



5PA klasės namų darbai

Sausio 19 diena

Gramatika

Būdvardis

1. Mintinai išmokti būdvardžio taisyklę: žodžiai kurie reiškia daiktų ypatybes, vadinami būdvardžiais. Atsako į klausimus: Koks? Kokia? Kokie? Kokios?

2. Išlinksnuoti žodžius medinis, ankstyvas, bulvinis, ilga, skanus.
Kas? Ko? Kam? Ka? Kuo? Kur?

Būdvardžių giminės

3. Lietuvių kalbos pratimų knygelėje atlikti pratimus psl.59 pratimai nr.1 ir nr.2. Puslapis 65 pratimai nr.1 ir nr.2.

Vertimas

*Aitvaras (plural: aitvarai) may have been the god of water and clouds. Aitvarai may take a form of a bird, a serpent or a tornado. They bring riches to the needy people (yet may take them from the greedy). Aitvaras's riches can be useful but rarely bring happiness; furthermore, Aitvaras may start droughts by drinking rain. Aitvaras presence at home may be unnoticed but such a home would never be poor; however, the prerequisites of "creating" an aitvaras may also be bought intentionally.

*Raganos (witches) (singular: ragana) are antagonist old women with malicious supernatural powers. They are able to transform into any animal but when such an animal is hurt so is ragana (witch) herself. All the Lithuanian raganos (witches) are said to meet annually on certain hills to practice their magic together.

*Laumės (singular: laumė) are female intermediaries between Earth and Sky. They weave endless textiles and gift them to the people, yet they are unpredictable and could even weave a person. A Laumė may both endow a child and kill him/her, she may also replace a baby with her own (an especially introverted kid unable to show affection; arguably a mythological explanation for autism). In the myths, laumės are usually pretty but in newer folktales, they are more witch-like.

4. Išversti į lietuvių kalbą. Išverstą tekstą perrašyti į lapą ir mokėti raiškiai skaityti.