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

Cairangzhoma: Yes, he is married. He has two children. They are boys.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I'm a student. I study at middle school. I'm a second year student.

Cairangzhoma: How old are you?

Dongzhi: I am fourteen. What is your name?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Cairangzhoma. <u>Dongzhi:</u> What is your job?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> I'm a student, too. I study in Xining. I study Chinese, English, geography, chemistry,

and physics. Your Tibetan clothes are very smart, Dongzhi.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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. Dongzhi: Please sit here.

Cairangzhoma: Thank you very much! I am very tired.

र्देव'त्युव। त्रिण'अ'र्भूण'र्घ'ळेव'र्घ'णव'रु'उद'र्थू'द'र्से'ओ'रेद।

कें देद हुँ या या देद या वा दे ज उद हूँ द हैं देदा

र्देव'त्ब्युया दर्वेदश'य'अ'तर्वेद्धा'यम्बा

कें देद क्कें त्याया देद त्या हिना या तदी के उदर हैंद हैं से देदा दे त्यार कें या देदा

र्देव त्युवा वदेव विवा दे श्चे श्चे द्वा क्षेत्र स्वत्य क्षेत्र त्य स्वा स्वा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

कें देर क्रियामा नगत देव वेद मुळी हिमास वदी मण्ड र वेद क्रियामा विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास

र्देन'दशुया हिन्'ग्री'ष्य'यदे'हिय'ग्रम्'न'स्या

कें देर क्रियामा कें क्रुक्त वायम् राये राय देता दिराया के विराया के वाय विवासी वा

र्देव'त्युत। हिंद'ग्री'सिया'अकेव'ऑदे'वद'र्दु'डे'बेया'ऑद'द्या

कें दिर क्कें त्राया दश्राक्षाय्य स्वाप्त त्राव त्राव स्वाप्त त्राव स्वाप्त त्राव स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

बीत विंदा हिद ही वें ना को वें वा का बी वें तर ब्यूया

र्देव'रब्युच। द'रद'रु'उद'र्देश्वाबाची

कें देर क्कें लगा वर्त व स्वाप व कुर उंग में दि किंद की का स्वाप व किंद की का

र्नेब त्युया यगाद देव विद हुळी स्मा न दरे इंडर यबर यें त्र्म

क्वें दिर क्वें या स्राप्त क्षा दक्ष स्वाप्त प्राप्त दि दे दे दिर क्वें से प्राप्त की

र्देन'दशुय। हिंद'रद'ह'अ'दगदगविग'रेद।

कें देद हूँ या या या द देव के।

र्नेत्र त्युवा हिंदः त्य सुर्चे द्वः त्य सेंदा स्विता

कें देदक्ष्मियाय। दायासुर्द्वा विष्यार्थित्। विर्त्या केरासूर देत्।

र्देन'दशुय। विंरस्यानेन'यश्चिमकार्येद'दशा

र्देवःत्रशुया वितेष्ठःयः देशवेषाः धेवा

कॅं देद ब्रूं वाया विं बेद या बेवा प्रेंत मुं केद वा के वा विंद में केद वा केद

र्देव'रब्युव। दर्वे'श्रीद'य'र्देव'बुव'बेर।

क्रें देद क्कें व्या हिंद नदाय वर्गे ने दर्षेदा

र्नेव त्युवा र श्ले स्वाप्त त्यें वीव वें न

कें देद क्वें या ब्रिंद की कुर की का बिवा की वा

दःश्चें प्राया विषाणिक। दः द्राया राष्ट्री दःश्चें प्राया विष्ठा विष्ठा प्राया विष्ठा प्राया विष्ठा प्राया विष्ठा प्राया विष्ठा র্ব্ব ক্রেবা कें देर ह्यें वाया हिंद रदावें दुः धेवा ८:४८:वॅं'पञ्च'पति'षेत्। हिंद'ग्री'श्रेट'वा'डे'बेर। র্ব্ব ক্রেবা कें देर ह्वें वाया कें देर ह्वें वाया ने म ब्रिंद्र'ग्री'ग्रु'य'र्ड'बेग'धेवा র্ব্বর্থ্বা क्षें देट ह्यूं या आ प्राप्त ह्या होता है । दश्य हो स्थान होता होता है से स्थान होता है से स्थान है से स्थान है এখ.ই.এ. यडकार्बेट्स्यवितः वित्रा वित्रा क्षेत्रा वित्रा क्षेत्रा वित्र वित्र क्षेत्र वित्र व होद्रायायम्यादाद्वेत्रके। द्वेराषास्रवार्वेद्रायुःवदेर्त्वायव्वेवायाधित। ह्विद्रामुःवेद्रायुव्दराधूवायम्यद्वाय র্ব্বর্যা নৰ্ভ্ৰশ্নমান্ত্ৰীপ্ৰপ্ৰথা कें देद र्ब्ब्रेय आ श्रेता दश र्वेद र्यु रदि र वा वर्वे अप र धिता র্ব্বর্থ্বা ब्रिंद'र्राचर'क्रद्रम क्टें-रेट ब्र्ॅिक्य स्रा रेट्रा ट र र र वट कट त्र् वर्दे रःश्र्रें दःदरा র্ব্ব ক্রেবা कें देर क्कें या हो है पाया मार देव की व हि हो। द दर क उर वर कर पर्त्य

Exercises ज्नूरा

B. Read the following sentences. Decide if each sentence is true or false. If it is false, be able to				
explain why. ୩୧୫ ଅଟି ଝି୩ ୪୬ ଅଟେ ଅମୁଣ୍ୟ ନି ଦମ୍ମିଣ୍ୟ ଅଟି ଦମ୍ମିଶ୍ୱ ମଧ୍ୟ ନି ଅଟି ଅଟି ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଅଟିନ୍ ଓ ଅଟି ଅଟି ଅଟି ଅଟି ଅ				
a	_ Cairangzhoma and Dongzhi are not	i Cairangzhoma's mother lives in Jiegu.		
	students.	j Dongzhi asks Cairangzhoma to sit by him.		
b	_ Dongzhi is older than Cairangzhoma.	k Cairangzhoma and Dongzhi are both students		
c	The mutton was cooked this morning.	l Dongzhi has a large brown bag.		
d	The tobacco is for Dongzhi's father.	m Cairangzhoma is a middle school student.		
e	Pink is Cairangzhoma's favorite color.	n Dongzhi is wearing beautiful Tibetan clothes.		
f	Cairangzhoma made her Tibetan clothes.	o Dongzhi is very tired.		
g	_ Dongzhi is a good cook.	p Cairangzhoma has no brothers.		
h	The barley flour is for Dongzhi's father.			

Song Number Six মুন্দ্রমন্থা A man named Vingo spent three years in jail. Before he left prison, he wrote a letter to his wife. He wrote, "If you still love me, tie a yellow ribbon around the tree near our house. If I don't see a yellow ribbon, I will stay on the bus and I will try to forget you." This song is about this story. মীন্দ্ৰের্ক্র্ক্রিক্র दालेगाणीबाचर्डेंबावबार्वेजावबाब्याचार्वेकाचर्चेंबावबाद्याचार्वेकाचित्राच्याचेकाचित्राच ५२:क्वेदशःश्रेरःविवाःतुःङवाःवीःवदःवदेःतेःतव्यायाःचीःश्रृंदःवदेःश्रेदःतुःर्धवाश्रा वावःश्रेतःदशःक्वेदशःक्वेदःव्यायाःचीःवविवायाःचीःश्रृंदःवदःश्रेदःतुः यस्रावसार्वेरास्याचेरास्याचेराकुः लेसाचेसा सायरेदेराचेराकेरां स्रीमानसाकुरादरेरेरा 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. 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 শ্ৰহমুহা

A. Are the following statements true or false. V	Vrite "T" if the sentence is correct and "F" if it is not
गन्धःग्रीःक्षेत्राश्च्याः इस्रश्रादश्चेत्रात्राया । दश्चेत्रायदेःक्षेत्राश्च्याः पः 'T'' ५ दःर्ते व	সেবি:স্ক্রিশৃ,য়ুব্র অ''F'',ক্কুশ্ স্বর্গ শ্বা
a The singer is out of jail.	e The husband is returning from a vacation.
b If his wife loves him, she will wear a	f The husband has been in jail for three years
yellow ribbon in her hair.	g The husband is afraid to look out the
c The wife doesn't want her husband to	window.
return.	h The yellow ribbon will be on a tree.
d The husband still loves his wife.	

(47) Is there? বহুগুগুৱা

Read these questions and answers: শ্ৰম্ভ ইশ্বেষ্ ব্ৰাৰ্শ্ৰিশ্ৰম্

*Is there a passport on the table?

Yes, there is. There is a passport on the table.

*Is there milk in the bottle?

Yes, there is. There is milk in the bottle.

*Is there a milk bottle on the table?

Yes, there is. There is a milk bottle on the table.

*Is there milk in the kitchen?

Yes, there is. There is a bottle of milk in the kitchen.

*Is there a spoon on the plate?

Yes, there is. There is a spoon on the plate.

*Is there a tie on the chair?

Yes, there is. There is a tie on the chair.

*Is there a chair in the room?

Yes, there is. There is a chair in the room.

*Is there a loaf of bread on the table?

Yes, there is. There is a loaf of bread on the table.

*Is there bread in the kitchen?

Yes, there is. There is a loaf of bread in the kitchen.

*Is there a hammer on the table?

Yes, there is. There is a hammer on the table.

*Is there a box of tea in the room?

Yes, there is. There is a box of tea on the table in the room.

*Is there a vase in the room?

Yes, there is. There is a vase on the radio in the room.

*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 ग्नूरभूर

r. bird

A. Match the words in the two columns. More than one correct answer is possible. শ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰস্থান্ত্ৰ স্ত্ৰ

विनानीबाब्रेयान्नीबा न्डिनायबास्यान्यतेखानायाः विनानायाः विनानायाः

a. passport 1. in the tree

b. bottle
c. milk
d. spoon
e. tie
f. chair
g. loaf of bread
2. on the dressing table
4. in the room
5. on the chair
6. on the plate
7. in the home

h. hammer 8. in a bag 9. small and beautiful i. box of tea j. vase 10. on the table k. suit 11. in the kitchen 1. tobacco 12. on the radio m. chocolate 13. on the television n. cheese 14. in the wardrobe o. newspaper 15. in the living room p. car 16. in the bedroom q. soap 17. in the bottle

(48) The Singing Dog শ্লু'ব্ৰহ্ম'এর অৰ্ক্ত্রম্বর স্থিতি

Put these paragraphs in the correct order to make a story. গ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী নুষামান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰী নুষামান্ত্ৰমান্ত্ৰী নুষামান্ত্ৰ

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."
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.
B Dongzhi is surprised. The dog can speak Tibetan! Dongzhi gives some food to the dog. The dog is nungry. 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 money." The rich man is surprised. He gives Dongzhi the dog.
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.
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

Exercises ব্ৰহমূহ

many fields.

A. Read the story once silently. Are there words you don't understand? Circle them, and ask your neighbor if they know the answer. If not, the teacher will answer your questions. जानूमा क्रुन ने ब्रान् निमान क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिय

- 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?

what your teacher says. Then compare with your neighbor to see if your heard and spelled the words correctly. १ व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व				
द्रेशय'र्द'खब्रुंद्र,'यश्रुंद्र'श्रुं(व्रेंन्'ग्रेश'व्रश्नुंद्र्यशयाद'र्ग'यर'द्रेश'र्खेर्'खेर्'खेर्'खेर्'व्यंश्र				

Pronunciation Practice Seven শ্বাস্থ্র সাম্বাদ্ধর বাব

/ d	/	/ t /		
1. rob	a. robbed	1. tap	a. tapped	
2. fatigue	b. fatigued	2. tape	b. taped	
3. save	c. saved	3. like	c. liked	
4. surprise	d. surprised	4. lick	d. licked	
5. breathe	e. breathed	5. stuff	e. stuffed	
6. wedge	f. wedged	6. laugh	f. laughed	
7. bloom	g. bloomed	7. mash	g. mashed	
8. smile	h. smiled	8. bunch	h. bunched	
9. spy	i. spied	9. watch	i. watched	
10. fan	j. fanned	10. froth	j. frothed	

/ id / 1. seat a. seated 2. seed b. seeded 3. rate c. rated 4. raid d. raided 5. pat e. patted 6. pad f. padded 7. coat g. coated 8. code h. coded 9. knot i. knotted 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			

(49) The Frog Child. ব্রীশ্বসমুথানা

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: দ্বিশ্বামান্তী শ্লুবার্ শ্রামান্তী শ্লুবার্ শ্রামান্ত শ্লামান্ত শ্

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.

टबादर्य ताश्चर्यात्र मुंब ब्रीबार्ट्य त्यीतात्र क्षु. योती अब्धुतः क्षेट्र टीक्ट व्रि. जटबादर्य व्रि. या. क्षेट्र त्यीयात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्यीयात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्यीयात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्यीयात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्यीयात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

ने देन्द्रा द्वायन्तर भूता मुख्य मिला महें मि

रिषा क्रियाचुर्यात्रेश्वाच्युर्यात्रेयात्र्यात्र्यात्राच्युर्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्यात्

सर्बद सें 'बिया'य' सूय'य का सूय' मृत 'खुद। 'कें ते 'खेद 'फ़ 'केंद्र 'च ते 'चेंद्र 'चे या का का वित 'बिया' ये दा च उसें 'विद्या प्रस्त केंद्र 'चेंद्र सेंस् सूर 'केंद्र 'चेंद्र 'चेंद्

ર્ઝ્ડ'સેર'ક્રેુે≈ા

द्रवाश्वायःवार्ष्यः विवाज्ञन्त। क्र्न्यः व्याव्यन्त्र्यः। क्ष्यः अध्याव्यः अध्याव्यः अध्याव्यः विवाज्ञः विवाज्यः विवाज्ञः विवाज

कें सू चिति अकू, चित्र कें चित्र क

Exercises শ্ৰহ্মুহা

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.

- C. Drawing: Draw a picture of a scene from the story. Then explain the meaning of your picture to your neighbor. रेशॅं ५३ व नहमा कुर ५३ देखंद पालेग रेशॅं र इंड प्रें केंद्र पालेग र इंड प्रें केंद्र पालेग र इंड प्रें केंद्र प्राप्त प्रकार केंद्र प्रकार केंद्र प्राप्त प्रकार केंद्र प्राप्त प्रकार केंद्र केंद्र प्रकार केंद्र केंद्र प्रकार केंद्र केंद्र केंद्र प्रकार केंद्र केंद्र प्रकार केंद्र केंद्र प्र

(50) Making Tea হার্ব্রাথায়

Read this text: গ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰীপ্ৰত্ৰেক্ত্ৰপূৰ্বি

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Can you make some good milk tea, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> There are some in the cupboard and there are some on the table. Can you find them? Yes, here they are. These teacups are very beautiful. They have dragons on them.

Who gave us these teacups?

Cairangzhoma: My mother gave us these teacups. When we married, my mother gave them to us.

Hurry up, Dongzhi, the kettle is boiling!

कें देद क्कें वाया हिंद क्रीकार्वे हाया हैं विवाद क्कें वाया के कार्दे का श्री वाया है

र्देव मुन। दश र्थेश क्रें भाकेश के देर क्रें भाका हारे अपने देश वर्ष है अपने हार का कर कर कर के स्वाप्त कर कर क

कें दिर क्कें लाखा हादेशवर तुः कुर्णेदा अपरेंगबा हायगादे क्केंगाउँ ते क्केंद्र मी हादेश मी कुरा हुए तर्ग हिंद मी बादे अर्थे र स्वाप्य स

कें देर क्रेंबास क क्षेत्रावर र्वेत्वार व्यवस्थित का क्षेत्राची का क्षेत्रावर क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

र्देव श्रुय। इप्राम्यस्रास्य विद्याप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

ધેવા

कें देर क्रियामा दरेषामा दरेषामा दरेषामा देव दिन देव दिन देव क्षिया है दिन देव विकास कर केंद्र के दिन क्षिया है दिन क्षिय है दिन क्षेत है दिन क

गरु'यबेब'यर्ग

Key Items শ্বহ'বশ্বীথা

A. Drinking tea is popular in Britain. There, the usual tea time is in the afternoon, about 2 p.m. British people also eat a small snack with their tea, such as cakes or small sandwiches. In America it is popular to drink coffee. Americans like to take coffee breaks. ર્વેનું ફેલે મું વાવર મું મે ક્વર વર ર્વાવર મું મુન્ય વર્ષ મું કૃત મું ક

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. বুল স্ত্র্বাপন ক্রান্ত্রাপন ক্রান্ত্রাপ

Things	Actions	Things	Actions
a. milk	1. pour		
b. tea	2. stir		
c. water	3. put in		
d. cooker	4. put on		
e. pot	5. turn on		
f. match	6. turn off		
g. salt	7. add		
h. thermos	8. sprinkle		
i. lid (cover)	9. boil		
j. cup	10. wait		
	11. drink		
	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 বের্গ্ শ্রা

A. Read these sentences. When you finish, write two sentences for each question using such words as "how many," "what," and "where." ષ્વારા છે. જેવા મુદ્દા પ્રાથમિક પ્રામિક પ્રાથમિક પ્રાથમિક

- 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.

Dongzhi: 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.

Dongzhi: 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?

Cairangzhoma: Yes, of course I can.

Dawazhiba: Here you are.

Cairangzhoma: Thank you, Dawazhiba.--Dawazhiba!

Dawazhiba: Yes? What's the matter?

Cairangzhoma: I can't type this letter. I can't read it! Mr. Dongzhi's handwriting is terrible!

र्देव'स्या हिंद'रद'रदेर'र्षेद'स्यापमा ह्रापाणकाया

ञ्च प्राम्य विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय

र्देब:ब्यूय। सुर्खे:कें:देद:ब्र्बूल:अ:बाद:ब:बॅद:दुअ।

ञ्च प्यायाना स्थाप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्थापत

ন'দ্ভদ'ল্প।

र्देव'ब्राचा वि'र्सेब'ट'ल'रदेवेब'णेव'शुट'ह्;रदेरे'वाहव'र्सेवब'द्वेच'श्चरा द्विंच'ग्रीब'विंसेंस'रदेरे'र्सेवाबा

कें देद क्वें वा दशमानमा वें श्रीया

त्तु प्राम्याया हिंद त्य हेरा

कें देद क्रिया यगद देव के। ज्ञाय ग्रामकाय। ज्ञाय ग्रामकाय।

व्यायायाया क्रिया के विया देत

कें देट क्कें वाजा दर्श दर्श व केंग विदेश के वाजा के किया है के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के

- C. Write answers to the following questions: গ্ৰমান্ত্ৰীন্ত্ৰ নাত্ৰ কৰা বিষয়
- a. Can you type?
- b. Is your handwriting good or terrible?
- c. Is your teacher's handwriting good or terrible?
- A: What is it? Am I too young?
- B: Well, not exactly.
- A: It's my age, isn't it?
- <u>B:</u> No, it's not your age.
- A: What is it then?
- B: Well, you were the last hired...
- <u>A:</u> And?
- B: Mr. Dorji's son...
- A: Say no more. Mr. Dorji 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.
- <u>A:</u> He doesn't have a daughter.

For each question, answer "yes," "no," or "maybe." र्दे प्राप्तेष्य "yes" रूप "no" व्यवस्त "maybe"- দীশ'অব'র্স্র্যামা 1. What is the relationship between the speakers? 2. The conversation takes place: ____ in a restaurant _ acquaintances ____ strangers ____ in a home ____ good friends ____ in an office ____ family ____ on an airplane ____ employer and employee ____ on the phone ____ colleagues 3. The first speaker is worried about: 4. The second speaker is: ____ his marriage ____ sympathetic ____ envious ____ his friendship ____ his school grades ____ pleased ____ his job ____ disappointed ____ his vacation ____ humorous honest 5. Finish the line: The last hired is 6. "Say no more" means ____ the last paid ____ I can't stand your voice ____ the last promoted ____ Please be quiet ____ the first fired ____ I understand ____ the first on top ____ You talk too much the last ____ Say the word "no more"

(52) Can and Can't (I) र्केंग्यन्द्राक्षेक्रिंग्या

Dongzhi: I can put my hat on but I can't put my Tibetan 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.

2 Dongzhi: 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.

3 <u>Dongzhi:</u> 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.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I can lift that light chair but I can't lift this heavy table.

Exercises ग्नूरभूर

- a. Can he lift the table?
- b. Can he lift the chair?
- c. What can you lift?
- d. What is too heavy for you to lift?
- B. What things can you do? (I can speak Tibetan. I can run quickly.) Write six sentences. हिं ५ ग्रीका प्रभू प्रश्च प्र प्रश्च प्रश्च प्रश्च प्रश्च प्रश्च प्रश्च प्रश्च प्रश्च प्रश्च

D. Cairangzhoma: I can read this English book but I can't read this magazine.

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰমণ্ট্ৰিণ্ট্ৰণ্ট্ৰণ্ড্ৰণ্ড্ৰেমণ্

- 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: শ্ৰম্খ্ৰী:ই'ব'ই'ব্শ'থ'এর'র্ষ্বশ্

- 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 স্থান্ত্রমান্ত্রমা

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) র্ক্র্বার্থর্মের্ক্র্র্বার্থ্

A. Look at these examples: ग्रन्थ कुर्ने र वर्हे र वरि र वर्षे र वर्ष

- *He is taking his book.--He can take his book.
- *She is putting on her coat.--She can put on her coat.

- 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.

Command

- a. must / have to
- b. would / will
- c. could / can
- d. should
- e. might / may

Weak suggestion



Exercises अनुरञ्जूरा

A. Listen to your teacher read the following sentences. Circle the word they say. Is it "can" or "can't"? বৃণী:ক্র্বাণ্ট্রেশ্রের দ্বীন্ত্রাণ্ড্রের দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত্রাণ্ড্রের দ্বীন্ত্রাণ্ড্রের দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্র দ্বীন্ত দ্বীন্ত্

- 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.
- B. Ask polite questions in the following situations. Use modal verbs. For example: *Your plane leaves at 6 p.m. tomorrow. You want your friend to take you to the airport. Could / Would you take me to the airport tomorrow night? কৃমজাব্যুমাঝলার্জ্বাস্বাশ্বর্ষাপ্রমান্ত্রাস্বামান্ত্রামান্ত্রাস্বামান্ত্রামান্ত্রাস্বামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান
- দ্য়ি ব্যামার্কার্ক্র্র্ "Your plane leaves at 6 p.m. tomorrow. You want your friend to take you to the airport." বার্ক্রির "Could / Would you take me to the airport tomorrow night?" নিমান ব্রিমান বর্মান ব্রিমান বর্মান বর্মান বর্মান বর্মান বর্মান বর্মান বর্মান বর্মান ব্রমান বর্মান বর
- 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** সমুসমুস

1: Choose the correct word to complete the se णर-५ग'रावे:ब'ब्रुन्गाईग'राबाचे,प्राचे केंग	ntence. Only one word for each question is correct '৲্ব'ব্ৰ'ক্ক'ৰ্ক্ৰ'্ব্'ৰ্ক্ডি'্ৰ্ৰ্ৰ্ৰ্
 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 Gansu. g. He / She / His / They / Ours home is Ngawa. h. He / Boy / Her / Man / Him / His is not lazy. i. He / Her / They / We / My / Him has two broth j. He / Him / Her / We is not lazy. k. They / She / He / Her / Him / Us have two chill. 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. n. He has tee / two / to brothers 	ersity? ers.
p. He has too / two / to brothers.	¥ardere Xar
2: Correct these sentences: শ্ব্যাণ্টার্ক্র্ম্মান্শ্রাক্র 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 have teacups in front of that kettle. i. There are chocolate behind that book. j. There are teapot in the cupboard. k. There have 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: শ্ৰম্মণ্ট্ৰিক্স্মশ্ৰ্ন্	ইন'ট্র-, নুর্যানা
a. Is there any passport on that table?a	f. Is there a hammers on that tables?f
b. Is there any milks in that bottle?b	g. Is there any teas on that tables?
c. Is there any spoons on that plates?	h. Is there any vases on that television?h
d. Is there a ties on that chairs?d	i. Is there a suit on that wardrobe?i
e. Is there any loaf of bread on that table?	<i>i.</i> Is there have tobaccos on that tables?

(55) Homonyms শ্বামার্ক্রমাঞ্বিরারার্ক্রমাঞ্

Choose the correct answer. অহ'হৰা'হাই'অৱ'ৰাহ্ম'হৰ্

- 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 Qinghai.
- 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. শ্বামন্ত্র্বামন্ত্রির স্থান্ত্রির স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্রির স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত্রির স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান স্থান্ত স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান স্থান

वश्याव्यश्चाः व्रेंदः यावश्यः देशः व्याः वीष्यः याव्यः विद्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः

a. ate / eight	. so / sew / sow
b. blew / blue	g. threw / through
c. red / read	n. to / two / too
d. rode / road i	. way / weigh
e. see / sea j	. won / one
1. Our team game and lost three games.	
2. They agreed play more games next week,	
3. The four of us were so hungry that we	dishes.
4. Each player the ball the ho	oop at least once.
5. As we approached the coast we could the	<u>_</u> .
6. Anna had many things to on her new machi	ne that she had no time to any seeds in
the garden.	
7. At the airport, 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 clea	r sky.
10. The man in the coat the book in a lou	d voice.

Pronunciation Practice Eight শ্বান্ত্ৰীৰ মূল্য স্থান কৰা বিষ্ণাৰ কৰিব নাৰ কৰিব নাৰ

/ bl /	/ pl /	/ br /	/ pr /
a. bleed	1. plead	a. breach	1. preach
b. bleach	2. preach	b. braid	2. prayed
c. blink	3. plink	c. braise	3. praise
d. blade	4. played	d. breast	4. pressed
e. blaze	5. plays	e. browse	5. prows
f. blessed	6. pleased		
g. bland	7. planned		
h. blush	8. plush		
i. bloom	9. plume		
j. blight	10. plight		

Song Number Eight স্থান্ত্রম্বরূত্যা

"Oh Susanna" is a popular and well-loved song in America. It was written in 1845 and was an instant success. Two years later, it became the unofficial "theme song" for the California Gold Rush. "ર્ષે | ર્લેંગ્વાલન્લ |"લેમ્પ્રેમ્પ્રન્યાલન્લ હેત્યાસાલ્યાસાલના સાલના સાલના હતાલે ત્યાલના હતાલે ત્યાલ

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 ब्रॅंस्य्ययप्यद्रद्र्वेशया

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.

ૡુસાર્સા સે 'સે 'સે દાર્સુ ભાગા હિંદ 'દે' દ્ર સાદ્દ નાવા વસા લુસાર્સા ભૂસાર્સે નાયા સર્સે

युयार्थे यूप्ये नायुप्यर्की दार्दे हर द्वादा

ॷॴऄ॔ॱक़॓॔ॱॸऀॸॱॾॣॣॕॴॴऻॖॕॗॖॖॕज़ॴॸॖॴॸॱॸज़ॕ॔ॴॴ

थुआर्से भू से निष्णु सर्हें। दर्ने बालम्बा थुसार्से से मेरा ह्रें लासा

ॷॴऄ॔ॱळेॱदेटॱॾॣॖॕॴॴ वॖॕ॔॔॔॔ॱॴॱॸॖ॔ॻॾॱऍॴॱक़॓ॱॻॱॻॸॱॸॖ॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔ॸऄॴक़ॖॖ॔॔॔ॸॱॻॸॱॸॖ॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔

युआर्चे युः र्वे विष्यु कर्ने विष्यु कर्ने विष्यु कर्ने विष्यु के विषयु के विष्यु के व

युर्यार्थे कें रेट क्कें या हिंद या क्रा पार्वे का क्या

युअ'र्क्ष'कृ'र्क्ष'न्य्यु'अर्क्कें। दःहुर'यर'द्गत्यचान्तुदःर्द्धा'त्वेर'र्वृन्।यन्नान्

સુસાર્સે કે રેટ ૅર્ફ્સું વાસા ફિંદ વાસર દ્વેં જાજારા

युरार्से 'यू से 'यू प्राप्त स्तुर 'यू स' प्राप्त सुर 'यू स' प्राप्त स्तुर 'यू स' प्राप्त स्तुर 'यू स' प्राप्त स

ૡૢ૱ૹ૽ૼૹ૽૽ૠ૾૽ૼ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૼૹ૽૽૱૱૱

थुआर्थे भू र्थे न्याया अर्थे अर्थ न्याया व ने के ने प्याया व ने के ने प्याया व ने के निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्म क

खुआर्क्षाक्षं देट क्रियाम। विदाय सम्प्राप्त स्वरायाय क्रियाय क्रिय

ॷऒऄ॔ॱॷॱऄ॔ॱॺऻॶॱऒऄॕ॔। **८ॱॸ॓ॸॱॸॺढ़ॱॸऀॱ**ऄ॔ॸऻ

ૡુસાર્સે જે મેર ક્ર્રેયા ક્રિંદ બાર્સ્ટર ક્રિંય ન કર્યો

युमर्से कें देट हैं या या दर्ग वाया वा

Key Item গ্ৰহ'ৰ্থীঝ

"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. II "Like" नृद्यः "want" मृष्ठेश मुः नृयः विवास मृद्यः विवास मृद

Exercise न्त्रभूद्

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)

2

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Do you like my new Tibetan robe? Dawazhiba: Yes, I do. It is very smart. Who made it?

Dongzhi: 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?
 Dawazhiba: No, my mother did not make this hat, my wife made this hat.

र्देन'शुर्य। हिंद'ग्रीकादते'र्चेद'त्यु'ग्राकार'य'र्ह्नेर'त्यय'यथा।

ञ्च'च'म्बाबादा दक्ष'र्बे र'दवव'मे दे'नुख्य'अहंक'र्वे'दर्म वेद्'प्वु'स्कावर्वेकाय'भेता

र्देव मूर्या द्वेषा अवाय वेवाया भीवा दवा भारत देवे स्वाय प्राय दिन स्वाय दिन स्वाय दिन स्वाय दिन स्वाय दिन स्व

ञ्च'च'गुनाब'य। दे'न्डर'णनायें'२५न हिंद'ग्रीब'दरे'र्चेद'ल्'नाबर'च'र्सूर'२वच'वस्रा

र्देव:बुव। द्वे:र्बूर:रववव:बी वॅद्:लु:५७६:अहेश:वॅ:५५ुब हिंद:ग्री:ष्काःअशवॅद:लु:दे:वर्डश:यं:ब्रे:बी

ञ्च प्याम्याच्या द्रिष्णास्य व्यव्यक्षायास्य द्रिष्ट स्राच्याच्या स्राच्या स्राच स्राच्या स्राच स्राच स्राच स्राच स्राच स्राच स्राच स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्

Exercises শ্রম্খ্রুম্

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. ર્ક્ર્સન ગ્રેન વ્યાપ્ત તેને વ્યાપત્ર તે

- B. Write answers to these questions: শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেহ্ৰী শ্ৰমি কৰি বেহি হ্ৰান্ত্ৰী বেহ্ৰী শ্ৰমি কৰি বিষয়ে কৰি বিষয়ে বিষয় বিষয়
- 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.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Do you want to ride horses?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Yes, I do.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Do you want to ride this black horse?

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> 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. Dongzhi: 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?

Dawazhiba: No, I don't like butter. I like cheese.

f. Dongzhi: Do you like coffee?

Dawazhiba: No, I don't like coffee. I like milk tea with salt and cheese.

g. Dongzhi: Do you like beer?

Dawazhiba: 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 ग्वरञ्जूरा

Use "like" and "want" and the following words. Make questions and then ask another student. Next, with another student, think of some things you like, but you don't want. II "Like" रूटः "want" मृत्रेश रूटः विमा में केषा इसस्य प्रमान केषा क्ष्मा प्रमान केषा क्ष्मा प्रमान केषा क्ष्मा प्रमान केषा क्ष्मा प्रमान केष्मा क्ष्मा प्रमान केष्मा क्ष्मा प्रमान केष्मा क्ष्मा प्रमान केष्मा क्ष्मा क्षमा क्ष्मा क

riding horses salt study English cheese swim bananas apples ice cream butter peaches coffee pears beer oranges

wine

4

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> I want some envelopes please.

Stationer: Do you want the red ones or the blue ones?

Cairangzhoma: I want the red ones.

Stationer: 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?

<u>Stationer:</u> Yes, we have some writing-paper. I haven't any large pads. I only have small ones.

Do you want a pad?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> Yes, please. Do you have blue pads?

Stationer: No, we don't have any blue pads. We only have yellow pads. Cairangzhoma: 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. Stationer: Is that all?

<u>Cairangzhoma:</u> That's all, thank you very much.

<u>Stationer:</u> What else do you want? Cairangzhoma: I want my change.

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

B. Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম্ভ ই শ্ৰি ই ব্ৰাণী থেম শ্ৰম্ভ হ শ্ৰম্ভ

a. Who wants some envelopes?

f. Does the stationer have any writing-paper?

b. Where is Cairangzhoma? g. Who doesn't have large pads?

c. What color envelopes does Cairangzhoma want? h. Who wants a pad?

d. Does the stationer want some envelopes?

i. Does the stationer have yellow pads?

e. Does Cairangzhoma want large or small j. Who doesn't have blue pads? envelopes?

k. How many yellow pads does Cairangzhoma	n. Who doesn't want a large box of chalk?
want?	o. Who wants her change?
1. Does Cairangzhoma want a large box of chalk?	q. What color is the ink?
m. Who only has large boxes of chalk?	r. Who only has yellow pads?
iii. Who only has large boxes of chark?	
5	
Use "like" or "likes" in the sentences that follow.	
I / you / they / we / like	a. We (like) butter but we don't (like) cheese.
he / she likes	b. He cheese but he doesn't butter.
I / you / they / we don't like	c. They milk but he doesn't milk.
he / she / doesn't like	d. She oranges but she doesn't apples.
6	
Use "want" and "wants" in the sentences that follow	w. These two words are used in the same way as
"like" and "likes." ॥ "Want" বৃহ"wants" শৃঞ্জী শ'like" বৃহ	r ures राष्ट्रेय शिल्पाल केल ने एउटे त्या ने नेता बन्तिय शिक्ष वीचा नेता व
ब र-तु-चर्गेव्य-दर्गे बा	
a. I like butter and I some butter.	e. We don't sugar in our tea.
b. He likes tea and he some tea.	f. They don't sugar, they salt.
c. They some tea, too.	g. He doesn't salt, he sugar.
d. We some salt in our tea.	
Pronunciation Practice Nine শ্বু শ্বু মানু শুমু মানু বা	
A. The / gl / and / kl / sounds are difficult to pror	nounce. Practice repeating after your teacher. / gl /
५८ / kl / गुरुषाची । स्वाप्त । स्वापत । स्वाप्त । स्वाप	
/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	
B. Two other difficult sounds are $/ gr / and / kr /$. Pra	actice these words, carefully repeating: $\ / gr / 5\pi / kr /$
শ্রীশান্তী শ্রুবন স্তুন বেত্রীর দশ্যব শ্রমণ ন্মী শ্রাম্ব শ্রীশূর্য শ্রমণ কর দৌ বর দে	
/gr/ /kr/	
a. graze 1. craze	
b. gram 2. cram	
c. grows 3. crows	
d. grown 4. crone	
e. grime 5. crime	
-	

(57) Look at... (...এ'র্কুশ্বহ'়া)

Mrs. Davis / well

Look at Mrs. Davis. She's very well.

Now do the following in the same way. र्वेद्वा वी द्वार प्रदेश किया की किया की कार्य कार्य की कार्य कार्य की कार्य की कार्य की कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य की कार्य कार कार्य कार कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार कार्य कार कार्य कार कार्य का

- a. man / fat Look at that...
- b. woman / thin
- c. policeman / tall
- d. policewoman / short
- e. mechanic / dirty
- f. nurse / clean
- g. Mr. Dorji / hot
- h. Mrs. Lhamtso / cold
- i. milkman / old

Debate: ৼৢৄ ५ २ २

Are there too many people in the world? বর্ষান্ত্রীর স্থান বিশ্বামান জী নির্বা

population control श्रे'वर्चे र खेँ द विदेश

birth rate क्रेक्शक्री

birth control सुः श्रे अं र्कें ५ वहें वा

- 1. Do you think population control is necessary?
- 2. Would the world benefit, or suffer, with more people?

(58) Dorjisu and the Ball ইন্থার্ম ব্যাল্পার

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 ball? 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!"

Dorjisu and I are playing with the ball. We are throwing the ball and catching it. We are playing near the big tree on the hill.

દત્વે ભૂદ ત્યા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા

र्स् हे अर्ळे त्री त्र्ये पृत्ते स्वार्थ त्रा के प्राप्त के प्राप्त त्रा के प्राप्त त्र क

 $\tilde{\xi}$: इं अर्क्ष क्र्रन्ति के तर्यक्ष क्षुत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत

चलेत र्षित्। देन महिका सेन रेप सेन प्रति सेन

Exercises ব্ৰহ্মুহা

A. Act out this story with one of your classmates. শ্লুঁনাৰ্ত্ৰীশ্ৰান্থ নিৰ্মাণ্ড নিৰ্মাণ নিৰ

B. Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰন্ম খ্ৰী এই শ্ৰন্ধ ই ব্ৰাণী থকা এই ব্

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?

C. Do you believe in UFOs? What is a UFO? It stands for Unidentified Flying Object, usually believed to come from outer space. First, read this short passage that appeared in a newspaper: ર્લેંડ્-રૂર્ લક્ષ્ય-ક્રેપ-પાFO"વાલી કેક્સ-લેંડ્-રૂપ-ક્રેપ-લેંડ-ક્ર-ક્રેપ-લેંડ-ક્રેપ-લેંડ-ક્રેપ-લેંડ-ક્રેપ-લેંડ-ક્રેપ-લેંડ-ક્રેપ-લે

<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 say they've seen UFOs.

<u>Don:</u> Military aircraft, or clouds, or balloons. People imagine things so easily.

Gloria: UFOs are a reality (true).

<u>Don:</u> 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.

<u>Don:</u> ট্রিন্' শ্রীঝ'বনা'ঠেম'মী'রুন'ঝুন'ঝুন'ঝুডর'বেগঝ'রম'মানম'ন'র্স্কিম'ঝু'বারীর'র্মেন্'র্ডর'বন্দ্রন্'র্ম্বর্

Gloria: विन् गुर श्रेन अस नेम दिन गुर रमाने भ्रम प्रमायन निम् प्रमायन निम प्रमायन निम् प्रमायन निम् प्रमायन निम् प्रमायन निम् प्रमायन निम प्रमायन निम् प्रमायन निम प्रमायन निम् प्रमायन निम प्रमायन निम् प्रमायन निम प

Don: वश्यायहिराम्बसास्याप्तराष्ट्रीताया प्रस्तावायास्यास्य स्वर्थास्य स्वर्यास्य स्वर्थास्य स्वर्थास्य स्वर्थास्य स्वर्थास्य स्वर्थास्य स्वर्थास्य स्वर्थास्य स्वर्यास्य स्वर्य

Gloria: दस्र क्रें र के र के अ से प्र के प्

Gloria: ব্রুম্মম্মর্ন্র্রির্

Don: वर्ष्यर वर्ष्य विवासी वर्षा वर

विं कें अन्देर-र्-से त्ययायि कुः सक्त है। से सुर-वृद्धि उत्रेर्-सें अविं कें है विषा धेत्र यार कें र से यत्तर परि कुः सक्त है।

Gloria: बिंक्टिंश ने भूम बुन प्यम मुन्न स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स

Comprehension Questions: गॅिं हॅग्बार्कं प्रह्यां की पदि पार्वी

- 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: ब्रिंड्'ग्रीश्रास्य स्वापायन्स्य प्रांचीश्रा

- 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 গুৰুৰেই

Your teacher will read a passage from the above story. Write the words you hear.	न्वो'स्व'श्चीशर्वोद्र'वी'र्सेव'
क्वंतर्वरः वीः क्वंतर्यः विवारवर्देवः कुः धीवः या। विंदः ग्रीकार्चेकायवेः क्वेवार्क्वेवार्क्वेवाक्वेवाक्षः स्थाने स्थाने स्वीवः त्रविवाद्वेवात् विवादिः स्वीवाद्वेवात् विवादिः स्वीवाद्वेवात् विवादिः स्वीवाद्वेवात् विवादिः स्वीवाद्वेवात् विवादिः स्वीवाद्वेवात् विवादिः स्वीवादिः	

(59) The Skipping-Rope শ্বুণ্ডবৃংখ্য 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. ५गे न्तर ग्री ग्रींग रदें त राज्य के मान्य ग्री ग्रींग राज्य के प्राप्त विवाहित्रम्ब्रीर सिरी 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: গম্বুন্ at giving jersey mud three wet catching grass jump rope tie hand kicking school dry tree football mother skipping wash have Exercise ग्नरञ्जूरा हिंद्र'ग्रीशयद्वा में वाश्वादायात्रा हिंद्रा ग्रीश्वाद्वा में वाश्वादा है वा a. What did Zhaxi's mother give Zhaxi? j. Who is Zhaxi playing with? k. Who is kicking the ball to Dorjicairang? b. Who gave Zhaxi a new jersey? c. What color is the jersey? 1. Who is catching the ball? d. Who are going to school? m. Who falls down? e. What did Zhaxi's mother give n. Where does Zhaxi fall?

- 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?

- 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 अन्यसूत्र

A. These sentences are incomplete (not finished). Write the end of each sentence: শ্ৰ্ম'শ্ৰু'ক্ৰিশ্ৰুব্'ব্হি' হ্ৰ্'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰে'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰি'মান্ত্ৰ'মান্ত্ৰ'ক্ৰিমান্ত্ৰ

- 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.

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 the most uneasy? someone praising you in front of others
being in a large crowd
being in a range crowd meeting a new girlfriend or boyfriend's parents
people laughing at you
seeing someone cry
seeing someone ery
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 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 acquaintances
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. Tell them why you ranked them in the order you did
Some of you may be asked to explain your choices to the rest of the class. ৰ্ষ্ত্ৰি স্থান স্বাধান কৰিব কুমান কুমান কৰিব কুমান কুমান কৰিব কুমান কুমান কৰিব কুমান কৰিব কুমান কৰিব কুমান কৰিব কুমান কৰিব কুমান কৰিব
षेत्रयःग्रायःग्रीःर्सूतःर्म्यग्रायःग्रायःग्रायः तत्रद्वेतः द्वेतः द्वेतः प्रायः त्रायः त्रायः त्रायः त्रायः त्र

ग्रस्थायम् । चुे ५ : ५ : यञ्ज्या : गुरः र्केव

Monday (গ্ৰন্থের্ম) Thursday (গ্ৰন্থের্ম্ম) Sunday (গ্ৰন্থের্ম্ম)

Tuesday (গ্ৰন্থ ম্ব্ৰান্থম্) Friday (গ্ৰন্থম্প্ৰ

Wednesday (গ্ৰহণ্ট্ৰগ্ৰ)
Saturday (গ্ৰহণ্ট্ৰহণ্

Exercises ব্ৰহসূত্

A. Fill in this chart showing what you do on each day of the week. শ্ৰ্মণ্টাইন্ত্ৰীশ্ব্হ-শুক্তিশ্বীক্তিব্ৰই-মেক্সা শান্তিৰীশ্ভ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী-মৃথ্

Time of Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning							
Afternoon							
Evening							

- 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?

C. Read this poem: अूत्र क्षेण (दर्ने 'दर्ने त'र्ने अ

The Blind Men and the Elephant র্থান্থন্থ বিষয়ে (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!'

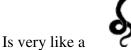
The third approached the animal,

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)



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!

હ્યેલ' તર્રે સે ધ્રે 'સ્યુત્ય' શું સે 'તુ વૃષ્ટેલ' ત્યારે ક્લા 'લેવ' ત્યારે ક્લા ત્યારે કલા ત્યા ત્યારે કલા ત્યા ત્યા ત્યા ત્યારે કલા ત્યારે કલા ત્યારે કલા ત્યારે કલા ત્યા ત્ય

र्च्या-प्रद्यास्यात्रक्षेत्रः यात्रस्य स्वास्य स्वास्

श्री मा के अप या दे मा स्था अध्या में अप से मा स्था में स्था में मा स्था में मा स्था में मा स्था में स्था में स्था में मा स्था में स्था मे स्था में स्था

क्षःयश्चरत्रालेशःचन्द्र। क्षःयश्चरत्रालेशःचन्द्र।

दे.वंश.कर.भारक्त्र. तर्रा भ्रा.चैंबा.तर्म् अ.चैंबा.कबाका.देर.क्ष्या.पक्त्या.वर्ष्या.वर्या.वर्या.वर्या.वर्या.वर्ष्या.वर्ष्या.वर्ष्या.वर्या.वर्या.वर्या.वर्ष्या.वर्

 $\tilde{\alpha}_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \cdot \tilde{\alpha}_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \cdot \tilde{\alpha$

- a. What story does this poem tell? Don't look at the poem and try to tell the story to another student. শ্বুৰ' ক্র্বা'বেইশান্ম' শ্বুৰ' ক্র্বা'বেইশান্
 - b. Do you agree with the ideas in this poem? र्बिन् प्रमुख्य केंग पर्ने अपसूत्र परि पर्दे ने प्रमुख्य केंग पर्दे अपसूत्र परि पर्दे ने प्रमुख्य केंग पर्दे अपसूत्र परि पर्दे ने प्रमुख्य केंग पर्दे ने प्रमुख्य केंग परि कार्य केंग परि केंग

Song Number Nine শ্লু'বন্তু'বন্

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 ইন: ব্রুক্তবার্থান বিব্দান বিশ্বনার বিশ্বনার

Key Items শ্বহ'ৰ্থীঝ

The Seasons বুশর্ক্ত্রাশ্রানী

- b. Summer: It is very hot in summer. The months of summer are June, July, and August. ১৪২০ বৃত্ত বিষয়ের বিষয

गन्धाः शुः श्रुवः स्वायः प्रदेश्यग्रागः दर्गेश

Exercises ग्वरहुरा

4 777 1.		-
Δ Write answers to these questions:		711
A. WITH answers to these questions.	ורך בבי פרי ור ורך רבי פיור רבי ש פוצור	-NI
A. Write answers to these questions:		1

a. Where is the writer's home?

e. What is autumn like in Lazhang?

b. What is the writer describing?

f. What is spring like in Lazhang?

c. What is summer like in Lazhang?

g. Is there much snow in Lazhang in winter?

- d. What is winter like in Lazhang?
- B. Do you know the months of the year? Match the months. તું ક્રિંક્ નું તું સાર્જ ક્રિંક સુર્ચ સ્થાન સ્થાન

aJanuary	1. the fourth month	gJuly	7. the seventh month
bFebruary	2. the sixth month	hAugust	8. the fifth month
cMarch	3. the first month	iSeptember	9. the third month
dApril	4. the eleventh month	jOctober	10. the eighth month
eMay	5. the ninth month	kNovember	11. the twelfth month
fJune	6. the tenth month	1December	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. ग्वायाबाया के किंग इसकार भी गाया से दिशेष दिश्वाया के किंग के किंदि प्राया के किंग के किंदि प्राया के किंग किंग के किंदि प्राया किंदि किं
শ্ৰুষ্ শু"F"(False) বন্ধ শ্ৰুষ্
 a In January the weather is very hot. b March is a spring month. c Snow falls in June. d November is cold. e Summer months are July and August. f Flowers begin to grow in April and May. g In September the trees begin to change color. h The fourth month of the year is October. i School begins each year in September.
D. Read and act out this dialogue with another student. ৰ্ৰূম-ৰ্শ্ৰশ্ৰম-প্ৰশাস্থ্য স্থান্য স্থান স্থান্য স্থান স্থান্য স্থান
१ॅ ब चे २ '२ वॅ अ
Zhaxi:Boy, the weather is sure cold. I think the seasons are changing.Dongzhi:Yes, I agree. Today I'm not wearing many clothes and I'm cold.Zhaxi:You're right. I think summer is almost over.Dongzhi: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 कृष्म् मन् सः चुै । यद्भै । प्रवि । यद्भै । प्रवि । प
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: গ্ৰম্ভ্বেশ্বহ্ৰই'ম্মুণ্-ব্ৰ্থ
 Dawazhiba: When is your birthday, Sangriji? Sangriji: My birthday is July twenty-fourth (24th). When is your birthday? Dawazhiba: 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. र्र्स् न विदः वी विदः वी विदः विदः विदः विदः विदः विदः विदः विदः

(62) The Weather ব্যাস্থ্য

Read these two texts with a neighbor. ज्नान्य कुं क्रें न क्रिया क्रिया

1

<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.

র্ব্রি'বর্রুণ বৃশ্ববর্ষার্রুণ্রুণ্রুণ্রুণ

सुत्रः र्क्षेणवार्याः सुत्रः स्त्रः स्त् स्त्रः स्त्र

র্ব্বী'বৰ্মা থু'শ্বম'র্ক্ক'ম'র্ক্ক'র্মা

सुत्र क्षेत्र अपन्य प्रमुखा क्षु अस्य क्षं या क्षेत्र के। भ्रम्म अस्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

र्ह्में प्रचरा देश देश क्षेत्र क्ष्या विकास क्ष्या क्ष्या

ลู๊'ฉละ" ผู'พะ'รุฏิรุ'รุล'สู'สูส'รุ'๕ะ'ผฉฉ'ฉม

सुरार्क्षेत्राशान्तरामुल। व्रात्रमानुद्वीन त्रात्रामुन्तराम् अस्तराम् अस्तराम् अस्तराम् अस्तराम् अस्तराम् अस्तराम्

2

<u>Jane:</u> Where do you come from?

Yizhuncuo: I come from China. My home is in Tibet.

Jane: 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?

Yizhuncuo: It's hot sometimes in June, July, and August. The sun shines every day.

Jane: 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 गद गे धेवा

ग्रम् क्षेत्र अर्के प्रमुद्द में देखे वा दि त्य स्था में द्वित्य में प्रमुद्द में प्रमुद में प्रमुद में प्रमुद्द में प्रमुद में प्रम

हेवा अन्देवीवयाञ्चाहीयन् सेना

ગાયાં ર્ક્સું તુ અર્જી ન ત્રમા સુ 'જ હરા ર્કે સુ એન 'ભાજ હરા બહુ ગા સુ 'ખરાએન' વર્ષા જ હરા સુક્રીન સુરાયના

ग्रामुर्क्केत्रस्र्वे। ५धि-त्रुग्नुस्रायदेवरःत्वस्रायविष्यरःद्वरःग्रायवायः त्रुप्वविष्यःद्वरःद्वरःमुन्तदेवरःत्रम्भूतवादग्रायः त्रुप्यविष्यः। त्रुप्

কুব'দৃ'ন্ট'ম'ন্

हेवा ५५४ म् ५५५ से ५५५ से ५५५ से ५५५ से ५५५ से

नायाः क्षेत्र अर्ळे । त्रुप्त प्ताप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त

हेत्। र्ह्रेत्।वरःकं'यःकेदशःग्दःदरःके।

हेव। ५ व्यव ५ व्

निष्युर्भेत्रअर्के त्रुप्ताचुरम् केत्रायान्दर्दान्या मुक्तियायाचरुत्राची त्रुप्तायाचरुत्राची स्वर्धात्राचित्रप्ताची

Exercises গ্ৰহমুহা

- 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?

ळेंग'त्वाद'षेत्र'या दे'त्रुस्रास"ग्री'षद'दग्रस'यदे'त्य्ग्रेय'यन्द्रिम् १ तस्र १ तम्स्रीय'देश हेग्या विकास्रीय'द

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. sunnyf. opposite of hotf. rainyf. very bright

f. rainy 6. very bright g. windy 7. H₂0 is falling

h. cool 8. the sun is not shinning i. humid 9. 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 क्षेत्र विश्व क्षेत्र क्षेत्

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.

चै:सैट'तृक्तुत्र'यर'क्तुर'वाध्यव त्वातुर'तृष्ठाची:सेट'तृ'त्वच्चार्क्यत्। वेंत्र'ग्रुट्'। ग्रुट'रर'ते'को'के। विद्याययायाधीत्। विद्यक्षर'ग्रुट'चे'के

सर्क्षेत्र्यादे चे त्येराषी तृता क्षेत्रा क्षेत्र करा। त्या च्चार्य त्येत्र से त्या तृत्र से त्या त्या त्या त्य विष्ठा

Now write answers to these questions: ण्नुसः क्षुं त्र्दे प्नित्रं प्रवे प्रव

- 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. ब्रॅंग्रायले हैं। व्याप्त व्यापत व्याप्त व्यापत व्याप्त व्यापत व्यापत

Put the correct word in the spaces below: শ্ৰম খ্ৰী স্থ্য শ্ৰম স্থা খ্ৰম স্থা

- 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.

W	N ↑ S	E
	3	

- 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 ধ্রু শ্রুমানু ব্যান্ত্র্যা

- A. Read this text silently. ज्वसाची क्रिंप कंतर के क्रिंप ज्या ज्या कर के क्रिंप क्र क्रिंप क्रिंप क्रिंप क्रिंप क्रिंप क्रिंप क्रिंप क्रिंप क्रिंप

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. শ্র্ন শ্র্র ক্রেন্ই প্রক্রেন্ই প্রক্রেন প্রক্রেন্ই প্রক্রে

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. શ્રू ત્રશ્च વર્ત માં શ્રૂ ત્રા ત્રા ત્રા ત્રા ત્રા ત્રા શ્રૂ ત્રા ત્રા ત્રા શ્રૂ ત્રા ત્રા ત્રા ત્રા શ્રૂ ત્રા ત્રા શ્રૂ ત્રા ત્રા ત્રા શ્રૂ ત્રા ત્રા શ્રૂ ત્રા શ્રુ ત્રા શ્રુ શ્રુ શ્રુ ત્રા શ્રુ ત્રા શ્રુ શ્રુ ત્રા શ

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 গ্ৰহ'ৰ্ব্ৰা

A. Dear Mary,

Six years ago, when I was 24, I married my first and only boyfriend. We now have two lovely children and my husband is good and kind. I should be happy, but I'm not. I feel life is passing me by and that I died too young. And I am now building a fantasy world around a friend's husband. I suppose I should be ashamed. Can you help me?

ग श्वेदःहे प्रदेश्वेर्द्रशायम्ब

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?

[ম ক্ট্রিস্টেইক্সেম্বাকা]

દ્વારા સુંસ્થા સુંદાયદા વેદા તું. તાલા ત્રાનું સાથા ત્રા તું વધા તું સુંસા તું સુંસા સુંસા સુંસા સુંસા સુંસા તું સુંસા સુંસા સુંસા તું સુંસા સું

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 श्रेट हे निर्देश में अपनामा

यशा (ह्रीट्रीक्रायक्षेत्रायः क्षायः क्षायः क्षायः व्याप्तायः विद्याः विद्याः क्षायः क्षायः क्षायः विद्याः विद्यः विद्याः विद्यः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्य

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! হ শ্বীমন্ত্ৰী মেন্স্বামা

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? কু শ্বিকেন্ট্ৰেক্

स्था।

स्थान्य विषय्त स्थान्त स्थान स्थान्त स्थान स्यान स्थान्त स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्थ

(64) Usually do... (I) ক্সুর্ব্ন সম্প্রাম্বর্

A. Read this text: र्र्ज्ञ्च त्दी प्रमुग द्र्येश

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.

ચાલું અ.શ્રું ચ.ચોં ત્ર હ્યું. વાલું વ.લ્યોં વ.લે. લ્યું સ્વ.લે. શ્રું સ્વ.ચોં સ.લ્યું સેંચ.ચોં સ.લ્યું સ.લ્યું સેંચ.ચોં સ.લ્યું સ.લ્

शुर्मशर्मिदं त्यम् प्राप्त स्थाप्त स्

श्रीं खेयबार्ट्रेय रचींय जबायी ज्ञां जायबादी महिमार्टी स्वाल्या विष्ठिमार्टी स्वाल्या

अष्ट्र अर्थ द्वा विश्व विश्व

Exercise ग्वरहुर।

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম খ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ

- 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?" এই স্ক্রিশ্"What do you usually

do?"म्न्यःशुः क्षेत्राः क्षेत्रां अत्रान्दः सूत्रः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः

- 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

C. I go to school in the morning. ५:५५ व्यापार क्षेत्र व्यापा

Now do the following in the same way. विष्यु र देवा वी केंवा यही प्रवाद र क्षु र व का यह वाह वाह विष्यु

- a) study English (I study English at noon.)
- b) make my bed
- c) clean my dormitory room
- 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'ঘম""এম্ব'ঘ'নীবা

A. Read this text: र्र्ज्ञ्च त्दी प्रमुग दर्गेश्व

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.

ल्टी च्रिक्क्ट्रियः ब्रीयः ब्रीक्यायः क्षेत्रः कषेत्रः कषेत्

चर-देश्चिशक्क्ष्र्य-द्वाच-द्व-विश्व

Exercise ग्वरहुर।

- 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?
- l. 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?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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? <u>Dawazhiba:</u> I usually go home in summer.

ञ्च प्राचानाबाचा दब्ध कुर रु विनाबायमायायाप्य प्राची के विनाय स्थानावा विनाय स्याय स्थानावा विनाय स्था विनाय स्थानावा विनाय स्

र्देन'र्युय। हिंद'ग्रीशवयार्सेद'हिंद'ग्री'सपास्पासेवायां भेवा

ञ्च प्राचायाकाचा क्रुव र् र् रक्ष रदे अव्यक्षियां विवास सम्बोध प्राचायां भीव स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स

र्देन'रब्युया हिंद'रस्य सम्बंद'रसप्य'तु'र्येण'य'धीना

त्रु'च'म्पनश'य। वस'त्रुव'रु'द'रद'रुअर्क्वेर'यञ्च'मठेव'वी'स्रेर'सव्य'रु'र्वेव'दा'धेवा

र्नेत त्युया नय कुत तु हिंद र र त्य केंद्र हिं य तु र स्वाय की

ञ्च प्राचाना वस्र श्रुव तुर र र र र पुर र तुर शु हिस तुर स्वाप स्वी

Exercise ग्वरङ्गुरा

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰা শ্ৰম শ্ৰী বহু শ্ৰা শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম বহু শ্ৰম 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) বৃদ্ধা (গ)

A. Read the following dialogue: শ্ৰম জী বিশ্ব বেই প্ৰীশ্ৰম নিশ্

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> Where's Dongzhi?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> He is in his bedroom. He's in bed.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> What's the matter with him?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> He feels ill. Dawazhiba: He looks ill.

<u>Lhamoyicuo</u>: We must call the doctor. Dongzhi is ill. He is not well.

Dawazhiba: Yes, we must. Our son is ill. Can you remember the doctor's telephone number?

Lhamoyicuo: Yes, I can. It's 775277.

Doctor: 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 प्राम्याया द्वार स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप

क्षं.मू.चित्तं.भक्ष्म् । जू.सर.भजा.चर.री.परीय । जू.सर.येजा.परीय

त्रु प्राच्च महाया विकास स्थान

सुःर्से नियः अर्द्धे। विस्ति निर्देश सुन्दि ।

ञ्च प्राम्याया वित्रायस्य स्ति र मी साम

ञ्च प्राचीवाकात्रा देन तार क्षेत्राहेका त्र प्राचार वाहिंद निवा दक्षेत्र स्थाप वाहिंद क्षेत्र स्थाप के स्याप के स्थाप के

यूः र्वे न्यायुः अर्के द्रान्त नियम अर्थः न्याद्र अर्थे वे वे वे प्रश्ने वे नियम अर्थे वे वे वे वे वे वे वे वे

ञ्च'य'ग्रग्नर्थाय। र्देन'दशुय'त्य'न'र्छ'र्छ'त्वेग'शुर'य'रेद्र। श्चन'य।

श्चेत्रप। ञ्चेत्राचानामा विस्तक्षावर्तस्वाचीर विद्यालया विस्तर्भायमा विस्तर क्षायमा विस्तर क्षायम विस्तर क्षायमा विस्तर क्षायमा विस्तर क्षायमा विस्तर क्षायमा विस्तर क्षायमा विस्तर क्षायमा विस्तर क्षायम विस्तर क्षायम विस्तर क्षायम विस्तर क्षायमा विस्तर क्षायम विस्तर क्

हारबुदान्वीकार्याः वाकार्याः वाकार्याः वाकार्याकाः विद्धीः देवात्वकाः के क्षेत्रहेन् क्षेत्रहा। विवादा विदेशास्त्राः विदेशास्त्राः विदेशास्त्राः।

्यू क्रांगिष्यु अर्क्षे देव दश्चा याया अर्क्षेत्र व देवे व या व दश्चित या व दश्चित या व दश्चित या व दश्चित या व

श्चराया है स्वरायस्वित यवर विवारेता

्रथं अप्तायात्राम् क्रि. श्री अक्ष्यं वे वि. प्रतः श्रीयः वी प्रतः वि. त्या क्ष्यं वि. त्या वि. त्या

Exercise ग्नरकुरा

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?

B. Read these short dialogues: শ্বমান্ত্ৰীব্যানহান্ত্ৰীৰ ভ্ৰমান্ত্ৰীন্ত্ৰান্ত্ৰীৰ ভ্ৰমান্ত্ৰীন্ত্ৰান্ত্ৰীৰ ভ্ৰমান্ত্ৰীন্ত

a. Dawazhiba: What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I am ill. I have a headache. Dawazhiba: You must take an aspirin.

b. <u>Dawazhiba</u>: What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

Dongzhi: 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?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> Yes, I do. It's 331777.

c. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have a toothache. Dawazhiba: You must see a dentist.

d. <u>Dawazhiba:</u> What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have a stomach-ache.

Dawazhiba: You must drink this medicine. It is good medicine. My mother gave me this medicine.

e. Dawazhiba: What's the matter with you, Dongzhi?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have a temperature.

Dawazhiba: 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.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> You have a temperature, too. You must stay in bed. You must not go to school. You

must take some medicine.

g. Dawazhiba: 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?

Dongzhi: 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?

<u>Dongzhi:</u> I have a cold. I can't go to work. I am not well. I feel ill. I must see a doctor.

<u>Dawazhiba:</u> 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.

Lhamoyicuo: Has he a temperature, doctor?

Doctor: No. He has no temperature.

Lhamoyicuo: Must he stay in bed?

Doctor: 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?

<u>Lhamoyicuo</u>: He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

Doctor: Certainly!

Exercise ग्नूरभूर।

Answer these questions: ग्रन्थ कुरिन् ग्रन्थ कि प्रमानी प्रमा

- 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) বৃদ্ধা (ব)

A. Read this conversation: ব্যাহ্যপ্তর্বার্থ 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.

ह्रस्त्रीवा श्रुव प्रमाय प्रामित्र

्यू के निष्यु अर्के दिन पर र नुश्चन पर निष्य पर निष्य है निष्य के निष्य के

हाअग्वि। हिंदाक्षेशादेशायर द्वांश्वर परायायर महिंदाशेष्वर दास्त्रीत परायाय महिंदाशेष्वर दासा से प्रमाय महिंदाशेष्वर पराया महिंदाशेष्य पराया महिंदाशेष्य पराया महिंदाशेष्य पराया महिंदाशेष्य पराया महिंदाशेष्य पराया महिंदाशेष्

Exercise শ্ৰহ্মুহা

Write answers to these questions: ग्निस कुंदि ग्नि दि प्रमानी प्रमानी

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?

B. Read this dialogue with a neighbor. One of you will be the nurse and one of you will be Dongzhi. শ্র্যুব

बॅम्बर-विषाप्तराम्बर-विष्यप्ति । विष्यप्ति । विषयप्ति । विषयप्ति । विषयप्ति । विषयप्ति । विषयप्ति । विषयप्ति ।

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?

Dongzhi: 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 इंदिन्यने त्याका क्षात्वाका देवा व्या

र्देव दश्या इस्ट्रें प्रदे त्या बाब दर्गाणिया आ दर्शिव दर्श्वव प्राविया दर्शिव

वर्गिष्म हिंर्ग्रीकर्त्रायह्यार्षर्र्त्रात्राञ्च

र्देव द्याया रक्ष त्रायह्य से दर्से देव ग्यार र से वर स्वत या विवा पा स्वा र वें ना

वर गर्षेम कें वर ५७ उर कंप का केव से ५ ५ ५ ४।

(68) Playing With Matches ব্নম্ক্রাক্ট্র্ন্স

Read this dialogue শ্ৰেহ্'বেই'ৰ্মুৰ্গ্'হৰ্

Sonanlhamo: Yixi, don't play with matches. Play on the mountain. Play with your friends!

Yixi: I like to play with matches! I want to play with matches! Sonanlhamo: I am your mother! You must not play with matches.

चर्केन्द्रम्भार्थे विष्युः विष्युः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वरं स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वरं

षे'वेष। द'रद'दवर'व्वर'हेर्'कुर'र्गद'र्थेर्। दश'रद'दवर'व्वरहेर्'कु।

चर्केन्'क्सक'क्'र्से। दाह्येन्'ग्री'ष्ण'स'रेन्। ह्येन्'ग्रीक'ववर'क्त्'ह्रेन्'से'रुन्।

Exercise गुन्रञ्जूरा

Write answers to these questions: ग्नुसा श्ची पदी प्रवि पदी प्रवि पदी प्रवि पदी प्रवि पदी प्रवि पदी प्रवि प

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.

It is evening. They are in the library. They are studying.

चुअअन्यते प्यास्त्रास्त

ત્રિંગ્નાં વ્યાપ્ત ત્રામાં ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામા ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત્રામાં ત

स्योत्र-श्चिम्य-प्राचिक्र-प्रचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्रचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्राचिक्र-प्रचिक्

५ दे १५ वे ६ वे १५ व

Exercises अनुरञ्जूरा

Write answers to the following questions: শ্ৰম্খী বহু শ্ৰী বহু শ্

- a. Where is Shamba's home?
- b. Is he a Hui student?
- c. Where does he go to school?
- 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?

9.

10.

a b c d

a b c d

- o. What color is Dazheng's new hat?
- p. What is brown?

Show and Tell क्र्रॅब्यः ५८ द्योवः यस् ५ क्रुवः य

Tell the class about an object that means a lot to you. (For example, a photograph, coin, postcard, etc.) Why is this object significant (special) to you? हिंद् प्यायर्क्ष क्षेत्र क

Pronunciation Practice Eleven শ্বুশ্ব্ৰিম্পুন্থান্ত্ৰ্বাভীৰ্বাম্ব

/ 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

1. a	b	c	d	5. a b c d	
2. a	b	c	d	6. a b c d	
3. a	b	c	d	7. a b c d	
4. a	b	c	d	8. a b c d	

(69) Going to do ...এমাইমার্শিব্য

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</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?

Lhamoyicuo: 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?

Lhamoyicuo: 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.

Limaocuo: We're going to spend two weeks at my father's home in Ganzi in summer. The children

enjoy going to Ganzi 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.

વૃં ર્સે નાલાયાં અર્જી છા રેંગ જાવ્યું સેં નાલાયાં અર્જી ને રેન્ટ્રેના ફિંન નાને રેસે ખીતા ત્રમા

व्यूंबॅं अर्कें। ८ २२८ प्रने त्यम्ब स्वामा हे के। हिंद २८ प्रने दशा

वृःर्के न्यायुः अर्के दः रूप्तः प्रकटः प्रवादः व्यवादा वृत्याहे के। हिंदः रूप्त्यवदः प्रवादाः न्यायः प्रवादः व

वृःर्कें अर्कें। इत्वन् पर्दे न्या न्यतेन। इत्यान न्युर इत्याने ने क्षेत्र क्षेत्र ने देन क्षेत्र सुना निकार ने क्षेत्र क्

वृःर्के न्यायुः कर्के दिन्दे दे से दिन्दे से दिन्दे दे से दिन्दे दे से दिन्दे दे से दिन्दे दे से दिन्दे से

क्षंत्रं याषा अर्क्ष। या वदार वर्षेत्रः क्षेत्रं अत्राप्तेः प्रदः क्षेत्रं यायु प्रस्ता

· वृंशॅंशअर्ढें। विंरम्प्र्सूंवायुम्रअर्थेम्। विंरम्प्याचन्द्रस्याप्त्रम्थम्। वृयाय। स्मात्याचक्रात्यःर्सूवायुम्अर्थेम्। विंद्रक्याक्रम्याद्देश

ग्वतः सह्गाप्तञ्चला द्वेषा विद्या द्वीदातुषा ग्री किरामें द्वीपार देवा विद्या है विद्य है विद्या है विद्या

व्यूर्के अर्के मात्रता अरमा दर्भे व.ना के आक्रमा विस्त्रीं स्ति विस्त्रीं स्ति विस्ति विस्ति विस्ति विस्ति विस्

व्रैभायः क्रें स्थुगभावर्के व्ययः षदः द्गादः यें प्येत्।

द्यादःयःवेदःर्योदःवकःक्चेद्रक्कुरःद्यादःवरःअःबद्। वद्याःयोक्षःददेःदःअःयावेकःगुरःअर्वेदःदर्द्द्। विंग्यवेकःर्येदःवन्यमेकःर्यःधेव।

Exercises শ্ৰহসূত্ৰ

- A. With another classmate, act out this dialogue. र्ब्यू वर्ग्य विषय क्षेत्र विषय
- B. Check the correct person for the "who" questions. ॥ "Who" वर्गे व्यान मुन्ने वर्ष प्रदे प्रत्ये क्षेत्र क्

	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 Ganzi?		
8. Whose mother is 62?		
9. Who needs to go home to cook dinner?		

Puzzle Number Three ব্যুবস্থ্যম্য

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! मृन्याची प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प

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	Н	D	N	Е	S	P	R	F	Н	O	R	E
О	F	R	Y	C	D	I	K	О	L	S	S	Y
U	L	В	Н	T	P	S	R	Е	P	Е	A	W
N	K	A	U	Е	D	Y	D	G	S	0	M	E
T	O	M	A	T	O	Е	S	R	K	T	U	D
R	D	Y	N	A	C	W	O	В	L	A	T	N
Y	P	I	K	L	C	Н	O	O	G	T	T	E

Exercises ব্ৰহ্মুহা

A. Put in "the" where necessary. สัสเวสสมสัสจ"the" ผิสเวเลสุรเรทีสุ

- a. I was at park on Sunday.
- b. Dongzhi was at office on Friday.
- c. My daughter was at doctor's 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 monastery on Sunday, August 8th.
- j. The two boys were at dairy on Saturday, July 7th.

B. Choose the right answers: অহ'ব্ল'ঘাই'অৱ'ল্ব্র্ম'ল্বাইজানু'ব্র্লিকা

- 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
- 8. 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 ইন্রের্যান্ ব্রাথন ব্যাথন ব্যা

Characters ব্যুব্যগ্ৰুব্

A foolish man श्रे'ब्रोक्'य'विग

The foolish man's friend (Clever Man) মানুন্ত্ৰ্ব ক্ৰিল্ডাৰ্ম (মানুন্ত্ৰ্

The friend's old father শ্ৰ্যাপ্ৰাৰ্থ দ্বি আনুবা

A narrator ব্ল্পামন্ব্ৰা



Many people মহার্ক্সমা

<u>Narrator:</u> This story happened a long time ago. One day a foolish man finds a vase of gold.

<u>Foolish Man</u>: 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?

Clever Man: 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?

Clever Man: Gold! Let's take a look.

<u>Narrator:</u> 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.

Narrator: 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.

<u>Clever Man:</u> (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?

Narrator: 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.

Narrator: 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.

King: 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.

<u>Narrator:</u> The next Wednesday the two friends, the king, and many people go to the old hollow

tree.

<u>King:</u> 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!

Foolish Man: This is not true. I'm not afraid of anything.

Narrator: 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.

Narrator: 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.

<u>The king:</u> 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.

त्रोत्यायन्तराय। यात्रश्चित्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्रस्थात्रम् विद्यात्राक्षेत्रस्थात्रम् विद्यात्रस्थात्रस्यात्रस्थात्रस्थात्रस्थात्रस्थात्रस्यात्रस्थात्रस्यात्रस्

वर्षेत्राचन्द्रम् अभूतियादे वित्राचित्रम्

श्चेश्चरत्री दर्शेर्मेणश्ची हिंद्रअर्वेदावश्वारायदादात्रीय राष्ट्रकरावदी हिंद्रयदावेश्चीवावश्र

याश्चेराद्रा अपने प्रत्या क्षेत्र प्रत्य क्षेत

भ्रे:श्रुट:व्या नक्षेत्र:धेव:व्या दक्षः चेत्र:प्रश्

दर्गेयायम्दर्म र्विस्र्रेंशसक्सर्ग्यम्भरत्यः स्वीयायम

श्चेश्चुदःर्चे। देदःयमुबा ददैःमुबेदःदें अन्देन। दःक्षःब्विंदःदरःकुवःद्वुवार्चेदःकमुबार्बेदः।

क्षे'त्र्युत्र'य। हिंद्'ते'दर्व'र्य्यायश्चितं प्रक्षंयाधीत्। दशहिंद्'द्रयाक्ष्यातुःयाश्चेत्र'दर्व'त्याधीत्। हेत्'दर्वेत्राधीत्। ह्याहिंद्र'दर्याक्षयात् याश्चेत्र'त्याक्षयात् । हिंद्'दर्व'र्याक्षयात् । हिंद्य'र्याक्षयात् । हिंद्य'र्याकष्यात् । हिंद्यंत्यंत् । हिंद्य'र्याकष्यात् । हिंद्य'र्याकष्यात् । हिंद्य'र्याक

त्योलायन्त्राया किंगानेशार्वेदास्तराष्ट्री इस्टिन् कें स्टिन् केंगान्त्रा स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

૱૱ૹૄ૽ૺૺ૾૱ૹ૽ૼૺ૾ૹૢ૽ૡ૽૽૱૱ઌૹ૽૱ૹ૽૽ૢ૽ઽૢૹ૽ૼૹઌૹ૽૽૱ૢૢ૽ૢ૱ૹ૽ૺૢઌઌ૱૱ૢ૽ૡ૽૽૱૱ૡૹૹૹૹ૽૽૱૱૱૱ૹૺ

क्षे'क्रोब्र'य। दे'वे'वयश्र'ष्यवा'र्चे'वेवा'रेद। द'रद'दवद'य'षीवा

त्रमुलायन्तराय। भ्रे:श्रुरार्चारे श्रुरार्चारे श्रुरात्तात्र स्थाउता क्षेत्र स्थायन्त्र स्यायन्त्र स्थायन्त्र स्थायन्ति स्थायन्ति स्थायन्ति स्थायन्ति स्थायन्ति स्यायन्ति स्थायन्ति स्थायन्ति स्थायन्ति स्

क्षे:श्चुरःच्री (ने'क्षेर'क्षेन'त्वात'त्नमा) दते:श्चेंबानाच्रां'ने श्चुनःक्षेराने स्वायनियाः विवायनियाः विवायनियः विवायनिय

त्योत्पायन्त्राया श्रे:श्रुटार्चे ने श्रेटाक्ष्व ची स्ट सेंटाव्य साम केंचिय केंचिय से स्वाप्त से साम से सा

दार:श्रुर:वा-नेश्वाय:श्रुर:लेश्वाव्हें द्रश्चुः धेव। दार:श्रुर:वा-नेश्वाय:श्रुर:लेश्वाव्हें द्रश्चुः धेवः अद्भाव्यः विद्यः द्रश्चुः विद्यः विद

वर्गेल'यन्द्रन्य। वेद'वगद'वर्गेम्स्बा अम्बोद'यन्वेदिःर्गेगकार्यम्यवस्राम्बीदा

श्रीतुवाय। दते त्वावायां। दायार्श्वे सार्थायात्ववाती द्वारा दार्थे अनुसातु द्वारा दार्थे अनुसातु स्वरायाया विकासी वार्षे प्रत्या के विकास विकास

श्चे श्चुर दी हिंद् ग्रीकायम्द्र यायेग्वा रायाय श्चिर सेंदे द्वीका स्वीत्र हिरायेद्र रही।

दर्गेतायन्द्रय। किंगित्रार्मेदास्य द्वीति हेश्यायम् प्रदेशवर्गे प्रदेशवर्गे

श्चेश्चरत्र्वं। माश्चरश्चिश्चरः। दःसदःधिद्श्चेशक्षेश हिंद्रदिःश्चेश्चर्वाद्यत्वेष्णस्त्रः हिंद्रश्चेश्चरायम् अयः सेत्। हिंद्रश्चेश्चरायम् सेत्।

क्षेत्र्वेत्रया क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा दक्षणकेर देखायमुका दक्षणकेर देहेद्य दर देनेत्रकार्ह्य दर्शक अतुयर्गेय वर्षेत्र दर्वे क्षेत्र दर्शकेषा

શ્રે સુદર્ત્વા દાર્ફેન ત્યાથન શ્રે કેયા દાર્કે સુવા દેવે દુદરનું કે કુન ત્યા કે ફુદ વ ને પ્લાન લુકેના

भ्रेत्रोत्राया यवरमी रार्कें दर्शे

त्रम्याचन्द्रत्य। श्रेन्त्रम्वेश्चम्याद्यदेश्वाचरद्वः श्रेष्ट्रम्याद्यस्याद्यः । वित्रम्वेश्चम्याद्यस्य स्वाचिश्व

मीबाग्रीर्याची त्या हिर्याचेषु बाज्याची स्वत्याची स्वत्

वर्गेलायन्तरम् अन्तेष्ठभारसारसम्बन्धिअन्तर्भेष अन्धुस्र्यंभारस्वीत्वत्वत्वापारम्बन्धा

क्षेत्रच्या क्षेत्रके प्रतिष्ठा स्वर्था हिंद् क्षेत्र स्वर्था हिंद क्षेत्र स्वर्य हिंद क्षेत्र स्वर्था

श्रेक्षुट:वॅदे:य:म्वा वबटःवी

दर्गेलाचन्द्राचा न्याचतात्र्वराहेशास्त्रताचतात्र्वाचतात्र्वाचित्रता मुंत्रतात्र्वाचात्रतात्रता व्यवस्त्रता विष्टा स्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता विष्टास्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता विष्टास्त्रता व्यवस्त्रता विष्टास्त्रता विष्यस्ति स्त्रता विष्ता विष्यस्ति स्त्रता विष्टास्त्रता विष्टास्त्रता विष

क्षेत्रत्रां क्षेत्रत्रे त्यत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्रा प्रक्षेत्र त्रा प्रक्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्

क्षे'श्चुदःर्येदे'यःम्तृत्। (र्ब्रूदःमृतःग्री:विमानुत्रा) क्षे'ग्नोत्रःयःदेत्राम्बेरःयमुत्रायःसेद्रा

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भ्रेःश्लोब्दाया देःयदेवःयस्यःसेद्रा दःश्चःययदःभ्रेःश्लूष

यवरःश्रृदशःहेःश्रेरःयहरः। अवरःश्रृदशःहेःश्रेरःयहरः।

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त्रज्ञेलायन्तराय। श्रीम्बरायारे र्क्षेटाम्बराग्ची क्षेत्रार्वेतायायेत्। मुलायेकाविष्याम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राकाराम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राकाराम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राकाराम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राकाराम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः मुलायेकात्राम्बर्धाः स्वर्धाः स्वरं स

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Exercises গ্ৰহমুহা

- C. What lesson do you think that this story teaches? র্ট্রিণ্ট্রশাসন্থ কার্যানুর্বার্থ ক্রিম্নার্থ ক্রেম্নার্থ ক্

(70) **Review সমুসমুস**

- A. Choose the correct answer. এন্দ্ৰণ্মইণ্মৰ্শ্বস্থান্থৰাষ্ট্ৰন্থ্
- 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: শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰমিণ শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰমিণ শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰমিণ শ্ৰমান্ত্ৰী বেই শ্ৰ
- 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 মৃত্রুশৃষ্ণকুরু

There is a big horserace on the grassland near our village every year. In 2006 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!"

इत्राल्याक्षा इत्राल्याक्षा

याला अक्षु स्टार्ट्र मिले अक्षु अक्षु अक्षु से क्षु से क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्षु में क्ष्य में क्षु में क्ष

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Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

- A. Write answers to these questions: গ্ৰহ্মান্ত্ৰী বহু গ্ৰহী বহু
- 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?
- B. Have you ever seen or heard about a horserace? Write several sentences describing the horserace you have seen or heard about. ৡিঁব্লীকাদ্বাৰ্শক্ষ্মামর্থনার নক্ষ্মামর্থনার ক্ষ্মামর্থনার ক্ষ্মামর্থনার ক্ষ্মামর্থনার ক্ষ্মামর্থনার ক্ষ্মামর্থনার ক্ষ্মাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষ্মাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষ্মাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষ্মাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষ্মাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষ্মাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর্থনার ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষ্মাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষ্মাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামের ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্বর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামের ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামের ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামের ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামের ক্ষমাম্বর ক্ষমাম্বর ক্ষমাম্ব্রাক্ষামের ক্ষমাম্বর ক্ষমামের ক্ষমাম্বর ক্ষমাম্ব

(72) Dazheng Is Awful र्रेग्वॅर्झ ने अपित हैं स्वीत्

<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.

<u>Limaocuo:</u> 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?

<u>Lhamoyicuo</u>: Yes, he did. He telephoned at nine o'clock.

<u>Limaocuo:</u> 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?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> No, he didn't!

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यूः बॅं अर्कें। विं स्टान्नोत्र ह्मानान्न के वें पर्मा विनामानान्य प्राप्त प्रमानामानान्य प्रमानामानान्य विनामानान्य विनामानान्य प्रमानामानान्य विनामानान्य विनामान्य विनामान्य विनामानान्य विनामान्य विनामानान्य विनामानान्य विनामानान्य विनामानान्य विनामानान्य विनामानान्य विनामान्य विनामान्

्यूः क्रॅं म्युः अर्क्कें। विकाय करम् दें प्रतः क्षेत्रं माकेका माम मान्याय स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स

्रथं अर्के विष्युः विष्यः विष्युः विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्युः विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्य

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ระเอิมเว็เชอิรเมื่อผาโฐพ.สะเอมีมะโลเสรเฉยะเทูย์เช่น เลียนาย่า

यूः र्वे अर्वे अर्दः द्वे दावे अष्यः प्रमुद्रः विषयः प्रमुद्रः द्वा

्यू र्अं मृत्यु अर्क्षे विकाय पर प्राप्त र केंद्र । विकात् कार्केत प्रमुद्र केंद्र ।

यू र्से अर्की हिंद ग्रीका विंक के विवास निर्मा धीना

्यू र्ऑगम्**ए** अर्क्की दश्चित्य ''दःयू र्ऑगम्**ए** अर्क्कित का या धेव। हिंद मीशादि रहे र्ऑस विस्टास सामित हैं राजिशास सामित।

क्रुं अर्क्षे हेश शुं विकाषायाय प्राप्त विवा

क्रं.श्.चलं.भध्र्। व्र्यःश.चयरःवजा

Exercise न्नरकूरा

Write answers to these questions: ग्नुसंकुं वहैं 'ग्नुबं 'वहैं 'न्या में 'यह 'दहें 'न्या में 'यह 'दहें 'ह्या के

- 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?
- 1. 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 প্রুমার্মী মুর্বিমান্ত্রী মার্বা

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 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

યાત્રાર્સ્ક્રેયાત્રાનું માત્રાનું માત્રાસ્ત્રાન્યાં સ્થાનું માત્રાનું માત

"નુર્વેન્શ્રાન્યાત્રક્ષેત્રા"શ્રૅશ્વનનુનુકુર"હુંનું ગુૈશને વર્ષેત્રાત્વાત્ર્વે શ્રહ્યના ત્રાત્રે શ્રહ્યાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાના ત્રાત્રના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રમાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રમા ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાન ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રા ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાના ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાન ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાન ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાન ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાન ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાન ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાન ત્રાત્રક્ષેત્રાન ત્રાત્રાત્રે ત્રાત્રા ત્રાત્રક

કૃષું કૃષ્ટું ન સુંસાયો ત્રાન્ય લુવા સાથે ત્રાર્થ કૃષ્યા કૃષ્ય સાથે ત્રાં કૃષ્ય કૃ

Exercises ग्वरष्ट्रा

- A. Write answers to these questions: গ্ৰন্থ ক্ৰী বহু গ্ৰাকী বহু গ
- 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?
- B. Imagine a person from another country is going to visit your home. What interesting places near your home would you take them to see? Write a short description. ધ્રૈ: ત્રુવા શ્રે સેવા શ્રેન્ સેવા સેન્સ સેન્

(74) Uncomfortable Shoes. র্গুর্স্কানই নর পুরা

<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?

Lhamoyicuo: No, she bought them in Beijing.

Salesman: 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.

<u>Salesman:</u> They are very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

र्द्धराया युधाकेक्राके तर्विगार्वोश

यः र्वे म्या अर्वे राया अरामी यतुत्र उत्र प्रे

र्केंद्रा विस्वर्देग के खेवा दर्गे का का

क्रुं क्रां वायुं अर्देश न्यर द्या

यूः व्याप्तायस्त्री देव गुराद्दे । अने अन्य अन्य अन्य विष्य अने विषय ।

र्केंद्रा विंश्वेंबाददेर्द्रहेंबायाओरेदा

यू'र्से'ग्यु'सर्से विंसेंशये'डेन'नशर्नेशय'रेन्।

्रः क्रॅंग्युस**र्क्वे**। ब्रिंद् ग्रीकाटायाकाम्डियायस्याकेंयायस्य

र्केंदाय। दर्भायतृत्रान् वर्षपाञ्चयाञ्चायाचे असे दान्नुत्रा वानेदादायाने वानेदादायाने वानेदादायाने वानेदादायान

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्यू र्से मिष्यु सर्की यूसायदी र्सें स्वयूकार्सें दारीकार्यीत सी यदी रादी रेसें स्वयूक्त सी स

ર્ઢેન્યા સ્થાયરે ત્યારુ હત્યો વને ર્શેન વિત્રાગ્રન સન્ સેન ર્ફેસ ફુન નું સે વને વરે સ્થા દ્વારા સ્થા

Exercise अनुरञ्जूरा

Write answers to these questions: ग्रन्थ कुरिन्दि ग्रन्थ वितर्भ प्रमानिक प

- 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 श्रूयःच**। (गह्रमःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्यत्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धतान्वसःश्रुद्धति।

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. 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."

Third Daughter goes home. She does not see Bawog. She sees some frog clothes. Third Daughter is not happy. She burns the frog clothes. Suddenly Bawog comes home. He is a young man. He is not a frog. Bawog looks at the frog clothes. They are burned. He is not happy. He is not well. He says, "You burned my frog clothes. Now I must die." Bawog is very ill. Third Daughter is weeping. Lhamoyicuo and Dongzhi come home. They see Bawog is very ill. They aren't happy. They weep, too. Bawog dies.

દ્વાર્ત્વના લે.તાલુશ્વાના સે.વાલ્યાના સે.

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क्षेःक्ष्याः अत्राप्ता अर्थेत् । अत्याप्ता अर्थेतः भीत्रा प्राप्ता अर्थेतः अर्थेता अर

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ब्रैश्वर्यक्षियाः यस्त्राच्यत्र क्ष्यं क्षेत्र क्षेत

ষ্ব্ৰথাবৰ্ষ"হামহাবৰ্গির ক্রুঞ্জির "बेম্বেশ্বাষ্ট্রগার্যাইন্ম" ব্রির্মের্বার্টর ক্রিশ্রীমা

चीलेच प्यम् । विकास में क्षेत्र प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्राप्त प्रमाण प्रम प्रमाण प्

र्श्चित्रान्दःक्ष्व। क्रिंन्यःत्राञ्चरःक्ष्वेतःत्राञ्चेतःक्ष्वेतःत्राच्चेतः क्ष्यःत्राच्चेतःक्ष्यः क्ष्यःत्राच्चेतः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः

द्वापान्द्वास्य प्राप्त क्षेत्र स्वाप्त स्व

યાલ્યાનું તેના ત્રાસ્ત્રા ત્રી માર્ગ ત્રાસ્ત્રા ત્રાસ્ત્ર ત્ર ત્ર ત્રાસ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર ત્રાસ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર ત્ર ત્રાસ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર ત્ર ત્ર ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર સ્યા સ્ત્ર ત્ર સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર સ્ત્ર ત્ર સ્ત્ર સ્ત્

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

- A. Write answers to these questions: শ্ৰমশ্ৰী বেই শ্ৰী বেই শ্ৰী বেই শ্ৰী বেই শ্ৰী বি
- 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. र्वेद्र क्षेण्डेप्यू क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष

(76) Shopping List ব্রহার্ক্রর রীনর্ম

<u>Dongzhi:</u> What are you doing this morning Lhamoyicuo?

<u>Lhamoyicuo</u>: I'm making a long shopping list, Dongzhi.

<u>Dongzhi:</u> 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?

<u>Lhamoyicuo:</u> 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.

र्देव प्रयापा विंद ग्रीका दे स्टार्क्स दें हैं लिया प्रश्चाप के कार्य दा व्यू की याया अर्की

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र्देव'दशुव। दःर्क्केंद्र'डे'बेवा'दर्वेबा'बारा

बेन्यःबन्द्रंष्यःबेन्।

र्देव दश्या ईं केंद्र वेंद्र दश्या

ृद्धेर्यायाष्युः अर्क्षे। दर्क्षेत्रः र्यो 'साया स्रोदार्देव, यीदार्ष्या, स्रिता स्रोदार्थिय दर्भात् स्रोत्ति स्रोत्ति स्रोत्ति स्रोत्ति स्रोत्ति स्रोति स्र

र्कें र खुग १ इंदर इंग्रायद शे ५ दृग

र्देव'वश्चय। दःर्क्षेत्र'कदःदग्राम्'न्दःश्चरःर्षेन्'न्या

વૃં ર્સે યાલા સર્જે દર્જે રાસે દર્સે દર્સે દર્સે દર્સે ક્ષેત્ર વેતુ વ્યાન દર્સે ક્ષેત્ર વેતુ કર્માનું કરમાનું કર્માનું કરમાનું કરમાનું કર્માનું કર્માનુ કરમાનું કર્માનું કરમાનું કરમાનું કર્માનું કર્માનું કરમાનું કરમા

र्देव'त्याया दत्वे'मे'य'भीव'व'हिंद'त्य'र्श्वेम'र्श्वे'त्याद'र्भेद'प्रम'र्श्वेव।

यूः र्के म्यूषुः अर्के दः त्यः क्षेत्रः र्के स्यदः र्वे स्वेत्

र्देन'वश्चा दे'न'र'यवर'दे'वर्दवे'सर्द्द्ये'सेन्।

Exercise ज्नरञ्जूदा

Write answers to these questions: ग्रन्थ कुरिन्दि ग्रन्थ वितर्भ प्रमानी प्रमा

- 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 শ্বহা

<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. Dazheng: No, thanks, Dongzhi. I don't smoke.

Dongzhi: Have a glass of wine then.

<u>Dazheng:</u> OK. Thanks. I like wine 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 yak meat and potatoes.

Lhamoyicuo: Oh!

Dongzhi: What's the matter, Lhamoyicuo?

<u>Lhamoyicuo</u>: Well, you're going to have yak meat and potatoes again tonight!

ह्रस्रश्चेत्र अर्देग्रान्यः स्राप्त्रां स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तान्यः स्वापत्तान्यः स्वापतान्यः स्वापत्यः स्वापतान्यः स्वापतान्यः स्वापतान्यः स्वापतान्यः स्वापतान्यः स्वापत्यः स्वा

र्देव त्युया डे विया से दा

यू र्से म्यू अर्के ह अर्युव र्सेव रद्य

र्देव'रुग्न्या ५'रब'षय'क्रेर'र्कर'र्बेर'

र्देव त्याया अर्देश शहर अरीव र प्रावेश र वेश र देश मा

ह्रं अग्रीका श्रेक प्रगाद देव के। देव ग्राया दश्य प्राय प्रशेक ग्री श्रेमा

र्देव'दशुव। देब'व'अ'रग'क्षे'क्षे'वेय'दगर'गर'यद'दश्द'र्रेगबा

हाअग्वा देशक्तां विवादा हो हो दानदा अपना भी ही त्या प्राप्त कार्या में स्वादा के स्वाद

र्नेत दश्या र्गेट चर्चा चुर्मे वा गुर्मे वा गुर्मे वा पुर्मे वा प

यू र्वे ग्यायु अर्के विषय केर गुः क्षेत्रा गुरुष कर बेता दः केंश्वर शक्षेत्र प्यत्त ग्री श्रेट प्रवेद बर्श प्यवर केंग

र्देव (रश्या हा स्रामीव प्राप्त प्राप्त का निवास के साम का मिन के स्वाप्त का मिन के सम्मान के सम्मान के सम्मान

भू र्से म्यू सर्वे वित्र र्से श्रेड वित्र वित्र

र्देव रख्या र र्कें अ श्रम ४ ५ ५ ८ र विंग । विंग र वें अ र में अ र प्रेम

ञ्च स्याया स्याय स्था

र्देव दश्या डि. बिया से द र दूर से या साम सर्वे।

्यं म्याती अर्थू। स्त्री देव देविया मित्री स्त्री मित्री स्त्री स

Exercise গ্ৰহা

Write answers to these questions: ग्रन्थ कुरिन्दि ग्रन्थ वितर्दे प्रवित्र कि प्रवित्र कि

- 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 wine?
- j. Does Lhamoyicuo drink some wine?
- 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 র্মান্ডব্র

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.

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

A. Write answers to these questions: ण्नूमा क्षु त्दी प्राकी त्वी प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्त

- 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?

(79) The Cat Teacher न्योन्न द्वीया

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 पृत्रः 'बेय यात्यः प्रे: ह्व द्वे 'या पृत्रः श्चु सः 'व। यात्वदः 'यात्र श्चु सः 'पृः वे श्चः 'तश्चु सः 'या द्वे'त्य सः स्टे श्चु सः द्वे 'त्यः 'या वृष्ट्या

 $\frac{1}{2}$ से प्रत्य क्षित के स्वाप्त क्षेत्र के स्वाप्त क्षेत्र क्षे

चन्ना चन्न

 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Box (\hat{x} - \hat{x} - \hat{y} - \hat{y$

ત્રુંત્ર ક્રિયા સુરા સહેત ત્રે 'ત્રે' ત્રા ત્રા ત્રું તાલે ત્રા ત્રું તાલે ત્રું તાલે ત્રું તાલે 'સુરા તાલે 'સ

मन श्रीः भ ने मुग्न भ से द श्रादा। श्रीः भ इस्र भ श्रीः भ से द द प्रमा स स्रोद मन श्रिदः से द द भेग्न भ। श्रिदः श्री स द्वार स्व स्व भ सुस श्रुद्धा भ ने से दे भाग मिंदा।

Exercises ग्नूरभूर।

- A. Rewrite this text as a play and act it out. विंदावी वाह्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र
- B. Write answers to these questions: ग्नुसः कुं त्र दे प्रवित्र दे प्रवित्र प्रवित्
- 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?
- C. What lesson do you think this story teaches? Write your answer. Then read another student's answer. Are your answers different or the same? ब्रिंद् ग्रीका प्रसुका का पाइका का पाइका का प्रसुका के प्रमुका के प्रसुका के प्रका के प्रसुका के प्रसुका के प्रसुका के प्रसुका के प्रसुका के प्रका के प्रसुका के प्रसुका के प्रसुका के प्रसुका के प्रसुका के प्र

(80) The Coming of the Great Zaa হুণ্ট্রব্র্যুক্

A thief wanted to steal an old couple's cow. He hid in a large tree near the old couple's home. A

tiger 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 a thief 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.

मृतः अ'विषा'षीआम्तव'र्मेव'षीव'र्या, प्रत्यमु'रवर्दि'रे'।विंग्यतम् प्रतेव'षिव'र्यानेव'र्षा प्रतिव प्

ङदाअत्वर्षेत्राच्याक्षात्र्वाङ्गेदाअत्वरासुङ्गेव्याव्याद्याः विद्याव्याक्षात्र्यात्र्व्याक्ष्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र देवाय्यात्रक्ष्यात्रात्रक्षात्रात्रक्षेत्रक्षात्रवाद्यात्रक्षेत्रक्षात्रवाद्यात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्रक्षात्र

ह्रमाः मुतः मित्र मित्

 $\frac{1}{2}$ क्ष प्रत्या के अप्ता के अप्ता के अप्ता के अपता के अ

त्यश्चरमार्थ्यः मृत्या वित्ता के स्वत्या के स्वत्य के स्वत्या के

Exercises শ্ৰহমুহা

A. Rewrite this story as a play and act it out in your classroom with other students. শ্রিম্প্রাপ্রস্কুর্বের্ম্ব্র্র্ম্বর্ম্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ম্ব্র্র্ম্ব্র্র্ম্ব্র্ম্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন্স্ব্র্ন

B. Write at least twenty questions and answer them. र्गेंद्रमी गृहस क्रुप्त विद्या वि

C. Match the words in the second column with the words in the first column. More than one answer is possible. ग्राम्याम्बर्ग कुर्न कुर्न

a. Great Zaa	1. wanted
b. thief	2. coming
c. old man	3. steal
d. old woman	4. hid
e. tiger	5. sat
f. tree	6. came
g. clouds	7. shouted
h. eyes	8. didn't know
i. urine	9. said
j. heart	10. large
k. head	11. black
	12. many
	13. loudly
	14. thought
	15. wondered
	16. glowing
	17. very afraid
	18. ran
	19. fell
	20. broke
	21. hit
	22. died

(81) The Tortoise Dies ব্ৰস্থ্ৰ প্ৰা

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.

द्याय्यन्त्री त्तृत्व द्यायम्भी त्तृत्व

व्रिट्स्य त्य्र्र्यः भ्रेस्य। इत्स्य त्य्र्य्यः भ्रेस्य।

યાં તું સંકું સું ત્રાં સુત્યા ત્રાહ્મ ત્રાહ્મ સુત્યા સુત્ર સુત્ય સુત્ય સુત્ર સુ

चन्ना प्रते द्राप्त प्रति अंदेश श्रुभा चन्ना प्रति प्रति अंदेश श्रुभा चन्ना प्रति अंदेश प्रति अंदेश श्रुभा चन्ना प्रति अंदेश प्रति अंदेश श्रुभा चन्ना प्रति अंदेश प्रति अंदेश श्रुभा

ત્રાસુતા શુભાવન તે તે વિષ્યુ સામા લગા વિષ્યુ તા ત્યા ત્રાન્ટ તા ગાલે આ શુ લગા ત્રામેં ત્રાસુતા શુભાવન આ ત્રામેં ત્યા શુભાવન ત્રામે ત્યામે ત્રામે ત્રામ







Exercises ग्नरभुद्रा

A. Are the following sentences true or false? If a sentence is false, explain why. Write your explanation. ન્વતા મુંદ્રો ક્રાંગ સ્ત્રા મુંદ્રા ક્રાંગ ક્રા ક્રાંગ ક્રા ક્રાંગ ક્રાંગ ક્રા ક્રાંગ ક્રા ક્રાંગ ક્રા ક

- 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.
- B. Write twenty questions about this text. Next, write answers to your questions. र्र्स् न क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्
- C. Rewrite this text as a play and act it out in your classroom with other students. गॅ्र में क्रूं प्रक्रं प्रविष्ठ प्

Australia: Other Nomads জ্'শুন্ত্রস্থাত্ম বর্ষণার্মণান্ত্রক্ত্রী

Listen to this dialogue: ব্ৰ'বহ'ৰেই'অ'জৰ'দ্ৰ্ৰাজ্য

<u>Carol:</u> Gee! I'm really impressed by all the historical places in China!

Julie: Really? Why?

<u>Carol:</u> 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.

<u>Carol:</u> 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.

<u>Julie:</u> 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.

Julie: Is Australia now like Britain?

Carol: Originally European Australians had a lot in common wit n. 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.

<u>Julie:</u> 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.

 $\underline{Carol:}$ ଓ ଓ ମୁନ୍ଦିର ଓ କୁଷ୍ୟର ରହିନ ହେଉ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପରି ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟର ଅଧ୍ୟର ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟର ଅଧ୍ୟର ଅଧ୍ୟର ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟର ଅଧ୍ୟର ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟର ଅଧ୍ୟର

Julie: ১ইশব্শ জীব ব্যা উথি খ্রীমা

<u>Carol:</u> ૅલ્લૅન નું અને અના અત્યાસ માન કર્તા કર્યા હતા. તે કે કર્યા હતા. તે કરા હતા.

Julie: ऑ'ने'ने'नेर्देशन्यायनेत्यायन्त् वी'ऑ'नेश्वायमुख्यायीयमार्थेन्त् प्रांची'यार्थेन्त्र प्रांची'यार्थेन्त्र

Julie: विंर्क्वें नृः सूर्यमः एकें न्यः में स्वायनिकः याक्षे सेनुः नुस्या

Julie: ५'ऋदे'ार्अ' अपूत्र दुः त्ये' प्य' द्वीत है 'दर द्वा या

 $\frac{\text{Carol:}}{\hat{S}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{$

Julie: दे'व'ई'वैग'दशूर'र्शेर'य'रेट्रा

Julie: क्षॅ'झुनु'ऱु'भे'ण'न'र्चे ५ देग्रा व्याप्त ५ द्या

Exercises গ্ৰহসূত্ৰ

- A. Write answers to these following questions. গ্ৰন্থ শ্ৰী বেই প্ৰাৰী বেই ব্যাণী এব বেই বৰ্ণ শ্ৰ
- 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?
- B. Discuss the following questions with another partner. র্মুন্মান্ত্র্বাল্ব্রাল্বর্ল্বল্ব্রাল্ব্র্র্র্ব্রাল্ব্রাল্ব্রাল্ব্রাল্ব্রাল্ব্রাল্ব্র্র্ব্রাল্ব্র্র্ব্রাল্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্রাল্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্
- 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?



New Zealand बैदाबैदायूदा

Listen to the dialogue: ব্ৰ'অহ'বেই'অ'জ্ব'ব্ৰা্জ্

<u>Jeff:</u> 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.

Jeff: 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.

<u>Carol:</u> 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?

Jeff: Beef, wool, and dairy products like milk, cheese, and butter.

Carol: Oh, just like Qinghai then.

Sheryl: That's right.

Jeff: गु'थे। ददे'श्रीद'ख'हेद'हु'बेदा

Sheryl: दत्वे: श्रीदायाक्त्याक्त्याक्त्याक्त्याक्त्याक्त्याक्त्राच्याक्रम्

<u>Jeff:</u> धेद'य। द'रद'ष्प्राह्मम्'यद'द्रकार्येद'य'धेद। हिंद'रद'म्'द्रकार्येद'य'धेद।

Sheryl: ८'र्द्र ने दुन्तु अतुन का विद्या की का

Carol: ब्रिंद्र'यदे स्री

Carol: ८४८ विश्वास्त्र विश्वास्त विश्वास्त्र विश्वास्त्र विश्वास्

Sheryl: ब्रेन्'स्अन्वकार्येन्यायीवा ने'वे'त्रीन्य्वकार्ये अदे'हेन्त्'्यंन्यानेना

<u>Carol:</u> ने'क'र्बिन'र्र्र्-राष्ट्रीन'स्व'वुन'अ'क्कार्वेन'र्याअ'र्थेव'क्या

<u>Jeff:</u> શ્રે'તર્વેર'સ'ਘ'ग્ક્ષુસ'ન્દ્ર-'સુર''ભૂગ'તર્સ્ટે' ર્ક્ષેન્'નુસર્ખેન્

Carol: वैन वैन पून की कुर्तिन ने प्रीन प्रीन की प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप

Carol: दे'न'अर्ळे'र्झ्न'दर'ग्रेग'य'रेट्रा

Sheryl: र्देश्यादेश्याप्रदारेत्।

Key Item শ্বহ'ন্থ্ৰীন্

ર્વો (દ્વિંત્ર ત્રીક્રેન્સન્દ્ર) ક્રિના ક્રે: $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1$

Where do you come from? র্ট্ডির্'শ্বর্জার্রজার'ঞ্জির্

Which country do you come from? โฮ้รุ"ระาสูญเกลาสุราสุราณีราสาเพิสุ

चात्राहे हिंदि ज़ीश्राचेश्वा बीचा श्रेशा बीचा श्रेश हैं हैं बीचा श्रेश हैं व

You're from the United States, aren't you? (র্ট্র্ব্র্র্স্সেম্ম্র্স্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্ম্র্র্স্ত্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্ত্র্স্র্র্স্ত্র্স্র্র্স্র্র্স্ত্র্স্র্র্স্ত্র্র্স্ত্র্র্স্ত্র্স্ত্র্স্ত্র্ন্স্ত্র্স্ত্র্স্ত্র্স্ত্র্র্স্ত্র্র্স্ত্র্স্ত্র্ন্স্ত্র্স্ত্র্র্স্ত্র্র্স্ত্র্র্স্ত্র্স্ত

विंद्रा ग्रीका दर क्षुण ग्रीदाय बिकाय देश दि के ना नी यक के ना ना का या का सा

Yes, that's right. (देन्'यम्बा ने'म्'दर'देन्।)

Exercises ग्वरञ्जूरा

A. গ্ৰেম'গ্ৰী'ব্যবহ'গ্ৰহ'হ্ৰহ'বঞ্'ব্ৰ্গ্ৰ্

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.

५ ५ वॅद्र वॅद्र व्याप्त व्यापत व्या

B. গ্ৰমান্ত্ৰীব্যবহান্ত্ৰত্বস্থানুৰ্গ্ৰ

Sheryl: It's a rainy day, isn't it?

Jeff: Yes, it is

Britain (५१३५ ६१)

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, eat Scottish salmon, and drink the

world famous Scotch whisky. The Scotsmen's national costume is the

kilt. This is like a

pleated skirt and has tartan patterns. They also love to play the bagpipes.

What about England? Is it like Scotland? No, England does not have any high mountains, but in the countryside there are pleasant rolling hills, green meadows, and many different kinds of trees and wild

flowers. This is because there are frequent 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.

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, golf, and of course cricket 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 where

William 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 and ballet.

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.

दत्रेः बीदाया हैं त्ये अ बोदाबिदादा वै द्वीता मी त्यता त्र अ व्याप्त दा व्यापी

जुन्तर-ट्याद-चन्न-अन्तर-जन्न-अन्तर

कुबीलुबी फू.कू.ट.र्टट-ब्रैट-ब्रीट-ब्रीट-ब्रिट-वर्ट-त्यर-क्राट्यात कुबीलुबी फू.कू.ट्ट-व्रैट-ब्रीट-ब्रीट-ब्रीट-वर्ट-त्यर-क्राट्यात कुबीलुबी फू.कू.ट्ट-ब्रीट-ब्रीट-ब्रीट-वर्ट-त्यर-क्राट-ट्याद-क्राट-वर्ट-वर-क्राट-ट्याद-ट्याद-क्राट-ट्याद-

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$$\begin{split} & = -\frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left$$

द्रीयःक्रियः च्रीयः च्

Exercise গ্ৰহমুহা

A. ୩୧୬ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ ବର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ କର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ କର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ କର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ କର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ କର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ କର୍ଷ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟ

- 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?





Suggestions to the Teacher

न्गे'क्व प्यायहें व प्यति स्वामित्र

- 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.









