

Chapter- 6

The Fox and the Crow

STUDY NOTES

AT A GLANCE

Do you trust everything you hear? If so, this lesson may bring you a new perspective regarding compliments and flattery.

The tale begins with a crow that finds a piece of food on the ground. It takes the food and flies up into a tree to enjoy its treat. A fox named Reynard sees the crow gather this food and plots to take it from the crow.

Reynard calls up into the tree and proceeds to give the crow numerous compliments about its appearance. He says that the singing must be just as beautiful as the crow and the crow convinces to sing for him. When the crow opens its beak to sing, the food falls from its mouth, and the fox takes the food.

The fox tells the crow this is all he wanted from the crow and reminds it do not trust flatterers.

GET GOING

A. LET US FIND THE ANSWERS FROM THE POEM.

1. The fox was looking up at the crow because the crow has a morsel in its beak which the fox wanted.
2. The fox flattered the crow by saying sir, you are so handsome and what gorgeous feather you have. You have sweet voice and if you would sing the birds of these woods would call you their king.
3. Beak – big and black
Bird – handsome
Feather – gorgeous
Crow – foolish and flattered

LET'S READ BETWEEN THE LINES.

Explain the part in bold in the given line

Go far to seek – could do anything to get the morsel.

See the joke – The crow was flattered by the fox and acted foolishly

Foolish pride – the crow was foolish and self-obsessed.

2. The joke was that the crow flattered by the fox but in fact the crow was not at all a good singer.
3. The lesson that the fox is talking about is that one must not give too much importance to oneself and the price was the morsel

Listening junction

Fables are short stories that have animals as the main characters. These characters show various human qualities such as being good, evil, wise or lazy. Such stories have a particular moral and are often used to teach a lesson to young children. The moral or the lesson may or may not be stated directly. It is for the listener to find the moral of the story. Fables are usually simple and easy to understand. These are passed from one generation to another through oral and written forms.

Phonic junction

1. The child is playing with a ball.
2. Please switch on the light.
3. We are playing hide and seek.
4. We must hurry or we'll never reach on time.
5. Birds fly in the sky.
6. Why are you talking?
7. Give me some rice. I have some curry left on my plate.
8. Mom asked my brother not to cry.
9. I have to write a story for the assignment.

Grammar junction.

1. Underline the verbs used as adjectives in the sentences.

- a. That is the picture of a burnt pie.
- b. She knocked on the locked door.
- c. The broken plate lay on the floor.
- d. Sia put a bandage on her swollen leg.
- e. He wore a torn shirt.

2. Complete the sentences.

- a. The bored children requested grandpa to tell a story.
- b. He had a confused expression on his face.

- c. The hidden treasure was found by the pirates.
- d. They could not break the frozen ice.
- e. The poor man had a satisfied smile on his face after the meal.
- f. Don't walk! There is broken glass everywhere.
- g. I don't like to eat burnt food.
- h. They rescued the dog which was found in a deserted building.
- i. After the show, the magician was cheered by astonished faces.
- j. The police caught the thieves with the stolen goods.

