Folktale Reader

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(Editors)

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Story Translations

Pictures
I am grateful to Tashi Dundop of Drang char magazine for encouraging me to do this project. He patiently helped me translate several stories into English. I thank several other Tibetans who helped me with translation. I thank Mary Patterson, Peter Healey, and Karl Peet for offering invaluable suggestions and proofreading the manuscript. The Santa Fe Community College generously donated several textbooks for reference use. Susan Costello worked closely with me for the past two years, maintaining long distance connections and keeping me focused on the finished product. I am also deeply indebted to Kevin Stuart who suggested I apply for funding for the book, made endless helpful suggestions, prompted a re-write of the entire book, took on the burdensome task of editing, directed the translation into Tibetan, and supervised the final production of this book.

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Sandra Benson
Uncle Dunba and the King’s Pots

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 pots 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,” says 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 འབུགས་ལེགས།

- put ཉེ་ལེགས།
- pot ཕྲུ་ལེགས།
- table རྟོག་པ།
- before རིན་པ།
- tell ནི་ཐུ་།
- eat མོ་།
- tsamba སྡུམ་པ།
- die ཆུ་།
- first རོག་པ།
- empty རུ་མ།
- noisy སྡུམ་པ།
- sad སྡུམ་པ།
- egg རེ་།
- other ཕན་པ།
- bird རི་།
- open རུ་ལེགས།
- fly སྡུམ་པ།
- say སྡུམ་པ།
Grammar--Simple Present Tense

Simple Present—the verb states actions that occur everyday, habitually, generally or now. It can also express general statements of fact.

Example: A simple sentence using simple present tense.

→ Pronoun + Verb + Noun

• I eat food.
• He/She/It eats food. (Add an ‘s’ to the verb with he/she/it.) || (He/she/it eats food.)

Grammar--Articles

→ Always use ‘a,’ ‘an,’ or ‘the’ before a noun. A noun is a person, place or thing.

• a before nouns that start with a consonant.
• an before nouns that start with a vowel: ‘a,’ ‘e,’ ‘i,’ ‘o,’ ‘u.’
• ‘the’ before a particular noun

→ Example: Using an article with the singular form of the verb ‘to be.’

• He is a cook.
• I am a cook.

→ Don’t use an article with ‘they’ or ‘we.’

• They are cooks. We are cooks.

Exercises

1. Choose the best answers for these questions.

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. What does the king do?
(a) The king doesn’t go away. 
(b) The king goes to sleep. 
(c) The king goes to cook. 
(d) The king goes away.

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. 
(d) There are many birds in the pot.

2. Complete these sentences with the correct noun.
(a) First, Uncle Dunba eats all the ______________.
(b) The king looks inside the ______________.
(c) The ______________ are noisy.
(d) The king’s _____________ is very tasty.

3. Write answers to these questions.
(a) Who cooks the food?____________________________________________.
(b) What is in the pot?______________________________________________.
(c) Where is the food?______________________________________________.
(d) Who eats the tsamba?____________________________________________.
(e) Where are the birds?____________________________________________.
(f) Who works hard?______________________________________________.
(g) Are there eggs in the pot?________________________________________.
(h) Where is the tsamba?____________________________________________.

4. Rewrite these sentences correcting the spelling mistakes
(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’

1. kind, (n) different types of things. What kind of meat do you like? 
2. kind, (adj) a friendly or good feeling. The father is very kind to his son. 

→A. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence 
(a) The king is not very kind to Uncle Dunba. ______
(b) He cooks many kinds of food. ______
(c) There are many kinds of birds here. ______
(d) What kind of food is tasty? ______
(e) The boy is not kind to his sister. ______
The word ‘hard’ also has more than one definition. ‘Hard’ ཡོད་དཔེར་བུ་མི་བཞེིད་་
1. hard, (adv) doing something that is difficult. He works very hard. སྤེན་གྱི་སྤེན་དེ་འདུ་བུ།
2. hard, (adj) something that is not soft. The pot is hard. མོང་འབྲེལ་འདུ་བུ།

B. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence. མི་འགན་གྱི་བོད་དཔེར་བུ་མི་བཞེིད་་
(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’ གླུ་ལོ་བུ་མི་བཞེིད་‘to be’ འབོད་
The verb ‘be’ uses different words when the pronoun or noun is single or plural. གླུ་ལོ་བུ་མི་བཞེིད་

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular སྐད་ཆོས་</th>
<th>Plural སྐད་ཆོས་</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun + be + noun</td>
<td>Pronoun + be + noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a student</td>
<td>We are students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are a student</td>
<td>You are Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is a student</td>
<td>They are Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is a student</td>
<td>It is a student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same rule applies in sentences with pronouns + ‘be’ + adjectives. གླུ་ལོ་བུ་མི་བཞེིད་‘be’ གླུ་ལོ་བུ་མི་བཞེིད་

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular སྐད་ཆོས་</th>
<th>Plural སྐད་ཆོས་</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun + Adjective + be</td>
<td>Pronoun + Adjective + be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am tall</td>
<td>We are happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are tall</td>
<td>You are happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is tall</td>
<td>They are happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is tall</td>
<td>It is tall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tibetan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>གུ་ མིག</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>བཤེས་ གན</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smart</td>
<td>མིག་ གཞིག་པ།</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>རྔོག</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stick</td>
<td>འབྲག་ལྡེབས་ གཞིག་པ།</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>བཤེས་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mud</td>
<td>རྐྱུང་།</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>ཆོས་ ཚར།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>གོན་ རྒྱུ་ན།</td>
<td>pull</td>
<td>གྲུབ་ འི་</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get out of</td>
<td>དབྱིན་ འབྲག་</td>
<td>hoof</td>
<td>མིག་ རྭག་པ།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>འབྲག་</td>
<td>first</td>
<td>གཞིག་པ།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>འབྲག་</td>
<td>kick</td>
<td>མོག་</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage—‘This’ and ‘That’, ‘These’ and ‘Those’ ‘འེ་ ལ་ བལ། (འེ) ’འདི་ བལ། ང་ བལ། (དེ) ’འལོ་བུས་ བལ། བུལ། ’ ‘That’ ལ་ བལ། ང་ བལ། དེ། ’ ‘These’ དེ་ བལ། ཁམུ་ བལ། ང་ བལ། དེ། ང་ བལ། དེ། ’ ‘Those’ དེ་ བལ། ཁམུ་ བལ། ང་ བལ། དེ། ང་ བལ། དེ།

- This is a book.  That is a book.
- These are books.  Those are books.
 Asking questions with ‘this,’ ‘that,’ ‘these,’ ‘those.’ || ‘This’ ᵇ—as ‘that’ ‘These’ ᵇ—as ‘those’ েঁথে

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes answer</th>
<th>No answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is this a horse?</td>
<td>Yes, this is a horse.</td>
<td>No, that is not a horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are those horses?</td>
<td>Yes, those are horses.</td>
<td>No, those are not horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he smart?</td>
<td>Yes, he is smart.</td>
<td>No, he is not smart.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage**--Adjectives--An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. Many adjectives change meaning according to letters added to the word. কম্পােরণ প্রতিস্থাপন করা যায় মনে করা মেনে করা গেলে না

**When nouns are compared:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Describe one thing (positive) বোধগম্য যোগাযোগ (ধৈর্যম)</th>
<th>Compare to another thing (comparative) তুলনোপযোগী যোগাযোগ (রূপান্তর)</th>
<th>Compare to more than one thing (superlative) তুলনোপযোগী যোগাযোগ (কী ক্রিয়াপ্রতিস্থাপন)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>strong পাল্পর ুল্প/ref/রষ্ণ</td>
<td>stronger পাল্পর পা/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>strongest ুল্প/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>bigger পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>biggest পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>dirtier পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>dirtiest পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tasty পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>tastier পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>tastiest পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>richer পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
<td>richest পাল্পর/ পা/ পা/ পা/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise**

1. Choose the best answers for these questions. ভাবনার সামান্যতা প্রয়োজন

A. Where is the horse?
   (a) The horse is on the grassland.
   (b) The horse is in the river.
   (c) The horse is 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.

C. Who is dirty?
   (a) The horse is very clean.
   (b) The wolf is dirty.
   (c) The dirty horse is tasty.
   (d) The horse is dirty.

D. How does the wolf die?
   (a) The horse kicks the wolf.
   (b) The wolf is sick.
   (c) The wolf sticks in the mud.
   (d) The wolf kicks the horse.

2. Write “T” for true and “F” for false. েঁথে েঁথে েঁথে েঁথে েঁথে

(a) The wolf is hungry. ________
(b) The horse is hungry. ________
(c) The horse is very dirty. ________
(d) The wolf is smart. ________
(e) The wolf kills the horse. ________
3. Write the correct adjectives in the blank spaces: clean, tasty, dirty, smart. 
One day a wolf sees a (a)_________ horse. After the wolf washes the horse, the horse is (b)_______. The wolf says the horse is very (c)_________. This is a (d)_______ horse.

4. Rewrite these sentences using the correct word. 
(a) The wolf is happy/sad to see the horse._______________________________.
(b) The horse does this to the wolf.___________________________________.
(c) The horse kicks/pulls the wolf.______________________________________.
(d) The wolf pushes/pulls the horse out of the mud.__________________________.

5. Unscramble these words from the story. 
(a) skikc ______ A horse’s hoof hits the wolf. (d) hadr ______ Something not easy to do.
(b) kilsl ______ The horse does this to the wolf. (e) hofo ______ A horse’s foot.
(c) hosre ______ A big animal with four legs.

6. Write answers to these questions. 
(a) Who asks for help?___________________________________________.
(b) Where is the horse?___________________________________________.
(c) Does the horse get out of the mud?_______________________________.
(d) What does the horse tell the wolf to take out of his hoof?_____________________.
(e) Who kills the wolf?___________________________________________.
(f) Who is smarter?_______________________________________________.

7. Match the words 1-4 with the words a-d that are opposite in meaning. 
(1) dirty (a) weak ______
(2) big (b) small ______
(3) smart (c) clean ______
(4) strong (d) stupid ______

→The word ‘look’ has two definitions. 
1. look--(v.) how someone appears using an adjective. She looks very happy.
2. look--(v.) to move your eyes in a certain direction. Look up and see the sun.

→A. Write the number of the definition used in each sentence. 
(a) The wolf looks hungry. (d) Look at that nice horse.
(b) Do not look down. (e) He looks good in that robe.
(c) The meat looks tasty.
Spelling Rules

Nouns and verbs often change spelling in plural form and with ‘he’ or ‘she.’ The following is a list of the rules for plural spelling.

1. Add ‘s’ to words that don’t end in ‘ch,’ ‘sh,’ ‘s,’ ‘x,’ or ‘z.’
   - walks, sees, looks, eats, tastes, gets, eyes, legs

2. Add ‘es’ to words that end in ‘ch,’ ‘sh,’ ‘s,’ ‘x,’ or ‘z.’
   - washes, passes, catches, churches

3. Add ‘ies’ to words that end in a consonant +y.
   - studies, dirty—dirties

4. Add ‘s’ to words that end in a vowel + y.
   - say—says, buy—buys

5. Add ‘es’ to words that end in ‘o.’
   - do—does, go—goes, potato—potatoes

6. Add ‘ves’ to words that end in ‘f’ or ‘fe.’
   - knife—knives, wife—wives, life—lives

7. Some words are spelled differently in plural form.
   - man—men, child—children, mouse—mice, tooth—teeth

8. Some words are spelled the same in both single and plural form.
   - deer, fish, sheep
One day three friends meet on the road. One friend is from Qinghai, one is from Sichuan, and the other is from Gansu.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Words and Expressions

friend นี๋
grow รั่ว
different ต่างๆ
kind ชนิด
vegetable ผัก
onion ผักแหนด์
ten hands high หานิ้ว
climb บิน
yell ยั้ง
hometown บ้านเกิด
summer เสาร์
need ต้อง
copper ทองแดง
chop ทับ
hammer ฉิ่น

Xining 西宁
England อังกฤษ
winter 冬季
fall ฤดูใบไม้ร่วง
spring ฤดูใบไม้ใหม่
by the end ลง
smart ฉลาด
strongest ที่แข็งที่สุด
birthplace ที่เกิด
Grammar--Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>My</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She/He</td>
<td>Hers/His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Our</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage--'such'  "Such"

Using ‘such’ to express a lot of something, similar to ‘very.’

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

Exercises

1. Choose the best answers to these questions.

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.

C. Where are the friends from?
   (a) The friends are from the same hometown.
   (b) The friends are from three different places.
   (c) The friends are from Xining.
   (d) The friends are from England.

D. When do they chop down the onions?
   (a) They chop down the onions in the winter.
   (b) They chop down the onions at the end of fall.
   (c) They chop down the onions at the end of summer.
   (d) They chop down the onions in the beginning of spring.

2. Fill in the missing letters to make words from the story.

- de__ious something tasty
- ___mer iron stick
- diff___t not the same
- hom___n birthplace
- o_i_n makes you cry when you chop it
3. Write the correct word after each description.

(a) to **crawl** or walk up something
(b) a big black animal with 2 large horns
(c) a very large rock
(d) grows bigger than a boulder in Qinghai
(e) a place where your family lives
(f) something that tastes very good

4. Draw a circle around things you can eat.

copper    mountain    pot    onions    horn    fruit    yak    hammer

5. Write ‘T’ for true and ‘F’ for false.

(a) The friends’ friends are all boys. _______
(b) An ax chops down the onions. _______
(c) A big pot cooks the yak meat. _______
(d) The yaks are small. _______

6. Use these words to fill in the blanks: horns, hammers, tall, big

   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.

(a) Where are the friends from? _____________________.
(b) When are the onions chopped down? ________________.
(c) Who is yelling? _________________________________.
(d) Where do big yaks live? __________________________.
(e) Who uses an ax? ________________________________.

→**Usage**—Use ‘than’ when comparing two things in one sentence.

- Qinghai Province is bigger than Yunnan Province.
- The farmer is taller than the nomad.
- This boy is shorter than that girl.

**Numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>one</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>eight</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>seven</td>
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<td>fourteen</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One day Uncle Dunba walks into a field. A farmer plows 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

- **field** ་བོད།
- **farmer** རྟ་མོ།
- **plow** བཞིར།
- **bull** རྒྱལ།
- **spot** བཅོས།
- **matching pair** བཅོས་པ་
- **white spots** ལྟའོས་ཤུགས།
- **change** ཡེགས་
- **bottle** གཉིས།
- **beer** བོར།
- **agree** རྣམ།
- **disappear** རེག་པ།
- **OK** རྣམ།
- **happy** རྭ་བ།
- **has** རླུ་
- **go** རང་
- **husband** རྒྱལ།
- **paint** རྒྱལ་དབུས།
- **wife** རྒྱལ།
- **mud** རྒྱལ་དབུས།
- **nomad** རྒྱལ་དབུས།
- **beef** རྒྱལ་དབུས།
- **socks** རྒྱལ་དབུས།
- **pants** རྒྱལ་དབུས།
- **gloves** རྒྱལ་དབུས།
- **pair of** རྒྱལ་དབུས།
- **window** རྒྱལ་དབུས་རྩོམ།
- **walks away** རྒྱལ་དབུས་ནས་འོ་
- **wife** རྒྱལ།
- **money** རྒྱལ།
- **look out** རྒྱལ་དབུས་ནས་འོ་
3. Unscramble these words from the story.

(a) lowp to prepare a field for planting _______ (d) reeb a kind of drink _______
(b) tops a round mark _______ (e) eynom use this to buy something _______
(c) arfmer someone who plants _______
4. Write ‘T’ for true and ‘F’ for false. 

(a) Uncle Dunba is a happy man. ______
(b) The farmer plows the fields. ______
(c) The farmer and Uncle Dunba agree. ______
(d) The bulls are strong. ______
(e) The farmer puts mud on the bull. ______

5. Write the words in the story that are opposite in meaning to these words.

(a) weak ____________
(b) happy ____________
(c) black ____________
(d) sad ____________
(e) buy ____________

6. Write answers to these questions.

(a) Are the bulls black? ____________.
(b) Is Uncle Dunba smart? ____________.
(c) Do nomads plow fields? ____________.
(d) Can Uncle Dunba paint the bull? ____________.

→Grammar—Using ‘have’ and ‘has’

‘have’ or ‘has’ is pronounced ‘nai’ in Tibetan. Use the verbs ‘have’ and ‘has’ to show possession. They are called irregular past tense verbs because the spelling changes when using with the pronouns ‘he’ and ‘she.’

‘Have’ or ‘has’ is pronounced ‘nai’ in Tibetan. Use the verbs ‘have’ and ‘has’ to show possession. They are called irregular past tense verbs because the spelling changes when using with the pronouns ‘he’ and ‘she.’

- 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’

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

→Grammar—Question/Answer with contractions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes, I can.</th>
<th>No, I can’t.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can you paint a bull?</td>
<td>Yes, I can.</td>
<td>No, I can’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you a nomad?</td>
<td>Yes, I am.</td>
<td>No, I’m not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you like beef?</td>
<td>Yes, I do.</td>
<td>No, I don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he a farmer?</td>
<td>Yes, he is.</td>
<td>No, he isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the bulls black?</td>
<td>Yes, they are.</td>
<td>No, they aren’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the dog bark?</td>
<td>Yes, it does.</td>
<td>No, it doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

→Usage—Pairs

Pairs are things that usually come in two parts but are the same.

- socks
- eyes
- pants
- gloves
- shoes
- horns
7. Write answers to these questions about pairs.

(a) Are those your pants? ______________________________.
(b) Are your eyes black? _______________________________.
(c) Do you have a pair of gloves? ________________________.
(d) How many horns does a yak have? ____________________.
(e) How many pairs of socks do you have? ____________.

→ Practice these questions: Irregular present tense verbs ‘do,’ ‘go.’

- 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 we go to school? Yes, we 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.
One day a sheep is sitting on a mountaintop. The sheep sees a wolf walking down the road. The wolf is very hungry. The wolf is looking for something to eat. Wolves like to eat sheep. The sheep is afraid of the wolf. The sheep runs into a cave quickly. The wolf looks in the cave. The cave is very dark. The wolf walks into the cave. The cave is so dark the wolf can’t see anything. The sheep is so afraid of the wolf he pees. Suddenly the wolf is standing in a puddle of pee.

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

“What are you doing? What is that noise?” asks the wolf.

“I’m sharpening my horns so I can kill you,” says the sheep. The wolf is so afraid he runs away.

New Words

sheep 祯
mountain རྒྱལ་
road གྲོང
something རང་སྒྲིག
afraid སྲེལ།
quick རུང་།
inside ཏུགས་
bear བོད།
tiger རྒྱུ་
ant ཚུ་

runs རུལ།
cave འབྲོ་
river ཞྭ་
dark ཚླ་
anything རང་སྒྲིག
pee དབེ།
suddenly དྲེལ།
puddle འབྲས།

shake སེས།
slapping རུང་སྒྲིག
noise ཕྲི།
tail ལྲུ།
sharpen རྒྱུན་དབེ།
horns རྒྱུ།
elephant དབུ་མཆེན།

lion སྐེ་
fox སྐེ་
stick ནུ་སྒྲིག
Grammar Rule—Present Continuous །ཤིི་འི་བུ་སྦྱོས་ཐུ་མོ་འདོད་ཐུབ
The 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.
→Compare present continuous with simple present tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Continuous རིགས་འཛིན་བོད།</th>
<th>Simple Present རིགས་འཛིན་བོད།</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are you doing? I’m (I am) reading.</td>
<td>What do you do? I read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is she doing? She’s (She is) reading.</td>
<td>What does she do? She reads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are they doing? They’re (They are) reading.</td>
<td>What do they do? They read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are we doing? We’re (We are) reading.</td>
<td>What do we do? We read.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises རྣམ་ཐོས།

1. Choose the best answers to these questions. གི་སྲོབ་བོའི་བཤད་དག་སྲིད་ལེན་གཞི་བཞིའི་བཞིན་སྡེ་བཞིན
   A. Where is the sheep?
   (a) The sheep is sitting in a cave. (c) The sheep is sitting on a mountaintop.
   (b) The sheep is standing near a river. (d) The sheep is walking down the road.

   B. Where is the wolf walking?
   (a) The wolf is going to school. (c) The wolf runs into a cave.
   (b) The wolf is walking down the road. (d) The wolf is sitting on the mountain.

   C. What is the wolf looking for?
   (a) The wolf is looking for a stick. (c) The wolf is looking for something to eat.
   (b) The wolf is looking out the window. (d) The wolf is looking down the mountain.

   D. What does the wolf ask the sheep?
   (a) “Where are you going?” (c) “How are you?”
   (b) “What are you doing?” (d) “Who are you?”

2. Write answers to these questions. རིགས་འཛིན་བོད་བཏོན་པ།
   (a) Who is sitting on the mountaintop? ____________________________________________.
   (b) Who wants to eat the sheep? ________________________________________________.
   (c) Who is standing in the puddle of pee? ________________________________________.
   (d) What is slapping against the side of the cave? ________________________________.
   (e) Who pees? ________________________________________________________________.
3. Complete sentences 1-5 with phrases a-e.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) The sheep sees _____ (a) he runs away.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The wolf is looking for____ (b) the sheep sharpening his horns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The sheep is so afraid__ (c) a wolf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The wolf hears_____ (d) he begins to pee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) The wolf is so afraid ___ (e) something to eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Write ‘T’ for true and ‘F’ for false.

(a) Sheep like to eat wolves. ______
(b) Wolves like to eat sheep. ______
(c) Yaks like to eat wolves. ______
(d) The wolf hears something slapping in the cave. ______
(e) There is nothing in the cave. ______
(f) The sheep is not afraid. ______

5. Write answers to these questions.

(a) Who is hungry? ____________________________
(b) Who is afraid of the wolf? ____________________________
(c) Where does the sheep run? ____________________________
(d) What is the slapping noise? ____________________________

6. Circle the following animals that live in a cave.

(find the animals that live in a cave)
bears horses cows elephants lions fox tigers ants

Grammar Review Present Continuous--Use ‘ing’ ending on the verb for something that is happening in the present and into the near future. Remember to include the ‘to be’ verb (am, is, are) before the ‘ing’ verb.

→Simple Present--Use simple present tense with ‘now,’ ‘usually,’ ‘everyday,’ ‘every’ and general facts.

7. Write the correct verb in the blanks.

(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 ________ its tail against the side of the cave. (slap)
(f) The sheep ____________________ his tail against the side of the cave. (slap)
An 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 points 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rabbit ხელი</th>
<th>few კარბაში</th>
<th>well ხელი</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>another მეტი</td>
<td>point მზი</td>
<td>drown ქმნის წყლით</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong ძლიერი</td>
<td>look ყინვა</td>
<td>store წამოფანგა</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anymore არავებით</td>
<td>growl აჭრა</td>
<td>happily ever after თავისუფალად ხალხის ხალხი</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stream მარი</td>
<td>loud ძილი</td>
<td>meat თათი</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy იმავე</td>
<td>smart განსაზღვრო</td>
<td>phone ხმა</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order მოწყობი</td>
<td>stream მარი</td>
<td>mouse ჯიშ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something რაიმე</td>
<td>forest ტბა</td>
<td>himself ადამი</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal თევზა</td>
<td>together ერთად</td>
<td>deep თოვლი</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest ხიდი</td>
<td>reflection წარწერი</td>
<td>swim ფლოტი</td>
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</table>

6
The Lion and the Rabbit
Grammar--Subject/Object Pronouns

In almost every sentence there is a subject and an object. The subject is the doer, and the object is the thing or person that something is done to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>Can you</td>
<td>read with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>Can I</td>
<td>read with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she</td>
<td>him/her</td>
<td>Can you</td>
<td>read with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>Can I</td>
<td>read with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>Can you</td>
<td>read with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage--Giving Orders

Use an exclamation point ‘!’ at the end of an important statement.

→Can you get someone to follow these orders? Look up!

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

Exercises

1. Choose the best answer to these questions.

A. What does the lion like to do?
   (a) The lion is very big.
   (b) The lion likes to eat small animals.
   (c) The lion likes to drown.
   (d) The lion doesn’t like to cook.

B. What does the lion order the rabbit to do?
   (a) “Take an animal to the well.”
   (b) “Take me to see the rabbit.”
   (c) “Bring me something to eat.”
   (d) “Don’t do that.”

C. Where do the rabbit and lion go?
   (a) They go to the well.
   (b) They go to school.
   (c) They go to the tree.
   (d) They go to the mountain.

D. Who does the lion see in the well?
   (a) The lion sees a mouse in the well.
   (b) The lion doesn’t see anyone in the well.
   (c) The lion sees himself in the well.
   (d) The lion sees a rabbit in the well.
2. Connect the boxes by drawing a line through the words to make true statements.

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

3. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

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 (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.

(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.

(a) happy______ (b) big______ (c) bring______
(d) many______ (e) nothing______

6. Write answers to these questions.

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

Grammar--Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns (person, place or thing).
→How many adjectives can you find in the story above?  

c) How many adjectives can you find in the story above?  

7. Write two adjectives used in the story for each statement.  

(a) The lion is ______________ and ______________.
(b) The rabbit is ______________ and ______________.
(c) The animals are ______________ and ______________.

→The word ‘order’ has at least three definitions.  

1. Order, (v.) to ask for something in a restaurant.  

(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. _______

→Write the number of the correct definition used in each sentence.  

Grammar Review—Asking Questions with ‘do.’  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes, I do. No, I don’t.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you?</td>
<td>Yes, I do. No, I don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do I?</td>
<td>Yes, you do. No, you don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he/she/it?</td>
<td>Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they?</td>
<td>Yes, they do. No, they don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you want to order some tea?</td>
<td>Yes, I do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you like to eat meat?</td>
<td>Yes, I do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he like to eat meat?</td>
<td>Yes, he does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she like to eat tsamba?</td>
<td>Yes, she does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they like to read?</td>
<td>Yes, they do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do we want to eat?</td>
<td>Yes, we do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New 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 surprised to see him. Uncle Dunba has not visited 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 king surprises the villagers by barking like a dog.

New Words and Expressions

- year རོལ་
- special ཤེང་
- rider ཀ་རི་
- garden གོང་
- gift གཏན་
- say གཉིས་
- bark ར་མ་
- each སྐེན་
- strip རྗེས་
- silk རིག་
- throne གནང་
- sell གང་
- suddenly གྲུ་
- crow ལྷེང་
- bee ཤུ་
- meat མ་
Grammar—Simple Past Tense སྤྱིར་གྱི་འདི་འཕྲིན་ཐོབ། 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. འབྲེལ་བའི་མཐོང་དབེན་ནི་གོ་འདི་འཕྲིན་ཐོབ། འབྲེལ་བའི་མཐོང་དབེན་ནི་གྱི་འདི་འཕྲིན་ཐོབ། འབྲེལ་བའི་མཐོང་དབེན་ནི་གོ་འདི་འཕྲིན་ཐོབ། འབྲེལ་བའི་མཐོང་དབེན་ནི་གྱི་འདི་འཕྲིན་ཐོབ།

For example: གྱི་འདི་འཕྲིན་ཐོབ། 1. Where were the villagers going?

A. Where were the villagers going?
(a) They were going to school. (c) They were going to visit the king.
(b) They were going to the city. (d) They were going home.

Exercise དབུ་ཅན། A. Where were the villagers going?
1. Choose the best answers to these questions དབུ་ཅན། བཀྲེས་པ་ལ་དཔེ་དཔེ་འདོད་གྱི་འདི་འཕྲིན་ཐོབ།
B. Where did the villagers see Uncle Dunba?
(a) They saw him on the road to the palace. (c) They saw him talking to the dog.
(b) They saw him at home. (d) They didn’t see Uncle Dunba.

C. What did Uncle Dunba do?
(a) Uncle Dunba bought a dog. (c) Uncle Dunba made the king bark like a dog.
(b) Uncle Dunba made the king happy. (d) Uncle Dunba didn’t do anything.

D. What did the king ask Uncle Dunba?
(a) “Where are you going?” (c) “Can you bark like a dog?”
(b) “How are you doing?” (d) “Where were you?”

2. Complete the story by writing these words in the correct blanks: 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. The vilagers give the king sveral pieces of fruit. ________________________________________.
(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 answers to these questions.
(a) What did the villagers do on New Year’s Day? _________________________________________.
(b) What did the villagers give the king? _________________________________________________.
(c) What did the king give the villagers? _________________________________________________.
(d) What makes the sound “meow, meow”? _____________________________________________.

5. Draw a line from the animals in the left column to the words for the sounds they make in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td>nee nee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>kaw kaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crow</td>
<td>snort snort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yak</td>
<td>gurrr gurrr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lion</td>
<td>buzz buzz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bee</td>
<td>moo moo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Write the words in the story opposite in meaning to these words. night  _____  short  _____  bad   _____
(a) ______  (b) ______  (c) ______  (d) ______  (e) ______
The word ‘like’ has two definitions. || ‘Like’

a. like, (v.) to show that you feel good about or enjoy something or someone. འདུར་ནི་ I like to eat meat.

b. like, (v.) to be similar to something or someone. རིགས་མོ་ལ་ Can you bark like a dog?

A. Write the number of the correct definition used in each sentence. འེལ་ལེགས་

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

Usage—Adding ‘er’ to the end of a word. ཁེས་ལས་ ཡི་ ‘er’ ོབ་ ལོ་

• People who live in a village are called villagers. • People who ride are called riders.
• People who sing are called singers. • People who write are called writers.
• People who teach are called teachers.

Do you know some other ‘er’ words? ཁེས་ལས་ ཡི་ ‘er’ ོབ་ ལོ་

7. Complete the following sentences. ཁེས་ལས་ ཡི་ གཏན་པར་

(a) People who garden are called__________. (c) People who buy are called______________.
(b) People who write are called____________. (d) People who sell are called____________.

Grammar—Prepositions ཁེས་ལས་ ཡི་ གཏན་པར་| Locating things and people in a story is very

important. Prepositions are words or word phrases that describe a location of a noun. The

following words are all prepositions. ཁེས་ལས་ ཡི་ གཏན་པར་ For example: དབབ།

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun གཏན་པར</th>
<th>+ Preposition གཏན་པར</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>Noun གཏན་པར</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>the king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>the door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>the horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>the floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>the palace.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes prepositions use a phrase (group of words) to describe location. ཁེས་ལས་ ཡི་ གཏན་པར་

• on top of        • in the middle of        • next to
• in front of      • at the bottom of   •
Long ago in Tibet there was a place called Kundun Raywa. In this place there was a beautiful grassland and a gently flowing river. One day a greedy wolf was walking along the road. He was looking for something to eat. The wolf saw a goat eating grass beside the river. But the wolf didn’t eat the goat because the goat had a friend. The goat’s friend was a fierce dog. So the wolf went away hungry.

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

“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

- grassland
- gentle
- flow
- greedy
- along
- because
- something
- medicine
- cure
- illness
- thank
- helpful
- advice
- beggar
- another
- later
- find
- warm
- blood
- fresh
- had
- quickly
- barley

Kundun Raywa
C. Where did the goat and the dog live?

D. What did the goat eat?

3. Rewrite these sentences correcting the spelling mistakes.

(f) greedy ____________

(e) dear sister ____________

(d) mean old ____________

_______________________________________________________________________.

(a) gentle grass eater ____________

Usage--‘But’ || ‘But’ || ‘But’ is used to explain that ‘This is the opposite of that.’ || ‘But’ is used to explain that ‘This is the opposite of that.’ For example: ཤེས་རབ།

• 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 རྩ་བཟའ།

1. Choose the best answers to these questions. རྣམ་་བཟའ།

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 in a big house.
(b) They lived in the valley.
(c) They lived near a big city.
(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. ཤེས་རབ་འོག་མ་

(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. རྣམ་་བཟའ།

(a) The fox is the smartest animul in the world.
(b) Your friend the meen old dog is not veri nece.
(c) Advice is helpful like medince cures an illnss.
(d) The wolf and the fox had a deilicious meel.

4. Write answers to these questions. एर्गुन्सुधनाःत्रित्वर्णम्
(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? ________________________________________.

5. Change these statements into questions using ‘what,’ ‘where,’ or ‘who.’ तर्कुद्ध
• statement: The fox likes the goat.
• question: 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.
(d) Advice is helpful like medicine.

6. Make three four-letter words using letters in ‘friends.’ एर्गुन्सुधनाःत्रित्वर्णम्
__________________________  __________________________
• The word ‘mean’ has at least three definitions. तर्कुद्ध
• mean, (v.) to represent something. What does the word “apple” mean? 
• mean, (adj.) to be cruel or not kind. He was mean to the dog.
• mean, (n.) the average of a group of numbers. Fourteen is the mean age level of children in class four.

→A. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence. एर्गुन्सुधनाःत्रित्वर्णम्
(a) Do you know what I mean? _________________________
(b) Why is he mean to that horse? _______________________
(c) The teacher is mean to the students. ___________________
(d) What do you mean by that? ____________
(e) I don’t know what this word means? ____________
(f) The mean level of snowfall is 4 meters. ____________

Usage--’Must’ and ‘has to.’ || ‘Must’ has ‘has to’ These both mean that something is very
important or very necessary. You do not have a choice to do anything else.

• The dog must find another place to live.
• The dog has to find another place to live.

→With ‘I,’ ‘you,’ ‘we,’ and ‘they’ use ‘have to,’ or with the past tense use ‘had to.’ || ‘I,’ ‘you,’
‘we,’ ‘they’ ‘have to’ ‘had to’

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

7. Circle ‘has’ or ‘have’ to make correct sentences. || ‘Has’ = ‘have’ These both mean that something is very
important or very necessary. You do not have a choice to do anything else.

(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.

1. The word ends in one consonant +‘e’ add ‘d.’ ‘live--lived, care--cared, hate--hated

2. If the word ends in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and add ‘ed.’ ‘stop--stopped, pull--pulled, kill--killed, beg--begged

3. The word ends with two vowels + one consonant, add ‘ed.’ ‘look--looked, rain--rained,
train--trained
4. The word ends with two consonants, add ‘ed.’ (don’t double the consonant) 

\( \text{count--counted, help--helped, doubt--doubted} \)

5. The word ends with a consonant + y, change ‘y’ to ‘i’ and add ‘ed.’ 

\( \text{study--studied, carry--carried, bury--buried} \)

6. The word ends with a vowel + y, add ‘ed.’ (Don’t change ‘y’ to ‘i.’) 

\( \text{stay--stayed, play--played, enjoy--enjoyed} \)

\( \rightarrow \text{Punctuation--Using Commas} \)

- Put a comma before ‘and,’ ‘but,’ ‘for,’ ‘or,’ ‘nor,’ ‘yet,’ ‘so’ when they connect two independent clauses. || ‘and,’ ‘but,’ ‘for,’ ‘or,’ ‘nor,’ ‘yet,’ ‘so’ when they connect two independent clauses.

- Put a comma between items in a series.

- Put a comma after an introductory expression or a part of the sentence that is less important.

- Put commas around the name of a person spoken to. 

- Put commas around words such as ‘however,’ ‘moreover,’ ‘furthermore’ || ‘However,’ ‘moreover’
Once 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 peeked 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

- cat མགོན།
- clever རིག་མིག་
- Shinbaga ཚིབ་བྱ་
- productive རང་བྱིན་ཁྱབ་བྱ།
- farmer རྩེ་རྒྱལ།
- granary འཕྲི་རྣམ་།
- area འཕྲི་མི་།
- steal མོང་།
- stop མོང་།
- expensive རྟོགས་ཏེ་རྟོགས་ཏེ།
- catch བརྙན།
- reward རུང།
- peek བརྙན་ིང་།
- finally དཔལ་འབྱུང་།
- caught རུང་།
- thin རྟོགས་ཏེ།
- brought བརྙན་ིང་།
- dry རྟོགས་ཏེ།
- led བརྙན་ིང་།
- finest རྟོགས་ཏེ་རྟོགས་ཏེ།
- fat རྟོགས་ཏེ།
- brought བརྙན་ིང་།
- juicy རྟོགས་ཏེ།
- piece བརྙན།
- lamb ཡུལ།
- usually དཔལ་འབྱུང་།
- grain རྟོགས་ཏེ།
- prize རྟོགས་ཏེ་རྟོགས་ཏེ།
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 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.

Grammar--Simple Future

- Use the verb ‘will’ to indicate something will happen in the future. "will" I-you-we-they-it-he-she will get a reward.

Usage--‘If’ || ‘If’ Use ‘if’ to explain that something must happen first before something else happens and to set a condition for something else to happen. || ‘If’ I-you-we-they-it-he-she will get a reward.

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

Usage Reminder--‘But’ || ‘But’ Use ‘but’ when explaining something that is the opposite also happened. || ‘But’ I-you-we-they-it-he-she will get a 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

1. Choose the best answers to these questions.

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 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 that are similar in meaning.

   (1) prize (a) tiny ___
   (2) very small (b) grain ___
   (3) capture (c) reward ___
   (4) seed (d) catch ___

3. Write answers to these questions.

   (a) Who had the largest granary?______________________.
   (b) Where did the farmer live_________________________.
   (c) Why was the cat angry?__________________________.
   (d) Who got fat?___________________________________.

4. Write ‘T’ for true and ‘F’ for false.

   (a) The farmer was a rich man.     ________
   (b) Nema Rangshar is a village in England. ________
   (c) The cat caught a very fat mouse.    ________
   (d) The mouse ate a lot of grain     ________

5. Fill in the missing adjective used in the story.

   (a) fine   finer ________ (grain)
   (b) good ___ best (reward)
   (c) _____ bigger biggest (piece of lamb)

6. Write the number 1-4 of the question that matches the sentences a-d. ||  a-d

   (a) ___The cat saw one small mouse in the granary.
   (b) ___The cat sat by the hole in the granary wall.
   (c) ___The cat brought the mouse to the farmer.
   (d) ___The farmer gave the cat a dry bone and a piece of lamb.

   (1) Where did the cat wait for the mice?
   (2) Where did the cat take the dead mouse?
   (3) Where did the cat see the fat mouse?
   (4) What did the farmer give the cat?
7. Write answers to these questions.

(a) Who is clever?_____________________________.
(b) Who is smart?_____________________________.
(c) Who is fat?_______________________________.
(d) Who is angry?_____________________________.

8. The word ‘store’ has at least two definitions. || ‘Store’ (n.) a place that has things for sale. Let’s go to the store and buy some meat. (verb) to keep things for future use. Can we store the meat in here?

(a) Can I store my books in your house?   ______
(b) Do you want to go to the store?     ______
(c) The farmer stored the grain in the granary. ______
(d) The food in that store is expensive.    ______

Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence.

→ Use the word ‘more’ in front of longer words.

• productive more productive delicious more delicious
• beautiful more beautiful expensive more expensive

→ Exceptions to this rule are:

• good better best bad worse worst

→ The words ‘same’ and ‘different’ are also used to make comparisons.

• Pema and Tashi live in Qinghai. They live in the same place.
• Zhoma lives in Yushu and Zhashitsö live in Golok. They live in different places.

1 Use ‘ier’ with words ending in y.
The Rabbit and the Turtle

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

“Hey, little one,” said the rabbit to the turtle. “Tomorrow is a good day for a contest. We can race from the bottom of the mountain to the top. If you win this race, the mountain is all yours. But if I win the race, you must find another place to live.”

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

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

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

“Run faster, run faster!” said the turtle to the rabbit.

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

New Words

beautiful बुधिदृश्य
turtle ठिरक
together एकत्र
sky देश
halfway अधिकतर
grassy झोपाडी
meadow झाउ
peaceful धनुषुभाव
idea निगमन
contest विजयमय

race रूपाञ्जलि
bottom अंगूठा
win जीत
short छुटकारा
crawl गुंठुली
agree एकीकृति
agree एकीकृति
morning अद्यावधि
fast लागि
afternoon विस्तार
bridge अद्वित
run झाडा
evening दितप
reach अद्यावधि
surprise निगमन
hop जंपा
tear डाका
The rabbit got to the lake late.

A. Where did the rabbit and turtle live?

1. Choose the best answers to these questions.

   (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.

---

Grammar—Possessive Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use these before a noun.</th>
<th>Use these after or without a noun.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>This is my book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>Is this your book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>These are his books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>Is this her book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td>Is this our home?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their</td>
<td>Is this their forest?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mine</td>
<td>It’s mine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yours</td>
<td>Is this yours?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>These are his.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hers</td>
<td>Is this hers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ours</td>
<td>Yes, it’s ours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>Yes, it’s theirs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar—Adverbs

An adjective describes a noun. An adverb describes a verb. Most verbs become adverbs by adding ‘ly.’

Example: The rabbit hopped slowly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun or noun + verb + adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rabbit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These adjectives do not change spelling when they are used as adverbs.

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

Exercises
B. Where did the rabbit want to race?
   (a) He wanted to race from the bottom of the mountain to the top.
   (b) He wanted to race from the mountaintop to the lake.
   (c) He wanted to race from the lake to the forest.
   (d) He wanted to race from the bridge to the lake.

C. Why did the turtle want to race from the mountaintop to the lake?
   (a) The turtle said his legs were too short.
   (b) The turtle said the rabbit’s legs were too long.
   (c) He thought the rabbit was trying to trick him.
   (d) He thought it was a good idea.

D. How did the turtle win the race?
   (a) He ran faster than the rabbit.
   (b) He floated down the river and got to the lake before the rabbit.
   (c) He didn’t win the race.
   (d) The turtle was taller than the rabbit.

2. Write complete sentences using the following words. 
   →For example:  
   morning--turtle--rabbit--race
   →Answer: The next morning the turtle and the rabbit started to race.
   (a) rabbit--saw--bridge--turtle--floating
   (b) rabbit--turtle--sat--mountain
   (c) turtle--float--river
   (d) lake--valley--rabbit--reached

3. Write questions for these answers. 
   →Answer: The turtle and rabbit sat together on the mountaintop.
   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?

4. Write the words that are similar in meaning to these words.
   (a) calm ____________.
   (b) competition ____________.
   (c) below ____________.
   (d) certain ____________.
5. Match the sentences 1-5 with the phrases (a)-(e).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) The rabbit and the turtle lived</td>
<td>(a) across the bridge. ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The turtle floated</td>
<td>(b) on the mountain. ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The large green meadow was</td>
<td>(c) into the valley. ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The river flowed</td>
<td>(d) halfway down the mountain. ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) The rabbit ran</td>
<td>(e) down the river. ___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Write the correct verbs in each sentence.

(a) One day the rabbit and the turtle were ____________ on the mountaintop.
(b) The turtle ______________ down the river.
(c) The rabbit began to __________ after he lost the race.
(d) At the end of the story the rabbit __________ away.

Grammar—Prepositions of Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Example 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>The race begins at 2:00pm.</td>
<td>at + a specific time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>The race began in the morning.</td>
<td>in + the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>They raced on Monday.</td>
<td>on + a specific day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>They raced from morning to evening.</td>
<td>from (a specific time) to (a specific time)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Long 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 field. But there were only a few grains of barley on the ground. "Oh my! Someone has buried almost all the grain," said the old woman. She saw many footprints on the ground. But there was something strange about these prints. These footprints were made by the old monkey who lived nearby. She wanted to catch this old monkey but she didn’t know how.

The next day she went back to the field. All day long she planted small radish and onion plants in the field. The next morning she went to the field again. Almost all the plants she planted were missing. Only a few plants were in the ground. “Oh my! Someone buried my plants," said the old 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 poured 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

harvest  把作物收好
barley  稻子
stalks  稻秆
grain  作物
pick up  收拾
separate  分开
finally  末了
rake  把作物收好
pile  堆
ground  地
went back  重来
miss  失去
almost  几乎
footprints  足迹
strange  奇怪
catch  捕捉
radish  萝卜
onion plants  洋葱
miss  失去
ground  地
again  再
angry  愤怒
10th	11th	17th
9th	16th
8th	15th
7th	14th
6th	13th
5th	12th
4th	11th

Common Expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oh my! 🙌</td>
<td>What a surprise!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wow! 🤯</td>
<td>That’s amazing!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hey! 🗣️</td>
<td>Hello!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouch! 🙁</td>
<td>That hurts!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

→ Counting

- How many onions did she plant?
  - none ❌
  - several ☑️
  - many ☑️
  - all ☑️

- How many times did she plant onions?
  - 1st ✅ The first time. *She planted onions one time. She planted them once.*
  - 2nd ✅ The second time. *She planted onions two times. She planted them twice.*
  - 3rd ✅ The third time. *She planted onions three times. She planted them several times.*

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>eleventh</td>
<td>17th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>fifth</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>twelfth</td>
<td>18th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>sixth</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>thirteenth</td>
<td>19th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>seventh</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>fourteenth</td>
<td>20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>eighth</td>
<td>15th</td>
<td>fifteenth</td>
<td>30th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>ninth</td>
<td>16th</td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises ქულჯი

1. Choose the best answers to these questions. არჩეულ არსებობის ცვლილებებში არჩევა

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.
   (d) She buried her plants.

C. Who made footprints on the ground?
   (a) The old farmer woman made the footprints.
   (b) The wind made the footprints.
   (c) The monkey made the footprints.
   (d) A ghost made the footprints.

D. What was buried?
   (a) The monkey was buried.
   (b) The stalks of grain were buried.
   (c) The carpet was buried.
   (d) The plants and grain were buried.

E. How many footprints did the old woman see?
   (a) The old woman saw many footprints.
   (b) She saw a few footprints.
   (c) She didn’t see any footprints.
   (d) The old woman saw several footprints.

F. How often did the old woman harvest the barley?
   (a) The old woman harvested barley twice a year.
   (b) The old woman harvested barley once a year.
   (c) The old woman harvested barley three times a year.
   (d) The old woman was always harvesting the barley.

G. How many times did the monkey visit the old woman?
   (a) The monkey visited the old woman three times.
   (b) The monkey visited the old woman only once.
   (c) The monkey visited the old woman every day.
   (d) The monkey visited the old woman twice.

H. When did the monkey roll on the carpet?
   (a) The monkey rolled on the carpet in the morning.
   (b) The monkey rolled on the carpet in the afternoon.
   (c) The monkey rolled on the carpet at night.
   (d) The monkey rolled on the carpet the next day.
2. Rewrite these words spelling them correctly. भर्तिका भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी
(a) womn _________________ (female)
(b) barly _________________ (kind of grain)
(c) strang _________________ (unusual)
(d) gruond _________________ (earth)

3. Complete these sentences by filling in the missing adjectives. भर्तिका भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी
(a) After the woman saw the footprints, she was __________.
(b) After the woman saw the monkey in the carpet, she was _________________.
(c) The footprints were made by an __________ monkey.
(d) This story is about an old ________________ woman.

4. Which event happened first, second, third? Write the correct number after each sentence. भर्तिका भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी
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. भर्तिका भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी भागी
→ For example: दिल्लिन
→Answer: दिल्लिन  She harvested the barley every year. (When?)
→Question: दिल्लिन  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

Words that are used for time in the past, present, and future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>today</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last week</td>
<td>this week</td>
<td>next week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last month</td>
<td>this month</td>
<td>next month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last year</td>
<td>this year</td>
<td>next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last Monday</td>
<td>this Monday</td>
<td>next Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five minutes ago</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>in ten minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four hours ago</td>
<td>this hour</td>
<td>in two hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three days ago</td>
<td>today</td>
<td>in several days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or:

- After fifteen minutes
- Long ago
- Once upon a time
- A long time ago
- In ancient times
- Many years ago

All these phrases have the same meaning. ‘Forever’ and ‘never’ are opposite in meaning.
One 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 that the 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

- tiger घोडा
- frog गृहस्थी
- forest जंगल
- afraid भले बिलेज
- hungry भांजी
- shouted लोगो रोगो
- smart जानती बनाती
- wise जानती बनाती
- long time लंबा वकळ
- turned around तांबाकर
- spit मककळ
- farthest दूरतकर
- run away उलट पकळ
- meet भेगने
- alone जेगने
- tie लुगो दुरालगो
- bring लुगो दुरालगो
- drag लुगो दुरालगो
- show लुगो दुरालगो
- believe लुगो दुरालगो
- believe लुगो दुरालगो
- terrifying भैसकर
- stripes जंगली ट्राप्स
The verb ‘be’ means to exist or to do something. For example:

- I don’t want to be alone with the frog.
- Don’t be afraid.
- Be careful! Be quiet!

The word ‘could’ is the past tense of ‘can’ (to be able to do something). For example:

- 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

1. Choose the best answers to these questions.

   **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.

   **D. Why did the fox tie his tail to the tiger’s tail?**
   - (a) The fox liked the tiger.
   - (b) The tiger wanted to help the fox.
   - (c) The frog was hungry.
   - (d) The tiger didn’t want to be alone with the frog.
   - (e) The tiger wanted to eat the fox.

2. Write the missing words in the blanks below.

   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) _______.

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3. Write ‘noun, verb or adjective’ for the word underlined in these sentences.

(a) “Where do you want to go?”
(b) “You are very small but I can eat you.”
(c) “I am very wise.”
(d) “Yesterday I killed a tiger and ate it.”
(e) The fox agreed.

4. Find words in the story similar in meaning to these words and phrases.

(a) little
(b) have the same idea
(c) a longer distance
(d) a big cat with stripes
(e) to finish the race first

5. Write answers to these questions.

(a) Where did the frog see the tiger?
(b) Who helped the tiger?
(c) Who can spit the farthest?
(d) Who ate a tiger?
(e) Why did the tiger run away?

6. Rewrite these sentences spelling the words correctly.

(a) You are bery small but I can eat you.
(b) The fro’gs spit fleuw pass the tiger.
(c) Yestday I kiled a tiger and eat it.
(d) We can go togthr to see the Frog King.
(e) to finish the race first

→Usage—Review of superlatives.

- far-->farthest   wise-->wisest   small-->smallest
- long-->longest   pretty--> prettiest  tall-->tallest
- great-->greatest   cold-->coldest  big-->biggest

7. Write the correct word in the blank space below.

(a) Who can spit the (far)______________?  (c) The tiger’s tail is (long)______than the fox’s tail.
(b) The frog is a (small)____________animal.  (d) The frog is (wise)__________than the fox.
The Two Lazy Boys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Really? How can we do that?” asked Dundop.

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

“That is a really good plan. Let’s do that.” said Dundop.

The next morning the two brothers climbed the mountain. They found the eagle’s nest and quickly hid beside it. They waited for the eagle. At sunset a big eagle came flying down from the sky. When the eagle landed in its nest, Tashi grabbed the eagle’s legs. The frightened 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

once upon a time лодка  all day long лед
ladder лестница  Grandfather дед

• lazy ленивая  lean наклоненная somewhere else куда-то
• without инакова  whole целиком
• plan план  immediately незамедлительно
• look down at us вглядываться в нас

heaven небо  ladder лестница  Grandfather дед
sunset заход солнца  landed селиться  grabbed поймать  eagle орёл
nest гнездо  hide укрытый  frighten сжавший  claw лапа
swung подпрыгивать  back and forth взад и вперёд  hole дыра

gate ворота  fit подходит  enough достаточно  size размер
immediately впереди  become становиться  broken сломать  lump кусок
humble обеденное  flesh мясо  float плавающий  invite приглашать
plan план  job работа  against против

→ Usage--Words that sound the same but have different definitions.

• they’re--contraction of ‘they are’ они  ‘they are’ они будут

→ Usage--Words that sound the same but have different definitions.

• their--possessive plural pronoun их  ‘their parents were angry.’

• there--to locate something в этом месте  ‘there is a...’ ‘there are...’

• whole--something that is complete весь  ‘In the whole world there is no place like this.’

• hole--a round opening or cavity дыра  ‘Suddenly Tashi saw a big hole in the sky.’

→ Usage--‘Would’ ‘would’ to talk about the future. It means ‘to hope’ or to wish something will happen. ‘Would’ будет

• “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

1. Choose the best answers to these questions.

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 a big nest.
   (b) It was on the mountaintop.
   (c) It was in the valley.
   (d) It was very big.

D. How did the boys want to get to Heaven?
   (a) They wanted to get there by holding the eagle’s legs.
   (b) The boys were lazy.
   (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.

(a) “If you are not going to work, you must go live _____________else.”
(b) Dundop didn’t know how they would get to _____________.
(c) They ________________the countryside like beggars.
(d) “First we must find a very tall ______________.”

3. Write the words from the story for these definitions.

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

4. Match sentences 1-5 with phrases a-e.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) The brothers didn’t want to</td>
<td>(a) legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) They didn’t want others to</td>
<td>(b) just as the sun was starting to set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The eagle arrived at the nest</td>
<td>(c) a hole in the clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The boys were happy to see</td>
<td>(d) look down on them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Dundop grabbed his brother’s</td>
<td>(e) work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Write answers to these questions.

(a) What did the boys do at home? _______________________________________.
(b) How did the boys try to go to Heaven? ____________________________________.
(c) Where was the eagle’s nest? _____________________________________________.
(d) Who showed Tashi the nest? _____________________________________________.

6. Rewrite the following sentences with the correct spelling.

(a) As soon as the eagle landed Tashi grasped held of the birds’ leg.
(b) The tired man leaned against the tree. ______
(c) His father liked lean meat. ______
(d) Don’t lean on that chair. It’s broken. ______

7. Circle the things that can be found in the sky. The word ‘lean’ has at least two definitions.

- stars, rocks, river, moon, car, plane, flower, temple, yak, sun, fork, cloud, tree, wind

**Usage**- adjective + enough: ‘Lean’/‘Enough’

The word ‘enough’ means to have or do something to a satisfactory amount.

- big enough, far enough, hard enough
- Heaven’s gate wasn’t big enough.
- They couldn’t hold on to the eagle’s legs long enough.

- The boys didn’t work hard enough.

**The word ‘lean’ has at least two definitions.**

1. lean, (noun) not fat, thin. *That horse is very lean.*
2. lean, (verb) to rest against something. *The boys were leaning on the wall.*

**A. Write the number of the correct definition for each sentence.**

(a) His father liked lean meat. ______ (c) The cook liked fatty meat better than lean meat. ______
(b) The tired man leaned against the tree. ______ (d) Don’t lean on that chair. It’s broken. ______

**‘Won’t’ is the negative of ‘will.’**

Helpful saying: I would if I could but I can’t so I won’t.
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 loved the queen very much, but he loved his treasures even more. He refused to give anything to the poor people. Uncle Dunba secretly 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 cured in the same way. Give your riches to the poor and you will live a long and happy life. If you don’t do this, we can’t say what will happen.” Hearing this the king agreed to give his treasures 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

ill འཁོར།
sure སྤེལ་བའི། ཞེས་ནས་བྱེད།
expensive ཡེབས་པའི་སྤྱིན་པ།
medicine རྩོམ་པ།
advice རྒྱུ་ཅན།
language བོད་ཡིག་
perhaps ཚུ་མས་
please རྡེ་ཡུང་
beg རྒྱུ་བྱེད།
a little དིན་
while later བར་མཛད་
cure རྩོོམ་པ།

→Usage--‘Say’ and ‘tell’ གི་ལོ།

- The words ‘say and tell’ have the same meaning, but we use them differently. གི་ལོ་ ‘tell’ བོད་ཡིག་ 
  ཝོང་ཁྲིམས་ཐབས་དང་། ཉིད་ལོ་མི་མེད།

- ‘Say’ is used with a direct object. A direct object answers the question ‘what?’ གི་ལོ་འདི་ལས་ཞིག་ དེ་དག་ལོ་ལོ་ ‘what’ བོད་ཡིག་གིས།

- ‘Tell’ is used with an indirect object before the direct object. An indirect object answers the 
  question ‘who?’ གི་ལོ་འདི་ལས་ཞིག་དག་ལོ་ལོ་ ‘who’ བོད་ཡིག་གིས།

→For example: བིང་ཞེས་

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Indirect Object</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncle Dunba</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>the queen</td>
<td>a secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle Dunba</td>
<td>said,</td>
<td></td>
<td>“I have a secret.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The king</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>Uncle Dunba</td>
<td>to take his treasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The king</td>
<td>says</td>
<td></td>
<td>to take his treasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The birds</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>what to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The birds</td>
<td>said,</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Give your riches away.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The king</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>Uncle Dunba</td>
<td>he felt ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The king</td>
<td>said,</td>
<td></td>
<td>he was ill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises

1. Choose the best answers to these questions.

A. In the beginning of the story, why was the King worried?
   (a) He was worried that the Queen might die.
   (b) He was worried that he didn’t understand bird language.
   (c) He was worried that he would lose his children.
   (d) He was worried that he would get ill.

B. How did the Queen die?
   (a) She died from eating bad food.
   (b) She died because she didn’t like the King.
   (c) She died because Uncle Dunba killed her.
   (d) She died because she was heartbroken.

C. What did the King love more than anything else?
   (a) He loved the Queen more than anything else.
   (b) He loved eating mutton more than anything else.
   (c) He loved talking to Uncle Dunba more than anything else.
   (d) He loved his treasures more than anything else.

D. What advice did the birds give the King?
   (a) The birds said the King should kill Uncle Dunba.
   (b) The birds said the King should give his food to the poor.
   (c) The birds said the King should stop collecting gold.
   (d) There was only one bird.

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

| (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. ___ |

3. Complete the following paragraph by writing the missing words.

The king bought some very (a)_____________medicine for the queen’s illness. But it didn’t help
the queen get (b)_____________. So the king (c)_____________ Uncle Dunba for his help. Uncle
Dunba’s advice came from the (d)_____________. The birds told Uncle Dunba that the king
(e)_____________ give half of his treasures to the (g)_____________. Then the queen (h)
_____________ get better.
4. Write ‘T’ for true or ‘F’ for false. 
(a) The King loved the Queen more than anything. _______
(b) The birds told the truth. _______
(c) Uncle Dunba knew how to trick the King. _______
(d) The King thought he was going to die. _______
(e) The King agreed to give Uncle Dunba half his treasury. _______

5. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct spelling. 
(a) “Quickly, tell me everything. I will do anything they say,” said the King. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

→ Usage--‘Too’ and ‘to’ || ‘Too’ နိုင်ငံးသို့ || ‘to’ သင်ယူသို့

1. To show that something is a problem. || ဗီးဂီးတွေ ပျော်စီးရွှေစွာကြည့်ရှုပြရမည်
   • Too bad That is too bad. It’s such a shame. I’m sorry.
   • Too much That costs too much. It costs too much money.
   • Too loud Turn the radio off. It’s too loud.

2. Meaning ‘also.’ I want to go, too. (I also want to go.) ကြည့်ရှုရလာသော ပျော်စီးရွှေစွာ
→ Remember ‘to’ is a preposition, but ‘too’ means ‘also’ or ‘a lot.’ || ‘To’ သင်ယူသို့ || ‘too’ နိုင်ငံးသို့
   • I was going to the store, but it was too hot.
   • He was going to read a book, but it was too hard to read.

→ A. Write the number for the correct meaning in the blank beside each sentence. ကြည့်ရှုရလာသော

   (a) She liked to eat meat, too. _______
   (b) I don’t want to go outside. It’s too cold. _______
   (c) His mother is too weak to walk. _______
   (d) Do you think I can help, too. _______
Story Translations

1

2

3
6

བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས།

མི་ཕན་ནི་བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་བཅས་པ་མེད་ནོ། ། བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་བཅས་པ་མེད་ནོ། ། བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་བཅས་པ་མེད་ནོ། ། བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་བཅས་པ་མེད་ནོ། །

7

བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་བཅས་པ་མེད་ནོ། ། བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་བཅས་པ་མེད་ནོ། ། བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་བཅས་པ་མེད་ནོ། ། བོད་ལྕགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་སྡེ་ལེགས་བཅས་པ་མེད་ནོ། །

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8

9
10

11

%?%
1. Writing Practice: Periodically choose a picture and ask each student to write a story about it in their own words. Then ask each student to read their story to the class. Other students must listen to each story, take notes, and then retell the story with their partner.

2. Oral Practice: Ask students to work together in pairs or small groups and make up a story about a picture. Then each student must find another student and listen to her story and then tell her story.