

B 200 C

2010

ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՈՒԹԻՒՆ Պ. ՊԱԼԵՆՑ ԳՐԱՏԱՆ

ԱՐԱՋՆՈՐԴ ԸՆԹԵՐՑԱՆՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԵՒ ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՆԳԼԻԵՐԷՆ ԼԵԶՈՒԻ ՊԱՏԿԵՐԱՋԱՐԴ

ԴիհՐԻՆ ԵՂԱՆԱԿ ԱՆԳԼԻԵՐԷՆ ԼԵԶՈՒՆ ԿԱՐԴԱԼ ԳՐԵԼ ԵՒ ԽՕՍԵԼՈՒ ՀԱՄԱՐ

PRIMER AND FIRST READER
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

4. 8911. 4.1. 01. 10. 11 1. 6.

m. 3 m & b

ային վարժարաններու եւ ինքնընտել ուսանողներու համար

407

Anthre and a

SPRUT UNFRUSEUT



4. 9 ALFU 4. 9 ALLUV8 4. 920

ՏՊԱԳՐՈՒՔԻՒՆ Օ. ԱՐՋՈՒՄԱՆ

# ዓቦԱՏበՒՆ ጣ. ጣԱԼԵՆՑ

20 2 m f d m f 6 p 1 m r 20

B. ON AL TO U

# unr zrusuruunkekkuuter

Հայուհին, հաւաքածոյ ընտրելագոյն նարավեպերու
0. ժաւթըլըան
Մ. Պաւբեւեան
The state of the s
նուպար փաչա , կենսագրական
Ցարուխիւն (Լ. Թօլսխոյ) 3 հասոր թրդմ. Ե. Օշեան 20
Ֆրանսահայ Աշխարհիկ ըստուարուն, առձևուն Մ.
հուսաբերը Մար արել է բ. 1
See 18 1 11 2
Նուպաբեան <i>Սեսգո</i> . լախակազմ :
որջ ՍԻՆ ՄԱՄԼՈՑ ԿԸ ՑԱՆՁՆՈՒԻՆ
ատանուն իւն հայ մատենագրուն կան երիշե II ոք
Pacerada
յոր ընկժաց,ը Թուաբանու- Յհան (միջին և բարձրա-
դոյն), Պ. Աsrnigh
արարձակ նամականի ընտոննեկան և առեւարական
և ձևուն Տունարակալու թիւն և վաճառականական
գիտելիք
ուսոջնորդ Գերոքոներին լեզուի Գերոքոներին լեզուն
իանսետն , մերի ը խոսին ասարոն աշուրներ :
to the first for minning wenner of the

ԱՌԱՋՆՈՐԴ
- ՉՀԵՐՑԱՆՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԵՒ ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆՈՒԹԵԱՆ
400~7 ԱՆԳԼԻԵՐԷՆ ԼԵԶՈՒԻ
ՉԵՐՑ-ՄՈ

ՊԱՏԵՐԱՋԱՐԴ
ԴԻՐԻՆ ԵՂԱՆԱԿ

UVALHELEV LEBURY AULTUL ALEL EN MOUETUR IRRA

PRIMER AND FIRST READER
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

4. SAUAPAPAPAPA

P. 2 P. 6 1

**Ազգային** վարժարաններու եւ ինքնընտել ուսանողներու համաթ

AUSPULUSES

SHOUT UNFOUSEUD

4. 9 11.00

PPUSATE A AULUES

10532-5.7

7/11-1112

27661-4-3

100

19-8148

8ՊԱՐԱՆ ԵՒ ԿԱԶՄԱՏՈՒՆ • ԱՐԶՈՒՄԱՆ № 282

# зипихириъ

Բաւական ատենէ ի վեր կ'առաջարկուէր ինձ, Թէ վարժարաններէ և Թէ' բարեկամ անձերէ, պատրաստե Սնդլիերէն լեզուի գիւրուսոյց և մանկավարժական ըն-Թերցարան մր հայ վարժարաններու և ինչընընտել ուսանողաց համար։

արբելով dt իրաւացի էին ինձ ուղղուած առաջարկները, որոշեցի նկատի առնել զանոնեք, զի երկար ատենէ ի վեր վարժարաններու քեն մուտ գտած (Royal reader)ները իրենց միօրինակու Թեամը տաղակալի դարձած էին ուսուցչաց համար, նաև անյարմար հայ ուսանողներու, անգլիացի աչակերտներու համար պատրաստուած ըլլալով ։ Իմ երկարամեայ փորձառու Թեամբո գիտեմ ԹԷ պատանիները ինչ դժուարունենանց կր բաղիչին և չատ անգաժ ինչ յուսահատ վիճակի կը մատնուէին երը իրենք տակաւին pun of pul sahmand a First readers 4p wonth hoping. պահ մը Անդ. լեզուն անհրապոյը և ամենադժուարին կը டு வடர் நாட முற்ற நாக்க மற்று முற்ற மான்ற முற்று மு աու թիւնը ու կրած նեղու թիւնը. անիկա ստիպուած էր րախ են երը դէլ ժարաւաց արել. հայան հասընաւր անաասանու Թիւնը, նչանակու Թիւնը և զանազան ոճերը մի առ of դասարանին dt p app առնել տալ աչակերտաց, ինչ որ ժամանակի ամենամեծ կորուստ մ'էր, ու դարձեալ, Տակառակ այս օրինակ աշխատութեան, կրկին խրաչելի դարձած էր Անդ. լեղուն դեռատի ուսանողաց : Ուստի այլեւս առանց վարտնման ձեռնարկեցի պատրաստել Անգլ.

առաջին պարզ և մանկուվարժական մէԹոտով ընթերառաջին պարզ և մանկուվարժական մէԹոտով ընթեր-

Գործոյս իրըեւ առաջնորդ ընտրած եմ անգլիացի ծանօթ մանկավարժներու գործերը, զորս ջանացած եմ արմարցնել հայ աչակերտներու։

A, B, C, Dta վերջը Ասգլ.ի արտասանութեան մի քանի կանոններ յիչած եմ։ Սակայն որքան որ կանոներթ իրենց օգտակարութիւնը ունենան, միւս կողմե իմ հաստատ համոզումս է թ է Անգլ. լեզուն ուղից արտասանել լոկ կանոններով բացարձակապես անկարելի է. թանգի աժէն կանոն իր բացառու թիւնը ունի. ըստ իս, այակերտ մի որքար երարկարում կեզուին, այնքար աւրկի կարող կ'րլլայ լաւ արտասանել գայն . հետևւարար կանոններու մանրամասնունեանց վրայ չծանրացալ։ Գալով ըն ներցարանիս պարունակու նեան, բաժնած եմ երեք մասերու. առաջինը կը կազմե քերականը, ուր բոլոր դասերը կազմուած են ժիավանկ բառերով . իւրաքարչիւն մասիր հայան կատրևութ ընտրութուն իւրը և չնրչումները բացատրուած են, որպէսզի այակերտը հեչտիւ կարենայ կարդալ և Թարգմանել, առանց մեծածախս րառարաններու դիժելու և ժամավաճառ բլլալու։ Առաջին մասին հինգերորդ դասէն սկսեալ, հարցումներ գրած եմ կարդացուած հատուածին ստորեւ , որով աչա. կերտը, կարդայէ և Թարդմանելէ վերջ, պիտի կարենայ պատասիսանել այդ հարցումներուն ։ Ասոնցմէ զատ դրած եմ նաև պատկերներ «Méthode directe»ի հետևողութեամբ, որոնց ստորեւ գրուած դասը խօսակցութեւն այ, է տաակբևիը ըրևիտոնանունաց մարտմար աստերարբթուն և կենդանիներուն վրայ գոր ուսուցիչը հետոչետե ընդայնել պիտի տայ աշակերտին ։

թերաքանչիւր դասի ներքեւ նչանակած եմ մի քանի քերականական կարեւոր կանոններ որոնք անհրաժեչա են լեզուն սկսելէ անմիջապէս յետոյ, ինչպէս նաև •ժանդակ to have և to be բայերուն խոնարհումը, կանոնաւոր և անկանոն բայերուն բոլոր գլխաւսր ժամանակները, ի դեսրունիւն այակերտաց։

Երկրորդ մասին մէջ դասերը կը պարունակեն երկվանկ և եռավանկ բառեր և բաց աստի՝ ինչ ինչ կենդանիներու և տունկերու պատկերներուն ներքեւ կարգ մը հարցումներ դրած եմ, որոնք հետղհետէ պիտի ղարգացնեն աչակերտը խոսելավարժութեան մէջ ։ Միևնեյն ատեն այդ հարցումներուն պատասխանները դրաւոր կերպով պատրաստուելով, չարադրութեան առաջին փորձերուն ձեռնարկուած պիտի թյլայ ։

Երրորդին մէջ առանին անտեսու Թեան և գիւզաարնտեսական չահեկան նիւ Թերու հատուածներ ընտրած եմ, որպէս գի աչակերտը Թէ նիւ Թէն չահագրգռուի, և Թէ լեզու Լն օգտուի ։

Գործիս վերջն ալ կան մի քանի պատկերներ, ոըոնց տակի ԹելադրուԹիւններով ուսուցիչը խօսելավարժուԹեան զանազան փորձեր պէտք է կատարել տայ տայ աչակերտաց ։

կը յուսամ որ այս փոքրիկ աչխատութիւնս պատ. հասարակութեան գնահատման արժանանայ և քաջալերէ գիս մտադրած և արդէն իսկ ձեռնարկած գործիս միւտ հատորները ևս ընդհուպ ի լոյս ընժայելու։

Քաջալերուելով մեր առաջին readerին գտած ընդունելուԹենեն այս երկրորդ տպագրուԹեան առԹիւ ուղեցինը քիչ մր աւելի Տոխացնել նոր և հրահանգիչ մէԹոտով։

Յուսալի է որ այս Գ. Տպագրութիւնն ալ առաջինին և հրկրորդին չափ ընդունելութիւն գտնէ։

SPOUS UNDOUSDUS

# ԱՌԱՋՆՈՐԴ ԸՆԲԵՐՑԱՆՈՒԲԵԱՆ ԵՒ ԲԱՐԳՄԱՆՈՒԲԵԱՆ ԱՆԳԼԻԵՐԷՆ ԼԵԶՈՒԻ

UALZET TUU

"PRIMER"

PEPULUT

Անգլիերէն լեզուի այբուրենը 26 գրէ կը բաղկանայ.

Աստնայժէ a, e, i, o, u ժիշտ և w, y, հրբենն, Հայնաւոր (Vowel) են, w և y բատերու ակիզբը բագաձայն (Consonant) են ։

## ԱՐՏԱՍԱՆՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԿԱՆՈՆՆԵՐ(\*)

#### ՁԱՅՆԱՒՈՐՆԵՐՈՒՆ ԱՐՏԱԲԵՐՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ

V (1) A կը հնչուի «Էյ» չեչտեալ վանկերու մէջ. երբ իր հահւէն բազաձայն մը և անոր ըովև ալ համր «e» մը գտնուի օրինակ Place (բլէյս) game (կէյմ), lake (լէյջ) √ (2) A կը հնչուի «է» բաղաձայնով (բացի 1 և r տատերէ) վերջաւորեալ վանկերու մէջ օրինակ, hat (հէդ), bad (պէտ), fat (ֆէդ), palp (բէլը)

(3) A «ա» կը հնչուի են է իրմե անմիջապես հաքը «r» գիրը, և անկե հաքը բաղաձայն մը գտնուի. օրի-

նակ, lark (լար.ը), harm (հարժ) \$

(4) A կը հնչուի կոկորդային «o» հրա իրմով կաղժուած վանկը II, ld, ls, lk (տառերով վերջաւորի օրինակ, all (oլ), bald (պօլտ), calls (գօլս) talk (դօջ):

(5) E կը պահէ իր (ի) ձայնը բազաձայնով և համը թով վերջաւորիալ վանկերու մէջ . օրինակ . here (հիր)

base (ushq), Mere (shp):

(6) E կը հնչուի «է» բաղաձայնով վերջաւորեալ վանրու մէջ, send (սէնա) hen (հէն), hed (պէտ):

(7) E չնչանալ վանկնրու մեջ կը հնչուի երկար «ը» երբ իրեն յաջորդե r և ուրիչ բաղաձայն մը, օրինակ herb (հրրպ), verb (վրրպ) fern (ֆրրն)

- (8) I « $\omega_{J}$ » կը պահէ իր ձայնը բաղաձայնով և հաժր e ով վերջաւորեալ վանկերու մէջ . օրինակ . mine ( $d\omega_{J}$ ն), fine ( $d\omega_{J}$ ն) . life ( $d\omega_{J}$ ), wife ( $d\omega_{J}$ ):
- √ (9) 1 կը հնչուի «ի» բաղաձայնով (բաց ի r է) վերջաւորեալ վանկերու մէջ. օրինակ. ship (չիփ), king (բինկ), big (պիկ):
- (10) I կը հնչուի «ը» հրդ իրեն յաջորդե r կամ rով բաղաձայն մը sir (սըր), first (ֆրրսդ), third (դերա):
- (11) Օ կը ձևչուի «օ» երբ իրեն յաջորդե բաղաձայն մը և համր e մը, ինչպես, prose (բրօղ), store (ադօր), hole (հոլ):
- (12) () կը ծնչուի «օ» երբ չելահալ վանկի մը մէջ իրեն յաջորդէ r. born (պօրն), for (ֆօր), Corn (բօրն):
- (13) O 4p sugar h «al» do, to, two, who punt-
- (14) U կը հնչուի «իո՛ւ» վերը յիչուած ձայնաւորներուն ճման այսինչըն բաղաձայնէ և համար e է առաջ . օրինակ, pure (րիո՛ւր), use (ի՛ւկ), mute (ժիուդ):
- (15) U կը հնչուի «ը» երբ նոյն վանկին մէջ իրեն յաջորդէ մէկ կամ աւելի բաղաձայն, but (պրդ), hunt (հընդ), cup (բըր), must (մըսդ)։

<sup>(\*)</sup> Անգլիերենի ժէջ բացարծակ կանոններ չկան ուղիղ արտասանելու զի աժէն կանոն իր զարտուղութիւններն ունի։ Աշակերտներու դիւրութեան համար պատշաց հաժարեցինք հոս աժենէն կարեւորներն յիշատակել։

# ՄԻ ՔԱՆԻ ԵՐԿԲԱՐԲԱՌՆԵՐՈՒ ՀՆՉՈՒՄԸ

 $Ai μρ δωτιρ (ξ<sub>J</sub>), Ορβωωμ, brain (ψρξ<math>_J$ ω), rain  $(ρξ_J$ ω):

Au h aw ηρ δυζητήν «ο», ορήνωη, cause (ροη), law (ρο), raw (ρο).

Ee  $\mu_{\mathcal{P}}$  Sugarh  $\alpha_{h, \infty}$  ophiwh, bee  $(\alpha_{h, \mu})$ , deer  $(\alpha_{h, \mu})$ , keep  $(\alpha_{h, \mu})$ , fleet  $(\beta_{h, \mu})$ :

Oo կը հնչուի (ու) օրինակ, good (կուտ), foot (ֆուդ), moon (մուն), look (լուջ)

Oi h oy=(os), ophiwy oil (osy), boy (wos):

On the ow=(mm), or fixed, out (mmeq), shout (2mmeq), now (hume), down (mmeli), but shake two pumbouts of  $\mathfrak{f}$  (0) by styreb, bow (40), show (20), slow (40), shoulder (201mpp):

Ue ui կարգ մը բառհրու մէջ ունին զանազան ձայ-Ներ true (դրու), blue (պլիւ), fruit (ֆրուդ) glue (կլիու)։

ատրբեր ձայներ կը հանեն . գրեր իրարու քով գալով,

Ch=(2)=child (2011), church (2012):

 $Dge=(\mathcal{L})=edge(\mathcal{L})$ , lodge (10%):

Gh=(4) ձայնաւսրէ առաջ. օրինակ, ghost  $(400\eta)$  իսկ (4) քան ի մը դառերու մէջ. laugh  $(\mu \Phi)$ , enough  $(\mu \Phi)$ , rough  $(\mu \Phi)$ :

Gh անձայն է կարգ մը րառնրու մէջ և ght վերջաւորունեսանց մէջ . օրինակ through (դհրու), high (հայ), caught (204), taught (404) ought (04):  $Ph=(\mathfrak{P})$  or  $\mathfrak{P}$  in  $\mathfrak{P}$  nephew  $(\mathfrak{P},\mathfrak{P})$ , philosopher  $(\mathfrak{P}_{p},\mathfrak{P})$  phrase  $(\mathfrak{P}_{p},\mathfrak{P},\mathfrak{P})$ .

 $Qu = (\varrho n \iota) \cdot o \rho h \iota u \iota \psi$ , queen  $(\varrho n \iota h \iota \iota)$ , quick  $(\varrho n \iota h \iota \varrho)$ , quiver  $(\varrho n \iota h \iota h \iota \rho \rho)$ :

 $Sh=(\cdot)\cdot ophimh \text{ shall } (\cdot \xi_l), \text{ shag } (\cdot \xi_l) \text{ shade } (\cdot \xi_l m),$   $Sch=(u \cdot p) \text{ school } (u \cdot p \cdot n \cdot l), \text{ schooner} (u \cdot p \cdot n \cdot l)$ 

Th կր Տնչուի դարձնալ (ահ) բառնրու մէջ . ինչպես , father (ֆատհրր) , mother (միահրր) , brother (պրըահրր) :

Xi=(p2) μωπ. μρα. dl fubημ, anxious (ξωρ2μα), obnoxious (σων. μετμ.):

Իսկ կարգ մը բազաձայններ ուրիչ բազաձայնե մը առաջ անձույն կը մնան օրինակ.

Kn , բառերու սկիզբը առաջինը համը է. know (նօ) knelt (նկլդ), knife (նայֆ)։

Lf, lm, lk, qphpac iff want for was sumposed with with t calf (pwh) half (swh), alms (wiq), calm (pwi). Walk (acop), talk (qop).

Wr, առաջինը անձայն է, wrong (թոնկ), wrinkle (թինթ) wretch (թէչ):

<sup>(\*)</sup> Կարելի չէ հայերէն գրերով արտաբերել այս հնչումը, ուսանողը պարտի սորվիլ իր ուսուցչէն։

#### 7 t 7 S

Շեջաը անգլիերէն լեղուի կարեւոր գիտելի քներէն մին է։ Այս մասին որոչ կանոններ չկան . պէտք է ամէն բառ իր ուրոյն չեչտով սորվիլ .

Ամեն բառ ունի իր չևչար իսկ մի քանի բառեր երկու չելա։ Բառի մը նախամասնիկը (suffix) չի չեչաուիր այլ արմատականը։

Շեչար ընդհանրապես արմատին առաջին վանկին վրայ կը դրուի.

կան երկվանկ բառեր որ Թէ գոյական են և Թէ բայ միանգամայն, ասոնց առաջին վանկը կը չեչտուի երբ գոյական է եւ վերջինը երբ բայ է օրինակ.

Contest  $(poh'\eta hu\eta) = q \eta \eta u \psi u h$ Contest  $(poh'\eta hu\eta') = q \mu \eta \eta$ :



# FIRST LESSON

#### ሀቡሀደኑՆ Դሀሀ

#### ՀՆԹԵՐՑԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԵՒ ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆ**Ո**ՒԹԻՒՆ

- 1. I go We go. I am. It is.
- 2. He is. Is he? Is it? Go on. Go up
- 3. I have. You have. They have. We have.
- 4. Am I? Is he? Have they? Have we?
- 5. Do I go? Does he go? I do it We do it.
- 6. Is he in? She is in. I am in. We go out.

#### FU. D. b P

I  $(w_j) = hu$ ,  $n_l$   $f_{l,m}$   $f_$ 

(with  $j = \min p$ . go ( $j = bp \neq m_1$ . up ( $p = j \neq p$ . out ( $m = p = p = m_1 p = m_2$ . in ( $j = b \neq p = m_1 p = m_2$ ). I have ( $m = j \neq j = m_2$ ). She has ( $j = m_1 p \neq j = m_2 p \neq m_2$ ). We have ( $m = j \neq j \neq j = m_1 p \neq m_2$ ). We have ( $m = j \neq j \neq j = m_1 p \neq m_2$ ) we have ( $m = j \neq j \neq j = m_1 p \neq m_2$ ) and have ( $m = j \neq j \neq j = m_1 p \neq m_2$ ) to do ( $m = j \neq j \neq j = m_1 p \neq m_2$ ) to do ( $m = j \neq j \neq j = m_1 p \neq m_2$ ). The probability of  $m = j \neq j \neq m_2$  is a function of  $m = j \neq j \neq m_2$ . I am ( $m = j \neq j \neq j \neq m_2$ ) are ( $m = j \neq j \neq m_2$ ). We are ( $m = j \neq m_2$ ) you are ( $m = j \neq j \neq m_2$ ). We are ( $m = j \neq m_2$ ) you are ( $m = j \neq m_2$ ) they are ( $m = j \neq m_2$ )  $m = j \neq m_2$ . You are ( $m = j \neq m_2$ ) they are ( $m = j \neq m_2$ )  $m = j \neq m_2$ .

եղակի Բ. դէմը thou (տհաու) աղօթերի, Ս. Գրոց և բանաստեղծութեան մէջ միայն կը գործածուի. սովոթական խօսակցութեան և գրականութեան մէջ միչա«you» յող. Բ. դէմբը կը գործածուի, ուստի պէտք է ըսել you have=դուն ունիս, you are=ղուն ես ևայլն:

Հարցական խօսքերու մէջ բայը առաջ կը դրուի և անոր անմիջապէս կը հետեւի ենքական . ինչպէս , am 19 ե՞մ , have we? ունի՞նք։

# SECOND LESSON (A)

# **ԵՐԿՐՈՐԴ ԴԱՄ-(Ա.)**

- 1. Am I to go? I am to go. I am to do it.
  - 2. Am I to do it? No, he is to do it.
- 3. He is to go. He is to be by me.

  Do it as we do. Do it as I do it.

4. If it be so. It is to be so. As we do it so do you.

5. Am I to go, or, is he to go? If we do so. He is to do so.

6. I am on it, so is he. We go up.

They do go. A. L. Lungell

RUABO

To go (qnc ho) = bp h up - puphphe whiphen <math>hp he hundred hundred hundred his hippen (qnc hp) = puph to do (qnc hp) = pup - puph to be (qnc hp) = puph - puph by me (hp) = puph - puph -

#### GRAMMAR (PEPULLUAN PPIL)

Երբոր օժանդակ բայ մը աներեւոյժ է և նախադաոութեան մկիզբը դրուի՝ պարտաւորութիւն, հարկադրութիւն կը ցուցնէ. Am I to go? պէ՞տք է հրթամ։

To have-nilliling od անդակին Անկատարը եւ կատարեայը

I had (stun) = melth
He had » = melth
We had » = melth
You had » = melth
They had » = melth

To be-ըդրալ օժանդակին Անկաsաrը եւ Կաsաrևայր

I was  $(n \cdot n \cdot q) = \xi h$ ,  $b \cdot q \cdot \omega_J$ He was  $\Rightarrow = \xi p$ ,  $b \cdot q \cdot \omega_L$ We were  $(n \cdot \xi p) = \xi h \cdot \varrho$ ,  $b \cdot q \cdot \omega_L$ You were  $\Rightarrow = \xi h \cdot \varrho$ ,  $b \cdot q \cdot \omega_L$ They were  $\Rightarrow = \xi h \cdot \varrho$ ,  $b \cdot q \cdot \omega_L$ 

# SECOND LESSON (B)

# **ԵՐԿՐՈՐԴ ԴԱՍ (**Բ.)

- 1. I sat on a mat. A cat sat on my lap. We sat by a cat.
- 2. We had a nap. Sam had a book. They had a pin.
- 3. He was a bad lad. I was a good boy. We were glad.
- 4. It is sad to be a bad lad. Is it a cat or a dog?
- 5. My pen is a bad pen. Can I beg a pen? Yes, Ben has ten.

#### FUAR

I sat  $(\omega \xi \tau) = \psi \rho$  humb, humm, On  $(\delta u) = \psi \rho \omega g$ . a  $(\xi j) = d\rho$ . hot anymhum pumpudunt uluh, a, ophemul a mat, a book; hul hot dustument uluh an, an eye  $(\omega g) = \omega \xi \rho$  of.

Mat  $(d\xi q) = \psi u h u \theta$  · cat  $(\varrho \xi q) = \psi u u n \epsilon$  · my  $(du_j)$  = h d · lap  $(\iota \xi p) = q h p \psi$  · by  $(\iota u u u) = \varrho n d p$  · nap  $(\iota \xi p) = d p u \psi$  · book  $(\iota u n \iota \varrho) = q h p \varrho$  · pin  $(\varrho h u) = q \iota u u u u q$  ·

Bad  $(\psi t \omega) = q t_1 \cdot \text{lad } (y t \omega) = \omega \omega t_2 \quad \text{enumeral pood } (y n t \omega) = p \omega p \cdot \text{boy } (\psi o_j) = \omega \omega t_2 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_1 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_2 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_1 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_2 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_1 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_2 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_1 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_2 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_1 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_2 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_1 \cdot \text{glad } (y t \omega) = n t \omega t_2 \cdot \text{glad$ 

Pen  $(\mu \xi \nu) = q \mu \xi \cdot \text{ can I } (\mu \xi \nu \omega_J) = q \mu \nu \omega^2 J$ , beg  $(\mu \xi \psi) = [\mu \nu \mu \mu \nu \mu] \cdot \text{ ten } (\eta \xi \nu) = m \omega \nu \mu$ :

#### THIRD LESSON

#### trener ruu

- 1. The sun is in the west. We must go rest.
- 2. He ran so fast he sent up the dust.
- 3. The last lad is the best. I wish to go to the pond for the fish.
- 4. Get a dish for the fish. The cat sat by the dish,

- 5. Ned went to a pond to fill his can.
- 6. Let us go hand in hand and get a bag full of sand.

#### FU. A. b. P

The news how you (definite article) op for boulf le թե յոգնակի անուններու հետ անփոփոխ կը գործածուի. bot pump dujumenpnd whop ship style. pul bot puquidurfund uhuh shp. ophumy the (msh) apple, the (msp) book. sun (4,2)=uple, in (1/2)=dfg, west (netur)= upbe forme. must (drug) upoe. to rest (que  $p\xi u\eta = \omega u \eta h h$ . he ran  $(p\xi u) = dug u g h g$ . fast  $(\beta u u \eta) =$ արագ · sent up (սէնդ թփ)=րարձրացուց · dust (արսդ)= գիոշի · last (լասդ) \_ վերքին · lad (լէտ) \_ պատանի · the best (wtun)=jwewqaju. I wish (ach)=4'neqtil, pond (polin) = 15 w4. for (\$0p) = 5 w Jup. fish (\$p) = dne4. get (457) = un. a dish (mp) = usuly of. cat (etq to fill (\$\rho\_1)=\lbgub\_1. his (\$\rho\_1)=\rho\_1. can (\rho\_1)=\rho\_1\rho\_1. Let us go (154 page) = bp & who , hand (550m) = & bang. hand in hand \_ &bn.ph. bag (wf4) = annup w4. full (\$ne)=16gnet. of sand=wewgnd. sand (after)= car mq :

#### GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)"

#### Perfect Tense

I have had = nebby but

He has had = nebby by (wp.)

She has had = nebby by (hp.)

We have had = nebby by by

You have had = nebby by

They have had = nebby by

They have had = nebby by

#### Perfect Tense

I have been = hquò hd

He has been = hquò \( \frac{1}{2} \)

She has been = hquò \( \frac{1}{2} \)

we have been = hquò \( \frac{1}{2} \)

You have been = hquò \( \frac{1}{2} \)

They have been = hquò \( \frac{1}{2} \)

#### FOURTH LESSON

#### 200000 ተባበባባበደ

Henry, come here and spell this word, write this and read. Show me a book, an exercise-book. Tell me, what is your name? Is your name Fred? No, sir, my name is Henry. Write your name, spell it and go to your place.

#### PU. D. bP

Come  $(ppd) = b \mu n c p$ . here  $(\hat{\gamma} h p) = \hat{\lambda} n u$ . and (fun) = h, spell  $(up f_l) = \hat{\lambda} h q h_l$ . This  $(m \hat{\gamma} h u) = m u u$ . word (n c p u u) = p u u u. write  $(p u u) q) = q p h_l$ . read  $(p \hat{\gamma} u) = p u u$ . q u u u to show  $(\hat{\gamma} u) = q u u u$ , q u u u. q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u u q u q u q u q

#### FIFTH LESSON

#### **ՀԻՆԳԵՐՈՐԴ ԴԱՍ**

John, will you say your lesson? yes, I will. Then, get up and come here, open your book and begin to read. Say again, your pronunciation is bad. Show me the ceiling. Say the same word again. Is your book shut? «Yes, sir it is shut». Will you give me your pen? «Yes, I will». Go to the door, open it, shut it again and sit down.

#### FU. A. b.P

Will you say  $(m h_l hac u t_l) = u l m h put^* p$ . lesson (l t u' b) = q u u. yes (h t u) = u l n. I will  $(u l n l h_l) = l n l$  q h d. then (u i t u) = m l h l h. get up (l t q l l u) = l l h l u open (o' p p h) = p u g. book (q u l l u) = q h p p. begin (u l l u l u) = u l u' h l, say again (u t l u t l u) = l p' l u t. pronun-

ciation  $(ppp \ln \ln \ln h \xi_j/2p \ln) = mpm m m m m \ln \ln h \ln n$ . ceiling  $(uh' l h h) = \Delta h \eta n \ln n$ . same  $(u \xi_j d') = \ln n h$ . shut  $(2p\eta) = q n - g h_l$ ,  $d h m h_l$ , pen (p k h) = q p h h. door  $(m o' p) = q n \ln n$ . sit down  $(uh q m m n \ln h) = \ln m h'$ :

#### SIXTH LESSON

# **4** ተ8 ተ በ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ ተ

William, attention! How many pensare there in my hand? "There are three pens in your hand," Tell me how many chairs there are in the school-room. Count from one to twenty. Say alone, stop, say all together. How many windows are there in this room? "There are two windows here,". Give attention to your pronunciation, Say this rule alltogether. Write all the sentences. Show me all your exercises and go to your place.

#### PU. D. b C

#### SEVENTH LESSON

# **৮**ዐ₽ՆԵՐՈՐԴ ԴԱՍ

#### ABOUT COLORS

What colour is your cap, Bob, is it black or blue? My cap is grey, Sir. Show me a grey cap, bring me a black hat. Say the names of the colours in this lesson.

Say alltogether, begin. My penholder is red, Master, my inkstand is yellow, my book is green Repeat them, Bob. My red pencil is good; my blue pencil is bad. The ceiling of the school-room is white, the walls are yellow; the floor is grey and the door is brown. Count the colours. Grey, green, black, blue, white, yellow, red, brown. Say again; Bob; louder; too loud! say faster; stop, that is better, sit down.

#### BUABE

#### EIGHT LESSON

#### በኑ ቀ ተ በቦት ት ሀሀ

# QÜESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Teacher. — John, answer these questions, and do not speak french, first. are you a good boy?

The Boy. - Yes, sir, I am.

The Teacher. - You are not a big boy. are you?

The Teacher. — Is your pen good or bad?

The Boy. — It is good, very good.

The Teacher. — Fred is a bad schoolboy, is he not? Speak English, do not answer in French.

The Boy. — Fred is not a bad boy, he is a good schoolboy, he is teaching my lessons.

The Teacher. — How many boys are there in your class?

The Boy. — There are twenty-one boys in my class.

#### FU. A. t. P

#### NINTH LESSON

# Իንንերորդ դսս

Fred, listen to me, What are you doing? «I am writing my name». Spell your name; you see he is spelling his name. Do you often get good marks? «I do not get good marks every day». Do not laugh, pay attention to your work, mind your work. Obey, do it

at once. You do not work hard, you are not like John. Do you like to obey orders? «I cannot do the exercise because it is too difficult. Look over your lesson. Never talk in class, always obey your teacher. Bob always knows his lessons, and never does a bad exercise, he already begins to speak English a little. I think the porter is ringing the bell. School is over, good bye!

#### FU. A. b. P

#### TENTH LESSON

#### ՏԱՍՆԵՐՈՐԴ ԴԱՍ

# THE SHEEP ON THE GREEN



1. The cows need not feed by the side of the deep sea.

2. They are free, and can go with Tom's sheep to the steep hill and feed there.

3, One day I saw a big deer near the sheep.

4. It was fleet, and ran away up the steep hill side.

- 5. John does not keep his sheep on the side of the steep hill.
- 6. The sheep sleep on the green, but the cows. the ass, the mare and the mule do not.

#### FU. A. b. P

Cow  $(\rho u m) = \mu n \ell$  need  $(\nu h m) = \mu \ell m \rho$ ,  $\nu \ell m \ell$  fe d  $(\mu h m) = \mu \ell m \mu \ell \ell$  side  $(\mu u \ell m) = \ell m \ell$  deep  $(\mu h \ell) = \ell m \ell \ell$  sea  $(\mu \ell) = \delta n \ell$ :

Free  $(\mathfrak{P}_{ph})$ = $\mathfrak{m}_{qmm}$ . can  $(\mathfrak{p}_{qh})$ = $\mathfrak{p}_{mph}$  $\mathfrak{p}_{mp}$ . Tom's = $\mathfrak{P}_{mq}$  $\mathfrak{p}_{mph}$  $\mathfrak{p}_{mp}$ . sheep  $(\mathfrak{p}_{ph})$ = $\mathfrak{p}_{qh}$  $\mathfrak{$ 

# GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)

Կանոնաւոր բայերուն կատարհայը և անցեալ ընդունելու Թիւնը կը չինուի աներեւոյԹին ծայրը ed աւելցընելով . օրինակ To play=խաղալ , I play=կը խաղամ . I played (բլէյտ)=խաղացի . played=խաղացած . իսկ ենք է բայը արմատական e ունենայ միայն d կ'աւերցուի . oրինակ` I love (լըվ)=կը սիրեն . I loved (լըվտ)=սիրե ցի ։ Իսկ խել մը բայեր կան որոնք տարրեր եղանակաւ կը կազմեն իրենց կատարեալը «past» և անցեալ ընդունե կունքիւնը «past participle», անկանոն բայ կը կոչուին . յիչենք մէկ քանին որոնք արդէն կը դանուին վերոյիչեալ դասին մէջ to feed=կերակրել . I feed=կը կերակրել . I feed=կը կերակրած ։

To see (uh) = mhuhhl. I see (uh) = 4p mhuhhl. I saw (uo) = mhuml. seen (uhh) = mhumd:

#### ELEVENTH LESSON

## SUUL CUELLERAPT TUU

#### HOME

- 1. Why do boys and girls like to run when they go out of school? They want to get home, as soon as they can.
- 2. What a joy to have a good clean home! I wish all boys and girls to have such a home, where they may see what is good and try to be good.

3. In such a home boys and girls do not want the stick if they are good. They will lift clean white hands to God and ask him to bless them and make them good and keep them so.



4. While we have such homes we must thank God for them. We must all do what we can to make our homes good and clean. Boys and girls may do much if they will try.

# RUMBP

Home  $(f \circ d) = mn \cdot b$ ,  $f = mn \cdot b$ ,  $f = mn \cdot b$ , boy  $(mo \cdot j) = d m \cdot b \cdot j$ . girl  $(4rr_l) = mq \cdot p \cdot l \cdot j$  school  $(men \cdot l) = q \cdot mp \cdot nq \cdot b \cdot l$  want  $(me \cdot b \cdot q) = 4'n \cdot q \cdot b \cdot b$ , to get  $(4 \cdot p \cdot q) = 5 \cdot m \cdot b \cdot l \cdot l$  as soon

as they can = 4pg wounty such sucm. can (ptu) = 4wphեալ, կատարհայր I could (шյ քուտ) կրնայի կամ կրցայ : Joy (வ) மாமியாடிரிடம். clean (அழிம்) = மிய நாடர. such (արչ) = այսպիսի . They may (մէյ) = կարենան , կաաարեայր . might (մայդ)=կարենայի . to try (դրայ)= இயப்பு, யுடியளரு. stick (புரிழ) = சயடயரும். they will lift (լիֆդ)=պիտի բարձրացնեն. white (հուայդ)=ձերвиц. hand (45 hm) = & bn.p. God (40 m) = Цишпинд. to ask (ne tup)=funphy. to bless (ne uptu)=optuby and (fum)=4. make (If p)=pub, 2fub, them (ահէմ) = դանութ. to keep (քիր) = պահել, պահպանել. while (formy) = dfby, bpp. such (up) = wjumpup. thank (դ-հէնւք) = չնորհակալ ըլլալ - for them (ֆօր ահէմ) = ատոնց Sudup. all (01)=milto, paper. what we can (Salung. qued. if (1)=17:

## QUESTIONS (ՀԱՐՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ)

Why is it a joy to have a good clean home?

- 2. What boys and girls may see in such a good clean home?
- 3. Do the boys and girls want stick in such a clean home?
  - 4. Why must we thank God?

# GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)

Unallepte amiphur mamurate ceptils (121)ad r

«will» (ուիլ)ով կը կազմուի . «shall» կը գործածուի եզ . և յգ . առաջին ղէմ բերուն , «will» կը գործածուի Բ. և Գ. ղէմ բերուն .

To have odulinulpli ununlipli

To be odulinulph wyunlihli

#### 12 TH. LESSON

#### ՏԱՍՆԵՐԿՈՒԵՐՈՐԴ ԴԱՍ

## FOOT - BALL

1. Let us have a game at foot-ball on this fine day. We must take care not to fall or we may be hurt.



- 2. We will call for Tom on our way. The ball is by the wall. Give it a kick and we will kick it back.
- 3. We must draw a chalk line on each side and they who kick it first past that line will win the game. Let us all do our best.

- 4. As we walk home we can call at the farm and take some straw for the dogs.
- 5. We must take care of the ball. We shall want some more games. When it gets dark we can have a long talk, and then all go to bed.

#### FU. A. b.P

Foot-ball (தாடி-யுவு) = தப்டியியவு வடியி. fine (தயும்) = நம்மந்த . take care (ருத்த ஓத்து) = ஏடிவு நோயு . to fall (\$01)=piny Uny. pw q1. +fily. fall, fell, fallen. to hurt (sppq)= flowely. we may be hurt= youphilit or flumenting. to call for (por gop) = wighting. way (nets)= & wdpwj. wall (neof)= www. to give (4/14) = or wy . with . ps . qf w . dily . give, gave, given. kick (pp.p) = 4pg, wough, Superwood back (uf.p) = bank, հանւի կողմ. to draw (արօ) = քայել. անկ. բայ գլխ. ժամանակ draw, drew, drawn. chalk (չօք)=կաւին. line  $(\mu u j u) = q h \delta$  each side  $(h y u u j u u) = h \iota \mu u \varrho u u j h \iota \rho$ կողմ. past (րէսդ) = անցած. to win (ու ին) = չահիլ. անկ. pun 4/6. dilih. win, won, won. game (45,1)=hung. let us all do our best = ամեն ըս ալ ձեռ քերնուս եկածը publip. to walk (niop) = puply, to take (7512) = unնել. անկ. բայ գլխ. ժմնկ. take, took, taken. straw (unpo)=jupy. it gets dark = 4p dbubuj. to talk (ருமு)=[மவந் , talk (ருமு)=[மவயழ்தாடி நட்ட bed (யுந்ய) - անկողին ։

#### QUESTIONS (ZUPSALUTLEP)

- 1. What shall we have on this fine day?
- 2. Where is the ball?
- 3. Why should we draw a chalk line on each side and who will win the game?
- 4. Where can we call at, as we walk home and take what?

#### GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)

To have odulinulph hrudujululp

Have = milhypp

Let him have = for milhims (mp).

Let her have = for milhims (pq.)

Let us have = milhimbe

Have = milhyte

Let them have = for milhimb

To be օժանդակին հrամայականը

Be=hqhp

Let him be=pmq puw (wp.)

Let her be=pmq puw (hq.)

Let us be=pulled &
Be=byte
Let them be=pulled

13 TH LESSON SUULEPERENT ԴԱՍ

THE BIRD

Come down, dear bird, Come from that tree; Now come and take 'A crumb from me.

I love you much, You are so tame; From your red breast You get your name.

You sing more sweet Than I can tell; I know no bird Can sing so well.

You build a snug
And nice warm nest;
In a green bank
You like the best.

There with your mate And young ones three, You live in love, From care quite free.

FU. A. b. P

I love  $(p \cdot l) = q \cdot l \cdot l$  upph  $d \cdot much (d \cdot p_{\xi}) = 2 mm \cdot so (mo) = m \cdot l \cdot l$  tame  $(q \cdot l \cdot j \cdot l) = 2 mm \cdot l \cdot l$  your  $(l \cdot m \cdot p) = 3 m \cdot l \cdot l$  red

(ptm)=\lumpdhp.\text{breast} (\upsilon ptup)=\lumpdapp.\text{ to get } (\upsilon ptup)=\upsilon pup\upsilon p.\text{ to sing } =\upsilon pup\upsilon p.\text{ pj. qi[n. dilih. get, got, got. to sing } =\upsilon pup\upsilon p.\text{ uih. pj. qi[n. dilih. sing, sang, sung. sweet } (\upsilon pup\upsilon p.\text{ uih. pj. qi[n. dilih. to tell } (\upsilon t\_l)=\upsilon puh\upsilon \upsilon \upsilon p.\text{ uih. pj. qi[n. dilih. to ld. to know } (\upsilon 0)=\upsilon uin'\upsilon uin. \upsilon pih\upsilon \upsilon p.\upsilon pih. \upsilon pih\upsilon \upsilon p.\upsilon pih. \upsilon \upsilon pih\upsilon \upsilon p.\upsilon pih. \upsilon \upsilon pih\upsilon \upsilon p.\upsilon pih\upsilon p.\upsilon pih\upsilon \upsilon p.\upsilon p.\upsilon pih\upsilon \upsilon p.\upsilon pih\upsilon p.\upsilon pih\upsilon



- 1. I am Alice.
- 2. This is my fan.
- 3. My hat is on.
- 4. A pin is in my hat.
- 5. It is not a tin pin.
- 6. I can sit on the box.

Ծանօրութիւն.— Ուսուցիչը առանց հայերէնի օժանդակունեան պարտի պատկերին մէջ տեսնուած դանադան առարկաներուն անունները մէկիկ մէկիկ յիչատակել աչակերտաց։

# 14TH LESSON SUULCANFULFORT TUU

# THE POOL

- 1. Frank Jones, and five boys from the same street, went to bathe in a pool. The day was fine and warm. There was not a cloud in the sky.
- 2. The pool was clear as glass, and not too deep for them. It was kept pure and fresh from a spring. From this spring ran a large stream. It ran all the year round.
- 3. As soon as they got there each boy took off his dress and went splash in. Some swam from side to side. Those who came to learn to swim kept near the brink. They had fine fun.

- 4. Boys must learn to swim. Then if they fall in a pool, and it is too deep for them, what will they do? They will swim to the shore, and be safe.
- 5. If they do not know how to swim and no help be near, they must drown.

#### FUABLE

Pool (டிபடு) = டிகீயடி · same (பத்தி) = சிக்டிப்புக் · street (படிநடி) = டிபைறி · Went (டைந்டி) = டியழிக் · கீடி · நு. டிழி · சிக்டி · go, went, gone. to bathe (யுத்தனத்) = டியும்படி · cloud (இயாடமை) = யியடி , sky (பழயு) = கிழிம் ஐ :

Glass  $(\mu_l \xi_u) = mu_l u \mu_l h$ ,  $\delta \omega_l b_l h$ ,  $\deg (\omega_l \mu_l) = [nn_l u \mu_l]$  it was  $\deg (\psi_l \mu_l) = [nn_l u \mu_l]$  pure  $(\mu_l \mu_l) = [nn_l u \mu_l]$  fresh  $(\psi_l \mu_l) = [nn_l u \mu_l]$  spring  $(u\mu_l \mu_l \mu_l) = u\eta_l \mu_l \mu_l$  ran  $(\mu_l \mu_l) = [nl_l u \mu_l]$  fresh  $(\psi_l \mu_l) = [nl_l u \mu_l]$  fresh  $(\psi_l \mu_l) = [nl_l u \mu_l]$  fresh  $(u\mu_l \mu_l) = [nl_l u \mu_l]$  swim, swam, swam, from side to side  $(u\mu_l u \mu_l) = [nl_l u \mu_l]$  to learn  $(\mu_l \mu_l) = [un\mu_l]$  brink  $(u\mu_l \mu_l) = [un\mu_l]$ 

հղերը • fun (ֆըն) — զուարճութիւն • then (տհեն) — այնուհետեւ • what (հուադ) — ինչ • shore (չօր) — եղերը • safe (սէյֆ) — ապահով • help (հելփ) — օգնութիւն • drown (տրաուն) — իսեղդել , ջրամոյն ըլլալ ։

#### QUESTIONS (ՀԱՐՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ)

- 1. Where did Frank Jones and five boys from the same street go to?
  - 2. How the pool was kept pure and fresh?
  - 3. When they got there what did each boy do?
  - 4. Could they swim?
  - 5. Must boys learn to swim?

# GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)

To have odulinulph aphululing

I should have—կ'ունենայի կամ պիտի ունենայի
He would have—կ'ունենար կամ պիտի ունենար (ար.)
She would have— » » » (իգ.)
We should have—կ'ունենայինը կամ պիտի ունենայինը
You would have—կ'ունենային կամ պիտի ունենային
They would have—կ'ունենային կամ պիտի ունենային

# To be odulinulph apkululips

I should be=4'requish had what requish

He would be=4'requish had what requish

She would be= » » » (hq.)

We should be=4'requish had what requish to

You would be=4'requish had what requish to

They would be=4'requish had what requish

#### 15TH LESSON

#### **SUUՆCZԻՆԳԵՐՈՐԴ ԴԱՍ**

#### COALS

- 1. Look at that fire! How warm it is, and how bright it burns! Two girls and a boy sit by fit. It is made of coals. I will tell you what coal is, and where it is got from.
  - 2. Coal is a hard black kind of

stone, that is dug out of the earth, in some parts of the world.

- 3. Men sink deep round holes in the ground, they call pits. Men and boys are let down, these pits, by a long chain.
- 4. They dig out coals, and put them into a kind of tub. They then bring the tub to the top of the pit.
- 5. The coal is put into carts and trucks, and some of it is sent by rail to towns to sell.
- 6. From coal we get the gas that we light our streets with.

#### FUABLE

Coal  $(pol) = \omega \delta n c h$ ,  $\delta \omega \delta p \omega \delta n c h$ . fire  $(p\omega)p = 4p\omega h$ . warm  $(ncop d) = \omega \omega p$ . bright  $(up\omega)p = up\omega \delta \omega n$ . to burn  $(upp b) = \omega p h l$ . to sit  $(uhq) = b \omega h l$ . Ush pl. pl

Swinch . to dig = hopby . why . py . 4/h . dig. dug, dug. earth (ppq5)=5nq, bp4pp. land (150m)=bphpp, gudup. world (neppym)=myhumps. men (Ithe Supphy by man (16%) Supp to sink (uptop=uphyb), ընկզմիլ · round (բատւնա)=կլոր , դնդաձև · hole (հօլ= ծակ, ճեղջուած . ground (կրաունա) = գետին . call (201) -կոչել անուանել pit (բիդ)=փոս to let down (դու 154 mania) = dwp hitagiby. these, 14. this (wifu) h= win, winter chain (this)=27 dwj. to put (por q)=qiby. விடி. பு. புடும் பிரிடி. put, put, put. into (நீப்ராட)= ரு மு மிழ் , மிறம் . kind (ஓயரிமா) = மியயடி tub (ஒரவு) = mulum. then (mstu) = jhmnj. to bring (uppful) = phphj. անկ. թյ. դլի . ժենկ. bring, brought, brought. toարականի նախրիր . top (դօր) = գագաթ . cart (քարդ) = տայլ . truck (դրլը) = ձեռքի կառը, բեռնակառը . some of it = whop of daup . is sent = 4p qp4nch . rail (pty)= முடியுடு வடிர் . town (புமாட்ட) = நயரய. p . to sell (மிர) = ∂யիսել, ծախութլ. անկ. բյ. գլիս. ժմնկ. sell, sold, sold. gas (449)=04 with (mp + our (wmp)=dbp . with (mp4) = Show. that we light our streets with=nrny 4p preտաւորենը մեր փողոցները։

#### QUESTIONS (ZUPSANTUTE)

1. What is coal and from where is it got?

- 2. How do they get it?
- 3. Where do they put them after bringing to the top of the pit?

#### GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)

Բոլոր բայերու ներկայ ընդունելու Թիւնը, Թէ օժանգակ Թէ կանոնաւոր և Թէ անկանոն, կը կազմուի անեհենալով, being—ըլլալով, loving—սիրելով, bringing հենալով:

To have օժանդակին անցեալ ընդունելու Թիւնը, had = ունեցած:

To be օժանդակին անց. ընդունելու Թիւնը, been



- 1. The rat is in the box.
  - 2. It is a fat rat, not a wee rat.
- 3. It ran to the box, as the cat was not by.
  - 4. John can see the rat.
- 5. The cat has not to go into the box.

Ծանօթութիւն.—Ուսուցիչը վերոյիչեալ խօսակցու-Թիւնները կրկնել տալու է պատկերին վրայ։

# PART. II.

Terribett down the street

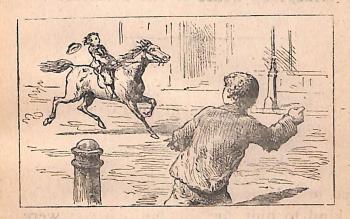
#### INTRODUCING WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES

## RAGS

- 1. Rags was a very poor boy, who lived in a large town. He had no one to be kind to him, for all his friends were dead.
- 2. Every day, Rags got up early to work. His work lasted all day, and up to late at night. He had to ride horses to the stables, after they were taken out of the tramway cars.
- 3. One day Rags was going through the street, and, looking round he saw

a horse, whit a little boy on his back, rushing madly down the street

4. Now, though Rags was little, yet he was very brave. As the horse came by he ran and took hold of the bridle. The



horse tried to go on, but Rags pulled as hard as he could, and made hime stop.

- 5. The little boy on the horse's back was very much afraid. He might have been badly hurt if Rags had not been so brave. Do you not think Rags felt glad that he had saved the boy?
  - 6. At last Rags had found a friend.

The little boy's mother came to tell him how glad she felt, because he had saved her boy. She took him home with her, and she was so kind to him that Rags loved her as if she was his own mother.

7. She sent Rags to school, and he worked so hard at his lessons, that he soon made up the time he had lost when working in the stables. He grew up to be a good and honest man, and never forgot his kind friend.

#### FU.A. b.C

Who (5m) = pron. ml. ml. ml. ml. to live (llll) = lll llll lll l

Got up=4'bulke to get up=wuhnqhuk bubu early

(p'puh)=4wum he to work (nepp.p)=wyhumhe quhu

bihu work, worked, worked to last (wun)=mbehe a

late (ply)=nez to ride=5bbbb, pyh wuh pyqhu

bihu ride, rode, ridden stable (unlywu)=whom

to take out=qumbe, wedauhh car (pup) hung:

Through  $(\eta \cdot \mathsf{Spac}) = \mathcal{J} \cdot \mathsf{Spac}$  horse  $(\mathsf{Sopo}) = \mathsf{Spac}$  to rush  $(\mathsf{pp}_2) = \mathsf{par} \mathsf{par} \mathsf{par} \mathsf{par}$  madly  $(\mathcal{J} \mathsf{sm}' \mathsf{ph}) = \mathsf{ph} \mathsf{par} \mathsf{par} \mathsf{par}$ :

Though (750) ft tyten. brave (uptyf = pul. took hold = publy. bridle (upwy'm) = uwud, bpumuwuu to go on = umul bpumu. to pull (pul) = puybl. as hard as he could. Upyudhu twh pull. made him stop = ybyney. to make (Ityp = yhuh, puhl. wuh. py. qlu. diby. make, made, made." horse's back = dpuru yuhumuh. afrail (thptym') = ympyud ... badly (uptuh) = qty yhpunul. to hurt = yhuubl. think (qshup) = punpsh. dumudh. wuh. py. qlu. diby. think, thought, thought, felt qquy. wuh. py. qlu. diby. fell, felt, glad (yltm) = nepuhunelphen. to save (utyl = uquumbl.

At last  $(t/\theta \ \mu u \eta) = d \ln t u \eta t u$ . because  $(u h \rho \circ q') = a \ln t u h u u t u$ .

Summer t.

Sent (սէնդ) = գրկեց . անկ . թլ . գլխ . ժմնկ . send, sent, sent, made up = չահեցաւ . grew up = ժեծցաւ . honest (օն էսդ) պարկելա . never (նէվ՛րր) = երբեջ . forgot = ժոռնալ .

#### QUESTIONS (¿UP8nhulbe)

1. Who was Rags, where did he live and in what state was he?

- 2. What had Rags to do every day ?
- 3. When Rags was going one day through the street, what did he see?
  - 4. How did Rags make stop the horse?
- 5. What might have been the little boy on the horse's back?
  - 6. How Rags had found a friend?
  - 7. How did Rags work in school?

#### GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)

Մակրայներ (adverbs) ածականին վերջը «ly» վանկը աւելցնելով կը կազմուին. օրինակ՝ mad, madly, bad, badly,

Երկու տեսակ սեռական (possessive) կայ անգլիերէնի մէջ. ֆրանսական սեռական «օք»ով և սարսոնական «՝s»ով. առաջին պարագային յատկացեալը առաջ կը դրուի և յատկացուցիչը վերջը, երկրորդին յատկացուցիչը առաջ 'sով և յատկացեալը վերջը. the book of the boy. տղուն գիրջը։ horse's back, ձիուն կոնակը.

# COMPOSITION EXERCISE

# ORAL & WRITTEN



## THE COW

Words to be used; -

Body Horns and Hoofs

Large body, two horns, grow, live, field, grass, Long tail. front, head, milk, cream, cloven hoofs, butter. cheese.

Վերոյիչնալ ըառհրով , աչակհրաք Թէ գրաւոր և Թէ բերանացի կերպով պատասխանելու են հետեւեալ հարցումներուն ։

Food

- A. (1) Has the cow a small or a large body?
  - (2) Has the cow a long or a short tail?
  - (3) Put your two answers into one.
- B. (1) What sort of hoofs has the cow?
  - (2) How many horns has the cow?
  - (3) Where do its horns grow?
- C. (1) Where does the cow like to live?
  - (2) What does the cow like to eat?
  - (3) Put your two answers into one.
- D. (1) What does the cow give us to drink?
  - (2) What is the rich part of milk called?
  - (3) What two things are made from milk?

# FUMBLE

Cow (punc) = 4nd. body (upone) = dupper b. tail  $(q + k_1) = up + k$  horn  $(sopb) = up + k_1 p$ .  $(pnn) = k_1 p + k_2 p$ . hoof  $(snn + k_2) = up + k_1 p$ . to live  $(pnd) = up + k_2 p$ . to live  $(pnd) = up + k_2 p$ . the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = q + k_2 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = q + k_2 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = q + k_2 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$ . The distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the distribution of  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  in  $(p + k_1) = k_1 p$  is the dis



- 1. One day, as Ann went with her dad, she said: «Let us go into the farmyard».
  - 2. There was an ox by the rick.
- 3. The mare was in the cart. The duck was in the pond, etc. etc.

ժետնացն դէլիի դէլիի գրութնու է։ անաճ է նրենայրի՝ ը ամարքիան ին հոնսն արտացն թ զբևանիչթան իրևանվ չրամչրաբ խոստինաշնիշըն

## THE BOY AND THE ROBIN

O robin, little robin You sit upon a twig; You seem so very little, And I so very big.

But, robin, little robin,
You can fly up in the sky;
I cannot, little robin,
I cannot, if I try.

And robin, little robin,
You can hop from twig to twig,
I cannot, little robin,
If I am so very big.

Well, robin, little robin, Hop and fly, hop and fly; Be happy, little robin; Be happy, so will I.

#### P. U. A. b P

# POOR LUCY

1. One very cold night in winter, a little girl was singing in one of the chief streets in London.

2. Her face was very white, and her cheeks were hollow, for she had eaten no food for a long time.

She was only ten years old, and though she was poor, yet she did not seem like other poor children who passed by her. She was poorly dressed, but any one who looked at her could see she was well-cared for, she looked so neatly dressed.

- 4. Lucy's home was not in a very nice street, for her father was a bad man. He had spent his money for a long time in beer, instead of taking it to his wife to buy food and other things for them.
- 5. Lucy's mother was lying at home very ill, and this brave little girl had been singing, all the bitter cold, day, to get a few pence, that she might buy the things which her mother so badly needed.
- 6. Many people passed by poor Lucy, but they were so busy that they did not seem to notice her. She began to cry very much when she thought she should have to go home without any thing at all. Just then a lady came out of a baker's shop. It made her very sad to see the tears running down the girl's pretty face, so she stood still and asked Lucy why she was crying.

#### FU. A. b. C

Winter (achi'qpp)=&dha. chief (¿h\$)=qiluminp.

face (\$\forall t\_j u)=bpbu. white (\$\forall n\_i u\_j q\_i)=&bpdu\psi. cheek

(\$\forall p\_j=u\_j u\_i. hollow (\$\forall o'\_j o'\_j)=lunan\text{nunp}, \psi nuughu\_i.

she was only ten years old=&uqhi muup muphhuu tp.

children (\$\forall p\_i u'\_j p\_i u'\_j)=unqua phhp. bq. child (\$\forall u\_j u'\_j u'\_j)=unqua phhp. bq. child (\$\forall u\_j u'\_j u'\_j u\_j u\_j.

to dress (upt u) \$uuquu phhp. \$uquu phu u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u

dt \forall p. she was well—cared=\text{uu huuulniud tp. to}

look=\text{uujhi, } \text{Parhi. neatly (hhpih)=\text{uhhi hi huuni.}}

To spend = quantity, dufuty. Irr. V. Prin. Parts. spend, spent, spent. Beer (upp) = quiphonep. instead of (phung f'm of) = fin fumbuly, to take = multy. wife (டையத்) = புற்ப யசிடையும். to lie (முத) = யுமாயுற்ட Irr V. Prin. Parts. Lie, lay, lain. lying=uum lill (1) = հիւանդ , ակար . bitter (պիդ'դրը) = դառն , սասարկ . pence  $(p\xi u) = phuh huh p. \omega uq. qpd. hq. penny = (p\xi b'h)$ - քսաննոց . badly (պետ'լի)- por ոն կերպով , չարաչար . by  $(u_{\mu ij} = \rho n l_i)$ ,  $\rho n l_i l_i$ . busy  $(u_i l_i q_i) = q \rho u_i q_i u_i$ . to notice (ம்ம' சிர்ய) = ம்டியியரும். she began (மியயட), Irr. V. Prin. Parts. Begin, began, begun. to cry (prus) = [ without any thing at all. wantly a le & putif of ?. baker (utj epp) = suguant . shop (20p) - fumber &. it made her very sad = չատ տարեցուց զայն (տիկինար). tear (4/hp)=wpgming. to run (pph)=dwah. Irr V. Prin. Parts. Run, ran, run. still (unfil) = Suning up ...

# QUESTIONS (¿UPSILVILLE)

1. Who was Lucy and what was she doing in one of the streets of London?

2. Why her face was white and her cheeks

hollow?

3. Why did she not seem like other children who passed by?

4. What do you know about Lucy's father and

home?

5. In what state was her mother?

6. Why did she cry, and who noticed her?

# POOR LUCY

#### II PART.

7. Lucy told the sad story of her life, and when she had ended, the good lady felt so sorry that she gave Lucy a shilling and the bag of cakes which she had just bought. Besides

this, she told Lucy that she would come to see her mother.

- 8. The little girl ran home in great joy, but when she reached the door she met her father, who told her that her mother was dead, and that she would now have to work for herself.
- 9. The lady came the next day, and was very sorry when she heard the sad news. She could now do nothing for the poor mother, so she asked Lucy's father if he would let her take the little girl away to her own house. If he would do this, she said, she would give him some money to go across the sea, where he would

have the chance of turning a better man, and leading a new life in a place where he was not known.

10. The father said he was quite willing, so Lucy lived at the home of the rich lady, and grew up to be a good and useful woman.

#### FU. A. b. C

Story (upo'pp)=wamdne Phed. to end ( $\xi u$ m)= $_{l}u$ pu- $_{l}u$ pu $_{l}u$ pu

She had just bought = q be unp quad to besides (whuming) = pugh to reach (phi) = sawih met (dtq) = sawih met, met, met. dead (atm) = dhamb.

Came (ptjd)=blum, irr. v. prin. parts. come, came, come. she heard=[ubg. irr. v. prin. parts. hear, heard, heard. news (blum, q)=[ulg. nothing (be'q-blul)=σξθως. to let (ttq)=δqbl, βσημωπρομ. prin. parts. let, let, let. if he would do=bβt εωτρ. money (de'uh)=qρωθ, across (t. pρου')=dtl lηηθω όλιμε, ων-qβω. chance (tω)=μωθω, ηρημιώδ. to turn (qερω)

դառնալ, փոխուիլ. to lead (լիտ)=վարել. irr. v. prinparts. lead, led, led. life (լայֆ) կեանը.

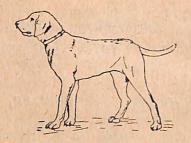
Quite (բուայդ)=բոլորովին , լհովին willing (ուի՛լինկ)=կամեցող , յօժար . useful (եուս՛ֆուլ) օգտակար ։

# QUESTIONS (ZUPSALUTEP)

- 1. What did Lucy tell the lady and in what way the lady treated Lucy?
- 2. When Lucy ran home what did her father tell her?
  - 3. What did the Lady ask Lucy's father?
  - 4. What became of Lucy?

# MY DOG CARLO

- 1. O, Carlo, what a handsome, bright dog you are, with your clear, bright eyes! How I do love you!
- 2. Shall I tell you a little about him, and why I think so much of my fine dog.
- 3. When he wants to come into the house he scratches at the door with his fore-paws, until we open it, and let him in. Then he walks along the passage as if



the whole house was his, for he seems to forget that he is only a dog.

4. When he wants water he goes where it is kept, and stands with his eyes fixed upon it till some one asks him if he wants water, when he will at once jump around the dish. This is very strange of him, is it not? But this is always what he does when he means "yes,."

5. Carlo is very loving. He will let any one take hold of him by his fore-paws. and dance him round the room. He makes friends with everyone, and never tries to bite, like some other dogs I know.

6. I always take Carlo with me when I go out for a walk, and you should see how he enjoys himself with me. He will run in front of me for about twenty yards,

and then run back again, and look up into my face as if to say, "Thank you, Edith, for bringing me out!,"

7. It is so funny to see Carlo and our cat: They like each other so well. Carlo will put his head over the cat's head, anp pussy will purr and rub her head against Carlo to show how she loves him.

#### FU. A. b. P

Loving (p'dhuh) = uhnmlhp, huhnmlhp dance  $(mku) = \mu mph_l$  to bite  $(\mu mj_l) = huhhuh_l$  irr. v. prin. parts. bite, bit, bitten. always (older n l l l) = dhlm to enjoy (kuhoj) = dmjhlhl,  $pdpn_lhuh_l$  about  $(kulmnl_l) = dphll l$ . yard (kulm) = uhllhuhuh huhllhuhll funny (plhllhuhl) = dhullhuhll to (plhllhuhl) = dhullhuhll to

rub (ppm)=չփել. to show (zo')=ynight. irr. v. prin. parts. show, showed shown against (էկենադ')=

# QUESTIONS (ZUPSALUTEP)

1. What kind of dog is Carlo?

- 2. What does Carlo do when he wants to come into the house?
  - 3. What does he do when he wants water?

4. Can we play with Carlo?

- 5. Is Carlo happy when he accompanies Edith in her walks?
  - 6. Does Carlo like our cat?

# GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)

to call (for)=կանչել կանոնաւու բային խոնաբնումը

#### PRESENT TENSE

#### IMPERFECT TENSE

I called = 4p 4 unith We called = 4p 4 unith per be called = 4p 4 unith per she called = 4p 4 unith per called = 4p 4 unith pe

## POETRY FOR REPETITION

-->>>)命(<<<---

# WHAT A CHILD HAS

- I have two eyes so bright and clear
   And they see things afar and near,—
   The bird, the tree, the flower so small,
   And the blue sky, bent over all.
- 2. Two ears have I upon my head,
  For me to hear what may be said;
  To hear my mother's words so mild,—
  «Be good and gentle, my dear child!»
- 3. I have one mouth, as all may see;
  But well its use is known to me;
  For I can talk with it all day,
  And all that I may think, can say.
- 4. I have two hands so soft and white,— This is the left, and this is the right,— Five little fingers stand on each, With which to hold, to feel, and reach;

But, when I grow as tall as you, A deal of work they then will do,

5. I have two feet at my command, With which to walk, or run, or stand; And should I tumble down—why, then I must with speed jump up again. But, when I grow both large and strong, I shall quite boldly march along.

#### FU. A. b. P

# WOOD



- 1. There are few things which are so useful to men as wood. If welook around us when we are at school or at home, we shall see wood, or things made of it. Wood! Wood is everywhere.
- 2. How pleased people are to get out amongst the trees! In the summer-time, when the sun is so hot,

we all know how we like to sit in the shade of trees.

Perhaps the tall fine tree, under which we sit, will one day be cut down to make us useful things.

3. In some parts of the world thousands of trees grow side by side, and then they form a forest. A small forest is often called a wood. Many men get their living by cutting down these trees and sending them away into far-off lands.

4. How many things there are which are made from wood. There are chairs, tables, cupboards, clocks, and toys. Besides these we use wood for the floors of houses, sheds. ships, and many other useful things. What should we do without wood?

#### PUPEP NOOD BOOK

Wood (nenem)=whomm, hujm. which (sneps), որ, գոր. useful (հուս'ֆուլ) = օգտակար. around (Էրաունա՛)=չուրքը, բոլորաիքը. us (ըս)=մեր, մեցի. everywhere (tappsnetp) = williamphe, pleased (pip-hot (fing) = mule, most washe. shade (>5,100) = umne bp. հովանի. tree (դրի) = ծառ. perhaps (բրբեկա) = թերևս, anist under (ph'mpp) = mulp to cut down (ppq)= տապայել, դդետնել: to cut=կարել. prin. part. cut. cut, cut, world (neppym) = wy fumps . thousands (y sunc's գրնտս)=հազարաւորներ. to form (\$000) = կազմել. forest  $(\mathcal{G}_{op}'\xi_{up}) = \mathcal{G}_{bb}$  whomen. Often  $(\mathcal{G}'\mathcal{U}) = \mathcal{G}_{ub}(\mathcal{G}_{bb})$ their (mstyp)=pphby. living (ph/phh)=mupneum. to send ("thm) = qp4h, prin. parts. send, sent, sent. far-off (\$\pi\_p-o\psi)=\land (\land (\land \land (\land \land \lan made=4p > func fu. chair (55,1p)=wfone. table (75,141)= սեղան . cupboard (ըրպ'պրրտ) = պնակադարան clock (அரு) = யுயரை சயசியதாது . toy (ஒரு) = பயரயுந்த . floor (ֆլօր) = տախտակամած . shed (չէտ) = սայլատուն . ship (>hh)=but. without (nihmswary)=wawby:

#### QUESTIONS (ՀԱՐՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ)

1. Is wood very useful to man?

2. Do people like to go amongst the trees?

3. What may become of the tall trees under which we sit?

4. What is the difference between a wood and a forest? How people get their living?

5. How many things are made of wood?

6. Could we do without wood?

# GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆ)

Up' down, at, off նախադասու Թիւնները չատ անգան բայերու հետ մասնաւոր նչանակունեանը կը գործածուին, ինչպէս վերի դասին մէջ տեսանը. to cut= կարել կը նչանակէ իսկ cut down տապալել զգետնել. To eat in why 4p how with hay to eat up, uninpo neand sit down = hunt . situp = pmod hunt . to getoff = фиципин иш . to call at = wighth:

# THE YEAR

Three hundred and sixty-five days form a year. The year is also divided into twelve months and into fifty-two weeks. A week consists of seven days, which are called: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday During six days of the week we work; One day each week, on Sunday, we do not do any work; Sunday is a day of rest. The names of the months are: January, Feb-

ruary, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Some of the months have thirty-one days, some have thirty but February has twentyeight days. Every fourthyear, February has twenty-nine days, and such a year is cal-

led leap-year.

In a year there are four seasons; Spring. Summer, Autumn and Winter. March April and May are in Spring: June, July and August belong to Summer; September, October and November are the Autumn months; and Winter contains the months of December, January and February. Can you tell me what season it is now? It is Winter. This season lasts till the twenty first of March, and then spring begins. To day is the fourteenth, to-morrow will be the fifteenth. If you want to see what day of the week or what day of the month it is, you look at a calendar or into an almanac. Look here, this is a calendar. Last vear in 1906, the first of January (New year) was on a Monday; This year in 1907, the first of January was on a Tuesday and next year it will be on Wednesday.

Now it is noon, and you can go home to your lunch, the lesson is ended.

# A) High amplication of the first of the state of the stat

Cardinal numbers pugurawh pnewhullter)

One  $(n \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota \iota) = J \xi \iota \iota$ , two  $(\eta \iota \iota' \iota) = b \rho \iota \iota \iota$ , three  $(q.5pp') = bpb_p$ . four (pop) = ppu. five (pu)d = 5pbq.  $\operatorname{six}(u h_{p} u) = \operatorname{d} h g \cdot \operatorname{seven}(u \xi \operatorname{d} u') = \operatorname{ho} \partial p \cdot \operatorname{eight}(\xi g) = n \varepsilon$  $\beta_p$  · nine  $(\mu_{\mu}) = \mu_p$  · ten  $(\eta, \xi_p) = \mu_{\mu}$  · eleven  $\mu_{\xi_p}$ վըն) = տասնեւ մէկ. twelve (դու է՛լվ) = տասերկու. thirteen (ரிந்ரர் ரிம்) = மைய்குக்கு · fourteen (கிரை ரிந்ம்) = மைய чыстри. fifteen (\$/\$/ դին) = шишинсьрия. sixteen (врքա'ղին)=տասնըվեց. seventeen (սէլն'ղին)=տասնըհոթթ. eighteen (էյ' դին = տասնըութը. nineteen (նայն'դին) = տասնըինը . twenty (դու էն'դի) = քսան . twentyone = քսանընկկ. twenty-two = քսաներկու. thirty (ருந்ரர் ) = மும்யடம் . forty (திர்டு முடையமாடம் . fifty (\$\phi\phi\phi\p) jhuncu. sixty (uh pu'\ph)= dw duncu, seventy  $(u\xi \mathcal{A}\underline{u}'\theta h) = ho\theta uhumunih.$  eighty  $(\xi'J\eta h) = m\theta unih.$ ninety (նայն'դի)=իննսուն . hundred (հըն'արըտ) = հաթիւթ. a thousand (գնաու'զընտ) = հազար. a milion միլ'իրն)=մեկ միլիոն:

Week  $(n\iota f, \varrho) = \iota m \mu \omega \theta$  to consist  $(\varrho \delta \iota u h u \eta') = \iota \mu u \eta \iota u \iota u \eta$  day  $(u \iota f_J) = \iota \rho \iota$  Sunday  $(u \iota \iota \iota' u \iota f_J) = \iota h \rho u \iota \iota h \rho u \iota h \rho u$ 

երև քչարժի Wednesday (ու էն զաէլ) = չորև քչարժի •
Thursday (դ հրը՛ գաէլ) = հինգչարժի • Friday (ֆրայ՛տել) = ուրբաժ • Saturday (սէղ՛ բրտել) = չաբաժ •

January (& Lu' hackph) = jaculup. February (& Lu'-packph) = humparup. March (dwp2) = dwpm. April (Lj'-pph) = wupph. May (dly) = dwjhw. June (&acu) = jacuhw. July (&acu) = jacuhw. August (o'hpup) = oqawanw. September (ab habd'upp) = ab upub dphp. October (oppo'-upp) = sahub dphp. November (vodh d'upp = unj b dphp. December (whold'upp) = q b hub dphp. season (up'qu') = b qwb uh . spring (upphu) = qwpach. summer upd'pp) = udwa. autumn o'qpd') = wyach. winter (achu' qpp) = &dha. leap-year (php-hhp) = hub uh wuph. last pwup) = ub h. h.

# Ordinal numbers ( Twwwywle pnzwlpwllthr)

First (ֆրրսդ)=առաջին. second (սեջ՝նա)=հրկթորդ. third (դերրա)=հրրորդ. fourth (ֆորդե) = չորթորդ. fifth (ֆիֆդե)=եինդերորդ. «fourth»էն սկսհայ բացարձակ Թուականներուն ծայրը «th» աւելցնելով կը կազմուին դասականները.

Yesterday  $(b\xi u'\eta \varrho \varrho m \xi_J) = b\varrho \xi \psi$ . to-morrow  $(\eta n \iota do \varrho e) = \psi u \eta \varrho$ . calendar  $(\varrho \xi \iota' \xi \iota u u \varrho e) = o\varrho u u \eta \varrho$ . almanac  $(o\iota' d\xi \iota \iota \xi \varrho) = o\varrho u u u \eta \varrho$ ,  $u u \varrho u u u u$ , lunch  $(\varrho \iota \iota \iota \xi) = u u$ .

# QUESTIONS (20.1811-1816)

1. How many days are there in the year?

2. Into how many months the year is divided? Into how many weeks?

3. Do you know the names of the months?

4. Of how many days a week consists and what are they called?

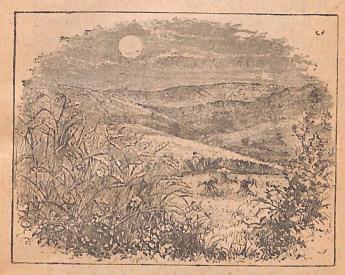
5. Can you tell me how many seasons are there

in the year?

6. What day of the month is it to-day?



# PART. III.



IN A CORNFIELD

- 1. One day, little Dolly, from the farm, was walking through the ripe cornfields. She was picking poppies and cornflowers on the way.
  - 2. Mary, the milkmaid, walked slowly

after her. Mary was knitting a stocking in the fields after her day's work.

- 3. "Wheat is a pretty plant, isn't it Mary?, asked Dolly. "Will you sit down and tell me about it?,"
- 4. So Mary sat down, and went on with her knitting, while Dolly pulled up a wheat plant.

5. "The root is only a bundle of long fine threads, you see,, said Mary.

"Yes: they are as fine as cotton,, said Dolly. "They grow down into the earth; and I suppose they keep the plant fixed in its place.,

6. "Yes," said Mary; "but that is not all they do. Your father says that these root threads have little hairs on them, which can take in food for the plant."

7. "It seems very funny, Mary, to think

of plants having food.,

"All plants must have food," replied Mary; "they suck up water, and juices, out of the earth.,

8. As Mary went on with her work, Dolly had a good look at the stem. Her sharp little eyes soon found out that it was long and straight, and that it had joints in it.

She made Mary stop to look at the glossy stem, and at the narrow leaves growing out from the joints.

9. "What are these leaves like?, asked Mary.

"They are like the blades of grass," was Dolly's quick reply."

10. "So they are, my dear,, said Mary. "Now, if you look again at the stem, you will see that it is round and hollow! I think [you know that when the corn is cut down, the stems make straw."

"Father always gets some nice, clean straw for the stables. The pony neighs when it sees new straw coming for its bed."



#### FU. P. b P

Cornfield (popu plum) = garbur quum. through (q5pml)=dfffu ripe(pum)=5wuntu. to pick(php)=pum-qum, day, daydu. poppy (pop'r) = hunzhunz. cornflower (popu plum) = bb for. milk-maid = \langle up up up up up up, hund \langle for \text{for milk-maid} = \langle up up up up up up, hund \langle for \text{for milk-maid} = \langle up up up up up, hund \langle for \text{for milk-maid} \text{for a fter (for \forall for \forall for \text{for a fter (for \forall for \fo

Fixed (Phoum') = whehened, whin hair (ffin) = funny (Phi'h) = dhom musupod. to reply (philos) = funny funny (Phi'h) = dhom musupod. to reply (philos) = mumulumuh to suck (philos) = dhom in stem (untid) = gonned. sharp (supp) = unit, funne. straight (untity) = nith, sharp (supp) = unit, funne. straight (untity) = nith, sharp (supp) = unit, funne. straight (untity) = nith, sharp (flow'h) = nith, funsponde. to leaf = mbphe. to ask (fup) = fungoh, fungoh, fungoh, hade (untim) = dhom (fo'lo) = funnes unit, straw (until) = funch hollow (fo'lo) = funnes unit, pony (po'lo) = funnum musuh, to neigh (bt) = full hollow),

# QUESTIONS (LUPSALUTER)

- 1. Where was walking little Dolly one day?
- 2. Who walked slowly after her?

- 3. What Dolly asked Mary?
- 4. What did Mary say about the root of the wheat plant?
  - 5. What do the root threads have on them?
  - 6. How do the plants have food?
- 7. Examine carefully the stem of the wheat plant and tell all what you know about it.

# GRAMMAR (ՔԵՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԻՆՆ)

The conjugation of the verb «to call»

Perfect tense (3urulusur)

I have called = μωνςωδ hd.

he has called = μωνςωδ ξ

she has called = μωνςωδ ξ (μφ.)

we have called = μωνςωδ hν μ

you have called = μωνςωδ ξρ

they have called = μωνςωδ hν

Pluperfect tense (Parmywsur)

I had called=4wbzwd the
he had called=4wbzwd the
she had called=4wbzwd the
we had called=4wbzwd the
you had called=4wbzwd the
they had called=4wbzwd the



THE POTATO

#### Words to be used

Plant

Potato Roots

garden, green leaves stems, above, potatoes

outside, skin soil little dents through white, under, roots, below, eyes, new, white, threads.

A. (1) Where do we grow potato plants?

(2) Do the green stems grow above or under the ground?

- (3) What kind of stems grow under the ground?
- B. (1) What grows on the green stems of the potato plant?

(2) On which part of the plant do the potatoes grow?

(3) What run down below the white stems?

- C. (1) What is the outside of the potato called?
  - (2) What are the little dents in the potato called?
  - (3) What can grow out of each eye?
- D. (1) How does the potato draw its food from the soil?
  - (2) What do we use potatoes for?

#### RUABC

Above (tupy) = ybp, dbpbc. potato (portj'go) = գրետանականոր. յոգ. potatoes. below (արին) = վար. outside= ராடாமர் புறு சிரு skin (முழிய்) = பிறைசே , புறிறு மட dent (affun) = funnas. soil (uoji) = san. [through (ghpal)= Sumpshe, offgague. White (Salugg)=Shodonho thread (45ptw) = qbp&wi, Phy.

# PROVERBS

- 1. A friend in need is a friend in-
- 2. Show friendship to others and they will show it to you.
- 3. Be careful in the choice of your friends.
  - 4. Don't try your friends too much.

#### FUABLE

Proverb (prod'rru) =  $mn\omega d$  need (bhm) = up m p  $b\omega p d$  indeed (bhum) = umnnuph c, up n up b c friendship (pp f hum' p p) = pu p b f uu d n c f f hu careful (<math>p f h r hum n c f hu careful (<math>p f h r hum n c f hu hum n c f hum n c f hu hum n c f hu hum n c f hu hum n c f hum n c



- 1. We are in the bus.
- 2. Hrant is on the top of the bus, as it is not wet.
- 3. Ann and her dad are on the top of the bus too.
  - 4. The cob and the nag can run.
- 5. It is fun to sit on the top of the bus.



# BAKING DAY

1. It was baking day at the farm. In the morning Mary called Dolly to come

and watch the bread-making.

2. Dolly came and stood by the flour bin, while Mary put the flour into the bread pan. Then she saw Mary mix a little salt with the flour.

3. "Why do you put salt in?, asked

Dolly.

"Because things are not nice without salt. You know you always use salt with your meat to make it taste nice.

"Now I am going to mix up the yeast,,,

said Mary.

4. She put a piece of German yeast into a basin, and showed it to Dolly.

"It does not look nice, and it smells sour. Why do you put it in the bread?, asked Dolly.

5. "We use yeast because it makes the bread light. Without it bread would be heavy, said Mary; "and heavy bread is not nice."

6. "What do you mean by light bread?," asked Dolly.

Mary showed her that when bread is light, it is full of little holes.

7. Then she added some warm water to the yeast, and mixed it into a smooth batter

8. "It looks as though you are going

to make pancakes,,, said Dolly.

"My loaves of bread will not look much like pancakes, when they are baked,,, said Mary. 9. "Now, you see. I am going to put the yeast in the flour."

Dolly watched Mary make a hole in the middle of the dry flour, and, into this hole, she poured the yeast. Next she stirred and kneaded the flour and yeast, adding a little water now and then. In this way she made a nice stiff dough.

Mary. So she placed a white cloth over it, and moved it to a warm place.

"There!" she said. "When we see it again it will have risen ever so high in the pan."

#### P U. A. b. C

add  $(\xi m) = \min_{l} \xi u h_{l}$  smooth  $(u u n \iota_{q} \xi) = \xi u \mu h_{l}$ ,  $n \eta n \mu h_{l}$ ,  $u u \mu_{q} \iota_{q}$  batter  $(u \xi \eta' \eta \iota_{p} \mu) = [u u n \mu_{l}, u u u \mu_{q} \iota_{l} u u u u]$  cakes  $(\mu \xi u \mu_{l} \xi_{l} \varrho) = \eta u h u$ ,  $\mu \mu_{l} \theta$  middle  $(u h u'_{l}) = u \xi \ell_{l}$  u  $u \mu_{l} \theta$  to stir  $(u \eta \iota_{p} \mu) = \eta u \mu_{l} \theta$ , [u u u u u] to knead  $(u u) = \eta u u u u$ ,  $[u u) = \eta u u$ 

In this way =  $\omega_{J^{\mu}}$   $\psi_{\mu}$   $\psi_$ 

## QUESTIONS (ՀԱՐՑՈՒՄՆԵՐ)

- 1. What was the first question Dolly asked Mary, when she came to watch Mary making bread?
  - 2. Why does Mary put yeast in the bread?
- 3. What do we mean by «light» bread and «heavy» bread?
  - 4. What further remarks did Dolly make?
- 5. In what manner did Mary make a nice stiff dough? why did she put cloth over it?

Composition exercise.—Complete the following sentences. 1. Mary — Dolly to come. 2. Mary — the flour into the bread pan. 3. The yeast—sour.

#### GRAMMAR (FOPUSULTIL PPL)

## First future tense (Uyunlih)

```
I shall call = upmp μωτιμά
he will » = upmp μωτιμέ
she will » = upmp μωτιμέ
we shall » = upmp μωτιμέ
you will » = upmp μωτιμέ
they will » = upmp μωτιμέ
```

# Second future tense (Ulighun wywnlih)

```
I shall have called = hubend which refind
he will " " = hubend which refind
she will " " = hubend which refine
we shall " " = hubend which refine
you will " " = hubend which refine
they will " " = hubend which refine
```

# First potential imperfect (Phulpuli)

```
I should call = 4p (\mu p m p) 4m k_2 k_1 p

he would » = 4p (\mu p m p) 4m k_2 k_1 p

she would » = 4p (\mu p m p) 4m k_2 k_1 p (p q \cdot)

we should » = 4p (\mu p m p) 4m k_2 k_1 p p

you would » = 4p (\mu p m p) 4m k_2 k_1 p p

they would » = 4p (\mu p m p) 4m k_2 k_1 p p
```

# Second potential pluperfect I should have called = 4 www which pumps



- 1. Jane and Nell came to a hive.

  There were five bees on the hive.
- 2. The miller's wife said: "The hive is mine; I like to watch the bees, etc. etc.
- 3. The two girls replied. "We like to stay here to watch the bees, etc. etc.

# ABOUT GRAINS

1. «Father, what is rice?» asked

Daisy, that evening.

«Rice is a grain,» said her father. «I wonder if you little ones can tell me the names of any other grains.»

2, «Barley is a grain,» said little

Bessie.

«Wheat is a grain,» said Bobby.

«Oats are grain» said Daisy.

3. «Right,» said their father. «Well, rice is a grain, that grows in hot countries like India, and China. I will show you some pictures of plants that bear grain. Mr. Dutton brought out a book, and in it the children saw pictures of wheat and barley, oats and rice, as they grow in the fields.

4. «Now tell me how the grain

plants are alike,» he said.

«The rice stem has joints in it, like the wheat stem,» said Daisy.

5. «Yes,» said her father; «the sugar cane also is jointed, and so is, the palm-tree.»

6. «I should think that oats and rice look very pretty, when they are growing, »said Bobby.

«Yes,» replied his father; «each grain of oat hangs apart from the stem by a fine thread and, when the oats wave in the wind, theylook very pretty.

7. «On this picture, the rice

grains, too, seem to hang apart from the stem,» said Daisy, «Yes, so they do,» said her father. «The grains of wheat, and of barley, are packed closely round the stem, but the grains of oats and rice hang apart.»

8. «The ears of barley have little bristles at the end,» said Bobby. who was looking very closely at the pictures.

"We call those little bristles the beard of the barley," said his father; and we often speak of barley as bearded barley."

9. «Wheat, barley, and oats grow in our country, don't they, father?» asked little Bessie.

«Yes, but rice does not, rice must have a very hot sun, and plenty of water.»

#### PU. P. b P

Grain (կրէյն) = արմաիք , հացահատիկ · rice (րայս) = արինձ . evening (իվ՛նինկ) = իրիկուն · to wonder (ուրն՝ -

weep)=qwpdwhwe, show preparty oats (od)=dwpnwh. barley (ump'th)=qwph. wheat (incha)=gophh. right (pwja)=neafty country (pph'aph)=bryph. ja. countries. India (fh'orhw)=2uqhwnwh. China (zwj'hw)=2fhwnwhw. China (zwj'hw)=2fhwnwhw. picture (php'zpr, php'a'hnep)=uqwwhhp. to bear (ultr)=\frac{1}{2}ph\_{\text{l}}\text{ opin. parts, bear, bore, borne alike (\frac{1}{2}\text{unjp'})=\frac{1}{2}\text{unw}\text{ opin. (dojha)=joane ud. hyne ud. \frac{1}{2}\text{opin. ud. \frac{1}{2}\text{upin. ud. \frac{1}{2}\text{opin. \frac{1}{2}\text{opin.

#### QUESTIONS (20.1811-11-11-11)

1. Where does rice grow?

2. What did Mr. Dutton show the children?

3. How the grain plants are alike?

4. What have the ears of barley at the end?

# GRAMMAR (Fbruhuunhophu)

The conjugation of the verb to «call» Imperative Mood.

Let me call = (fingle) hwhile

call = hwhile

let us call = hwhile

call = 4wishgtp

let them call = Hang 4whyth

Subjunctive mood, present tense

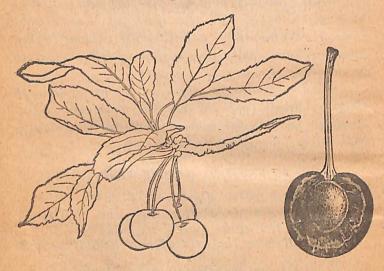
If I call, if he call etc.

if we call, if you call, if they call.

Imperfect tense

If I called, if he called etc.

# THE CHERRY



#### Words to be used:

The Cherry. Stone fruit round soft covered hard shell bunches. slender stalk skin, smooth. kernel.

Վերոյիչեալ բառերով աչակերաները Թէ գրաւոր և Ներուն :

- A. (1) What is the cherry?
  - (2) Does it grow singly or in bunches?
  - (3) Put your two answers into one.
- B. (1) What shape is the cherry?
  - (2) What kind of stalk has it?
  - (3) Put your two answers into one.
- C. (1) What is the soft part of the cherry covered with?
  - (2) Is the skin rough or smooth?
  - (3) What has the cherry inside?
- D. (1) What kind of shell has the cherry stone?
  - (2) What has it inside?
  - (3) Put your two answers into one.

#### PURBP

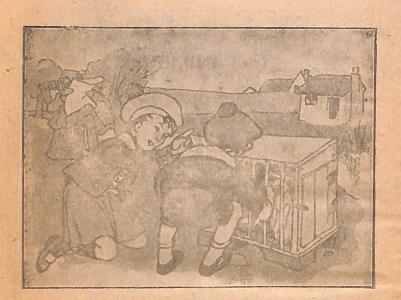


- 1. "Come, Jim,, said his dad, "let us go and fish in the sea.,"
- 2. It was a fine day in June, so they bore away from the shore for a mile or more.
  - 3. Then they let down the net.
- 4. A gale came on for a while, so Jim's dad took the sail down, etc, etc.

Gale (4511)=pornt push, formphy:



- 1. Fred and Dan were at play in the lane
- 2. Fred had a whip in his hand, and Dan had just cut a twig.
- 3. "What shall we do to day?, said Dan to Fred, etc. etc.



- 1. George and Vahan have a hutch.
- 2. The hutch is by the ditch.
- 3. There is some thatch on the cot, but not on the hutch.
  - 4. The hutch has a latch on it.
  - 5. What is in the hutch? etc.



# ՕՏԱՐ ԳԼՈՒԽ - ԳՈՐԾՈՑՆԵՐ

ԼԵՈՆ ԹՈԼՍԹՈՑ

Utth Aufthful

F. LUSAP

**ВИГЧИЦЪЬ**8

brodust osbus



Կ. ՊՈԼԻՍ ՛ ԳՐԱՑՈՒԾ Պ. ՊԱԼԵՆՑ 1911

# 9 PUSAKO M. MULEV8

2 ufdwfappur phr 20

Մ. ՆՈՒՊԱՐԵԱՆ. Բառաբան առ ձեռն Ֆրանս Հայ	200
իՇԽԱՆ ԼՈՒՍԻՆԵԿՆ-ԲԱՍՄԱՋԵԱՆ <i>ըառարան Հայ</i>	
ֆրանս .	300.
Unagunpy pountyne fout Suy 18.99 .	60.—
Ձրուցատ . հայ-ֆրանս	.0 -
ԱՆԳՂ ԼԵԶՈՒԻ ԳԱՍԸՆԹԱՑՔ	
8. Unbrustill b Phony. Probbygan will	22 1/2
11 Juan	30
ՖՐԱՆՍ. ԼԵԶՈՒԻ ԳԱՍԸՆԹԱՑՔ	
Մասն Ա. Քերական-Ըւթերցորան և Բառա.	
at more folice	10
_ B. C. Bhoqu p du . puna a fam Blota b	
	25 -
pun w'iwh Bupqduline life to	Charles and the second
- 9. Showharden Phete , funtingin ith you	
նոնա որ և անկանոն բայերու,	20
թարդ մանու Թիւն. և գրուդատրու Թ	. 30. –
- ி. டிம் மழ்யாள சிர்ப், டி. பியரிப் புய	50
ցուցիչ մասր	50 —
Udpage Swampp Shoupts hang one wed.	100
LE FRANÇAIS. Cours complet pour l'en-	
seignement direct de la langue	
française, par Berlitz.	
Livre cours élémentaire	25
III - » superieur	30
	30.
Partie du maître	
TERZIAN Nouv. Alphabet Franc Illustré	12 1/2
Ընդարձակ համականի ընտանեկան և առեւ.	
արական հայ. Մազդ. ֆրանս . Մամլոյ տակ	

१०० थर्ड जाति.

- 12 (I)

1/2

72

310

m\$

7013629

ՀՀ Ազգային գրադարան



