

Class 6 English / Unit 1: Fables and Folk Tales

Poorvi Grade 6 / Notes + Har Question ka Jawab / Notes by Abhishek Sir

LESSON 1: A Bottle of Dew (Sudha Murty)

1. Kahani ka Saar (Summary)

Rama Natha ek ameer zameendar ka beta tha. Usko lagta tha ki ek jaadui potion hota hai jo kisi bhi cheez ko sone (gold) me badal deta hai. Wo apna saara time potion ke baare me jaanne me lagata tha aur zameen ki dekhbhal nahi karta tha. Log use bewakoof banate rehte the. Uski patni Madhumati bahut pareshan thi ki paisa khatam ho jayega.

Ek din sage (rishi) Mahipati shehar aaye. Unhone kaha: "Kele ka paudha lagao, khud paani do, sardiyon me patton par jo os (dew) jamti hai use bottle me jama karo. Jab 5 litre os ho jaye to mere paas lao, main mantra padhkar potion bana dunga." Rama Natha ne kheton me kele ke paude lagaye. Madhumati ne kele bazaar me bech diye. 6 saal me plantation bahut bada ho gaya aur 5 litre os bhi ho gayi.

Sage ne os par kuch mantar bola aur bottle wapas kar di. Rama Natha ne tamba (copper) ke bartan par boondein daali, par kuch nahi hua! Wo gusse me bola ki mere 6 saal barbaad hue. Tab sage ne Madhumati ko bulaya. Wo sone ke sikkon se bhara dabba lekar aayi. Sage ne samjhaya: "Koi jaadui potion nahi hota. Ye dhan tumhari mehnat se bana hai. Agar pehle batata to tum meri baat nahi maante, isliye ye trick ki." Rama Natha samajh gaya aur aur zyada mehnat karne laga.

Kahani ki seekh (Moral)

- Mehnat ka koi shortcut nahi hota. Mehnat se hi sachchi daulat milti hai.
- Jaadu ya luck par bharosa karna bekaar hai.
- Patience (dhairya) se kaam karne par safalta milti hai.

Character	Kaisa hai?
Rama Natha	shuru me lalchi aur aalsi, baad me mehnati
Madhumati	samajhdaar, mehnati, pati ka saath dene wali
Sage Mahipati	buddhimaan aur dayalu; trick se sikha diya

Word	Meaning (Hindi me)
large tracts of land	bahut badi zameen

Word	Meaning (Hindi me)
potion	jaadui drink / dava
give up	haar maan lena, koshish chhod dena
dew	os ki boondein
chant	mantra bolna
tended	dekhbhal ki
muttered	dheere se bola
precious	keemti
wisdom	samajhdari, gyan

SOLUTIONS - A BOTTLE OF DEW

Q. Let us discuss (page 3)

Ans. 1. Rama Natha believed that a magic potion could turn any object into gold. 2. The sage told him how to make the potion: plant banana plants, collect dew with his own hands - this made him work hard. 3. Yes, he will be able to, because he can plant many banana plants and collect dew patiently every winter. (Aap "No" bhi likh sakte ho, par reason dena zaroori hai - e.g. "No, because winter is short and it will take years.")

Q. Let us discuss (page 5)

Ans. 1. Rama Natha was angry because nothing happened when he sprinkled the dew on the copper vessel. He thought the sage cheated him and wasted his six years. 2. They created wealth by hard work: Rama Natha planted banana plants and looked after them, and Madhumati sold the bananas in the market.

Let us think and reflect

Q. I-1 (i)

Ans. Rama Natha did not "give up" because he strongly believed that the magic potion existed and he wanted to become rich.

Q. I-1 (ii)

Ans. A. People promised to tell about the potion -> they cheated him. B. Rama Natha was spending a lot of money -> his wife got worried that they would soon have no money.

Q. I-1 (iii)

Ans. A. True (Madhumati was tired and worried). B. False (he was busy searching for the potion, not working in the fields). C. True (the sage wanted to show him the right path - hard work).

Q. I-2 (i) Sahi order

Ans. (b) b, a, d, c, e. Pehle Rama Natha ne bottle di (B), sage muskuraya (A), dheere se kuch bola (D), boondein bartan par daali (C), aur wait kiya (E).

Q. I-2 (ii)

Ans. Seeing that the plant had dried up, the gardener sprinkled some water on it.

Q. I-2 (iii)

Ans. He might have felt surprised, disappointed, angry and cheated.

Q. II-1

Ans. The sage asked him to plant banana plants, water them himself, collect the morning dew in a bottle in winter and bring five litres of dew to him.

Q. II-2

Ans. The sage wanted Rama Natha to work hard himself. That was the real purpose - he wanted him to learn the value of hard work.

Q. II-3

Ans. Every year Rama Natha planted more and more banana plants and took care of them. Madhumati sold the bananas, so in six years they had a huge plantation.

Q. II-4

Ans. The sage called Madhumati who showed a box full of gold coins. He explained that it was earned by selling bananas from their hard work, so there is no magic potion.

Q. II-5 Before / After table

Ans. Before meeting the sage: (i) spent all his time to learn about the potion; (ii) wasted money and was cheated by people. After meeting the sage: (i) planted banana plants and looked after them; (ii) collected dew and worked hard on the plantation.

Let us learn

Q. 1. Paragraph

Ans. There was a farmer who had a huge coconut plantation. He worked hard and did not depend on luck. Every day was difficult but he did not give up. One day, a man bought a bag of coconuts and promised to pay him the next day. ... The farmer felt cheated. ... "Now, I remember buying coconuts from you." Extra words: spending, market.

Q. 2. Homophones (same sound, different spelling)

Ans. I - eye (part of body to see); your - you're (you are); dew - due; son - sun (star that gives light); one - won; ate - eight (number 8); see - sea (big water body).

Q. 3. Sentences with both homophones

Ans. 1. I ate eight bananas. 2. My son loves to sit in the sun. 3. One boy won the race. 4. I can see the sea from my window.

Q. 4. Joining phrases

Ans. 1. The children submitted their work **before the deadline**. 2. He did not want to try rock climbing **because of his fear of heights**. 3. The children ran towards the gate **as soon as the bell rang**. 4. Nitin was late to school today **as there was a traffic jam**.

Q. 5. Tongue twister

Ans. Example: "She sells sea shells on the sea shore." Ya apna banao: "Betty bought a bit of bitter butter." Dheere se shuru karo, phir tez bolo.

Q. Let us listen

Ans. Sahi order (number): 1 (hungry boy ko 2 kele) - 6; 2 (Kalawati se milti hai) - 3; 3 (maa ko 2 dozen kele) - 1; 4 (ghar jane ka decide) - 5; 5 (padosi ko bunch) - 7; 6 (dost ko 12 kele) - 4; 7 (market jaati hai) - 2.

Q. Let us speak I: sound of "s"

Ans. beds - /z/; sand - /s/; clothes - /z/; sea - /s/; was - /z/; keys - /z/; bags - /z/; nose - /z/. Tip: plural "s" aksar /z/ bolta hai.

Q. Let us speak II

Ans. 1. Hard work means doing a task with full effort and not giving up. 2. Firstly, hard work gives success. Secondly, it builds good habits. Lastly, it makes us proud of ourselves. 3. To begin with, make a time-table. Next, do not waste time. Finally, never give up.

Q. Let us write 1: Banana ke 8 sentences

Ans. 1. I like to eat a banana at breakfast. 2. It is healthy because it gives energy. 3. It is rich in vitamins. 4. Its taste is sweet and creamy. 5. The outer covering is smooth and soft. 6. The colour of the peel is yellow (kachha: green). 7. The fruit inside is white. 8. It has a sweet and fruity smell.

Q. Let us write 2: Script

Ans. Narrator: Rama Natha believed in a magic potion. Madhumati: (worried) Husband, we are losing money! Rama Natha: Wait, I will soon make gold! Sage: Plant banana plants and collect dew. ... Rama Natha: (angry) This is cheating! Sage: Hard work is the real magic. (Expression ke saath bolo.)

Q. Let us explore

Ans. Kele ki kismen: Robusta, Dwarf Cavendish, Poovan, Nendran, Red banana, Rasthali. Blue Java banana ka naam uski neeli skin se pada; ise Ice Cream banana bhi kehte hain.

LESSON 2: The Raven and the Fox (Poem - Jean de La Fontaine)

1. Poem ka Saar

Ek Raven (kauwa) ped ki daal par baitha tha aur uski chonch me khane ka tukda tha. Reynard Fox (lomdi) ne use dekha aur chaalaaki se uski tareef ki: "Tum kitne sundar ho! Agar tum gaana gaao to jungle ke sab panchhi tumhe raja bana denge." Raven apni awaaz ki kark (croak) bhool gaya aur ghamand me gaane ke liye chonch kholi - khana neeche gir gaya. Fox ne hanskar kaha: "Meethi baaton me mat aao, ghamand samajhdari nahi hai."

Moral

- Chaaplusi (flattery) se bacho.
- Ghamand (pride) hamesha nuksan deta hai.

Word	Meaning
perched	daal par baitha
limb	daal
morsel	khane ka chhota tukda
seek	dhoondhna
pride	ghamand
eyed	dilchaspi se dekha
woods	chhota jungle

Rhyme (kafiye): limb-him, beak-seek, word-bird, sing-King, joke-croak, pride-eyed, know-glow, wise-surprise. Alliteration: ek hi sound se shuru hone wale shabd - "big beak".

SOLUTIONS - THE RAVEN AND THE FOX

Q. Let us discuss I (Blanks)

Ans. 1. (i) bird (ii) Reynard (iii) a piece of food. 2. (i) good-looking (ii) sing (iii) woods. 3. (i) forgot (ii) sing (iii) food. 4. (i) laughed (ii) unwise (iii) lesson.

Q. II (Matching)

Ans. 1 perched - (iv); 2 morsel - (i); 3 seek - (v); 4 pride - (iii); 5 eyed - (ii); 6 limb - (vii); 7 woods - (vi).

Q. Think and reflect I (Pictures ka order)

Ans. Order: (1) Raven sits on a branch with food -> (2) Fox praises him -> (3) Raven opens beak to sing -> (4) food falls down -> (5) Fox laughs (jaisa kavita me hai).

Q. II-1 (i)

Ans. A. shiny and beautiful - Fox tareef kar raha tha.

Q. II-1 (ii)

Ans. Fox said so to flatter the Raven. He said that if the Raven sang, the birds would call him King.

Q. II-1 (iii)

Ans. Fox called him "Sir" to show false respect and make him feel important so that he would fall in the trap.

Q. II-2 (i)

Ans. Raven opened his beak to sing, because he was proud of the praise.

Q. II-2 (ii)

Ans. Fox : clever :: Raven : foolish.

Q. III. Raven kyun bhool gaya?

Ans. Because he was proud and believed the Fox's sweet words, so he forgot that his voice was just a croak.

Q. IV. Fox ne kaise gaane par majboor kiya?

Ans. Reynard praised his feathers and said that if he sang, all the birds would make him King.

Q. V. Pride unwise kyun?

Ans. Pride makes us foolish and careless. The Raven lost his food because of pride.

Q. VI. Teaching surprise kyun?

Ans. Because the lesson was given by the Fox himself, the one who tricked him.

Q. VII. Agar koi zyada tareef kare?

Ans. Main khush honga par hosh me rahunga aur sochunga ki wo sachchi tareef hai ya chaaplusi. Main ghamand nahi karunga.

Q. Let us learn I (Rhymes)

Ans. Stanza 1: limb-him, beak-seek. Stanza 2: word-bird, sing-King. Stanza 3: joke-croak, pride-eyed. Stanza 4: know-glow, wise-surprise.

Q. II. Alliteration (stanza 2)

Ans. "The birds of these woods would call you King" - w sound repeat.

Q. III. Opposites

Ans. perched - flew; forgot - remembered; foolish - wise; pride - humility; laughed - cried; ignore - notice; glow - dim. (Extra: happy, silly.) Sentences: "The bird flew away." "I remembered my homework."

Q. Let us listen

Ans. 1. False (crow was sad). 2. False (he thought he was smart even without beautiful feathers). 3. True (wanted to tell friends not to be proud).

Q. Let us speak: Naya ending

Ans. "...Reynard praised Mr Raven. The Raven did not open his beak but dropped the food on a safe branch first and then said 'Thank you!'. The Fox went away hungry." (Aap apna

ending likh sakte ho.)

Q. Let us write: Conversation

Ans. Reynard: Good morning, Mr Raven! You look so handsome today! (Raven nods)

Reynard: What beautiful feathers! If you sing, all birds will make you King! (Raven opens beak - food falls) **Reynard:** Ha-ha! Now you know, ignore sweet words!

LESSON 3: Rama to the Rescue (Folk Tale, Tamil Nadu - Amar Chitra Katha)

1. Kahani ka Saar

Ek gaon me raat ko pati-patni sone ki taiyaari kar rahe the. Achanak unhe awaaz sunayi di - koi ghar me ghusne ki koshish kar raha tha. Wo chor (thief) tha jo deewar me chhed karke andar aa gaya. Pati-patni dar gaye par unhone akalmandi dikhayi. Pati ne dheere se kaha: "Agar hamara beta hoga to uska naam Rama rakhenge. Jab wo ghar me hoga to main dheere se bulaunga Rama! Rama!... aur yard me ho to zor se..." Chor ne socha ye log kab songe. Phir unhone zor-zor se "Rama! Rama!" chillaya. Gaon ka kotwal (police) Rama apna naam sunkar daud ke aaya, chor ko pakda aur "You're under arrest!" kaha. Pati-patni ki akalmandi se ghar loota nahi gaya.

Moral

- Akalmandi (cleverness) se badi se badi musibat tal sakti hai.
- Musibat me ghabrao mat, jaldi sochkar solution nikalo.

Word	Meaning
wonder	hairani / sochna
yard	ghar ke bahar ka khula hissa
chatter	bekaar lambi baatein
instead	uski jagah
closely	dhyan se
perhaps	shayad

SOLUTIONS - RAMA TO THE RESCUE

Q. Let us do (before reading) IV, V

Ans. IV. Policeman ko hum police wala / sipahi / daroga / thaanedar kehte hain. **V. 1.**

Main pehle khud solve karne ki koshish karunga, na ho to bado se madad lunga. **2. (iii)**

Think quickly about ways to solve the problem - kyunki ghabrane ya gussa karne se samasya hal nahi hoti.

Q. Let us discuss I (page 22) Odd one

Ans. 1. children (kahani me husband, wife, thief aur Rama hain, bachche nahi). 2. robber (thief) ghar me ghusa; guest aur kotwal nahi.

Q. True/False (page 23)

Ans. 1. True (pati ne kaha "I'll tell you. Listen..."). 2. False (chor jaanna chahta tha ki paisa (money) kahan rakha hai, jewels nahi).

Q. Let us discuss (page 24)

Ans. 1. Class ke saath "Rama" dheere, zor se aur bahut zor se bolo. 2. Aage kahani me kotwal Rama aayega aur chor ko pakdega.

Q. Let us discuss I (Matching)

Ans. 1 wonder - (vi); 2 yard - (iii); 3 chatter - (iv); 4 instead - (i); 5 closely - (ii); 6 perhaps - (v).

Q. II. Story map

Ans. Main characters: husband and wife. Other characters: thief, Rama the kotwal.

Setting: a village in Tamil Nadu, at night, in their house. Problem: a thief entered the house to rob them. Solution: they pretended to name their child Rama and called out loudly; kotwal Rama came and arrested the thief.

Q. Reflect I-1 (i)

Ans. The man said it because his wife was looking worried and listening to some noise (someone trying to get in).

Q. Reflect I-1 (ii)

Ans. D. be silent.

Q. Reflect I-1 (iii)

Ans. She said "Ssssh! Listen!" and could tell "the noise has stopped" - she was listening very carefully.

Q. I-2 (i)

Ans. The villagers caught the thief and took him to the kotwal.

Q. I-2 (ii)

Ans. A. surprise.

Q. I-2 (iii)

Ans. The kotwal ran immediately when he heard his name, noticed the hole in the wall and caught the thief - so he was alert and good at his job.

Q. II. Neend kyun nahi aayi?

Ans. They heard a noise and realised a thief was trying to enter their house, so they were scared and awake.

Q. III. Thief ne kya chaha?

Ans. The thief wished that the couple would fall asleep soon so he could steal. No, it did not happen, because they kept talking and then called Rama loudly.

Q. IV. Kotwal se madad kaise mili?

Ans. They pretended to talk about naming their child Rama and called "Rama!" louder each time. The kotwal named Rama thought they were calling him and came.

Q. V. Kya akalmandi samasya hal karti hai?

Ans. Haan. The couple was weak but clever, so they saved themselves from the thief without fighting.

Let us learn (Grammar)

Q. I. Contractions (apostrophe)

Ans. 1. I'm (I am) feeling so sleepy. 2. It's (It is) a thief. 3. They're (They are) awake. Apostrophe (') dikhata hai ki letter missing hai.

Q. II. Expand the words

Ans. what's = what is; I'll = I will; I'd = I would / I had; we'll = we will; that's = that is; we're = we are; don't = do not; you'll = you will; must've = must have. Sentences: "That's my bag." "I don't like noise."

Q. III. Present progressive

Ans. The sentences refer to actions that are going on at the time of speaking. Rule: am/is/are + verb + ing.

Q. IV. Fill in the blanks

Ans. 1. am studying; 2. is reading; 3. are playing; 4. am learning; 5. are sitting; 6. is cooking.

Q. V. Picture (present progressive)

Ans. 1. Govind and Anu are playing football. 2. Pema is picking flowers. 3. Anil is writing / checking the score card. 4. The mother is reading a book. 5. The dog is running to catch the ball. 6. The birds are flying in the sky. (Picture se match kar lena.)

Q. VI. Adverbs

Ans. (ii) softly; (iii) loudly. Adverb = verb ke baare me batata hai (kaise, kab, kahan).

Q. VII. Adverbs

Ans. 1. quickly; 2. smoothly; 3. beautifully; 4. gracefully; 5. hurriedly. (Extra: warmly, funnily.)

Q. VIII. Adverbs

Ans. 1. peacefully; 2. slowly; 3. tirelessly; 4. honestly; 5. sweetly. (Extra: brightly, angrily.)

Q. IX. Feelings

Ans. (i) tiredness; (ii) relief; (iii) questions.

Q. X. Punctuation

Ans. 1. Wow, what an intelligent man he is! - exclamatory. 2. Oh, how big the hole is! - exclamatory. 3. Do you like to read comic books? - interrogative. 4. What is your favourite story? - interrogative.

Q. Let us listen

Ans. 1. robbery; 2. adults; 3. safety; 4. 100.

Q. Let us speak II

Ans. 1. Sahi reasons: (i), (ii), (iii), (v) (injury, family/pet safety, accidents rokna, chori rokna). Galat: doctor visit, electricity bill, paisa bachana. 2. "I think it's important because it keeps my family safe." 3. "They should lock doors at night." "They must not open the door to strangers." "How about installing a good lock?"

Q. Let us write: Neighbour ko batana

Ans. My wife and I were about to go to sleep last night when we heard someone trying to enter our house (when). It was in our house at night (where). A thief had dug a hole in the wall (what). We pretended to talk about naming our child Rama and called loudly (how). We did it so that the kotwal Rama would come and catch him (why). The kotwal arrested him.

Q. Let us explore

Ans. 1. Fire - fire brigade (101); hurt person - ambulance (102) / adult; wounded animal - animal rescue / vet; suspicious person - police (100); lost child - police / teacher / security; if you get lost - police / a trusted adult. 2. Maze ka raasta: kotwal ke raste ko pen se chor tak jodo (picture se).

- Teacher: Abhishek Sir / Practice: is topic ke 100 MCQs ka CSV zaroor solve karo.