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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The Golden Egg StoryOnce upon a time, a farmer had a goose that laid a golden egg every day. The egg provided enough money for the farmer and his wife for their day-to-day needs. The farmer and his wife were happy for a long time. But one day, the farmer got an idea and thought, Why should I take just one egg a day? Why cant I take all of them at once and make a lot of money? The foolish farmers wife also agreed and decided to cut the gooses stomach for the eggs. As soon as they killed the bird and opened the gooses stomach, to find nothing but guts and blood. The farmer, realizing his foolish mistake, cries over the lost resource! Moral: Think before you act. By Dr Oliver Tearle (Loughborough University) The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs is a well-known phrase, derived from one of the classical writer Aesops best-known fables. A fable, of course, is a short story with a moral, and the story usually involves animals. The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs fits all of these criteria. But what is the moral of this fable, and what does the phrase mean, exactly?Before we proceed to offer an analysis of this story, it might be worth briefly recapping the fable. The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs: summaryA man and his wife owned a goose which laid a golden egg every day. They considered themselves very lucky to possess such a rare bird, and they began to wonder just how much gold the goose must have inside it. So they cut open the goose and was not made of gold. In killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, they had deprived themselves of a regular source of gold. The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs is fairly obviously that greed is bad: if the man and his wife had not been motivated by avarice, or greed for more gold, they would not have cut open the goose and thus they would not have deprived themselves of a smaller, though regular and steady and reliable, source of income from their special bird. The I want it all and I want it all and I want it now attitude which leads them to kill the goose, in the hope of discovering even greater riches inside it, is their undoing. Indeed, we might couple this animal-themed expression with another: dont look a gift-horse in the mouth. If the man and his wife had been satisfied with their daily golden egg, they would not have killed the source of these. But they refused to be satisfied with their own petard, or undone by their own scheme. Although we know the fable as The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs, in some versions of the fable its a hen rather than a goose. Whats more, Aesop isnt the only person linked to this fable: similar tales have been found in other works of literature, including a number of works from Asia. For instance, the Suvannahamsa Jataka, a Buddhist text, tells of how the father of a poor family is reborn as a swan with golden feathers. The swan lets his family pluck and sell a single feather from his widow, in her greed, plucks all of his feathers in one go, only to see the precious golden feathers transform into ordinary white swans feathers. And with that, the swan becomes an ordinary swan, with no gold feathers remaining at all. Clearly this magic bird with the ability to dispense gold is an analogue of the goose (or hen) that laid the golden eggs, although whether the Buddhist story was influenced by Aesops fable is difficult to ascertain. Meanwhile, the Sanskrit epic the Mahabharata contains a story of wild birds which can spit gold; these birds are strangled by a man who is greedy to get hold of the gold-giving properties null and void. As a phrase, the goose that laid the golden eggs has sometimes been used not to refer to the twist in the fable (which focuses on the sin of greed) but to the valuable properties of the geese themselves. Winston Churchill famously referred to the staff of Bletchley Park, those codebreakers silence (their story only came out decades after the end of the Second World War) but to their ability to continue to work steadily and successfully in their mission. Indeed, it is thought that the actions of those cryptographers at Bletchley Park helped to shorten the War by several years. About Aesop Aesop wasnt the first person to write animal fables. Several centuries earlier, Hesiod had written one about a hawk and a nightingale, while a poet named Archilochus penned several, including one about a fox and a monkey. But Aesop would turn the fable into a popular form. William Caxton printed the first English translation of the Fables in 1484, enabling such phrases as sour grapes and to cry wolf to enter the language. As with Homer, we cant be sure an Aesop ever actually existed. If he did, it was probably in around the sixth century BCE, several centuries after Homer, if Homer himself ever existed. Aesops Fables may have been the work of many hands, part of an oral tradition that gradually accumulated. Nevertheless, legends grew up around the storyteller. One commentator claimed that Aesop fought at the battle of Thermopylae in 480 BCE, but since by then he had been dead for nearly a century one cant imagine he was much help. Indeed, if a man named Aesop did exist in the first place, he is thought to have been a disabled black slave. The idea that he was of African descent possibly from Ethiopia dates back some time. The presence of such animals as camels and elephants in Aesops fables, not to mention the tale Washing the Ethiopian White, support this theory that he was of African origin. Subscribe to get the latest posts sent to your email. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Once upon a time, in a small village in England, there lived a farmer went to check his goose shed. To his astonishment, he found that one of his geese had laid a golden egg. The farmer could hardly believe his eyes. He picked up the golden egg and examined it carefully in the sunlight. The farmer's life began to change. He took the golden egg shone with a dazzling light and was very heavy. Since then, this goose laid a golden egg every day. The farmer's life began to change it carefully in the sunlight. house, bought a lot of livestock, and also bought many new clothes. However, as time passed, the farmer became more and more greedy. He was no longer satisfied with one golden egg a day. He wanted more wealth and didn't want to wait any longer. So, one night, while the goose was sleeping, the farmer decided to kill the goose. He thought that in this way he could get all the golden eggs in the goose's belly at once. The farmer picked up a knife and cut at the goose hercilessly. The goose is belly, he found that there were no golden eggs at all, only some incompletely formed eggs. At this time, the farmer realized his folly and greed. Because of his greed, he lost the goose that could lay golden eggs every day. Since then, the farmer returned to his former poor life, and he lived in regret every day. This story tells us that one should not be too greedy in life and should know how to cherish what one already has, otherwise one may lose everything. By Dr Oliver Tearle (Loughborough University)The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs is a well-known phrase, derived from one of the classical writer Aesops best-known fables. A fable, of course, is a short story usually involves animals. The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs fits all of these criteria. But what is the moral of this fable, and what does the phrase mean, exactly?Before we proceed to offer an analysis of this story, it might be worth briefly recapping the fable. The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs: summaryA man and his wife owned a goose which laid a golden egg every day. much gold the goose must have inside it. So they cut open the goose and was not made of gold. In killing the goose that laid the golden Eggs: they had deprived themselves of a regular source of gold. The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs: analysis The moral of The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs is fairly obviously that greed is bad: if the man and his wife had not been motivated by avarice, or greed for more gold, they would not have cut open the goose and thus they more from their special bird. The I want it all and I want it now attitude which leads them to kill the goose, in the hope of discovering even greater riches inside it, is their undoing. Indeed, we might couple this animal-themed expression with another: not have killed the source of these. But they refused to be satisfied with the gifts the bird gave them: they wanted more. In doing so, they were as figures so often are in Aesops fables hoist with their own petard, or undone by their own scheme. Although we know the fable as The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs, in some versions of the fable its a hen rather than a goose. Whats more, Aesop isnt the only person linked to this fable: similar tales have been found in other works of literature, including a number of works from Asia. For instance, the Suvannahamsa Jataka, a Buddhist text, tells of how the father of a poor family is reborn as a swan with golden feathers. The swan lets his family pluck and sell a single feather from his wings to use as money, as and when they need it. But his widow, in her greed, plucks all of his feathers in one go, only to see the precious golden feathers remaining at all. Clearly this magic bird with the ability to dispense gold is an analogue of the goose (or hen) that laid the golden eggs, although whether the Buddhist story was influenced by Aesops fable is difficult to ascertain. Meanwhile, the Sanskrit epic the Mahabharata contains a story of wild birds which can spit gold; these birds are strangled by a man who is greedy to get hold of the gold inside them. Again, depriving the bird of life renders their gold-giving properties null and void. As a phrase, the goose that laid the golden eggs has sometimes been used not to refer to the twist in the fable (which focuses on the sin of greed) but to the valuable properties of the geese themselves. Winston Churchill famously referred to the staff of Bletchley Park, those codebreakers working to intercept and decipher German messages, as the geese that laid the golden eggs and never cackled: a reference not only to the intercept and decipher German messages, as the geese that laid the golden eggs and never cackled: a reference not only to the codebreakers working to intercept and decipher German messages, as the geese that laid the golden eggs and never cackled: a reference not only to the codebreakers working to intercept and decipher German messages, as the geese that laid the golden eggs and never cackled: a reference not only to the codebreakers working to intercept and decipher German messages. Indeed, it is thought that the actions of those cryptographers at Bletchley Park helped to shorten the War by several years. About Aesop Aesop wasnt the first person to write animal fables. 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One commentator claimed that Aesop fought at the battle of Thermopylae in 480 BCE, but since by then he had been dead for nearly a century one cant imagine he was much help.Indeed, if a man named Aesop did exist in the first place, he is thought to have been a disabled black slave. The idea that he was of African descent possibly from Ethiopia dates back some time. The presence of such animals as camels and elephants in Aesops fables, not to mention the tale Washing the Ethiopian White, support this theory that he was of African origin. Subscribe to get the latest posts sent to your email. By Dr Oliver Tearle (Loughborough University) The word naked is so well-known, so familiar to us, that its easy to overlook its strangeness. It rhymes with no other word in English, and looks like a weird hybrid or cross between a verb and an adjective. How did the word naked come about, and what are its origins?Read more Categories Literature Tags Word Origins Leave a comment By Dr Oliver Tearle (Loughborough University)Where does the word mayonnaise come from? Many people will confidently say they know the answer, but perhaps the matter is a little more complex and a little more interesting than is widely believed. Before we plunge ourselves into the origin of mayonnaise, then, lets make it a multiple-choice quiz question. Where does the word mayonnaise, then, lets make it a multiple-choice quiz question. Where does the word mayonnaise come from?a) The port of Mahonb) The French manierc) The town of Bayonned. Literature Tags Word Origins 1 Comment By Dr Oliver Tearle (Loughborough University) Anyone who loves nonsense literature can surely tell us the origins of the rather wonderful word slithy. But lets make it a little more interesting and turn it into a multiple-choice guiz guestion. Who gave us the word slithy?a) A man named Shakespeareb) A man where does the word alphabet come from?Read more Categories Literature Tags Word Origins 1 Comment By Dr Oliver Tearle (Loughborough University)What does the words etymology is interesting, and also more than a little mysterious, so lets take a closer look at the origins of the word orange.Read more Categories Literature Tags Word Origins Leave a comment How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' Favorites, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.GL Mk.II transmitter vanRadar, Gun Laying, MarkI, or GL Mk.I for short, was an early World WarII radar system developed by the British Army to provide information for anti-aircraft artillery. There were two upgrades, GL/EF (elevation finder) and GL Mk.II (pictured), both improving the ability to determine a target's bearing and elevation. GL refers to the radar's ability to direct the guns onto a target, known as gun laying. The first GL sets were developed in 1936 using separate transmitters and receivers mounted on gun carriages. Several were captured in 1940, leading the Germans to believe falsely that British radar was much less advanced than theirs. The GL/EF attachment provided bearing and elevation measurements accurate to about a degree: this caused the number of rounds needed to destroy an aircraft to fall to 4,100, a tenfold improvement over early-war results. The Mk.II, which was able to directly guide the guns, lowered the rounds-per-kill to 2,750. About 410 Mk.Is and 1,679 Mk.IIs were produced. 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GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 30: Statehood Day in Croatia (1990)Johann Sebastian Bach1431 Hundred Years' War: After being convicted of heresy, Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in Rouen, France.1723 Johann Sebastian Bach (pictured) assumed the office of Thomaskantor in Leipzig, presenting the cantata Die Elenden sollen essen in St.Nicholas Church.1922 The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., featuring a sculpture of the sixteenth U.S. president Abraham Lincoln by Daniel Chester French, opened.1963 Buddhis crisis: A protest against pro-Catholic discrimination was held outside the National Assembly of South Vietnam in Saigon, the first open demonstration against President Ng nh Dim. 2008 The Convention on Cluster Munitions, prohibiting the use, transfer, and stockpiling of cluster bombs, was adopted. Ma Xifan (d.947)Colin Blythe (b.1879)Norris Bradbury (b.1909)Wynonna Judd (b.1964)More anniversaries: May 29May 30May 31ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutSeventeen made their debut on May 26, 2015, when they performed a showcase for their debut EP 17 Carat in front of a crowd of 1,000 people. Since ther the group have held 9 concert tours, 13 fan meetings, and have performed at a number of music festivals and awards shows. Their concert tours include the Right Here World Tour, which sold over one million tickets, and the Follow Tour, which was noted by Billboard as being the top grossing K-pop tour of 2023. In 2024, Seventeen made their first appearances at festivals in Europe, when they were the first South Korean act to perform at Glastonbury Festival's Pyramid Stage and as headliners for Lollapalooza Berlin. Seventeen's live performances are well regarded by fans and critics alike, and garnered them the award for Top K-pop Touring Artist at the 2024 Billboard Music Awards. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: Accolades received by Top Gun: MaverickNational preserve76th Primetime Emmy AwardsArchiveMore featured listsIgnace Tonen (1840 or 1841 15 March 1916), also known as Nias or by his Ojibwe name Maiagizis ('right/correct sun'), was a Teme-Augama Anishnabai chief, fur trader, and gold prospector in Upper Canada. He was a prominent employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Tonen was the elected deputy chief before being the lead chief and later the life chief of his community. In his role as deputy, he negotiated with the Canadian federal government and the Ontario provincial government, advocating for his community to receive annual financial support from both. His attempts to secure land reserves for his community were thwarted by the Ontario premier Oliver Mowat. Tonen's prospecting triggered a 1906 gold rush and the creation of Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., although one of his claims was stolen from him by white Canadian prospectors. This photograph shows Tonen in 1909.Photograph credit: William John Winter; restored by Adam CuerdenRecently featured: Australian white ibisHell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia movement. Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. 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Reference desk Ask research questions about using or editing encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWiki software deve base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2EP by Seventeen17 CaratEP by Seventeen17 C Carat (2015)Boys Be(2015)Singles from 17 Carat "Adore U" Released: May 29, 201517 Carat is the debut extended play (EP) by South Korean boy group Seventeen. It was released on May 29, 201517 Carat features five tracks written, cowritten, and co-produced by Seventeen's group members. "Adore U" was chosen as the lead single for the EP and was performed on multiple music shows by the group." Shining Diamond" was used as a pre-single on the group's reality debut show. The group stated that the tracklist was chosen to reflect Seventeen's core concept of "boys' passion".[1] The album has two physical versions: one with a "black" themed photo card set, and the other with a "white" themed photo card set. All copies include a CD containing the songs and a fold-up poster/lyric sheet."Adore U" is the lead single of the extended play. It was written by Woozi, S.Coups, and Yeon Dong-geon.[2] The Korea Herald states "Adore U" is the lead single of the extended play. It was written by Woozi, S.Coups, and Yeon Dong-geon.[2] The Korea Herald states "Adore U" is the lead single of the extended play. It was written by Woozi, S.Coups, and Yeon Dong-geon.[2] The Korea Herald states "Adore U" is the lead single of the extended play. It was written by Woozi, S.Coups, and Yeon Dong-geon.[2] The Korea Herald states "Adore U" is the lead single of the extended play. 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The dance choreography accompaniment to the song was choreographed by Hoshi and focuses on "storytelling, and on highlighting each member's strengths onstage".[4] The single has sold more than 38,000 digital copies and peaked at number 13 on the Billboard US World Chart.The EP has sold over 82,972 copies in South Korea.[5] It peaked at number 4 on the Korean Gaon Album Chart[6] and number 8 on the US World BillboardThe 10 Best K-pop Album of 2015Placed[8]Hoshi participated in the choreography of "Adore U" and "Shining Diamond", Dino choreographed "Jam Jam".[9]Official track list[10]No.TitleLyricsMusicArrangementsLength1."Shining Diamond"WooziVernonS.CoupsKim Min-jeongWooziVernonS.CoupsBumzuYeon Dong-geon3:073."Ah Yeah" (Hip-Hop unit)S 2023)PeakpositionJapanese Albums (Oricon)[11]46South Korean Albums (Gaon)[12]4US World Albums (Billboard)[13]8Year-end chart performance for 17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Billboard)[13]8Year-end chart performance for 17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 CaratChart "Adore U". 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Main Page (links | edit) Pledise Entertainment discography (links | edit)List of 2015 albums (links | edit)List of 2015 in South Korean music (links | edit)Love & Letter (links edit)Joshua (singer) (links | edit)Seventeen TV (links | edit)Al1 | edit)List of Stray Kids live performances (links | edit)An Ode (links | edit)An Ode (links | edit)Fallin' Flower (links | edit)Semicolon (EP) (links | edit)Attacca (EP) (links | edit)Rock with You (Seventeen (web series) (links | edit)Attacca (EP) (links | edit)Rock with You (Seventeen (links | edit)Attacca (EP) (links | edit)Rock with You (Seventeen (links | edit)Attacca (EP) (links | edit)Rock with You (Seventeen (links | edit)Rock with Yo song) (links | edit)Woozi (links | edit)Hoshi (South Korean singer) (links | edit)Don't Wanna Cry (Seventeen song) (links | edit)BSS (band) (links edit)FML (EP) (links | edit)Super (Seventeenth Heaven (links | edit)Super (Seventeenth same routine. First, he went into the cowshed to milk the cows. Once he had placed the large milking bucket under the first cow, he would be filled. He would be filled. He would be filled. He would be filled. He would be filled to collect their eggs. He carefully placed them one by one in a small basket and patted the geese lovingly. Every Wednesday and Saturday, the farmer took the milk and eggs to the small market square in the center of town where many farmers offered their goods for sale. The farmer led a happy life. He had everything he needed. One morning when he went into the goose house with his little basket to collect the eggs, he was startled to find a very different looking egg. It flashed in the nest of the largest and most magnificent goose. It was not white and dull like the other eggs, but radiant gold. The farmer euphorically grabbed the golden egg and ran to his living room where he examined it in detail. The entire egg was made of pure gold. Overjoyed, the farmer took the egg to the marketplace and presented it to the local jewelry dealer. Youve found a particularly valuable treasure, said the merchant. Ill pay you a good price if you sell me this egg! The farmer agreed and returned to his farm with his pockets full of money. The next morning, he could hardly believe his luck when another golden egg lay in the nest of the largest and most magnificent goose. Again, he sold it for a small fortune in the towns marketplace. This went on, day after day, and the farmer quickly became a wealthy man. But it wasnt long until the farmer duckly became a wealthy man. But it wasnt long until the farmer quickly became a wealthy man. But it wasnt long until the farmer duckly became a wealthy man. eggs a day. That would make him richer much faster. Then, he had a thought. If the big, beautiful goose lays a golden egg every morning, she must be made entirely of pure gold herself. Why should I wait for a small golden egg every morning, she must be made entirely of pure gold herself. magnificent goose. But what he saw shook him to the core. The goose was not made of pure gold, but of ordinary goose meat, just like any other. In no time at all, the farmer had lost both his large, magnificent goose and a golden egg every morning. What is the moral of The Goose That Laid The Golden Eggs? The story of the greedy farmer illustrates the negative consequences of greed. Instead of waiting for a golden egg each morning, the farmer wanted more. He lost sight of his comfortable life, and demanded ever greater and faster wealth. As a result, he became so blind in his actions that he eventually destroyed the source of his own happiness. From your point of view, what is the moral of this fable? Let us know in the comments! Once upon a time, in a quiet countryside cottage, there lived a poor farmer named Jack and his wife, Martha would eagerly check the nest in their cozy cottage, and without fail, they would find a glittering, solid gold egg. The golden eggs brought greedy and impatient, lowever, Jack and Marthas newfound wealth began to change them. They grew increasingly greedy and impatient, wishing for more than one golden egg per day. They dreamed of instant wealth, not realizing how fortunate they already were. One fateful morning, as they examined the nest, Martha had an idea. She suggested that they could make the goose lay all its golden eggs at once. Jack, blinded by his desire for instant riches, agreed to Marthas plan. They decided to cut open the gooses belly, convinced that they would find a treasure trove of golden eggs inside. Their decision, however, proved disastrous. When they opened the goose, they were met not with a hoard of golden eggs but with a lifeless bird. Their greed had cost them their source of wealth, and they were left with nothing but regret. Jack and Martha had learned a valuable lesson about the consequences of their greed. They realized that their impatience and desire for instant wealth had led to their downfall. The goose that had once brought them prosperity was now gone, and they had no way to recover the wealth they had lest. Golden Eggs is a timeless one, reminding us that greed and impatience can lead to our downfall. It teaches us to be content with what we have and to appreciate the blessings in our lives rather than constantly seeking more. The once-wealthy couple had to learn the hard way that true wealth is not measured by gold but by the wisdom to appreciate what we already possess. Share on FacebookTweetSave A man owned a goose that laid golden eggs and decided to kill it to obtain the source of gold. There wasnt one. Too bad.Greed often overreaches itself. Eliot/Jacobs Version One day a countryman going to the nest of his Goose found there an egg all yellow and glittering. When he took it up it was as heavy as lead and he was going to throw it away, because he thought a trick had been played upon him. But he took it home on second thoughts, and soon found to his delight that it was an egg of pure gold. Every morning the same thing occurred, and he soon became rich by selling his eggs. As he grew rich he grew greedy; and thinking to get at once all the gold the Goose could give, he killed it and opened it only to find nothing. Courtesy of Jon Wilkins Aesop For Children (The Goose and The Golden Egg) Milo Winter (1919) There was once a Countryman who possessed the most wonderful Goose you can imagine, for every day when he visited the nest, the Goose had laid a beautiful, glittering, golden egg. The Countryman took the eggs to market and soon began to get rich. But it was not long before he grew impatient with the Goose because she gave him only a single golden egg a day. He was not getting rich fast enough. golden eggs at once by killing the Goose and cutting it open. But when the deed was done, not a single golden egg did he find, and his precious Goose was dead. Moral Those who have plenty want more and so lose all they have. V.S. Vernon Jones Version A Man and his Wife had the good fortune to possess a Goose which laid a Golden Egg every day Lucky though they were, they soon began to think they were not getting rich fast enough, and, imagining the bird must be made of gold inside, they had at once. But when they cut it open they found it was just like any other goose. Thus, they neither got rich all at once, as they had hoped, nor enjoyed any longer the daily addition to their wealth. Moral Much wants more and loses all. Samuel Croxall (The Man and his Goose) A CERTAIN man had a goose, which laid him a golden egg every day. But, not contented with this, which rather increased than abated his avarice, he was resolved to kill the goose, and cut up her belly, that so he might come to the inexhaustible treasure, which he fancied she had within her. He did so; and, to his great sorrow and disappointment, found nothing. THE APPLICATION C. Whittingham (1814) They who are of such craving impatient tempers, that they cannot live contented when fortune had blessed them with a constant and continued sufficiency, deserve even to be deprived of what they have. And this has been the case of many ambitious and covetous men, who, by making an essay to grow rich at once, have missed what they had before. But this comes so near the sense of the fourth fable, that the same application may very well serve for both. If any thing farther can be couched in this, it may possibly be intended to show us the unreasonableness and inconvenience of being solicitous about what may happen hereafter, and wanting to pry into the womb of futurity, which if we could do, all we should get for our pains would be, to spoil our pleasures by anticipation, and double our misfortunes by a previous sense and apprehension of them. There are some things that entertain and delight us very agreeably while we view them at a proper distance; which, perhaps, would not stand the test of a too near inspection. Beauty, being only the external form of a thing which strikes the eye in a pleasing manner, is a very thin glossy being, and like some nice painting of a peculiar composition, will not well bear even to be breathed on: tc preserve our good opinion of it, we must not approach too close; for if, like the man in the fable, we have a mind to search for a treasure within, we may not only fail of our expectations there, but even lose the constant relish we enjoyed from a remoter contemplation Thomas Bewick (The Man and His Goose) A certain Man had a Goose, which laid him a golden egg every day. But not contented with this, which rather increased than abated his avarice, he was resolved to kill the Goose, and cut up her belly, that by so doing he might come at the inexhaustible treasure which he fancied she had within her. He did so, and to his great sorrow and disappointment, found nothing. APPLICATION. No passion can be a greater torment to those who are led by it, or more frequently mistakes its aim, than insatiable covetousness. It makes men blind to their present happiness, and conjures up ideal prospects of increasing felicity, which often tempt its deluded votaries to their rum. Men who give themselves up to this propensity, know not how to be contented with the constant and continued sufficiency with which Providence may have blessed them: their minds are haunted with the prospect of becoming rich, and their impatient craving tempers are perpetually prompting them to try to obtain their object all at once. They lose all present enjoyment in remotely contemplating the future; and while they are to the bounty of Providence, they are the bounty of Providence, they are to the bounty of Provi piece of bread, but this is scorned. The vignette seems to be a displaced metaphor of this, and the scorn is replicated in the extreme wariness expressed in the face of the horse although his owner is taking trouble to hide the bridle and to approach with his shadow behind him... The Bewick Society JBR Collection (A Man and His Goose) Ernest Griset (1874) A certain Man had a Goose that laid him a golden egg every day. Being of a covetous turn, he thought if he killed his Goose he should come at once at the source of his treasure. So he killed her, and cut her open, and great was his dismay to find that her inside was in no way different to that of any other Goose. Townsend version (Hen instead of a Goose) A cottager and his wife had a Hen that laid a golden egg every day. They supposed that the Hen must contain a great lump of gold in its inside, and in order to get the gold they killed it. Having done so, they found to their surprise that the Hen differed in no respect from their other hens. The foolish pair, thus hoping to become rich all at once, deprived themselves of the gain of which they were assured day by day. Crane Poetry Visual A Golden egg, one every day, That simpletons Goose used to lay. So he killed the poor thing, Swifter fortune to bring, And dined off his fortune to bring, And dined off his fortune to bring, and dined off his fortune to bring. alebat, guae iiii guotidie ovum aureum excludebat. Anus avarissima, existimans anserem nabulsse in visceribus iodinam auream, cupiditate commota, anserem confestim interfecit et, cum viscera perscrutabatur et unicum tantum ovum deprenenderat, spe sublactata inani, exclamabat, O me infelicem, tantae crudelitatis consciam, guae, non modico contenta lucro, iam omnia perdiderim. Perry #087Aesop's fableNot to be confused with The Golden Egg, illustrated by Milo Winter in a 1919 edition"The Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs, is one of Aesop's Fables, numbered 87 in the Perry Index, a story that also has a number of Eastern analogues. Many other stories contain geese that lay golden eggs, though certain versions change the destruction of a valuable resource, or to an unprofitable action motivated by greed. Avianus and Caxton tell different stories of a goose that laid a golden egg, where other versions have a hen, [1] as in Townsend: "A cottager and his wife had a Hen that laid a golden egg, where other versions have a hen, [1] as in Townsend: "A cottager and his wife had a Hen that laid a golden egg every day. They supposed that the Hen must contain a great lump of gold in its inside, and in order to get the gold they killed [her]. Having done so, they found to their surprise that the Hen differed in no respect from their other hens. The foolish pair, thus hoping to become rich all at once, deprived themselves of the gain of which they moral. This is so in Jean de La Fontaine's fable of La Poule aux oeufs d'or (Fables V.13),[3] which begins with the sentiment that 'Greed loses all by striving all to gain' and comments at the end that the story can be applied to those who become poor by trying to outreach themselves. It is only later that the morals most often quoted today began to appear. These are 'Greed oft o'er reaches itself' (Joseph Jacobs, 1894)[4] and 'Much wants more and loses all' (Samuel Croxall, 1722).[5] It is notable also that these are stories told of a goose rather than a hen. The English idiom "Kill not the goose that lays the golden egg", [6] sometimes shortened to "killing the golden goose", derives from this fable. It is generally used of a short-sighted action that destroys the profitability of an asset. Caxton's version of the story has the goose's owner demand that it lay two eggs a day; when it replied that it could not, the owner killed it.[7] The same lesson is taught by Ignacy Krasicki's different fable of "The Farmer":illustration for Jean de La Fontaine's fables by Gustave DorA farmer, bent on doubling the profits from his land, Proceeded to set his soil a two-harvest demand. Too intent thus on profit, harm himself he must needs. There is another variant on the story, recorded by Syntipas (Perry Index 58) and appearing in Roger L'Estrange's 1692 telling as "A Woman and a Fat Hen" (Fable 87): A good Woman had a Hen that laid her every day an Egg. Now she fansy'd to her self, that upon a larger Allowance of Corn, this Hen might be brought in time to lay twice a day. She try'd the Experiment; but the Hen grew fat upon't, and gave quite over laying. His comment on this is that 'we should set Bounds to our Desires, and content our selves when we are well, for fear of losing what we had.' Another of Aesop's fables with the moral of wanting more and losing everything is The Dog and the Buddhist book of monastic discipline (Vinaya). In this the father of a poor family is reborn as a swan with golden feathers and invites them to pluck and sell a single feather from his wings to support themselves, returning occasionally to allow them another. The greedy mother of the family eventually plucks all the feathers at once, but they then turn to ordinary feathers; when the swan recovers its feathers they too are no longer gold.[9] The moral drawn there is: Contented be, nor itch for further store. They seized the swan but had its gold no more. North of India, in the formerly Persian territory of Sogdiana, it was the Greek version of the story that was known. Among the 8th-century murals in Panjakent, in the western Sugdh province of Tajikistan, there is a panel from room 1, sector 21, representing a series of scenes moving from right to left where it is possible to recognize the same person first in the act of checking a golden egg and later killing the animal in order to get more eggs, only to understand the stupidity of his idea at the very end of the sequence. A local version of the story still persists in the area but ends differently with the main character eventually becoming a king.[10]In the Mahabharata a story is recounted of wild birds that spit gold, and were discovered by a man who soon strangled them "out of greed".[11]The French text was set as the fourth of Rudolf Koumans' Vijf fabels van La Fontaine for children's choir and orchestra (Op. 25 1968). Yassen Vodenitcharov (1964-) has created a chamber opera from the story (2004) and Vladimir Cosma included the poem as the ninth piece in Eh bien! Dansez maintenant (2006), a light-hearted interpretation for narrator and orchestra in the style of a foxtrot.[12]The majority of illustrations of "The Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs" picture the farmer despairing after discovering that he has killed the goose to no purpose. It was also one of several fables applied to political issues by the American illustrator Thomas Nast. Captioned Always killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, it appeared in Harpers Weekly for March 16, 1878.[13] There the picture of the baffled farmer, advised by a 'Communistic Statesman', referred to the rail strike of 1877. The farmer stands for the politically driven union members whose wife and children's tales uses Gustave Dor's picture of the despairing farmer holding the body of the slaughtered goose (see above).[14] The fable later appears on the 73 pence value from a Jersey set celebrating the bicentenary of Hans Christian Andersen in 2005, although "The Goose that Laid the Golden Egg" never figured among his stories.[15] The theme of a duck, goose or hen laying a golden egg, but not the traditional plot line, was taken up in films in both the United States and Russia. In Golden Yeggs (Warner Bros, 1950) it was given cartoon treatment, [16] while it provided a comedy MacGuffin in The Million Dollar Duck (Walt Disney Productions, 1971). The 1971 film Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory features geese laying golden eggs filled with chocolate. [17] Aesop's Fables, a new translation by V.S. Vernon Jones (London: W. Heinemann, 1912), p.2.^ "The Man And The Golden Eggs". Mythfolklore.net. 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Creighton University HCA Gilead Beck, Jerry; Friedwald, Will (1989). Looney Tunes and Merrie Melodies: A Complete Illustrated Guide to the Warner Bros. Cartoons. Henry Holt and Co. p.213. ISBN0-8050-0894-2.^ "Secrets of Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory Revealed". E! Online. December 15, 2023. Retrieved February 7, 2024. Wikimedia Commons has media related to The Goose That Laid the Golden Eggs. 15th 20th century book illustrations at FlickrStory onlineAudio book for downloadRetrieved from " The Goose with the Golden Eggs Your browser does not support the audio element. Click the Play button to listen to this story aloud. Once upon a time, a man and his wife had the good fortune to have a goose which laid a golden egg every day. Lucky though they were, they soon began to think they are a man and his wife had the good fortune to have a goose which laid a golden egg every day. were not getting rich fast enough. They imagined that if the bird is able to lay golden eggs, its insides must be made of gold. And they thought that if they could get mighty rich very soon. So the man and his wife decided to kill the bird. However, upon cutting the goose open, they were shocked to find that its innards were like that of any other goose! MORAL: Greed can lead to loss; be content with what you have. More about the story Kill not the goose that lays golden eggs is a popular proverb in English that is rooted in this story. When we use this proverb, we mean that anyone who feels entitled to, and tries to get more than he is already receiving, is most likely to get nothing at all in the future. Read the following example: Young Johnny had a very kind and generous uncle. Every time Johnny visited him with his parents, he was given five cents. One day, Johnny thought of buying a bike. The next time he met his uncle, he asked him for 50 dollars. 50 dollars? exclaimed his uncle. That is a lot of money! Well, you can afford it, and I want to buy a bike, said Johnny. You dont have any children, so you should have a lot of money. Johnnys uncle was very angry. He did not get 50 dollars. He did not get 50 dollars. He did not get 50 dollars. would have at least got his five cents. Sometimes, we are not content with what we have, and wish for more. Such discontentment always results in unhappiness, and regret. Watch the story video Greediness can lead to losing what we already have. Be patient and appreciate what you have. The Goose with the Golden Eggs - Takeaway for Class 4,5,6 If we are too impatient and want everything all at once, we may end up with nothing. Patience and gratitude are important. The Goose with the Golden Eggs - Takeaway for Class 7,8,9 Greed and impatience can cloud judgment and lead to reckless decisions. Its wise to appreciate consistent rewards over a one-time gain that risks losing everything. 3 Fun Facts on The Goose with the Golden Eggs for Children This story is another famous Aesops fable and teaches about the dangers of greed. Real geese dont lay golden eggs, but they are known for being loyal and protective! This tale is so popular that "The Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs for Children This story is another famous Aesops fable and protective! This tale is so popular that "The Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs" has become a phrase used to warn against greed. The Goose with the Golden Eggs Quiz for Class 1,2,3 What did the goose? What did they find inside the goose? What did th does the story teach us about being content? The Goose with the Golden Eggs Quiz for Class 7,8,9 Discuss how greed affected the man and his wifes decisions. Do you think the couple would have been happier if they kept the goose alive? Explain. Can you think the couple would have been happier if they kept the goose alive? PDF File

The goose with golden eggs. The goose who laid golden eggs.