

Glimpses of India

I. A Baker From Goa

Bakers of Goa known as Pader

In old Portuguese days, the people of Goa ate loaves of bread. Now these loaves have disappeared. But their makers are still there. The furnaces also exist there even now. The sound of the traditional bakers' bamboo can still be heard. Someone of the family still carries this business. These bakers are known as pader in Goa even today.

Coming of the baker

The baker used to be the author's friend and guide. He used to come twice a day. The sound of his bamboo woke the author and others from sleep. The author used to run to him for bread- bangles. The maidservants used to buy loaves and carry them inside the houses.

Delivering the loaves

The baker came with the jhang, jhang' sound of his bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head. The other banged the bamboo on the ground. The baker would place the basket on the bamboo. The author and others would look into his basket. They would eat the loaves with hot tea. They would not brush their teeth.

Importance of bread

The baker was very important for all occasions. Marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread called bol. Sandwiches, cakes and bolinhas were made with the bread.

Baker's dress

The baker or bread-seller of the past had a peculiar dress. It was known as the kabai. It was a single-piece long frock. It reached down to the knees. It is similar to half pants of today.

Baker—a happy family

The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Baking was a profitable profession in the olden days. The baker and his family never starved. Their fat bodies showed that they were happy and were not poor.

II. Coorg

Coorg—a heavenly place

Coorg lies between the coastal town of Mangalore and Mysore. It is a very beautiful place like heaven. It must have come from the Kingdom of God. Strong men, beautiful women and wild creatures live in it.

Coorg's weather and environment

Coorg or Kodagu is the smallest district of Karnataka. It has evergreen forests, spices and coffee plantations. Many visitors come to it between September and March. The weather is fine then. The air is full of coffee flavour.

People of Coorg—origin etc

The people of Coorg are of Greek or Arabic descent. The story goes that a part of Alexander's army settled here. Its return became impractical. These people married among the locals. This culture is seen in the martial traditions, marriage and religious rites. The Arab origin is seen in the long, black coat worn by the Kodavus. It is known as kuppia. It is like the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

Coorg and its people

Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality. The people have many tales of bravery. Coorg | Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army. General Cariappa, the first Army Chief, was a Coorgi. Even today Kodavus are the only people in India to carry firearms without a licence.

Its wildlife

The river Cauvery gets its water from Coorg's forests and hills. Mahaseer, the largest freshwater fish is found in these waters. Kingfishers, squirrels and langurs are found near these waters. Birds, bees and butterflies give one a good company here. Elephants enjoy being bathed here by their mahouts.

The landscape

The Brahmagiri hills give the climber a whole view of Coorg. A walk across the rope bridge leads to the sixty-four-acre Island of Nisargadhama. Buddhist monks from India's Tibetan settlement live in Bylakuppe here. One can see them dressed in red, ochre and yellow robes.

III. Tea From Assam

Rajvir and Pranjol on way to Assam

Rajvir and Pranjol were travelling to Assam. A tea vendor called 'chai-garam ... garam- chai'. They took tea and sipped it. Rajvir told Pranjol that over 800,000,000 cups of tea are drunk everyday throughout the world.

Tea gardens seen

Rajvir looked at the beautiful scenery outside. Pranjol kept reading his detective book. There was greenery outside. Soon the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea-bushes. Tea-bushes spread as far as the eye could see. There were shade trees also over the areas. In the distance there was an ugly building. It was a tea-garden.

About legends behind tea

They were in Assam, the tea-country. Assam has the largest concentration of tea plantations in the world. Rajvir told Pranjol that no one really knew who discovered tea. There are many legends about it.

Chinese legend

A Chinese emperor always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of branches burning under the pot fell into the water. It gave a delicious flavour. These were tea-leaves.

Indian legend

Bodhidharma, a Buddhist monk cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of his eyelids. These leaves when put in hot water and drunk, banished sleep.

Tea and China

Rajvir told Pranjol that tea was first drunk in China. It was as far back as 2700 B.C. Words like chai and chini are Chinese. Tea came to Europe in the sixteenth century. It was then drunk more as medicine.

Reaching the destination

Both of them dropped at Mariani junction. They were driven to Dhekiabari Tea Estate. On both sides of the road there were acres and acres of tea-bushes. Women with bamboo baskets were plucking the new leaves from them.

Rajvir's knowledge about tea plantations

Pranjol's father received them there. They had come there in the sprouting season. It lasts from May to July. It gives out the best tea. Rajvir told this to Pranjol's father. He told Rajvir that he knew many things about tea plantations. Rajvir told him that he would learn more about them there.

NCERT Solutions

Part I A Baker from Goa

Page 86

Question 1.

What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

Answer:

The elders in Goa are nostalgic about the good old

Portuguese days and their love of bread and loaves. The writer says that the eaters of loaves have left but the makers still exist.

Question 2.

Is bread-making still popular in Goa? How do you know?

Answer:

Yes, bread making is still popular in Goa. This is very clear from the narrator's statement that the eaters have gone away leaving the makers behind. There are mixers, moulders and the ones who bake the loaves. The time tested furnaces still exist there.

Question 3.

What is the baker called?

Answer:

The baker is called a pader in Goa.

Question 4.

When would the baker come everyday? Why did the children run to meet him?

Answer:

The baker would come twice a day—once early in the morning and the second time when he returned after selling his stuff.

The children would run to meet him as they wanted to have bread-bangles.

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Question 1.

Match the following. What is a must

1. as marriage gifts? – cakes and bolinhas
2. for a party or a feast? – sweet bread called bol
3. for a daughter's engagement? – bread
4. for Christmas? – sandwiches

Answer:

1. as marriage gifts – sweet bread called bol
2. for a party or a feast – bread
3. for a daughter's engagement – sandwiches
4. for Christmas – cakes and bolinhas

Question 2.

What did the bakers wear :

1. In the Portuguese days
2. When the author was young

Answer:

1. The bakers were usually dressed up in a peculiar dress called kabai. It was a single piece long frock reaching down to the knees.
2. During his childhood days, the author saw the bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants.

Question 3.

Who invites the comment – “he is dressed like a pader” Why?

Answer:

Any person who is wearing a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites this comment. This is because the baker, known as a pader, used to dress like that.

Question 4.

Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?

Answer:

Monthly accounts of the baker were recorded on some wall in the house with a pencil.

Question 5.

What does a ‘jackfruit-like appearance’ mean?

Answer:

It means having a plump physique, like a jackfruit.

Thinking About the Text (Page 88)

Question 1.

Which of these statements are correct?

1. The pader was an important person in the village in old times.
2. Paders still exist in Goan villages.
3. The paders went away with the Portuguese.

4. The paders continue to wear a single-piece long frock.
5. Bread and cakes were an integral part of Goan life in the old days.
6. Traditional bread-baking is still a very profitable business.
7. Paders and their families starve in the present times.

Answer:

1. Correct
2. Correct
3. Incorrect
4. Incorrect
5. Correct
6. Correct
7. Incorrect

Question 2.

Is bread an important part of Goan life? How do you know this?

Answer:

Yes, bread is an important part of Goan life. It is needed for marriage gifts, parties and feasts. Bread is also needed by a mother for preparing sandwiches during her daughter's engagement. Thus, it is necessary to have breads for every occasion, because of which the presence of a baker's furnace in the village is very important

Question 3.

Tick the right answer. What is the tone of the author when he says the following?

1. The thud and the jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo can still be heard in some places, (nostalgic, hopeful, sad)
2. Maybe the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession, (nostalgic, hopeful, sad)
3. I still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves, (nostalgic, hopeful, naughty)
4. The tiger never brushed his teeth. Hot tea could wash and clean up everything so nicely, after all. (naughty, angry, funny)
5. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals, (sad, hopeful, matter-of-fact)
6. The baker and his family never starved. They always looked happy and prosperous, (matter-of-fact, hopeful, sad)

Answer:

1. Nostalgic
2. Hopeful
3. Nostalgic
4. Funny
5. Matter-of-fact
6. Matter-of-fact

Part II Coorg Thinking About The Text (Page 92)

Question 1.

Where is Coorg?

Answer:

Coorg or Kodagu is the smallest district of Karnataka. It is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.

Question 2.

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

Answer:

The fiercely independent people of Coorg are descendants of Greeks or Arabs. A section of Alexander's army moved South along the coast and settled here only when they were unable to return to their country. These people married among the locals. This is the story about the descent of Kodavu people.

Question 3.

What are some of the things you now know about?

1. the people of Coorg?
2. the main crop of Coorg?
3. the sports it offers to a tourists?
4. the animals you are likely to see in Coorg?
5. its distance from Bangalore and how to get there?

Answer:

1. They are fiercely independent people and have descended from the Greeks or the Arabs.
2. Coffee is the main crop of Coorg.
3. It mostly offers adventure sports which include river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking.
4. The animals likely to be seen in Coorg are macaques, Malabar squirrel, langurs, slender loris, elephants etc.
5. By road, it is around 250 – 260 kilometres from Bangalore.

Question 4.

Here are six sentences with some words in italics. Find phrases from the text that have the same meaning. (Look in the paragraphs indicated)

1. During monsoons it rains so heavily that tourists do not visit Coorg. (Para 2)
2. Some people say that Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled there. (Para 3)
3. The Coorg people are always ready to tell stories of their son's and father's valour. (Para 4)
4. Even people who normally lead an easy and slow life get smitten by the high energy adventure sports of Coorg. (Para 6)
5. The theory of the Arab origin is supported by the long coat with embroidered waist-belt they wear. (Para 3)
6. Macaques, Malabar squirrels observe you carefully from the tree canopy. (Para 7)

Answer:

1. to keep visitors away
2. As one story goes
3. are more than willing to recount
4. The most laidback individuals become converts to
5. draws support from
6. keep a watchful eye

Thinking About Language (Page 93)

Certain words 'go together'. Such 'word friends' are called collocations. The collocation of a word is 'the company it keeps'. For example, look at the paired sentences and phrases below. Which is a

common collocation, and which one is odd? Strike out the odd sentence or phrase.

Questions.

1. 'How old are you?'

'How young are you?'

2. a pleasant person a pleasant pillow

Answers:

1. The odd sentence is 'How young are you?'

2. The odd phrase is 'a pleasant pillow'.

Question 1.

Here are some nouns from the text,

'culture' 'monks' 'surprise' 'experience' 'weather' 'tradition'

Work with a partner and discuss which of the nouns can collocate with which of the adjectives given below. The first one has been done for you.

'unique' 'terrible' 'unforgettable' 'serious' 'ancient' 'wide' 'sudden'

Questions.

1. culture : unique culture, ancient culture

2. monks : _____

3. surprise: _____

4. experience: _____

5. weather: _____

6. tradition: _____

Answer:

2. serious monks, unique monks

3. unique surprise, sudden surprise, unforgettable surprise, terrible surprise

4. unique experience, terrible experience, unforgettable experience, sudden experience

5. terrible weather, unforgettable weather

6. unique tradition, ancient tradition

Question 2.

2. Complete the following phrases from the text. For each phrase, can you find at least one other word that would fit into the blank?

	Missing	Alternate word
1. tales of	_____	_____
2. coastal	_____	_____
3. a piece of	_____	_____
4. evergreen	_____	_____
5. plantations	_____	_____
6. bridge	_____	_____
7. wild	_____	_____

Answer:

Missing

Alternate word

1. valour

bravery

2. town

belt, village

3. heaven

cake

4. rainforests

jungle

5. coffee

tea, banana

6. rope
7. creatures

steel, concrete
animals

Part III Tea from Assam

Thinking About Language

(Page 96,97)

Question 1.

Look at these words: upkeep, downpour, undergo, dropout, walk-in. They are built up from a verb (keep, pour, go, drop, walk) and an adverb or a preposition (up, down, under, out, in). Use these words appropriately in the sentences below. You may consult a dictionary.

1. A heavy _____ has been forecast due to low pressure in the Bay of Bengal.
2. Rakesh will _____ major surgery tomorrow morning.
3. My brother is responsible for the _____ of our family property.
4. The _____ rate for this accountancy course is very high.
5. She went to the Enterprise Company to attend a _____ interview.

Answer:

1. downpour
2. undergo
3. upkeep
4. dropout
5. walk-in

Question 2.

Now fill in the blanks in the sentences given below by combining the verb given in brackets with one of the words from the box as appropriate.

'over' 'by' 'through' 'out' 'up' 'down'

1. The Army attempted unsuccessfully to _____ the Government, (throw)
2. Scientists are on the brink of a major _____ in cancer research, (break)
3. The State Government plans to build a _____ for Bhubaneswar to speed up traffic on the main highway, (pass)
4. Gautama's _____ on life changed when he realised that the world is full of sorrow, (look)
5. Rakesh seemed unusually _____ after the game, (cast)

Answers:

1. overthrow
2. breakthrough
3. bypass
4. lookout
5. downcast

Question 3.

Notice how these -ing and -ed adjectives are used.

1. Chess is an interesting game.

I am very interested in chess.

2. Going trekking in the Himalayas this summer is an exciting idea.

We are very excited about the trek.

3. Are all your School books this boring?

He was bored as he had no friends there.

The -ing adjectives show the qualities that chess, trekking or these books have: they cause interest,

excitement, or boredom in you. The – ed /-en adjectives show your mental state or your physical state: how you feel in response to ideas, events or things.

Question 1.

1. Think of suitable -ing or -ed adjectives to answer the following questions. You may also use words from those given above.

How would you describe

1. a good detective serial on television? _____
2. a debate on your favourite topic 'Homework Should Be Banned'? _____
3. how you feel when you stay indoors due to incessant rain? _____
4. how you feel when you open a present? _____
5. how you feel when you watch your favourite programme on television? _____
6. the look on your mother's face as you waited in a queue? _____
7. how you feel when tracking a tiger in a tiger reserve forest? _____
8. the story you have recently read, or a film you have seen? _____

Answers:

(Sample answers are given; you may have a different answer.)

1. exciting
2. interesting
3. bored
4. excited
5. interested
6. disappointed
7. thrilled
8. thrilling

Question 2.

Now use the adjectives in the exercise above, as appropriate, to write a paragraph about Coorg.

Answer:

Do it yourself.

Extra Questions

Very Short Answer Type

Question 1.

What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

Answer:

The elders in Goa are nostalgic about the Portuguese and their loaves of bread.

Question 2.

How do they remember it?

Answer:

They remember about it fondly.

Question 3.

What equipments do the Goan people still own there?

Answer:

They still have amongst them the mixtures, the moulders and time-tested furnaces and those who bake the loaves.

Question 4.

What are those bakers known in Goa?

Answer:

Those bakers are known as 'pader' in Goa.

Question 5.

What does the thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo indicate?

Answer:

It indicates the announcement of the arrival of the baker in the morning.

Question 6.

What announces the arrival of the baker in Goa?

Answer:

The thud and jingle of the specially made bamboo staff announces the arrival of the traditional baker.

Question 7.

How would the baker greet the lady of the house?

Answer:

The baker would greet the lady of the house with 'good morning'.

Question 8.

What did the children long to get from the baker?

Answer:

The children longed for to get bread-bangles from the baker.

Question 9.

What kind of fragrance does the author still recall?

Answer:

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

Question 10.

What kind of dress the IKabaV was?

Answer:

A single piece long frock reaching down to the knees.

Question 11.

When did the baker collect his bills?

Answer:

The baker collected his bills at the end of the month.

Question 12.

How were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?

Answer:

The monthly accounts recorded on some wall in pencil.

Short Answer Type

Question 1.

Why is the baker essential for the Goan people?

Answer:

Most of the celebrations and festivals need supply of bread so the baker's furnace is essential for the Goan people.

Question 2.

Why did the baker and his family always look happy and prosperous?

Answer:

The baker used to collect his bills at the end of the month. Baking was indeed a profitable business in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. Their plump physique was an open testimony that they were happy and prosperous.

Question 3.

Why would the children run to meet and greet the baker?

Answer:

The jingling thud of the baker's bamboo would wake up the children from their sleep. They would run to meet and greet him to get bread bangles or sometimes sweet bread of special make.

Question 4.

What indicates the presence of the 'patters' still in Goa?

Answer:

The presence of the 'paders' in Goa even today is indicated by the fact that still there are mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Moreover, those age-old time-tested furnaces still exist.

Question 5.

What would the baker do after his musical entry?

Answer:

The baker would greet the lady of the house with 'good morning' and then place his basket on the bamboo after his musical entry.

Question 6.

How did the pader treat the kids who surrounded him?

Answer:

The pader treated the kids who surrounded him, very kindly he would push them aside with a mild rebuke.

Question 7.

Was baking a profitable profession?

Answer:

Yes, baking was really a profitable profession as the bread was an important part of the food of the

Goan people. The bakers earned well and kept servants. Their families looked happy and prosperous. They never starved.

Question 8.

What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

Answer:

The elders in Goa are much fond of loaves of bread. Those were the Portuguese days and the people liked the breads of different types very much.

Question 9.

Is bread-making still popular in Goa? How do you know?

Answer:

Bread-making is still popular in Goa. We can see the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Most of their festivals and other occasions will become meaningless without the loaves of the bread. The ladies of the house prepare sandwiches on the occasion of their daughter's engagement.

Question 10.

What is the baker called?

Answer:

The baker is called 'Pader' in Goa. They wear special dresses.

Question 11.

When would the baker come everyday? Why did the children run to meet him?

Answer:

The baker would come at least twice a day. The morning was his selling round and he returned after selling them. Children ran to meet and greet him because they needed bread bangles from him. They also got sweet bread of special make.

Question 12.

Match the following. What is a must

- (i) as marriage gifts? – cakes and bolinhas
- (ii) for a party or a feast? – sweet bread called 'bol'
- (iii) for a daughter's engagement? – bread
- (iv) for Christmas? – sandwiches

Answer:

- (i) As marriage gifts – sweet bread called 'bol'
- (ii) For a party or a feast – bread
- (iii) For a daughter's engagement – sandwiches
- (iv) For Christmas – cake and bolinhas

Question 13.

What did the bakers wear?

- (i) in the Portuguese days?
- (ii) when the author was young?

Answer:

(i) The bakers wore a particular dress called 'Kabai'. It was a single-piece long frock reaching down to the knees.

(ii) The bakers wore a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants.

Question 14.

Who invites the comment—‘he is dressed like a pader’? Why?

Answer:

The dress of Pader’ invites comments because it reaches just below the knees. It looks odd, funny and makes one’s figure like a joker.

Question 15.

Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?

Answer:

The monthly accounts of the baker were recorded on a wall. It was written in pencil.

Question 16.

What does a ‘jackfruit’—like appearance’ mean?

Answer:

Any person with a ‘jackfruit—like appearance’ is easily compared to a baker.

Long Answer Type

Question 1.

Describe the pen-portrait of a traditional Goan village baker.

Answer: `

There is a deep impact of Portuguese culture on Goan life. The baker is also a part of this culture. They are known as paders in Goa. When author was a child, one could see the traditional baker in the village. He used to be friend of children. He visited the house twice a day. Children arose with the sound of thud and jingle of the bamboo in the morning. They would run to greet him. Children were fond of sweet bread and the bread bangles. The ladies of the house bought the bread. Bakers were professional and it was a family business. It was a profitable business and most of the bakers were plump. They had their peculiar traditional dress called Kabai.

Question 2.

“Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village”. How were the services of the baker required on various occasions?

OR

Why was the baker’s furnace essential in a traditional Goan village?

Answer:

A baker is very important and essential for a Goan village. He does not merely represent a profession but a highly admired Portuguese tradition. His breads are essential on each and every occasion. Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festival. He enjoys respect and love of the people. The children consider him their friend, companion and guide. Thus, the presence of the baker’s furnace in the village is absolutely necessary.

Question 3.

Rodrigues describe his childhood and the bakers of Goa. What does he remember so fondly about

these bakers?

OR

What, according to the author, do the elders of Goa think fondly about the past?

Answer:

Rodrigues describes his childhood and old Portuguese days and their famous loaves of bread. The bakers are known pader in Goa. The writer remembers a baker fondly. The baker would come at least twice a day for selling his bread. The jingling thud of his bamboo would wake the children and they would run to meet and greet him. The children longed for his visit for those bread-bangles or sometimes for sweet bread of special make. The baker would greet the lady of the house with 'good morning'. Then he would place his basket on the vertical bamboo. He collected the bill at the end of the month.

Question 4.

Baking was considered an important and a profitable profession in a traditional Goan village. Explain.

OR

Bread and cakes were essential of Goan life in older days. Describe the memories that the author recollects about good old Portuguese days and their loaves of bread.

Answer:

In olden days, Goa was very much influenced by the Portuguese. Baking was considered an essential and profitable profession in a traditional Goan village. The Portuguese were famous for preparing the loaves of bread. Baking was the traditional family work. The villages were much fond of the sweet bread known as 'bol'. The marriage gifts were meaningless without it. So the bakers furnaces were the most essential and 'cakes and bolinhas' formed an important item there. At various occasions like Christmas and other festivals the bakers would collect the bill at the end of month. Baking was a profitable profession in olden days.

Question 5.

Bread and cakes were an integral part of Goan life, in olden days. Based on your reading of the "A Baker from Goa", describe the Goan culture.

Answer:

Goa in west India, called golden Goa by the Portuguese, has an important Portuguese colony in Asia. The Portuguese were driven by their desire to spread their faith to the local population. Thus the culture of Goa is deeply influenced by Portuguese culture. Modern day Goa, a state of India, is a quaint blend of tradition, religion and modernity. Hindu temples are as much a part of Goa as are Christian monuments. The culture of Goa today is a synthesis of Portuguese and Indian cultures. It is one of the most attractive cultures in India. A Goan is said to be born with music in his blood and music literally accompanies him from the cradle to the grave. Musical traditions run in generations.

Question 6.

"The custom of baking bread is closely associated with Goan culture". Explain/Discuss, with reference to the chapter 'A baker from Goa'.

Answer:

Bread forms an essential part of the Goan culture. There is no party or festival without bread. Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol. Any party or a feast loses its charm without bread. A baker is very important for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential. Loaves of bread are very popular in Goa and is a staple food even in remote

villages. The bread has health benefits. There are still a few small bakeries left in some of the smaller towns.

Question 7.

Instead of enjoying their childhood the children today are keen to enter adulthood. After reading about all the joys that the author Lucio Rodrigues had in his childhood, do you think such a keenness on the part of children is desirable?

Answer:

Rodrigues describes his childhood. Those were good old Portuguese days, the Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread. The loaves were baked in the furnaces and one can see them even today. The baker visited the house twice a day. In the morning thud and jingle of the bamboo would awake people and children would run to greet him. It was their traditional family work. Those bakers are known as paders.in Goa. They have their peculiar dress. The maid servants purchased the loaves. The bakers also sold breads bangles, sweet bread of special make, cakes and bolinhas. He collected the bill at the end of the month.

Reference to Context

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Question 1.

Our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about those good old Portuguese days, the Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread. Those eaters of loaves might have vanished but the makers are still there. We still have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time-tested furnaces still exist. The fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished. The thud and – jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo, heralding his arrival in the morning, can still be heard in some places. May be the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession. These bakers are, even today, known as pader in Goa.

- (i) What are the elders nostalgic about?
- (ii) How do they remember it?
- (iii) How is a traditional baker recognised?
- (iv) Pick out the word from the passage which means opposite to 'Seldom'.

Answer:

- (i) The elders are nostalgic about the Portuguese and their loaves of bread.
- (ii) They remember about it fondly.
- (iii) A traditional baker is recognised with the thud and jingle of his bamboo.
- (iv) often.

Question 2.

During our childhood in Goa, the baker used to be our friend, companion and guide. He used to come at least twice a day. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again, when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread-bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make.

- (i) How do the children look upon the baker?
- (ii) How did the children come to know about his arrival?
- (iii) When did the baker come the second time?

(iv) Pick out word from the passage that means the same as—Desired.

Answer:

(i) The children look upon the bakers as friend, companion and guide.

(ii) The jingling thud of his bamboo woke up the children from their sleep. They at once ran towards him.

(iii) The baker came the second time after emptying his huge basket.

(iv) 'longed for'

Question 3

The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the 'jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo staff. One hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground. He would greet the lady of the house with "Go«4 Morning" and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. We kids would be pushed aside with a mild rebuke and the loaves would be delivered to the servant. But we would not give up. We would climb a bench or the parapet and peep into the basket, somehow. I can still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves. Loaves for the elders and the bangles for the children. Then we did not even care to brush our teeth or wash our mouths properly.

(i) How did the baker make his entry?

(ii) How did he sell his loaves?

(iii) What were the types of loaves he had?

(iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as—Stare into.

Answer:

(i) The baker made his musical entry on the scene with the 'jhang, jhang' sound of his specially made bamboo stick.

(ii) He sold his loaves. He would greet the ladies with good morning and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo.

(iii) He had loaves for elders and the bangles for the children.

(iv) peep into.

Question 4.

Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential.

(i) When are all the marriage gifts meaningless in Goa?

(ii) What was important at the daughter's engagement?

(iii) What was in use for Christmas and other occasions?

(iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as—'Attraction'.

Answer:

(i) Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread in Goa. Preparation

(ii) of sandwiches is important at the daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas

(iii) were used for Christmas and other occasions.

(iv) charm.

Question 5.

The baker or bread-seller of those days had a peculiar dress known as the Kabai. It was a single piece long frock reaching down to the knees. In our childhood we saw bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full-length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone

who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a paderl

(i) What is the 'Kabai'?

(ii) Describe the traditional dress of baker?

(iii) What did the narrator see in his childhood?

(iv) Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as—'strange'.

Answer:

(i) 'Kabai' is the traditional dress of baker.

(ii) It is a single piece long frock reaching down to the knees.

(iii) The narrator saw in his childhood that the bakers wore a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full length ones and longer than half pants.

(iv) peculiar

Question 6.

The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

(i) When did the baker usually collect his bills?

(ii) How were the monthly accounts maintained?

(iii) Who is generally compared to a baker?

(iv) Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as—rich.

Answer:

(i) The bakers usually collected his bills at the end of the month.

(ii) The monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil.

(iii) Any person with a jack fruit like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

(iv) prosperous.

Coorg

Very Short Answer Type

Question 1.

Where is Coorg located?

Answer:

Coorg is situated between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.

Question 2.

Which is the smallest district of Karnataka?

Answer:

Coorg is the smallest district of Karnataka.

Question 3.

Why is Coorg compared to heaven?

Answer:

Coorg is compared to heaven because of its natural beauty.

Question 4.

How much rain does the area receive during the monsoons?

Answer:

The area receives a heavy rainfall during monsoons.

Question 5.

Why do visitors keep away from the Coorg during the monsoon?

Answer:

Due to the heavy rainfall the visitors keep away from the Coorg during monsoon.

Question 6.

What is the nature of the people of Coorg?

Answer:

The nature of the people of Coorg is independent.

Question 7.

What is the possible descent of Coorg people?

Answer:

The people of Coorg are possibly of Greek or Arabic descent.

Question 8.

What are the people of Coorg known as?

Answer:

The people of Coorg are known as Kodavus.

Question 9.

What is the Kuppia?

Answer:

Kuppia is the long, black coat with an embroidered waist-belt worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

Question 10.

What tradition do the Coorgi homes have?

Answer:

Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality.

Question 11.

Who was General Cariappa?

Answer:

General Cariappa, the first Chief of Indian Army was a Coorgi.

Question 12.

What is the source of water for the river Kavery?

Answer:

The source of water for the river Kaveri is the hills and forests of Coorg.

Question 13.

Where is Indian largest Tibetan colony?

Answer:

Bylakuppe in Coorg.

Short Answer Type

Question 1.

Where is Coorg situated?

Answer:

Coorg is situated between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore in Karnataka state.

Question 2.

What is Coorg famous for?

Answer:

Coorg is famous for water sports, rock climbing, mountain biking and trekking.

Question 3.

Which story shows that Coorgis are of Greek descent?

Answer:

A story narrates that a part of Alexander's Army moved south along the coast and settled at Coorg when their return became impractical. These people married the locals and became inhabitants of this place.

Question 4.

When can one visit Coorg?

Answer:

Coorg can be visited between September and March. It is the season of happiness during these months. One can enjoy different water sports like rafting, canoeing, rappelling rock climbing, etc.

Question 5.

How can one reach Coorg?

Answer:

One can reach Coorg either by road, air or rail. There are two routes from Bangalore. The route via Mysore is frequented one. The other route is Neelamangal, Kurigal and Chanrayanapatna.

Question 6.

What shows that Coorgis might be of Arabic descent?

Answer:

Kodavus wear the long, black coat with an embroidered waist belt, which is known as 'Kuppia'. This coat resembles the Kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

Question 7.

What are the various adventure sports available in Coorg?

Answer:

The various adventures sports available in Coorg to the tourists who visit Coorg are river rafting, canoeing, rappelling or going down a cliff by sliding down a rope, rock climbing, mountain biking and trekking.

Question 8.

Why is the climb to the Brahmagiri hills an important part of a visit to Coorg?

Answer:

The climb to the Brahmgiiri hills offers the panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. Besides, it leads to Nisargadhama and then, to Bylakuppe; the hidden surprises for the visitors. Thus, it is important to climb the Brahmagiri hills while visiting Coorg.

Question 9.

Write two characteristics of people of Coorg?

Answer:

The people of Coorg are fiercely independent and brave. Coorgi houses have a tradition of hospitality. The Coorg regiment is the most decorated one in the Indian Army. They feel proud sharing the courageous works of their sons and fathers.

Long Answer Type

Question 1.

Write a brief description of Coorg with special reference to its beauty, people main crops, tourist seasons and speciality for army?

Answer:

Coorg is a small district of Karnataka state of India. This is a land of rolling hills inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures. It is famous for its coffee estates, evergreen rainforests and spices. Its thirty per cent area is covered with the evergreen rainforests. The people of Coorg are independent and brave. The Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality. The Coorgi regiment is one of the most decorated one in the Indian Army. The first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa was a Coorgi. This place offers a variety of natural sciences which are liked by the tourists. The mountains offer various adventure games like river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking. The best season to visit this place is from September to March.

Question 2.

What is the story prevalent about the Kodavus people's descent?

OR

What is said about the descent of people of Coorg?

OR

What is the story behind Coorgi people's descent that makes them so brave? *

Answer:

The people of Coorg are independent and brave. They are possibly of Greek or Arabic descent. There are two stories about their descent. According to one story, these people are the descendants of Greek. It is believed that a part of Alexander's army moved south along the coast. When they found it difficult to return they settled there. They married among the locals and started their family

life. According to another story, these people originated from Arabic people. This theory is supported by their dress which is known as kuppia. It resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

Question 3.

The people of Coorg have a tradition of courage and bravery. How has it been recognised in modern India?

OR

“The people of Coorg are famous for their tradition of hospitality and valour in the army. Explain with reference to ‘Glimpses of India’.

Answer:

It is quite true that the people of Coorg are famous for their traditions of hospitality, love, respect and fellow-feeling. People visiting Coorg always feel at home there and enjoy the panoramic view of the whole landscape of Coorg. The visitors get pleasure in riding over the elephants and the fresh smell of coffee plantation. The residents are always eager to tell the tales of vigour, bravery and courage only related to their sons and fathers. These people show utmost courage and exemplary bravery during the war period. It is a matter of great concern for all of us that Coorg Regiment is famous for its bravery. It is one of the most decorated in the Indian army. General Cariappa was a Coorgi. It is very rewarding for all of us. Even the government has allowed the Coorgi people to carry firearms with them. They can move in any part of the country without a licence.

Question 4.

Where is Coorg located? When should one visit? Write an account of the life of the people of Coorg.

Answer:

Coorg is situated in the midway between Mysore and coastal town of Mangalore. It is the smallest district of Karnataka. It is a piece of heaven fallen from the kingdom of God. This is a land of rolling hills. There is the smell of coffee in the air. It has evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. The martial men and beautiful women of Coorg are of Greek or Arabic descent.

As per a story, a part of Alexander’s army moved south and settled here as return became difficult. The rites are different from that of Hindu mainstream. All of them wear a waist-belt called Kuppia. It resembles the Kuffia worn by the Arabs and Kurds. These Coorgs have many tales of bravery. They are very hospitable. Coorg soldiers are brave. They can carry firearms without any license. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated regiments in the Indian Army.

Question 5.

Based on your reading of the chapter, write a paragraph describing ‘The people of Coorg’.

Answer:

It is said that Coorgis (Kodavus as they are locally known) are the ones easier to love than to like. One of the most hospitable people in India, the doors of their homes are always open to guests. Cosmopolitan in their outlook, they make friends easily. They are exceptionally brave. Coorg can be called a land of generals- Field Marshall Cariappa, the first general of free India and General Thimayya being the most well known of the lot. Almost every household has at least one person serving in the armed forces. The birth of male children as well as their death ceremonies are still celebrated with a gun salute.

Question 6.

The Coorgis are thousands of miles away from their origin, Greek or Arab. Yet they carry on their unique values, customs and practices. Does this make them appreciable to you?

OR

The people of Coorg are famous for their tradition of hospitality and valour in the Indian Army. Describe this statement with reference to the chapter what you have read.

Answer:

Coorg is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. It is the smallest district of the state of Karnataka. It is a piece of heaven fallen from the kingdom of God. We can find hills full of greenery here. It has evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. It rains heavily here during the rainy season. There is the smell of coffee in the air. The people of Coorg are martial men. These people are of Greek or Arabic descent. According to a legend, a part of Alexander's army stopped and settled here. They married amongst the locals.

Their culture is seen in the martial traditions, marriage and religious rites, they are different from the Hindu mainstream. These people wear a long black coat with an embroidered waist-belt. This is known as Kuppia and it resembles Kuffia that is worn by the Arabs and the Kurds. They love traditions of hospitality and this quality makes them unique.

Thinking about the Text

Question 1.

Where is Coorg?

Answer:

Coorg is situated in the midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. It is the paradise on this earth. It must have been drifted from the kingdom of God.

Question 2.

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

Answer:

There are many stories about the Kodavu people's descent. One of the stories tells that a part of Alexander's army while moving south along the coast could not return. They settled there and got into marital relations with the local people. One can note the difference between their traditions and the other Hindu traditions. Thus these are from Greek or Arabic descent. The theory of Arab origin supports that the Kodagus wear long black coat with an embroidered waist belt known as Kuppia, it resembles the Kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

Question 3.

What are some of the things you now know about:

- (i) the people of Coorg?
- (ii) the main crop of Coorg?
- (iii) the sports it offers to tourists?
- (iv) the animals you are likely to see in Coorg?
- (v) its distance from Bangalore, and how to get there?

Answer:

- (i) They are hospitable and friendly. They will tell the tales of bravery of their sons and fathers.
- (ii) Coffee plantation is the main crop of Coorg.
- (iii) These are river-rafting, canoeing rappelling, rock-climbing, mountain biking and the walking trails.
- (iv) These are elephants, langurs and macaques.
- (v) From Bangalore, it is around 250-260 km. By road there are two routes. The route via Mysore is often frequented one. The other route is via Neelamangal, Kunigal, Chanrayan^patna.

Question 4.

Here are six sentences with some words in italics. Find phrases from the text that have the same meaning. (Look in the paragraphs indicated).

- (i) During monsoons it rains so heavily that tourists do not visit Coorg. (para 2)
- (ii) Some people say that Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled there, (para 3)
- (iii) The Coorg people are always ready to tell stories of their sons' and fathers' valour, (para 4)
- (iv) Even people who normally lead an easy and slow life get smitten by the high-energy adventure sports of Coorg.
- (v) The theory of the Arab origin is supported by the long coat with embroidered waist-belt they wear,
- (vi) Macaques, Malabar squirrels, observe you carefully from the tree canopy.

Answer:

- (i) Keep away
- (ii) A part of
- (iii) Willing to
- (iv) The most laidback individuals become converts to the life
- (v) Draws support
- (vi) Keep a watchful eye

Reference to Context

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Question 1.

Midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore (now Mangaluru) sits a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of god. This land of rolling hills is inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures.

- (i) Where is Coorg located?
- (ii) Why is Coorg compared to heaven?
- (iii) What does the author mean by 'drifted from the kingdom of god'?
- (iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as—'separated'.

Answer:

- (i) Coorg is situated between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore in Karnataka.
- (ii) Coorg is compared to heaven because of its natural beauty.
- (iii) The author means that Coorg had got separated from heaven, the kingdom of god.
- (iv) drifted.

Question 2.

Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty percent of this district. During the monsoons, it pours enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some showers thrown in for good measure. The air breathes of invigorating coffee. Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under trees canopies in prime comers. (Page 90)

- (i) What is Coorg famous for?
- (ii) Why do the visitors keep away from Coorg during the monsoons?
- (iii) Which season is the best season for the tourists?
- (iv) Pick out word from the passage that means the same as—'Starts/begins'.

Answer:

- (i) Coorg is famous for evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations.
- (ii) Due to the heavy rainfall the visitors keep away from Coorg during the monsoons.
- (iii) September to March is the best season for tourists to visit Coorg.
- (iv) 'commences'

Question 3.

The fiercely independent people of Coorg are possibly of Greek or Arabic descent. As one story goes, a part of Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled here when return became impractical. These people married amongst the locals and their culture is apparent in the marital traditions, marriage and religious rites, which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.

- (i) What is the nature of the people of Coorg?
- (ii) Whose descendents are the people of Coorg?
- (iii) In which ways are culture of locals distinct from Hindu mainstream?
- (iv) Pick out word from the passage that means the same as—"Origin".

Answer:

- (i) The people of Coorg are very independent.
- (ii) People of Coorg are possible descendents of Greek or Arabic.
- (iii) They and their culture are different in martial traditions and religious rites.
- (iv) 'Descent'.

Question 4.

Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality, and they are more than willing to recount numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army, and the first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence. (Page 91)

- (i) What are the Coorgi homes known for?
- (ii) Which fact' in the passages states that Coorgis are traditionally brave people?
- (iii) Who was General Cariappa?
- (iv) Pick out word from the passage that means the same as—"bravery".

Ans.

- (i) The Co.orgi homes are known for their hospitality and bravery.
- (ii) They have numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers.
- (iii) General Cariappa, the first Chief of the Indian Army was a Coorgi.
- (iv) Valour'.

Question 5.

The river, Kaveri, obtains its water from the hills and forests of Coorg. Mahaseer—a large freshwater fish—abound in these waters. Kingfishers dive for their catch, while squirrels and langurs drop partially eaten fruit for the mischief of enjoying the splash and the ripple effect in the clear water. Elephants enjoy being bathed and scrubbed in the river by their mahouts.

- (i) Where does the river Kaveri obtain the water from?
- (ii) What is in abundance in the river?
- (iii) How do the elephants enjoy?
- (iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means*the same as—"rubbed".

Answer:

- (i) The river Kaveri obtains the water from the hills and forests of Coorg.
- (ii) Mahaseer, a large freshwater fish is in abundance in the river.
- (iii) The elephants enjoy bathing and scrubbing in the river by their mahouts.
- (iv) 'scrubbed'.

Question 6.

The most laidback individuals become converts to the life of high-energy adventure with river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking. Numerous walking trails in this region are a favourite with trekkers. Birds, bees and butterflies are there to give you company. Macaques, Malabar squirrels, langurs and slender loris keep a watchful eye from the tree canopy. I do, however, prefer to step aside for wild elephants.

- (i) What adventure sports are available in Coorg?
- (ii) How do the trekkers enjoy here?
- (iii) Who accompanies the tourists?
- (iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as—relaxed.

Answer:

- (i) Adventure sports available in Coorg are river rafting, canoeing, repelling, rock climbing, and mountain biking.
- (ii) There are numerous walking trails which are favourite with trekkers.
- (iii) Birds, bees and butterflies are there to accompany the tourists.
- (iv) 'laidback'.

Question 7.

The climb to the Brahmagiri hills brings you into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. A walk across the rope bridge leads to the sixty-four-acre island of Nisargadhama. Running into Buddhist monks from India's largest Tibetan settlement, at nearby Bylakuppe, is a bonus. The monks, in red, ochre and yellow robes, are amongst the many surprises that wait to be discovered by visitors searching for the heart and soul of India, right here in Coorg.

- (i) What does a climb on Brahmagiri hills present?
- (ii) What are others attractive places near Coorg?
- (iii) Where is Indian's largest Tibetan colony?
- (iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as—Buddhist priest.

Answer:

- (i) A climb to Brahmagiri hills presents a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg.
- (ii) Nisargadhama and Bylakuppe are the other attraction places near Coorg.
- (iii) India's largest Tibetan colony is nearby Bylakuppe in Coorg.
- (iv) 'Monk'.

Tea from Assam

Very Short Answer Type

Question 1.

What did Pranjol order for?

Answer:

Pranjol ordered for two cups of tea.

Question 2.

Where were both the boys going to?

Answer:

Both the boys were going to Assam.

Question 3.

What did Rajvir tell Pranjol?

Answer:

Rajvir told Pranjol that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk everyday.

Question 4.

Where were the two boys?

Answer:

The two boys were in the train.

Question 5.

What was Pranjol doing?

Answer:

Pranjol was reading a detective book.

Question 6.

What was surprising for Rajvir?

Answer:

Rajvir had never seen such a greenery before.

Question 7.

What two crops did Rajvir see?

Answer:

Rajvir saw paddy fields and tea-bushes.

Question 8.

What was magnificent?

Answer:

The view of tea gardens was magnificent.

Question 9.

Who were the doll-like figures?

Answer:

The doll like figures were the women.

Question 10.

What is Rajvir telling Pranjol?

Answer:

Rajvir is telling Pranjol legends about the origin of tea.

Question 11.

Where was tea first drunk?

Answer:

The tea was first drunk in China.

Question 12.

When did tea come to Europe?

Answer:

In the sixteenth century.

Question 13.

How was tea used at that time?

Answer:

The tea was used as medicine rather than a beverage.

Question 14.

What did the ancient Buddhist ascetic do?

Answer:

An ancient Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids as he felt sleepy during meditations.

Question 15.

Which is the important junction of Assam?

Answer:

Mariani junction.

Question 16.

Where are the tea leaves collected?

Answer:

Tea leaves are collected in bamboo baskets by the women.

Question 17.

Which words are Chinese?

Answer:

'Chai' and 'Chini' are from Chinese.

Short Answer Type

Question 1.

Which Chinese story did Rajvir tell about the discovery of tea?

Answer:

There was a Chinese story about tea. It was said that there was a Chinese emperor. He always drank boiled water. Once while boiling the water, some leaves of the burning twigs fell into the pot. The boiled water gave a delicious flavour. They were tea-leaves.

Question 2.

Narrate the story of a Buddhist monk behind the discovery of tea?

Answer:

There was a Buddhist monk story about tea. A Buddhist ascetic was busy in his meditation for God. By chance he fell asleep and his meditation broke. He did not like it. In a state of anger, he cut his eyelids and threw them on the earth. There appeared tea plants out of these eyelids. Then these leaves were put in the hot water. When people drank the hot water, it banished their sleep. In the beginning it was drunk as a medicine rather than a beverage.

Question 3.

Where was Rajvir going? Why?

Answer:

Rajvir was going to Pranjol's house in Assam. Pranjol has invited him to spend the summer vacations with him at his house. Moreover, Rajvir was interested to know about the tea gardens in Assam. So he was going to Assam.

Question 4.

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

Answer:

Rajvir had never seen the tea garden before. So the sight of tea garden excited him. But Pranjol has been born and brought up in the tea plantations. He had seen them many times. So he did not share Rajvir's excitement.

Question 5.

What are the various legends regarding the origin of tea?

Answer:

There was a Chinese story about tea. It was said that there was a Chinese emperor. He always drank boiled water. Once while boiling the water, some leaves of the burning twigs fell into the pot. The boiled water gave a delicious flavour. They were tea-leaves.

There was a Buddhist monk story about tea. A Buddhist ascetic was busy in his meditation for God. By chance he fell asleep and his meditation broke. He did not like it. In a state of anger, he cut his eyelids and threw them on the earth. There appeared tea plants out of these eyelids. Then these leaves were put in the hot water. When people drank the hot water, it banished their sleep. In the beginning it was drunk as a medicine rather than a beverage.

Long Answer Type

Question 1.

What are the legends of the discovery of tea?

OR

What are the various legends regarding the origin of tea?

Answer:

There are two legends about the discovery of tea. According to one story, it was the Chinese emperor who discovered it accidentally. He always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of plants fell into the boiling water which gave it a delicious taste. It is said that they were tea leaves. The emperor started their use in boiling water. Another Indian legend says that an ancient Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditation. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep. Thus, tea came into existence.

Question 2.

Based on your reading of the chapter "Tea From Assam", write a paragraph on the topic "Importance of Tea in India".

OR

You know that everybody drinks tea everyday in India. It banishes our sleep and makes us feel fresh.

Describe the 'importance of tea in India'.

Answer:

Today all people drink tea every day in India. But the quantity of tea differs from person to person. Life in an Indian house starts with a refreshing cup of tea. India has now surpassed China in tea production. India is one of the largest tea producers in the world. 70 per cent of its tea is consumed within India. Assam and Darjeeling produced world renowned tea. Tea became widely popular in India during 1950s Tea industry is the second largest employer in the country. It is grown in many states in India. Tea plants need shade to grow besides humid climate. It is a labour oriented industry. Tea has a number of medical and therapeutic properties.

Reference to Context

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Question 1.

"CHAI-GARAM... garam chai," a vendor called out in a high-pitched voice.

He came up to their window and asked, "Chai, sa'ab?"

"Give us two cups," Pranjol said.

They sipped the steaming hot liquid. Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking tea too.

"Do you know that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world?" Rajvir said.

(i) Who was speaking in a high pitched voice and what?

(ii) What did Pranjol ask the tea vendor?

(iii) What did Rajvir tell Pranjol?

(iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as "drank".

Answer:

(i) A vendor was speaking in a high pitched voice for Chai-garam.

(ii) Pranjol asked the tea-vendor to give two cups of tea.

(iii) Rajvir told Pranjol that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world.

(iv) "sipped".

Question 2.

"Whew!" exclaimed Pranjol. "Tea really is very popular." The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detective book again. Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories, but at the moment he was keener on looking at the beautiful scenery. It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

(i) What was exclaimed by Pranjol?

(ii) What was Pranjol doing in the train?

(iii) What was surprising for Rajvir?

(iv) Pick out word from the passage that means the same as 'firm'.

Answer:

(i) Pranjol exclaimed "Tea is really very popular".

(ii) Pranjol was reading detective stories from a novel.

(iii) Rajvir was surprised to see the beautiful scenery.

(iv) 'ardent'.

Question 3.

It was a magnificent view. Against the backdrop of densely wooded hills a sea of tea bushes stretched as far as the eye could see. Dwarfing the tiny tea plants were tall sturdy shade-trees and amidst the orderly rows of bushes busily moved doll-like figures. In the distance was an ugly building with smoke billowing out of tall chimneys. "Hey, a tea garden!" Rajvir cried excitedly. Pranjol, who had been born and brought up on a plantation, didn't share Rajvir's excitement.

- (i) Which view had been referred to above?
- (ii) What had been compared with the tea plantation?
- (iii) Why was Rajvir excited?
- (iv) Pick out word from the passage that means the same as – 'beautiful'.

Answer:

- (i) The view of tea plantation was magnificent.
- (ii) The tea garden had been compared with a vast sea.
- (iii) Rajvir was excited after seeing the tea garden.
- (iv) 'magnificent'.

Question 4.

"Oh, this is tea country now," he said. "Assam has the largest concentration of plantations in the world. You will see enough gardens to last you a lifetime!"

"I have been reading as much as I could about tea," Rajvir said. "No one really knows who discovered tea but there are many legends."

"What legends?"

"Well, there's the one about the Chinese emperor who always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving it a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea leaves."

"Tell me another!" scoffed Pranjol,

"We have an Indian legend too. Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep."

- (i) What did Rajvir say?
- (ii) What was he telling him?
- (iii) What was done by the Buddhist ascetic?
- (iv) Pick out word from the passage that means the same as—'tasty'.

Answer:

- (i) Rajvir said that Assam had the largest concentration of plantations in the world.
- (ii) He was telling him the legends about the origin of tea. There are many legends about the origin of tea.
- (iii) The Buddhist monk cut off his eyelids and threw them away.
- (iv) 'delicious'.

Question 5.

"Tea was first drunk in China," Rajvir added, "as far back as 2700 B.C! In fact words such as tea, 'cha' and 'chin' are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as beverage."

The train clattered into Mariani junction. The boys collected their luggage and pushed their way to the crowded platform.

Pranjol's parents were waiting for them.

Soon they were driving towards Dhekiabari, the tea-garden managed by Pranjol's father.

- (i) Where was tea first drunk?

- (ii) Which words are from Chinese?
- (iii) When did tea come to Europe?
- (iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as—‘a period of hundred years’.

Answer:

- (i) Tea was first drunk in China.
- (ii) ‘Cha? and Chini words are from Chinese.
- (iii) In the Sixteenth century, tea came to Europe.
- (iv) ‘century’.

Question 6.

An hour later the car veered sharply off the mail*road. They crossed a cattle-bridge and entered Dhekiabari Tea Estate. On both sides of the gravel-road were acre upon acre of tea bushes, all neatly pruned to the same height. Groups of tea-pluckers, with bamboo baskets on their backs, wearing plastic aprons, were plucking the newly sprouted leaves. Pranjol’s father slowed down to allow a tractor, pulling a trailer-load of tea leaves, to pass.

“This is the second-flush or sprouting period, isn’t it, Mr Barua?” Rajvir asked. “It lasts from May to July and yields the best tea.”

- (i) What was worn by the women?
- (ii) What were they doing?
- (iii) When is the best yield for tea?
- (iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as—‘clothes’.

Answer:

- (i) The women wore plastic aprons.
- (ii) They were plucking the newly sprouted leaves.
- (iii) The best yield lasts from May to July.
- (iv) ‘aprons’.