

Class 10th English First Flight Chapter 7 Glimpses of India Questions and Answers Gujarat Board

Glimpses of India Class 10 Question Answer GSEB

Part I: A Baker From Goa

Oral Comprehension Check (Textbook Page No. 86)

Question 1.

What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about ?

Answer:

Elders in Goa are nostalgic about good s Old Portuguese days, about the Portuguese, and their famous loaves of bread. Goa was a Portuguese colony. After independence Goa became part of India. Goa has distinct effect of Portuguese and Anglo-Indian culture. Christianity is one of the main religions in Goa. Elders s usually fondly remember old days because once people grow 'old they accumulate rich s experiences of their past. It is a normal human psychology that past always looks better than s present.

Question 2.

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

Answer:

From the story it is clear that breadmaking is still popular in Goa. The author has described about the existence of time-old furnaces and their still burning fire. The Goan society is still having moulders, bread mixers and bakers.

Question 3.

What is the baker called in Goa?

Answer:

The baker is called a Pader in Goa.

Question 4.

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

Answer:

The baker usually came in the morning every day. The children were fond of his musical sales pitch. Moreover, they were unable to wait to savour the bread rings.

(Textbook Page No. 87)

Question 5.

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 6.

What did the bakers wear:

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

Answer:

- (i) In the Portuguese days bakers used to wear a knee length single piece frock known as kabai.
- (ii) When the author was young bakers used to wear a shirt and a knee length pant.

Question 7.

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

Answer:

Even today if someone wears a-pant with length a little bit down from knees he invites the comment, "he is dressed like a pader", because bakers used to wear such dresses in Goa.

Question 8.

Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?

Answer:

Bakers used to record the monthly account on some walls with pencil. We still find this practice followed by panwallahs in many towns and villages in India. The panwallahs write monthly dues account on their shops walls.

Question 9.

What does a 'jackfruit-like appearance' mean?

Answer:

A baker's profession was apparently a profitable profession. This was evident from plump appearance of the baker as if he was well fed. A plump person can give a jackfruit-like appearance.

Thinking about the Text

Question 1.

Which of these statements are correct ?

- (1) The pader was an important person in the village in old times.

Answer:

Correct

- (2) Paders still exist in Goan villages.

Answer:

Correct

(3) The paders went away with the Portuguese.

Answer:

Incorrect

(4) The paders continue to wear a single-piece long frock.

Answer:

Incorrect

(5) Bread and cakes were an integral part of Goan life in theT old days.

Answer:

Correct

(6) Traditional bread-baking is still a very profitable business,

Answer:

Correct

(7) Paders and their families starve in the present times.

Answer:

Incorrect

Question 2.

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

Answer:

Some of the facts which show the S importance of bread in Goan life are as follows,
Sandwiches must be prepared on the occasion of a daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are must for Christmas and other festivals.

Question 3.

Select 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)

Answer:

nostalgic

(2) Maybe the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession, (nostalgic, hopeful, sad)

Answer:

Hopeful ,

(3) I still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves, (nostalgic, hopeful, naughty)

Answer:

Nostalgic

(4) The tiger never brushed his teeth. Hot tea could wash and clean up everything so nicely, after all. (naughty, angry, funny)

Answer:

Funny

(5) Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals, (sad, hopeful, matter-of-fact)

Answer:

Matter of fact

(6) The baker and his family never starved. They always looked happy and prosperous, (matter-of-fact, hopeful, sad) .

Answer:

Matter of fact

Part II: Coorg

Thinking about the Text

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 Mangaluru.

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 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 squirrels, langurs, slender loris, wild elephants, etc.

(5) By road, it is around 250 – 260 kilometres from Bangaluru.

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

Collocations

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.

(A) 'How old are you ?'

'How young are you?'

Answer:

The odd sentence is 'How young are you ?'

(B) a pleasant person

a pleasant pillow

Answer:

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

(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

Part III: Tea From Assam

Thinking about Language

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 particle (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

2. Now fill in the blanks in the sentences given below by combining the verb given 1 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)

Answer:

- (1) overthrow
(2) breakthrough
(3) bypass
(4) outlook
(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.

(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 ?

Answer:

(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

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

Answer:

Note : Students should do it themselves.



Class 10th English First Flight Poem Chapter 8 The Trees

Questions and Answers Gujarat Board

The Trees Class 10 Questions and Answers GSEB

Thinking about the Poem

Question 1.

(1) Find, in the first stanza, three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest.

(2) What picture do these words create in your mind: no sun bury its feet in shadow.....' ?

What could the poet mean by the sun's 'feet' ?

Answer:

(1) The three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest are the sitting of a bird on trees, the hiding of insects and the sun burying its feet in the shadow of the forest.

(2) The sun radiates heat and the given words create a picture of the hot, radiating sun cooling its feet in the cool shadow of the forest. The sun's 'feet' refers to its rays that reach the earth.

Question 2.

(1) Where are the trees in the poem? What do their roots, their leaves and their twigs do ?

(2) What does the poet compare their branches to ?

Answer:

(1) In the poem, the trees are in the poet's house. Their roots work all night to disengage themselves from the cracks in the veranda floor. The leaves make efforts to move towards the glass, while the small twigs get stiff with exertion.

(2) The poet compares the 'long-cramped' branches that have been shuffling under the roof to newly discharged patients who look half-dazed as they move towards the hospital doors after long illnesses and wait to get out of the hospital. The branches also have cramped under the roof and want to get out into the open to spread themselves in fresh air.

Question 3.

(1) How does the poet describe the moon:

(a) at the beginning of the third stanza, and

(b) at its end ? What causes this change ?

(2) What happens to the house when the trees move out of it ?

Answer:

(1) In the beginning of the third stanza, the poet says that the whole moon is shining in the open sky in the fresh night. However, at the end of the stanza, she describes the moon as broken into many pieces such as a shattered mirror. This change is caused by the trees that have made their way from her home to outside. Their branches have risen into the sky,



blocking the moon, which is why the moon seems to be broken into many pieces. These pieces can be seen flashing at the top of the tallest oak tree.

(2) When the trees move out of the house, the glass gets broken and the smell of the leaves and lichens still reaches the rooms of the house.

Question 4.

Now that you have read the poem in detail, we can begin to ask what the poem might mean. Here are two suggestions. Can you think of others ?

(1) Does the poem present a conflict between man and nature ? Compare it with A Tiger in the Zoo. Is the poet suggesting that plants and trees, used for 'interior decoration' in 'cities while' forests are cut down, are 'imprisoned', and need to 'break out'?

(2) On the other hand, Adrienne Rich has been known to use trees as a metaphor for human beings : this is a recurrent image in her poetry. What new meanings emerge from the poem if you take its trees to be symbolic of this particular meaning ?

Answer:

(1) Yes, the poem presents a conflict between man and nature. While nature is more free and unbounded, man prefers to live in bounded spaces and also wants to curb nature. He uses plants for interior decoration of houses, cuts trees to make a house for himself, kills animals for food or other purposes and cages them in zoos. In all these ways, man curbs nature and denies plants and animals the freedom in which they should live.

The poem shows that trees and plants are rebelling against man as they strive to work their way out into the open. For instance, in the poem A Tiger in the Zoo, the poet presents the fact that animals feel bounded by cages. They can only take a few steps inside the cage, whereas they really want to run and leap into the open. This signifies the fact that plants and animals feel caged by humans and want to break out from the imprisonment at the hands of humans.

(2) If trees are symbolic of human beings, then it could be said that humans too want to break away from the shackles of the busy and selfish lives they lead. They also want to go out into the nature and be free. They work all day and sometimes all night to try and achieve something though they do not have the time to enjoy it. They keep striving hard in their routines as they feel cramped under the roofs ! of their homes and offices. Even they want to break free and go out into the peaceful nature.

