LESSON - 1

### **PART - 2**

# THE RIDDLE MASTER



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### **PRE-READING**

- Socialisation:
- Your teacher introduces the lesson in the following way.

Do you know what a 'riddle' is? Here are some riddles. Try to solve them.

- i. "Who has eyes but cannot see?"
- ii. "Fire up, fire downInside sleeps a manWhose face is black and brown?"
- iii. "I'm kicked right and leftAir is my only food.Tell, who "I" am if you are good.

To know more riddles, let's read the lesson "The Riddle Master".

The Santals are very good at riddles. Some of them are very good at making riddles. Here you will read about one Santal riddle master and his riddles.

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# WHILE-READING

#### **Text**

- SGP-1
- Read paragraphs-1 and 2 silently and answer the questions that follow.
- 1. Every evening children sit round Budhu Hadam to listen to his stories. There is no one in the village who can tell stories like



Budhu Hadam. He can tell you about 'The Thieves and the Widow's Son', 'Seven Brothers and One Sister'. He can also tell you the story of the 'Wicked Jackal'. There is no end to his stories. He is also very good at riddles and his stories are also full of riddles. There is no riddle which he cannot solve. So everyone calls him the 'Riddle Master'. People need him more during marriages. The bridegroom's party has to pay a goat or a pig if they fail to answer the riddle of the bride's party. If Budhu Hadam is with them, the bridegroom's people are safe. They need not pay the fine.

2. Budhu Hadam's talk is also full of riddles. During hunting, he will never call a leopard a leopard. 'If you call a leopard by name', he says, 'he will know and kill you.' So he calls it a 'wild cat 'or a 'hornless bullock'. Similarly he calls a bear a 'hairy caterpillar'. He does not want to hurt anyone. When he finds someone losing his teeth, he will say, 'Your white stones are falling'. When someone is dead, he says, "He has gone to herd the alligator".

- 1. What are these paragraphs about?
- 2. Name two stories that Budhu Hadam usually tells his listeners.
- 3. Why do people call him 'Riddle Master'?
- 4. If a bridegroom's party fails to answer a riddle, what do they pay?
- 5. Why do people need Budhu Hadam during marriages?
- 6. Why does not Budhu Hadam call a 'leopard' a leopard?
- 7. What does he call a leopard?
- 8. What does he call a bear?
- 9. Which line gives you the main idea of the second paragraph?
- 10. What does he mean to say so?
- 11. What does he say when someone is dead?



- SGP-2
- Read paragraphs-3 to 7 silently and answer the questions that follow.
- 3. One evening when Budhu Hadam came out of his room, he found the children waiting to hear his stories. One of them shouted, 'Grandfather, today you tell us a story from your life'.

- 4. 'Grandfather, tell us how you cheated the money-lender', added another; and all the children shouted 'yes, yes'. The old man took a little red tea, then he began: "In my young days I owed money to a money lender. He used to come every day for money. But I had no money to pay him. So I ran away to the forest asking my wife to tell him that I had gone for backward and forward dance. Next day, the money-lender came. My wife told him where I had gone. He did not understand what she meant by backward and forward dance. He wanted to learn it from me. If I taught him the dance and answered three of his riddles, he would not take his money from me! "Grandfather, are not the money-lenders very cruel?", asked one boy who was still very attentive.
- 5. "Yes, they are. But this money-lender was less cruel than the rest. In no case will other money-lenders agree to give up their money".
- 6. "So, with two other people as witness I met the money-lender. All of us went to the forest. It was very cold morning. I asked him to take off his warm clothes. Then I gathered some dry leaves and wood to set fire to them. We sat very close to the fire. When it blazed, it was very hot and he moved backward, I also moved backward. When the fire was less hot he felt cold and moved forward. In this way he went on moving backward and forward. Then he asked me when I would teach him the dance. He got angry when I told him I had already taught him!"

"You have cheated me!" he shouted, and said, "Alright, answer my riddles—"The Raja's plate which you cannot wash."

"A coiled up snake", I replied immediately.

"A bamboo with seven eyes", came the next.

 $\hbox{``Flute'', I replied within no time.}\\$ 

7. He looked quite disappointed. He had only one riddle left—the last one. If I answered that one also, he would lose his money. Taking a little time he asked me a long and difficult riddle--

'He has a crown but is not a king. He wakes up man but is not a watchman'.

Then he shouted, 'Tell me what it is!'

When I replied 'cock', his face turned pale and in no time he left the place even without looking back once.

#### • Comprehension Questions:

- 1. What kind of story did the children want to hear from Budhu Hadam?
- 2. What is the story about?
- 3. Why did he run away to forest?
- 4. What did Budhu's wife say when the money-lender came?
- 5. What did the money-lender want to learn from Budhu Hadam?
- 6. He will not take the money if Budhu Hadam \_\_\_\_\_\_.(Complete the sentence)
- 7. Why did Budhu take two witnesses with him?
- 8. What was backward and forward dance?
- 9. What was the money-lender's first riddle?
- 10. What was his second riddle?
- 11. What was his third riddle?
- 12. Did Budhu Hadam answer all the riddles of the money-lender?



#### • SGP-3

- Read the last part of the story silently and answer the questions that follow.
- 8. All the boys, who had been listening attentively, laughed at once. All of them still sat looking at Budhu Hadam who was sitting close to the wall. The boys knew, once he finished taking red tea, he would ask them a riddle. They were getting ready for the test .When the red tea went in, the riddle came out-'The bullock that raises its tail when it eats belly-full." Thrice he repeated the riddle. "He who can answer the riddle will be the little riddle-master today", added the old man.
- 9. Everyone was quiet. No sound, no movement. Everyone was trying his best to find an answer. When no reply came for a long time, Budhu Hadam allowed them to guess the answer.

"Is it an animal?", asked one boy.

'No', came the reply.

'Is it food?', suggested another boy.

'No', said the old man.

10. A boy who was all the time sitting silently in front of the old man suggested at last, "Is it a thing used by a businessman?"

"Yes, but tell me what it is."

"A weighing balance," said the boy.

The old man stood up laughing and took the boy in his arm shouting "Here is the little riddle- master, here is the little riddle master!"

### • Comprehension Questions:

- 1. The previous section was about Budhu Hadam and the money-lender, how Budhu Hadam cheated the money-lender. What is this section about?
- 2. What riddle did Budhu Hadam ask the children?
- 3. Was it a difficult riddle?
- 4. Who was called 'the little riddle master'?
- 5. Name at least 10 tribes of Odisha.



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### **POST-READING**

1 Visual Memory Development Technique (VMDT):

Whole Text : children sitting round Budhu Hadam

riddle master – wild cat – money lender – Raja's plate

Part - SGP-3 : flute, cock, weighing balance

# 2 Comprehension Activities:

#### a. MCQ

Fill in the blanks with correct alternatives.

- 1. Budhu Hadam was a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. money lender
  - B. wood-cutter
  - C. farmer
  - D. story teller

	A.	wild cat
	B.	hairy caterpillar
	C.	white stone
	D.	hornless bullock
3.	Who	has a crown but is not a king?
	A.	Cock
	B.	Hen
	C.	Crow
	D.	Sparrow
4.	A ba	mboo with seven eyes is the
	A.	harmonium
	B.	guitar
	C.	flute
	D.	sitar

2. Budhu Hadam called a tooth a\_\_\_\_\_.

b. Match the paragraphs with their contents one has been done for you.

Paragraph		Content
1.	a.	Budhu Haldam's talk is full of riddles.
2.	b.	Budhu can tell stories like 'The Thieves and the Widow's son' and the 'Wicked Jackal'.
3.	C.	The long and difficult riddle of the money-lender solved by Budhu.
4.	d.	choosing the little riddle master.
5.	e.	When the red tea went in, the riddle came out.
6.	f.	Budhu cheated the money-lender.
7.	g.	The money –lender went on moving forward and backward.



### 3 Listening:

• Your teacher will read aloud the following paragraph. Listen to him/her and fill in the blanks.

So, with two other people as \_\_\_\_\_\_I met the money-lender. All of us went to the \_\_\_\_\_\_. It was very cold \_\_\_\_\_\_. I asked him to take off his warm clothes. Then I gathered some dry \_\_\_\_\_ and wood to set fire to them. We sat very \_\_\_\_\_ to the fire. When it \_\_\_\_\_\_, it was very hot and he moved \_\_\_\_\_\_, I also moved backward. When the fire was less hot, he felt cold and moved \_\_\_\_\_\_. In this way he went on moving backward and forward.

# 4 Speaking:

Let's practise the following dialogues.

(Teacher vs. students, students vs. students.)

Money-lender : Pay my loan, Budhu.

B. Hadam : I don't have money, Sir.

Money-lender: Then answer my riddles.

B. Hadam : Yes, Sir.

Money-lender: 'Raja's plate that can't be washed'-what is it?

B.Hadam : A snake.

Money-lender : A bamboo with seven eyes?

B.Hadam : A flute.

Money-lender : You've answered all my riddles. You need not pay my

money back, Budhu.

B. Hadam : Thank You, Sir!



b.

# 5 Vocabulary:

a. Match the riddles with the words from the lesson. Write the riddle numbers inside brackets.

	Riddles	Answers
(iv) (v) (vi)	A hornless bullock White stones Hairy caterpillar Raja's plate that can't be washed A bamboo with seven eyes Who has crown but not a king	<ul><li>( ) flute</li><li>( ) cock</li><li>( ) leopard</li><li>( ) teeth</li><li>( ) bear</li><li>( ) snake</li></ul>
Mat	ch the riddles with their answers.	
	Riddles	Answers
1.	I am one of an endless family, My brothers and sisters Never far behind. I crash and I swirl. Grind pebbles, growl And gnaw the bones of the land Like a great wet dog.	Fire
2.	Little cow Rani She sleeps in her stall. Give her little or much She'll eat it up all. Give her water, she will die. Give her butter, she will fly.	Stars
3.	At night the king had cows many, But in the morning there was not any.	The Letter 'e'
4.	I am once in tea Twice in coffee But not in sugar Who am I?	Newspaper
5	It is black and white and read all over What is it?	Mayo

c.	<b>Create some</b>	riddles.	One is	given	with answe	r.
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Who has teeth but cannot bite. = Comb



# 6 Usage:

- a. Look at the underlined words in the following sentences taken from the text.
  - (i) Every evening children sit <u>around</u> Budhu Hadam to listen to his stories.
  - (ii) There is no one in the village who can tell stories <u>like</u> Budhu Hadam.
  - (iii) He is very good at riddles.
  - (iv) His stories are full of riddles.

Do you know what the underlined words in the sentences above are called?

They are called prepositions. Prepositions are used before nouns or pronouns. They show place, position, time, etc.

In the first sentence 'around' connects two words – sit and Budhu Hadam. Here 'sit around Budhu Hadam' means sit in a position surrounding Budhu Hadam.

In the second sentence 'in the village', 'in' speaks of inside the village.

There is also another preposition 'like' in the second sentence. It means 'similar to' or 'the same as'.

In the third sentence 'good' is followed by 'at' to connect 'riddles'. The preposition 'of' in the last sentence speaks of 'containing' i.e. His stories contains riddles.

 Fill in the gaps in the following sentences choosing the right prepositions given in brackets.

[around, in, like, of]

- (i) There is a market place \_\_\_\_our village.
- (ii) His bag is full \_\_\_\_\_peanuts.

	(iii)	Nobody in my class can speakRajat .
	(iv)	There is a big wallour school.
	(v)	Here are two pensmy pocket.
	(vi)	When Budhu started his story, children sathim.
	(vii)	He bought two tinspetrol.
b.	Look	cat the following sentences taken from the text.
	i.	Is it an animal?
		No, it is not.
	ii.	Is it a thing used by businessmen?
		Yes, it is.
		They are all 'yes/no'-answer type questions. Each of the questions is followed by a short response. Now let us frame some questions to get the responses given. One is done for you.
	i.	Is he very good at riddles?
		Yes, he is.
	ii.	
		Yes, his stories are full of riddles.
	iii.	
		No, he will not call a leopard a leopard.
	iv.	
		Yes, Budhu had already taught the money lender the backward and forward dance.
	V.	
		No, it is not food.
	vi.	
		No, the small boy was not sitting silently all the time.



# 7 Writing:

a. \	Write	answer	to the	follow	ving	questions.
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(i)	Name two stories that Budhu Hadam usually tells his listeners.
(ii)	Why do people need him during marriage time ?
(iii)	What does he call a leopard and a bear ?
(iv)	Why did he run away to the forest ?
(v)	What is the first riddle of the money lender ?
(vi)	What is the answer?
(vii)	What riddle did Budhu Hadam ask the children finally ?

	(viii	) Who answered it ? What reward did he get ?
Se	ssion	-9
b.		Comprehension Activities (b) of this lesson, you have already matched paragraphs with their themes. Write seven sentences. One is done for .
	(i)	Paragraph-1 – Budhu Hadam can tell stories like 'The Thieves and the Widow's Son' and 'The Wicked Jackal'.
	(ii)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
	(iv)	
	(v)	
	(vi)	

# 8 Mental Talk:

Mentally repeat the following riddles.

1. I'm kicked right and left

Air is my only food.

Tell, who "I" am if you are good.

2. He has a crown but not a king.

He wakes up man but is not a watchman.

# 9 Let's Think:

 $\hbox{``Making and answering riddles sharpen our minds.''}$ 

# **FOLLOW- UP LESSON:**

# A SLAVE'S RIDDLE



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## **PRE-READING**

- Socialisation:
- The teacher finds a pre-reading activity by asking students to read the title and makes them guess the theme. The teacher may link this lesson with the main lesson.

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## WHILE-READING

#### **Text**

#### • SGP-1

(This is a riddle story from America. The story is about an American black man.)

- Read paragraphs 1 2 and answer the questions that follow.
  - 1. Jim was an old slave. He worked under his master for a long time. His master had bought him from a slave market when he was a young boy of eleven.
  - 2. His master's children liked him very much. They liked him for his stories. He was a very good story-teller. He was also a very good singer. But among the other slaves, he was famous as a riddle maker. He could make riddles out of nothing and make a fool of others. He made songs out of riddles in his stories. So everyone liked Jim. His master also liked him because he was faithful.

- 1. Who is this paragraph about?
- 2. What was he?

- 3. Where did he work for a long time?
- 4. Where had his master bought him from?
- 5. How old was Jim then?
- 6. Who liked him very much?
- 7. Why did they like him?
- 8. He was good at two things. What were they?
- 9. How was he famous among the slaves?
- 10. How could he make a fool of others?
- 11. Did everyone like Jim? His master also? Why?



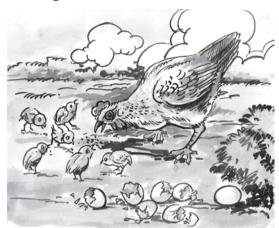
#### • SGP-2

- Read paragraph -4 silently and answer the questions that follow.
  - 4. Everyone thought that Jim was happy. But he was very sad at heart because he was a slave. He had no freedom. In those days if one was born a slave, he died a slave. Only if a master wanted his slave to be free, he could be free. But no master ever wanted his slave to be free.

- 1. What did everyone think of Jim?
- 2. Was he really happy?
- 3. Why was he sad?
- 4. What happened to slaves in those days?
- 5. But there was a chance for a slave to be free. What was that?
- 6. Did any master ever want his slave to be free?
- 7. Do you think Jim will be set free? Let us read the next part to see.

#### SGP-3

- Read paragraphs 5-8 and answer the questions that follow.
  - 5. But Jim's master was a kind man and he wanted to set Jim free. So one day he called Jim and said, "Jim, you have served me well. I want to set you free. But you have to make a riddle. If we fail to solve it, I'll give you freedom". Jim was really very happy. Making a riddle was not difficult for him. But he had to make it both interesting and difficult. He took a little time, and then came out with the following riddle:
  - As I went out and in again,
     Out of the dead the living came.
     Seven there were, but six there be
     As I'm a good slave, set me free.
     Seven there were, but six there be.
  - 7. Every one enjoyed the song and the riddle. But no one was able to solve it. So his master asked Jim to explain the riddle. Jim explained,



- "As I came out of my house, I saw my old hen with six chicks. It laid seven eggs, out of which only six hatched. One got spoiled".
- 8. Everyone laughed. They praised Jim for his wit and the master set Jim free.

- 1. Why did Jim's master want to set him free?
- 2. Why did he call Jim one day?
- 3. What condition did his master set to make him free?
- 4. Making a riddle was not difficult for him. But he had to make it both \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Do you think someone would be able to solve his riddle?
- 6. Did it happen so?
- 7. What did Jim's master ask him? (para-7)
- 8. What was the riddle about?
- 9. Was Jim set free?



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# POST-READING

1	Writing:				
a.	Ansı	swer the following questions.			
	(i)	What was Jim ?			
	(ii)	Was he happy? Why?			
	(iii) Why did everyone like him ?				
(iv) What condition did his master set to make him free ?					
		What condition did his master set to make him free ?			
	(v)	What was his riddle about ?			
	(vi) Was the riddle difficult but interesting?				
	(vii)	Was Jim set free ?			

_		he got freedom from being a slave to one of his some gaps there. Fill in the gaps to complete it.			
		I worked under afor a long time. I was			
		as a small Everyone loved me because I was			
good at		and making I was not happy			
		For this, my master laid a condition ch they could not solve, then only I would get my			
		an interesting andriddle. Nobody was			
		it. I was set I felt like a free bird.			
		WORD NOTE			
(The words / pl	nrases l	nave been defined mostly on contextual meanings.)			
alligator (n)	-	crocodlile, କୁୟାର			
attentive (adj)	-	one who pays careful attention, ମନଯୋଗୀ			
blazed (blaze) (v)	-	burnt strongly brightly with flame, ଖୁବ୍ ଜୋର୍ରେ ଜଳିଲା ।			
bullock (n)	-	bull-used for ploughing, ବଳଦ			
cheated (cheat)		did not behave truthfully, ଠକିଲ			
cruel (adj)		hard - hearted, ନିଷୁର			
disappointed (adj)	-	unhappy ନିରାଶ, ଦୁଖୀ			
hatched, (hatch) (v)	-	chicks came out from eggs, ଅଶ୍ଚାରୁ ଛୁଆହେଲେ ।			
hornless (adj)	-	having no horns, ଶିଙ୍ଗନଥିବା			
leopard (n)	-	a type of tiger (ଲେପର୍ଡ) ଚିତାବାଘ			
money-lender (n)	-	one who lends money to get it back with interest ସୁଧରେ ଟଙ୍କାଧାର ଦେଉଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ।			
riddle (n)	-	puzzle, ଧନ୍ଦା, ଗୂଢ ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ କଥା ବା କବିତା			
slave (n)	-	servant, ଦାସ, କ୍ରୀତଦାସ			
suggested, (v)	-	said କହିଲେ, ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଲେ			
weighing balance (n)	-	hand-weighing instrument, ନିକିତି ବା ତରାଜୁ			