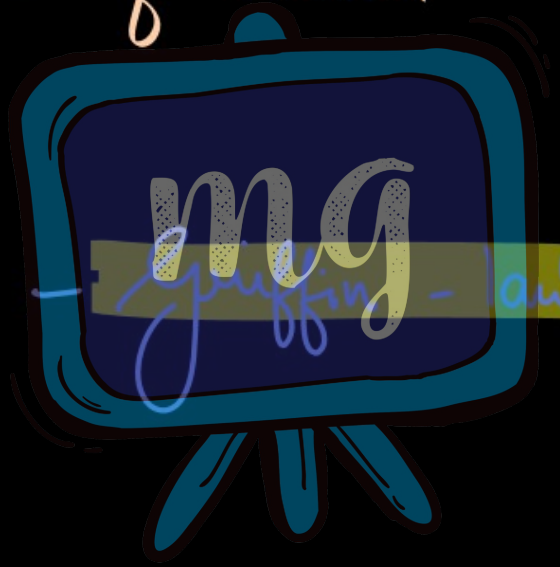

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ENGLISH | कक्षा-10
ई- पाठशाला
GLIMPSES OF INDIA +
FOG +
FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET
ONE SHOT
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1. Glimpses of India 3 parts
2. Fog
3. Fwf



- Griffin - Lawless Scientist

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History
Past
Facts

Glimpses of India

(झलक भारत की)

Culture
Geography
People



Baker from GOA
(गोवा)

(कर्नाटक)

Tea from ASSAM
(आसाम)

(First Flight)

Ch- 5

Glimpses of India

A Baker From Goa

(Lucio Rodrigues)

Baker from GOA

Goa – राज था : (पुर्तगाल)

- भाषा
- खानपान
- रहन-सहन

पुर्तगाली

↓

Bread खाते थे

↓

गोवा आए तो इसके साथ Bread पाए और Bread हमेशा के लिए गोवा का हिस्सा बन गई

A Baker From Goa (Lucio Rodrigues)

Introduction: The Tradition of Bakers in Goa

बड़े-बूढ़े

- Elders fondly remember the old Portuguese days and their famous bread.
- The bread-makers (mixers, moulders, bakers) and old furnaces still exist in Goa.

A Baker From Goa (Lucio Rodrigues)

सुबह-सवेरे Baker घर घर जाकर Bread बेचता था।

- The baker announces his morning arrival with the thud and jingle of his bamboo stick.
- Sons continue this family job, and these bakers are still called paders in Goa.

पिता → बेटा

Baker होना एक पारिवारिक काम था

Paders

A Baker From Goa (Lucio Rodrigues)

2. Childhood Memories of the Baker

- The baker visited twice a day during the author's childhood.
- Children woke up to the bamboo sound to greet him, not for the bread (which maids bought), but for bread-bangles.
- Kids peeked into his basket and loved the fresh fragrance of the loaves.

A Baker From Goa (Lucio Rodrigues)

- Kids never brushed their teeth, thinking hot tea cleaned everything just fine.



A Baker From Goa (Lucio Rodrigues)

Importance of Bread in Goan Culture



- Marriage gifts are incomplete without the sweet bread called bol.
- Parties and feasts lose their charm without bread.
- Sandwiches are needed for engagement days.
- Cakes and bolinhas are must-haves for Christmas and festivals.

A Baker From Goa (Lucio Rodrigues)

Appearance and Dress of the Baker

- Bakers used to wear a long frock called a kabai.
- Later, they wore shirts and pants shorter than full-length but longer than half-pants.
- Wearing knee-length pants today still makes people say someone is dressed like a pader.

A Baker From Goa (Lucio Rodrigues)

Economy and Prosperity of Bakers

- Baking was a very profitable job, and monthly bills were written on walls in pencil.
- Bakers, their families, and servants never starved and always looked happy.
- Their plump physique (jackfruit-like body) was proof of their prosperous life.

भूखे

thick

1. Padeu — Baker

2. Kabaũ — clothes of baker

3. Bol — Marriage

4. Bolinha — Christmas

5. Sandwich — engagement

6. Cake — Christmas

7. Bread-bangle — morning of Kids



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Glimpses of India

Coorg (Lokesh Abrol)

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Coorg

Coorg → Greek/Arabian

सिकंदर
(Alexander)



भाषा
खाने
रहने
कपड़े

Coorg (Lokesh Abrol)

Introduction to Coorg

- Coorg is a small, beautiful hill district in Karnataka, located between Mysore and Mangalore.
- It has thick forests, spice farms, and coffee gardens.
- The best months to visit are from September to March because the weather is very nice.

Coorg (Lokesh Abrol)

People and History

Kuppia

- The people of Coorg are brave fighters, and the women are very pretty.
- Some people say they came from Greece or Arabia long ago.
- Their traditional dress is a long black coat called a kuppia, which looks like Arab clothes.

Coorg (Lokesh Abrol)

Bravery and the Army

- Coorg people are very friendly and love to share brave stories of their families.
- The Coorg Regiment is one of the most honored groups in the Indian Army.
- The very first army chief of India, General Cariappa, was from Coorg.
- Coorg people are the only ones in India who can carry guns without a license.

Coorg (Lokesh Abrol)

Nature and Adventure

- The Kaveri river flows through Coorg, where you can see big fish, birds, and elephants.
- It is a great place for fun outdoor sports like river rafting, rock climbing, and hiking.
- You can also see wild animals like monkeys and squirrels in the trees.

Coorg (Lokesh Abrol)

Places to Visit

- Climbing the Brahmagiri hills gives you a great view of the misty landscape.
- You can walk across a rope bridge to visit Nisargadhama island.
- Nearby in Bylakuppe, you can meet Buddhist monks wearing red and yellow robes.

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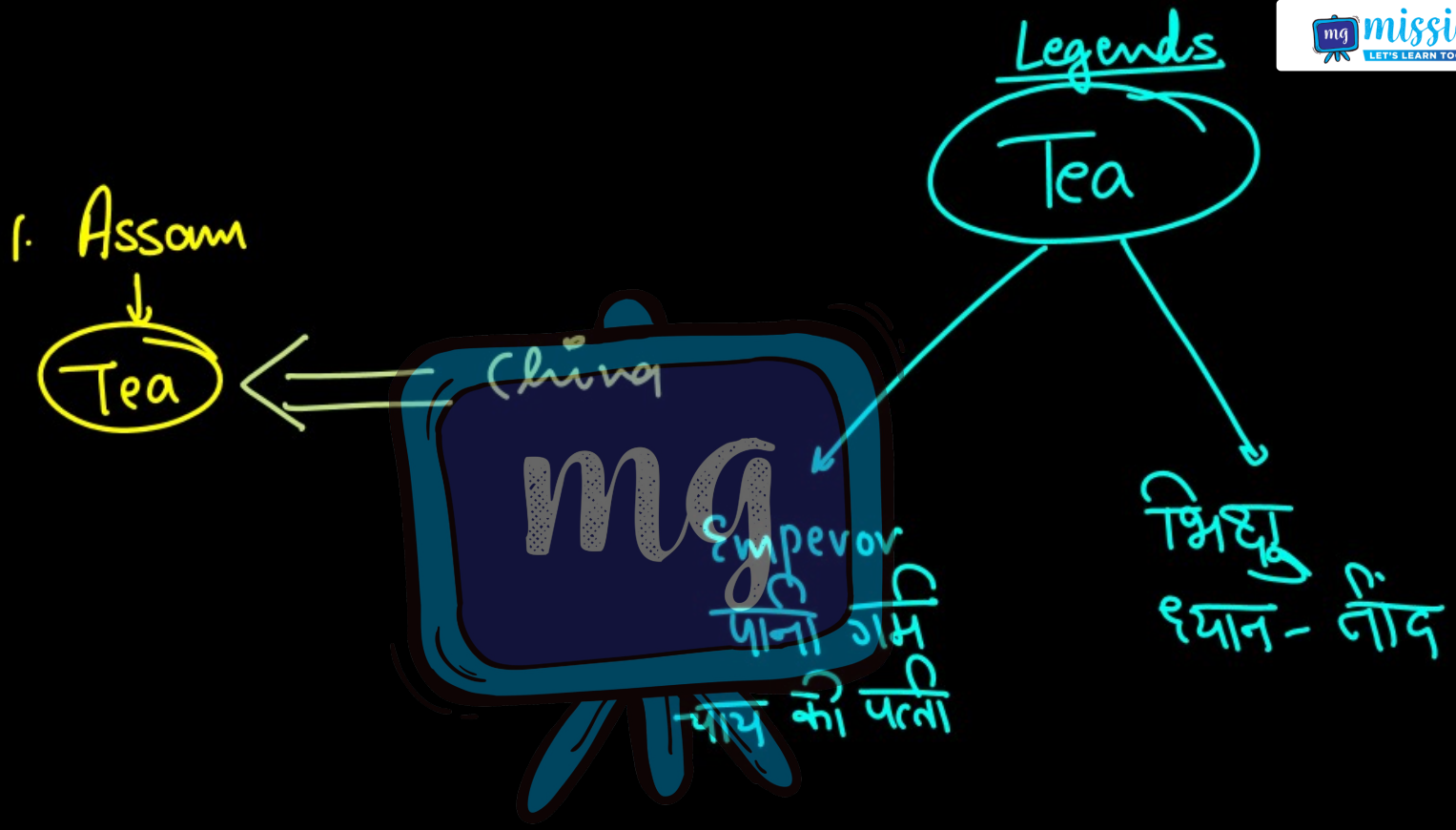
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Glimpses of India

Tea From Assam (Arup Kumar Dutta)

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Tea From Assam (Arup Kumar Dutta)

Journey to Assam

- Pranjol (from Assam) and Rajvir (his classmate in Delhi) take a train to visit Pranjol's home during summer break.
- On the train, a vendor sells hot tea, and they learn that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk daily around the world.

Tea From Assam (Arup Kumar Dutta)

- Rajvir looks out the window at the amazing green scenery and sees endless tea bushes for the first time.



Tea From Assam (Arup Kumar Dutta)

Stories About Tea

- Pranjol is used to tea gardens, but Rajvir is very excited and shares stories about how tea was discovered.
- Chinese story: An emperor boiled water, and some leaves fell into it from a burning twig, making a tasty drink.

Tea From Assam (Arup Kumar Dutta)

2

- Indian story: A holy man named Buddhist monk Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy, and ten tea plants grew from them to keep people awake.
- Tea was first drunk in China long ago in 2700 B.C., and words like chai come from Chinese.

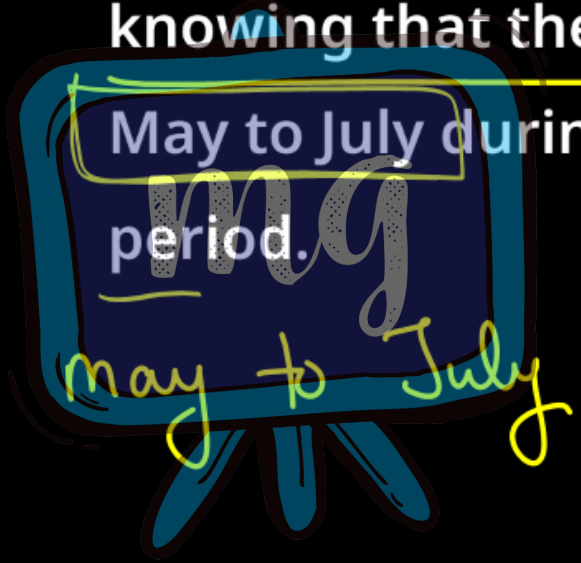
Tea From Assam (Arup Kumar Dutta)

Arrival at Dhekiabari Tea Estate

- The train reaches Mariani junction, and Pranjol's parents pick the boys up in a car.
- They drive to Dhekiabari Tea Estate, which is managed by Pranjol's father.
- They see workers wearing plastic aprons with bamboo baskets on their backs, plucking fresh tea leaves.

Tea From Assam (Arup Kumar Dutta)

- Rajvir surprises Pranjol's father by knowing that the best tea grows from May to July during the second-flush period.



Coorg :- Sept to marcy

Tea :- May to July

Kuppig Kabai Pader



Glimpses of India

1. What is the Indian legend about the discovery of tea?



Glimpses of India

1. What is the Indian legend about the discovery of tea?

Answer : An ancient monk named Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy while praying. Ten tea plants grew from his eyelids, and drinking their leaves in hot water stopped sleepiness.

Glimpses of India

2. Who are paders and why are they friends of children?



Glimpses of India

2. Who are paders and why are they friends of children?

Answer : Paders are traditional village bakers in Goa. They are friends of children because they bring sweet bread bangles for them to eat.

Glimpses of India

3. Why does the author say that the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential?

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Glimpses of India

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3. Why does the author say that the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential?

Answer : The baker's furnace is very important because bread is needed for every festival, wedding, and party in Goa. Without sweet bread (bol and cakes), no event is complete.

Glimpses of India

4. What is the main crop of Coorg?



Glimpses of India

4. What is the main crop of Coorg?

Answer : Coffee is the main crop of Coorg. The whole place is filled with beautiful coffee plantations and sweet coffee smell.

Glimpses of India

5. What is the traditional dress of the Goan baker called?



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Glimpses of India

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5. What is the traditional dress of the Goan baker called?

Answer : The traditional dress of the baker is called the kabai. It was a single-piece long dress that reached down to the knees.

(First Flight)

Poem - 6



Fog

- Carl Sandburg

Fog – कोहरा

कोहरा आता है बिल्ली के छोटे, दबे पैरों से।

वह बैठता है शांत, अपने घुटनों को मोड़े हुए, और देखता है बंदरगाह और पूरे शहर को,

और फिर चुपचाप आगे बढ़ जाता है।

1. (Silent Arrival) : जिस तरह एक बिल्ली बिना कोई आवाज़ किए दबे पाँव आती है, ठीक वैसे ही कोहरा भी शहर में चुपके से दाखिल हो जाता है

Fog

२ (Quiet Presence): जैसे बिल्ली अपने पिछले पैरों को मोड़कर (haunches) चुपचाप बैठकर सब तरफ देखती है, वैसे ही कोहरा भी पूरे शहर और बंदरगाह के ऊपर शांति से छाया रहता है।

३ (Moving On): जैसे बिल्ली अचानक बिना कोई शोर मचाए चली जाती है, वैसे ही कोहरा भी बिना आहट दिए छँट जाता है और आगे निकल जाता है।

Fog

1. Fog and Cat similarity
2. Silent nature
3. Analogy — समानता



Poem

The fog comes
on little cat feet.
It sits looking
over harbour and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.



Radhika
Sonu
Usha
Sakshi
Deepa

Fog

Themes

Nature and Impermanence



Fog

Poetic Devices

1. **Free Verse :** The poem is written without any fixed rhyme scheme or regular meter, allowing it to flow naturally, just like real fog.
2. **Metaphor :** The entire poem is built on an extended metaphor comparing the fog directly to a cat (without using words like "like" or "as").

Fog

मानवीकरण

3. **Personification :** Giving living, animal-like qualities to a non-living thing. The fog is described as having "feet" and "haunches," and the ability to "sit," "look," and "move on."

4. **Analogy :** A broader comparison drawn throughout the poem between the stealthy, quiet behavior of a cat and the silent, unexpected arrival and departure of fog.

Fog

काल्पनिक शब्दावली का प्रयोग

5. **Imagery :** Vivid sensory descriptions that paint a clear picture in the reader's mind, such as "little cat feet" and "silent haunches" to help us visualize how the fog moves and rests over the city.

Fog

6. **Enjambment :** The continuation of a sentence without a pause or punctuation mark from one line to the next (e.g., "It sits looking/over harbour and city"), which mimics the smooth, flowing movement of the fog.

En-jamb-ment

Fog

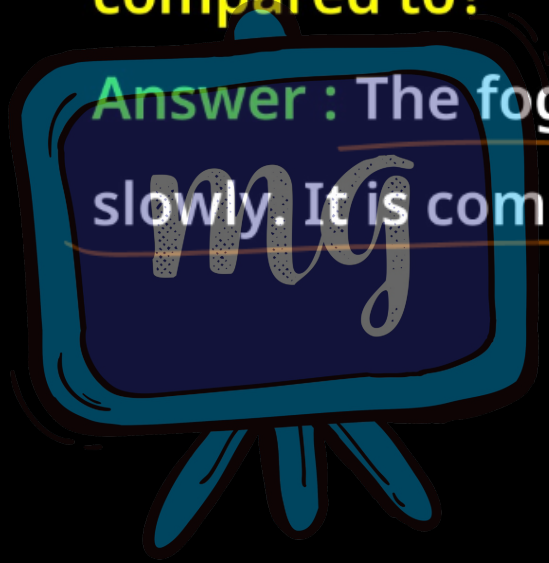
- How does the fog come and what is it compared to?



Fog

1. How does the fog come and what is it compared to?

   Answer : The fog comes very quietly and slowly. It is compared to a little cat.



Fog

2. What does 'it' in the third line of the poem refer to, and what does it do?





Fog

2. What does 'it' in the third line of the poem refer to, and what does it do?

Answer : 'It' refers to the fog. It sits quietly on its haunches looking over the harbour and the city.

Fog

3. Mention two similarities between the fog and a cat given in the poem.

आना

रुकना

जाना



Fog

3. Mention two similarities between the fog and a cat given in the poem.

Answer :

1. Both the fog and the cat arrive silently without making any noise.
2. Both sit quietly in one place for a while and then move away silently.

Fog

4. Which figure of speech (poetic device) is mainly used in the poem Fog?

1. Analogy
2. Enjambment
3. Imagery
4. Metaphor
5. Personification



Fog

4. Which figure of speech (poetic device) is mainly used in the poem Fog?

Answer :

Metaphor. The poet directly compares the fog to a cat without using the words "like" or "as".

(Footprint without feet)

Ch-5

Footprints Without Feet

(~ H.G. Wells)

Footprints Without Feet

The Invisible Man in London

Griffin
↓
Scientist

Two boys walking down a London street get the shock of their lives when they see fresh, muddy footprints appearing out of nowhere on the steps. They follow the prints until they completely fade away. The secret behind this mystery is a brilliant scientist named Griffin.

Footprints Without Feet

After many experiments, he discovered a drug to make the human body clear and invisible like glass, while staying solid. However, Griffin is quick-tempered and lawless. When his landlord tries to kick him out, Griffin sets fire to the house in revenge. To escape without being seen, he removes all his clothes—becoming a homeless, naked, and invisible wanderer in London.

Footprints Without Feet

The Big Store Adventure

Escaping the boys is easy, but Griffin faces a bigger problem: it is mid-winter. Shivering with cold, he sneaks into a big London store for warmth. Once the store closes, he breaks open boxes to put on warm clothes, shoes, an overcoat, and a wide-brimmed hat, becoming fully dressed and visible.

Footprints Without Feet

In the kitchen, he eats cold meat, drinks coffee and wine, and falls asleep on a pile of quilts.

He sleeps until the store workers arrive the next morning. Panic-stricken, he runs as they chase him. He escapes only by stripping off his new clothes, leaving him naked and invisible once again in the freezing January air.

Footprints Without Feet

The Theatrical Shop and Moving to Iping

Griffin hurries to Drury Lane, the center of the theater world, hoping to find clothes and something to hide his missing head. He sneaks into a theatrical shop and emerges wearing bandages around his forehead, dark glasses, a false nose, bushy side-whiskers, and a large hat.

Footprints Without Feet

To escape without getting caught, he attacks the shopkeeper from behind and steals his money.

Wanting to leave crowded London, Griffin takes a train to the quiet village of Iping and rents two rooms at a local inn.

Footprints Without Feet

The landlord's wife, Mrs. Hall, tries to be friendly, but Griffin snaps at her, claiming he wants total privacy after an accident affected his face. Because he pays in advance, Mrs. Hall forgives his strange behavior. But soon, Griffin runs out of money and pretends he is waiting for a check to arrive.

Footprints Without Feet

पादरी The Clergyman's Study and Haunted Furniture

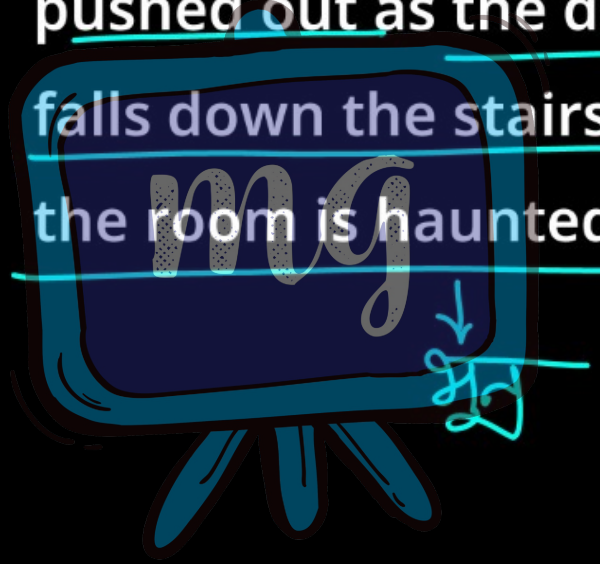
Early one morning, a clergyman and his wife hear the clinking of money being stolen from their study desk. The clergyman grabs a poker and flings open the door, yelling "Surrender!" To their amazement, the room is empty, yet the housekeeping money is gone.

Footprints Without Feet

Later that morning, Mrs. Hall notices Griffin's room door wide open. Peek inside, she sees his bed cold and his usual bandages scattered around. Suddenly, she hears a sniff near her ear! The hat on the bedpost leaps up and hits her face, and the bedroom chair charges at her with its legs forward.

Footprints Without Feet

Terrified, Mrs. Hall and her husband are pushed out as the door slams shut. She falls down the stairs in tears, convinced the room is haunted by spirits.



Footprints Without Feet

The Headless Arrest

शक— Suspicion grows stronger when Griffin suddenly pays his hotel bill with cash, despite claiming he had none earlier. The village constable, Mr. Jaffers, is secretly called. Before he arrives, an angry Mrs. Hall confronts Griffin, demanding to know how he entered a locked room and what happened to her chair.

Footprints Without Feet

गुस्से से

Furious, Griffin shouts, "I'll show you!" In seconds, he tears off his bandages, glasses, and false nose. The villagers gasp in horror as they stare at a headless man! Mr. Jaffers arrives, shocked that he must arrest a man without a head, but he tries to do his duty.

Footprints Without Feet

A wild struggle begins as Griffin sheds his clothes to become invisible again. People trying to help get hit by punches coming from thin air. Finally, Griffin knocks Mr. Jaffers unconscious and escapes into thin air, leaving everyone helpless.

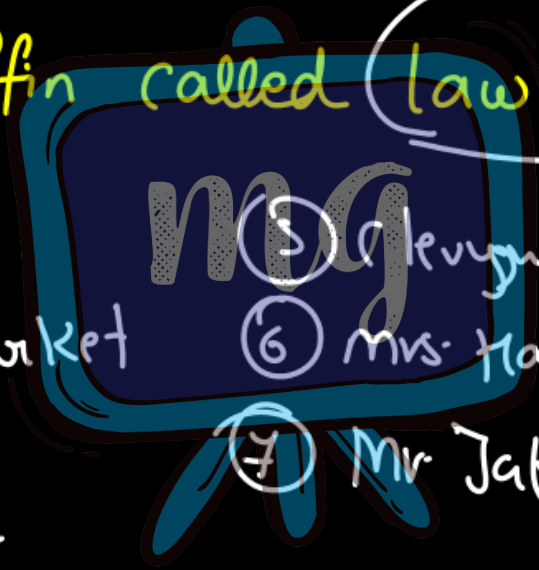
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How is Griffin lawless?

Why is Griffin called lawless?

1. आग
2. Supermarket
3. theatre
4. Shop Keeper
5. Clergyman
6. Mrs. Hall's
7. Mr Jaffers



Footprints Without Feet

1. Why did Griffin set fire to his landlord's house?



Footprints Without Feet

1. Why did Griffin set fire to his landlord's house?

Answer : Griffin's landlord disliked him and tried to force him to leave the house. To take revenge, Griffin set fire to the house.

Footprints Without Feet

2. Why did the two boys follow Griffin in London?



Footprints Without Feet

2. Why did the two boys follow Griffin in London?

Answer : The boys saw fresh, muddy footprints appearing on the steps, but no person was visible. They followed the mysterious marks out of curiosity.

Footprints Without Feet

3. Why did Mrs. Hall consider the scientist eccentric? – अजीब



Footprints Without Feet

3. Why did Mrs. Hall consider the scientist eccentric?

Answer : Mrs. Hall thought Griffin was eccentric because of his unusual appearance and cold behavior. He clearly told her that he wanted to be alone and did not want to talk to anyone.

Footprints Without Feet

4. What curious episode occurred in the clergyman's study?



Footprints Without Feet

4. What curious episode occurred in the clergyman's study?

Answer : Very early in the morning, the clergyman and his wife heard the sound of money being taken from the desk. When they opened the room, they found it completely empty, yet the money was stolen.

Footprints Without Feet

5. How did Griffin escape from the big London store when the workers arrived?



Footprints Without Feet

5. How did Griffin escape from the big London store when the workers arrived?

Answer : When the store workers spotted Griffin in the morning, he panicked and ran. He managed to escape by taking off his newly found clothes and becoming invisible once again.

Footprints Without Feet

Character Sketch



- Brilliant
- Angry (short - tempered)
- Lawless
- Invisible

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For Monday

1. Mijbil the otter
2. Amanda
3. The making of a Scientist

