

Case study based questions  
10th English

## **Glimpses of India**

### **Passage - 1**

**5 Marks**

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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 olden days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was a testimony for this. Even today, any person with jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

Q 1. Where did the baker record his accounts?

- (1) The baker recorded his accounts in a bill book with a pencil.
- (2) The baker recorded his accounts on a wall with a marker pen.
- (3) The baker recorded his accounts on a wall with a pencil.
- (4) The baker recorded his accounts on a notepad with a pen.

Q 2. Why did the baker and his family never starve?

- (1) Bakers were descendants of the Goan royals who left a load of fortune for their predecessors. Hence they never starved.
  - (2) There was a huge bakery in every baker's home which prevented them to starve.
  - (3) The baker's had a tremendous amount of land to grow crops. Hence they never starved.
  - (4) Baking was a profitable profession. Hence, the bakers family never starved.
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Q 3. Even today a person with a \_\_\_\_\_ like appearance is compared to a baker.

- (1) Even today a person with a Watermelon like appearance is compared to a baker.
- (2) Even today a person with a Jackfruit like appearance is compared to a baker.
- (3) Even today a person with a Apple like appearance is compared to a baker.
- (4) Even today a person with a Mango like appearance is compared to a baker.

Q 4. What was the testimony for the baker's family being happy and prosperous?

- (1) The stylish attire they donned was a testimony for the baker's family being happy and prosperous.
- (2) The baker's family used to travel a lot, which was a testimony for the baker's family being happy and prosperous.
- (3) The huge land they acquired from their ancestors, was a testimony for the baker's family being happy and prosperous.
- (4) The plump physique was a testimony for the baker's family being happy and prosperous.

Q 5. Why did the baker record his accounts with a pencil on a wall?

- (1) The baker recorded his accounts with a pencil on a wall because he usually collected his bills at the end of the month.
  - (2) The baker recorded his accounts with a pencil on a wall because he usually collected his bills at the beginning of the month.
  - (3) The baker recorded his accounts with a pencil on a wall because he did not have enough money to buy a notepad and a pen.
  - (4) The baker recorded his accounts with a pencil on a wall because he was rich and did not care for the money.
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## Passage - 2

5 Marks

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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.

Q 1. What are the elders nostalgic about?

- (1) The elders are nostalgic about the good old German days.
- (2) The elders are nostalgic about the French loaves of bread.
- (3) The elders are nostalgic about the good old Portuguese days.
- (4) The elders are nostalgic about the life they spent with their family when they were young.

Q 2. Is bread making still popular in Goa?

- (1) No, the furnaces, moulders and mixers were all burnt by the British, which made bread making unpopular.
- (2) Yes, bread making is still popular in Goa.
- (3) There is no evidence of bread making being popular in Goa.
- (4) Goans have left the consumption of bread.

Q 3. How can you say that bread making is still popular in Goa?

- (1) The Portuguese in Goa cannot survive without the bread which means that bread making is still popular in Goa.
  - (2) The bread baskets are still there. So we can say that bread making is still popular in Goa.
  - (3) The bread lovers are still there. So we can say that bread making is still popular in Goa.
  - (4) The bread makers are still there, so are the mixers, moulders and furnaces. So we can say that bread making is still popular in Goa.
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Q 4. What are the Portuguese famous for?

- (1) The Portuguese are famous for preparing loaves of bread.
- (2) The Portuguese are famous for preparing spaghetti pasta.
- (3) The Portuguese are famous for their traditional dance style.
- (4) The Portuguese are famous for their attire.

Q 5. What are the elders nostalgic about regarding the old Portuguese days?

- (1) The elders are nostalgic about the famous Portuguese dance style.
  - (2) The elders are nostalgic about the famous loaves of bread.
  - (3) The elders are nostalgic about the famous Portuguese attire.
  - (4) The elders are nostalgic about the time they spent with their Portuguese friends.
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### **Passage - 1**

**5 Marks**

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  
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.

Q 1. What are the mixers used for?

- (1) Mixers are used to prepare dough for the bread.
- (2) Mixers are used to mix cement and water.
- (3) Mixers are used to mix the different kinds of bread.
- (4) Mixers are used to mix the dough for pasta.

Q 2. What are the moulders used for?

- (1) Moulders are used to give different flavours to the bread.
- (2) Moulders are used to give different shapes to the bread.
- (3) Moulders are used to give different shapes to pastas.
- (4) Moulders are used to divide the bread into different sizes.

Q 3. How does the baker arrive?

- (1) The baker arrives with a jingling sound of his bicycle.
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- (2) The baker arrives with a stick in his hand, and a sack on his back.
- (3) The baker arrives with a jingling sound of traditional bamboo.
- (4) The baker arrives with an annoying sound of traditional bamboo.

Q 4. Who carries on the family profession?

- (1) The daughter carries on the family profession.
- (2) The father carries on the family profession.
- (3) The brother carries on the family profession.
- (4) The son carries on the family profession.

Q 5. What can be heard from a distance?

- (1) The thud and jingling sound of the baker's bamboo can be heard from a distance.
- (2) The mynah's cry can be heard from the distance.
- (3) The goat's bleat can be heard from a distance.
- (4) The tiger's roar can be heard from the distance.

## Passage - 2

5 Marks

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  
He would greet the lady of the house with Good 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 bangles for the children.

Q 1. Why does the baker rebuke the kids?

- (1) The baker rebukes the kids to push them and tease them.
  - (2) The baker dislikes the kids' antics. Hence he rebukes them.
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(3) The baker does not want to waste his time and deliver the bread fast.  
Hence he rebukes the children.

(4) The baker rebukes the kids to push them aside to make space to deliver the bread.

Q 2. What does the narrator still remember?

(1) The narrator still remembered the fragrance from his mother's lily plant.

(2) The narrator still remembers the typical fragrance of the loaves and how the children would climb a bench or a parapet to peep into the basket.

(3) The narrator still remembers the famous cartoon from his time.

(4) The narrator still remembers the stories his grandparents used to narrate to him.

Q 3. Why would the children peep into the basket?

(1) The children would peep into the basket to try and steal a loaf of bread.

(2) The children would peep into the basket to tease the baker.

(3) Allured by the aroma of the fresh loaves, the children would peep into the basket.

(4) The children would peep into the basket to try and steal a bangle.

Q 4. Which shape were the loaves of, for the children?

(1) The loaves of bread for the children were in shape of bangles.

(2) The loaves of bread for the children were in shape of bears.

(3) The loaves of bread for the children were in shape of cartoon characters.

(4) The loaves of bread for the children were in shape of little hearts.

Q 5. The loaves would be delivered to whom?

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# Worksheet 9.2

Marks - 10

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- (1) The loaves would be delivered to the lady of the house.
  - (2) The loaves would be delivered to the children.
  - (3) The loaves would be delivered to the mothers.
  - (4) The loaves would be delivered to the servants.
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## **Glimpses of India**

### **Passage - 1**

**5 Marks**

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  
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 bols are a must for Christmas as well as for other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential.

Q 1. What makes marriage gifts meaningless?

- (1) A marriage gift would have no meaning if a sour bread known as the 'bol' is not given.
- (2) Breads are a very important part of the culture of the people in Goa. A marriage gift would have no meaning if a sponge cake bread known as the 'bol' is not given.
- (3) Breads are a very important part of the culture of the people in Goa. A marriage gift would have no meaning if a sweet bread known as the 'bol' is not given.
- (4) A marriage gift would have no meaning if gold earrings and a pair of anklets would not be given.

Q 2. What does the lady of the house prepare on the occasion of her daughter's engagement?

- (1) The lady of the house prepares gulab jamun on the occasion of her daughter's engagement.
  - (2) The lady of the house prepares sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement.
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(3) The lady of the house prepares biryani on the occasion of her daughter's engagement.

(4) The lady of the house prepares 7 desserts on the occasion of her daughter's engagement.

Q 3. What is the sweet bread known as?

(1) The sweet bread is known as 'kabai'.

(2) The sweet bread is known as 'spongy'.

(3) The sweet bread is known as 'kunafa'.

(4) The sweet bread is known as 'bol'.

Q 4. What is absolutely essential in the village?

(1) A bakery is absolutely essential in the village.

(2) A temple is absolutely essential in the village.

(3) A baker's furnace is absolutely essential in the village.

(4) A banyan tree to hold meeting under, is absolutely essential in the village.

Q 5. \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ are a must for Christmas.

(1) Cakes and bols are a must for Christmas.

(2) Cakes and stockings are a must for Christmas.

(3) Christmas tree and bols are a must for Christmas.

(4) Cakes and cookies are a must for Christmas.

## Passage - 2

5 Marks

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

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.

Q 1. Who are 'we' in the extract?

- (1) 'We' in the extract refers to the narrator and his friends.
- (2) 'We' in the extract refers to the narrator and his cousins.
- (3) 'We' in the extract refers to the narrator and his brother.
- (4) 'We' in the extract refers to the narrator and his sister.

Q 2. How did they peep into the basket?

- (1) They would climb a bench or the nearby tree and peep into the basket.
- (2) They would climb a bench or the parapet and peep into the basket.
- (3) They would climb a tree or the parapet and peep into the basket.
- (4) They would climb a bench or the chair and peep into the basket.

Q 3. What was there in the basket?

- (1) There were organic fruits in the basket.
- (2) There were cartoon characters shaped cookies in the basket.
- (3) There were loaves of bread and jellies in the basket.
- (4) There were some loaves for the elders and some bangles for the children in the basket.

Q 4. Why were the children pushed aside?

- (1) The baker rebukes the kids to push them aside and tease them.
  - (2) The baker dislikes the kids' antics. Hence he pushes them aside.
  - (3) The baker does not want to waste his time and deliver the bread fast. Hence he pushes the children aside.
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(4) The baker rebukes the kids to push them aside, to make space to deliver the bread to the servants.

Q 5. To whom would the loaves be delivered?

- (1) The loaves would be delivered to the lady of the house.
  - (2) The loaves would be delivered to the children.
  - (3) The loaves would be delivered to the mothers.
  - (4) The loaves would be delivered to the servants.
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