**18th May, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE MODULE 2**

**CLASS 6**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**TWO KINDS OF FOOD**

**INTRODUCTION**

Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Sikh Gurus. His birth is celebrated worldwide as Guru Nanak Gurpurab. Guru Nanak is said to have travelled far and wide across Asia teaching people the message of ik onkar (one God), who dwells in every one of his creations and constitutes the eternal Truth. His words are registered in the form of poetic hymns, in the holy text of Sikhism, the Guru Granth Sahib. This story ‘Two Kinds of Food’ is a small act by which Guru Nanak condemns caste prejudices and also showed that simple food earned by hard and honest work is much better than rich food earned by cruel bribery and oppression of poor people.

**EXPLANATION**

Guru Nanak was the first of the people known as Sikhs. He did not like the **hatred** between some of the Hindus and some of the Muslims, neither did he like the hatred people of one caste had for the other castes. He was against religious and caste **prejudices**. He always tried to bring better understanding between people of different groups and community.

One day while travelling with a companion, Guru Nanak took shelter in the house of a poor man named Lalo. Lalo was not only poor but also belonged to a low Hindu caste. Lalo served him well and due to his good qualities, Guru Nanak liked Lalo, so he stayed in his house for two weeks. But the people were not happy with this as they thought that this was not **proper** since Guru Nanak was a high caste Hindu whereas Lalo belonged to a low caste.

One day a neighbourhood **wealthy** landlord decided to give a big feast and he invited all four castes of Hindus – Brahmins, military (Kshatriya), merchants (Vaishya) and workers (Shudra). A brahmin friend of Guru Nanak came to him and told him about the feast and asked him to go and attend the feast for his sake. But Guru Nanak did not believe in castes and he considered every man equal, so he asked his friend why he had invited him because he did not belong to any of the four castes. His friend told Guru Nanak that Malik, the landlord would be very **displeased** with him if he did not go there.

Nanak did not go to the feast. Angry with this, Malik came to meet him and asked him why he **dishonoured** him by staying away. Nanak responded by saying that he does not **crave** for fine food but if the landlord is feeling offended, then he would eat some of his food from the **banquet**. But Malik was still not happy and accused Nanak of ignoring his own caste and staying with a low caste man.

Nanak then asked both Malik and Lalo to bring some of their foods. When both the foods were set in front of Guru Nanak, then he took Lalo’s food in his right hand and Malik’s food in his left hand and squeezed them both. Milk flowed out from Lalo’s food while blood flowed out from Malik’s food.

This was Guru Nanak’s way of showing that the landlord’s food was got by cruelty, **bribery** and **oppression** of the poor **cultivators**, whereas Lalo’s food had been earned by honest and hard work and was pure.

**WORD MEANINGS**

1. Hatred – strong dislike
2. Caste – social class
3. Prejudices – bad feelings towards someone
4. Proper – correct
5. Wealthy – rich
6. Displeased – angry
7. Dishonour – insulted
8. Crave – desire
9. Banquet – feast
10. Bribery – giving money for doing wrong work
11. Oppression – putting down poor and weak people
12. Cultivators – farmers

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**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

1. Who was Guru Nanak?
2. What did Guru Nanak try to do for the people?
3. Who was Lalo?
4. Who invited whom for a feast?
5. Why did Guru Nanak refuse the invitation?
6. What did Malik accuse Guru Nanak of?
7. What did Guru Nanak asked to do from Lalo and Malik?
8. What happened when Guru Nanak squeezed both the food?
9. What is the message of the story?
10. What kind of a person was Guru Nanak?

**SELECT WORDS FROM THE STORY THAT MEAN THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Giving money for doing wrong work - …………………..
2. Another word for farmers - …………………..
3. Putting down a weaker person - ……………………
4. Strong dislike - …………………….
5. Social class - ………………….

**MAKE SENTENCES WITH THE FOLLOWING WORDS**

1. Bribery
2. Refuse
3. Wealthy
4. Crave
5. Displease

**Note: Please do this work in your copies which will be checked when the school reopens. Please consider this important.**

**SOLUTION TO WORKSHEET 1 UPLOADED ON 4th, May 2020.**

**Answers to Short Questions:**

1. The family of crows lived in a huge banyan tree. There was a Father Crow, a Mother Crow and many baby crows.
2. A huge snake came to live in the hole at the bottom of the tree. This caused the crows to be unhappy.
3. The snake attacked the babies when the Father and Mother Crow flew out in search of food.

On their return, the crows could not find their babies. They searched for them high and low but in vain.

1. Next time, the Mother Crow stayed home when Father Crow went out in search for food.
2. Mother Crow tried to fight the snake, but she was not strong enough, so she cried for help.
3. When Mother Crow wanted to leave the tree house, Father Crow said, “This tree has been our home for many years and we must live here.”
4. The fox told the crows to go to the river bank the next morning where the royal ladies would be bathing and their valuables would be kept on the river bank. The crows had to pick up a necklace from there and fly away making a raucous noise and then drop the necklace into the snake’s hole.
5. The fox told the crows to make a raucous noise so that they would be chased by the servants to the tree and lead them to the snake’s hole.
6. The Mother crow dropped the necklace into the snake hole so that the servants would have to dug up the hole in order to find the necklace and in the process, the snake would be killed.
7. The morning when the crows picked up the necklace from the bank and attracting the servants’ attention by making a raucous noise, led them to the snake’s hole where the necklace was dropped. The servants dug up a hole at the bottom of the tree and killed the snake with a stick to get the necklace from there.

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Huge snake
2. Hatched
3. No avail
4. Slithered
5. Weeping
6. Brilliant
7. Necklace
8. Loudly
9. Mother crow
10. Stick

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