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GROW WITH RAJASTHAN
ई-पाठशाला कार्यक्रम
CLASS 10th ENGLISH
FIRST FLIGHT
GLIMPSES
OF INDIA
RAPID REVISION
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Glimpses of India

Baker from Goa



Tea from Assam

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A Baker from Goa



A BAKER FROM GOA

Goa – पुर्तगाल

Culture – por - - -

elders

भूली

1. Nostalgic Memories of Portuguese Bread Culture

- Elders recall the Portuguese era (युग) and their loaves of bread.
- Though the eaters have vanished, bakers, known as pader, continue the tradition.
- Traditional furnaces still operate, and the baker's bamboo thud is still heard.

A BAKER FROM GOA

2. Role of Bakers in Childhood



- Bakers were companions, visiting twice daily.
- Children eagerly awaited bread-bangles or sweet bread, not loaves.
- Bakers used bamboo staffs to announce their arrival, balancing baskets on their heads.
- The fragrance of loaves remains a vivid (सुस्पष्ट) childhood memory.

A BAKER FROM GOA

3. Importance of Bakers in Social Life

- Bread was vital for weddings (sweet bread bol), feasts, and festivals like Christmas.
- Bakers' presence was indispensable (अनिवार्य) in every village for occasions and festivals.

A BAKER FROM GOA

bakers

Kabai

4. Baker's Appearance and Profession

- Earlier bakers wore the kabai (long frock); later, short trousers were common.
- Baking was a lucrative (लाभप्रद) profession; bakers were well-fed and prosperous (धनी).
- A plump physique symbolized bakers' success, often humorously compared to a jackfruit.

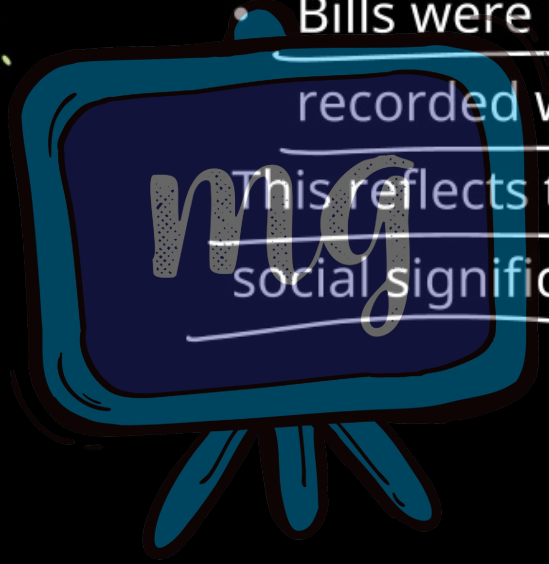


A BAKER FROM GOA

Bill - pencil - wall

5. Billing and Accounting

- Bills were collected monthly and recorded with pencil on walls.
- This reflects the essential cultural and social significance of bakers in Goan life.



A BAKER FROM GOA

Questions – Answer

1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

याद

A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

They (the elders in Goa) are nostalgic about the Portuguese days and the famous loaves of bread.

A BAKER FROM GOA

2. Is bread-making still popular in Goa?

How do you know?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

Bread making art the loaves of bread are still popular in Goa. The thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo can still be heard in some places in the morning. The society still has the mixers, the moulders and the bakers. It is still a very important part in the culture and society of Goa.

A BAKER FROM GOA

3. What is the baker called?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

The baker is called 'pader' in Goa.



A BAKER FROM GOA

4. When would the baker come everyday?

Why did the children run to meet him?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :



The baker would come twice every day. Once in the morning to deliver the loaves of bread and secondly, in the evening on his return after selling his stock. The children ran to meet him to take the special bread bangles he had made for them.

A BAKER FROM GOA

5. What did the bakers wear?

Or

Describe the bread-sellers dress.

Or

Describe their Peculiar dress.

(i) In the Portuguese days?

A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

Kabai

In the Portuguese days, the bakers wore the kabai. It was a single-piece long frock that reached down to the knees.



A BAKER FROM GOA

(ii) When the author was young?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

When the author was young, the bakers wore a shirt and trousers. These were shorter than full-length ones and longer than half pants.

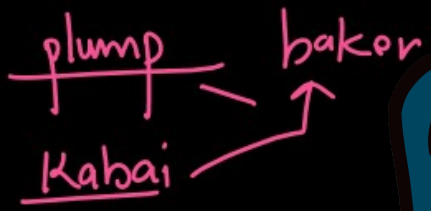
A BAKER FROM GOA

6. Who invites the comment- "he is dressed like a pader"? Why?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :



The bakers used to wear a peculiar dress. It was a shirt and trousers. It was shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants. Thus, if someone is seen wearing that kind of pants invites the comment, "he is dressed like a pader".

A BAKER FROM GOA

7. Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

The monthly accounts of the baker were recorded on some wall in pencil and they usually collected their bills at the end of the month.

A BAKER FROM GOA

8. What does a 'jackfruit-like appearance' mean?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

A jackfruit-like appearance' means a plump physique. A baker used to have such a physique since it was believed that he and his family never starved. Baking was a lucrative profession and the baker, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous with their physical appearance.

A BAKER FROM GOA

9. What kind of fragrance does the author still recall?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

The author still recalls the typical fragrance of the baker's loaves.



A BAKER FROM GOA

10. How was the village baker very important for special occasions in the village?



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

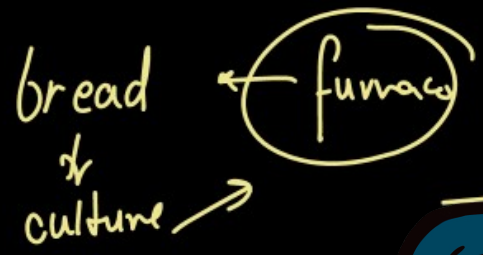
The village baker was very important for special occasions because marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread known as "bol," and parties or feasts lost their charm without bread. Cakes, bolinhas, and sandwiches prepared by the baker were essential for festivals like Christmas and other important events.

A BAKER FROM GOA

11. What importance did the baker's furnace have in the village in Goa?



A BAKER FROM GOA



Answer :

The baker's furnace was absolutely essential in the village because it enabled the baker to bake the loaves and other bakery items that were a vital part of daily life and special occasions. The presence of the baker's furnace ensured that fresh bread and other treats were available to the villagers.

A BAKER FROM GOA

12. Why did the baker and his family always look happy and prosperous? — धनी



A BAKER FROM GOA

Answer :

The baker and his family always looked happy and prosperous because baking was a profitable profession. The baker and his family never starved, and their plump physique was an open testimony to their good fortune. They were always well-fed and financially stable, which contributed to their cheerful appearance.

A BAKER FROM GOA

A3. What was the importance of the baker in the village?

(Or)

Why was it absolutely essential to have a "baker's furnace" in a Goan village?

A BAKER FROM GOA

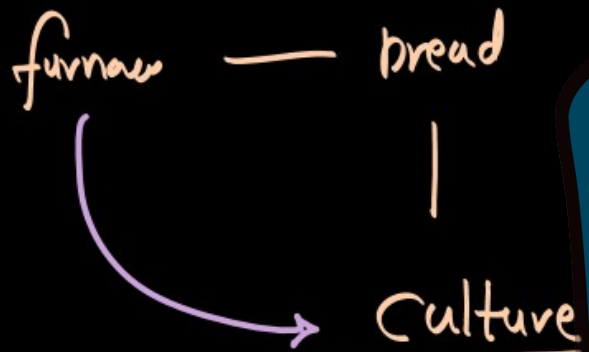
Answer :

The baker was very important in the village because his presence was essential for daily food, celebrations, and festivals. The baker provided important items like loaves of bread, cakes, and sweet bread (bol) that were needed for marriages, feasts, and other occasions.

A BAKER FROM GOA

भट्टी

The furnace allowed the baker to bake these goods, making it absolutely essential for the village.



A BAKER FROM GOA

H.W

14. Give a pen-portrait of a Goan village baker.



A BAKER FROM GOA

Read

Answer :

A Goan village baker, known as a "pader," wore a traditional dress called the "kabai," which was a single-piece long frock reaching down to the knees. He was usually seen with a plump physique, symbolizing his prosperity.

A BAKER FROM GOA

Read

The baker would come twice a day, once in the morning and once after emptying his basket. He would announce his arrival with the jingling sound of his bamboo staff. He used to greet the lady of the house and delivered loaves to the servant, while the children eagerly awaited for their bread bangles.

A BAKER FROM GOA

Read

The baker and his family were always cheerful, well-fed, and looked prosperous due to their successful business.




mg
Coorg.

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Coorg

Karnataka

Mysore

Manglove



COORG

1. Coorg, also known as Kodagu, is located between Mysore and Mangalore and is renowned (प्रसिद्ध) for its coffee, rainforests, and spices.



COORG

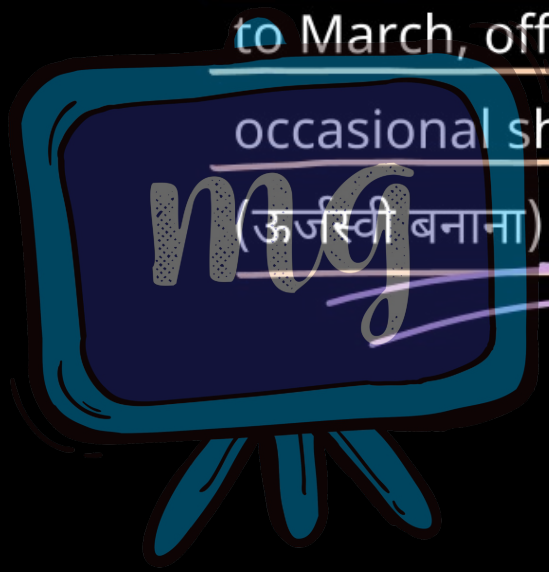
2. It is the smallest district in Karnataka, with evergreen rainforests covering 30% of the area.



COORG

3. The best time to visit is from September to March, offering pleasant weather with occasional showers and the invigorating (ऊर्जस्वी बनाना) aroma of coffee.

Sept to march



COORG

4. Coorg's rolling hills are home to a proud, martial community believed to have Greek or Arabic origins.



COORG

5. One legend suggests Alexander's army settled here, marrying locals, which influenced (प्रभावित करना) their distinct cultural traditions, including martial customs, marriage, and religious rites.



COORG

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Coorgi

6. The Kodavus wear a traditional long black coat called kuppia, resembling the kuffia of Arabs and Kurds.



COORG

मेहमान नवाज़ी

7. Known for their hospitality, Coorgi homes often share stories of bravery (वीरता) and valor (साहस), especially about their sons and fathers.



COORG

8. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most celebrated in the Indian Army, and General Cariappa, the first Chief of the Indian Army, hailed from this region.

9. Kodavus are uniquely permitted to carry firearms without a license in India.



COORG

10. The Kaveri river originates from Coorg's hills and forests, hosting freshwater fish like Mahaseer and being a habitat (आवास) for kingfishers, squirrels, and langurs.

11. Elephants enjoy being bathed in the river by their mahouts, adding to the region's natural charm.

COORG

12. Adventure enthusiasts (उत्साही) can engage in activities such as river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing, and mountain biking, while trekkers enjoy numerous walking trails.

COORG

13. The region's wildlife includes macaques, Malabar squirrels, langurs, and slender loris, often seen in the forest canopy (छत्र).

COORG

14. The Brahmagiri hills offer panoramic (परिदृश्यात्मक) views of Coorg's misty landscape, while a rope bridge leads to the serene Nisargadhama island.



COORG

15. Visitors can also explore Bylakuppe, India's largest Tibetan settlement, and encounter monks in their colorful robes, providing an unexpected cultural experience.



COORG

16. Coorg presents a harmonious (शांतिदायक) blend of natural beauty, adventure, and cultural richness, offering a glimpse into the heart and soul of India.

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COORG

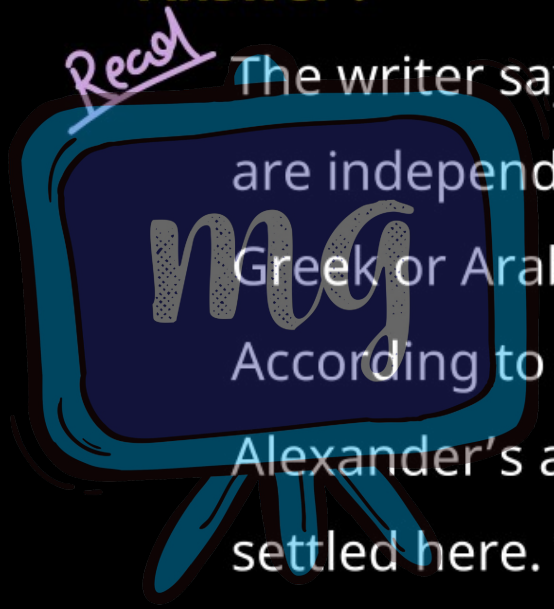
Questions – Answer

1. What does the author say about the people of Coorg?



COORG

Answer :



The writer says that the people of Coorg are independent and brave. They are of Greek or Arabic descent.

According to a story, a part of Alexander's army did not return and was settled here. They married among the locals.

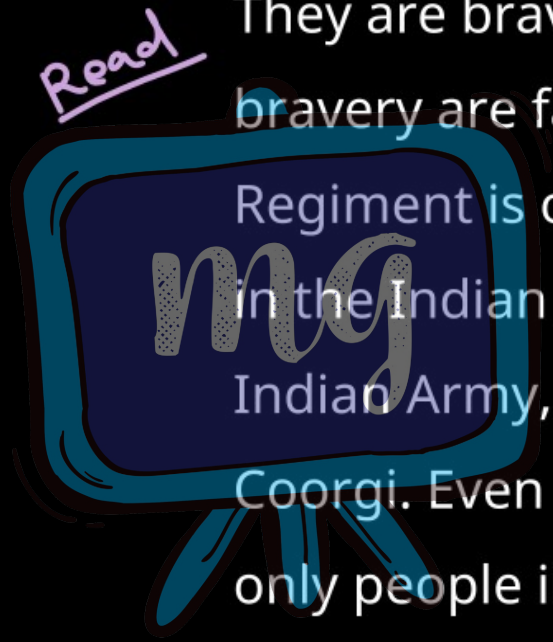
COORG



This culture can be seen in the martial traditions, marriage and religious customs.

According to another theory Coorg people originated from the Arabs. It is evident from the long, black coat worn by the people. It is like the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds. Coorgi homes have tradition of hospitality.

COORG



They are brave people. Their tales of bravery are famous. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army. The first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even today, the Kodavus are the only people in India who are allowed to carry firearms without a licence.

COORG

2. What does the writer say about the natural beauty of Coorg?

OR

Describe the physical and geographical features of Coorg.

OR

Why does the author call Coorg 'a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of God'?

COORG

Answer :

Coorg is a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the Kingdom of God. This is a land of rolling hills inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women, coffee and wild elephants. Coorg or Kodagu is the smallest district of Karnataka.

COORG

It is home to evergreen forests, spices and coffee plantation. This beautiful region of rolling hills, rainforests and mist lies between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.Rainforests dominate the physical feature of Coorg. They cover more than thirty percent of this district. It rains heavily during the monsoons.

COORG

The most ideal season for tourists starts in September and ends in March. The river Kaveri obtains its water from the hills and rainforests of Coorg. The region abounds in wild elephants and langurs besides a lot of birds, bees and butterflies. The Brahmagiri hills provide a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg.

COORG

The sixty-four-acre island of Nisargadhama is a little paradise for the tourists.



COORG

3. Where is Coorg?

OR

Where is Coorg situated?

OR

Describe the natural beauty of Coorg.

COORG

Answer :

Coorg or Kodagu is the smallest district of Karnataka. It is midway between Mysore and the coastral town of Mangalore. It is beautiful region of ‘rolling hills and lush green rainforests. It is famous for coffee and spices and wild life.

COORG

4. What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent?



COORG

Alexander

Answer :

It is said that Kodavus are of Greek or Arabic descent. According to one story, a part of Alexander's army could not return to its homeland and settled here. They married to the co ste locals and their cultural is apparent in martial traditions, marriage and religious rites, which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.

COORG

5. What are some of the things you now know about

(i) The people of Coorg?



COORG

Answer :

The people of Coorg are the descendants of the Greeks or the Arabs. They are independent and ferocious. They are the bravest soldiers in the Indian Army. They are welcoming and are known for their hospitality.

COORG

(ii) The main crop of Coorg?

OR

Which crops grow in Coorg (in plenty)?



COORG

Answer :

The main crop of Coorg is coffee. The air smells invigorating coffee. Spices are a significant component of Coorg's agricultural produce.

(iii) The sports it offers to tourists?.



COORG

rafting
canoeing
rock : climbing
mountain biking

Answer :

It offers a variety of high energy adventurous sports. These are like river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking.

(iv) The animals you are likely to see in Coorg?



COORG

Answer :

The animals one is likely to see in Coorg are Macaques, Malabar squirrel, Langurs and slender loris. Apart from this fish like Mahaseer, birds like kingfisher, butterflies, bees and wild elephant can also be seen here.

(v) Its distance from Bangalore, and how to get there?



COORG

Answer :

The distance between Bangalore and Coorg is around 250- 260 km. by road. One can reach Coorg by Air, by Rail and by Road. The route via Mysore is the most frequented one. The other route is via Neelamangal, Kunigal and Chanrayanapatna.

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TEA FROM ASSAM

1. Pranjol, originally from Assam, invites his classmate Rajvir to visit his home, as his father manages a tea garden in Upper Assam.

TEA FROM ASSAM

2. During their train journey, they sip tea while Rajvir mentions that over eighty crore cups of tea are consumed worldwide daily



TEA FROM ASSAM

3. The train moves through lush greenery, transitioning from paddy fields to tea plantations, offering Rajvir his first glimpse of the vast tea estates.

TEA FROM ASSAM

4. Rajvir is fascinated (मोहित) by the sea of tea bushes bordered by tall shade trees and the sight of workers picking tea leaves amidst the orderly rows.

TEA FROM ASSAM

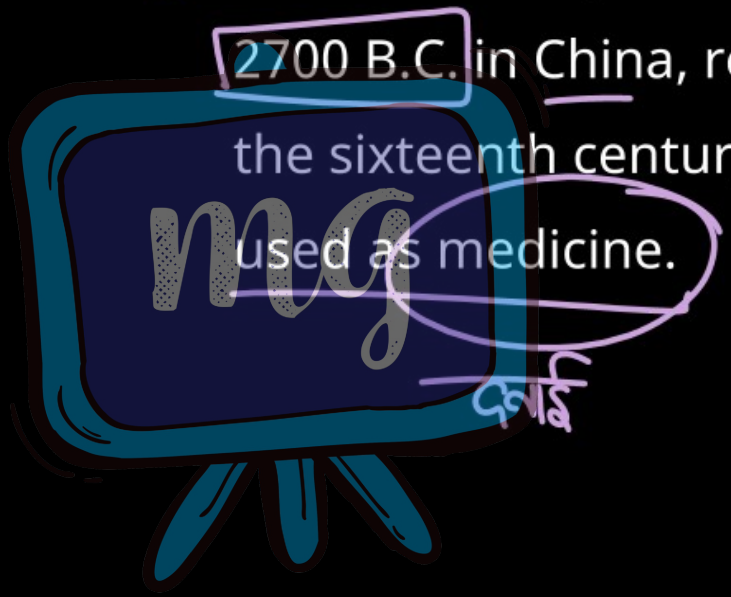
5. Pranjol, being familiar with the tea gardens, remains indifferent to Rajvir's excitement, noting Assam's prominence (प्रमुखता) as the world's largest tea-producing region.

TEA FROM ASSAM

6. Rajvir shares legends about tea's origins, including a Chinese emperor discovering tea accidentally and an Indian tale about Bodhidharma's meditative (ध्येय) resolve.

TEA FROM ASSAM

7. Tea, historically consumed as far back as 2700 B.C. in China, reached Europe in the sixteenth century and was initially used as medicine.



TEA FROM ASSAM

8. At Mariani Junction, Pranjol's parents receive the boys, and they travel to Dhekiabari Tea Estate, where Pranjol's father manages the plantation.

TEA FROM ASSAM

9. Along the gravel roads, they witness acres of neatly pruned (कांट-छांट) tea bushes and workers plucking young leaves while tractors transport harvested tea.

TEA FROM ASSAM

10. Rajvir impresses Pranjol's father with his knowledge about the second-flush or sprouting (अंकुरित) period, which lasts from May to July and produces the finest tea.

TEA FROM ASSAM

11. Rajvir expresses his eagerness to learn more about tea during his visit, showcasing his genuine interest in Assam's tea culture.

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TEA FROM ASSAM

Questions – Answer

1. What 'magnificent view' did Rajvir see outside while going in the train?

TEA FROM ASSAM

Answer :

There were tea bushes here and there. Against the densely wooded hills, a sea of tea bushes spread over a vast area. Over the tiny tea plants were tall sturdy shade-trees. There were orderly tea bushes. They looked majestic.

TEA FROM ASSAM

2. What excited Rajvir? Why did Pranjol not share his excitement?

TEA FROM ASSAM

Answer :

Rajvir was excited to see the tea garden for the first time. Pranjol was not excited because he had been born and brought up on a tea plantation. So he didn't share his excitement as he was not new to the tea gardens.

TEA FROM ASSAM

3. Where and when did the drinking of tea start? How did it come to Europe?



TEA FROM ASSAM

Answer :

The drinking of tea first started in China as far as 2700 B.C. Words associated with tea like 'chai', 'chini' etc. are from the Chinese language. Tea came to Europe only in the 16th century. In Europe tea was drunk as medicine than the beverage.

TEA FROM ASSAM

4. What is the Chinese legend regarding tea?



TEA FROM ASSAM

Answer :

Rajvir told Pranjol about the origin of tea-drinking. He told that the Chinese emperor always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water. They gave the water a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea leaves.

TEA FROM ASSAM

5. What was the Indian legend about the discovery of tea?



TEA FROM ASSAM

Answer :

There is a legend in India about tea. According to the Indian legend. Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. He was an ancient Boddhist ascetic. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk kept sleep away.

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MCQ

A BAKER FROM GOA

PART –1

MCQs

1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

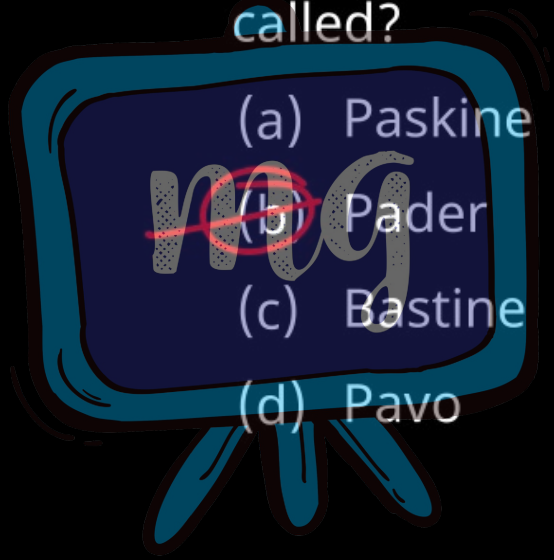
(a) The good old Portuguese days.

(b) The traditional Goan dance.

(c) The old Portuguese architecture.

(d) The food of Portugal.

2. What is the baker in Goa commonly called?



(a) Paskine

(b) Pader

(c) Bastine

(d) Pavo

3. What did the children long for when the baker arrived?

(a) The loaf of bread

(b) The bread-bangles

(c) A special sweet bread

(d) A special treat

4. What was the traditional attire worn by the baker in Goa?

(a) A long frock

(b) A kabai (long frock reaching the knees)

(c) A shirt and trousers

(d) A dhoti

GLIMPSES OF INDIA

5. How did the baker collect his payments?

(a) Daily payment

(b) At the end of the week

(c) Monthly bills written on a wall in pencil

(d) After selling the loaves

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Mca

COORG

PART –2

GLIMPSES OF INDIA

6. Which district is Coorg located in?

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Karnataka

(c) Kerala

(d) Andhra Pradesh

GLIMPSES OF INDIA

7. What is Coorg also known for besides coffee plantations?

(a) Spices and rainforests

(b) Beaches and resorts

(c) Desert landscapes

(d) Vineyards and farming

8. What is a common feature of Coorgi homes?

(a) Luxurious furniture

(b) Tradition of hospitality

(c) High-rise buildings

(d) Traditional schools

9. Who was General Cariappa?

(a) A famous footballer.

(b) The first Chief of the Indian Army.

(c) A famous leader in Coorg.

(d) A popular writer.

GLIMPSES OF INDIA

10. Which river originates from Coorg?

(a) Ganga

(b) Kaveri

(c) Yamuna

(d) Godavari

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MCQ

TEA FROM ASSAM

PART –3

11. Who is Pranjol's father?

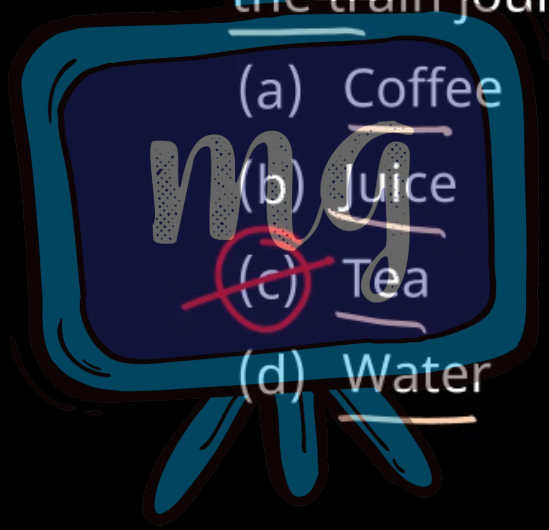
(a) A farmer

(b) The manager of a tea-garden

(c) A school teacher

(d) A tea seller

12. What did Rajvir and Pranjol drink during the train journey?



(a) Coffee

(b) Juice

(c) Tea

(d) Water

13. What did Rajvir tell Pranjol about tea consumption worldwide?

(a) Over 80 crore cups of tea are drunk every day.

(b) Tea is only popular in India.

(c) Tea is consumed only during breakfast.

(d) Tea consumption is decreasing worldwide.

H.W

14. What did Rajvir say about the discovery of tea?

(a) It was discovered by an Indian sage.

(b) It was discovered by a Chinese emperor.

(c) It was discovered by European travelers.

(d) No one knows how tea was discovered.

15. What is the second-flush period in Assam's tea gardens?

(a) A time when tea bushes are cut down.

(b) A period when the best tea is harvested.

(c) A break season for workers.

(d) The time for tea processing.