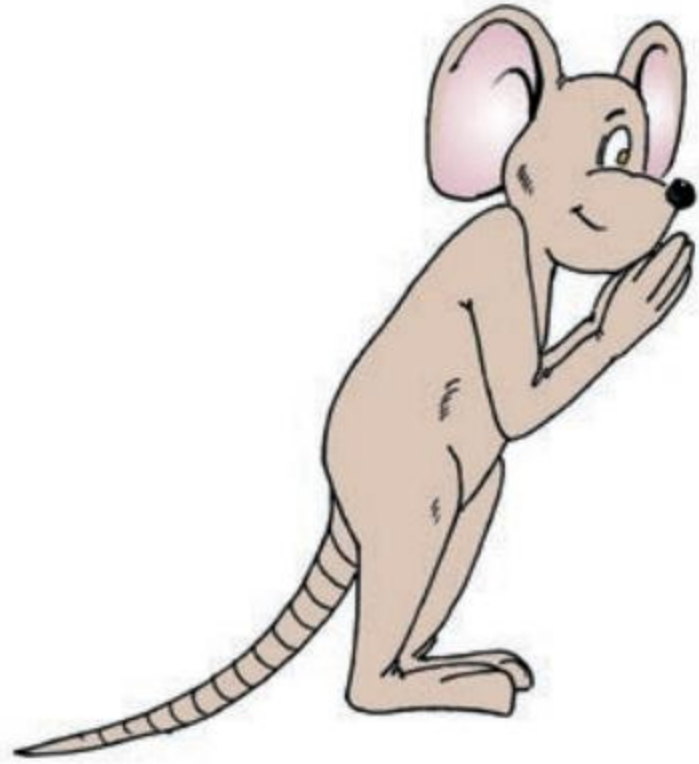


ໝູ 1 ແລະ 7

1 MOUSE AND 7 CATS

ຂຽນໂດຍ ລຸງຊາຊ່າ ແລະ ນ້ອຍຄຳ ພັນທະວົງ
ແຕ້ມໂດຍ ທ້າວ ຈິກົງ





ປຶ້ມຫົວນີ້ສາມາດພິມອອກໄດ້ ກໍຍ້ອນການ
ສະໜັບສະໜູນຂອງ ມູນນິທິ ເບັນຈີເອີ.
ຂໍຂອບໃຈຫຼາຍໆ!

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ຊ່ວຍອຸປະຖໍາຈະໄດ້ບໍ່?

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from us than to make a large number of copies.

ໜູ 1 ແລະ ໗

1 MOUSE AND 7 CATS

ຂຽນໂດຍ ລຸງຊາຊ່າ ແລະ ນ້ອຍຄຳ ພັນທະວິງ • ແຕ້ມໂດຍ ທ້າວ ຈິກົງ



ອ້າຍໜູນ້ອຍ

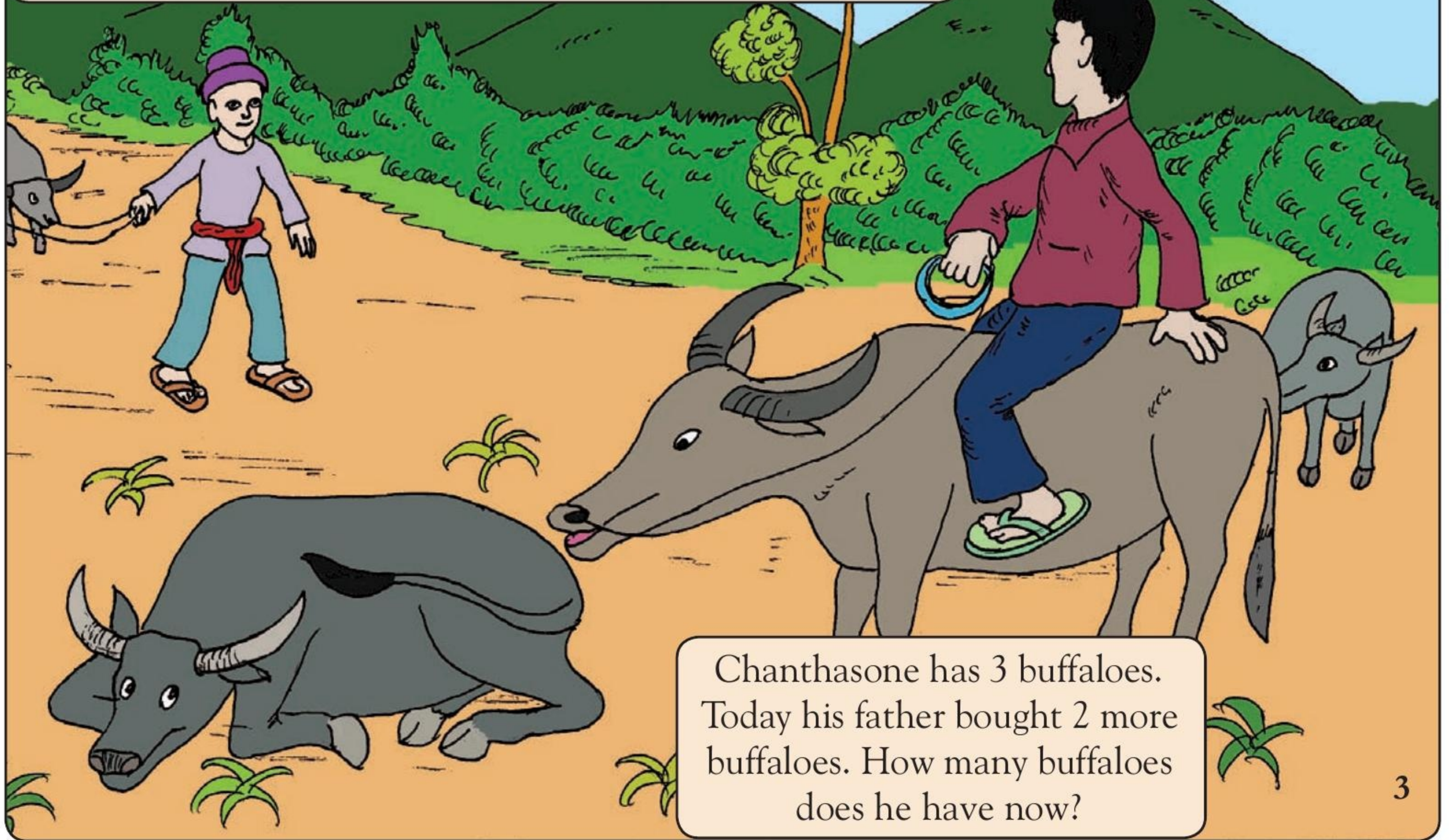




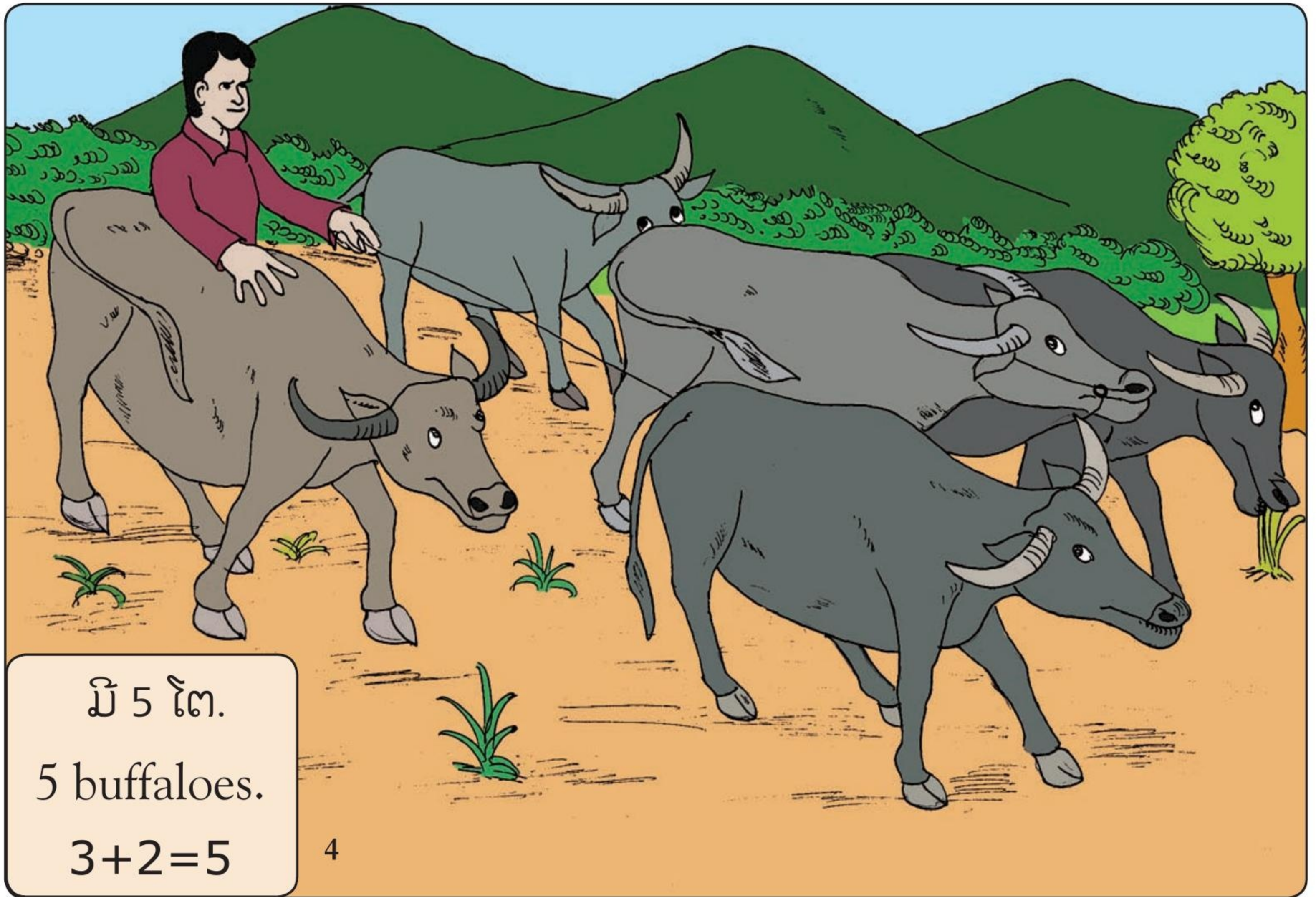
ຕົວເລກເປັນປະໂຫຍດຫຼາຍ! ຖ້າພວກເຮົາຮູ້ນຳໃຊ້. ມັນຈະເຮັດໃຫ້ຄິດໄລ່ສິ່ງຕ່າງໆໄດ້ງ່າຍ. ບັນດາຄຳຖາມໃນປຶ້ມຫົວນີ້ ພວກເຮົາໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ ການບວກ, ລົບ, ຄູນ ແລະຫານ. ຈົ່ງທົດລອງນຳໃຊ້ວິທີຄິດໄລ່ ເພື່ອຊອກຫາຄຳຕອບ, ກ່ອນຈະເປີດໜ້າຕໍ່ໄປ.

Numbers are useful! If you can count, and if you know arithmetic, it's easier to find answers to many questions. Each question in this book uses addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. Try to use arithmetic to find the answer, before you turn the page.

ຈັນທະສອນ ມີຄວາຍ 3 ໂຕ. ມື້ນີ້ພໍ່ຂອງລາວໄດ້ຊື້ຄວາຍມາ
ອີກ 2 ໂຕ. ຖາມວ່າຈັນທະສອນ ມີຄວາຍທັງໝົດຈັກໂຕ?



Chanthasone has 3 buffaloes.
Today his father bought 2 more
buffaloes. How many buffaloes
does he have now?

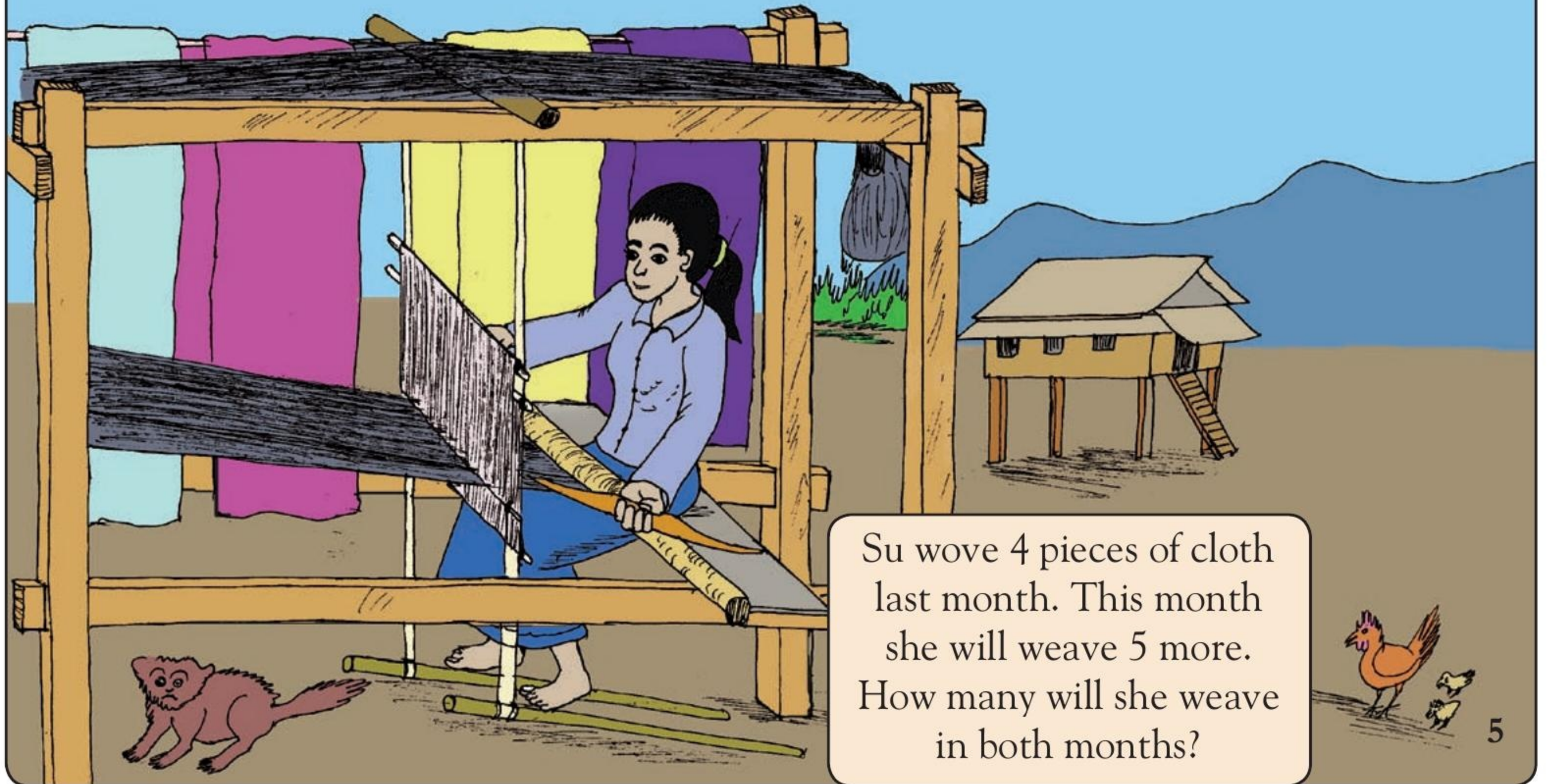


ມີ 5 ໂຕ.

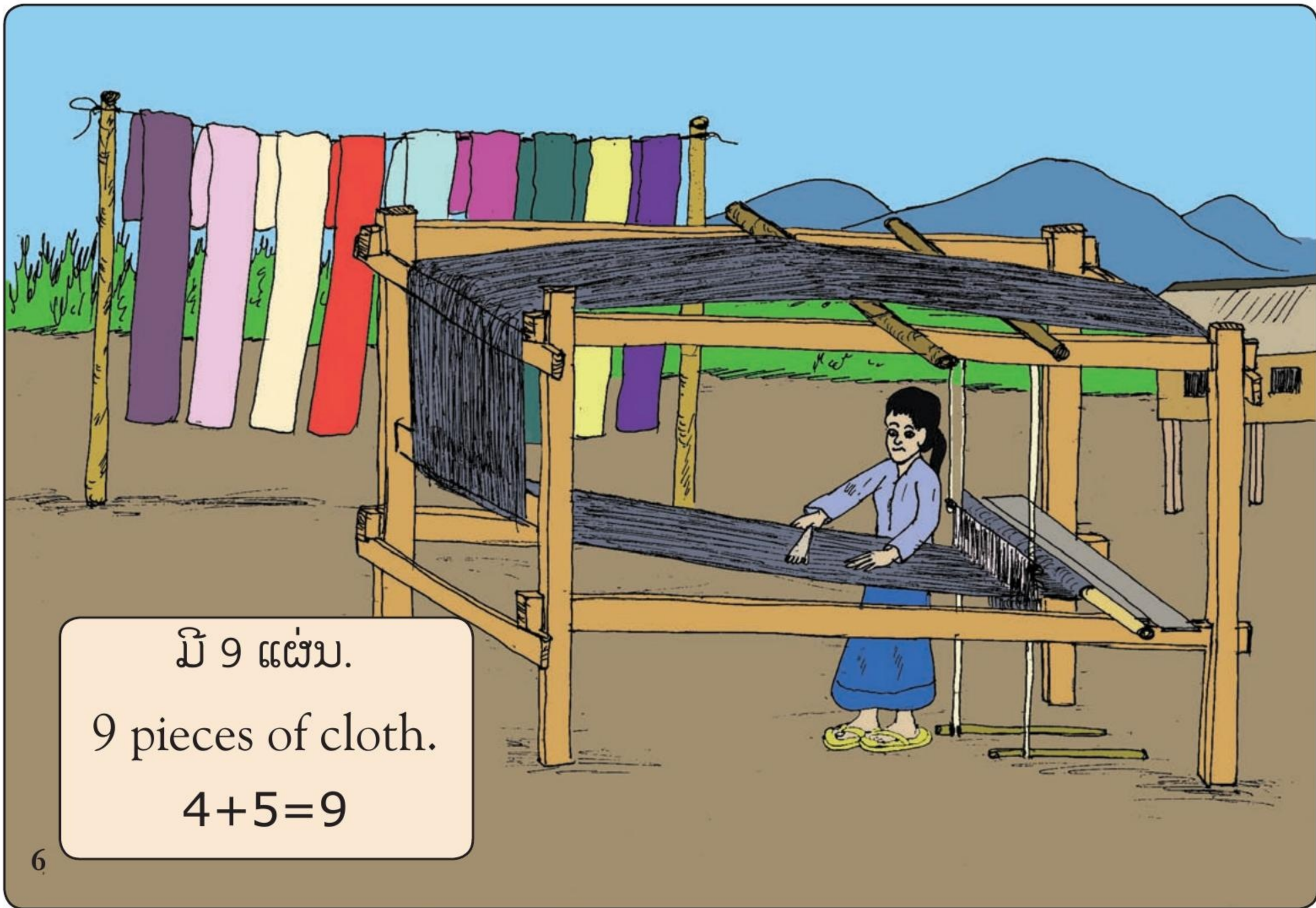
5 buffaloes.

$$3+2=5$$

ເດືອນແລ້ວ ຊູ ໄດ້ຕໍ່າແຜ່ນແຍ 4 ແຜ່ນ. ແຕ່ເດືອນນີ້ລາວຈະຕໍ່າໃຫ້ອີກໄດ້ 5 ແຜ່ນ.
ຖາມວ່າ ລາວຕໍ່າແຜ່ນແຍເດືອນແລ້ວ ແລະເດືອນນີ້ໄດ້ທັງໝົດຈັກແຜ່ນ?



Su wove 4 pieces of cloth last month. This month she will weave 5 more. How many will she weave in both months?



ມີ 9 ແຜ່ນ.

9 pieces of cloth.

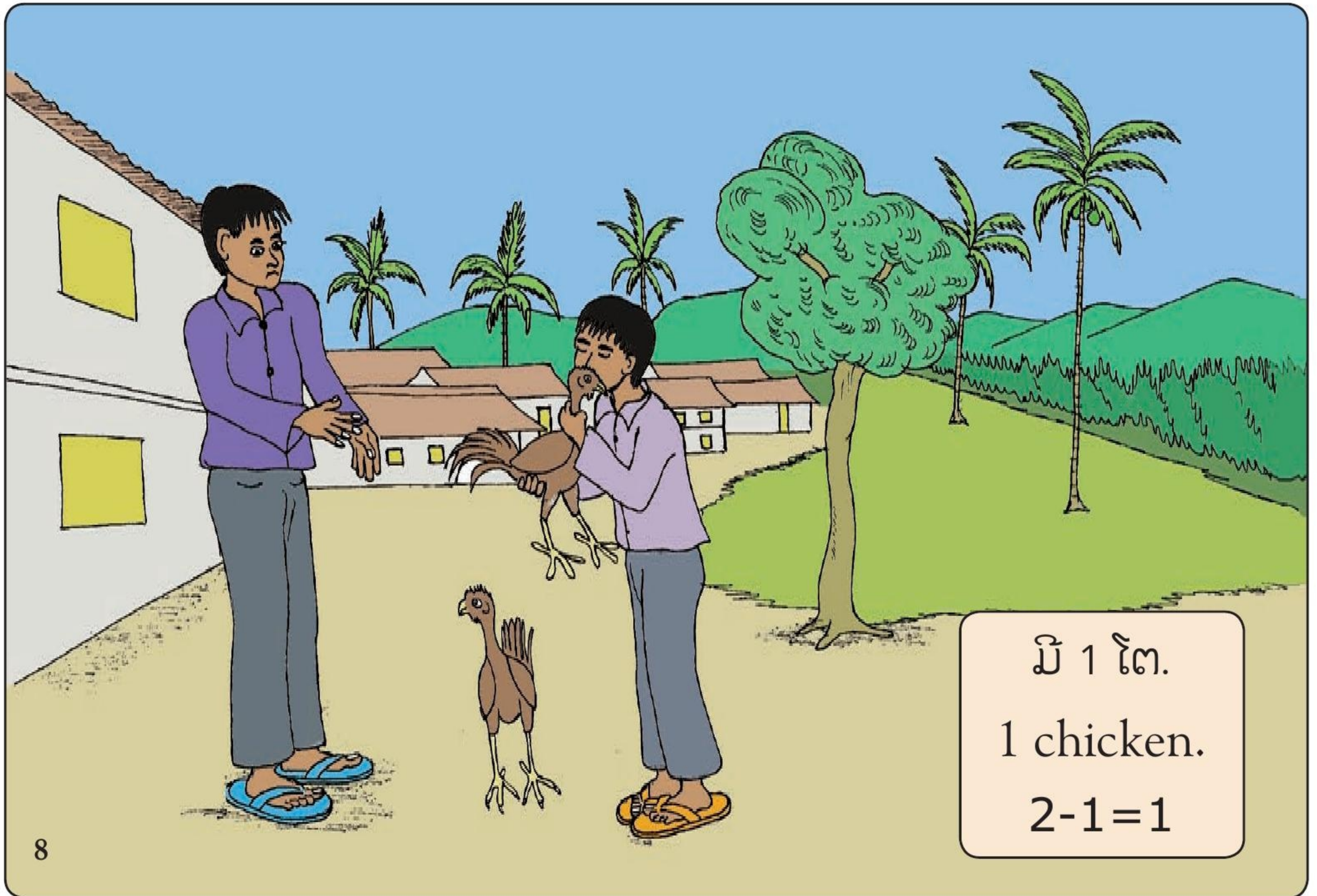
$$4+5=9$$

ອ້າຍແກ້ວອຸດອນມີໄກ່ຕີ 2 ໂຕ. ແຕ່ລາວໄດ້ໃຫ້ເພື່ອນ

ຂອງລາວ 1 ໂຕ. ຖາມວ່າລາວຍັງມີໄກ່ຈັກໂຕ?

Keoudone had 2 chickens. But he gave his friend 1 chicken. How many chickens does he still have?

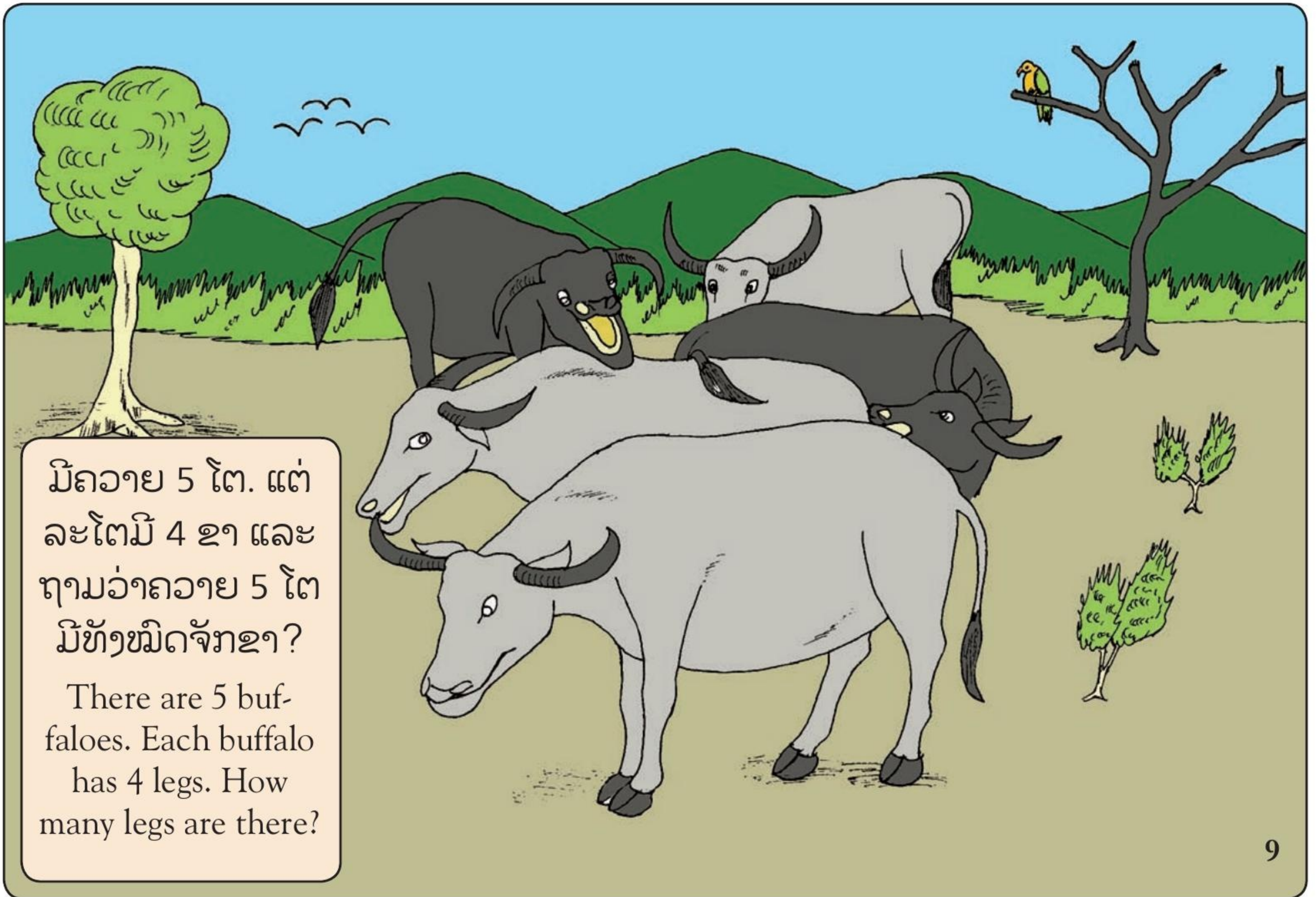




ມີ 1 ໂຕ.

1 chicken.

$$2-1=1$$



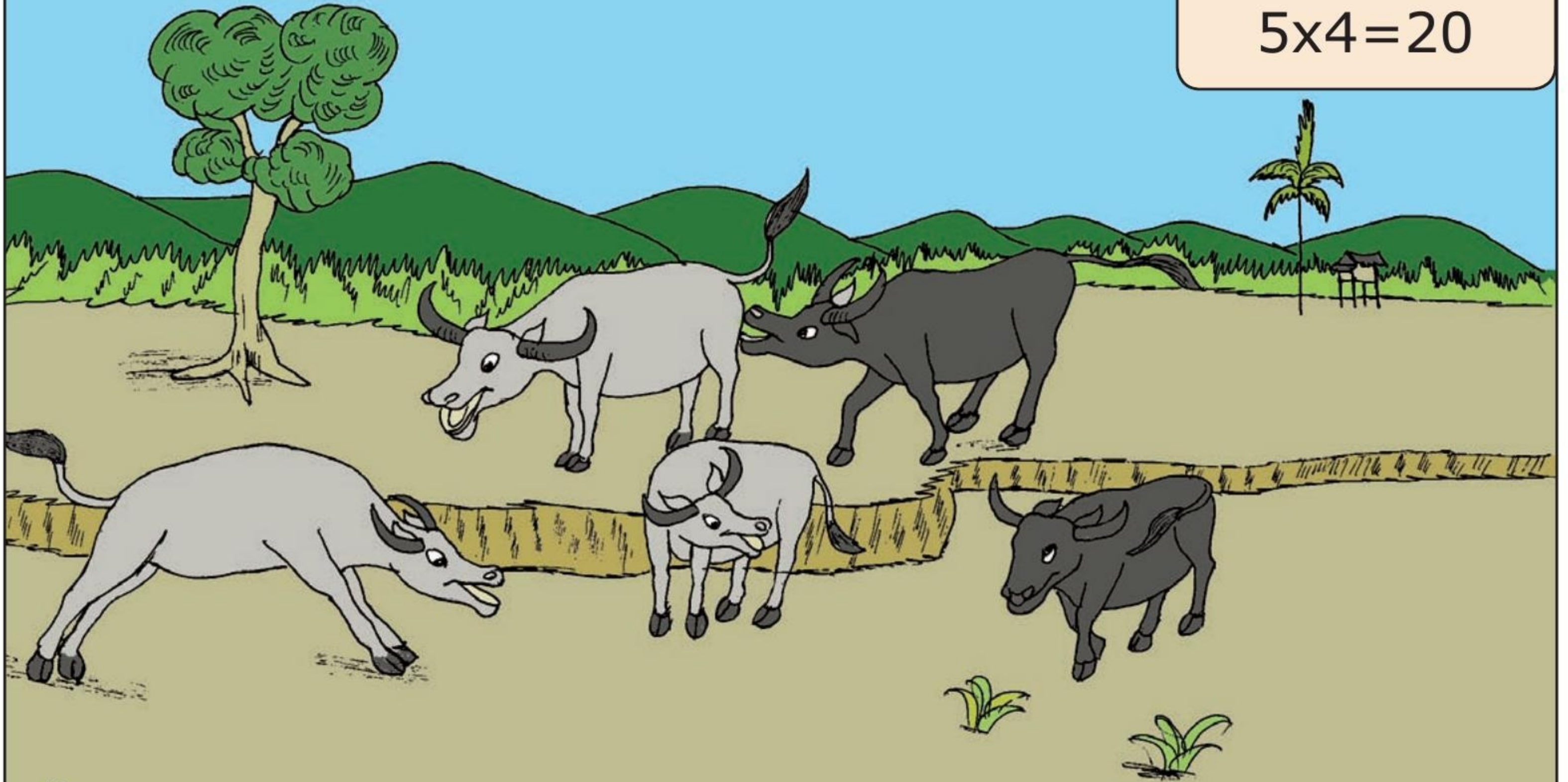
ມີຄວາຍ 5 ໂຕ. ແຕ່
ລະໂຕມີ 4 ຂາ ແລະ
ຖາມວ່າຄວາຍ 5 ໂຕ
ມີທັງໝົດຈັກຂາ?

There are 5 buffaloes. Each buffalo has 4 legs. How many legs are there?

ມີ 20 ຂ້າ.

20 legs.

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$





ຫໍສະໝຸດແຫ່ງໜຶ່ງມີປຶ້ມ 8 ຫົວ. ມີຄົນ 4
ຄົນໄດ້ຍື່ມປຶ້ມໄປຄົນລະຫົວ. ຖາມວ່າ
ຍັງເຫຼືອປຶ້ມຢູ່ຫໍສະໝຸດຈັກຫົວ?

The library had 8 books,
then 4 people borrowed
a book. How many books
are on the shelf now?



ຍັງເຫຼືອ 4 ຫົວ.

4 books.

$$8-4=4$$

ມື້ວານນີ້ມີອ້າຍຈິວ 5 ຕົນ.
ມື້ນີ້ມີອ້າຍຈິວສິກອອກ
ຈາກວັດໄປ 2 ຕົນ. ແລ້ວ
ຖາມວ່າຍັງເຫຼືອອ້າຍຈິວ
ຈັກຕົນຢູ່ວັດ?

Yesterday there were 5
novices. Today, 2 of them
disrobed. How many
novices are left?





ຍັງເຫຼືອ 3 ຕົນ.

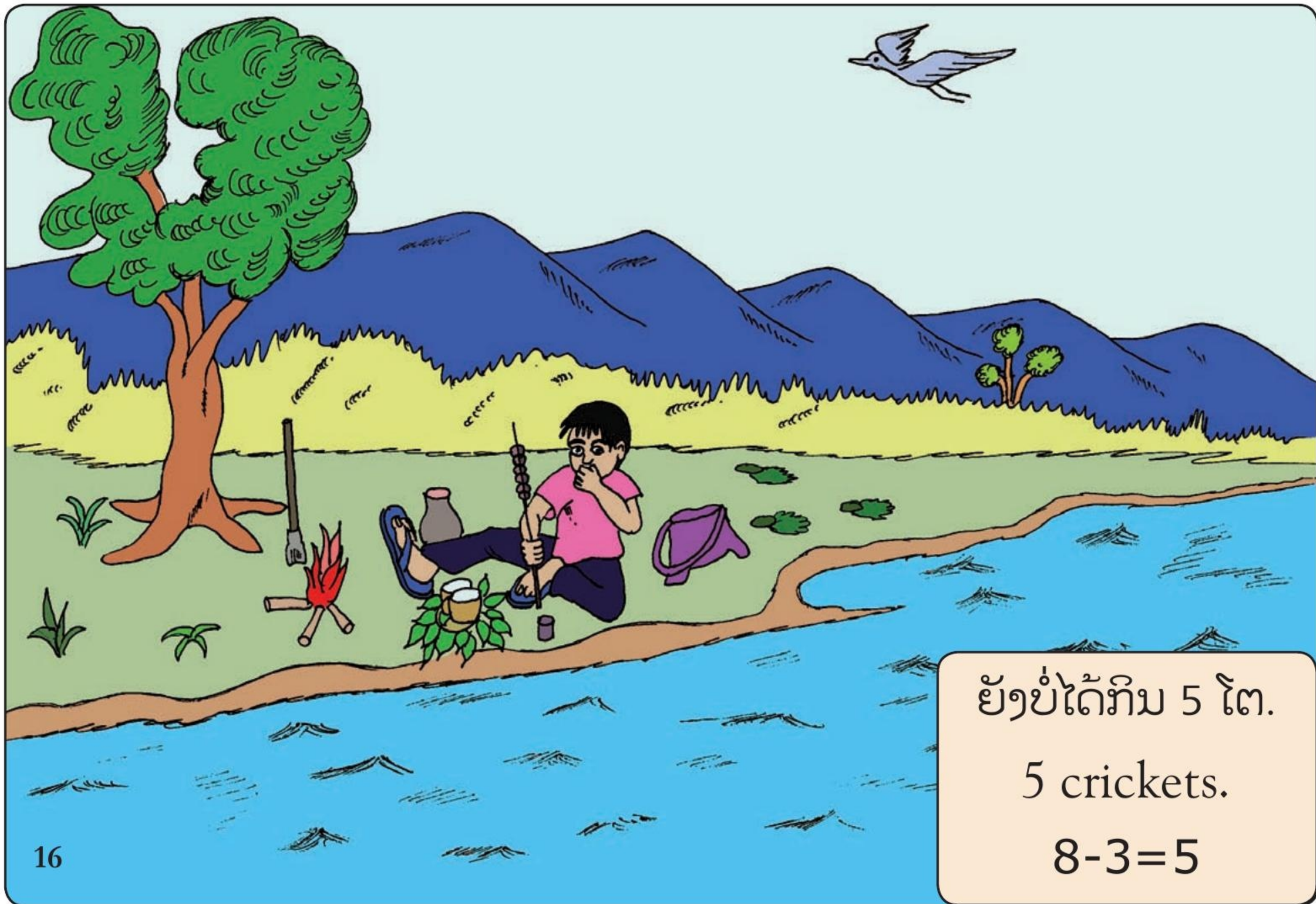
3 novices.

$$5-2=3$$

ສອນສຸລິລັດໄດ້ປັ້ງຈີນາຍ 8
ໂຕ. ລາວໄດ້ກິນໄປແລ້ວ 3
ໂຕ. ຖາມວ່າ ລາວຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້
ກິນຈີນາຍຈັກໂຕ?

Sonesulilat was grilling 8
crickets. He ate 3 of them.
How many are left?

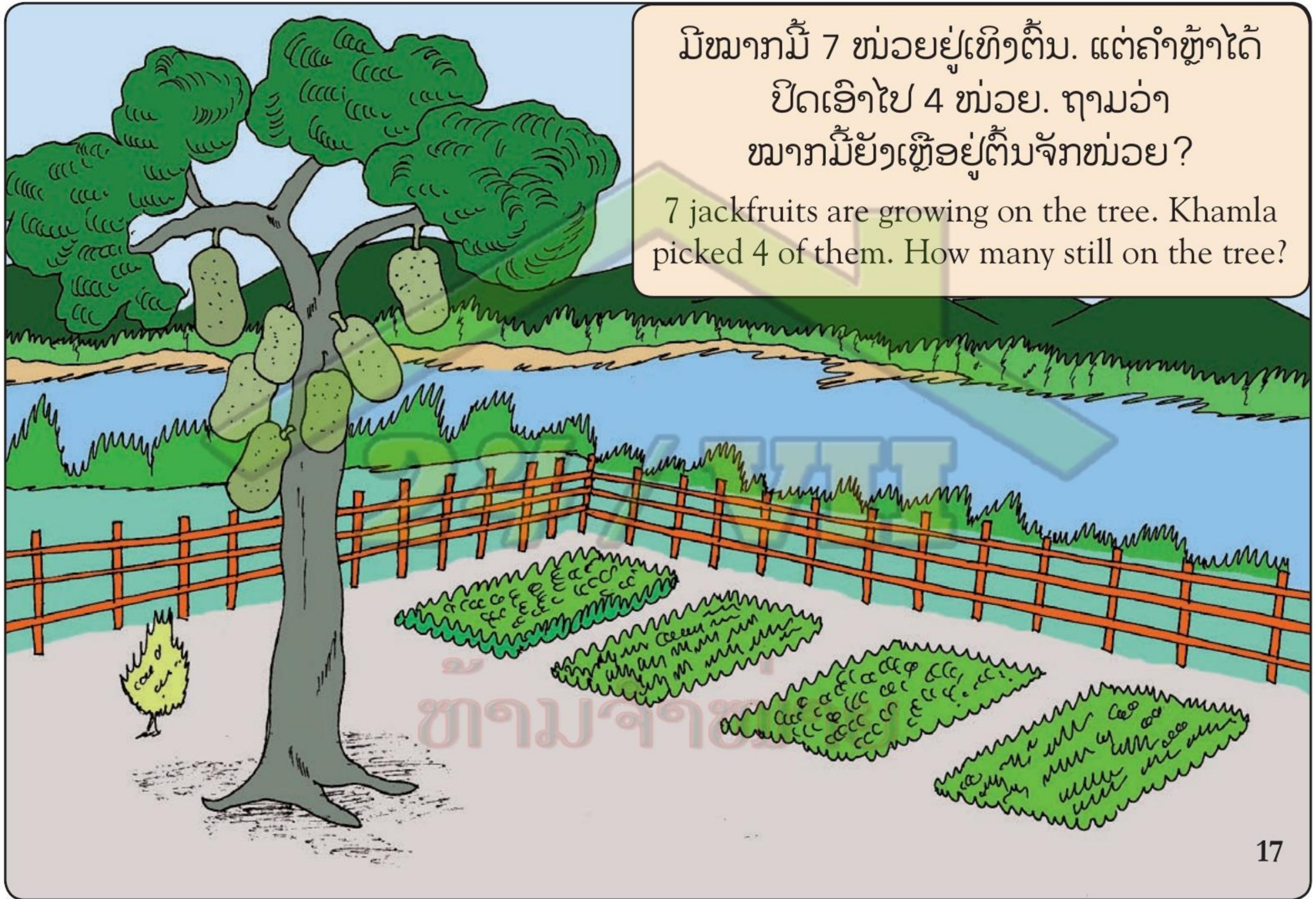




ຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ກິນ 5 ໂຕ.

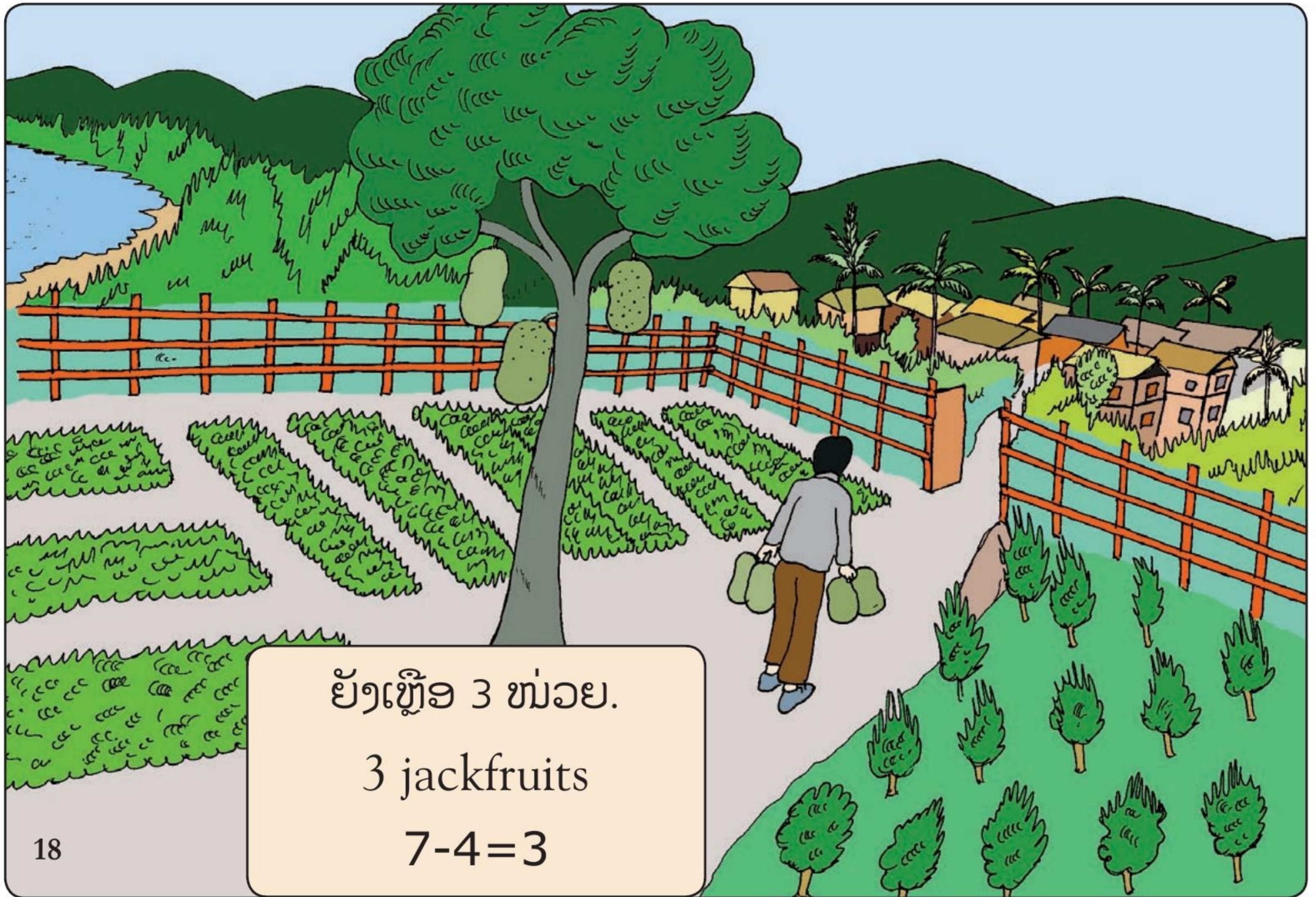
5 crickets.

$$8-3=5$$



ມີໝາກມື້ 7 ໜ່ວຍຢູ່ເທິງຕົ້ນ. ແຕ່ຄໍາຫຼ້າໄດ້
ປັດເອົາໄປ 4 ໜ່ວຍ. ຖາມວ່າ
ໝາກມື້ຍັງເຫຼືອຢູ່ຕົ້ນຈັກໜ່ວຍ?

7 jackfruits are growing on the tree. Khamla
picked 4 of them. How many still on the tree?



ຍັງເຫຼືອ 3 ໜ່ວຍ.

3 jackfruits

$$7-4=3$$



ບຸນແພງຕັກນ້ຳ 3 ຖ້ຽວຕໍ່ມື້.
ລາວຕັກນ້ຳຖ້ຽວໜຶ່ງມີ 2 ຄູ່.
ຖາມວ່າ ລາວຕັກນ້ຳມື້ໜຶ່ງໄດ້
ຈັກຄູ່?

Bounpheng makes 3 trips
a day to carry water, and he
can carry 2 buckets each
time. How many buckets
does he carry each day?

ຕ້ກໄດ້ 6 ຄູ.

6 buckets.

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$





ມີນັກຫາປາ 6 ຄົນ. ແລະ 4 ຄົນຈັບປາໄດ້ຄົນລະໂຕ. ຖາມວ່າຍັງຈັກຄົນທີ່ຈັບປາບໍ່ໄດ້ເທື່ອ?

6 men went fishing, and 4 of them each caught one fish. How many of them still haven't caught a fish ?



ຍັງ 2 ຄົນ.

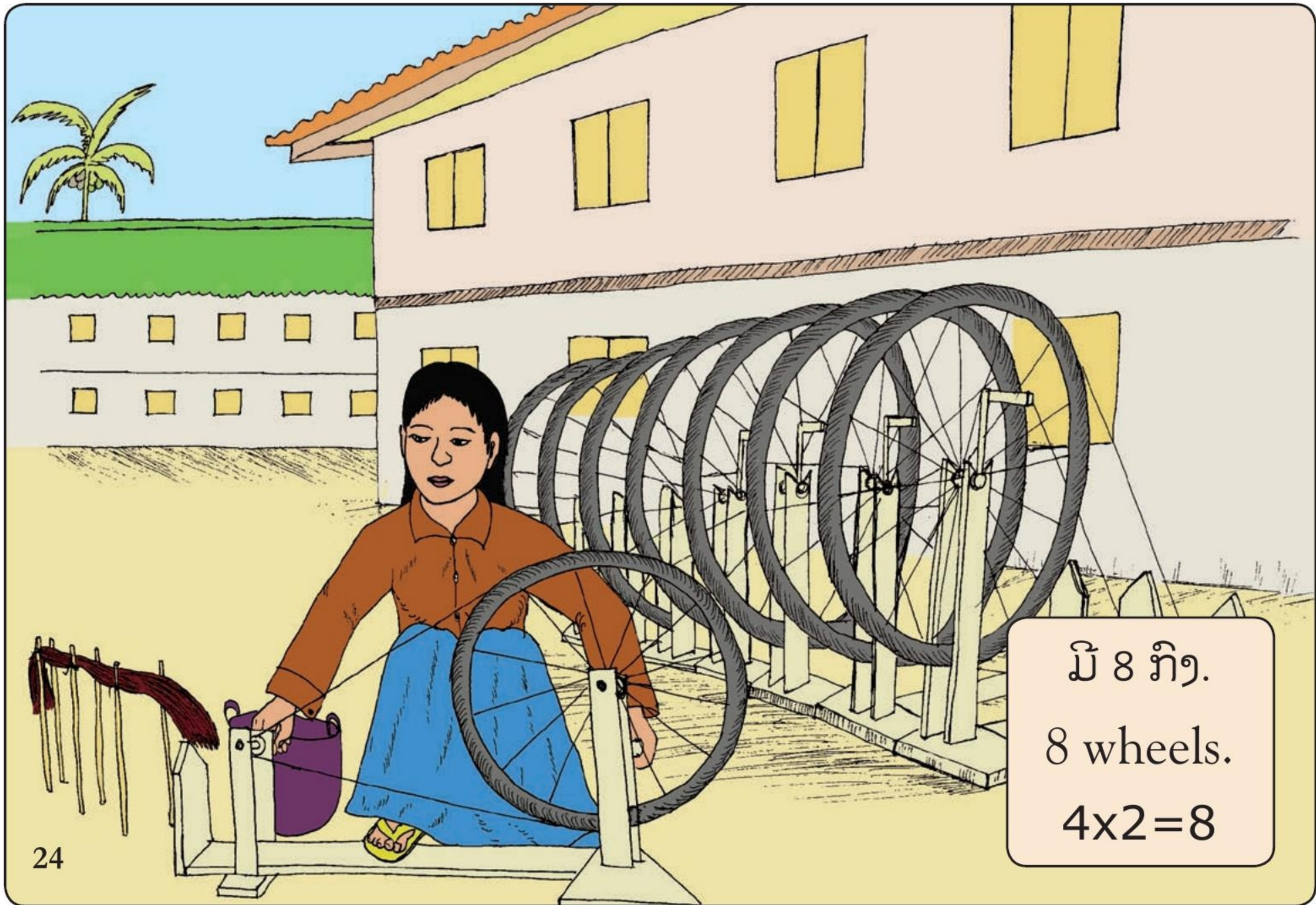
2 men.

$$6-4=2$$



ມີລົດຖີບເກົ່າ 4 ຄັນ. ແຕ່ລະ
ຄັນມີ 2 ກົງ. ຖາມວ່າ ລົດຖີບ
4 ຄັນນັ້ນມີຈັກກົງ?

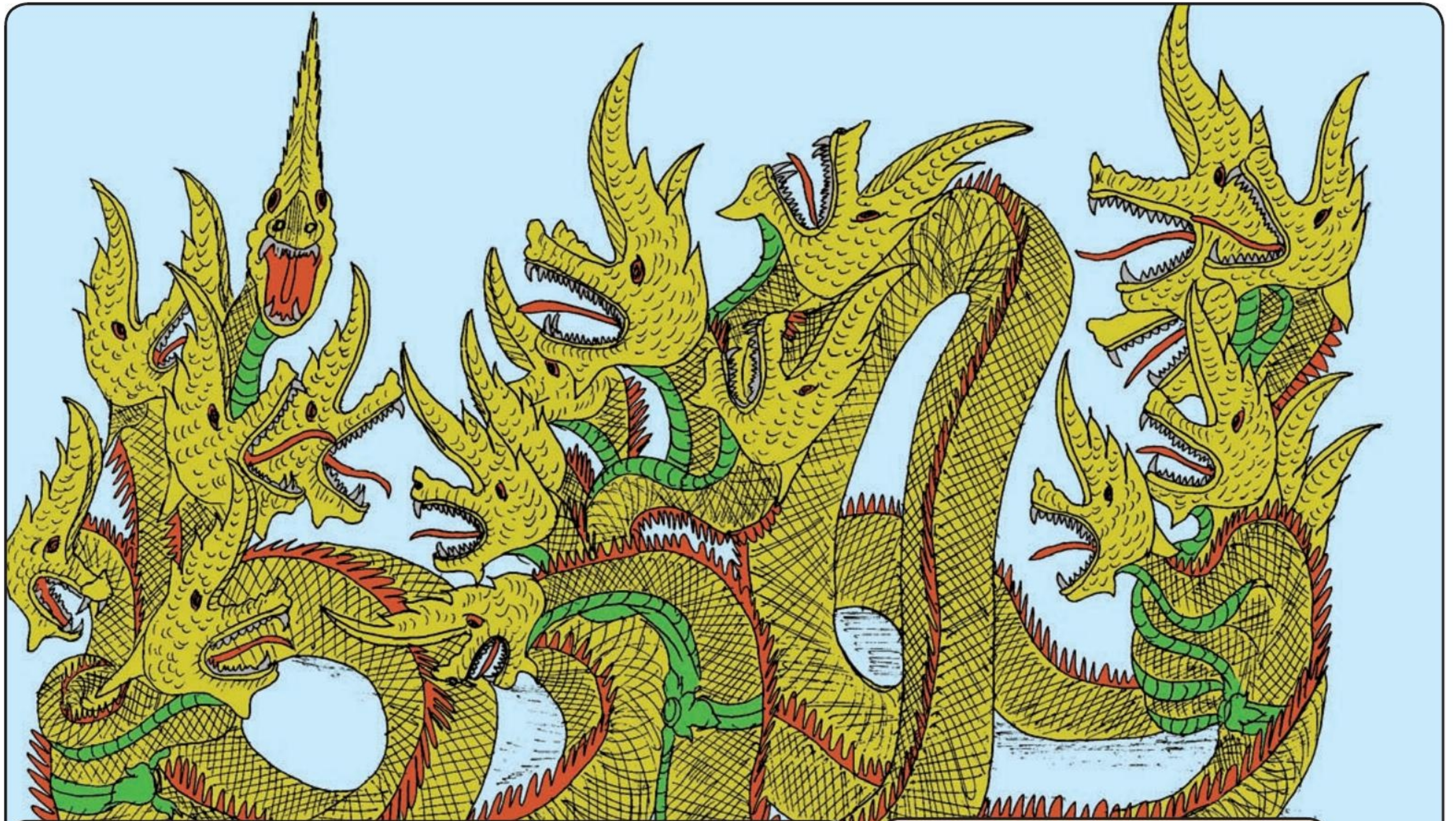
There are 4 old bikes, and
each has 2 wheels. How many
wheels are there altogether?



ມີ 8 ກິ່ງ.

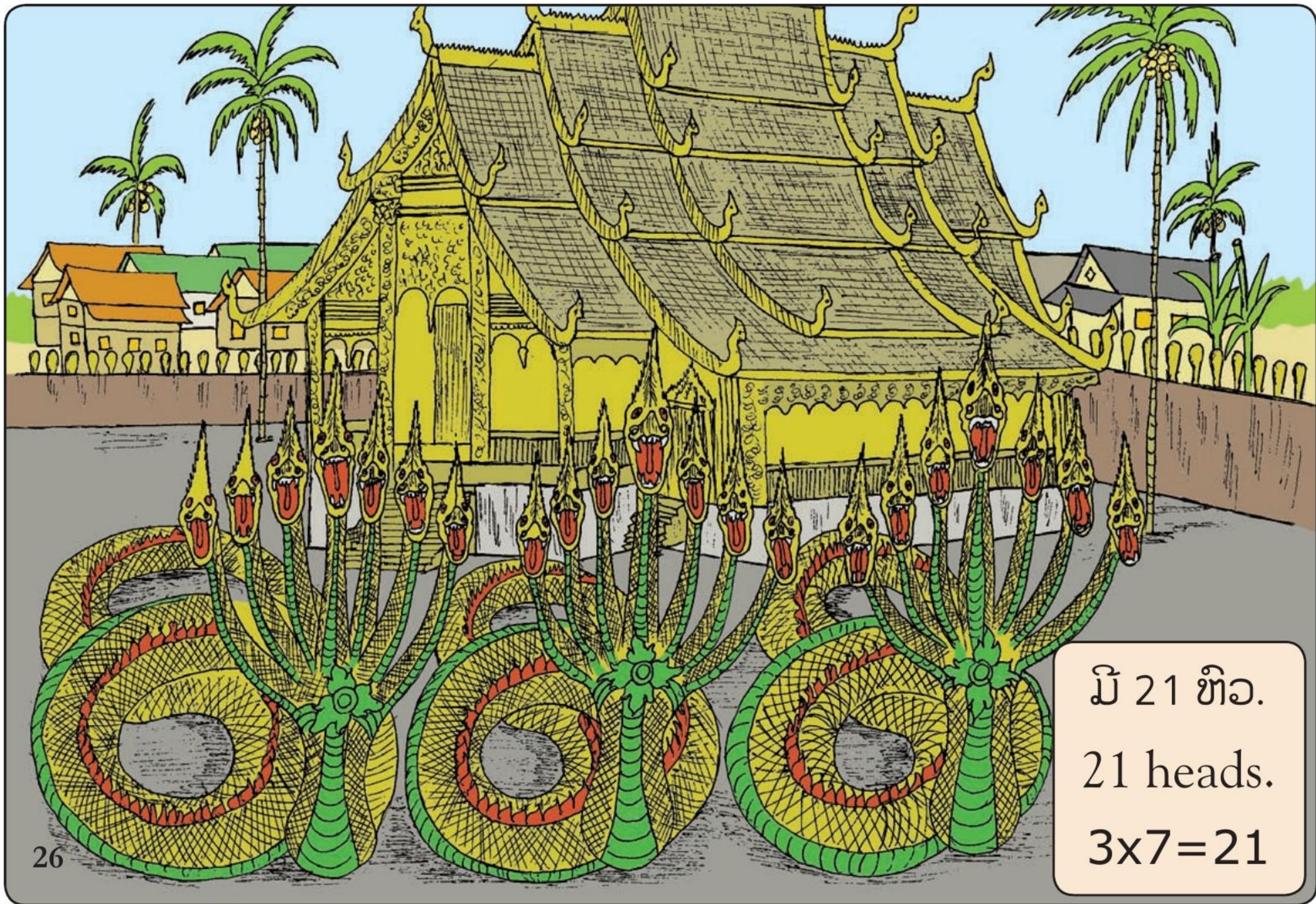
8 wheels.

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$



ມີພະຍານາກ 3 ໂຕ. ແຕ່ລະໂຕມີ 7 ຫົວ. ຖາມວ່າ
ພະຍານາກທັງ 3 ໂຕ ມີທັງໝົດຈັກຫົວ?

There are 3 nagas. Each
naga has 7 heads. How
many heads are there?

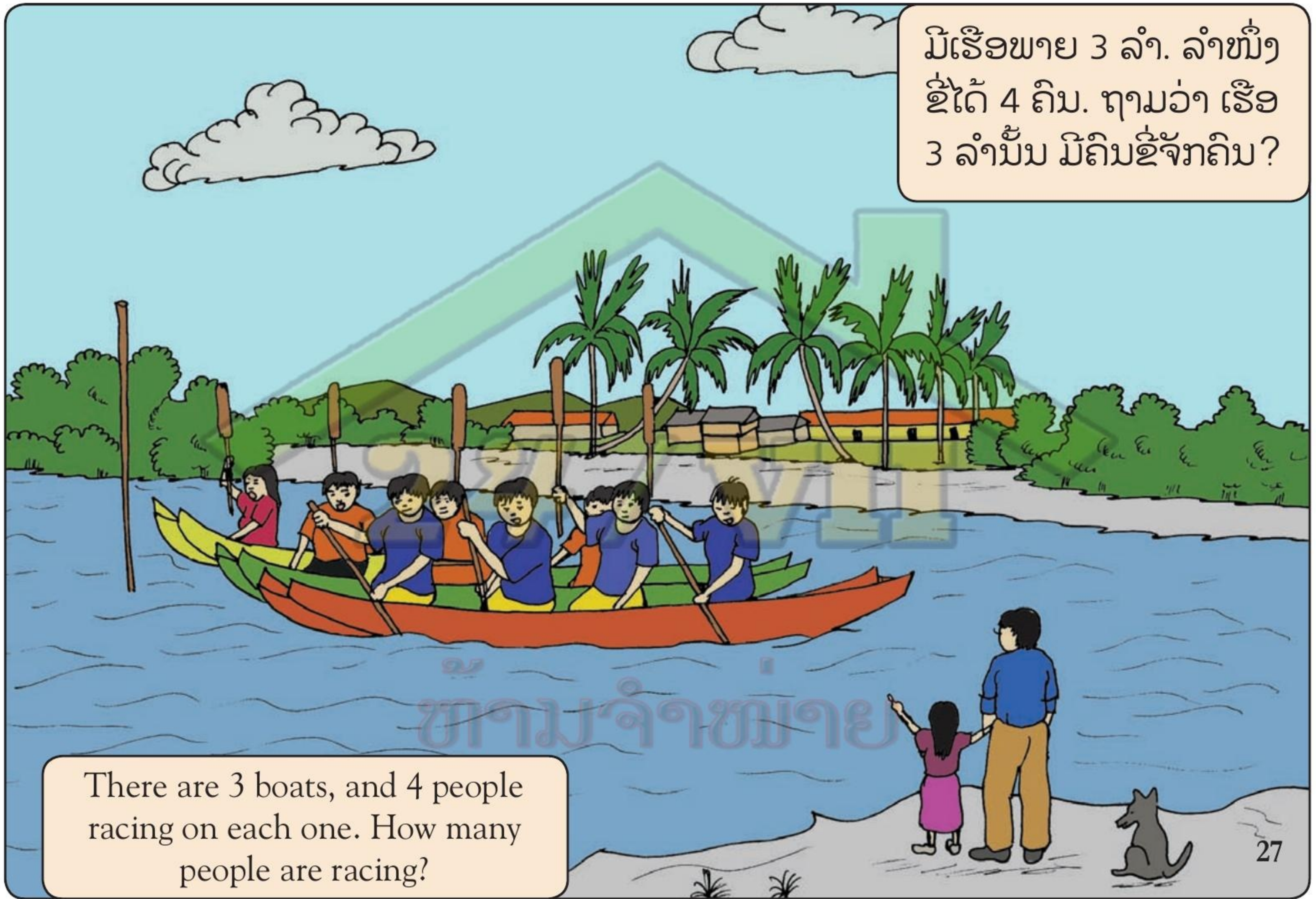


ມີ 21 ຫົວ.

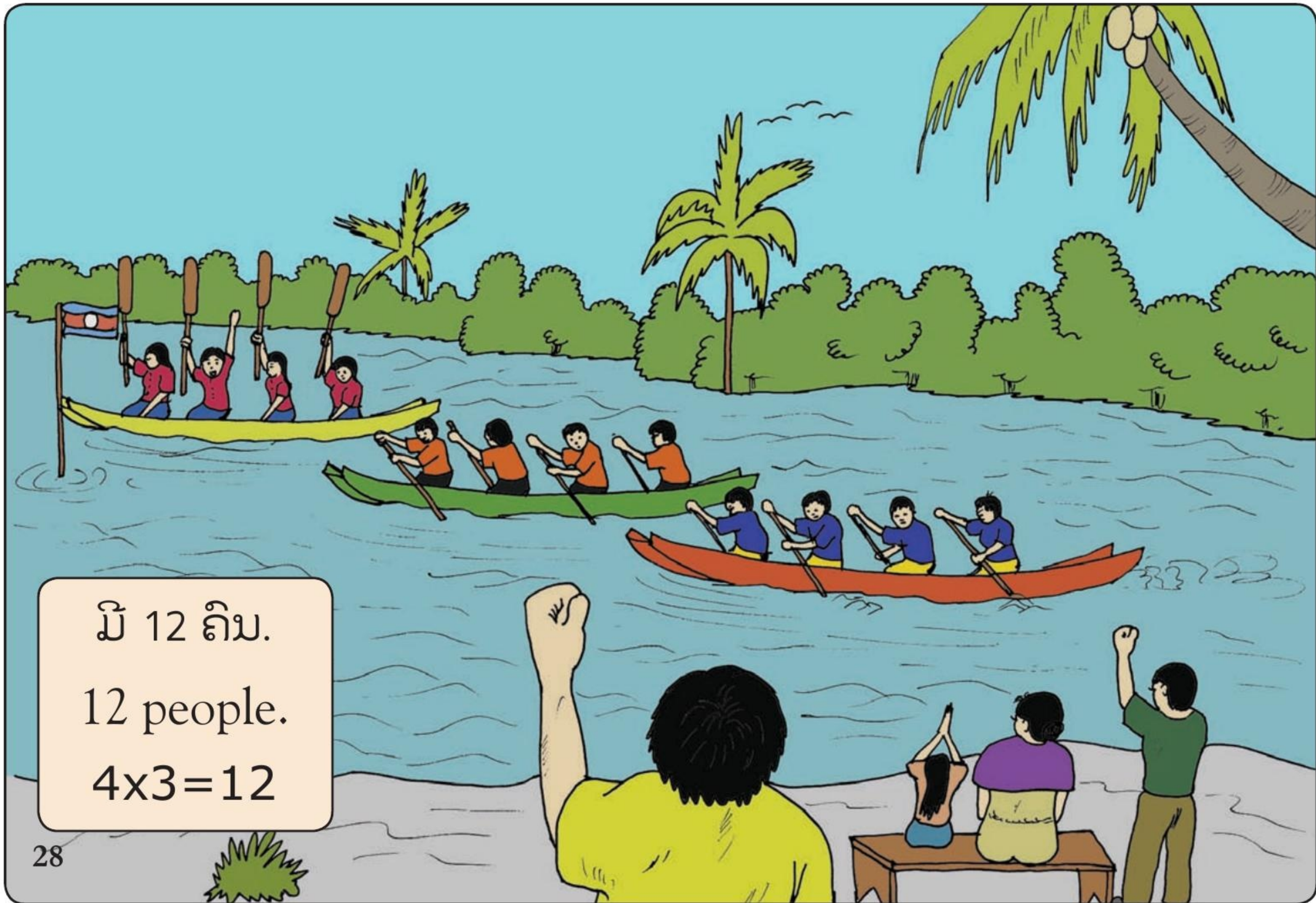
21 heads.

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

ມີເຮືອພາຍ 3 ລຳ. ລຳໜຶ່ງ
ຂີ່ໄດ້ 4 ຄົນ. ຖາມວ່າ ເຮືອ
3 ລຳນັ້ນ ມີຄົນຂີ່ຈັກຄົນ?



There are 3 boats, and 4 people
racing on each one. How many
people are racing?



ມີ 12 ຄົນ.

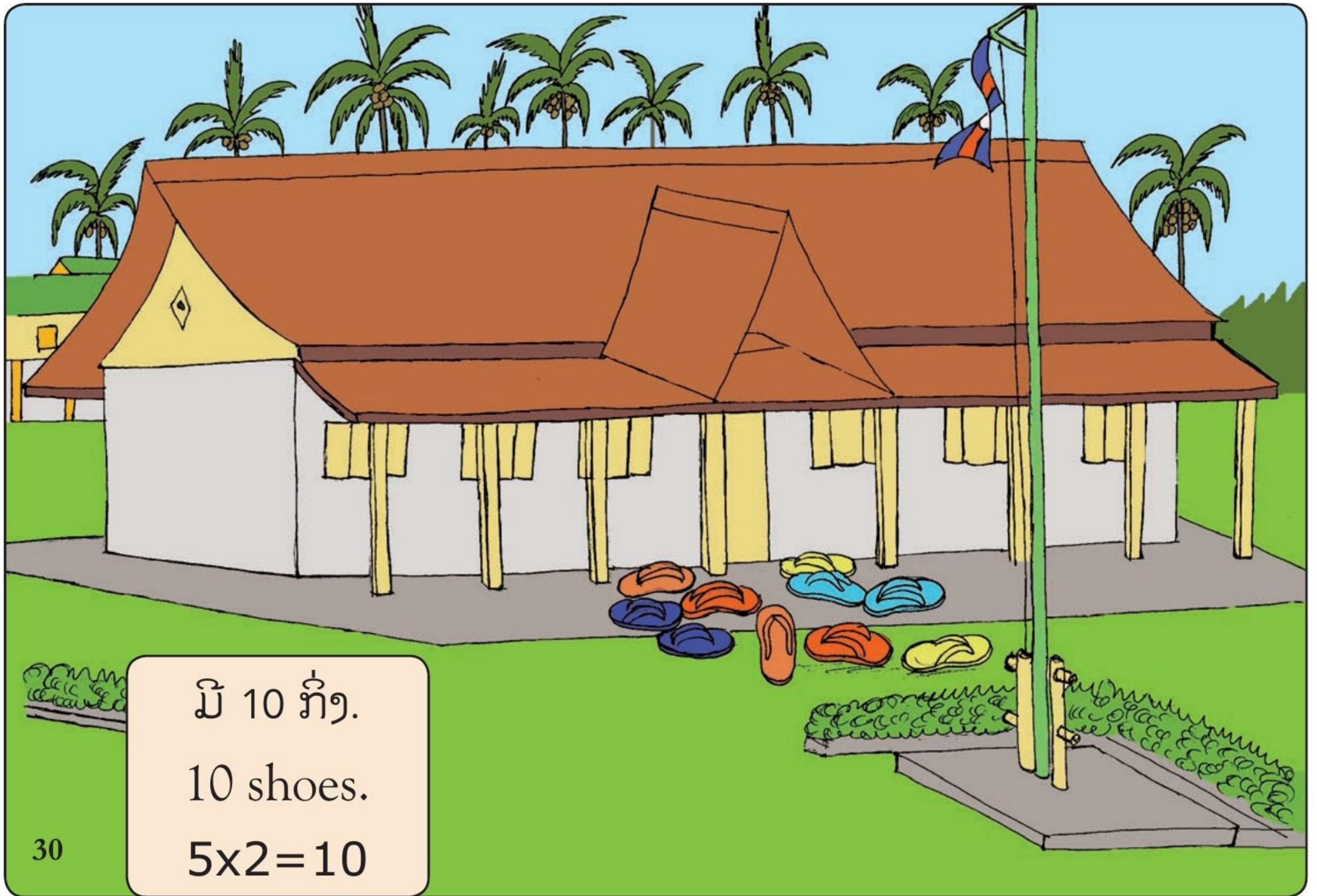
12 people.

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

ມີເດັກນ້ອຍ 5 ຄົນ. ແຕ່ລະຄົນຖືເກີບຜູ້ລະຄູ່.
ຖາມວ່າ ພວກເດັກນ້ອຍມີເກີບທັງໝົດຈັກກິ່ງ?



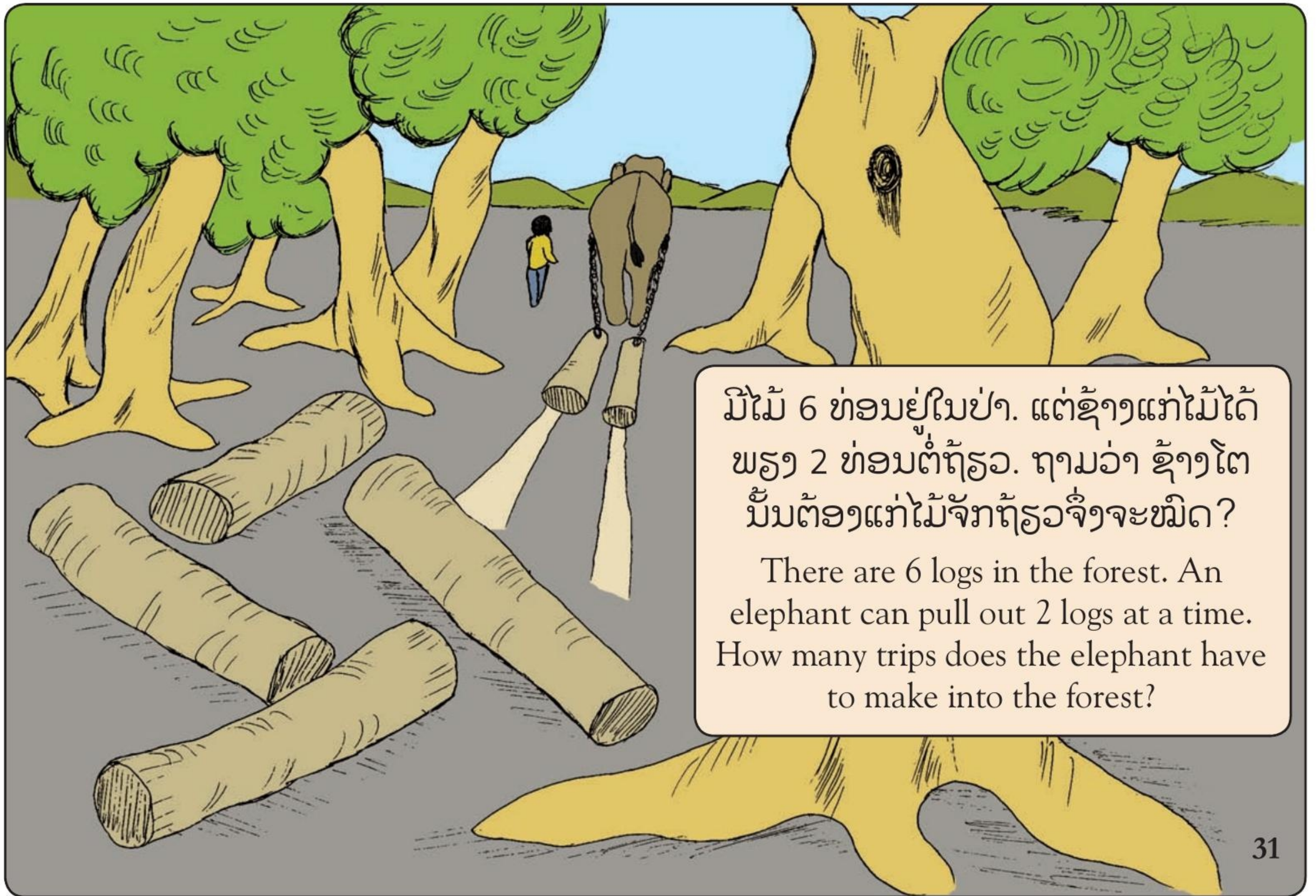
There are 5 kids. Each has 2 shoes.
How many shoes are here?



ມີ 10 ວີ່ງ.

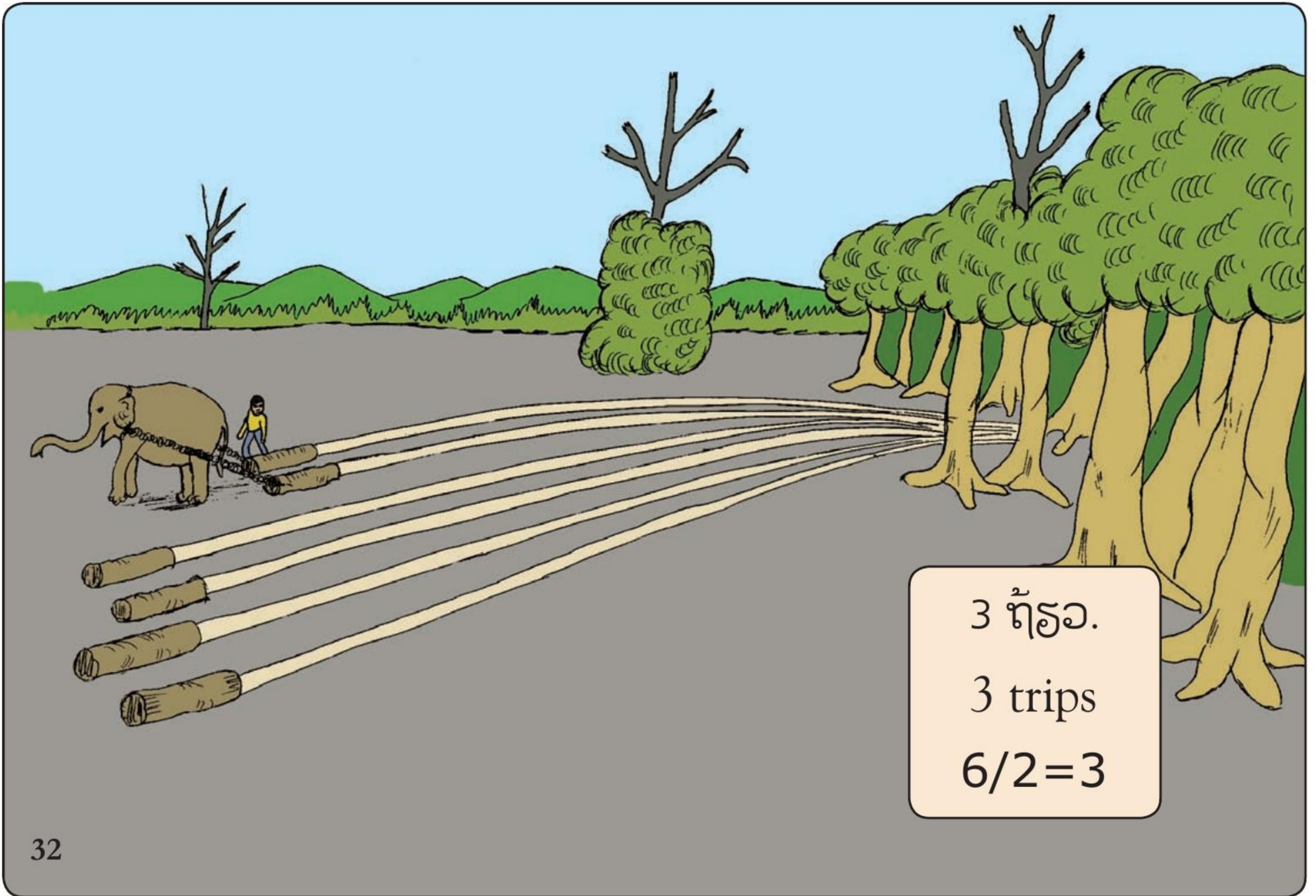
10 shoes.

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$



ມີໄມ້ 6 ທ່ອນຢູ່ໃນປ່າ. ແຕ່ຊ້າງແກ່ໄມ້ໄດ້
ພຽງ 2 ທ່ອນຕໍ່ຄັ້ງ. ຖາມວ່າ ຊ້າງໂຕ
ນັ້ນຕ້ອງແກ່ໄມ້ຈັກຄັ້ງຈຶ່ງຈະໝົດ?

There are 6 logs in the forest. An
elephant can pull out 2 logs at a time.
How many trips does the elephant have
to make into the forest?

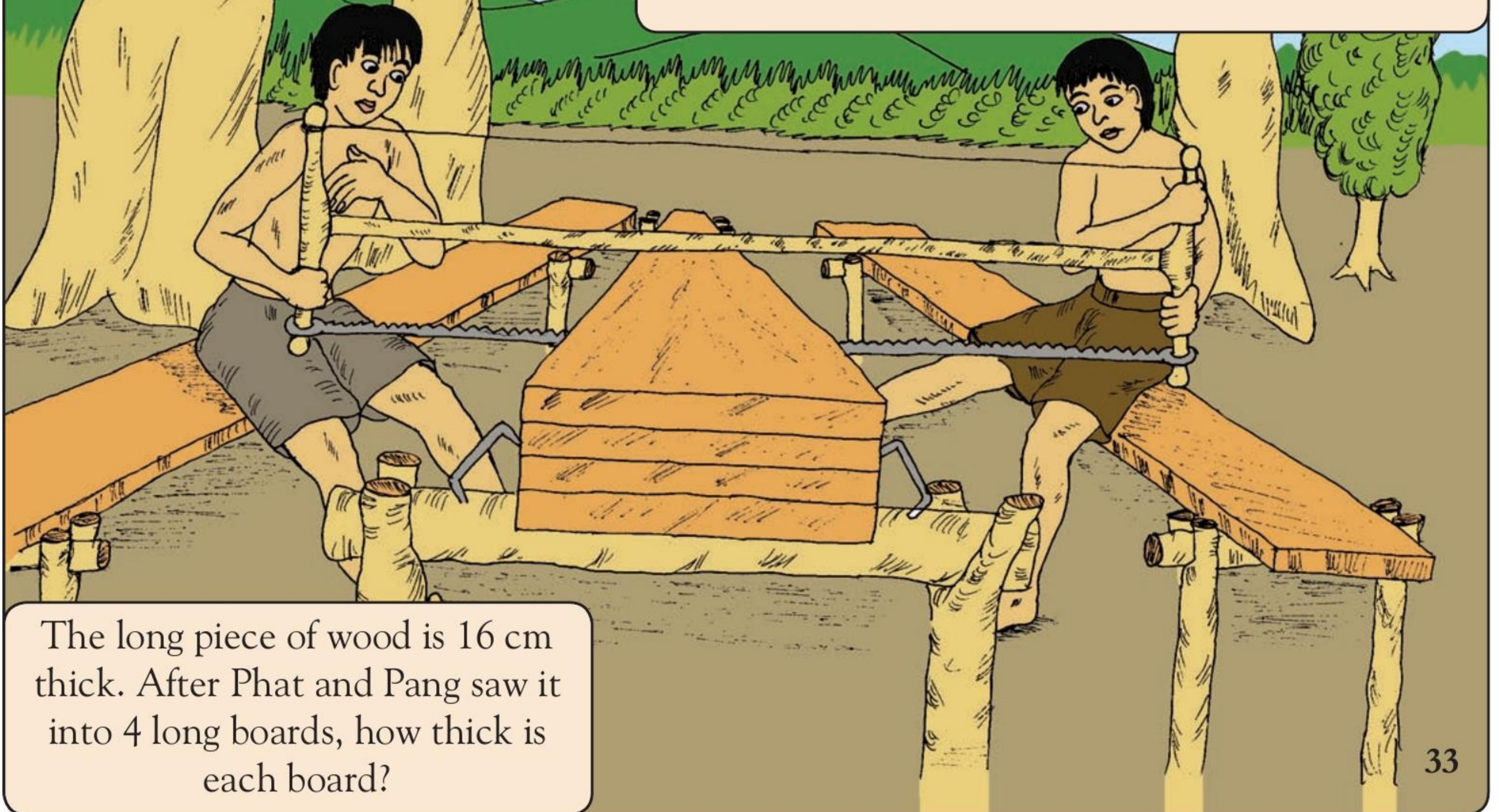


3 ຖ້ຽວ.

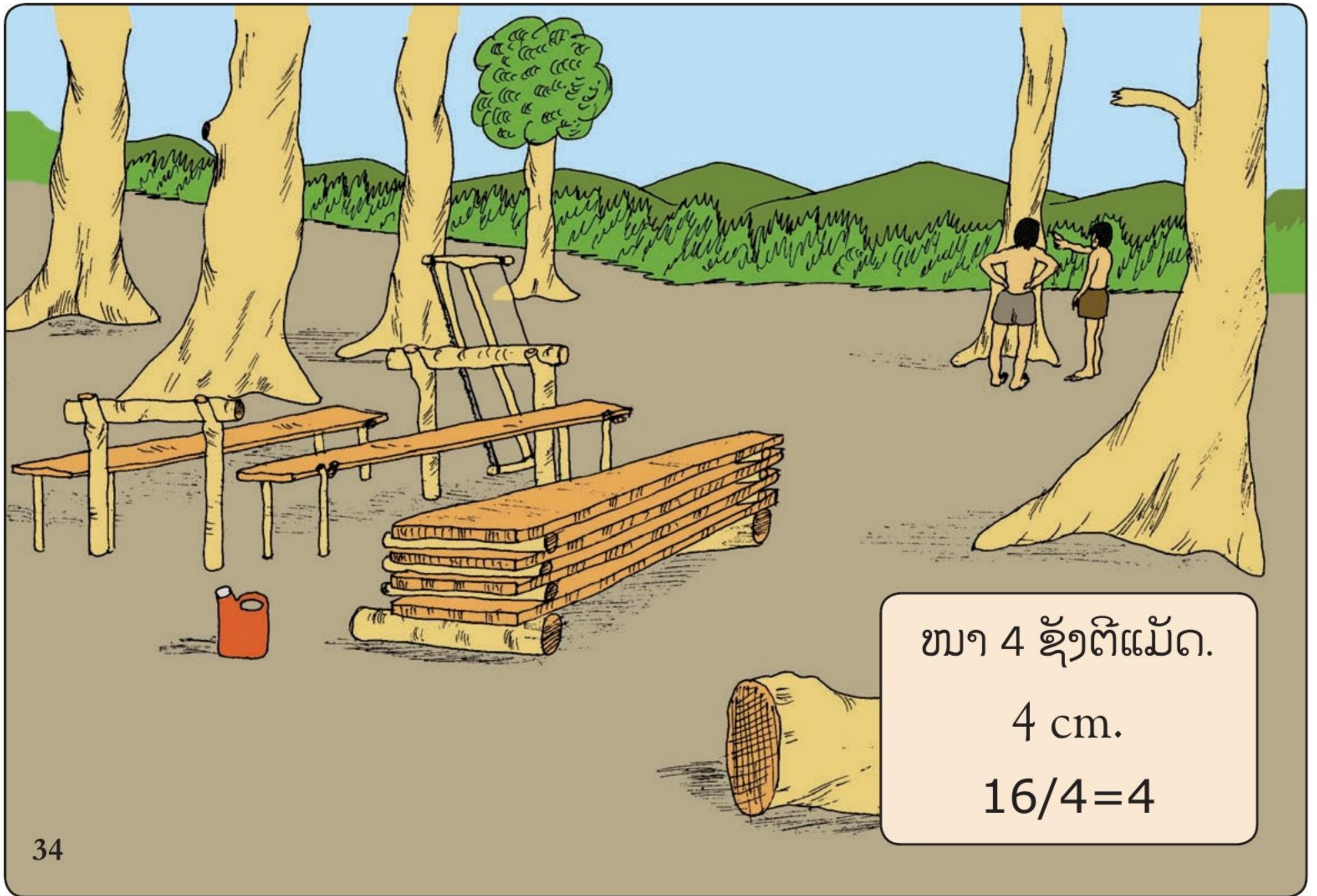
3 trips

$$6/2=3$$

ມີໄມ້ທ່ອນໜຶ່ງ ໜາ 16 ຊັງຕີແມັດ, ພັດ ແລະ ແພງ
ໄດ້ເລື່ອຍອອກເປັນ 4 ກີບໜາເທົ່າກັນ. ຖາມວ່າ
ໄມ້ແຕ່ລະກີບນັ້ນ ໜາຈັກຊັງຕີແມັດ?



The long piece of wood is 16 cm thick. After Phat and Pang saw it into 4 long boards, how thick is each board?



ໜ້າ 4 ຊັງຕີແມັດ.

4 cm.

$$16/4=4$$

ມີເດັກນ້ອຍ 4 ຄົນ
ເຫັນເງິນເຮ່ຍ 4,000
ກີບຢູ່ກາງທາງ.
ພວກເຂົາໄດ້ແບ່ງປັນ
ເທົ່າກັນ. ຖາມວ່າ
ແຕ່ລະຄົນຈະໄດ້ເງິນ
ຈັກກີບ?



4 people find 4,000 kip. They divide it
equally. How much does each one get?



ຄົນລະ 1,000 ກີບ.

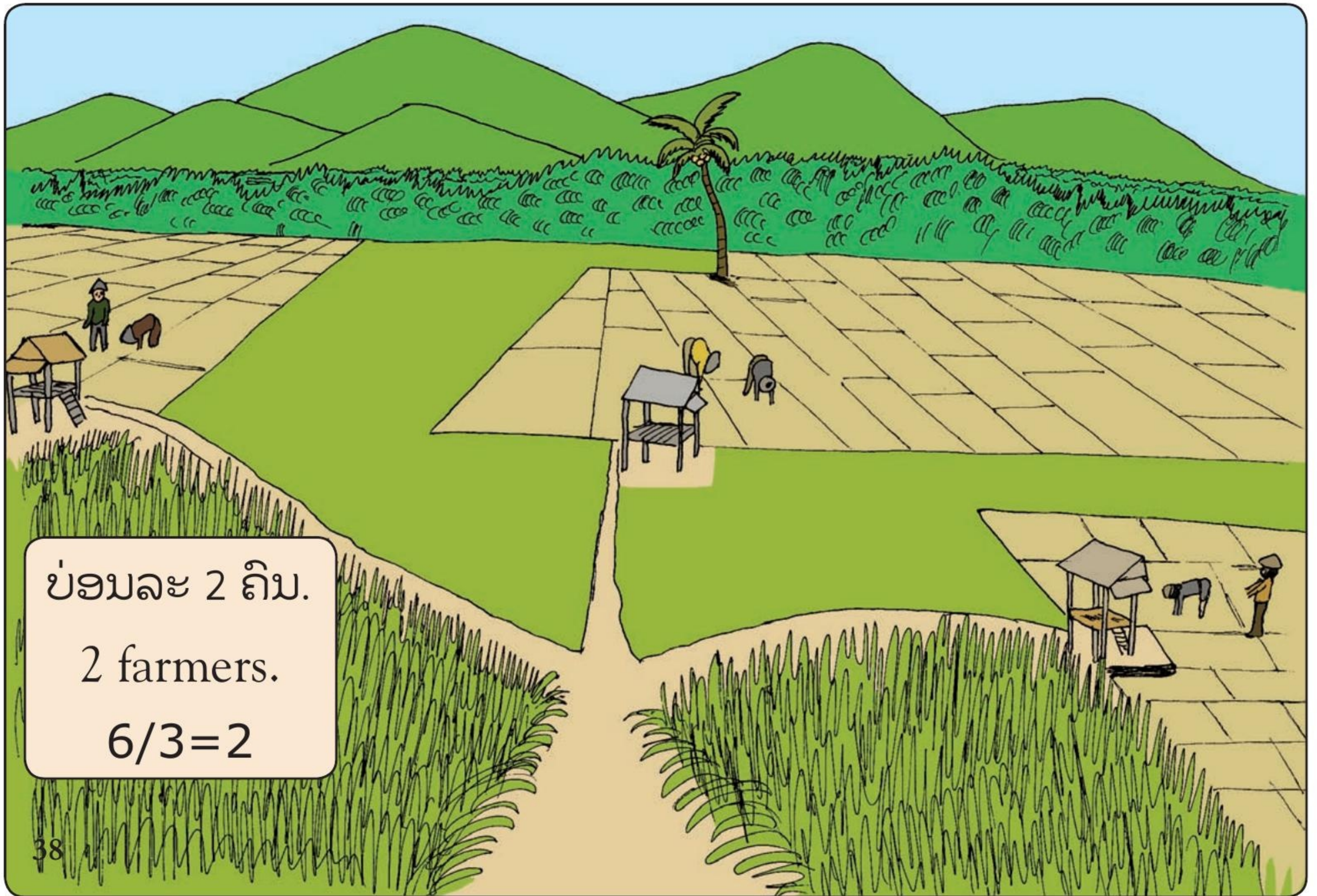
1,000 kip each.

$$4,000/4=1,000$$



ມີຊາວນາ 6 ຄົນກຳລັງໄປນາຂອງພວກເຂົາ. ແຕ່ເຂົາເຈົ້າມີ
ນາຢູ່ 3 ບ່ອນ. ຖາມວ່າ ເຂົາເຈົ້າຈະໄປນາບ່ອນລະຈັກຄົນ?

6 farmers are going to their fields. There are 3 fields. How
many farmers will be in each field?



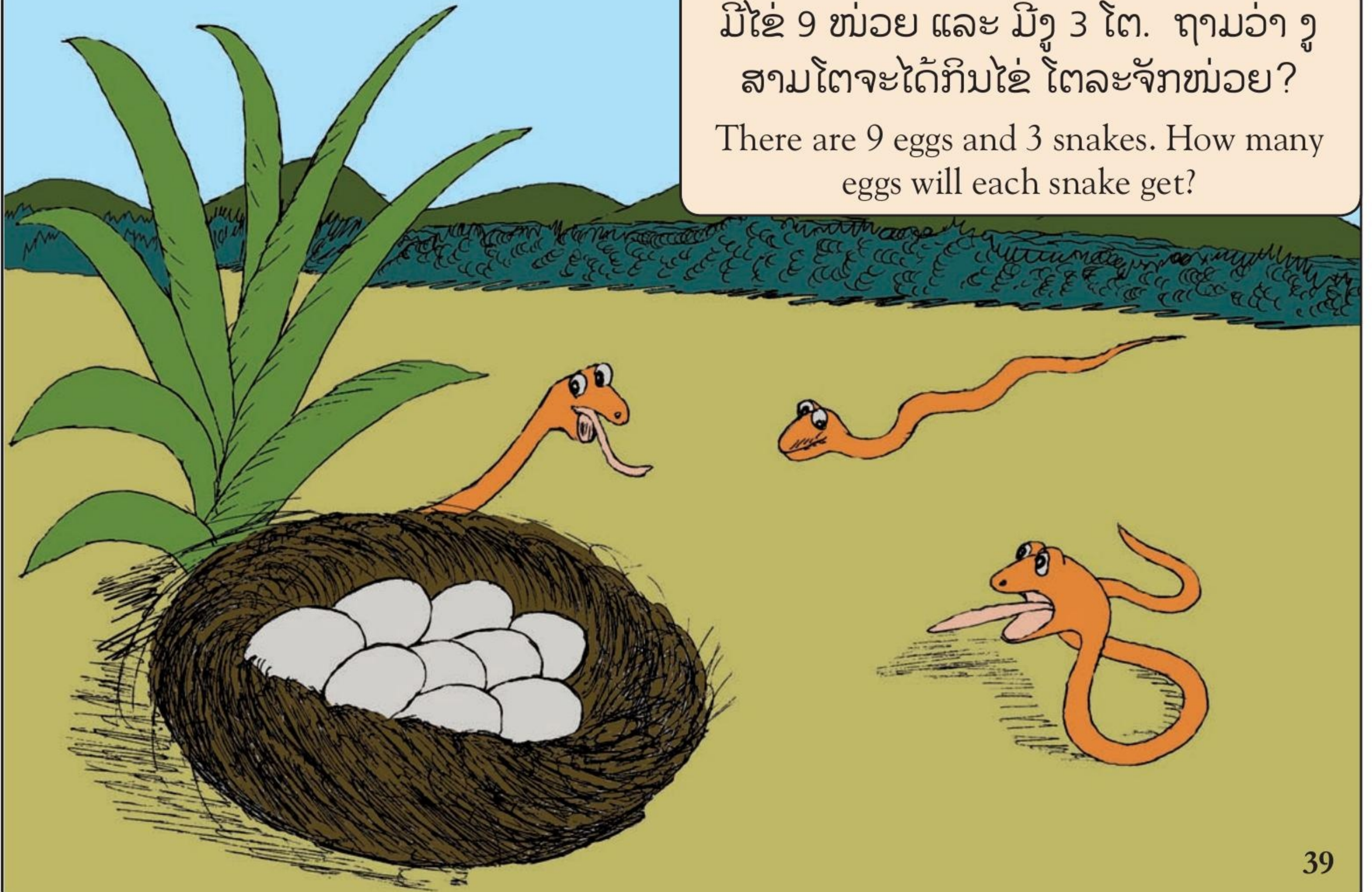
ບ່ອນລະ 2 ຄົນ.

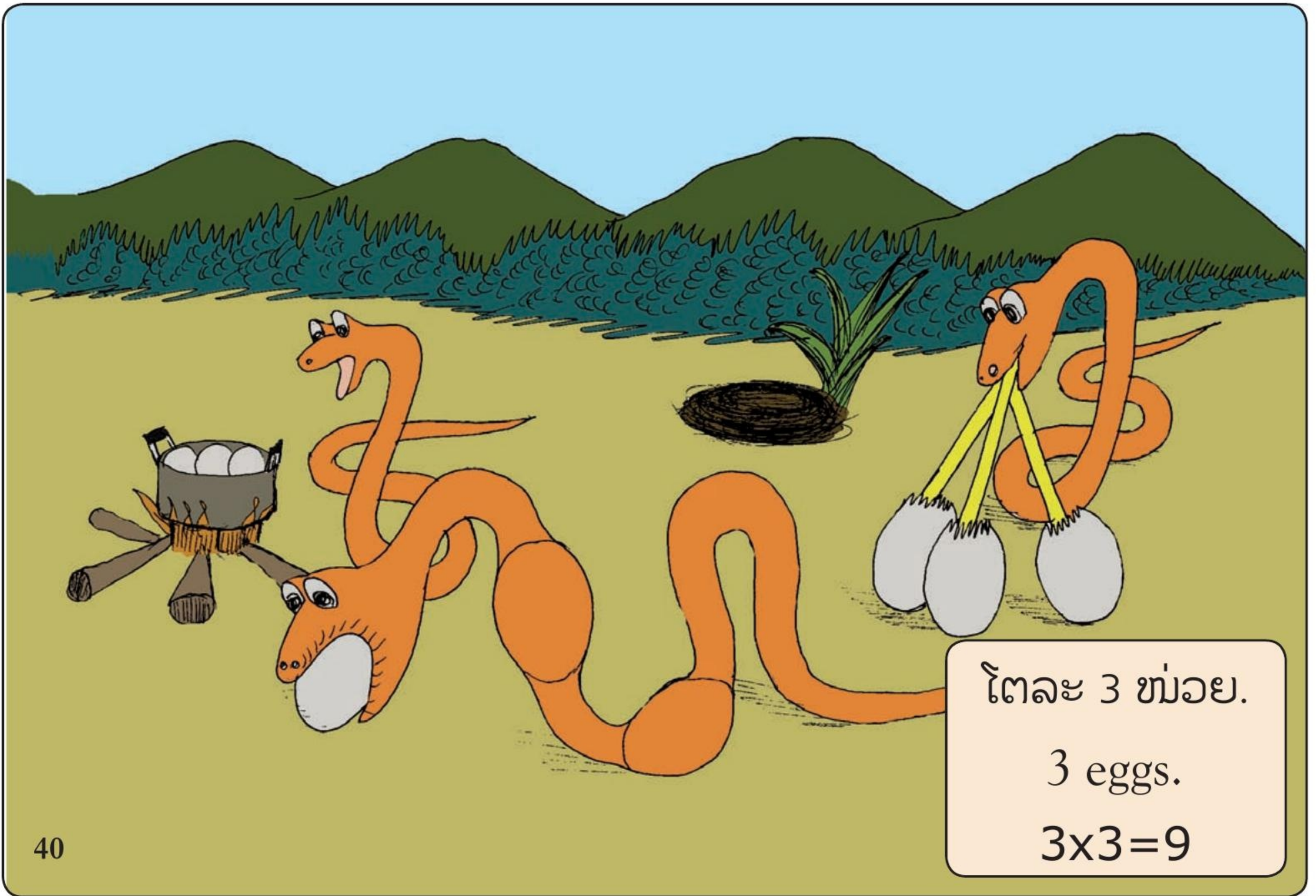
2 farmers.

$$6/3=2$$

ມີໄຂ່ 9 ໜ່ວຍ ແລະ ມີ໘ 3 ໂຕ. ຖາມວ່າ ຈູ
ສາມໂຕຈະໄດ້ກິນໄຂ່ ໂຕລະຈັກໜ່ວຍ?

There are 9 eggs and 3 snakes. How many
eggs will each snake get?





ໂຕລະ 3 ໜ່ວຍ.
3 eggs.
 $3 \times 3 = 9$

ມີແມວ 2 ສ່ຽວຈັບໝູໄດ້ 6 ໂຕ. ຖາມ
ວ່າແມວໂຕໜຶ່ງຈະໄດ້ກິນໝູຈັກໂຕ?

2 cats caught 6 mice.

How many mice can each cat eat?





តែលះ 3 តែ.

3 mice.

$$6/2=3$$

ມີຂັ້ນໄດ 17 ຂັ້ນ. ຫອຍໄຕ່ຂັ້ນໄດ້ 3 ຂັ້ນຕໍ່ມື້.
ຕອນນີ້ຂັ້ນໄດຍັງເຫຼືອພຽງແຕ່ 5 ຂັ້ນເທົ່ານັ້ນ.
ຖາມວ່າ ຫອຍໄດ້ໄຕ່ຂັ້ນຂັ້ນໄດ ໄດ້ຈັກມື້ແລ້ວ?



There are 17 steps. A snail climbs up 3 steps each day. There are still 5 steps left. How many days has the snail been climbing?

(1)

ຂຶ້ນຂຶ້ນໄດ້ໄດ້ 12 ຂຶ້ນແລ້ວ.

It has climbed up 12 steps.

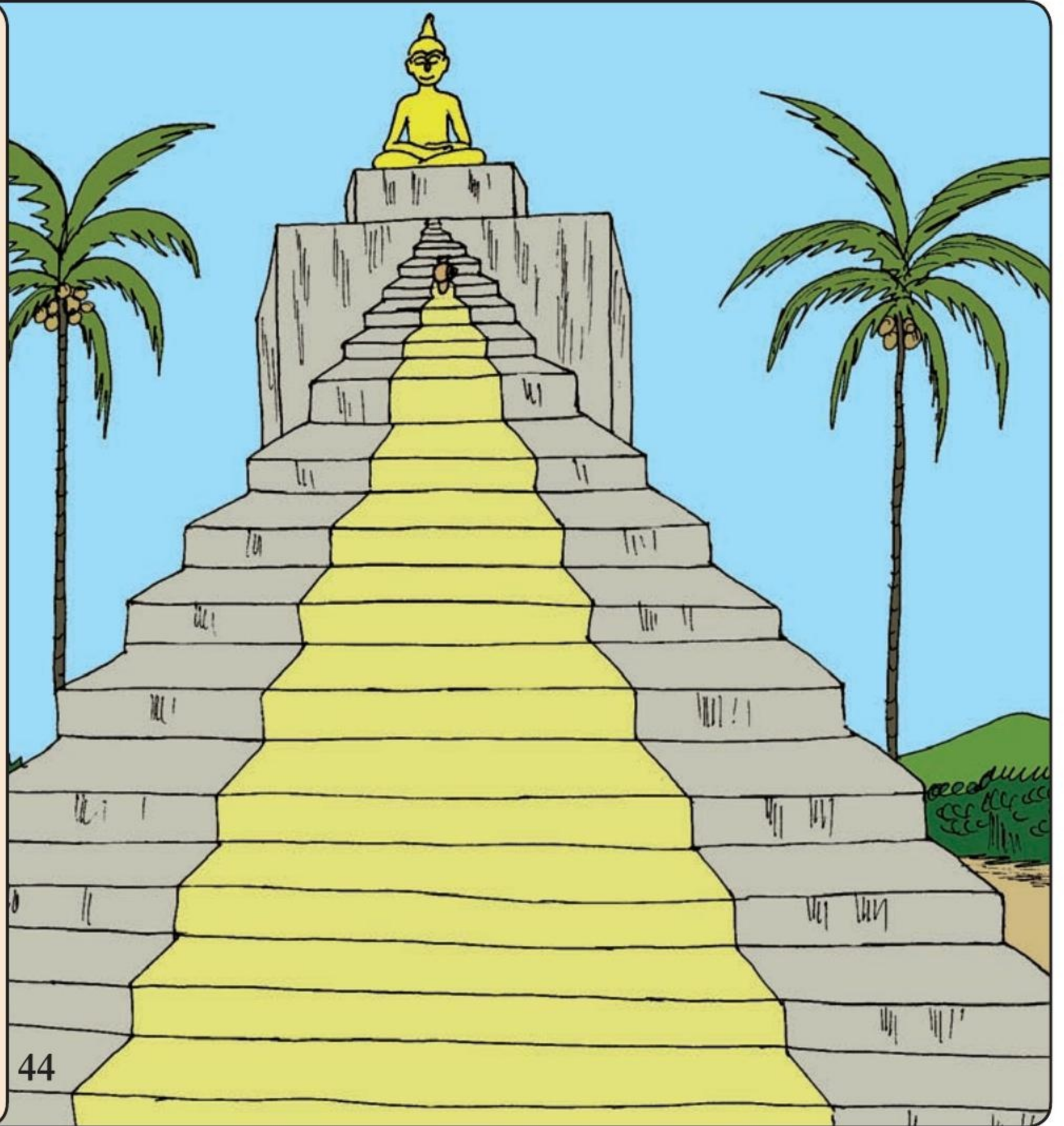
$$17-5=12$$

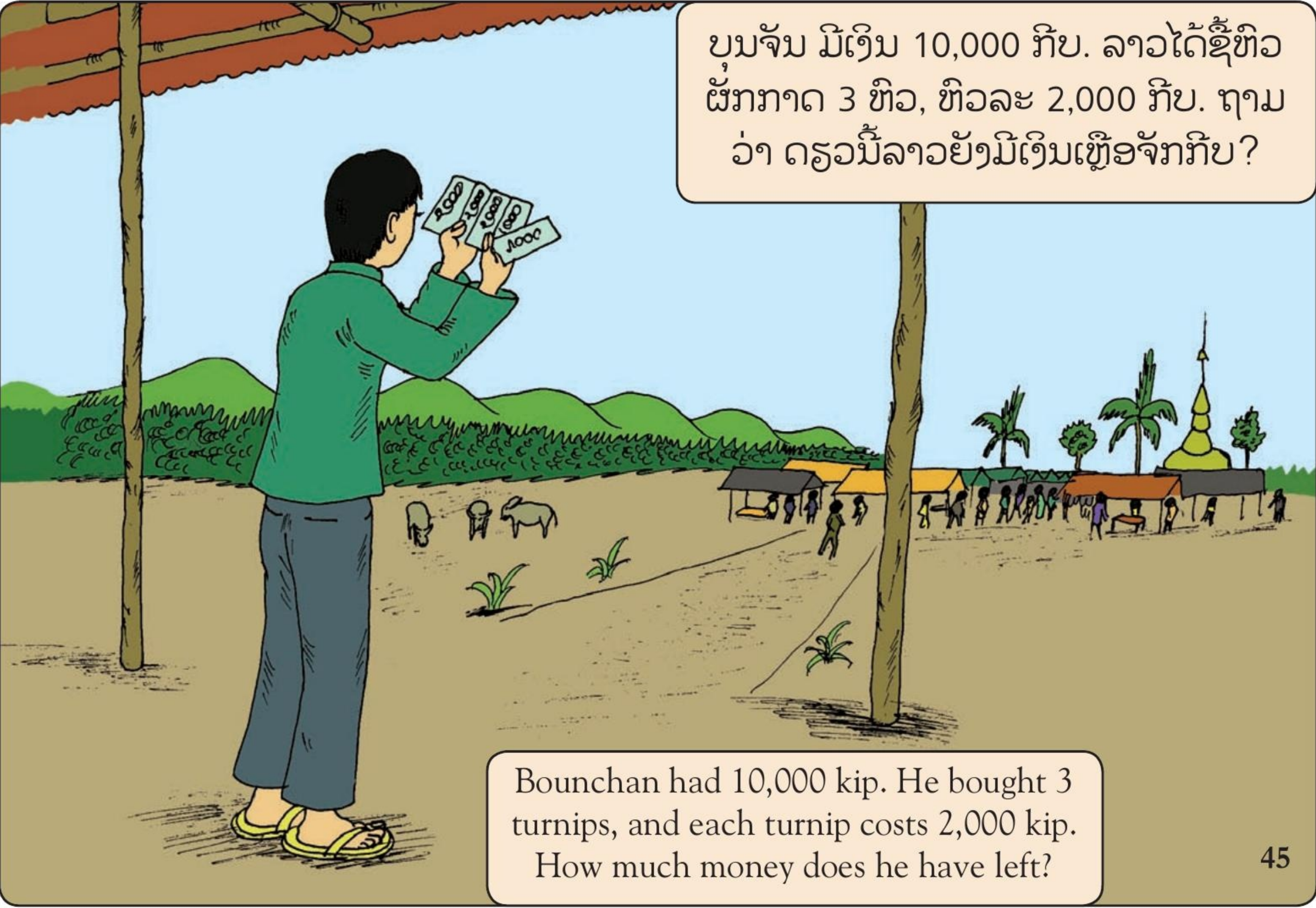
(2)

ໃຊ້ເວລາຢູ່ 4 ວັນ.

It has been climbing for 4 days.

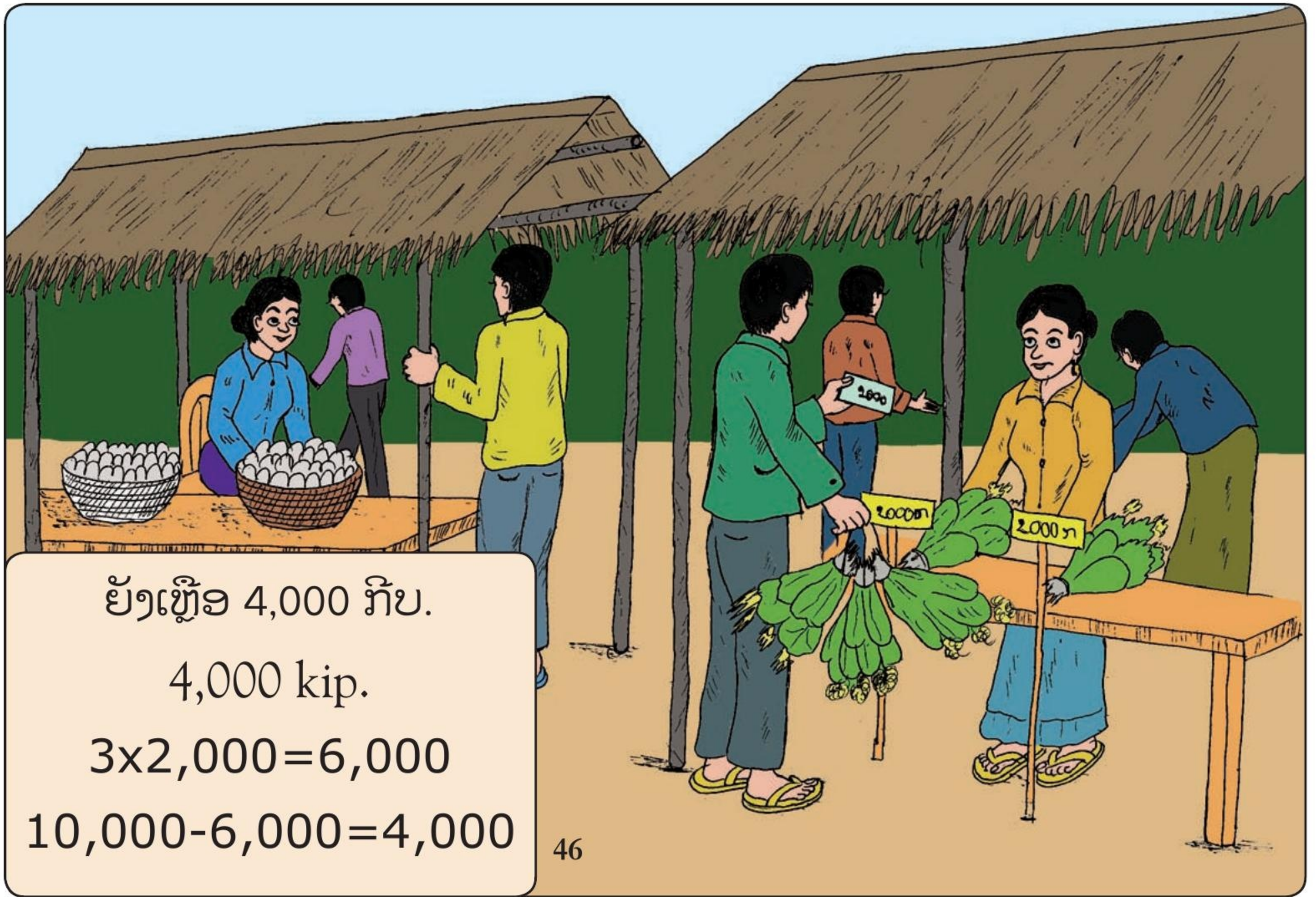
$$12/3=4$$



A man in a green shirt and blue pants is standing under a wooden structure, counting several banknotes. The background shows a rural village with a dirt road, small houses, a yellow stupa, and green hills. There are some animals and people in the distance.

ບຸນຈັນ ມີເງິນ 10,000 ກີບ. ລາວໄດ້ຊື້ຫົວ
ຜັກກາດ 3 ຫົວ, ຫົວລະ 2,000 ກີບ. ຖາມ
ວ່າ ດຽວນີ້ລາວຍັງມີເງິນເຫຼືອຈັກກີບ?

Bounchan had 10,000 kip. He bought 3
turnips, and each turnip costs 2,000 kip.
How much money does he have left?



ຍັງເຫຼືອ 4,000 ກີບ.

4,000 kip.

$$3 \times 2,000 = 6,000$$

$$10,000 - 6,000 = 4,000$$

ມີແມວ 4 ໂຕ ຈາກບ້ານປ່າໝໍ້ໄປລ່າໝູ່ກັບ
ແມວອີກ 3 ໂຕ ຈາກບ້ານຊຽງມວກ. ແຕ່
ພວກເຂົາຈັບໝູໄດ້ພຽງໂຕດຽວ. ຖາມວ່າ
ແມວແຕ່ລະໂຕຈະໄດ້ກິນໝູເທົ່າໃດ?

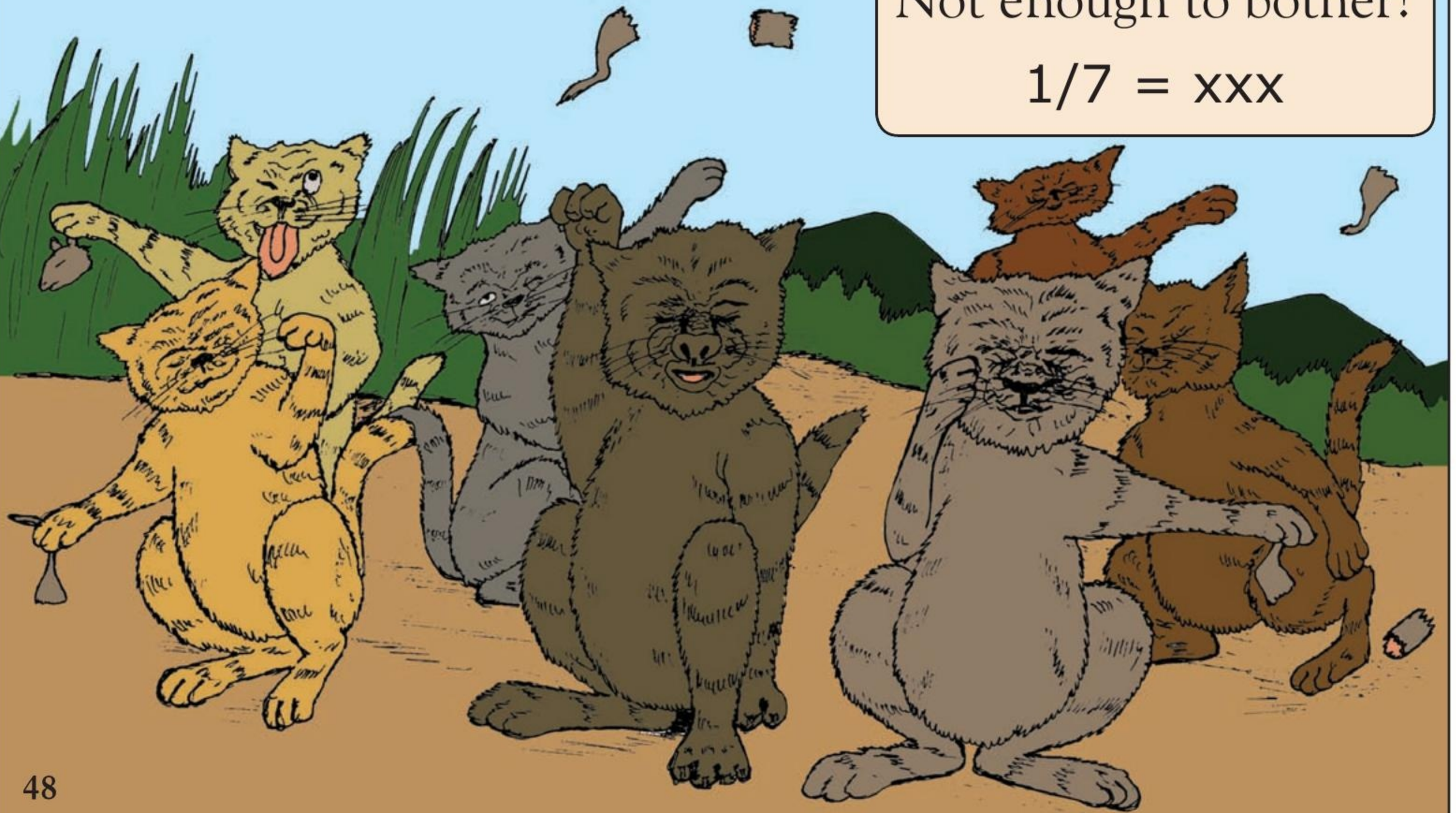
4 cats from Ban Paa Naw went
hunting with 3 cats from Ban Xieng
Muak, but they only caught one
mouse. How much does each cat get?



ບໍ່ພໍຢາຮູຄໍຊ້າ!

Not enough to bother!

$1/7 = xxx$



Classroom and Family Notes for ONE MOUSE AND SEVEN CATS

Does your school class want to learn more about Laos? Is your family planning a visit to Laos? These notes will help you read this book together, and understand more about Lao life and culture.

Some of these notes are more suitable for one age or another.

The boy in the picture is probably about 10 or 11. This book might seem too simple for someone that age in your school. But here, this book has some new ideas for him. And from his expression, it looks like we succeeded in making it interesting and fun.





Pages 3-4

Most people in Laos live in a rural village. Their families have farms, and often own one or more water buffaloes. These buffaloes generally have a mild, peaceful disposition, similar to cows, although the males are occasionally disagreeable. Water buffalo are used to plow the fields. They're also a source of meat and leather, and sometimes milk.

Various types of buffalo live in many parts of the world. The Cape buffalo, in southern Africa, looks similar to our water buffalo. But Cape buffaloes are violent and dangerous, quite unlike our Lao buffaloes.

Pages 5-6

Weaving is a major handicraft in Laos. Many people wear clothes made of home-woven cloth. Different tribes and ethnic groups often weave their own styles and patterns.

It takes 2 or 3 days to weave a simple cloth, like these. When the weaver is creating a complex pattern, as many do, it can take a week or more.



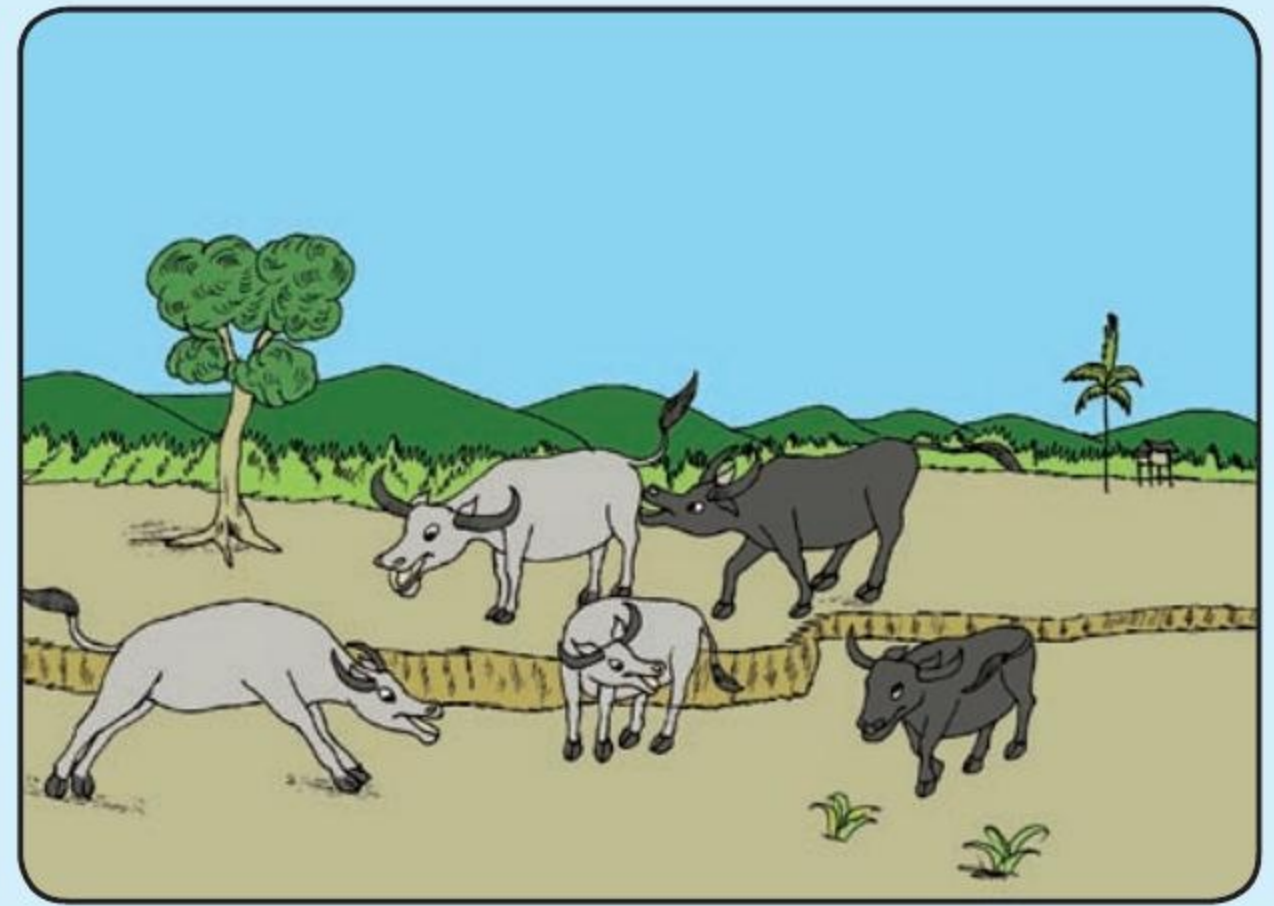
Pages 7-8

Did you know there are more chickens in the world than any other bird? We have our share here in Laos. They're a source of eggs and meat. Usually they walk around the village in the day, going wherever they wish, then go home at night.

Pages 9-10

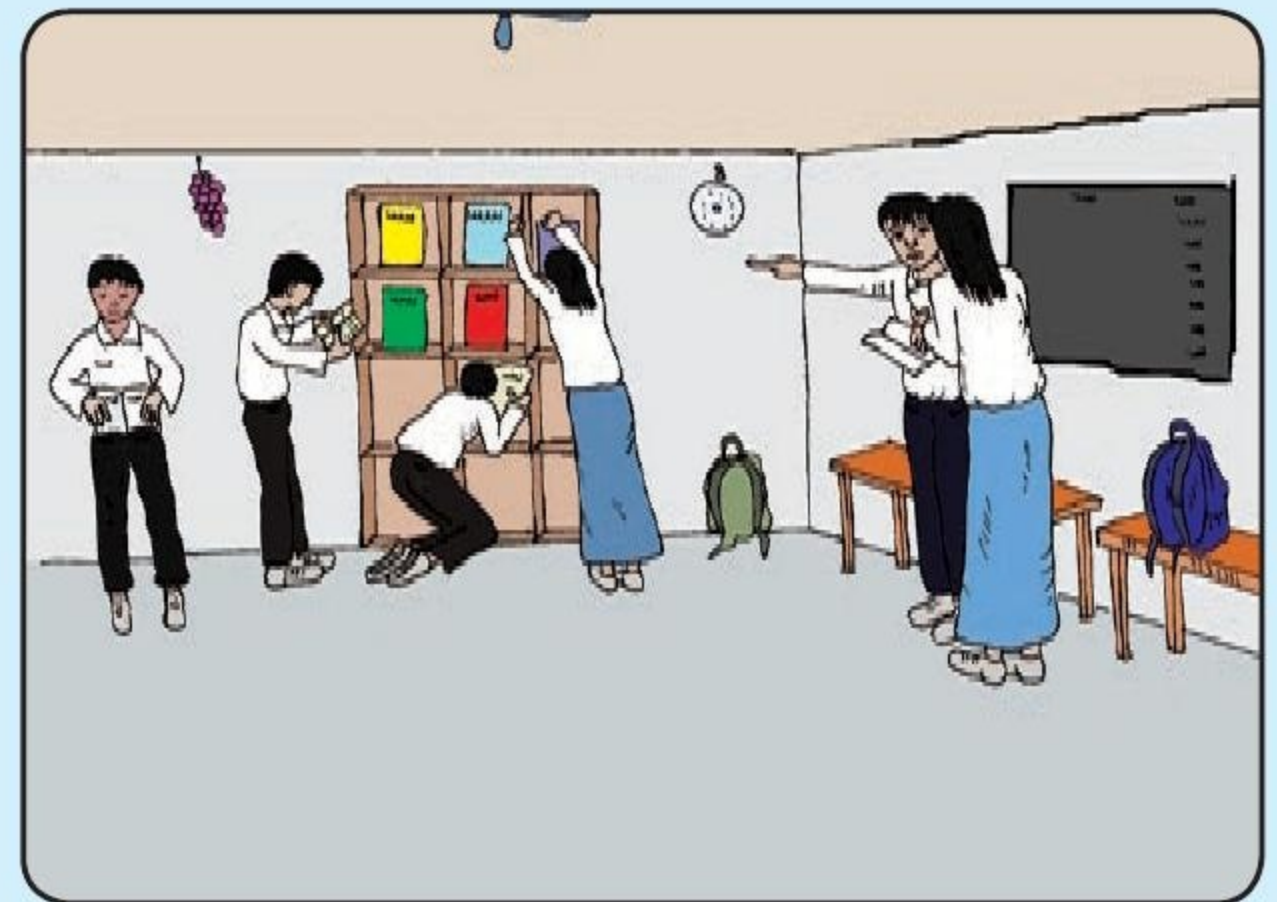
In recent years, some farmers have tried plows that use a motor, instead of a buffalo, to get their field ready for planting. These are quite expensive in a poor country, so a group of farmers may share one. But many farmers have gone back to using buffalo, because fuel costs are high. Also, the heavy motorized plows damage the land, pushing down the earth under their wheels and making it too hard for plants to grow.

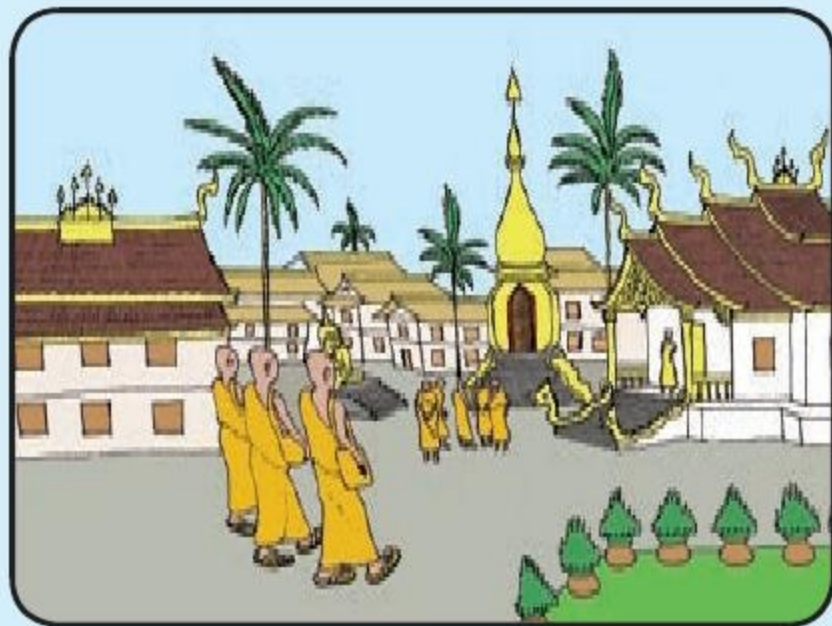
Buffalo serve another purpose for rural people. They're the bank. Most people have no access to a bank. When they have extra money, they buy a buffalo. If it has a baby, that's like getting interest. When Khamla became the first person in his family to go to college (in fact, he was the first one to finish primary school), his family sold 4 buffaloes to make it possible.



Pages 11-12

Your school library probably has more than 8 books. Most schools in Laos have no library at all. Some have just a few books, usually not as many as 8. Big Brother Mouse is trying to change that. Right now (in 2009) when we have a book party at a school, we give every student a book, and leave 50 to 80 more with the school, to begin a library.





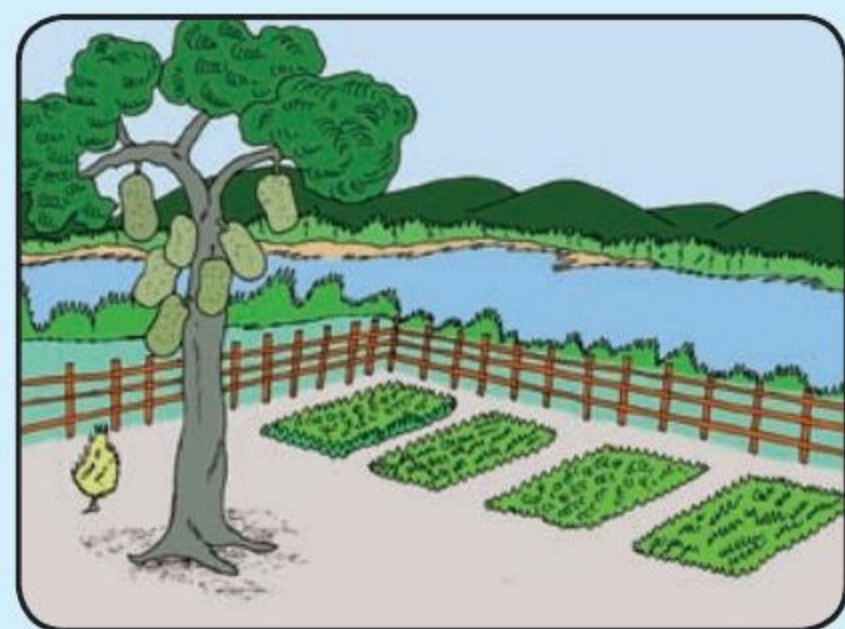
Pages 13-14

Many Lao people practice a religion called Buddhism. Buddhist monks live at the temple, and wear orange robes. Boys often become a sort of junior monk, known as a novice. They go through an ordination ceremony, when they become novices, and their family is very proud. Some become novices just for a few weeks, others for many years. When they stop being a novice, they stop wearing the orange robe. We say they have disrobed.

Pages 15-16

Have you ever eaten insects? Crickets are popular in Laos, and they're a healthy food. Grasshoppers are popular, too. The foods that we eat as we grow up often determine what we'll like when we're older. Most people in Laos would turn up their nose if you offered them bleu cheese: They've never seen it before, and it smells bad! Would you turn up your nose at a grilled cricket, or would you try it?

Crickets are tasty, but they're not cheap. One kilogram costs about \$10 USD. But that's enough for a lot of people.



Pages 17-18

Jackfruits are a big fruit with sharp spines sticking out. They're popular in south-east Asia. Do you have them in your country?

Jackfruits are a close relative of a famous Lao and Thai fruit: Durian. A ripe durian smells like an open sewer, or an old garbage pit on a hot day. Many people think if you can get past the smell, the taste is delicious. But first, you do have to get past the smell. Some hotel elevators in Thailand have a "No Durians!" sign by the door.



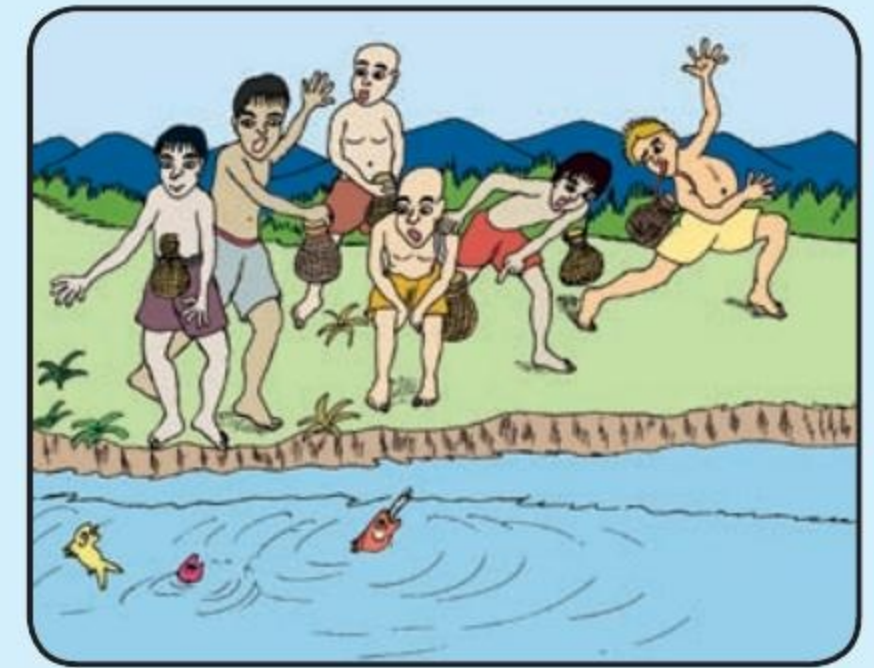
Page 19-20

Bounpheng is unlucky. Usually the job of getting water is done by the youngest child who can handle it. Perhaps he doesn't have any younger brothers or sisters. Children in hilltop villages may spend a half hour or more in the morning, to get water.

When water is that hard to get, people use it carefully. Bounpheng's water will probably be used for cooking and drinking and for the animals. To wash clothes and bathe, people will go down to the river, if it's not too far.

Page 21-22

Fish is a major source of protein for many people in Laos. Unfortunately, the same thing is happening here as in much of the rest of the world: More and more people are trying to catch fish, and they're each catching less. Large fish were once abundant in the Mekong River, now they're quite uncommon. The only solution, in Laos and everywhere else, will require education. After people understand the problem, and what causes it, they can think about solutions, and work together to make those solutions happen.



Pages 23-24

Weaving is a major craft here, and you cannot weave without first spinning the thread. Thread can be made from cotton or silk. Many very thin, weak threads must be twisted together to make a thread strong enough to use for weaving.

In the past, spinning wheels were made of wood. Now, in towns and larger villages where people sometimes use bicycles, old bicycle wheels are often made into spinning wheels.



Pages 25-26

The naga is a mythical serpent in Lao folktales. Nagas often lived in the Mekong River and had magical powers, sometimes taking human form. Some had 7 heads, some had 3, some only 1.

Many Buddhist temples are decorated with carvings of nagas. The rail, along the steps going up to the temple, may be carved to look like a long naga.

Pages 27-28

A major religious period in Laos is called Buddhist Lent in English. It's three months long, from July to October, which is the rainy season. The end of this season, in October, is marked with big boat-racing festivals. Different teams in the village make long, narrow boats, and practice paddling them. It's quite exciting to watch, and everybody cheers for their favorite team.



Pages 29-30

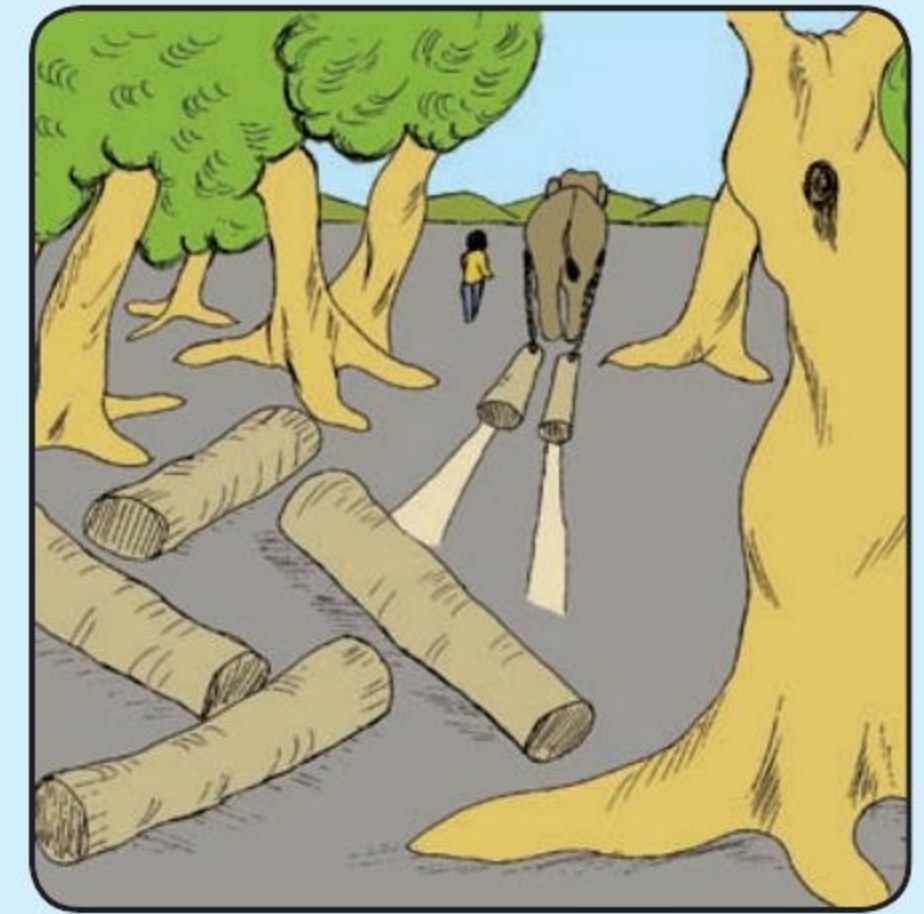
When we say “shoes” in Laos, we mean what you see in this picture, called flip-flops or sandals in many countries. Shoes that cover your foot are rare, except in a few large cities. Many people have never worn shoes at all.

In Laos, as in many countries, you always take off your shoes before you go inside. This picture shows a beautiful green lawn, but the truth is, there's a lot of mud around, too, especially in rainy season.

Pages 31-32

Laos is heavily covered by forests – but not as much as it once was. Trees grow back after they're cut, and there's enough wood in Laos for people to build houses for themselves, as this man is doing. But widespread illegal logging, for wood that is exported to wealthier countries, is causing Laos to lose its forests. In 1992, 47% of the country was forest. Twelve years later, that was down to 41%.

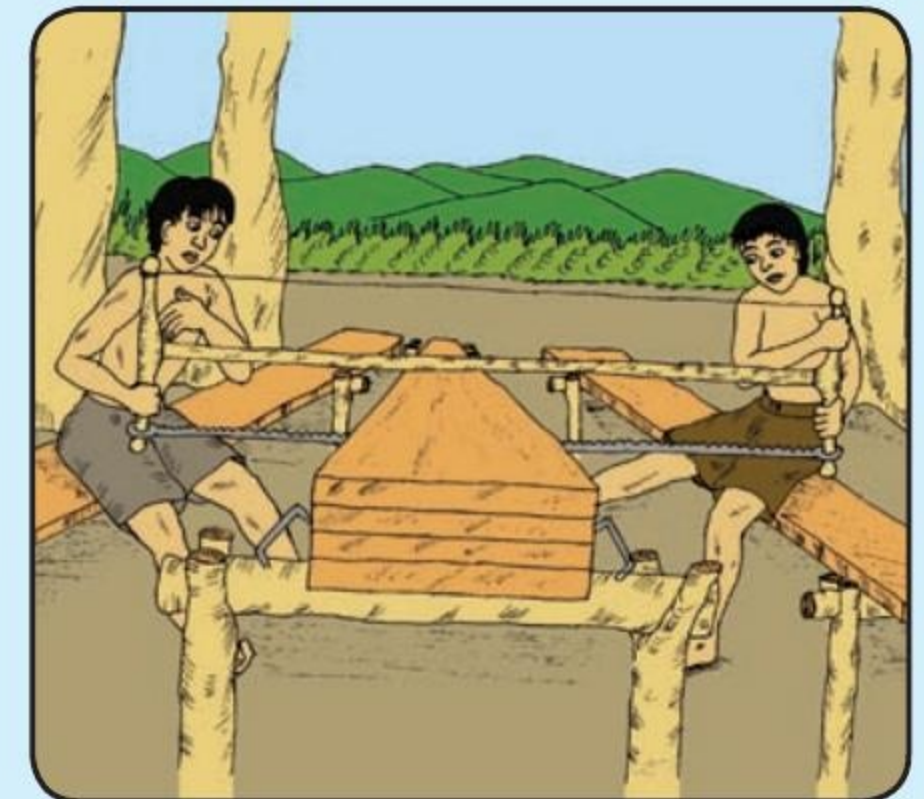
You can help. Please don't buy tropical hardwoods unless you can be sure they were legally cut, from forests that are being managed for re-growth. Often, there's no way to be sure, but as more people ask, the business that sell wood will find ways to be sure it is not contributing to deforestation.



Pages 33-34

In the poorest and most remote villages, most people live in houses made of bamboo. For the walls, they slit the bamboo vertically, open it flat, then these pieces are woven into panels. Those with more money use wood, such as this, for the frame, and perhaps the walls. Today, more and more people can afford a 2-story house, with the ground floor made of concrete or bricks, which stop termites, and the top made of wood.

These boys are cutting a log, such as the elephant was pulling, into long planks, like the ones they're sitting on. It takes about 50 minutes to cut each plank. That may seem like a long time, but in 6 or 7 hours, they'll have about 8 strong, thick planks. How long would someone in your country have to work to earn enough money to buy 8 planks like that? Perhaps just as long. And these boys won't have to work out at the gym afterwards.



Pages 35-36

The “kip” is the currency of Laos, just as other countries use the euro or dollar. These kids aren’t quite as rich as you might think. One US dollar is worth about 8500 kip. There are no coins in Laos, only paper money.

Adults can remember when a 1-kip note was worth something. Not anymore. Laos went through a period of heavy inflation. The government printed a lot of money, so it could buy things, but when there is a lot of something, it’s not worth as much. The Lao kip lost value against most other currencies. But today, the Lao kip is very stable. If an American, and Australian, and a Lao person had each put \$100 in the bank in their country in 2005, today the Lao person would have the most money.



Pages 37-38

Most people in Laos are farmers. Rice, grown in large fields, is the main crop. Many people also have a small garden for vegetables. We’re close to the equator and the sun is strong. Wide hats provide some protection. The small buildings also provide a place to rest in the shade.

The easiest way to grow rice is in flat field, called a naa. Then you can flood the field with water, which kills the weeds. But most fields are not perfectly flat; they’re a little higher at one end or the other. The lines in these rice fields are short dirt walls. They divide each field into level sections, which can be flooded.

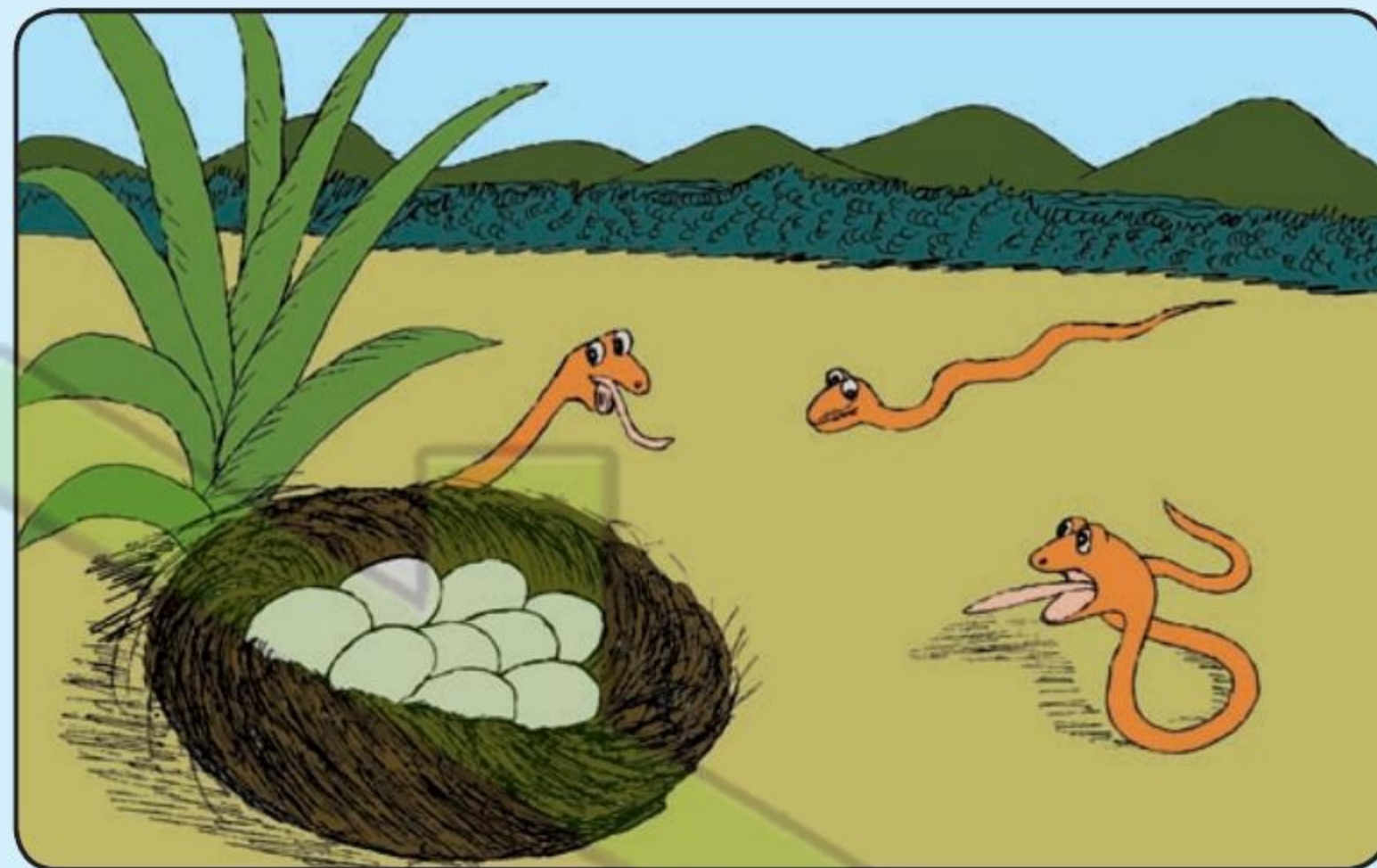
People who don’t have flat land must grow rice on the mountainsides. On a steep mountain, they cannot flood the rice, so they must work extra hard, pulling out the weeds. These fields are called hai.



Pages 39-40

Outside of the arctic, only a few places in the world have no snakes. Do you know where they are? In Laos, most snakes are harmless. In general, people here consider green snakes to be dangerous, and brown snakes to be safe. These snakes seem closer to brown than to green, so they're probably safe. Unless you're an egg.

People are more likely to bite a snake, than the other way around. Sometimes you can buy a thick slice of python at the market. It tastes like chicken.

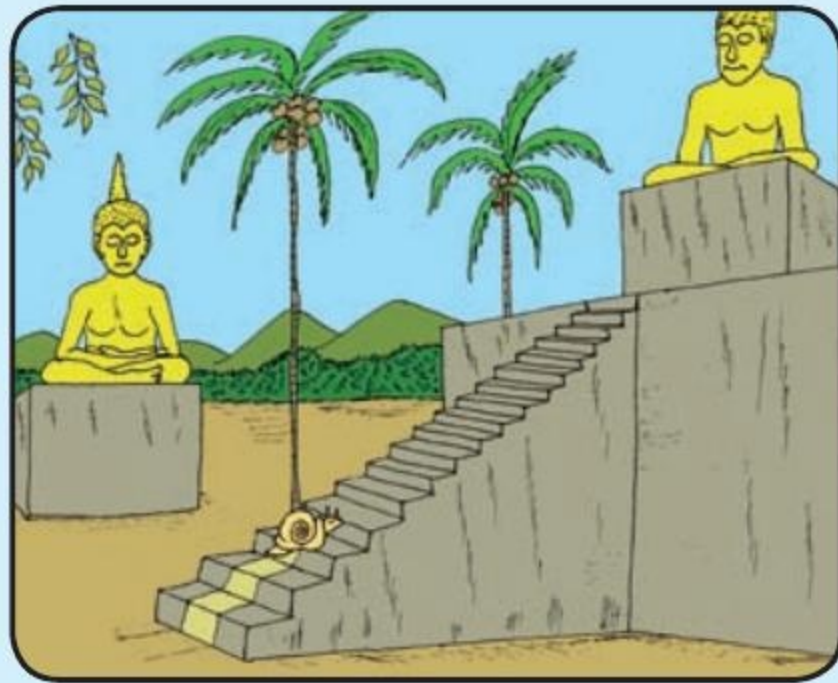


Pages 41-42

Cats in Laos eat mice, just like cats everywhere else. People eat mice and rats, too. Boys, and occasionally girls, set traps to catch the rats that eat the family's rice, then grill the culprits over a fire.

Many times, the Lao language combines two existing words to make a new word. To say "mouse," Lao people say "little rat." So for the English translation of our name, instead of "Big Brother Mouse", we could say "Big Brother Who's a Little Rat." Which name do you think is best?





Pages 43-44

The snail is climbing up to a statue of Buddha. Buddha was the founder of Buddhism, the religion practiced by many people in Laos, as well as Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, and other countries in southeast Asia.

Buddha was a prince, who lived 2550 years ago. He believed that human suffering is caused by wanting things, and that we would all be happier if we could stop wanting so many things.



Pages 45-46

Do you eat turnips? Some Lao vegetables and fruits are probably very familiar to you. Onions, cabbage, mushrooms, bamboo shoots, corn, long green beans and many leafy green vegetables are popular in Laos.



Pages 47-48

“Big Brother Mouse”, or perhaps we should say “Big Brother Who’s a Little Rat,” was quite annoyed that we wanted to put this picture in the book. “Picking on a poor little mouse! What’s so funny about that?” he demanded. But in the interests of education, he finally agreed to allow it go in.

THANK YOU for coming on this tour of Laos with us.

We hope that one day, you will visit in person.

We hope you enjoy this free book from Big Brother Mouse



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ຫວັງວ່າທ່ານຈະມ່ວນຊື່ນກັບການອ່ານປຶ້ມຟຣີ ຂອງອ້າຍໝູນ້ອຍ

ປຶ້ມຂອງອ້າຍໝູນ້ອຍທີ່ໄດ້ຜ່ານການຄັດເລືອກໃຫ້ມີໃນອິນເຕີເນັດ. ຂໍເຊີນຊວນພວກທ່ານປະຕິບັດດັ່ງນີ້:

- ພິມປຶ້ມທີ່ໄວ້ອ່ານສ່ວນຕົວ;
- ພິມອອກເປັນຫຼາຍສຳເນົາເພື່ອປະກອບການຮຽນໃນໂຮງຮຽນໃດໜຶ່ງ ຫຼື ໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ;
- ສົ່ງເປັນເອກະສານ ແບບ PDF ຕໍ່ໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນໆ;
- ຕື່ມຫົວຂໍ້ໃຫ້ຄົນຕິດຕາມກ່ຽວກັບປຶ້ມເຫຼົ່ານີ້ລົງໃນ ເວັບໄຊ້ ຂອງທ່ານ. ບໍ່ຕ້ອງເຊື່ອມເຂົ້າຫາປຶ້ມໂດຍກົງ ເພາະທີ່ຢູ່ ເວັບໄຊ້ ຂອງປຶ້ມເຫຼົ່ານີ້ອາດຈະປ່ຽນແປງ. ກະລຸນາເຊື່ອມຕໍ່ເຂົ້າຫາໜ້າຫຼັກເວັບໄຊ້ ຂອງພວກເຮົາ ເຊິ່ງເປັນບ່ອນທີ່ສາມາດເບິ່ງລາຍການປຶ້ມທີ່ຈະດາວໂຫຼດໄດ້.

ທ່ານຈະບໍ່:

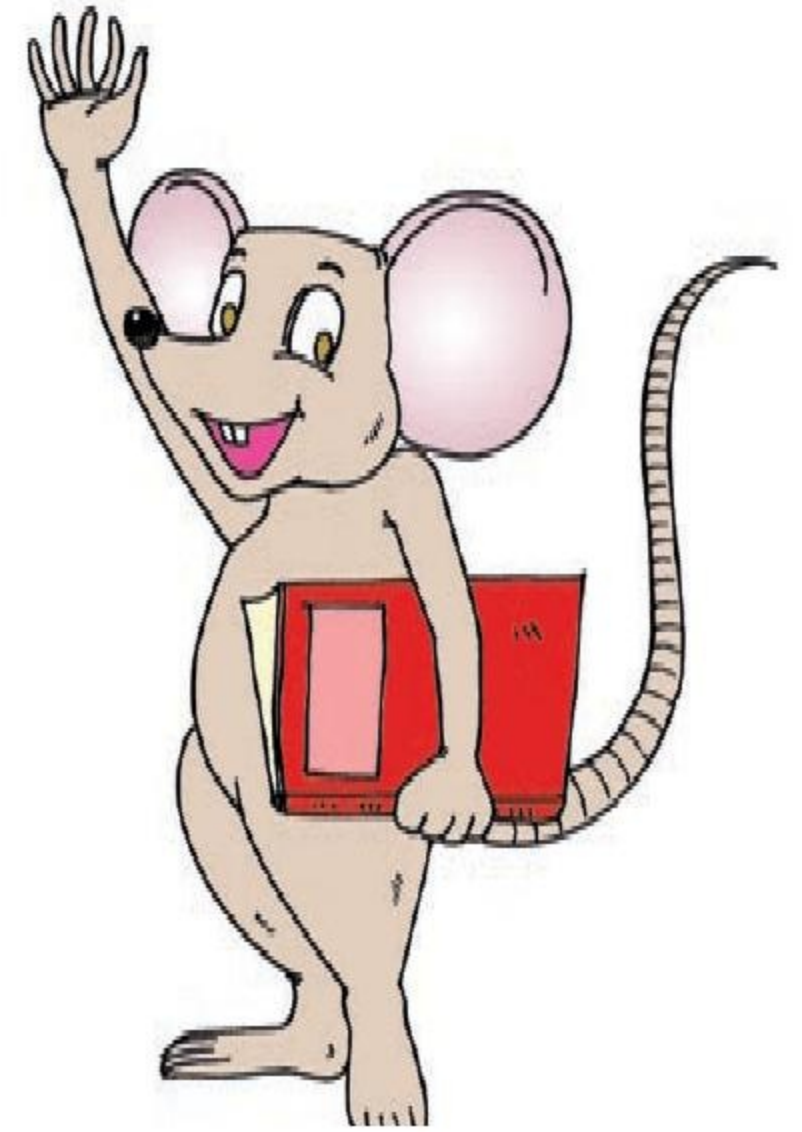
- ຈັດພິມປຶ້ມນີ້ ແລ້ວຂາຍ ຫຼື ແຈກຈ່າຍຢ່າງກວ້າງຂວາງເກີນກວ່າທີ່ໄດ້ອະນຸຍາດໄວ້ຂ້າງເທິງ ຖ້າບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກອ້າຍໝູນ້ອຍ.
- ເອົາປຶ້ມຂຶ້ນໜ້າ ເວັບໄຊ້. ກະລຸນາເຮັດພຽງສ້າງການເຊື່ອມຕໍ່ເຂົ້າຫາ ເວັບໄຊ້ ຂອງພວກເຮົາດັ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ກ່າວໄວ້ຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ.

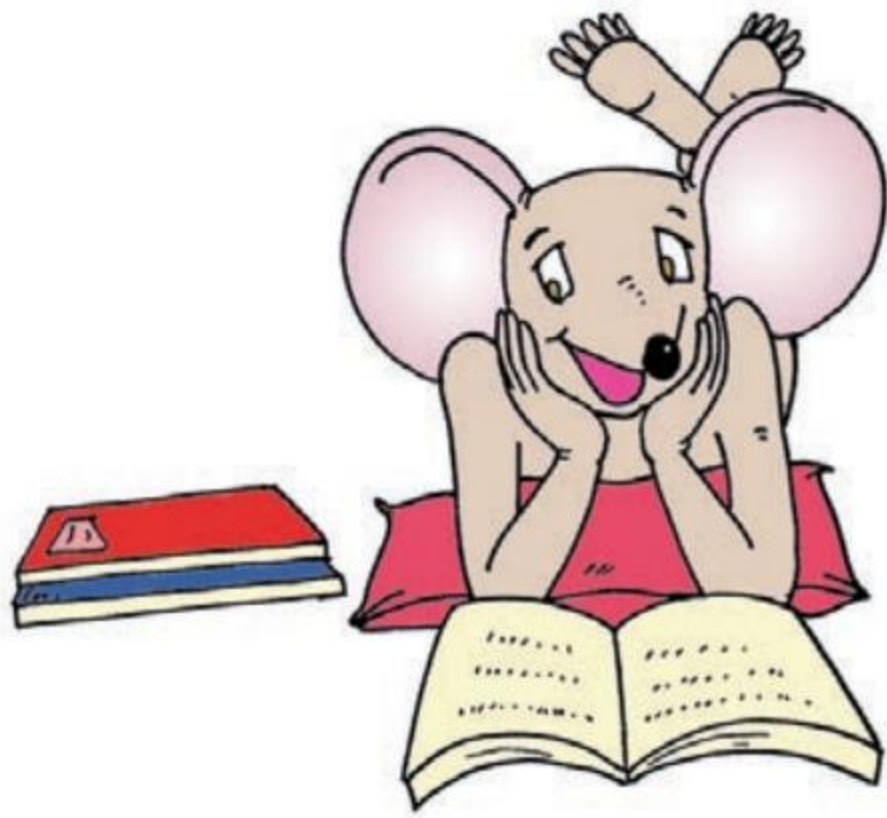
ຖ້າທ່ານເປັນຄົນມັກອ່ານ ລອງຄຳນຶງເຖິງຫຼາຍຄົນໃນປະເທດລາວ ຜູ້ທີ່ບໍ່ເຄີຍເຫັນປຶ້ມຈັກເທື່ອ. ດ້ວຍການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຂອງທ່ານ ພວກເຮົາສາມາດເຮັດປຶ້ມອ່ານໃຫ້ເຖິງເຂົາເຈົ້າເລົ່ານັ້ນ. ຂໍຈົ່ງພິຈາລະນາສະໜັບສະໜູນການພິມປຶ້ມ ຫຼື ຊ່ວຍໃນທາງອື່ນ. ເວັບໄຊ້ຂອງພວກເຮົາມີຂໍ້ມູນເພີ່ມເຕີມລະອຽດ. ຂໍຂອບໃຈ!

ຢ່າຖືມືຂ້ອຍເລີຍ!

ເຈົ້າມັກອ່ານປຶ້ມບໍ່? ຂ້ອຍຄິດວ່າການອ່ານປຶ້ມແມ່ນສະໜຸກດີ ແລະ ໄດ້ຄວາມຮູ້ເພີ່ມເຕີມອີກ. ຫຼາຍຄົນຕ້ອງຢ່າກອ່ານປຶ້ມຫົວນີ້, ສະນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງຮັກສາຊ່ວຍກັນໄວ້ໃຫ້ດີ:

1. ຢ່າໃຫ້ປຽກ.
2. ຢ່າໃຫ້ເປື້ອນ.
3. ຢ່າຈັກ ຫຼື ຂຽນໃສ່ປຶ້ມຊະຊາຍ, ຍົກເວັ້ນບ່ອນທີ່ຂຽນໄດ້.
4. ຖ້າເຈົ້າຫາກອ່ານປຶ້ມກັບນ້ອງຊາຍ ຫຼື ນ້ອງສາວ ຕ້ອງບອກເຂົາເຈົ້າຮັກສາປຶ້ມໄວ້ໃຫ້ດີ.
5. ຖ້າເຈົ້າເອົາປຶ້ມມາຈາກຫໍສະໝຸດ ເມື່ອອ່ານແລ້ວຕ້ອງເອົາກັບຄືນໄປສິ່ງ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນໄດ້ອ່ານນຳ.





ອ້າຍຫນູນ້ອຍ ຄືກິດຈະການໃໝ່ຂອງປຶ້ມ
ລາວ ອອກແບບເພື່ອເພີ່ມຄວາມຮູ້ ໃນການ
ອ່ານ ການຂຽນໃຫ້ກວ້າງຂວາງອອກ ໂດຍມີ
ຈຸດປະສົງຫຼັກຄື: ມ່ວນໃນການອ່ານ ແລະ
ງ່າຍໃນການຮຽນ. ກະລຸນາ ເຂົ້າມາຊົມຮ້ານ
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ພັນທະວິງ ເປັນຜູ້ຊ່ວຍ. ຈິກົງ ເປັນພະນັກງານແຕ້ມຮູບ
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ອ້າຍຫນູນ້ອຍ ເຊັ່ນ: **ປຶ້ມລະບາຍສີ, ສັດໃນປະເທດລາວ.**
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ອາລິມ ແລະ ຄວາມໝາຍສະເພາະຂອງລາວ...



This book was written by
Uncle Sasha with help from
Noykham, an intern at Big
Brother Mouse. Gikong,
one of our staff artists,
drew the pictures. Gikong
(left) has illustrated several
other books, including the
Lao Animals Coloring Book,
and he's working on a book
about Hmong life and
customs.