# English-Tibetan Folktale Reader 555555458585575757

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Klu rgyal tshe ring & Klu rgyal ম্লুকুম'র্ক ইন্দ্র্ম্মুকুমা Tibetan Translators অগ্রাস্কুর্ম্মা

Zho ra bante sgom pa & Nor bhe ৰ্জ্বিম্বদ্ধুৰ্শ্বশ্বস্ক্রিম্ব্র্

Kevin Stuart, English Editor ५ मुद्रेव व्येग क्रिंग क्रिं

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# Preface ईंब वर्गे वे या प्रभा

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Sandra Benson

यश्रयिः श्रुपायम् श्रुपायम् श्रुपायम् श्रुपायम् श्रुपायम् भिक्षः द्वायम् यश्रिम् श्रुपायम् श्रु

न्ये कः दर्ने न्ये श्रुव ग्रुव यस्य देश्व व्यक्ति स्वाप्त है या प्रति स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

Sandra Benson

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

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

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

"Do not eat the eggs in this other pot. There are many birds in the pot. If you open

the pot, the birds **fly** away," **say**s the king. Then the king goes away.

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

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

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

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



#### New Words ধ্সুদ্শাস্মান্





## Grammar--Simple Present Tense বৃহস্কুর্থকা শ্বীমানদ্দের

Simple Present--the verb states actions that occur everyday, habitually, generally or now. It can also express general statements of fact. বং বি: ব্যক্ত ক্রাণ্ট্র বা ক্রান্ত ক্রান্ত

→Example: A simple sentence using simple present tense. ব্রম্বা ক্ট্রুম্মেন্দ্রন্থীর বৃত্তি বৃত্তি

→Pronoun + Verb + Noun র্কমেন্ট্রম্ম + ব্রান্ট্রম্ম + মীমার্ট্রম্ম

- I eat food.
- He/She/It eats food. (add an 's' to the verb with he/she/it) ||
   (He/she/itআইশস্তেইশ্নিস্টেশ্নিস্টিশ
- You eat food.
  We eat food.
  They eat food.

#### Grammar--Articles यह क्वें प्राथम इसे माना अपने देव प्राय के क

- →Always use 'a,' 'an,' or 'the' before a noun. A noun is a person, place or thing. कैंद्राईंग् कैंक्षाक्रदक्षाक्षी द्रिक्षाचेंग्यादाक्ष्यां केंद्राक्ष्यां केंद्रिक्यां केंद्रिक्ष्यां केंद्रिक्ष्यां केंद्रिक्ष्यां केंद्रिक्ष्यां केंद्रिक्ष्यां केंद्रिक्यां केंद्रिक्ष्यां केंद्रिक्यां केंद्रिक्ष्यां केंद्रिक्षे केंद्रिक
- a before nouns that start with a consonant. बैर्झ्यामी र्वेषा याष्ट्री राष्ट्री में प्रेस्य प
- 'the' before a particular noun সুত্ৰইৰ নিশ্ব স্থান ইবি স্থান কৰি দুৰ্ভাৱ কৰা কৰিছিল কৰিছিল
- He is a cook.
- I am a cook.
- →Don't use an article with 'they' or 'we.' ५ श्रीम्बासुप्दिद्वायदे स्विमामाद्विमा'they' ५६ 'we' वार्से प्राप्त
- They are cooks. We are cooks.

### Exercises শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

4	C1 41 1 4	C 41	4.	∿		≏-			·
Ι.	Choose the best answer	ers for these	auestions.	. क्या यादा	<b>25</b> '59	I'AI'	<b>45.24.746.2</b>	<b>จ</b> าผล	মহা-হৰাহ্যা
			1		' 1 1 '	1 1	· '   ' ' '~	., , , , ,	

- A. Who cooks food for the king?
  - (a) The mother cooks food for the king.
  - (b) The sister cooks food for the king.
  - (c) Uncle Dunba cooks food for the king.
  - (d) The daughter cooks food for the king.
- B. What does Uncle Dunba put on the table?
  - (a) Uncle Dunba puts birds on the table.
  - (b) Uncle Dunba puts eggs on the table.
  - (c) Uncle Dunba puts tsamba on the table.
  - (d) Uncle Dunba puts big pots on the table.
- C. Where does the king go?
  - (a) The king goes to school.
  - (b) The king goes to sleep.
  - (c) The king goes to cook.
  - (d) The king goes to see his mother.
- D. How many birds are in the pot?
  - (a) There are a few birds in the pot.
  - (b) There are two birds in the pot.
  - (c) There is one bird in the pot.

รุกาการ์เรเ

(d) There are many birds in the pot.

2. Complete these sentences with the correct noun.	द्राद्म यदि सेद स्ट्रिय	'নৰ্গীঅ'বশ্ব	<b>चित्राशुःक्र्याश्चितः</b>
--	-------------------------	--------------	------------------------------

1,1,11,541,541	
(a) First, Uncle Dunba ea	ts all the
(b) The king looks inside	the
(c) The	are noisy.
(d) The king's	is very tasty.
	se questions. द्वै'न'वदै'द्वा'नी'द्वैश्व'व्यव'र्वेनश्र
(a) Who cooks the food?	<del>-</del>
(b) What is in the pot?	
(c) Where is the food?	
(d) Who eats the tsamba?	·
(e) Where are the birds?_	
(f) Who works hard?	<u> </u>
(g) Are there eggs in the	pot?

(h) Where is the *tsamba*?

	4. Rewrite these sentences correcting the spelling mistakes গ্ৰথ্মপ্ৰথকী শুনুন্দ্ৰ নিৰ্মূন কুৰ্
	र्दे र पः इससः प्राप्य र पर्देश हैं प्रसुर ५ भी भी
	(a) Ever day Uncle Dunba cooks food for the king.
	(b) The king tells Uncle Dunba to put gib pots of food on the tible.
	(c) One day the kin goes away  (d) The pots are ampty  The word 'kind' has more than one definition. 'Kind'আর্ব্র শ্রীর্মশ্বন্ধৃপর্জিন্দ্র
	1. kind, (n) different types of things. What kind of meat do you like? শৃত্তীশৃত্তী ইম্মাইটি ইম্মাইটি
	<u> </u>
	2. kind, (adj) a friendly or good feeling. The father is very kind to his son. শ্ৰহ বিশ্বই সুমান
	<b>५८%, १८% के मान्यार्थे</b>
	→A. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence স্ব্যান্ত্রিস্থাত
	<b>न्यायदेः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रायी हे त्यादः बैदः अदः याद्यादेश।</b>
	(a) The king is not very kind to Uncle Dunba.  (b) He cooks many kinds of food.  (c) There are many kinds of birds here.  (d) What kind of food is tasty?  (e) The boy is not kind to his sister.
$\rightarrow$	The word 'hard' also has more than one definition. 'Hard'অন্ৰৰ্শ্বৰ্শ্বৰ্শ্বৰ্শ্বৰ্শ্বৰ্শ্বৰ্শ্বৰ্
	hard,(adv) doing something that is difficult. He works very hard. স্বান স্থান জী মনী বিশ্ব
2.	hard, (adj.) something that is not soft. The pot is hard. শ্রুমান্ত্রী ব্রুমান্ত্রি
$\rightarrow$	B. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence. ম্প্রান্ত্রীস্ক্রিকে ব্যাক্ষর
	प्रदेशिम् केषा मी में विष्यम् प्रदेश क्ष्यम् स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्थ
	(a) English is hard to learn. (b) The tabletop is hard. (c) It is hard to cook food. (d) That horse is hard to ride. (e) Rocks are hard.

Grammar--The verb 'to be' নৃহস্ত্র্রিন্'to be'ন্ন্

→The verb 'be' uses different words when the pronoun or noun is single or plural. ধ্র্মান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্মান্ত্

Singular 责二卷河		Plural ः प्रस्केष			
Pronoun ৰূবাইশ্ব +	be+	noun श्रेट्स	Pronoun ৰূবাস্কৰ্ম +	'be'	+ noun क्षेट्र क्ष्म
Ι	am	a student	We	Are	students.
You	are	a student.	You	Are	Students
She	is	a student.	They	Are	Students
He	is	a student.		•	
It	is	a bird.			

→The same rule applies in sentences with pronouns + 'be' + adjectives. বৃষ্ক অধ্বর্জ বর্ষ ব্যার্ক বৃষ্ণ অধ্বর্জ বৃষ্ণ বিশ্বর্ষ বৃষ্ণ বিশ্বর্য বৃষ্ণ বৃষ

Singular मुद्रः केंग		Plural মৃদ্রকীয			
Pronoun र्क्ष्याक्षेत्रा +	, pe, +	Adjectiv e ৰ্ক্কথনুৰ্ভূত্	Pronoun ৰূবাইশ্ব +	, pe, +	Adjectives ৰূপ্যসূৰ্বসূ
I	am	tall.	we	are	happy
You	are	tall.	you	are	happy
She	is	tall.	they	are	happy
He	is	tall.			



#### The Smart Horse and the Wolf

ne day a **horse** is **stuck** in the **mud**. A wolf walks by and **see**s the horse. "You look tasty. I **can** eat you," says the wolf to the horse.

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

The wolf says, "This is true."

The wolf **pulls** the horse out of the mud. Then the wolf washes the horse.

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

"First you can take the jewels out of my hoof. With no jewels in my hoof, I taste very good," says the horse.

The wolf says, "This is true."

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

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

"Take the jewels out of the hoof, get **rich**er."

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



#### New Words প্রস্কৃত্যা

horse ह	wash ব্যুষ্	& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &
smart ক্লিনিশ্বশ্ৰ	true यदेवःया	
stuck ব্যুব্দমগ্র্বাদা	pull वनेता नुनुहा	kick বন্ধমন্ত্রন
mud ५५म।	hoof শ্লীশ্বা	य। 
dirty <b>মাশ্</b> ৰ্যমা	first <b>র্থ্য</b> ্থম্	strong न्द्रज्जा
get out of (বৃশা) অমানুম্যাম	take ঐব্দা	rich धुनार्च।
when ব্যা নুৰাস্থা	jewel देव में हो।	break মন্ত্ৰ্য
see alári	jewel देव र्घे है।	bone रुषाया
can ধ্বামা	bend down মৃস্মুসম্	karma अङ्गार्चाः
help žajaraj	tasty र्दें स्वा	then 宁達啊

Usage—'This' and 'That', 'These' and 'Those' 'এই' বৃহ'শার'(ই) 'এই' বৃশা 'বৃহ' শার বৃশা '(ই' বৃশা) মডৰা খ্রীনেশ্বিধা

# प्रते मात्र आधी प्रतिशामित विश्व प्रति । 'Those' प्रमृत्य प्रति । 'Those' प्रमृत्य प्रति । प्

This is a book.These are books.Those are books.

# →Asking questions with 'this,' 'that,' 'these,' 'those.' || 'This' ১৮'that' 'These'১৮' 'those'মুমন্ট বেইক্সিবেইনা

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

## 

→When nouns are compared: श्रेट्सिंग्न्निय्यस्र में द्रिप्य देश्रिय विश्व

Describe one thing (positive) হু-দূৰ্মপাইনামাৰ্ক্তিন্মান্ত্ৰ (ক্তুমনাৰ্ক্তিক্তমান্ত্ৰ)	Compare to another thing (comparative) मुन्दें अन्तर्भे सम्बद्धाः विश्व सम्बद्धाः सम्बद्धाः विश्व सम्बद्धाः विश्व सम्बद्धाः सम्बद्ध	Compare to more than one thing (superlative) ব্রুক্তর্মার্থ ব্যুক্তর্মার্থ বিশ্বর্থ কর্মার্থ বিশ্বর্থ কর্মার্থ কর্মান্থ কর্মার্থ কর্মান্থ ক্রমান্থ কর্মান্থ কর্মান্থ কর্মান্য
strong	Stronger	strongest
big	Bigger	biggest
dirty	Dirtier	dirtiest
tasty	Tastier	tastiest
rich	Richer	richest

# Exercise श्रुट्याबी

## 1. Choose the best answers for these questions. অন্ন্ৰ্ৰ্বিশ্বৰ্বইৰ্মান্ত্ৰ্ব্ৰিয়াৰ্

- A. Where is the horse?
  - (a) The horse is on the grassland.
  - (b) The horse is in the river.
  - (c) The horse is stuck in the mud.
  - (d) The horse is near the table.
- B. Who talks to the horse?
  - (a) The fox talks to the horse.
  - (b) The deer talks to the horse.
  - (c) The animals talk to the horse.
  - (d) The wolf talks to the horse.

(a) The horse is very (b) The wolf is dirty. (c) The dirty horse is (d) The horse is dirty.	tasty.
D. How does the wolf di (a) The horse kicks th (c) The wolf is sick. (d) The wolf is stuck (d) The wolf kicks the	in the mud.
2. Write "T" for true a	nd "F" for false. ব্ৰীণ্মন Tন্দৰ্ভিন ব্ৰুপ্ৰথ দ্বিশ্ব
<ul><li>(a) The wolf is hungry.</li><li>(b) The horse is hungry.</li><li>(c) The horse is very dirt</li><li>(d) The wolf is smart.</li><li>(e) The wolf kills the horse</li></ul>	<u></u>
3. Write the correct adj	ectives in the blank spaces: clean, tasty, dirty, smart. অহ'হ্ৰাম্বই'
र्केशयाईं ५ ग्री केंग यांग्या दशकें	হত্তমুহ্মা(clean, tasty, dirty, smart)
One day a wolf sees a (a) (b) The wolf sa horse.	horse. After the wolf washes the horse, the horse is ys the horse is very (c) This is a (d)
4. Rewrite these senten	ces using the correct word. बदाद्वायदे सञ्जदार्यो वास्त्र स्वितादि देवा स्वर्
নৰ্ভৰাদ্য নশ্বস্থা সংগ্ৰহী শ্ব	
<ul><li>(b) The horse is stuck in/</li><li>(c) The horse kicks/pulls</li></ul>	
5. Unscramble these wo	ords from the story. শ্দৃষাস্ত্ৰুদ্বেষাস্ত্ৰুদ্বেই স্থেদ্বস্থ্ৰদ্বন্দ্ৰ স্থান কৰি সংখ্ৰী শ্ৰী স্থা
(a) skikc	The horse's hoof hits the wolf. The horse does this to the wolf. A big animal with four legs. Something not easy to do.
6. Write answers to the	ese questions. ই'ন'ৰই'দ্ৰানী'ইশ্বাথন'ৰ্থনশ্ব
<ul><li>(a) Who asks for help?</li><li>(b) Where is the horse?_</li></ul>	at of the mud?

(e) Who kills the	nder the horse's hoof? ne wolf? rter?
7. Match the v	vords 1-4 with the words a-d that are opposite in meaning.    1-4੨ੜਾ ਗ੍ਰੈਂਤਾ
क्षुद्र'द्रग्'द्रदa-d	चरःच्चीःवःश्रुरःप्रनाचीःक्षेंगःर्देवःर्थे्गः <u>त्त</u> ्राह्मस्रसम्बदःक्ष्वःच्चेत्रःच्चेत्रःच्चेत्रःच्चेत्रःच्या
<ul><li>(1) dirty</li><li>(2) big</li><li>(3) smart</li><li>(4) strong</li></ul>	(a) weak (b) small (c) clean (d) stupid
→The word 'l	ook' has two definitions.    'Look'অৰ্দ্ৰব্যক্তিশৰ্জিদ্দ্ৰী
	w someone appears using an adjective. বন্ধুনার্জীর স্থান্তর রিশান্তর বিশান্তর বিশান
Look up and	move your eyes in a certain direction. বৃহম্বার্থাসমান্ত্রন্ত্রনাধ্যমান্ত্রনা
	e number of the definition used in each sentence. শ্ৰমশ্ৰী শ্লুন ক্ৰ'ন্ শ্ৰমণ্ড
(a) The wolf lo (b) Do not look (c) The meat lo (d) Look at tha	down.  soks tasty.
→Spelling Ru	les শ্ব্রুমানুস্থা Nouns and verbs often change spelling in plural form
	e' or 'she.' The following is a list of the rules for plural spelling. মন্ত্রিশাস্ত্র
चु:क्रेंबा:बी:अर:पर्व	'इअ'य'५८'। Heasishea'यहेव'वश्चाद्वेदे बुँर'खुग्नाश'व'व्युर'य'युर'य'विर'हे। ग्नानाअ'त्'अर'यदे केंग्।ग्नी
श्रुवे श्रुं र स्वा दुर	

- 1. Add 's' to words that don't end in 'ch,' 'sh,' 's,' 'x,' or 'z.' ब्रम्नू प्राप्त विवासी सहसा हित है का है। walks, sees, looks, eats, tastes, gets, eyes, legs
- 2. Add 'es' to words that end in 'ch,' 'sh,' 's,' 'x,' or 'z.' ब्रम्भू प्राप्त विमाणी सह्या पुटिन इंडी, s, x, zम्द्र देवा विद्या के प्राप्त कर्डी प्राप्त कर्डी प्राप्त कर्डी प्राप्त कर्डी प्राप्त कर्डिंग क्षिप्त passes, catches, churches
- 3. Add 'ies' to words that end in a consonant +y. ब्रम्भू प्राप्त स्था कुर् माह्य स्था कुर माह्य कुर माह्य स्था कुर माह्य कुर माह्य

- 4. Add 's' to words that end in a vowel + y. রাশ্ব্যাস্থান্দ্রাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থ্যস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্ব্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্ব্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্ব্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্বাস্থান্ত্র্ব্বাস্থান্ত্র্ব্বাস্থান্ত্র্ব্বাস্থান্ত্ব্বাস্থান্ত্ব্বাস্থান্ত্ব্বাস্থান্ত্ব্বাস্থান্ত্ব্বাস্থান্ত্ব্ব্বাস্থান্ত্ব্ব্বাস্থান্ত্ব্ব্বাস্থ্য
- 5. Add 'es' to words that end in 'o.' রাষ্ণ্র শান্ত নিশ্ব শান্ত ন

- 8. Some words are spelled the same in both single and plural form. বাস্কৃত্ ইবেশ্বিসমান বিশ্বনান কিন্তু বিশ্ব



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



#### New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রইল্লাক্সন্

friend শ্ৰীশ্ৰম্ম্ grow শ্লীশ্ৰা

different প্রস্থামা মান্দ্রমা

kind देग्या स्थान

vegetable क्रें र्कें रा



onion 📆

ten hands high অশ্বামন্থ বিক্তম্বাস্ত্রী অর্থী ক্রম্



boulder শ্বর্ন্ন্য

delicious নিমার্ম্য

wild র্ক্র্র্



yak শৃত্যশ্



climb বৰ্ষীশা বইশাশা



yell 🚜 ५ के बर्चे अप्ये ५ मा

hometown শ্র্মা summer বৃদ্ধশ্ need মার্শিয়া বর্ণীশ্বা



ax इस्

copper atal

chop मुर्डेंर्।



Xining ইপীম্

England স্ট্রিক্সীপেরা

W W

winter ব্যাব্যমা





by the end মহ্দান্ত্য

smart श्रुट्युट्यूड्या

#### Grammar--Pronouns वह क्वें र वश्चित विवास विवास

Personal Pronoun क्षेत्र्युदेश्चयःक्षेत्र	Possessive Pronoun यद्गार्द्वा क्रीक्य क्षेत्र (द्रिकार्य नाद्विना यद्गार्थ नाद्विना यात्र क्षित्र यद्गार्क्षित्र य
Ι	My
You	Your
she/he	Hers/his
They	Their
We	Our

→Usage--'such' | "Such"দ্বীর্ম্ব্রশ্ Using 'such' to express a lot of something, similar to 'very. || "Such"বীরীনার্মানার্মানার্মানীর দ্বান্ধির দ্বান্ধির

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

#### Exercises স্থ্রু শ্রন্থী

# 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. ই'ব্ৰ'ব্ৰী'আহ'ব্ৰা'ব্ৰবি'আহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্ৰীআহ'ব্

- A. Where are the biggest yaks?
  - (a) The biggest yaks are in Sichuan.
  - (b) The biggest yaks are in Gansu.
  - (c) The biggest yaks are in Beijing.
  - (d) The biggest yaks are in Qinghai.
- B. Who grows the strongest onions?
  - (a) The farmers in Qinghai grow the strongest onions.
  - (b) The farmers in Gansu grow the strongest onions.
  - (c) The nomads in Gansu grow the strongest onions.
  - (d) The nomads in Qinghai grow the strongest onions.

<ul><li>(a) The frien</li><li>(b) The frien</li><li>(c) The frien</li><li>(d) The frien</li></ul>	nds are fron nds are fron	n three dif n Xining.	ferent place				
D. When do the  (a) They cho  (b) They cho  (c) They cho  (d) They cho	op down the op down the op down the	e onions ir e onions b e onions a	the winter y the end of t the end of	fall. summer.	ng.		
2. Fill in the n		ers to ma	ke words fi	om the sto	ory. ब्रॅंट्रकरणी	ग'दबु'र्बेट'से'सुट्ग	দৃষ্
वदःगीः बैदः केंगाः हुः	• • • •						
(a) deious	some	thing tasty	7				
(b)mer (c) diff t	iron s	ie same					
(d) homn	birth	place					
(d) homn (e) o_ni_n	make	s you cry	when you c	hop it			
3. Write the co	rrect word	l after ea	ch descript	ion. অহ'বৃশ্	पदे सेट केंग गट	भैवःयःदेः र्क्षमायस्थिय	<b>'</b> ३'३दे'
মছ্দা;দু:দ্রীশা							
(a) to crawl or v (b) a big black (c) a very large (d) grows bigge (e) a place whe (f) something the	animal with rock er than a bo re your fam	n 2 large h ulder in Q nily lives	_				
4. Draw a circ	e around t	things you	ı can eat. য	न्याग्री:गु:द्रेंद्र	ॱ <b>অয়</b> ৾৻ঀৄ৾ৼ৾৻য়ৣ৾য়৻য়য়	wर्केम्'यदेश्वरःयःम्	হ'ৰীনা'
通知制							
copper m hammer	ountain	pot	onions	horn	fruit	yak	
5. Write 'T' fo	r true and	'F' for fa	ılse. বেশ্বীশ্বাস	: Τ <b>ና</b> ႊቒ፝ <i>ጙ</i> ፞፞፞ዺቔۣ	ય'ଦାFଧିଷା		
(a) The friends (b) An ax chops (c) A big pot co (d) The yaks ar	s down the ooks the yal	onions.			·		

C. Where are the friends from?

6. Use these words to fill in the blanks: horns, hammers, tall, big. হাস্ক্র্র্বের্থ্রের্থ্রের্থ্
ह्नेंद्रकर्द्भेद्रम् horns, hammers, tall, big
(a) The yaks' heads are very  (b) The onions are very  (c) The boys hit the pots with  (d) The yaks' are very long.
7. Write answers to these questions. ই স্বেই ব্ৰাণী ইশবের র্ইনশা
(a) Where are the friends from?
मृत्रेशम्बीयःवसूरःचेदःवदेःकें'than'षेःवर्गावःह्वा
<ul> <li>Qinghai Province is bigger than Yunnan Province.</li> <li>The farmer is taller than the nomad.</li> <li>This boy is shorter than that girl.</li> </ul>
Numbers অহ'মুহম্
<ul> <li>1 one</li> <li>2 two</li> <li>3 three</li> <li>4 four</li> <li>5 five</li> <li>6 six</li> <li>7 seven</li> <li>8 eight</li> <li>9 nine</li> <li>10 ten</li> <li>11 eleven</li> <li>12 twelve</li> <li>13 thirteen</li> <li>14 fourteen</li> </ul>
15 fifteen
100 one hundred 1,000 one thousand 10,000 ten thousand 100,000 one hundred thousand
<b>1,000,000</b> one million

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Can you do that?" asks the farmer.

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

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

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

Uncle Dunba goes to the farmer's house.

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

### New Words and Expressions ইনিন্দক্তিশাস্থ্য







wife কুম্মা

husband 👸 뉰

buy 🛐

money শ্ব্ৰাই

look out ষ্ট্রীর্মনান্ত্রমুখ্য

window क्षेत्रहरा इया

walks away श्रेशया गलवर्त्र सेंद्रया



has 🍕 🏹

go ব্র্যা

husband 👸 🌂

paint ইবি'ব্যুম্বাধাৰা

wife কুম্মা

mud বস্থান্য

nomad বর্ত্রশ্বা

### →Punctuation--Using apostrophes সহ অর্ক্তর দ্বার্থ প্রবৃথি সুক্রা

- The farmer's bull is black. The yak's head is big. That is the student's book.
- 2. Don't use an apostrophe to show plural. মন্ট্রশ্নীস্ক্রমন্মন্দ্রন্থা "প্রেইনিশ্নিমাইন্
- The farmers plow the fields. The yaks are big. Those are books.
- →Use apostrophes to make these word combinations shorter. These are called contractions. দ্বাৰা"'"বেই সেশ্বেশব্যাইণ্ডিব্যামধ্যমুখ্য দ্বাৰাশ্যমেশ্বা

I am	I'm	He/She does	He/She doesn't
You are	You're	Can not	Can't
We are	We're	Is not	Isn't
They are	They're	He is	He's
Do not	Don't	She is	She's

#### Exercises সুত্ৰাৰী

#### 

- A. Where does Uncle Dunba go?
  - (a) Uncle Dunba walks to the river.
  - (b) Uncle Dunba goes to town.
  - (c) Uncle Dunba goes home.
  - (d) Uncle Dunba walks into the field.
- B. Who has two bulls?
  - (a) Uncle Dunba has two bulls.
  - (b) The farmer has two bulls.
  - (c) The wife has two bulls.
  - (d) There are two bulls in the field.

C. Where does Uncle Dunba put the mud  (a) Uncle Dunba puts the mud on the state (b) Uncle Dunba puts the mud on the state (c) He puts the mud on the black and state (d) Uncle Dunba puts the mud on the state (d) Uncle Dunba puts the mud on the state (d)	farmer. field. white bull.
<ul><li>D. Why does Uncle Dunba paint the bull (a) He likes black bulls.</li><li>(b) He likes mud.</li><li>(c) He does not like the white spots.</li><li>(d) He wants money.</li></ul>	?
2. Write <1> for plural and <2> for po	ssessive for the underlined word. বৃদ্যবিদ্যানীৰ স্থ্ৰুৰ
<b>ସ</b> ଝି:ସ:ଷ୍ଟ୍ରମ:ମ୍ବା:ଦାଷ:ଅଧ:ଝିଁଗ୍:ଦା1ମ୍ମ:ସମ୍ବାମ୍ନିସ:ସ୍ଥି:ଦର୍ଶ୍ର	<b>ຒ</b> ସଂଞ୍ଜିଷ୍ଟସର୍ଜିଙ୍ଗ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଥିତ୍ର ବିଷ୍
<ul> <li>(a) The <u>bull's</u> spots are white.</li> <li>(b) The <u>farmers</u> plow the fields.</li> <li>(c) The <u>farmer's</u> wife gives the money to</li> <li>(d) The bull has white <u>spots</u>.</li> </ul>	Uncle Dunba.
3. Unscramble these words from the st	ory. শ্বুদ্শদৃত্যবেশন্ত্ৰুদ্দেই শ্বুদ্ধৃদ্দ্দ্দ্দ্দ্দ্দ্দ্দ্
<ul> <li>(a) lowp to prepare a field for planting</li> <li>(b) tops a round mark</li> <li>(c) arfmer someone who plants</li> <li>(d) reeb a kind of drink</li> <li>(e) eynom use this to buy something</li> </ul>	
4. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.	द्रश्चीमायर T द्र देवें र द्वाद्य मिन्ने का
<ul><li>(a) Uncle Dunba is a happy man.</li><li>(b) The farmer plows the fields.</li><li>(c) The farmer and Uncle Dunba agree.</li><li>(d) The bulls are strong.</li><li>(e) The farmer puts mud on the bull.</li></ul>	
5. Write the words in the story that are	e opposite in meaning to these words. শ্রুহস্দুর
ઌૹ <i>૽</i> ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૺઌ૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૢૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૢૹ૽ૢ૽ૺૹ૽૽ૺઌૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽	
(a) weak (b) happy (c) black	(d) sad (e) buy
6. Write answers to these questions. 37	<b>ঘ</b> 'বেই''ব্যা'মী'ইঝ'ঝৱ'ৰ্ষ্টঘঝা
(a) Are the bulls black?	·

→ Grammar--Using 'have' and 'has' মৃহ্ৰেষ্ট্ৰ্ব্ৰেষ্ক'have'বৃদ্ব'has' জ্বিম্ব্ৰিষ্ক্ৰ্য Use the verbs 'have' and 'has' to show possession. They are called irregular present tense verbs because the spelling changes when using with the pronouns 'he' and 'she.' ব্ৰাইৰ্ষ্ব 'Have' বৃদ্ব' has' শৃত্তিৰামন্ত্ৰিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্ব মান্ত্ৰিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্ট্ৰিম্বইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ্বিম্বাইৰ্ষ

I have a bull. He has a bull.
You have a wife. She has a husband.

• We have a house. It has a bull.

• They have two bulls. The farmer has two bulls.

→Asking questions with 'have' and 'has' || 'have' বৃদ্য' has' মূৰ্ণী আৰু কাৰেই কিন্তু নি

Do you have a bull? Yes, I have a bull.Who has a bull? They have bulls.

### →Grammar--Question/Answer with contractions. সহ'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ স্থান্ত্ৰ ব্ৰা

Can you paint a bull?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't. (can not)
Are you a nomad?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not. (I am)
Do you like beef?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't. (do not)
Is he a farmer?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't. (is not)
Are the bulls black?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't. (are not)
Does the dog bark?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't. (does not)

- socks eyes pants gloves shoes horns
- 7. Write answers to these questions about pairs. শ্ৰম্খ শ্ৰী দ্বী নাম্বালাক কৰিব বাৰ্থিক বিশ্ব কৰিব বাৰ্থিক বিশ্ব বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থিক বিশ্ব বাৰ্থিক বিশ্ব বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থক বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থক বাৰ্থিক বাৰ্থক বাৰ্থক

(a) Are those your pants?	
b) Are your eyes black?	
c) Do you have a pair of loves?	
d) How many horns does a yak have?	
e) How many pairs of socks do you have?	

# →Practice these questions: Irregular present tense verbs 'do,' 'go.' ইশ্বামৃত্যু ইশ্বা 'do'ত্ত্ত 'go'শ্বিং ইশ্বামৃত্যু ইশ্বামৃত্যু হালা

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



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

"Who is there? What are you doing?" yells the wolf. "I'm **cleaning** and **sweeping** the cave," says the sheep. The sheep is afraid. He is **shaking**. The sheep's **tail** is **slapping** against the side of the cave.

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

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



#### New Words হাস্কুন্শাৰ্মনা







Grammar Rule--Present Continuous यह दे श्वें प्रमुख्य के प्रमुख्य मिल verb that follows the 'to be' verb gets an 'ing' ending. Use present continuous when describing something that is happening now and for a while. कु के मामार लेगा कु कि मामार लेगा कु कि मामार लेगा कि कि मामार लेगा कि कि मामार लेगा कि मामार ले

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

### Exercises শ্রুমানী

- 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. ইবাৰ্ম্বান্বেই ব্ৰাণ্ট্ৰিমান্ত্ৰ বিশ্বান্ত্ৰ বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্বান বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্বান বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্বান বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্বান বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্বান বিশ্বান বিশ্বান বিশ্বান বিশ্বান বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্বান বিশ্বান
- A. Where is the sheep?
  - (a) The sheep is sitting in a cave.
  - (b) The sheep is standing near a river.
  - (c) The sheep is sitting on a mountaintop.
  - (d) The sheep is walking down the road.
- B. Where is the wolf walking?
  - (a) The wolf is going to school.
  - (b) The wolf is walking down the road.
  - (c) The wolf runs into a cave.
  - (d) The wolf is sitting on the mountain.
- C. What is the wolf looking for?
  - (a) The wolf is looking for a stick.
  - (b) The wolf is looking out the window.
  - (c) The wolf is looking for something to eat.
  - (d) The wolf is looking down the mountain.
- D. What does the wolf ask the sheep?
  - (a) "Where are you going?"
  - (b) "What are you doing?"
  - (c) "How are you?"
  - (d) "Who are you?"

2. Write answers to these questions. §7 (a) Who is sitting on the mountaintop?	'यर्' 'र्या'ये 'यद' वें यश्	
(b) Who wants to eat the sheep?		
(c) Who is standing in the puddle of pee?		
(d) What is tapping against the side of the	cave?	
(e) Who pees?	·	
3. Complete sentences 1-5 with phrases	a-e. 1-5प्रस्कुः र्क्षेण्ऽप्रत्य-स्प्रस्कुः र्क्षेण्ऽत्यस्म्रस्कुः	<b>বু</b> শু
(1) The sheep sees	(a) he runs away.	
(2) The wolf is looking for	(b) the sheep sharpening his horns.	
(3) The sheep is so afraid	(c) a wolf.	
(4) The wolf hears	(d) he begins to pee.	
(5) The wolf is so afraid	(e) something to eat.	
<ul> <li>4. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false. (a) Sheep like to eat wolves.</li> <li>(b) Wolves like to eat sheep.</li> <li>(c) Yaks like to eat wolves.</li> <li>(d) The wolf hears something tapping in the (e) There is nothing in the cave.</li> <li>(f) The sheep is not afraid.</li> </ul>	ne cave	
<ul><li>5. Write answers to these questions. 気肉</li><li>(a) Who is hungry?</li></ul>	'प्दे'न्या'ये प्यव विषय	
(b) Who is afraid of the wolf?  (c) Where does the sheep run?		
(c) What is the slapping noise?		

6. Circle the following animals that live in a cave. र्द्रान्द्रम् अवाक्ष्यान्द्रप्येत्रम् देश्व्यान्द्रप्येत्रम् विवाक्ष्यान्द्रप्येत्रम् विवाक्ष्यान्द्रप्येत्रम्

bears horses cows elephants lions fox tigers ants

→Simple Present--Use simple present tense with 'now,' 'usually,' 'everyday,' 'every' and general facts. শ্বীমানদান বিশ্বালী বিশ

(a) Everyday the sheep \_\_\_\_\_\_on the mountaintop. (sit)

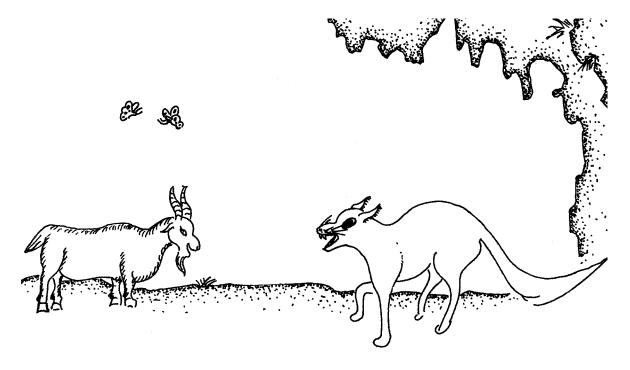
(b) Now the sheep is \_\_\_\_\_\_on the mountaintop. (sit)

(c) The wolf is \_\_\_\_\_down the road. (walk)

(d) The wolf \_\_\_\_\_down the road every morning. (walk)

(e) The sheep is \_\_\_\_\_ the stick against the side of the cave. (slap)

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



#### The Lion and the Rabbit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রেইবৃশ্বস্থন্ত্

Trovi vi or dis unid Empressions	· , / / , · , /   / / / / / / /
	strong <b>ই্নশ</b> কল
rabbit 尧策[	anymore न्यायाः श्रुप्ताः स्थान्तः
S.	নৰ্শ্ অ'ব।
	proud दक्कुया
प्रिंशेlion श्रेरमे	smart ह्युट्युट्यूद्रम
hunt दे: द्रग्राह्म्	stream हुन्द्रन्।
lazy र्र्भुन् स्थ्य	forest বৃশ্বাৰ্কথা
order বশ্বসন্থিক্ষম।	together अनुभान्।
something বৃহ্দাই নিশ্	well 脊云劇
animal শ্ৰ্ৰিশ'ক্ৰশ্ৰা	point বন্ধুৰ্'বা
few कुर हालेग	look व्हेंबा
.1	1

another শ্ৰন্থ

meat 4

phone ATI

loud ब्रान्डिंद्रायं बा angry ब्रिट्डिंग्यद्रश्चा swim हुः जुन्यः चा drown हुः द्रश्चेशः हैं भे चा store हैंद्रायदः । happily ever after स्वार्थेद्रायदे ।

# Grammar--Subject/Object Pronouns वह क्षेत्र व्यवस्त्री क्ष्य क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्षेत्र क्ष्य क्ष्य

growl दरञ्जरञ्जूनाया

 ्रांभारे व्यान्त्र व्यान्त्र विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्र विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्य विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्त्य विश्वान्त्य व

Subject Pronoun ब्रेन्यर्थे एक्यक्षेण	Object Pronoun चुःनदेःखुः । चुैः स्वः स्वेष		Subject डेऽन्यःय्		Object इ.चर्वे:सुवा
I	me	Can	you	read with	me?
you	you	Can	Ι	read with	you?
he/she	him/her	Can	you	read with	him/
					her?
they	them	Can	I	read with	them?
we	us	Can	you	read with	us?

Usage--Giving Orders श्रुत्य केंग र्श्ने राह्म Use '!' an exclamation point at the end of an important statement. ग्रायाचे के त्यान्त प्रतान प्रतान

→Can you get someone to follow these orders? ब्लिंद्र ग्रीका की मा मी की बिना त्या क्रात्य की पा त्री दिना त्या की पा त्री त्या की पा त्री त्या त्या की पा त्या की

মৃ Look up! Look down!

Look out! Look there! Look here!

## Exercises श्रुप्रगृत्री

#### 1. Choose the best answer to these questions. ইন্মুন্বেই দ্বানী অন্দ্রান্ত্রিই ক্রান্ত্রের বিষ্

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

(d) The lion sees a rabbit in the well.

# 2. Connect the boxes by drawing a line through the words to make true statements. শ্বয় শুন্ ক্রমণ নিশ্ব ক্রমণ নি

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

# 

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

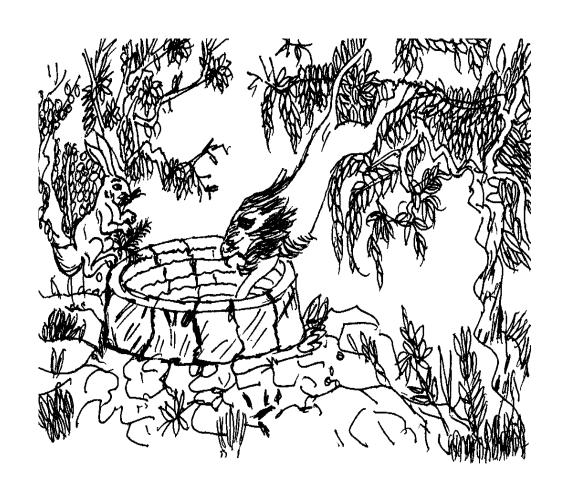
4. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false. এনীশ্বন্ম ক্রিক্তব্রেক্ত অদিন্ত্রীকা
(a) A lion is bigger than a rabbit (b) The rabbit is smarter than the lion (c) The rabbit and the lion walk to the well (d) The lion knows how to swim (e) All the animals are happy at the end of the story
5. Write the words that have the opposite meaning of the words (a)(e). Use words from the story. শ্লুদ্শানুষ্ণ অধ্যন্ত্ৰ কৰিবলৈ কৰিব
(a) happy (b) big (c) bring (d) many (e) nothing
6. Write answers to these questions. ই'ম'এই'ব্যাদী'এর'র্ইমন্থা
(a) Where does the lion live?
(b) What does the lion like to eat?
(c) Where do the lion and the rabbit go together?
(d) What is in the well?
GrammarAdjectives র্ক্সাম্ই্রান্ট্রশ্বAdjectives are words that describe nouns (person,
place or thing). कॅश्न वर्हेन् ग्रेडिंग वे केन केन गान किया गी (के निम्स का निर्देश में) किन केश महिन मिली की
→Simple Sentences খ্রীমানদ্দানী ক্রমান্

Art cle + 5श्रेगशःशुः हिंदायदेःकेंग	Aı jective + হিব অ≹্ব'শ্ৰীটোশ	Noun श्रीमः स्थि	or	Noun + 紀八新年	,Ве' +	A djective ৰূষ স্মূৰ্য্
The	lazy	lion.		The lion	is	lazy.
The	smart	rabbit.	षदःव	The rabbit	is	smart.
The	happy	animals.		The animals	are	happy.
The	big	forest.		The forest	is	big.

How many adjectives can you find in the story above? रामी ब्रुटामहमाध्यस्त्रित् ग्रीकार्केका पर्हेत् ग्रीकिमामार्केत क्षेत्र क्षेत्र ह्या प्रमा	
7. Write two adjectives used in the story for each statement. শ্বুদ্যানুর্শিন্ মাই ক্রামেইন্	<b>J</b>
क्षेपा पाने बर ने प्यानिय व बर पान व अर पी हों र कर हों र बर्ग	
(a) The lion is and	
(b) The rabbit isand	
(c) The animals are and	
→The word 'order' has at least three definitions.    'Order'য়	al
to stop!  →Write the number of the correct definition used in each sentence. শ্ৰ্ম শুন্ত ব্যাস্থ	ম'
षद्रप्राप्त के स्ट्रीय विश्व के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के कि स्ट्रीय के स्ट्रीय	
(a) Hello. Can I order some tea?	
(b) Please put those books in order	
(c) I order you to leave now.	
(d) Order some meat from the store	
(e) The phone is out of order.	

# Grammar Review--Asking Questions with 'do.' বহাৰ্শ্বৰ্শৰ শ্বৰাৰ ই ক্ৰাৰহ কৰা

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



#### Uncle Dunba Makes the King Bark Like a Dog

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

One year, the villagers see Uncle Dunba walking on the road.

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

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

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

At the palace, the king sits on his **throne**. The villagers give their gifts to the king. The king gives each family some tasty food. Suddenly Uncle Dunba walks into the palace. The king is **surprise**d to see him. Uncle Dunba has not **visit**ed the **palace** for a long time.

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

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

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

"Meow, Meow!" says Uncle Dunba.

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

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

The villagers are surprised to hear the king bark like a dog.

#### New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রের্জন্স্বাস্থ্য

year 🍕	rider <b>ৰ্বির</b> ্মা	king ক্রুপর্নি
special প্রস্থান্য	garden क्राम्	visit <b>afa ag</b>
	villager ब्रेंग्बी	
gift येग्डा क्रेडा	say বৰ্দ্বা	surprise 5 44
	bark वनः ब्रुन् जुनाः च	
bread ग्रें		म् palace में मूर्
each रेप्रे	dog B	
strip <b>द्वाया</b> देन		floor कर्देश
silk 5x31	throne A	front মনুৰা
~	d mone A	sell বৃহ্ধান্ত শ্ৰেম্বাৰান্ত দেবা

Grammar--Simple Past Tense মুর্শ্বিশ্বাস্থ্য স্থানির্মান্ Simple Past tense is used when something begins and ends in the past. To show past tense you usually add 'ed' to the end of the verb. শ্বীস্থানির্মানির

- Who walked? I (or you, he, she, it, we, they) walked.
- →Many verbs are spelled differently in the past tense. These are called irregular verbs. ५५४ प्रते तुसा क्षेत्र प्रते क्षेत्र क्षेत्

Simple Present श्चेर १५८५ स्था	Simple Past শ্বীমত সুমান্ত্র শ্বামা			
say	said			
give	gave			
go	went			
see	saw			
make	made			
do	did			
is	was			
are	were			
can	could			
has	had			

→ The past continuous tense is used when something begins in the past and continues for a while. To show past continuous you usually add 'ing' to the end of the verb. Always use the past tense of the verb 'be' (was or were) before the verb in the sentence. ब्रेट्र प्रेक्ट्रिय्देश प्रेक्ट्रिय प्रेक्ट्रिय

→For example: ব্ৰহ্মা Who was walking?

- I was walking.
- They were walking.
- He/She was walking.
- We were walking.

- Dolma was walking.
- You were walking.
- That boy was walking.

Exercises श्रुट्र मृद्धी
1. Choose the best answers to these questions ইন্স্যান্ত্র বিশ্বাস্থান বিশ্বাস্থ্য বিশ্বাস্থান বিশ্বাস্থ্য বিশ্বা
<ul> <li>A. Where were the villagers going?</li> <li>(a) They were going to school.</li> <li>(b) They were going to the city.</li> <li>(c) They were going to visit the king.</li> <li>(d) They were going home.</li> </ul>
<ul><li>B. Where did the villagers see Uncle Dunba?</li><li>(a) They saw him on the road to the palace.</li><li>(b) They saw him at home.</li><li>(c) They saw him talking to the dog.</li><li>(d) They didn't see Uncle Dunba.</li></ul>
<ul><li>C. What did Uncle Dunba do?</li><li>(a) Uncle Dunba bought a dog.</li><li>(b) Uncle Dunba made the king happy.</li><li>(c) Uncle Dunba made the king bark like a dog.</li><li>(d) Uncle Dunba didn't do anything.</li></ul>
D. What did the king ask Uncle Dunba?  (a) "Where are you going?"  (b) "How are you doing?"  (c) "Can you bark like a dog?"  (d) "Where were you?"
2. Complete the story by writing these words in the correct blanks: মহক্তিশ্ৰহণ্ট্ৰশ্ৰ
ग्नुमागुः ब्रेंद्रः कः ब्रेंद्रः व्यागृत्रमा क्रुद्रः वदिः कः कंदः चरः चर्बेद्र्य surprised, everyone, king, Dunba, visit, dog,
bark On New Year's Day, (a) goes to (b) the king. One year Uncle (c) said he was going to make the (d) bark like a(e) Everyone was (f) to hear the king (g) like a dog.
3. Rewrite these sentences correcting the spelling mistakes. ইপাশ্ব্যাবেই বৃষ্ণাশ্বিদ্বেশ্রাম্ব্রান্ত্রিশ্ব্ শ্রিপার্কি নাম্ব্রান্ত্রম

(b) The king sat on his throne and ewlcomed all the villagers.

(c) I was looking for a specail gift for you.

(d) Suddnley Uncle Dunba walkd into the palace.

4. Write answe	rs to these questions. ই'ম'বেই'ব্ৰাদীইৰ'বেৰ্ছমৰা
(a) What did the	villagers do on New Year's Day?
(b) What did the	e villagers give the king?
(c) What did the	king give the villagers?
(d) What makes	the sound "meow, meow"?
	from the animals in the left column to the words for the sounds the right column. নাৰ্জিৰ শ্ৰুনান্ধাৰ ৰ্জিণ্ শ্ৰেই শ্ৰুনান্ধনান্ধান দ্বানান্ধানান্ধানান্ধানান্ধানান্ধানান্ধানান্ধানা
विगागी शक्वीत्य द्वी	
cow horse crow yak lion bee	neee neee kaw kaw snort snort gurrr gurrr buzz buzz moo moo
6. Write the w	ords in the story opposite in meaning to these words. শ্ব্রুন্নানুমান্ত্র্যান
	'श्रुन्'दर्ने'न्या'में र्वे्ग' <u>त्र</u> ुदे केंया' द्वेश्वा
(a) night (b) short (c) bad	(d) sell (e) take
→ The word 'la	ke' has two definitions.    'Like'অ'র্ব্র্ব্র্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্
a. like, (v.) to sh	ow that you feel good about or enjoy something or someone. মন্ট্রিস্মান্ত
<b>न्</b> ष्यस्यस्यः तृरःन	ৰ্ষ্ট্ৰ'ব  I like to eat meat.
b. like, (v.) to be	e similar to something or someone. ম্ৰু'সুইশ্বশান্ত্ৰশ্বন স্ত্ৰ্ব'বহ'ৰ্মইৰ্ মুব্ৰ' (Can yo
bark like a de $\rightarrow$ <b>A.</b> Write the	og? number of the correct definition used in each sentence. क्षेण् रेन्द्रेवेदरणेवहरू
ग्री:षद:द्वा:घदे:दें	(यार विव य देर क्षर में क्षेत्र)
(b) Dorje looks	walk to the village ked like a dog

Usage-Adding 'er' to the end of a word. মীন্দ্রশালী মান্ত্রশান্ত 'er' র্মুন রূপা

- People who live in a village are called villagers.
- People who sing are called singers.
- People who teach are called teachers.
- People who ride are called riders.
- People who write are called writers.
- →Do you know some other 'er' words? ब्रिंद् ग्रीका क्षेत्र केंग् मी कह् मा हिंद केंग् मिल क्षेत्र केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा किंद केंग्रा केंग

7. Complete the following sentences.	ก ดราทิงสัญญาระกาสาส	ักกรากวัดเ
7. Complete the following sentences.	שמור הלצוגמה שלוו	ノンノンシン

(a) People who garden are called	
----------------------------------	--

- (b) People who write are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) People who buy are called\_\_\_\_\_
- (d) People who sell are called

Where is Uncle Dunba?						
Pronoun ৰূত্ৰ ক্ৰিন		+	Preposition শ্রুমঞ্জন	+		Noun श्रीट्रस्टिंग
Не	is	+	beside	+	the	king.
Не	is	+	behind	+	the	door.
He	is	+	near	+	the	horse.
Не	is	+	on	+	the	floor.
He	is	+	at	+	the	palace.

- on top of

- in the middle of
- next to

• in front of

• at the bottom of

#### The Goat, the Fox and the Wolf

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

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

"Dear sister fox, you are the smartest animal in the world. Help me get the goat away from the dog and I can kill the dog. Then you and I can eat the goat," said the wolf. So the fox went to visit the goat.

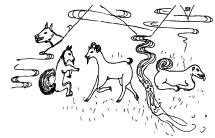
"Hello, dear **granny** goat," said the fox sweetly. "You are a kind and gentle grass eater, but you act like a meat eater. Your friend, that **mean** old dog, is not very nice. Everyone knows that an old dog can get angry. **Maybe** that old dog wants to eat you. You must be careful."

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

The next day the goat told the dog, "Hey, you old beggar dog. You and I are friends

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

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



#### New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রইন্স্ক্রিশ্বাধান্ত্র



Kundun Raywa গুরুদ্ধন্য grassland স্থান্য gentle ব্যামা বহুমানা flow न्दुरम् greedy द्र्रम्बेर्ड्दा along क्रिम्तुरम् म्डिम्सा fierce महुम्रम्मम् granny क्रेंक्ष्म मृद्यम् mean म्रम्यम् mean म्रम्यम् maybe म्यम्केर्या cure न्द्रम्बिन्या illness न्द्रम् न्द्रम् thank न्यादम्द्रम् नुम्मा helpful म्द्रम्बर्यम् नुस्यम्म् beggar শ্রুদের্মা had বহুদেরা(havem নুমবের্মানা)
later ইমায়া quickly দ্রীবাবের্দ্রাদেশে শ্রুদেরা
find ইন্মা barley ব্যা
warm র্বির্মা level র্ক্স্বির্মা
blood দ্রব্
fresh শ্রুমারা

Usage--'But' || 'But'দ্বীর্মার্ক্ত্রা 'But' is used to explain that 'This is the opposite of that.' || 'But'বি'মীমন্ত্রবাদ্ধিক বিশ্বান্তর দ্বিনান্তর দ্বি

- The goat liked the dog, but the fox and wolf didn't like the dog.
- The wolf wanted to eat the goat, but he didn't eat the goat.
- The goat said to the dog, "You are my friend, but maybe you want to eat me."

## Exercises শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

## 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. স্থ্ৰীন্ত্ৰ বিষ্ণাৰ্থক বিষণাৰ্থক বিষ্ণাৰ্থক বিষ্ণাৰ্থক বিষণাৰ্থক বিষ্ণাৰ্থক বিষ্ণাৰ্থক বিষণাৰ্থক বিষ্ণাৰ্থক বিষ্ণাৰ্থ

- A. What was the wolf doing?
  - (a) The wolf was standing by the river.
  - (b) The wolf was looking for a fox to eat.
  - (c) The wolf was sitting by the river.
  - (d) The wolf was looking for something to eat.
- B. Who was the goat's friend?
  - (a) The dog was the goat's friend.
  - (b) The wolf was the goat's friend.
  - (c) The fox was the dog's friend.
  - (d) The beggar was the goat's friend.
- C. Where did the goat and the dog live?
  - (a) They lived beside the river.
  - (b) They lived in the valley.
  - (c) They lived near the mountain.
  - (d) They lived in a beautiful place called Kundun Raywa.
- D. What did the goat eat?
  - (a) The goat ate dogs.
  - (b) The goat ate barley.
  - (c) The goat ate grass.
  - (d) The goat ate wolves.

2. Write the name of the animal in the story that is described by these adjectives. कॅब्रान्य ब्रेन्'न्यी केंग विदेश विदेश क्षित्र क्षेत्र क्
(a) gentle grass eater
(b) old beggar
(c) dear granny
(d) mean old
(e) dear sister
(f) greedy
3. Rewrite these sentences correcting the spelling mistakes. ইন্যুক্ত বৃদ্ধ শ্বীক্ত ক্রান্ত্র ক্রিক্ত
ମୁଁଶ୍ <sup>-</sup> ବ୍ୟି-ସ-ଞ୍ଜ୍ୟଶ-୴ <b>ମ୍ମଶ୍ୟ-ସ</b> ଞ୍ଜିଶ-ନ୍ତି-ସଞ୍ଜୁ-ସ-ସ୍ଥି-ଶ୍ରିଷ୍ୟ
(a) The fox is the smartset animul in the wrld.
(b) Your friend the meen old dog is not veri nece.
(c) Advice is helpful like medincine cures an illnss.
(d) The wolf and the fox had a deilcious meel.
4. Write answers to these questions. वर्दे केंग वर्दे द्वा में देख वाद खेडा
(a) Who ate the goat?
(b) Who knows a dog can get angry?
(c) Who gave advice to the goat?
(d) Did the dog die?
Change these statements into questions using 'what,' 'where,' or 'who.'    'What' 'where'অন্তৰ্শ-জেho'ৰ্স্থাৰ্শন্ত্ৰিশ্বাধান কৰি আৰু শ্ৰেম্বৰ্শন্ত্ৰিশ্বাধান কৰি দিলা দিলা দিলা কৰি
example: न्येन्य
• statement শ্র্ষান্ত্র্প্রান্ত্র্রান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্ব
• question বই উন্ : Who likes the goat?
(a) The goat was the dog's friend.
(b) The fox and the wolf ate the goat.
(c) There is a beautiful grassland in Kundun Raywa.

5.

6.	Make three four-letter words using letters in 'friends.'    'Friends' নূৰ্যা ক্ৰিন্তা নাৰী ক্ৰমানাৰী নাৰা
•	The word 'mean' has at least three definitions.    'Mean' ন্ধ্যমন্ত্রী সমূদ্র বিশ্বসাধান কর্মান করিব
	<b>ब्री</b> :इस:ग्रादश्वाम् शुक्राःस्प्रि
•	mean, (v.) to represent something. What does the word "apple" mean? ጛቼካኝ ጛናኝኛ
	ग्र-विग्।ग्रम्थायम्
•	mean, (adj.) to be cruel or not kind. He was mean to the dog. র্ক্রশন্ই্র্'ট্র'র্ক্রশৃষ্ট্'শার্শৃ'রু'ন্ক্র'
	बैट्य इस अंस से अंदर्भ
•	mean, (n.) the average of a group of numbers. Fourteen is the mean age level of children in class four. মান্ট্রেশ্ ইল্মান্ট্রেশ্ নিশ্ নিশ্ নিশ্ নিশ্ নিশ্ নিশ্ নিশ্ নি
$\rightarrow$	A. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence. ন্প্রাণ্ট্রিশ্যুন র্ইার্ক্রি
	<b>୴</b> ଽ୕ଽ୶୲୳ୖ୶୕୕ୣଽ୕ୣୣ୕ଌ୕୶ୣ୕୴ଽ୕୴ୣୡ୕୰୴ଽ୕ୢୢ୴ଽ୶ୢଌ୕ୣୡୣ
(b) (c) (d) (e)	Do you know what I mean?  Why is he mean to that horse?  The teacher is mean to the students.  What do you mean by that?  I don't know what this word means?  The mean level of snowfall is 4 meters.
Us	sage'Must' and 'has to.'    'Must'বৃদ্দ'has to'মীস্ক্র্মান্ত্র্বা These both mean that something

- The dog must find another place to live.
- The dog has to find another place to live.
- The wolf must eat something.
- The wolf has to eat something.
- The goat must be careful.
- The goat has to be careful

→With 'I,' 'you,' 'we,' and 'they' use 'have to,' or with the past tense use 'had to.' || 'I,' 'you,' 'we,' 'they'ৰ্শ্বাস্থ্য'have to'ৰ্শ্বুম্ন্ন্ৰ্স্ক্ৰিন্ম্ৰ' had to'ৰ্শ্বুম্ন্ৰ্স্ক্ৰিন্ম্ৰ' had to'ৰ্শ্বুম্ন্ৰ্স্ক্ৰিন্ম্ৰ'

They must eat something.
We must eat something.
You must eat something.
You have to eat something.
You have to eat something.

- 7. Circle 'has' or 'have' to make correct sentences. || 'Has' সুহ' have' শৃতীক্ষা আমা শৃহ জীনা জীনা শ্ৰীনা শ্ৰীনা
- (a) The dog has/have to find another place to live.
- (b) The goat has/have a beautiful place to live.
- (c) Animals has/have to eat.
- (d) The wolf has/have to kill the goat.
- →Spelling Rules for Simple Past '-ed' verbs. শ্ব্রীমান্ত্রন্থান্ত্রী ক্রান্ত্র্বাল্ড ed' শ্ব্রুমান্ত্রন্থা
- 1. The word ends in one consonant +'e' add 'd.' ব্ৰুট্কৰানী মান্ত্ৰান্ত "ৰাজ্য ব্ৰুট্ট্ৰন্ত্ৰী +e'' মুক্ত ব্ৰুট্ট্ৰন্ত কৰিব বিৰুদ্ধি বিৰু

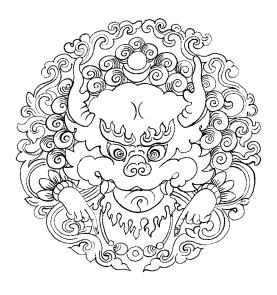
live--lived, care--cared, hate--hated

- 2. If the word ends in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and add 'ed.' ব্ৰু ক্র্যান্ত্ন্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান
- 3. The word ends with two vowels + one consonant, add 'ed.' ব্ৰাস্কৰণ নাম হ্ৰাণ্ড "ব্ৰাহ্ম শ্ৰীম শ্ৰীম হ্ৰাণ্ড "ব্ৰাহ্ম শ্ৰীম শ্ৰীম হ্ৰাণ্ড (ed' শ্ৰীম বিশ্বা look--looked, rain--rained, train--trained
- 4. The word ends with two consonants, add 'ed.' (don't double the consonant) मुःकेंग्गी अह्गाः ज्ञानका मुःकेंग्गी अह्गाः हुं विश्वां केंग्रिंगां केंग
- 5. The word ends with a consonant + y, change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ed.' ব্ৰান্টৰা মানুৰা দু"ৰাজ্য ব্ৰীন্ত বিশ্বান্ত বিশ্বান বিশ্বান্ত বি

6. The word ends with a vowel + y, add 'ed.' (Don't change 'y' to 'i.') ग्रुट्संग्री सहग्र ज्ञान की सहग्रही सहग्रहीं सहग्रहीं सहग्रहीं विश्व ('y' दे 'i'र्ज्यक्क्ष्र सें'द्र्येश) stay--stayed, play--played, enjoy--enjoyed

## →Punctuation--Using Commas মর্ক্রমশন্ত্রশ্বাধানর্গ্রিমা

- Put a comma between items in a series. र्वे अंदि सुन्धे विष्य प्रति प्रमान्ति ।
- Put a comma after an introductory expression or a part of the sentence that is less important. ঠ্ৰান্ডব্ৰান্থিন নিৰ্মাণ্ডিন নিৰ্মাণ নিৰ্মাণ নিৰ্মাণ নিৰ্মাণ্ডিন নিৰ্মাণ নিৰ
- Put commas around words such as 'however,' 'moreover,' 'furthermore' || 'However,' 'moreover' বৃদ্ধ 'furthermore' শ্ৰ্মান্ত্ৰ ক্ষ্মান্ত্ৰ ক্ষমান্ত্ৰ ক্ষমান্ত ক্ষমান্ত্ৰ ক্ষমান্ত্ৰ ক্ষমান্ত ক্ষমান্ত



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

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

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

The cat **peek**ed through a hole in the wall. He was watching for the mice. The cat waited for a long time but he didn't see any mice. Finally, at the end of the day, the cat saw one small mouse. The cat caught the **tiny** mouse and brought it to the farmer.

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

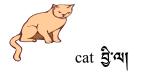
The next day the cat sat by the granary wall and waited for the mice. This time the cat

caught a mouse but he didn't take the mouse to the farmer. The cat **led** the mouse to the piles of the **finest** grain. After a few days, the cat caught a very **fat** mouse. It was the same mouse he had caught before. The cat **brought** the mouse to the farmer.



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

#### New Words প্রস্থান্ত্রমান্ত্র



Shinbaga শ্বিশ্বস্থান্ত্র productive র্ব্বশ্বস্থান্ত্র্যান্ত্র

প্ৰুমাশ্বনেই।

granary ব্রুমার্ইনা

area খ্ৰেশ্

steal শুসা

stop বর্ণীশৃত্যা

expensive বিশ্বর্শির্মর্শ্রনিধ্য

catch বইব্ৰয়া

reward ক্র'ব্ৰাব্ peek অনমান্তমাঞ্জান thin রাইচার্যা

dry savži

led শ্বীব্যম্বা

finest স্কল্মন্ত্ৰশ্ৰ

fat **र्क्डेंब** चें।

brought র্ক্সমা

juicy न्ड्राञ्चा

piece ঐত্যর্মা

lamb ধ্রন্

usually रुषाकुरातु।

grain ব্র্যু

prize न्यादःस्याञ्चा

seed শ্বৰ্

mouse हैं ने

granary agraci

bone বৃষ্ণযা

Grammar--Simple Future স্কুর্বিশ্বর্শ্বর্শ্বর্শন্ত্র্ন্থার Use the verb 'will' to indicate something will happen in the future. ব্রাস্ক্রণ will'য়ৣব্দ্রান্ত্র্বিশ্বর্ণ বিশ্বর্ণ বিশ্বরণ বিশ্বর

Usage--'If' | 'If' দ্বাৰ্শ্ব ক্ৰেম্ Use 'if' to explain that something must happen first before something else happens and to set a condition for something else to happen. || 'If' ন্যাম্বার্ন্ন্ব্বাম্বার্ন্ত্বাম্বার্ন্ব্বাম্ব্বাম্বার্ন্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্বাম্বার্ন্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্বাম্বার্ন্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্বাম্বার্ন্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্বাম্বার্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্বাম্ব্বাম্ব্বার্ব্বাম্ব্বার্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্বাম্ব্বার্ব্ব্বাম্বার্ব্বাম্ব্বার্ব্বাম্ব্বার্ব্বাম্ব্বার্ব্ব্বাম্ব্বাম্ব্ব

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

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

## Exercises শ্রুহাশ্রী

## 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. ব্রিন্মন্বর্ণ বিশ্বনাথন বিশ্

- A. What kind of farmer was Shinbaga?
  - (a) Shinbaga was a lazy farmer.
  - (b) Shinbaga was a happy farmer.
  - (c) Shinbaga was a clever and productive farmer.
  - (d) Shinbaga was a fat farmer.
- B. Where did Shinbaga store the grain?
  - (a) He stored the grain in a store.
  - (b) He stored the grain in a house.
  - (c) He stored the grain in the mountain.
  - (d) He stored the grain in a granary.
- C. How long did the cat wait before he caught the fat mouse?
  - (a) The cat waited a few hours.
  - (b) The cat waited for a few days.
  - (c) The cat waited for one month.
  - (d) The cat waited for many days.
- D. Who was angry in the story?
  - (a) The cat was angry when he got a small reward.
  - (b) The farmer was angry when the mice stole his grain.
  - (c) The mouse was angry when he was caught by the cat.
  - (d) No one was angry in the story.

2. Match words	1-5 with words a-e tha	at are similar in meanir	ıg. १४४५५८ a-e নমস্কুণ
<b>न्ग</b> 'यशर् <u>ने</u> व'सर्दुन्स	ॱळॅगॱइअअॱवैगॱगैअॱब्रेल्।		
(1) prize	(a) tiny	(3) capture	(c) reward
(2) very small	(a) tiny (b) grain	(4) seed	(d) catch
3. Write answer	s to these questions. §	'च'यद <u>े</u> 'न्यामी'य्यद'म्रेस्	
(a) Who had the l	argest granary?	·	
(b) Where did the	farmer live	·	
(c) Why was the	cat angry?	·	
(a) who got fat?_		·	
4. Write 'T' for	true and 'F' for false.	षदःद्याःचरःT ददःर्वेरःत्र्युवःवः।	F Bay
(a) The farmer wa			
	ar is a village in Engla	nd	
• •	t a very fat mouse.		
(d) The mouse at	e a lot of grain		
5. Fill in the miss	sing adjective used in	the story. শ্বদুম'ক্সুন্'অশ্বজন্'	३म <u>ा चु</u> र स्प्रायदे केंश्य वर्हेन ग्री केंग
<i>ব</i> বী'বৃশ্যক্তৰ্ক্তমানুমাৰ	<u>इंटर्निका</u>		
(a) fine finer	(grain)		
(b) good $\overline{be}$	st (reward)		
(c) bigge	st (reward) r biggest (piece of la	mb)	
6. Write the nun	nber 1-4 of the questic	on that matches the sen	tences a-d.    a-d བར་གྲི་
	neax:ब्री:ट्रे:च:অশ্ব:क:दर्बोग्:यदे		
(a) The cat sa	w one small mouse in t	the granary.	
(b)The cat sa	t by the hole in the gra	nary wall.	
	ought the mouse to the		
(d)The farme	er gave the cat a dry box	ne and a piece of lamb.	
(1) Where did the	cat wait for the mice?		
` /	cat take the dead mou		
(3) Where did the	cat see the fat mouse?		
(4) What did the	farmer give the cat?		
7. Write answer	s to these questions. §	[चःदर्भःदगःगीःपदःद्वैका	
	?		
(b) Who is smart?	?	·	
(c) Who is fat?		<u> </u>	
(d) Who is angry	?	<u> </u>	

8.	The word 's	store' l	has at	least two	definiti	ons.    '	Store	, দা.পা.পাহাব.লেহ	रर्देव श्री क्या ग्रद्य गढ़िय विदा
(1)	Store(n. (ইংক্টেশ্) শ্	_					t's go	to the store	e and buy some meat.
(2)	Store(v.	) to ke	ep thi	ngs for t	future us	e. Can	we sto	ore the mea	t in here? (5ु:कॅन्) हेब
	ট্রিমাঝ-গ্র-মর্গ্র	<b>ĸ</b> ĠŢŢĔ	শ্বৰ্ণ শ্ৰ	<b>Į</b> ૹ૽૽૽૽ૼૼ <sup>੶</sup> ઽ૱૱	। <b>अ</b> 'मर्श्सिम्'रदे	<b>€्ष</b> ानुदःस	'শেৰীম		
$\rightarrow$	Write the	numb	er of 1	the corr	ect defir	nition f	or eac	ch sentence	e. ग्नुस्र'क्चैं;क्षेंग्'ग्रुद्म'क्षें'क्षेंदे'धद
	<b>५म</b> 'घदे'र्मे(र्देब'	गटःखेवः	য'ব্বীশ্ব	ट:मुट्झ:ध्रेः	NI .				
(b) (c) (d)	Can I store Do you wa The farmer The food in	ant to g r stored n that	go to to to to to the general store in the general	he store grain in t is expens	? the grana sive.	_	ou Th	aa yarb cha	nges when comparing
				•	•	. •	•		nges when comparing
one	e person or	thing 1	to ano	ther pers	son or th	ing. ग्र	শ্ৰদা'শ্য	थ.वि.र्ट्सम्बर्ध	मि'मिक्तुर्द्दर्भश्रम्भः सञ्ज्जुत् रहुः
IJX.	<b>पर्करक्षेपश्ची</b> .	<del>द्रे</del> ग्यायः	যু <i>হ</i> 'হা'ৰ্থ	51					
•	big happy fine	bigge happi finest	er <sup>1</sup>			_	nall nart	smaller smarter	
<b>→</b> ]	Use the wo	rd 'm	ore' iı	n front (	of longer	words	. 9'ā	<b>٦</b> :३८:४(४)क्	बु'तु'more'र्श्चेर'दर्गेश
•	productive			product			delic		more delicious
•	beautiful		more	beautifu	ıl		expe	ensive	more expensive
→]	Exceptions	to thi	s rule	are: ধ্রুব	'মীব'দ্মী'দ্মুদা	ৰ্দ্ধঝা			
•	good	better		best	bad	wors	e	worst	

## →The words 'same' and 'different' are also used to make comparisons. || 'Same' দুদ 'different' শৃত্তীশাসুদ্ধেদ্ধেশ্ব মেই মেই মেই মেই মাই মাই শ্ব

- Pema and Tashi live in Qinghai. They live in the same place.
- Dolma lives in Yushu and Tashitso lives in Golok. They live in different places.

Use 'ier' with words ending in y. ব্যস্ত্বসূত্ৰী, মহ্দান্ত, 'y' শ্বু সংশ্বিদ্ধা

ong ago in the **beautiful** land of Tibet there lived a rabbit and a turtle. One day they sat **together** on a mountaintop. The sky was blue. The forest had many fruit

trees. A river flowed from the mountaintop gently into the valley. There was a big lake in the middle of the valley. Halfway down the mountain was a grassy meadow. It was a very **peaceful** place to live. This is why the rabbit got an idea one day.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

#### New Words প্রস্কৃত্যাশ্বতা beautiful মইশস্থা পুর মা together মন্তম'ন্য morning র্বিশ্বস্থায়া peaceful মই মহমান্ত্ৰীৰ মা fast wara contest ব্যুক্'ব্ৰেম'ব্ৰুম'ব afternoon \$\frac{2}{5} race ক্ৰুশ্ৰাস্থ্য বেশ্বৰ নভূম bridge ৰুমামা bottom বহুনুষা বুনুষা float ব্র্ট্রামা win ক্লুপ্ৰসা run ক্রুশাসা short 855 evening বৃশ্বীদ্রে crawl में मार्थे जुनाया reach අජීූ አත hop ネロ

## lovely ঞ্বস্থ্যামনী

#### 

	these before a noun. ५८म क्षेत्र ५ क्या मार्ज्जेराय।		after or withot ⊧a noun. भो≩्षाशुद्धाक्षदमुद्रः दृःहें।
my	This is my book.	mine	It's mine.
your	Is this your book?	yours	Is this yours?
his	These are his books.	his	These are his.
her	Is this her book?	hers	Is this hers?
our	Is this our home?	ours	Yes, it's ours.
their	Is this their forest?	theirs	Yes, it's theirs.

Simple Sentence	ब्रु-रायहरामी सुयार्सु	યા
Pronoun or noun क्षेट्रमुट्रक्स र्इंग किंग +	verb <b>5</b> केंग +	adverb সম্ব্ৰাইণ
I	crawl	slowly. (slow)
The river	flows	gently. (gentle)
The rabbit	Ran	quickly. (quick)
The rabbit	Hopped	sadly. (sad)

1. The rabbit ran fast.

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

## Exercises শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

## 

A. Where did the rabbit and turtle live?

- (a) They lived in the forest.
- (b) They lived on the river.
- (c) They lived in a beautiful place.
- (d) They lived near a school.

<ul><li>(a) He wanted to race from the bottom of the mountain to the top.</li><li>(b) He wanted to race from the mountaintop to the lake.</li><li>(c) He wanted to race from the lake to the forest.</li><li>(d) He wanted to race from the bridge to the lake.</li></ul>
C. Why did the turtle want to race from the mountaintop to the lake?  (a) The turtle said his legs were too short.  (b) The turtle said the rabbit's legs were too long.  (c) He thought the rabbit was trying to trick him.  (d) He thought it was a good idea.
<ul><li>D. How did the turtle win the race?</li><li>(a) He ran faster than the rabbit.</li><li>(b) He floated down the river and got to the lake before the rabbit.</li><li>(c) He didn't win the race.</li><li>(d) The turtle was taller than the rabbit.</li></ul>
2. Write complete sentences using the following words. গ্রহান্ত্রী প্রাম্বার ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রম্বার ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রাম্বার ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রাম্বার ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রাম্বার ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রাম্বার ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রাম্বার ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রমায় ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রমায় ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রমায় ক্রিন্ত্রী প্রমায় ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রেন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রেন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রেন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রেন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রেন্ত্রী ক্রেন্ত্রী ক্রেন্ত্রী ক্রিন্ত্রী ক্রেন্ত্রী ক্র
ম্ৰ্ৰুশ
→For example:১বিশ্ব morningturtlerabbitrace
→Answer: দ্ব্ৰী The next morning the turtle and the rabbit started to race.
(a) rabbitsawbridgeturtlefloating
(b) rabbitturtlesatmountain
(c) turtlefloatriver
(d) lakevalleyrabbitreached
3. Write questions for these answers. ইশ্বেষ্ব্রেইন্স্ব্রাধীশ্বর্ট্রের্জ্বান্ত্রীশা For example: ১ইম্ব্রা
→Answer: ব্রুব্র The turtle and rabbit sat together on the mountaintop.
Who ?
→Question: Ŝৃষ্ Who sat together on the mountaintop?
(a) The rabbit and the turtle lived in a beautiful place.  Where?
(b) The rabbit wanted to race the turtle. Why ?
(c) The turtle won the race. Who?
(d) The rabbit saw the turtle floating down the river.  Where?

B. Where did the rabbit want to race?

4	<b>VV:4</b> 0	4h o	a 4a 4h aga manda 4	
		the words that are similar in meanin	g to these words. 2	न क्षेत्र प्रति नियम् नियम्
	a) calm			
		petition		
(	c) belov			
((	d) certa	ın		
5	. Matc	h the sentences 1-5 with the phras	es (a)-(e). りまべくち	: a-e વર:શું)'ર્વેલ'સર્સુદશ:સેંગ'ક્રુસશ
	প্ৰিমা'শীৰ	प्रकृत्या		
		(1) The rabbit and the turtle lived	(a) across the bri	dge.
		(2)The turtle floated	(b) on the mount	ain.
		(3)The large green meadow was	(c) into the valle	y
		(4) The river flowed	(d) halfway dow	n the mountain
		(5) The rabbit ran	(e) down the rive	er.
6	. Write	the correct verbs in each sentenc	e. क्रॅंग्'श्रुटा'रे'रेर'षट'र	न्यदे:चु:ळेंन्।क्लॅंट्स
		day the rabbit and the turtle were	, •	
	) The 1			1
Ì	) The i	rabbit began to after he		
		e end of the story the rabbit		
		<u></u>		
(	Framm	arPrepositions of Time নহস্ত্রিস্থন	'तुबार्क्केन'ब्रेंब'यदि'क्वेग'स्	(﴿ <b>خَارِمُ الْمُ</b> الِ
	at	The race begins at 2:00pm.		at + a specific time
		The race ended at night.		at + night
	in	The race began in the morning.		in + the morning.
		The turtle floated under the bridge in the afternoon. in + the afternoon.		
		The race ended in the evening. in + the evening.		
	on	They raced on Monday.		on + a specific day.
		They raced on October 31, 2000.		on + a specific date.
	from	They raced from morning to evening	ng.	from (a specific time) to
		They raced from 9:00am to 8:00pm	•	(a specific time)
		,		\ <b>1</b> /

#### The Monkey and the Carpet

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

The next day she went back to the pick up the grain. But there were only a few grains of barley on the ground. "Oh my! Someone has **buried** almost all the grain," said the old woman. She saw many **footprint**s on the ground. But there was something **strange** about these prints. These footprints were made by the old monkey who lived nearby. She wanted to **catch** this old monkey but she didn't know how.

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

and **pour**ed **glue** all over the carpet. After that she went back into the house.

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

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

#### New Words মান্ধ্বামানা



harvest वें वेग्रा वें क्रिंग प्रस्पा

stalks यें र्ह्मामी ड्राम्हा

toss বৰ্ষমান্

separate শ্ৰেশ্বস্থা

rake সহম্পানা

ground শাস্ট্রীনা

bury 취직기



footprints 新军資料

strange অ'মর্কর্

catch বইবা বর্দা



miss ঐৰ্ক্ত্ৰেন্

angry বিহ'ৰ্দ্ৰ'ৰ্ম্ব্ৰুৰামা



carpet आग्रह्य

pour নু্ৰামা

glue श्रेहा

exactly देनिवा रिया

trap 👸

## Common Expressions श्रु-प्राप्त सकेंद्र हुं या दबादा

Expression यर्झेंब्रस्था Meaning र्गेंद्रबा

Oh my! কুমা What a surprise!

Wow! दशु That's amazing!

Hey! केंद्रे। Hello!

Ouch! পার্কর্

#### →Counting শুন্ধাশ্রী'ন্ত্রী'র্ড্রা

#### • How many onions did she plant?

none শৃত্তীশৃশুদ্ৰা many মদ্ৰমূ

a couple ৰূপ্তৰ all ৰ্ধন্ম।

a few कुदःर्न्**श** almost all यत्यकेरार्कराया

several শৃস্বা(শৃস্ত্রাঅর ক্র্যা)

#### • How many times did she plant onions?

- । 1st ইম্মন্মর্ম্য The first time. She planted onions one time. She planted them once.
- এ 2nd ইন্সামাণ্ট্রসামা The second time. She planted onions two times. She planted them twice. She planted them a couple of times.
- া 3rd ইন্মন্ত্রন্থ The third time. She planted onions three times. She planted them several times.

4th	ସଣ୍ଡି'ସ୍ୱା	fourth	14th	<b>ন</b> স্তু'মন্ত্ৰ'মা	fourteenth
5th	<b>শূ</b> 'বা	fifth	15th	<b>ন</b> ৰ্ক্ত শৃশ্ব	fifteenth
6th	<u> जु</u> मान्या	sixth	16th	<b>प</b> ञ्जुग्य।	sixteenth
7th	<b>ন</b> 5্ৰ'মা	seventh	17th	নহু'ন5্ৰ'ম	seventeenth
8th	ব <b>ন্তু</b> দ্ৰা	eighth	18th	বর্ত্ত বর্দ্ধুদ্ যো	eighteenth
9th	<b>ব্</b> শু'মা	ninth	19th	নস্থ:বৃদ্যু:ন	nineteenth
10th	<b>ন</b> ভূ'ন	tenth	20th	केस्य	twentieth
11th	<b>ন</b> ত্তু'শ্ <mark>তিশ</mark> 'ম।	eleventh	30th	শ্বিমাস্থ্যখা	thirtieth
12th	<b>ন</b> ন্তু'শ্ <i>নি</i> শ্ব'ম।	twelfth		- 1	
13th	বহু'শৃঙ্ঋ'শ	thirteenth			

## Exercises শ্রুহশ্রী

#### 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. এই র্ক্ট্রা এই দ্বা দী অম দ্বা ঘরি ইশ্বা অব্ এই অশ্ব

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

<ul><li>H. When did the monkey roll on the carpet?</li><li>(a) The monkey rolled on the carpet in the morning.</li><li>(b) The monkey rolled on the carpet in the afternoon.</li><li>(c) The monkey rolled on the carpet at night.</li><li>(d) The monkey rolled on the carpet the next day.</li></ul>
2. Rewrite these words spelling them correctly. বাস্কৃত্ বেদী ব্যাদী স্ক্রীত স্থান বিশ্বাসন
(a) womn       (female)         (b) barly       (kind of grain)         (c) strang       (unusual)         (d) gruond       (earth)
3. Complete these sentences by filling in the missing adjectives. ইশ্বাহ্বিশ্বাশিক্তিক
बुदा द्वा क कंट पर केंद्र वा
<ul> <li>(a) After the woman saw the footprints, she was</li> <li>(b) After the woman saw the monkey in the carpet, she was</li> <li>(c) The footprints were made by an monkey.</li> <li>(d) This story is about an old woman.</li> </ul>
4. Which event happened first, second, third? Write the correct number after each sentence. क्षेत्र शुद्ध के के क्षेत्र अहुत कु अपन्य के के कि के कि के कि
গ্রী'র্ন্ 'হিশ্র'ন্ ক্সুনাৰ্
A. (a) She raked the grain into piles.  (b) She cut the stalks of grain.  (c) She went back to pick up the grain.  (d) She tossed the stalks into the wind.
B. (a) She lay down on the carpet.  (b) She got up and poured glue on the carpet.  (c) She carried the carpet to the field.  (d) She put the carpet on the ground.
5. Rewrite these answers as questions. ব্ৰীকাৰ্যনে বিশ্বনাধী কৰিব ক্ৰিয়াল কৰিব
→ For example: দ্রীমন্ত্রা
→Answer: ইশ্ৰেষ্ She harvested the barley every year. (When?)
→Question: Ŝק When did the old farmer woman harvest the barley?
(a) The old farmer woman got angry. (Who?)
(b) The monkey rolled in the carpet. (Who?)
(c) She went into her house. (Where?)

(d) She carried a large white carpet into the field. (What?)

### →Time Expressions বৃষ্ট্র্ম্

Words that are used for time in the past, present, and future. নুষানাধ্যা বিশ্বাহা				
Past এক্সনা	Present স্পুনা	Future মার্ক্রমান্		
yesterday (A'A'A')	today देन्द्रम	tomorrow अम् कुन्।		
last week শ্ৰন্থেদ্ন স্থ্ৰা	this week শ্ৰন্থ নিৰ্মাণ নিৰ্	next week শ্ৰহে হেইশ্বস্থা		
last month ক্লু'ন'ৰ্মূৰ্মা	this month স্ক্লু'ব'বেব্ৰি	next month ক্লু'ন' ইশ্বামা		
last year ब्रह्मरा	this year শৃর্মা	next year अद्राव्या		
last Monday শ্বর্থন্দ্র স্থ্র	this Monday শ্বর্থ ব্যর্থ বর্ণ বর্ণ বর্ণ বর্ণ বর্ণ বর্ণ বর্ণ বর্ণ	next Monday ग्वदः व्रॉक्र हेशासदे		
म्बद:ब्रु:म्	শ্ৰদ্ৰেশ্ৰ	ग्बद:ब्रु:प		
five minutes ago শ্লুম্মের্শ্বির শূর্বার্	now 气锅	in ten minutes শ্বমামভূমি ইমান্ত্র		
four hours ago कुर्कें र प्रवेदे क्रें र प्र	this hour हुर्द्धेन् यदी।	in two hours নুর্কীশ্রন্থী ইশস্থা		
three days ago প্ট্ৰ'শ্ৰ্ম'ন্ট্ৰ'ৰ্'ন্	today ትችና	in several days ন্টব্ৰবেশ্বি:শ্ৰুশাস্থ্য		

or: অহ'ৰ।

- After fifteen minutes শ্লুম্মানস্থাননী ইশাস্থা
- Long ago শ্বশ্স্র্র্র্নিশ্ব
- A long time ago तुन्धसुन देन विक्रीता
- In ancient times শ্ৰন্ত্ৰাৰীশ্ৰা
- Many years ago র্মানুস্থার স্থান

#### The King of Frogs

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

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

"I want some food. I am very **hungry**. You are very small but I can eat you," said the tiger. "I am the King of the Frogs!" shouted the frog. "Don't you know who I am? I can **jump** high into the sky. I am also very smart. If you don't believe me, we can race." The tiger agreed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Hey, Mr. Fox," said the frog. "You didn't come see me for many days. Did you **bring** any food? How wonderful. You brought a tiger for me to eat. Thank you," The tiger

was terrified. The tiger ran away. He dragged the poor fox behind him. The fox died.

#### New Words and Expressions বাস্কুদ্বাধ্যমা





meet ব্যুদ্র

show भेगायायन्यस्या अर्देन्या

alone শৃত্তশাম্য

behind ইমাধ্যম্বা

tie ম্ব্রুম্মানা

believe অব্যক্তরামা

bring ব্রহ্বস্থান্ত্রা

terrify ব্দিশ্বস্থানুর্বার্ন্ত্র্বানা

drag 455'41

→Usage--'Be' ∥ 'Be' দ্বাস্থ্যুমন্ত্রশা The verb 'be' means to exist or to do something. মুন্তর্মা 'be' দ্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম্বামান্ত্রাম

- →For example: र्येर्ज्।
- I don't want to be alone with the frog.
- Don't be afraid.
- Be careful! Be quiet!
- →Usage--'Could' || 'Could' দ্বাঁ ক্রুমান্ত্র্বা The word 'could' is the past tense of 'can' (to be able to do something). || 'Could' ব 'can' দিব মার্ক্রমান্ত্র্বাদ্ধির বিষয়ের বিষয়ের মার্ক্রমান্ত্র্বাদ্ধির বিষয়ের মার্ক্রমান্ত্র্বাদ্ধির বিষয়ের মার্ক্তির মার্ক্তি
- Could he run very fast? No, he couldn't run very fast.
- Could he spit very far? No, he couldn't spit very far.

## Exercises শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

- 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. এই স্কিশ্ এই দুৰ্শ লাখি অহ'ব্ৰামাৰ বেই আৰা
- A. Where was the tiger walking?
  - (a) The tiger was walking on the street.
  - (b) The tiger was walking with the horse.
  - (c) The tiger was afraid.
  - (d) The tiger was walking in the forest.
  - (e) The frog was walking in the forest.
- B. Why did the frog put the tiger's tail in his mouth?
  - (a) The frog was hungry.
  - (b) The tail was long.
  - (c) The tiger ran away.
  - (d) The frog wanted to win the race.
  - (e) The frog was angry.
- C. Who did the tiger see in the forest?
  - (a) He met a horse.
  - (b) He saw a frog.
  - (c) He saw a frog and a fox.
  - (d) He didn't see a tiger.
  - (e) He walked in the forest.

<ul><li>(a) The fox liked the tiger.</li><li>(b) The tiger wanted to help the fox.</li></ul>
(c) The frog was hungry.
<ul><li>(d) The tiger didn't want to be alone with the frog.</li><li>(e) The tiger wanted to eat the fox.</li></ul>
(c) The tiger wanted to cat the fox.
2. Write the missing words in the blanks below. ज्नुमा क्री क्रिंग करें क्रिंग
इंश्रश्नेंद्रशःनिग
The tiger was (a)through the forest. The tiger was (b)for something to
eat. The frog is a (c) animal. The frog said he was the (d) of the frogs.
The tiger saw the tiger's (e)in the frog's spit. The frog said that yesterday he
ate a (f) The tiger asked a (g) to go with him to see the frog. The tiger
and the fox went to see the (h) $\_$ . The fox (i) $\_$ his tail to the tiger's tail. When
the tiger ran away the fox (j)
3. Write 'noun, verb or adjective' for the word underlined in these sentences. ঈশ্ শ্রুব
दर्न 'न्या' यश्च या चीया चीया <u>च</u> या प्रदेश च रूप 'न्या' कीय' कीया प्रदेश कीया कीया चीया चीया चीया चीया चीया चीया
(a) "Where do you want to go?"
(b) "You are very small but I can eat you."
(c) "I am very <u>wise</u> ."
(d) "Yesterday I killed a tiger and ate it."
(e) The fox <u>agreed.</u>
4. Find words in the story similar in meaning to these words and phrases. শুন্সান্ত্রাথকা
ग्निसःश्चीः चःश्रुनः न्यः केंग् नुयः ५६ : न्याः मीः र्नेदः अर्दुन्यः द्यदेः केंग् इययः ५२ यय।
(a) little
(b) have the same idea
(c) a longer distance
(d) a big cat with stripes
(e) to finish the race first

D. Why did the fox tie his tail to the tiger's tail?

5.	Write answers to thes	e questions. বহু ঠ্বন্	२५ै'५ग'गै'यद'र्भेश					
(a)	a) Where did the frog see the tiger?							
(b)	b) Who helped the tiger?							
(c)	Who spit the farthest?_							
	Who ate a tiger?							
	Why did the tiger run a							
6.	Rewrite these sentence	es spelling the wor	ds correctly. র্ক্ট্য	<b>૽</b> ૽૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૽ૡ૽૽૾ૺ૱ૹૢઌ૽૽૱ૢ૽ૺ૱ૣૢ૽ૼ૱ૣ૽ૢૺૼ૱				
	व्रेन्स्प्रदशयदःन्गःचरःद्वेश			· · ·				
(a)	You are bery small bet	I can eat you.						
(b)	The fro'gs spit fleuw p	eass the tiger.						
(c)	Yestday I kiled a tiger	and eat it.						
(d)	We can go togthr to se	e the Frog King.						
$\rightarrow$	UsageReview of supe	rlatives. <b>ভ্রমান্ত্র</b> ন্দরিক	ૹ:ઘવ <u>ે</u> :ૹૢૣૼૼ૱ૹૢૼઌ੶ઌ:વૹૢૢૢ	মন্ত্রীমা Superlatives are				
	words that describe a re ক্রমামার্ক্রানারীনিয়ানাস্ক্রমার্ক্রান্ত্রান্ত্রীন	_	_	ore than two other things.				
•			small>sm					
•	long>longest							
•	great>greatest	cold>coldest	big>bigge	est				
7.	Write the correct wor	d in the blank spa	ce below. শৃন্	·क्रॅ्रःकदेःवरःतुःषरः <b>न्गः</b> पदेःश्रःक्रुनः				
	ब्रॅंट्य							
(a)	Who can spit the (far)_		?					
(b)	The frog is a (small)		animal.					
(c)	The tiger's tail is (long	g)tha	n the fox's tail.					
(d)	d) The frog is (wise)than the fox.							

#### 13 The Two Lazy Boys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

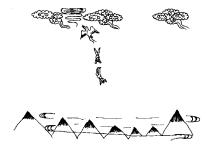
"Are we there yet?" asked Dundop. "I can't hold on much longer."

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

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

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

"How big is it?" asked Dundop.



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

#### New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্র-স্থাপ্রসাম্



lazy ঐর্থভের

lean বন্ধীশ্বা

somewhere else খ্ৰেশাৰ্ক।

countryside শ্ৰ্মিনা

without ঐত্যা

whole ৰ্ক্স্মা

heaven द्वास्त्रा



ladder শ্লুখা

Grandfather 養育

eagle হ্ৰন্থান

nest ጛቼቫገ

frighten বইগ্ৰাস্থ্যসূত্ৰ

invite মূর্ব্র্র্র্র্র্র্

back and forth क्रिंद है बाबा

hole RETUI

cloud গ্রীব্রমা

gate 🐐

fit ह्याःह्याः स्वाया

enough র্ক্র'বৃহ'বর্'বা

size केंकुरार्क्ष्

become ব্যুস্বা

broken শৃষ্ণ মূর্

lump ईंग्'र्यें।

flesh श्रेन्।

humble विद्रश्चुद्र। विःश्वगःर्येगःच।

float कुन्यमः गुलेमः या

→Usage--Words that sound the same but have different definitions. শ্বামন্ত্ৰেশ প্ৰায়ন্ত্ৰ বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ

- they're--contraction of 'they are' মৃশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্
- their--possessive plural pronoun শির্কী বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ্র
- whole--something that is complete ৰূম্মা সুত্ৰমানী মান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমা বিশ্ব ক্ৰমানী মান্ত্ৰ ক্ৰমান কৰিছিল। In the whole world there is no place like this.
- hole--a round opening or cavity মুদ্দ্ৰা বৃদ্দ্ৰিণ স্কৃতি বৃদ্দ্ৰীনমান্ধিত বৃদ্ধান্ধ Suddenly Tashi saw a big hole in the sky.

→Usage--'Would' || 'Would' আঁই মানুবা The word 'would' is used to talk about the future. It means 'to hope' or to wish something will happen. || 'Would' মুমন্ট্রমার্ট্রমার মুর্বার্ট্রমার বিশ্ব र्गें देंब वे क्रेंब प्रवस्य मुन्देंब ग्राम् बिग प्रमुद्र कुर रे प्रामेत्र "It would be good if we could go to Heaven." "It would be good if there is a place we can get tasty food." 'Would' is also used to invite someone to do something.

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

## Exercises শ্বুদ্ৰাৰী

## 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. এই জীবা এই 'হবা ৰা অহ'হবা মার্থ ই সামার্থ এই মার্থা

- A. Why were the parents angry with their sons?
  - (a) They were angry because the boys wanted to go to school.
  - (b) Because the boys didn't want to stay at home.
  - (c) They were angry because the boys didn't work.
  - (d) They were angry because the boys were stupid.
- B. What kind of place were the boys looking for?
  - (a) They were looking for a place where they could get food and clothes.
  - (b) They were looking for a place where they could get good jobs.
  - (c) They were looking for a place to get a ladder, a cloud, and a bird.
  - (d) A place where they could find food and clothes without working.
- C. Where was the eagle's nest?
  - (a) It was near the river.
  - (b) It was on the mountaintop in the forest.
  - (c) It was in the valley.
  - (d) It was at the edge of a valley on the mountaintop.
- D. How did the boys want to get to Heaven?
  - (a) They wanted to get there by holding the eagle's legs.
  - (b) They wanted to get there by climbing a ladder.
  - (c) They wanted to get there by wandering.
  - (d) They wanted to get there by riding on a cloud.

## 2. Complete the following sentences by writing the missing words. ক্র্যুক্স্ব্র

## **ॠ**॔ॱॾॊऺॖॺॱॸॖॆॱॺऻॖ॔ऀ॔ॺॵॖऄऀॺऻॱॿॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖख़ॱॸॺऻॱक़ॱक़॔॔॔ॸॱॸॖॖॱॺऻॸॕॖ॔ॸॱॸॄॺॕऻ॔ॺऻ

(a) "If you are not going to	work, you must go live	else."
(b) Dundop didn't know ho	ow they would get to	
(c) They	the countryside like beggars.	
(d) "First we must find a ve	ery tall"	

ა.	write the	e words iro	om tne story	or ti	iese ae	iinitions. A	alton and and	147 GJ JAI GA AI	الدادك
	हे बुद्गाह्य	द्राची शक्रुत् श्री	N)						
	) white, flo ) magical l	oats in the s	sky				-		
		o climb sor	mething				-		
,	*	er's father	neumig				-		
•	. •		e or money				-		
(0	) people w	1011 110 110111	e or money				-		
4.	Match sen	tences 1-5 v	vith phrases	a-e. ŋa	<b>5</b>	);ळेंग्'शुदा'दग्व	। বৃশ্বভন্ম-ন্ত্ৰী-ৰ্ক্টশ্	'5ुक्ष'ख''षट'5ब 'घ	- ব্রুন্য
	(1) Th	ne brothers	didn't want	to	(a) leg	S			
	(2) Th	ney didn't v	want others t	0.0	(b) jus	t as the sur	n was startin	g to set	
	(3) Th	ne eagle arr	rived at the n	nest	(c) a h	ole in the c	clouds		
	(4) Th	ne boys wer	re happy to s	see	(d) loc	k down on	them		
	(5) Du	undop grab	bed his brot	her's	(e) wo	rk.			
5.	Write ans	swers to th	ese questio	ns. 457	क्षेंगायदी'द	<b>ग</b> าगि'ริสาผลา	वेद्या		
				7	1 , 1 ,	1 14 " .1-	4 "]		
(a	) What did	the boys d	lo at home?						
(h	) How did	the boys go	et to Heaven	1?					<u> </u>
`	/	as the eagle							<u> </u>
,	*	wed Tashi							—·
( 4	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	wed rusin							·
6.	Rewrite t	he followii	ng sentence	s with	the co	rect spelli	ing. শ্বমন্ত্রীর	क्रेंग'शुद्य'व्दर्भ'दग'गी	·養工
		श्रःषद:द्गाःघर:द्रै	_				11		•
(a	) As son as	s the eagle	landed Tash	i grabe	ed held	of the bird	s' leg.		
(b	) The boys	s's swung b	ac and furth	in the	sky on	their way	to heven.		
(c	) A very b	ig byrd live	es on the mo	untian	top.				
<u> </u>	The big !	aird become	e frightenee	d and a	mickle	y flue un ir	_ nto the sky		
(u	i) The big t	Jiid occom	c mignitude	u anu (	quickic	y muc up m	no me sky.		
7.	Circle the	e things th	at can be fo	und in	the sk	y.বৃষ্ণাম্বাদ্ব	<b>শ</b> েশুকুন:বিদ্	१५६६अ:चॅ.८बा.ज.झू	হ-প্ৰশ
	<b>3</b>							,	
	stars	rocks	river	mo	on	car	plane	flower	
	temple	yak	sun	for		cloud	tree	wind	
	- r	J '-					<del>.</del>	· · · <del>- •-</del>	

→Usageadjective + enough    'র্ক্রশন্ই্রি'টু'র্ক্রণ + enough'র্মন্ডর'ন্টু'র্ক্রণান্ত্রন'টু'র্ক্র্রণা The
word 'enough' means to have or do something to a satisfactory amount.    'Enough'
चदेः बः ऋतः दिने वे
For example: ব্ৰীমন্ত্ৰা
<ul> <li>big enough, far enough, hard enough</li> <li>We haven't gone far enough.</li> <li>Heaven's gate wasn't big enough.</li> <li>The boys didn't work hard enough.</li> <li>They couldn't hold on to the eagle's legs long enough.</li> </ul>
→The word 'lean' has at least two definitions.    'Lean' বিষাম্বরি স্কার্ম বিষাম্বরি সাম্বরি
<b>इ</b> अः <u>ग</u> ्रद्शःग्रेशर्थेऽ।
1. lean, (noun) not fat, thin. That horse is very lean.    'Lean'(ম্বিন্ট্ৰা) ব্যক্তবাহাই বিশ্
<b>बेव'म</b> 'र्हेव
2. lean, (verb) to rest against something. The boys were leaning on the wall.    (夏黃河) 万英哥
र्चे विमाया यक्षेका हे प्रत्याम के या क्षेत्र।
→A. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence.শ্ব্যান্ত্রী উপান্ত্র নির্বি

(d) Don't lean on that chair. It's broken.

→'Won't' is the negative of 'will.' || 'Won't'दै' 'will' शै 'द्रण्या प्यदे केंगा श्री | Helpful saying:

I would if I could but I can't so I won't. क्रुद्रा अविदे प्यत् द्रिण के गा के | गाया है प्रश्राद्रा स्वाप्त प्रश्राद्रा स्वाप्त प्रश्राद्रा स्वाप्त स्वाप्

#### Uncle Dunba Saves the King's Life

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A little while later, Uncle Dunba returned.

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

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

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

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

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



#### New Words and Expressions মীন্দ্রন্ত্রিশ্বাধান্ত্রা

ill ब्राचा while later खुन्दंशायर्थेन्तर sure नृहंशायाद्वशाग्री वयार्केन् खेदायदी poor नृज्ञयाची expensive नेदार्थेन्यदेश medicine श्रुदा language श्रून्नेय्यकी perhaps ख्याकेम् please मेपालुप्यदेश्वेय refuse विश्वायेष्ठा

wise अमिश्वाभित्यहर्श्वायि।
cure तृत्यश्वाश्वर्यम्यः
key क्षेत्रीम्
worry श्रेअश्वाश्वर्यानुत्यः।
regret श्वाय्यानुत्यः।
advice यश्वर्यासुत्यवर्तृत्यः।
trick अर्गिश्चर्यान्तित्यः।
agree मियकअश्वर्या

## →Usage--'Say' and 'tell' || 'Say'र्द tell' वैं र्श्क्रू मह्न्या

• The words 'say and tell' have the same meaning, but we use them differently. || 'Say' বৃদ্ধ 'tell' ৰাম্মন বিশ্ব মান্ত্ৰ মান্ত ম

secret শৃশ্বস্থা

- 'Say' is used with a direct object. A direct object answers the question 'what?' || 'Say' র দ্রুন্মর শ্বেন্দ্র ক্রান্ত ক্রা
- 'Tell' is used with an indirect object before the direct object. An indirect object answers the question 'who?' || 'Tell'ৰী দ্ৰু'ন্নবিশ্বনান্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰ ক্ষ্যান্ত্ৰ ক্ষুন্ত্ৰ ক্ষ্যান্ত্ৰ ক্ষয়ান্ত্ৰ ক্ষ্যান্ত্ৰ ক্ষ্যান্ত্ৰ ক্ষয়ান্ত্ৰ ক্ষয়ান্ত্ৰ

#### →For example: र्भेरवा

a little পুসন্তা স্কুসন্তা

Subject	Verb	Indire t Object	Direct Ol  ect
<b>५</b> चर्चे	चु:क्रॅग	∄୍ରସ୍ଟ୍ର 'ଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷୟସ	ন্ত্ৰ'নবংখ্ৰ'ন 'ন্নি।
Uncle Dunba	told	the queen	a secret.
Uncle Dunba	said,		"I have a secret."
The king	told	Uncle Dunba	to take his treasure.
The king	says		to take his treasure.
The birds	told	him	what to do.
The birds	said,		"Give your riches away."
The king	told	Uncle Dunba	he felt ill
The king	said,		he was ill

## Exercises শ্রুহ্মানী

#### 1. Choose the best answers to these questions. এই ক্রিল্'বেই 'হ্লা'ল্'বেই ইশ্বাব্র ইশ্বাব্র বিশ্বাব্র বিশ্বাব্

- A. In the beginning of the story, why was the King worried?
  - (a) He was worried that the Queen might die.
  - (b) He was worried that he didn't understand bird language.
  - (c) He was worried that he would lose his money.
  - (d) He was worried that he would get ill.
- B. How did the Queen die?
  - (a) She died from eating bad food.
  - (b) She died because she didn't like the King.
  - (c) She died because Uncle Dunba killed her.
  - (d) She died because she was heartbroken.
- C. What did the King love more than anything else?
  - (a) He loved the Queen more than anything else.
  - (b) He loved eating mutton more than anything else.
  - (c) He loved talking to Uncle Dunba more than anything else.
  - (d) He loved his treasures more than anything else.
- D. What advice did the birds give the King?
  - (a) The birds said the King should kill Uncle Dunba.
  - (b) The birds said the King should give his food to the poor.
  - (c) The birds said the King should stop collecting gold.
  - (d) There were no birds. Uncle Dunba gave the advice.

# 2. Complete sentences 1-5 with the phrases a-e. গ্রহণ্মের ক্রীন্ত্র ক্রিন্ত্র ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত্র ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত্র ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন্ত ক্রিন

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

## 

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

4. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false.	यद:द्रम्'यर:Tद्दर्वेर:ब्र्ह्नुव्य:व्य:Fर्द्वेश्चा
<ul><li>(a) The King loved the Queen more than</li><li>(b) The birds told the truth.</li><li>(c) Uncle Dunba knew how to trick the l</li></ul>	
(d) The King thought he was going to di (e) The King agreed to give Uncle Dunb	
5. Rewrite the following sentences using	ng the correct spelling. ज्ञ्चमा क्री क्रिंग ज्ञुदा वि द्र्या जी क्रिंद
र्वेवाचेनः स्टबायमान्यमः सेबा	
(a) "Quickley, tell me averything. I willl	do anyting they say," siad the King.
(b) Fianlly, the King deceded to aks Unc	cle Tempa for his adivce.
(c) Uncle Dunba secratley told the Quee	en what the King have said.
(d) When the King herd this, he noded a	agreeeing that this is what he shold do.
→Usage'Too' and 'to'    'Too'55'to'¶	ૢ૽૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺ૽ૣૢ૽ૣૼઽ <del>ૻૡ</del> ૢૼઌ
1. To show that something is a problem.	॥ 'त्रम्ब'न्दर्देव यद्भें कॅबाम्दिब्या क्रिंत्यसम्बद्धायम् यस्कृतः यः खेत्र।
• Too bad That is too bad.	It's such a shame. I'm sorry.
	It costs too much money.
• Too loud Turn the radio off.	It's too loud.
2. Meaning 'also.' <i>I want to go, too.</i> ( <i>I a</i>	ulso want to go.) श्रून्यदे स्माणिन हे गुरण्य प्यत्यम् स्वर्ग श्रुमः न्य हेन
'1	oo' means 'also' or 'a lot.'॥ 'To' <b>दे</b> ईंग ध्रुप् <b>र हेग</b> प्येद्रा
ૡૼૢਫ਼੶ਗ਼ૢਫ਼૾૽ઌઌૺૺ૾ૡ૿ૹૹૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡ૱ૹૡૡૡ૱ૡૡ૽૽૱૽૽ૢૼ૱૾ૢૼ૱	
• I was going to the store, but it was to	oo hot.
He was going to read a book, but it it	was too hard to read.
→A. Write the number for the correc क्रेंना गुदा दे देवे अहुना नी क्रेंद कदे वद दुः पद द्वापदे	t meaning in the blank beside each sentence. র্নির্বি, গ্রী, জন, শুন্ধ প্রধা
(a) She liked to eat meat, too.	
<ul><li>(b) I don't want to go outside. It's too co</li><li>(c) His mother is too weak to walk.</li></ul>	old
(d) Do you think I can help, too.	

1

## ष्पतिः क्रूँव याद्या कुषार्वेदे श्रुपा

**५**वॅदिसॅ देर कुल विश्वास सिक्क्ष्रियाय व्यवसाती सुद्ध है देन स्थान स्य

ष्णासृङ्ग्वायमार्थेन्। मुल्यार्यसासुप्तदेव्दानुप्तस्यायार्थेन्। स्वायस्यायार्थेन्। स्वायस्यायार्थेन्। स्वायस्य विःक्षेत्रम्भार्यः विकायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स विकायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वयस्य स्वय

#### 2 র্ন্ধ্রি:শ্র্রিশতব'গ্রী:দ্রন্ধি'ন্ন'শ্রুন'শী

क्षेत्र त्यस्य हो। दस्य हिंद् रद्भ व्या अप्तर्भ विष्य स्वर्भ क्षेत्र त्यस्य हो। दस्य हिंद् रद्भ विष्य स्वर्भ क्षेत्र त्यस्य हो। दस्य हिंद् रद्भ विषय स्वर्भ क्षेत्र त्यस्य हो।

हर्भः'रःस्रःश्चेष्वरःसभार्त्वे सन्दे त्यः देवाषायाः व्याप्ति । दः त्यद्यायस्य स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्व स्वरा

ब्रुरगीबाचनरकुर। 'दिवीयदेवायरायदुवा''

য়ॗॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॣॖय़ॱॵॖॴॸढ़ॱढ़॓ॱख़ज़ॖॖॖॖॺॱॸढ़ऄॖॹॱॿऄॸॱॴॳॸॱॴॹॖॖॗढ़ॱॴऄॎॶऒऄ ॹॗॖॖॾऻॱॱॱॼॕॺॱॴॸॱढ़ॖॕॎॖ॔ॸॱॻॖॖऀॴॸढ़ऄॹॖऀॺॱऒ॔ढ़ऀॱॺऻॿ॓ॱॹॖढ़ॱख़ॸऀॱॸॺॱॹॖ॓ॱऄॸॱय़ॾॿ॔ॵॴॸॾॱढ़॔ॸॖॺॏॱॱऄॺॱढ़ॴॵॴ

''दे'वे'यदेव'यर'यतुग्' ह्यूट्गीब'दे'सूर'यन्।

श्चुरःगीः अरःश्चुरः दबः भ्रेगः अर्थोदेः ग्राचेः सुरः येदः यरः यस् अवः यः दः हवः ये । हवः दर्शे विरः दुःश्चुवः य। ''हः स्वः यद्भाववः यदः यस् अवः यः दः हवः ये ।

क्षेत्रासर्विदेश्वत्रे स्त्रुट्टर स्वेत्रासदेश्चुत्रासर्वे । ''

#### 3 र्ग्यम्बर्धिःमञ्जूआ

कृतःविमाः म्वान्यः मास्रुयः प्रयादसादस्त्रा म्वान्यः मान्त्रेमा दीः यार्षे म्वान्यः यार्षे मान्ते मान्ते मान्ते मान्ते स्त्रुत्वसा विद्यान्यः सेत्रा

''अर्ढे'र्श्व दुःबिरायात्र्यस्यात्र्यं र्ह्या रेषासाये विष्यात्र्

''बैर्सिद'ग्री'दर्सिन'याद्वस्यस्यादर्सिट'सम्दर्भित्यादर्सिस्यस्य एउट्टिस्यस्य एउट्टिस्य स्थित प्राप्ति प्राप्त

''ङैदै'धुैर-ने'दद्दै श्चःरः केवःर्यः लेवा न्व्यं श्वायः धीवः वशाः' व्यावश्यः विश्वः श्वीः श्वायः श्वायः श्वायः श्वीः श्वीः श्वायः श्वीः श्वीः

#### 4 জন্মেইব্নব্যাস্মন্ত্র স্থান্

देवः विषाः अधिक्षेत्रः विदायः विषाः विषयः व

''देरि'क्केर बेर प्रश्नारे क्षेर प्रश्नारेश क्षात् क्षेत्र प्रश्नारेश क्षात् क्षेत्र प्रश्नारेश के विश्व क्षेत्र प्रश्नारेश के विश्व क्षेत्र प्रश्नारेश के विश्व क्षेत्र प्रश्नारेश के विश्व क्षेत्र प्रश्नार के विश्व क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रश्नार के विश्व क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रश्नार के विश्व क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

''दॅब्ग्गुरःरःने्राय्युरावयश्चीत्र्तृष्" बेरायशने स्रायम्।

''ब्रिंन्'ग्रीकाने 'क्षून्यमुत्तात्र्यायम्।'' बैदायकानेका । आति क्षूंत्रायका 'दकाने 'क्षून्यमुत्तात्र्यन्' ग्रीकाट व्यादेकाय यह निस्ता कराने व्याद्यक्ष । अति क्षूंत्रायका 'दकाने 'क्षून्यमुत्ता कराने व्याद्यक्ष । अति क्ष्यंत्रायका 'दकाने 'क्ष्यं यह विश्वायका विश्वायका ।'' बैदायकाने का अति क्ष्यंत्रायकाने कराने विश्वायकाने ।

"ॿॕॎॖॸॣॱॻॖऀॱक़ऻॸॱ॔ॺॕॴॸढ़ऀॱॺॱॹॣॖॾॱॡॕॸॣॹॗॖॖॖॖॴॺॱॸॣॸॱक़ॕॴॺऻॸॗॱॺॾॹॕॣॸॱऒॕॱॿॕॖॸॣॱॻॖऀॴॹॗ॓ॸॱढ़ॴॵॺॱॿ॓ॸऻॎड़ॱख़ढ़ऀॿॖऀॱॸॕॴढ़ॱढ़ॗ॔ॴॹॖॱढ़ॕॴज़ॱढ़ॸॱॺ ॹॗॖॖॸॱॺॻॱॺॕॱॸॖ॓ॱॺॿॕॸॱॿॖॺऻॱॱॴख़ॎॖॱॿॕॖॺॱॺॴढ़ऀॸॱॺढ़॓ॱख़ॖॸॱॺॸॱॸॗ॓ॱॷॸॱॺॺऻॸॱॺॱॸॸऻॕॎऒ॔ॴड़ॱॺढ़ऀॱॿॖऀॱॸॕॴॺॱॸॸऄऀॸॱॻॖऀॱक़ऻॸॱॺॕॴॻॹॣ ॺॕॱॴढ़ऀॴॴढ़ऀॸॱॹॕॱॺढ़ऀॺॱॺॱॺॿॕॸॱॺॴॹढ़॔ॹॕॖॺॱय़ॸॱॾॣॕॸॱऒ॔ॱॿॗॗॸऻॖऻॴॡॎॹॕॗढ़ॱॺॸऻॸऻढ़ॿॕॗढ़ऀॱॿॎॸॴॺढ़ऀॺॱॺॴऒ॔।

## 5 खगःश्रुटःगीः दटायद्वदःया

कृतः त्वेना स्वा क्षेत्रः त्या कष्ति क्षेत्रः त्या कष्ति कष

''श्र'षेव'वया हिंद'ग्रैश'के'वेवा'ग्रेद'र्ग्येद'र्खेद'र्ख्य'' श्रुद्र'ग्रीश'श्रुद्र'र्खेद'यमुवा खुवा'ग्रीश'यस्वद्रश्रुद्रा ''दश्र'शर्द्रद्र'य'ग्युवा'ग्रीश'यस्वद्रश्रुद्रा ''दश्र'शर्द्रद्र'य'ग्युवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवेश्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवेश प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवेश प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवा'ग्रीश'यस्व प्रवेश प्रवेश

''क़ॕॖॸॱॻॖऺऀॺॱड़॓ॱढ़ऀॺऻॱऄॖॸॱख़ॕॸॱॸॺऻॎॾॣॗॱॸॆॱड़॓ॱढ़ऀॺऻॱख़ऀढ़ॱॺॺऻॱ॓ॾॣॗड़ॱॸॏॺॱॸॖऀॺऻ

''८८४'ऋ'गर्नेश्वर्द्धेद'र्वेर प्यस्र देखिंद गार्थेद श्रय प्यस्य दे प्यस्य ग्रीद ग्रेंदि ।'' स्या गीर्थ दे १ सूर प्यस्त प्या दर श्रुव गीर्श्वा प्रेंदि । स्व

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वैवालीना सेटानी सार्वे विचार्या द्वारा विचार्या विचार्या

''द्रावे त्रम्बार्क्यायदे दे त्रद्राके बार्ब्य न्याय स्वाय दि स्वाय मित्र विष्ठा ''द्रावे त्राय क्षेत्र क्

''र्केनानी दक्षात्वेद्रायाक्षेद्रानी देश्वेद्रवर्केना' र्ह्वादेनायम् प्राप्त देश्वेद्रास्त्रदासुद्रास्त्रदास्त्र प्राप्त प्राप्त विकास स्वाप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्र प्र प्त

श्चाया च्रित्राचा च्रित्राचा के स्वाया क्रिया च्रिया च्र

#### 7 ৺ন্তেই্ব'নখাকুঅ'র্ন'অ'ট্র'শ্বনুর্বীশৃত্যুবন্তৃশৃ'ন্

र्याम्बरम्भे क्षेत्र्यां त्रे व्यान्यां त्याया वित्या वित

र्वः चर-तुःकुत्यःचें विःत्यःचतुम्बस्विरःश्वेः श्वेः इस्याग्रीकाकुत्यःचें त्यः स्टर्स्यः में त्येष्यःश्वेष्यः विद्यक्षः विद्यः विद्यान्तः विद्यानः विद्यान्तः विद्यानः विद

''श्रुदःचक्के'चदेखालुः क्रूँदःच। हिंद्खुदःदेदः बिनायायायाँ विदःचवानादः दुःबॅदःदय।'' क्रुयः विवादेवादेखा

''पक्के'स्व क्रीक्तुयार्च त्यम्बा महिन्त्यायेम्बाक्के बाह्यन यमायावेषायक्के त्यायमाहिन

द्वा लाक्ष्रिंदान्यत्त्वराष्ट्रीत् अर्थः द्वा लाक्ष्रिंदान्यत्त्वराष्ट्रीत् अर्थः

#### ४ रायाप्राचि श्रुरागी

गवदःश्चर्त्वःविनाःय। वेद्राख्यावःगुवःहः रायावेद्याववेद्यायः विनाः विना

देव हे बायम श्रुम् नी बाय वें बिना व्ययान मन विद्या श्रुम् नी वाय विद्या के बाय के बा

अर्थेशन्ताः वहस्राचवेः न्द्राचन् कुरा ''गुंचे। श्रुटः ने नवेः नस्त्राक्ताः स्वाद्याः स्वतः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वतः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वतः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वतः स्वत

स्रमाष्ट्रीः मृदः देश्वर्षाः स्रमायः स्रमायः स्रमायः स्रमायः स्रमायः देशः स्रमायः देशः स्रमायः देशः स्रमायः द देशे स्रमायः

रः अदेः चश्चश्चा प्राप्तः चश्चा प्राप्तः विश्व विश्व

बु कि म् र्वे मुद्दे मुद्दे मे र्वे म् स्व में र्वे में रेवे में

#### 9 ব্রী:ঝরী:ব্র:বৃশ্বব্

मृत्रः श्रृंतिन्तः । हैं सः स्ट्रम् अचे स्वतः विषाणि व सः द्राधियः मृत्रः के अक्षः सः द्राधियः मृत्रः विषाणि ह स्वाः मृत्रः विष्यः भ्रृंतः मृत्यः विषाणा विषयः संविषाणि व सः द्राधियः मुः दे दे के अक्षे स्वतः स्वतः विषयः व

क्षेत्रत्वेता। "क्षेत्रत्वा वित्त्वा वित्त्वत्वा वित्त्वा वित्त्वा वित्त्वा वित्त्वा वित्त्व

बैदायस्' बिदाग्रीसायस्प्यते चे याक्ष्यत्यसायदे वे बिदाग्री चार्त्यत्यस्य वे विद्यास्य स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स

ॿॖऀॱज़ऀॺॱॿॖऀॱख़ॱॸऀॱढ़ॿॖॖॱख़ॾॕ॔ॸॱॹॖऀॱॹॖॸॱढ़ॹ॒য়ॱॺॺॱॻॺॣॸॱॸऀॱॿॖऀॱॻॸॱॿॣॖॖॖॴॖॻॱॸ॓ॸऻ ॱॻॸॱॺॱॿॣॸॱॻॱॸ॓ॸऻ ॱॻॸॱॺॱॿॣॸॱॻॱॸ॓ॸऻ ॿऀॱज़ऀॺॱॿॖऀॱख़ॱॸऀॱढ़ॿॖॱॺऀॺऻॹढ़ॸॎ॔ॸॕॱॿऀॴॱॵॱॺॸॱॿॖऀॸॱॸ॓ॸॸॱॻॱॸ॓ॸऻ

कृष्वत्यम्पतः हो स्थान्त विद्यान्त स्थान्त स्थान स्थान्त स्थान स्

बैरायश्च मुैः त्यरः 'मुैः चाळे वायः बैना प्यञ्चरायर् नायश्च मुः प्रायश्च मुः प्रायश्च व्यायश्च व्याय व्याय व्याय व्याय व्याय व्याय

## रेक्ट्रइर्ड्ड्ड्रिया

यदर्दे, या श्वी या प्रत्ना की अद्भाक्ष में प्रत्य की प्

देविर में श्राप्त क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा हित् में श्राप्त क्षा में श्रापत क्षा में श्राप्त क्षा में स्राप्त क्षा में श्राप्त क्षा में श्रापत क्षा में श्राप्त क्ष

मुक्तःश्चार्त्त्र विद्यायात्र विद्यायात्य विद्यायात्र विद्य

#### 11 ক্ট্রপ্ত'ন্ম'শানুবা

यवत्रभ्राभ्यात्वेत्रात्यात्व्यत्रात्वत्रात्व्यत्यात्व्यात्व्यात्वेत्रात्वर्थाः वित्रात्वर्थाः वित्रत्वर्थाः वित्रात्वर्थाः वित्रात्वर्थाः वित्रत्वर्थाः वित्रत्वर्यत्वर्यत्वर्यत्वरत्वर्यत्वर्

बुँ छुँद ह्विमाश्चर्या में श्राबुँद त्युँदेन वर्षेत् वर्षेत् वर्षेत् प्याने स्थाने स्

न्वॅर्व्स् र्यो नेरः ह्येत् खेर ह्येत्रः ह्येत्र स्थान्यः न्द्रः क्षेत्रः स्थान्यः हिः प्रवेतः स्थान्यः ह्येत् यान्यः हेरः वश्वाद्यात्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः हिः प्रवेतः स्थान्यः ह्येतः वश्वाद्यात्यः स्थान्यः स्थान

द्ये केद विषया विद्या मद वे दे दे विद्या मद केद दुवा वि वे वा वे वे वा वे व

#### 12 শ্বশ্যন্ত্রী ক্রিক্সর্তা

देव-त्वीया-प्रक्ष्या-क्ष्या-प्रक्ष्या-व्याक्ष्या-विद्या-व

য়्यायमञ्ज्ञास्यायात्र्यं कृष्णेव"वेषाद्वेश स्वापित्राचित्रं कृष्णेव"वेषाद्वेश स्वापित्रं कृष्णेव देश स्वाप्याय स्वप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्य स्वाप्याय स्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्व

दम्ब-प्यक्ष्यः अप्तेन-प्यतः क्ष्र्वन्तु । श्रुवाप्यश्रम्भवाषी अहवा आर्थि-स्ट-वी। यद्र-तु-प्यक्ष्व ने व्यश्रम् प्यव्यक्ष्या खुवार्यः क्ष्रवा व्यक्ष्या खुवार्यः क्ष्रवा व्यक्ष्या खुवार्यः क्ष्रिया व्यक्ष्या व्यक्ष्या खुवार्यः क्ष्रिया व्यक्ष्या व्यक्षया व्यक्ष्या व्यक्ष्या व्यक्ष्या व्यवक्ष्या व्यक्ष्या व्यक्ष्या व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्ष्या व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्षया व्यवक्या व्यवक्षया व्यवक्यया व्यवक्षया व्

ं त्याबार्क्ष। द्वागुमान्यर्क्षे सुव्यायदे कुवार्वे मान्याय्वे वार्ष्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्

## भूग'न्द्र'स'र्के' गार्वेश'वगश्चर्य'यकुत्'वश'स्यायदे'सर'र्सेद्रा

#### 13 ঐ'র্থি'ডব'শ্বী'ম্ব'শানীশা

मानदःश्रं र्वेन्यः संविद्याः स्वरं श्री स्वरं माने श्रे संवदः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं संवदः स्वरं स्व

देवः लेगानी 'नर्गेन्स्यें मिं श्रुवः अकेन्यादेशः याद्येशः सेवः देवः स्वाद्यः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वदः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स

"दश्चर्निक्षयायदिनाहेदान्नीत्वयाय्येत्राचित्रान्नीत्वयाय्येत्रात्तिः स्वत्याय्येत्रात्तिः स्वत्यायः स्वत्याय

"ट्रार्क्सं ख्रेस्वयाया हे क्षेत्रावर्षे वीवा हे ट्रार्क्सं वर्षे वीवा वर्षे वा देश्या वर्षे व्या वर्षे वर्षे

''दे'दें'द्रं'अववश्यमार्थें'देत्। दर्सेश्वदेग्वदेग्दुन्वश्चुन्।'' द्वं त्युवारीश्वायम्त्।

मेट्ट्यर्विश्वश्च में स्वर्त्त्र स्वर्

''र्रार्क्कें प्रास्ट्रां अर्थे वृत्रम्या दश्रासुद्धा देशाया विद्याले स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त विद्याले स्वाप्त के स

र्म्मा स्वरात्त्र स्वरा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वरात्त्र स्वरात्त्र क्षेत्र स्वराद्य स्वरात्त्र स्

'क्वें खें के कुट के क्या वर्ष विद् श्रीका यक्षया व् क्वें वि वह विवा दे 'हिना हमा देद 'वा हिका श्री खें का देद 'विवा दे 'विवा द

चग्रानिश्वाग्रीश्राचन्द्रत्त्व्यात्र्वेश्वार्थे विश्वेष्ठ्रत्व्य द्वार्थे विश्वेष्ठ व

## 14 শেন্ত স্ক্রিব ঘৰা ক্রুফার্নিইর স্ক্রিব স্থাম।

त्राच्याः केर्याः क्ष्याः त्रियाः त्र्याः त्र्याः त्र्याः त्रियः त्

''देन्'ण। श्चुर्रानुंने'क्षर्रार्चेश्व''बेशाकुणर्येश्वाकात्त्रःश्चेत्यरातुंन्यचेत्रः । कुण्येश्वंश्वान्य कुत्रः विवाचित्रः विवाचित्रः । कुण्येश्वंश्वः । कुर्वेश्वंश्वेशः विवाचित्रः विवाचित्रः विवाचित्रः । विवाचित

"चुःर्केश्वन्तन् मुन् न्याने प्रदेश्वः व्यान्त्रम् वर्षे व्यव्यान्त्रम् वर्षे व्यव्याने विद्यम् वर्षे वर्षे

मुन्य वें ने प्रवृत्त कें त्या कें कर प्रवाद केंद्र केंद्

दश्चरश्चर्यः देशः देशः क्ष्याच्याः वित्रः श्रीकाः स्वानिकाः वित्रः श्रीकाः स्वानिकाः वित्रः स्वानिकाः स्व

''रे९'ण। रे९'ण। सुरःरु'रे'सूरःर्वेत्रं'' कुयःर्वत्रायम्९। सुरःस्यायर्गरःह्त्रालातुःर्सूत्रयःद्वीरःर्येगाञ्चरः।

्रक्षास्त्रीक्षाचनिर्याः क्षेत्राव्यक्षित्रः त्वत्याच्चेत्रः स्त्रित्वा त्वत्याच्चेत्रः विष्णाच्चा वर्षः त्वाचित्रः विष्णाच्याच्याः वर्षः त्वाच्याच्याः वर्षः त्वाच्याच्याः वर्षः व

वसकारुन्-न्तुत्वार्वेन्-चित्रार्वेन्-चित्रार्वे भ्रुकें यहत्वरिन्-च्चेन्यात्वेत्व। नात्वरिन्-चीकाने-स्वर्भन्यम् विन्-त्वायन्दन्-भ्रीविन्-चीकाने-चित्रार्वेन्।

ર્મું તાલું તાલ

