

Glimpses of India

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below:

(1)

Question 1.

"Tea was first drunk in China." Rajvir added, 'sas far back as 2700 B.C.! In fact words such as tea, chai and chini are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than a beverage.' The train clattered in 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 diving towards Dhckhabari. the tea-garden managed by Pranjol's father.

Question 1.

Tea is being drunk in China:

- (a) since 1400 AD
- (b) since 2700 BC
- (c) since 500 BC
- (d) since 1779 AD

▼ Answer

(b) since 2700 BC

Question 2.

The origin of the words tea, chai and chini is:

- (a) Korean
- (b) Japanese
- (c) Chinese
- (d) Russian

▼ Answer

(c) Chinese

Question 3.

Tea was drunk more as a medicine in:

- (a) sixteenth century Russia
- (b) sixteenth century America
- (c) sixteenth century India
- (d) sixteenth century Europe

▼ Answer

(d) sixteenth century Europe



Question 4.

The word 'beverage' means:

- (a) a nourishing eatable
- (b) a delicious food
- (c) a healthy soup
- (d) a refreshing drink

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) a refreshing drink
-

Question 5.

'The boys' here refers to:

- (a) Rajvir and Pranjol
- (b) Rajvir and Bijendra
- (c) Pranjol and Virender
- (d) Pranjol and Rafique

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) Rajvir and Pranjol
-

(2)

It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea-bushes. 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 all chimneys.

Question 1.

The 'green, green everywhere' here refers to:

- (a) sea water
- (b) paddy fields
- (c) green grass
- (d) green colour

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) paddy fields
-

Question 2.

The tea-bushes were spread as far as:

- (a) possible
- (b) the legs could reach
- (c) the arm could go
- (d) the eye could see

▼ Answer

(d) the eye could see

Question 3.

The smoke was coming out of:

- (a) achimney
- (b) achuiha
- (c) aburningstove
- (d) one

▼ Answer

(a) achimney

Question 4.

The chimney was placed in the:

- (a) office
- (b) pantry house
- (c) ugly building
- (d) kitchen

▼ Answer

(c) ugly building

Question 5.

The word 'wooded' means:

- (a) covered with forests
- (b) covered with trees
- (c) covered with carpets
- (d) covered with dan

▼ Answer

(b) covered with trees

(3)

On both side: of the gravel-road were acre upon acre of tea-bushes, all neatly pruned to the same height. Groups of women pluckers, with bamboo basket 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 añd yields and the best tea."

Question 1.

The tea-bushes were spread on:



- (a) both sides of roof
- (b) both sides of the road
- (c) grassy plots
- (d) stone slabs

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) both sides of the road
-

Question 2.

The newly sprouted tea-leaves were being plucked by:

- (a) paid men labour
- (b) professionals
- (c) the group of women
- (d) the group of shepherd

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) the group of women
-

Question 3.

The second sprouting period lasts from:

- (a) March to May
- (b) August to October
- (c) June to August
- (d) May to July

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) May to July
-

Question 4.

Mr. Barua here refers to:

- (a) Rajvir's father
- (b) Prajmol's father
- (c) Pranjol's uncle
- (d) Rajvir's uncle

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) Prajmol's father
-

Question 5.

The word 'trailer' here means:

- (a) vehicle drawn by another
- (b) vehicle drawn by oxen
- (c) vehicle drawn by men
- (d) vehicle drawn by bulldozer



▼ Answer

(a) vehicle drawn by another

(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 flavor. It is said they were tea-leaves."

Question 1.

The large number of tea plantation is found in:

- (a) Himachal
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Assam

▼ Answer

(d) Assam

Question 2.

'Tea-country' here refers to:

- (a) Himachal
- (b) Assam
- (c) Uttranchal
- (d) Maharastra

▼ Answer

(b) Assam

Question 3.

The Chinese emperor always boiled water before:

- (a) bathing in it
- (b) giving it to poor
- (c) drinking it
- (d) none

▼ Answer

(c) drinking it

Question 4.

The word 'twigs' here means:

- (a) small branches
- (b) small saplings
- (c) small seeds
- (d) small fruits

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) small branches
-

Question 5.

Some twigs fell into boiled water and gave it a:

- (a) delicious flavour
- (b) bitter taste
- (c) brownish colour
- (d) black colour

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) delicious flavour
-

(5)

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 everyday throughout the world ?" Rajvir said. "Whew!" exclaimed Pranjol. "Tea really is very popular." The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detective book again.

Question 1.

The 'hot liquid' here refers to:

- (a) cocoa
- (b) coffee
- (c) tea
- (d) juice

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) tea
-

Question 2.

The others in the compartment were also:

- (a) taking hotsoup
- (b) drinking tea
- (c) eating potato chips
- (d) eating chapattis

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) drinking tea
-



Question 3.

Over 80 crore cups of tea are drunk daily:

- (a) in the world
- (b) in India
- (c) in USA
- (d) in USSR

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) in the world
-

Question 4.

Pranjol was fond of reading books on:

- (a) emotional theme
- (b) social theme
- (c) romantic stories
- (d) detective stories

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) detective stories
-

Question 5.

The word 'sipped' means:

- (a) ate soon
- (b) drank quickly
- (c) drank very small quantity
- (d) took in bites

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) drank very small quantity
-

Coorg Class 10 MCQ Questions With Answers

[Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below:](#)

(1)

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. Coorg regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army. and the first Chief of Indian Army, General Cariappa. was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence. The river Cauvery 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.

Question 1.

Coorg people love to recount numerous tales of:

- (a) loyal custody
- (b) social themes
- (c) love and hatred
- (d) courage and bravery

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) courage and bravery

Question 2.

The regiment that received max. no. of awards for bravery is:

- (a) Jat regiment
- (b) Coorgi regiment
- (c) Mysore regiment
- (d) Rajput regiment

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) Mysore regiment

Question 3.

Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry:

- (a) firearms without a licence
- (b) revolver with a licence
- (c) tank with licence
- (d) sword with licence

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) firearms without a licence

Question 4.

The antonym of 'balour' is:

- (a) courage
- (b) cowardice
- (c) bravely
- (d) nationality

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) cowardice

Question 5.

The river covers this district is:

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna

- (c) Cauvery
- (d) Narmada

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) Cauvery
-

(2)

The tiecerly 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 martial traditions, marriage and religious rites, which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream. The theory of Arab origin draws support from the long, black coat with an embroidered waist belt worn by the Kodavus. Known as 'Kuppia', it resembles the 'Kuffia' worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

Question 1.

It is believed that the people of Coorg are possibly:

- (a) the descents of Africans
- (b) the descents of Russians
- (c) the descents of Great Moghuls
- (d) the descents of Greeks or Arabs

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) the descents of Greeks or Arabs
-

Question 2.

A pari of Alexander's army settled there in Coorg when:

- (a) their finance exhausted
- (b) their return was impractical
- (c) they became lame
- (d) then belongins were stolen

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) their return was impractical
-

Question 3.

The regional dress the Coorg people wear is called:

- (a) kuppia
- (b) kuffia
- (c) kopara
- (d) khopra

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) kuppia

Question 4.

The opposite word of 'apparent' is:

- (a) seeming
- (b) disguised
- (c) direct
- (d) clear

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) disguised
-

Question 5.

'Kuppla' resembles the 'kuffia', a dress worn 'y:

- (a) Afghans
- (b) Russians
- (c) Coorgs
- (d) Arabs

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) Arabs
-

(3)

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 bries keep a watchful eye from the tree canopy I do, however, prefer to step aside for wild elephants. 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 Nisargandhama.

Question 1.

The adventure sports available in Coorg are:

- (a) sword-fighting, rock climbing
- (b) canoeing, lathi, pistol
- (c) river rafting, canoeing, rock climbing
- (d) river rafting, kabaddi, rock climbing

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) river rafting, canoeing, rock climbing
-

Question 2.

Various walking trails are a favourite with:

- (a) the natives
- (b) the armies



- (c) the pedlars
- (d) the trekkers

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) the trekkers
-

Question 3.

'I' here refers to:

- (a) Lucio Rodrigues
- (b) Lokesh Abrol
- (c) Arup K. Datta
- (d) Gavin Maxwell

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) Lokesh Abrol
-

Question 4.

Those who keep a watchful eye from the tree are:

- (a) macaques, langurs and slender bries
- (b) macaques, squirrels and crows
- (c) langurs, crows and slender bries
- (d) squirrels and macaques

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) macaques, langurs and slender bries
-

Question 5.

The word 'laidback' means:

- (a) risk
- (b) relaxed
- (c) related
- (d) seeming

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) relaxed
-

(4)

Midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore sits a piece o! 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. Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty per cent of this district.



Question 1.

Here 'piece of heaven' refers to:

- (a) Bylakuppe
- (b) Nisargandham
- (c) Mangalore
- (d) Coorg

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) Coorg

Question 2.

Coorg is situated midway between:

- (a) Bangalore and Mangalore
- (b) Mysore and Bangalore
- (c) Mysore and Mangalore
- (d) Mangalore and Bylakoro

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) Mysore and Mangalore

Question 3.

The smallest district of Karnataka is:

- (a) Coorg
- (b) Mangalore
- (c) Mysore
- (d) Bangalore

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) Coorg

Question 4.

The word 'martial' means:

- (a) having to do with war
- (b) having to do with love
- (c) having to do with hatred
- (d) having to do with family

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) having to do with war

Question 5.

What cover 30% of the district, Kodaku, are:

- (a) evergreen trees
- (b) evergreen rain forests

- (c) evergreen coffee plants
- (d) evergreen species

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) evergreen rain forests
-

(5)

Coorg, or Kexlagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rain forests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rain forests cover thirty per cent 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 tree canopies in prime corners.

Question 1.

The smallest district of Karnataka is:

- (a) Boorg
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Mangalore
- (d) Coorg

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) Coorg
-

Question 2.

The special features of Coorg are:

- (a) rain forests, spices and coffee plantation
- (b) rain forests, tea-plantation and salad
- (c) spices, sugarcane and dais
- (d) spices, coffee plantation and salad

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) rain forests, spices and coffee plantation
-

Question 3.

Many visitors avoid coming to Coorg during monsoons because of:

- (a) heavy snowfall
- (b) heavy rainfall
- (c) heavy snowstorm
- (d) heavy crowd

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) heavy rainfall
-



Question 4.

The season-span of joy starts:

- (a) from May to March
- (b) from August to February
- (c) from November to April
- (d) from September to March

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) from September to March

5. The word 'canopies' means:

- (a) hangers
- (b) hanging covers
- (c) hanging towers
- (d) swings

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) hanging covers

A Baker From Goa Class 10 MCQ Questions With Answers

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below:

(1)

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. 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.

Question 1.

A sweet bread is known as:

- (a) mol
- (b) toi
- (c) cflol
- (d) bol

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) bol

Question 2.

The items must for Christmas are:

- (a) Laddoo and cake
- (b) Cakes and bolinhas
- (c) Laddoo and bolinhas
- (d) Buril and Laddoo

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) Cakes and bolinhas

Question 3.

A single-piece long frock worn by baker was named:

- (a) bolinhas
- (b) bol
- (c) ka bai
- (d) pader

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) ka bai

Question 4.

The synonym of 'peculiar' is:

- (a) unusual
- (b) equal
- (c) same
- (d) known

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) unusual

Question 5.

Sandwiches must be prepared for the occasion of:

- (a) daughter's birthday
- (b) daughter's engagement
- (c) grandma's birthday
- (d) grandpa's anniversary

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) daughter's engagement

(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 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 ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so ? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were brought 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.

Question 1.

The children regarded the baker as:

- (a) their guide
- (b) their brother
- (c) their companion
- (d) their supporter

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) their companion

Question 2.

The baker returned second time after:

- (a) emptying his huge basket
- (b) refilling the basket
- (c) changing the broken basket
- (d) pouring more in it

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) emptying his huge basket

Question 3.

The jing ling thud of the baker's bamboo wake up:

- (a) elders
- (b) grownups
- (c) the children
- (d) neigh bours

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) the children

Question 4.

The children longed for the:

- (a) big loaves
- (b) pastries
- (c) chocolates
- (d) bread-bangles

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) bread-bangles



Question 5.

The word 'longed' means:

- (a) aimed
- (b) desired earnestly
- (c) thought
- (d) felt

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) desired earnestly
-

(3)

Even today, anyone who wears a half-pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a 'pader'! 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 plum physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

Question 1.

The baker usually collects his bills:

- (a) in the middle of month
- (b) at the end of the month
- (c) in the beginning of month
- (d) after six months

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) at the end of the month
-

Question 2.

Monthly accounts of the baker were recorded:

- (a) on table in pencil
- (b) in a note book
- (c) in a diary
- (d) on some wall in pencil

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) on some wall in pencil
-

Question 3.

During those days, baking profession was indeed:

- (a) a profitable profession
- (b) a minor profession



- (c) a profession of loss
- (d) a bad profession

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) a profitable profession
-

Question 4.

The word 'physique' means:

- (a) spiritual structure
- (b) skeleton
- (c) bodily structure
- (d) thin structure

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) bodily structure
-

Question 5.

A person with a jack-fruit like appearance Is compared to:

- (a) a baker
- (b) a dhobi
- (c) a toyman
- (d) a milkman

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) a baker
-

(4)

He would greet the lady of the house with 'good morning' and then place his basket on the vertical bamboo. We kids were pushed aside with 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 mouth properly. And why should we ? Who would take the trouble of plucking the mango-leaf for the tooth-brush?

Question 1.

'He' here refers to:

- (a) kid
- (b) chiki
- (c) baker
- (d) author

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) baker

Question 2.

The baker would rebuke the kids to:

- (a) keep them aside
- (b) greet them
- (c) console them
- (d) keep them in touch

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) keep them aside
-

Question 3.

The children have to pluck mango leaf:

- (a) to brush dog's teeth
- (b) to make a broom
- (c) to make chutney
- (d) to brush their teeth with it

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) to brush their teeth with it
-

Question 4.

The word 'rebuke' means:

- (a) smiling
- (b) a scolding
- (c) peeping
- (d) gaying

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) a scolding
-

Question 5.

The narrator recalls the typical fragrance of:

- (a) mango chutney
- (b) agar watti
- (c) dhoop
- (d) baker's loaves

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) baker's loaves
-

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. Maybe the ather is not alive, but the son still carries on the family profession.

Question 1.

Our elders think fondly about their:

- (a) famous games
- (b) famous apparels
- (c) famous pieces of food
- (d) famous loaves of bread

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) famous loaves of bread

Question 2.

The bakers, according to the author, still exist in:

- (a) Goa
- (b) Goregaon
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Shirdi

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) Goa

Question 3.

The rulers those have left Goa were:

- (a) Britishers
- (b) Portuguese
- (c) Russians
- (d) French

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) Portuguese

Question 4.

The word 'heralding' means:

- (a) pronouncing
- (b) announcing
- (c) tracing
- (d) tracking



▼ Answer

(b) announcing

Question 5.

The fire in those age old time-tested furnaces is:

- (a) still cool
- (b) still out of touch
- (c) still blazing
- (d) of no use

▼ Answer

(c) still blazing

