

Collegedunia NCERT Notes

NCERT Notes for Class 6 English (Poorvi) (2026-27 Syllabus)

Chapter 1: Fables and Folk Tales

Class 6 English Poorvi chapter notes

These notes explain Class 6 English (Poorvi) Chapter 1 for the 2026-27 NCERT textbook. The unit covers stories, a poem, grammar, vocabulary, speaking tasks, listening tasks and writing practice.

Also see: Use the NCERT book PDF first, then read these notes, and finally practise the textbook questions.

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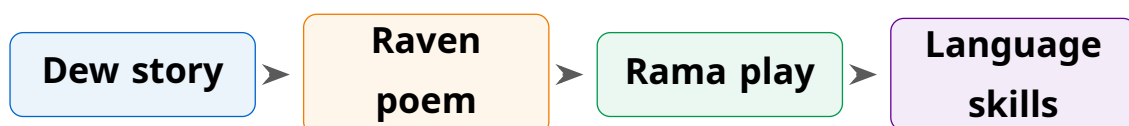
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1 Chapter at a Glance

This unit brings together two prose fables, one narrative poem and one picture story. Each text teaches a simple life lesson through animals, everyday people and clever action.



The chapter moves from story reading to speaking, grammar and writing.

1.1 What to remember

- A Bottle of Dew shows that steady work can create wealth.

- The Raven and the Fox warns against pride and empty praise.
- Rama to the Rescue shows quick thinking during danger.
- The language work builds vocabulary, grammar and oral confidence.

1.2 Revision targets

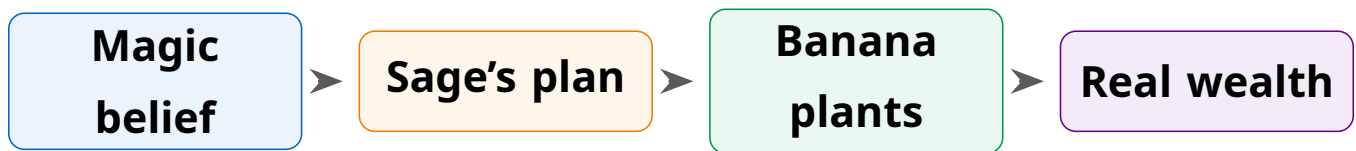
- Know the main characters and the problem in each text.
- Write the moral in one clear sentence.
- Practise the grammar points with your own examples.
- Use the listening and speaking tasks as exam-style clues.

Fast Revision

Revise this chapter by text type: prose story, poem, picture story, grammar and writing.

2 A Bottle of Dew: Story Summary

The story begins with Rama Natha, a rich landlord's son, wasting time and money while searching for a magic potion that could turn things into gold.



Mahipati turns a fantasy into useful work.

2.1 Beginning and conflict

- Rama Natha ignores his land because he dreams of easy gold.
- Madhumati worries because their money is being spent.
- People cheat Rama Natha by promising news about the potion.
- The conflict is between false magic and honest effort.

2.2 Ending and lesson

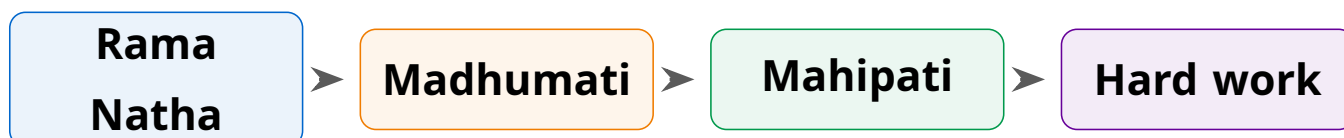
- Mahipati asks Rama Natha to collect five litres of dew from banana leaves.
- Rama Natha works for six years and grows a large plantation.
- Madhumati sells the bananas and saves the money.
- The gold coins prove that work, not magic, created wealth.

Core Moral

The real magic in the story is disciplined effort. The sage uses a trick only to guide Rama Natha toward useful work.

3 A Bottle of Dew: Characters and Theme

The story is easy to understand when the three main characters are studied by motive: Rama Natha wants magic, Madhumati wants safety and Mahipati wants wisdom to reach the learner.



Each character pushes the story toward the moral.

3.1 Character notes

- Rama Natha is hopeful but careless at the start.
- Madhumati is practical and quietly supports the household.
- Mahipati is wise because he understands how Rama Natha thinks.
- The banana plantation becomes the proof of the lesson.

3.2 Theme notes

- The chapter contrasts shortcuts with patient effort.
- The sage's trick is not cruel because it saves the family.
- The story also values teamwork between husband and wife.
- The ending changes Rama Natha's belief and future behaviour.

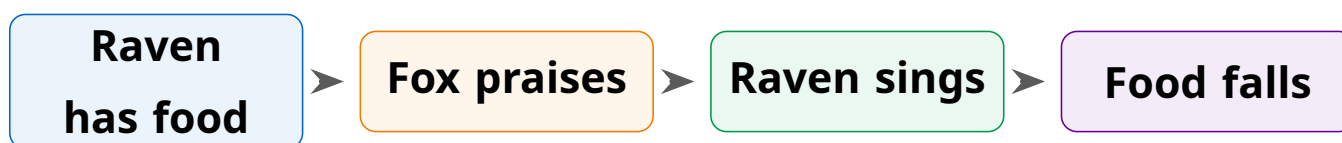
Avoid This

Do not write that the dew became gold. The dew was only part of the sage's plan.

Character	Beginning	Change or role
Rama Natha	Believes in a magic potion	Learns that wealth comes from effort
Madhumati	Worried about money	Sells bananas and saves the income
Mahipati	Wise sage	Uses a clever plan to teach work

4 The Raven and the Fox: Poem Summary

The poem retells a famous fable. Reynard the Fox flatters Mr Raven so that the bird opens his beak and drops the morsel of food.



Flattery makes the Raven forget sense.

4.1 Stanza-wise movement

- Stanza 1 places the Raven on a branch with food in his beak.
- Stanza 2 shows Reynard praising the bird's appearance.
- Stanza 3 shows the Raven opening his beak in foolish pride.
- Stanza 4 gives the teaching: sweet words can mislead us.

4.2 Moral of the poem

- The Fox is clever because he uses words instead of force.
- The Raven is foolish because he believes exaggerated praise.
- Pride makes a person forget what is truly important.
- The surprise is that the lesson comes after the loss.

Memory Hook

F-P-F: flattery, pride, fall. This remembers the whole poem.

5 Poetic Devices and Vocabulary

The poem gives students a simple way to learn rhyme, alliteration and word meanings through short lines and repeated sounds.



Sound patterns help students remember the fable.

5.1 Rhyme and sound

- The poem has pairs such as limb and him, beak and seek.
- Rhyme helps the story move quickly and musically.
- Alliteration appears when words begin with the same consonant sound.
- Great big beak is a useful example of repeated b sound.

5.2 Vocabulary frame

- Perched means sat on a branch.
- Morsel means a small piece of food.
- Seek means to look for something.
- Pride means feeling that one is better than others.

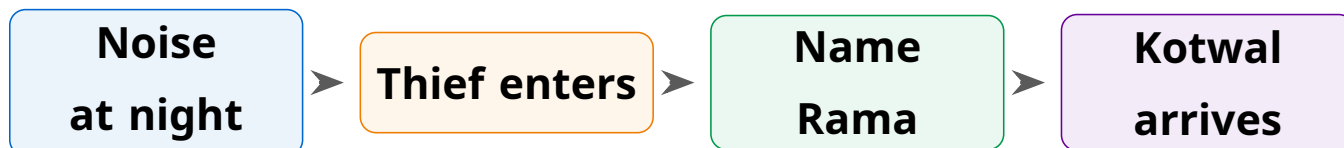
Poem Answer Cue

When asked why the Raven opened his beak, mention both flattery and pride.

Download the Full NCERT Book PDF

6 Rama to the Rescue: Story Frame

This picture story is about a husband and wife who hear a thief entering their house. They think quickly and call Rama, the kotwal, without alerting the thief directly.



The rescue works because the couple stay alert.

6.1 Main situation

- The man and wife cannot sleep because they hear a suspicious sound.
- They realise someone is trying to enter the house.
- The thief wants to find out where jewels or money are kept.
- The couple need help but must act carefully.

6.2 Solution

- They use the name Rama in a way the kotwal can hear.
- Rama runs to the house and understands the danger.
- The thief is caught because the couple's plan works.
- The story values presence of mind during trouble.

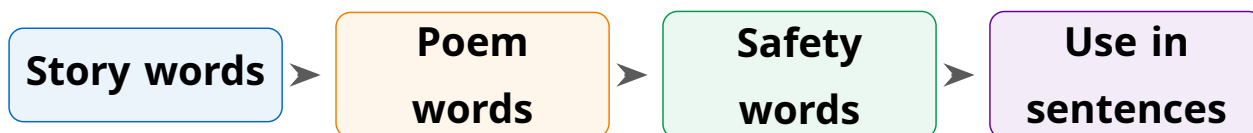
Life Link

In real danger, safety comes first. Call trusted adults or emergency services instead of facing a thief alone.

Story	Problem	Solution
A Bottle of Dew	False hope in magic	Hard work on the land
The Raven and the Fox	Pride after praise	Learn to ignore flattery
Rama to the Rescue	Thief in the house	Call the kotwal cleverly

7 Vocabulary Bank from the Unit

The chapter builds word power through story words, poem words and everyday safety words. Meanings should be learnt with context, not as isolated spellings.



Meaning becomes stronger when each word is used in a sentence.

7.1 Important meanings

- Potion is a liquid believed to have magical properties.
- Dew is tiny drops of water found on leaves in the morning.
- Wisdom means deep understanding.
- Yard means an open area outside a building.

7.2 How to revise vocabulary

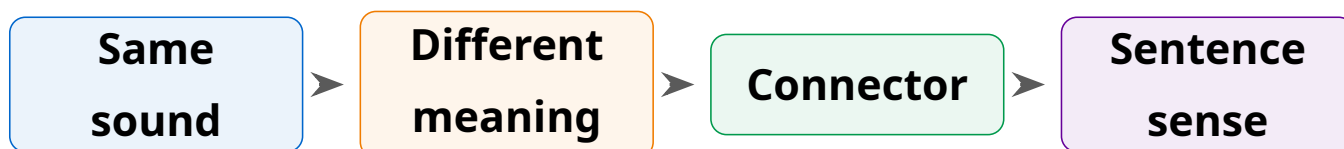
- Write one sentence for every difficult word.
- Group words by story: dew words, poem words and safety words.
- Learn homophones with spelling and meaning together.
- Use the word in speech before writing it.

Word Learning Rule

A word is learnt well only when you know its meaning, spelling and use in a sentence.

8 Grammar: Homophones and Connecting Words

The first story introduces homophones and connecting words. These grammar points help students notice how sound, spelling and sentence logic work together.



Grammar grows from the reading passages.

8.1 Homophones

- Homophones have the same sound but different spelling and meaning.
- Examples include eye and I, dew and due, son and sun.
- A correct sentence shows that the meaning is understood.
- Spelling matters because the sound alone is not enough.

8.2 Connecting words

- Because gives a reason.
- Before shows time order.
- As soon as shows one action following another quickly.
- As can also give a reason in simple sentences.

Common Mistake

Do not choose a homophone only by sound. Check the meaning needed in the sentence.

Related Collegedunia resources: NCERT Book PDF, NCERT Solutions and chapter notes for Class 6 English Poorvi are grouped by chapter for quick revision.

9 Grammar: Contractions and Present Progressive

Rama to the Rescue gives many examples of spoken English. The contracted forms sound natural in speech, while the present progressive tense shows actions happening now.



Present progressive tense shows action in progress.

9.1 Contractions

- I am becomes I am in expanded form and I'm in speech.
- It is becomes it's.
- They are becomes they're.
- The apostrophe marks missing letters.

9.2 Present progressive

- Use am, is or are with the ing form of the verb.
- I am studying is about an action happening now.
- She is reading and they are playing follow the same pattern.
- The tense is useful for picture description tasks.

Grammar Formula

Subject + am, is or are + verb-ing gives the present progressive tense.

Grammar point	Pattern	Example
Contraction	Two words shortened	they are becomes they're
Present progressive	am, is, are + verb-ing	She is reading
Adverb	Adds detail to verb	He listens closely
Question	Asks something	What should we do?

10 Grammar: Adverbs and Sentence Types

The chapter also practises adverbs, exclamatory sentences and interrogative sentences. These ideas help students write with clearer action and correct punctuation.



Adverbs and punctuation add detail to a sentence.

10.1 Adverbs

- An adverb tells how, when or where an action happens.
- Closely, softly and loudly are adverbs from the story.
- A good adverb should match the action.
- Do not add too many adverbs in one short sentence.

10.2 Sentence types

- An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.
- An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling and ends with an exclamation mark.
- What should we do? is interrogative.
- Wow, what an intelligent man he is! is exclamatory.

Punctuation Check

A question needs a question mark. A strong feeling sentence needs an exclamation mark.

11 Speaking, Listening and Writing Practice

The textbook tasks are not extra work. They prepare students to retell, listen in order, describe, discuss and write from another person's point of view.



Language skills are practised after each reading text.

11.1 Listening and speaking

- In A Bottle of Dew, arrange Madhumati's market events in order.
- In The Raven and the Fox, decide whether the crow learnt from loss.
- In Rama to the Rescue, listen for safety instructions.
- Use speaking frames such as I think and I feel to answer clearly.

11.2 Writing tasks

- Describe a banana using taste, colour, smell, touch and health value.
- Turn a story into a script with dialogue and action.
- Narrate the poem as a story with a different ending.
- Write the man's account of the night using when, where, what, how and why.

Writing Link

A good paragraph answers the reader's basic questions: who, what, where, when, how and why.

Download the Full PDF: Keep this notes PDF beside the official Poorvi chapter while revising.

12 Exam Ready Summary

Use this final section for quick revision before a class test. It collects character, theme, grammar and writing reminders in one place.



The final revision should connect reading and grammar.

12.1 Likely short answers

- Rama Natha believed in a magic potion because he wanted easy gold.
- Mahipati helped him by making him work on his own land.
- Reynard made the Raven sing by praising his feathers and voice.
- The couple in Rama to the Rescue got help by calling the kotwal cleverly.

12.2 Quick reference

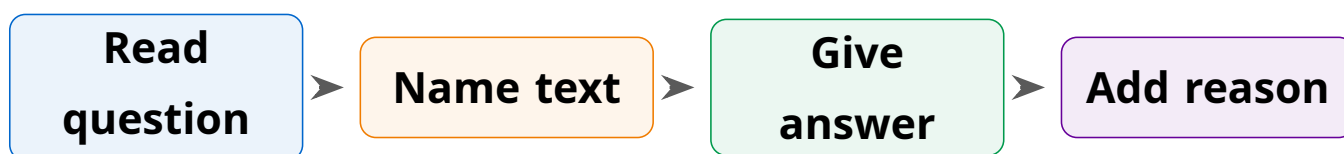
- Moral of A Bottle of Dew: hard work creates real wealth.
- Moral of The Raven and the Fox: do not be fooled by flattery.
- Moral of Rama to the Rescue: think calmly and act wisely in danger.
- Grammar focus: homophones, contractions, present progressive, adverbs and sentence types.

One Line Memory

Work beats magic, sense beats pride, and quick thinking beats panic.

13 Answer Frames for Textbook Questions

These frames help students write complete answers without copying long lines from the textbook. Each frame begins with the direct answer and then gives the reason.



A good literature answer is short, exact and supported.

13.1 A Bottle of Dew frames

- Rama Natha believed that a magic potion could turn objects into gold because he wanted wealth without patient work.
- The sage asked him to work by himself so that he would learn the value of effort.
- Madhumati helped create wealth by selling the banana crop and saving the money.
- Rama Natha changed because he saw that the coins came from work, not magic.

13.2 Poem and picture story frames

- The Raven forgot his croak because praise made him proud.
- Reynard used sweet words because he wanted the morsel in the Raven's beak.
- The couple in Rama to the Rescue acted wisely because they called for help without warning the thief.
- The kotwal was alert because he ran to the house as soon as he heard his name.

Answer Writing Tip

Use this order: direct answer, reason, chapter detail. This keeps answers complete but not too long.

14 Grammar Practice Set

The chapter's grammar points become easier when students practise them as short sets. The goal is accuracy in everyday sentences.



Practice links vocabulary, grammar and punctuation.

14.1 Mini drills

- Write two sentences using the homophones sun and son correctly.
- Change they are, we are and do not into contracted forms.
- Describe three actions in the present progressive tense.
- Add suitable adverbs to walked, spoke and listened.

14.2 Self-check rules

- A homophone sentence must prove the meaning through context.
- A contraction needs an apostrophe where letters are missing.
- A present progressive sentence must contain am, is or are.
- An interrogative sentence must end with a question mark.

Grammar Link

The grammar tasks are built from the stories, so examples should stay close to the chapter's situations.

15 Writing Frames

Writing tasks in this chapter ask students to describe, narrate and report. A frame helps the paragraph stay organised.



Good writing begins with a simple plan.

15.1 Descriptive writing

- For a banana description, write about colour, touch, smell, taste and use.
- Begin with a topic sentence that names the object.
- Use simple adjectives such as yellow, smooth, sweet and fresh.
- End with one personal sentence about when you like eating it.

15.2 Narrative and report writing

- For the rescue story, write when and where the event happened.
- Then explain what sound was heard and how the couple responded.
- Mention why the kotwal came to the house.
- Close with the lesson that calm thinking helps in danger.

Classroom Use

Before submitting, read the paragraph aloud. If a sentence sounds unclear, rewrite it in shorter words.

16 Oral Revision Cards

Speaking practice strengthens memory. These oral cards can be used with a partner, in a group or before a class test.



Oral practice makes written answers quicker.

16.1 Card set one

- Tell the moral of A Bottle of Dew in one sentence.
- Explain why the Raven lost his food.
- Name two signs that the couple in Rama to the Rescue were alert.
- Give two examples of present progressive tense from your own classroom.

16.2 Card set two

- Use because in a sentence about hard work.
- Use as soon as in a sentence about calling for help.
- Say one exclamatory sentence about the thief's hole.
- Say one interrogative sentence about the Raven's mistake.

Oral Memory

Say it, hear it, then write it. This sequence helps Class 6 students remember language patterns.

17 Practice Checklist

This checklist turns the chapter into a daily revision plan. Tick one reading task, one grammar task and one speaking or writing task each day.

17.1 Five day plan

1. Day 1: Read A Bottle of Dew and write the moral.
2. Day 2: Revise the poem and list rhyming words.
3. Day 3: Read Rama to the Rescue and complete the story frame.
4. Day 4: Practise homophones, contractions and present progressive tense.
5. Day 5: Write one paragraph and speak one answer aloud.

Study Routine

Short, repeated practice works better than one hurried reading. Read one text, speak its summary and write three grammar examples.

Final Hook

D-R-R: dew, raven, rescue. These three words recall the three main texts in the unit.