

A Baker from Goa

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Oral comprehension check – I

1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

Ans: The elders in Goa are nostalgic about the good old Portuguese days and their famous loaves of bread.

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

Ans: Yes, bread-making is still popular in Goa. Because the writer says, 'The fire in the finances has not yet been extinguished.'

3. What is the baker called?

Ans: In Goa the baker is called a pader.

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

Ans: The baker would come in the morning every day. The children ran to meet him to have 'bread-bangles'.

Oral comprehension check – II

1. 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

Ans: (i) as marriage gifts – sweet bread called bol.

(2) for party or feast – bread.

(3) for a daughter's engagement – sandwiches.

(4) for Christmas – cakes and bolinhas.

2. What did the bakers wear :

(i) in the Portuguese

days?

(ii) When the author was young?

Ans: (i) In the Portuguese days the bakers wore the 'kabai', a single-piece long frock that reached the knees.

(ii) When the author was young, they wore a shirt and trousers, shorter than full-length but longer than half pants.

3. Who invites the comment – 'he is dressed like a pader? Why?

Ans: A person who wears longer half-pant that goes down the knees invites such a comment. Because the dress is similar to the dress of a baker.

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

Ans: The monthly accounts of the baker were recorded on the wall in pencil.

5. What does a 'Jack-fruit-like appearance' mean?

Ans: A 'jackfruit-like appearance' means a fat body.

Thinking about the Text

1. Which of these statements are correct?

i) The pader was an important person in the village in old times.

Ans: Correct.

ii) Padres still exist in Goan villages.

Ans: Correct.

iii) The paders went away with the Portuguese.

Ans: Correct.

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

Ans: incorrect.

v) Bread and cakes were an integral part of Goan life in the old days.

Ans: incorrect.

vi) Traditional bread-making is still a very profitable business.

Ans: incorrect.

vii) Padres and their families starve in the present times.

Ans: incorrect.

2. Is bread an important part of Gaon life? How do you know this?

Ans: Yes, bread is an important part of Goan life. Different kinds of breads are must in different occasions like engagement parties, Christmas, feast or any other festival.

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

i) The thud and the jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo can still be heard in some places. (Nostalgic, hopeful, sad)

Ans: Hopeful.

ii) May be the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession. (nostalgic, hopeful, sad)

Ans: Hopeful.

iii) I still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves. (Nostalgic, hopeful, sad)

Ans: Nostalgic.

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

Ans: Funny.

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

Ans: Matter-of-fact.

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

Ans: Matter-of-fact.

Writing

1. In this extract, the author talks about traditional bread baking during his childhood days. Complete the following table with the help of the clues on the left. Then write a paragraph about the author's childhood day

Clues	Another's childhood days
the way bread was baked	

the way the pader sold bread	
What the pader wore	
When the pader was paid	
how the pader looked	

Ans:

Clues	Another's childhood days
the way bread was baked	The fire has not yet been extinguished in the age-old, time-tested furnaces.
the way the pader sold bread	He wished 'Good Morning' as he entered with jhang-jhang sound with his bamboo stick. Then he sold his bread.
What the pader wore	The pader wore kabai, a singkep icec long frock that reached down to the knees.
When the pader was paid	He was paid at the end of the month.
how the pader looked	The pader looked fat and plumpy.

1. Compare the piece from the text (on the left below) with the other piece on Goan bakers (on the right) what makes the two texts so different? Are the facts same? Do both writers give you a picture of the baker?

<p>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 molder's and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time-tested furnaces had not yet been extinguished. The thud and the jingle of</p>	<p>After Goa's liberation, people used to say nostalgically that the Portuguese bread vanished with the padres. But the padres have managed to survive because they have perfected the art of door-to-door delivery service. The padres pick up the knowledge of bread making from traditions in the family. The leavened, oven-baked bread is a gift of the Portuguese to India.</p>
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the traditional bakers bamboo, heralding his arrival in the morning, can still be heated in some places. May be the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession.

[Adapted from Nanadakumar Kamat's 'The unsung Lives of Goan Padres']

Ans: The two texts are about Portuguese bread but in a different manner. They express that the Portuguese have left but their bread still exists here in India. Of course, the second text says that the Portuguese bread vanished with padres.

2. Now find a travel brochure about a place you have visited. Look at the description in the brochure. Then write your own account, adding details from your own experience, to give the reader a picture of the place, rather than an impersonal, factual description.

Ans: Do yourself.

Group Discussion

1. In groups, collect information on how bakers bake bread now and how the process has changed over time.

2. There are a number of craft-based professions which are dying out. Pick one of the crafts below make a group presentation to the class about skills required and the possible reasons for the decline of the craft. Can you think of ways to revive these crafts?

i) Pottery	v) Carpentry
ii) Batik work	vi) Bamboo weaving
iii) Dhuri (rug) weaving	vii) making jute products
iv) Embroidery	viii) Handloom.

Ans: Do yourself.

Comprehension Questions and Answers

Q:- Read the passages carefully and answers the questions choosing appropriate options given below :-

1. 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 wake 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.

Question :-

1. What was the baker to the speaker in his childhood?

- a) A friend.
- b) A companion.
- c) A guide.
- d) All of these.

Ans: d) All of these.

2. What was it that woke the narrator up?

- a) The cry of the baker.
- b) The jingling thud of the baker's bamboo.
- c) His mother.
- d) His father.

Ans: b) The jingling thud of the baker's bamboo.

3. What did the boys long for?

- a) Bread.
- b) Loves.
- c) Bread-bangles.
- d) Biscuits.

Ans: c) Bread-bangles.

4. What does the speaker mean by 'Paskine' and 'Bastine'?

- a) The bread-seller.
- b) The buyers.
- c) Servants.
- d) The maid-servants.

Ans: d) The maid-servants.

2. 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.

Question :-

1. When did the baker collect his bills?

- a) At the end of the day.
- b) At the end of the week.

c) At the end of the month.

d) At the end of the year.

Ans: c) At the end of the month.

2. Where were the accounts recorded?

a) On notebooks.

b) In drawing-room.

c) On the table.

d) On some wall.

Ans: d) On some wall.

3. Who never starved?

a) The baker.

b) The baker's family.

c) The bread-seller.

d) The baker and his family.

Ans: d) The baker and his family.

4. What proved that they looked happy and prosperous?

a) Their visit to the house.

b) Their sale.

c) Their plump physique.

d) Their bread.

Ans: c) Their plump physique.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What was the baker known as?

Ans: The baker was known as pader. He visited twice a day once in the morning and again in the evening.

2. How did the baker make his musical entry?

Ans: The baker made his musical entry with the 'jhang, jhang' sound of his stick of bamboo. His one hand

supported his basket on his head and the other banged the stick on the ground.

3. What is bol? What is its importance?

Ans: Bol is a kind of sweet bread. It is an integral part of marriage gift and a party. Without bol party loses its charm. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas and other festivals.

4. What is the Kabai? Who wore it?

Ans: The Kabai is a traditional dress worn by the bakers in ancient Goa. It was a single piece long frock that reached down to the knees. Anyone who wears a half-pant that reaches just below the knees is called to be dressed as a pader.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. How did the baker dress in those days? How did he look?

Ans: The baker, was known as pader used to dress in a peculiar way in those days in Goa. The dress was known as kabai. It was a single-piece long frock that reached down to the knees. In the childhood the author saw bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full-length ones but longer than half

pants. Even today if anyone wears a half-pant that reaches down the knees is called to be dressed like a pader.

Coorg

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Where is Coorg?

Ans: Coorg is midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.

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

Ans: The story about the Kodavu people's descent says that an army of Alexander settled there and they could not go and they married the locals and settled permanently.

3. What are some of the things you know about?

i) the people of Coorg?

Ans : The people of Coorg are intensely independent and hospitable. They are Greek or Arabic descent.

ii) the main crop of Coorg?

Ans: The main crop of Coorg is coffee.

iii) the sports it offers to tourists?

Ans: Coorg offers many adventurous sports like rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking etc. to tourists.

iv) the animals you are likely to see in Coorg?

Ans: Macaques, Malabar squirrels, langurs, slender loris and wild elephants are likely to be seen in Coorg.

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

Ans: Coorg is 260 km away from Bangalore. One can go there by air, by rail or by road.

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 monsoon it rains so heavily that tourists do not visit coorg. (para 2)

Ans: That keep many visitors away.

ii) Some people say that Alexander's army moved south along the coast and settled there. (para 3)

Ans: As the story goes.

iii) The coorg people are always ready to tell stories of their son's and father's valour. (para 4)

Ans: Willing to recount.

iv) Even people who normally lead an easy and slow life get smitten by the high-energy Adventure Sports in coorg. (para 6)

Ans: Laidback individuals become convert to

v) The theory of the Arab origin is supported by the long coat with embroidered waist belt they wear. (para 3)

Ans: Draws support from

vi) Macaques, Malabar squirrels absorbed you carefully from the tree canopy. (para 7)

Ans: Keep a watchful eye.

Thinking about Language

Collocations:

Certain words 'go together', such 'word friends' are called collocations. The collection of a word is 'the company it keeps'.

For example, look at the paired sentences and phrase below. Which is a collocations, and which one is odd? Strike out the odd sentences or phrase.

(a) 'How old are you? '

'How young are you? '

(b) A pleasant person

A pleasant pillow.

Ans: 'a pleasant person' and 'a pleasant pillow' are odd.

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 collocation with which of the adjectives given below. The first one has been done for you.

Unique terrible unforgettable serious ancient wide sudden

i) Culture : unique culture, ancient culture

ii) monks :

iii) surprise :

iv) experience :

v) weather :

vi) tradition :

Ans: ii) Monks : unique monks.

iii) Surprise : sudden surprise, terrible surprise.

iv) Experience : unique experience, terrible experience, unforgettable experience, serious experience, sudden experience, wide experience.

v) Weather : terrible weather

vi) tradition : unique tradition, ancient tradition

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?

i) Tales of.....

ii) Coastal.....

iii) A piece of.....

iv) Evergreen.....

v)plantations

vi)bridge

vii) Wild.....

You may add your own examples to this list.

Ans: i) Tales of valour.

ii) Coastal town.

iii) A piece of heaven

iv) Evergreen rainforests.

v) Coffee plantations

vi) Rope bridge.

vii) Wild elephants.

Some other examples

i) A piece of bread

ii) Hilly tracks

iii) Sensitive issue

iv) Plain valley

v) Smooth skin

vi) Narrow lane etc.

Comprehension Questions and Answers

Q:- Read the passages carefully and answer the questions choosing appropriate options given below :-

1. 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 martial traditions, marriage and religious rites, which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream. The theory of Arabic origin draws support from the long, black coat with an embroidered waist belt worn by kodavus, known as kuppia, it resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

Question :-

1. The people of coorg are-

a) Black.

b) Short.

c) Free.

d) Fiercely independent.

Ans: d) Fiercely independent.

2. The people of Coorg are possibly –

a) Indian origin.

b) European descent.

c) Greek or Arabic origin.

d) Chinese descent.

Ans: c) Greek or Arabic origin.

3. Why did a part of Alexander's army not return?

a) They liked India.

b) Their return was impractical.

c) They were dropped.

d) They did not like to return.

Ans: b) Their return was impractical.

4. Kuffia is worn by-

a) Indians.

b) Pakistanis.

c) Arabs and Kurds.

d) Greeks.

Ans: c) Arabs and Kurds.

2. 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 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.

Question :-

1. What kind of tradition do Coorgi homes have?

a) Reception.

b) Hospitality.

c) Hastility.

d) Eating and drinking.

Ans: b) Hospitality.

2. What do they like to recount?

a) Tales of valour of their family members.

b) Stories of war.

c) Stories of hunting.

d) Deaths of warriors.

Ans: a) Tales of valour of their family members.

3. General Cariappa was-

- a) A Coorgi.
- b) The chief naval staff.
- c) A political leader.
- d) The chief of Air Force.

Ans: a) A Coorgi.

4. Without licence the kodavas are permitted to carry-

- a) Daggers.
- b) Swords.
- c) Pistols.
- d) Firearms.

Ans: d) Firearms.

Short Answer Type of Questions

1. Why does the author describe coorg as a piece of heaven ‘?

Ans: According to the author Coorg is ‘ a piece of heaven ‘ that must have drifted from the kingdom of God because it has all the qualities of heaven on the earth. A land of rolling hills and inhabited by a martial race Coorg is beautiful in the midst of nature.

2. What is the story of the origin of the people of Coorg?

Ans: The story relating to the origin of the people of Coorg states that a part of Alexander’s army moved south along the coast and settled there because their return was impractical. These people married amongst the locals. Hence, they are possibly of Greek or Arabic descent.

3. What kind of adventure is available in Coorg?

Ans: Coorg is an ideal place for adventurous sports. River rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountains biking are the adventurous sports that are easily seen here. Numerous walking trails are a favourite with trekkers.

4. When can one have a panoramic view of the entire valley of Coorg?

Ans: The climb to the Brahmagiri hills brings one into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. A walk across the rope bridge leads to the island of Nisargadhama. Bylakuppe, the largest Tibetan settlement is near. Buddhist monks can be seen here.

Long Answer Type of Questions

1. How is Coorg from the point of view of adventurous people?

Ans: Coorg is a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of God. It has evergreen rain forest, spices and coffee plantations. The smell of coffee can be found in air. The kaveri has its water from the hills and forests of Coorg. From the Brahmagiri hills one can have a panoramic view of the entire misty valley. Across the rope bridge there is the island of Nisargadhama. Bylakuppe is near, River rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountains biking are the adventurous activities that can be seen in Coorg. Walking trails are a favourite with trekkers.

Comprehension Questions and Answers

Q:- Read the passages carefully and answer the questions choosing appropriate options given below:-

1. The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detective look again. Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories, but at the moment looking at the beautiful scenery.

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

It was 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.

Questions:-

1. Why was Rajvir looking outside?

- a) Because he did not like detective looks.
- b) Because he did not want to talk with Pranjol.
- c) Because he did not want to sleep.
- d) to enjoy the greenery outside.

Ans: d) to enjoy the greenery outside.

2. What was it that gave way to tea bushes?

- a) The railway track.
- b) The road.
- c) Green paddy fields.
- d) The people. Where were the shade-trees?

Ans: c) Green paddy fields.

3. Where were the shade -trees?

- a) Around the tea plantation.
- b) Amidst the tea bushes.
- c) Along the tea bushes.
- d) Across the tea bushes.

Ans: b) Amidst the tea bushes.

4. The tea bushes were planted-

- a) In orderly rows.
- b) In disorderly rows.
- c) At random.
- d) Along the railway track.

Ans: a) In orderly rows.

2. “Tea was first drunk in China”, Rajvir added, as 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 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.

Questions:-

1. Where was tea first drunk?

- a) Assam.
- b) Europe.
- c) China.
- d) India.

Ans: c) China.

2. In Europe tea was first drunk as-

- a) An appetiser
- b) Beverage.
- c) Medicine.
- d) Soothing drink.

Ans: c) Medicine.

3. The words 'chai' and 'chini' are from-

- a) India.
- b) China.
- c) Europe.
- d) Nepal.

Ans: b) China.

4. The boys got down from the train at-

- a) Dhekia Bari.
- b) A station.
- c) Mariani junction.
- d) A tea-garden.

Ans: c) Mariani junction.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What was the scenery outside the train?

Ans: Outside the train it was green and green everywhere. Soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

2. Where are Pranjal and Rajvir going to?

Ans: Rajvir is Pranjal's friend. They are going to Assam where Pranjal lives. Pranjal's father is the manager of Dhekiabari Tea Estate.

3. What is the legend of tea?

Ans: The legend of tea is that once a Chinese emperor always boiled water before drinking and one day a few tea leaves fell into the water and there was a delicious flavour.

4. What is the Indian legend about tea?

Ans: The Indian legend about tea is that Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids to get rid of sleep. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. When the leaves of these plants were put in hot water and drunk, it kept sleep away.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the story relating to the origin of tea.

Ans: It is not known who discovered tea. But it is known that tea was first found in China. There are more than one legends relating to the origin of tea. One legend says that once a Chinese emperor who used to boil water before drinking found tea. One day a few leaves fell into water and the water gave a delicious smell. Another Indian legend says that a Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids to get rid of sleep. And from the eyelids grew ten plants. When the leaves of these plants were put into hot water and drunk it kept sleep away. These were tea plants.

Tea from Assam

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Thinking about Language

1. Look at these words : upkeep, downpour, under go, 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 sentence below. You may consult a dictionary.

i) A heavy..... has been fore east due to low pressure in the Bay of Bengal.

Ans: Down pour.

ii) Rakesh will..... major surgery tomorrow morning.

Ans: Undergo.

iii) My brother is responsible for the..... of our family property.

Ans: Upkeep.

iv) The..... rate for this accountancy course is very high.

Ans: Dropout.

v) She went to the Enterprise Company to attend a..... interview.

Ans: Walk-in

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

i) The army attempted unsuccessfully to..... the Government. (throw)

Ans: Over throw.

ii) Scientists are on the brink of a major..... in cancer research. (break)

Ans: Break through.

iii) The state Government plans to build a..... for Bhubaneswar to speed up traffic on the main highway.

(pass)

Ans: By pass.

iv) Gautam's..... on life changed when he realised that the world is full of sorrow. (look)

Ans: Out look.

v) Rakesh seemed unusually..... after the game. (cast)

Ans: Down cast.

2. Notice How these – ing and -ed adjectives are used.

a) Chess is an interesting game.	I am very interested in chess
b) Going trekking in the Himalayas this summer is an exciting idea	We are very excited about the trek.
c) Are all your schools books He	was bored as he had this boring ? 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

i) A good detective serial on television?.....

Ans: Interesting.

ii) a debate on your favourite topic ' Homework should Be Banned'?.....

Ans: Amusing.

iii) how you feel when you stay indoors due to incessant rain?.....

Ans: Boring.

iv) how you feel when you open a present?.....

Ans: Excited.

v) how you feel when you watch your favourite programme on television?.....

Ans: Excited.

vi) the look in your mothers face as you waited in a queue?.....

Ans: Disgusting.

vii) how you feel when tracking a tiger in a tiger reserve forest?.....

Ans: Thrilled, excited.

viii) the story you have recently read, or a film you have seen?.....

Ans: Interesting.

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

Ans: In fact, Coorg is an interesting place. It is an invigorating place in our country. One will feel excited and also thrilled at the view of the landscape. The sudden arrival of wild elephants is worrying for the visitors. It's amazing to have a

view of rafting, canoeing, rappelling, and rock climbing there. Disgusting thoughts soon pass away.

Speaking and Writing

1. Read the following passage about tea.

India and tea are so intertwined together that life without the brew is unimaginable. Tea entered our life only in the mid-nineteenth century when the British started plantations in Assam and Darjeeling! In the beginning though, Indians shunned the drink as they thought it was a poison that led to umptcen diseases. Ironically, tea colonised Britain where it became a part of their social diary and also led to the establishment of numerous tea houses.

Today, scientific research across the world has attempted to establish the beneficial qualities of tea—a fact the Japanese and the Chinese knew any way from ancient times, attributing to it numerous medical properties.

Collect information about tea, e.g. its evolution as a drink, it's beneficial qualities. You can consult an encyclopedia or visit internet website. Then form groups of five and play the following roles : Imagine a meeting of a tea planter, a sales agent, a tea lover (consumer), a physician and a tea shop owner. Each person in the group has to put for ward his/her views about tea you may use the following words and phrases.

* I feel.....

* I disagree with.....

* I would like you to know.....

* It is my feelings.....

* May I know why you.....

* It is important to know.....

* I think that tea.....

* I agree with.....

* I suggest.....

* I am afraid.....

Ans: Do Yourself.

2. You are the sales executive of a famous tea company and you have been asked to draft an advertisement for the product. Draft the advertisement using the information you collected for the role play. You can draw pictures or add photo graphs and make your advertisement colourful.

Ans: Do Yourself.

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Question :-

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b) Because he did not want to talk with pranjol.

c) Because he did not want to sleep.

d) To enjoy the greenery outside.

Ans: d) To enjoy the greenery outside.

2. What was it that gave Way to tea bushes?

a) The railway track.

b) The road.

c) Green paddy fields.

d) The people.

Ans: c) Green paddy fields.

3. Where were the shade-trees?

a) Around the tea plantation.

b) Amidst the tea bushes.

c) Along the tea bushes.

d) across the tea bushes.

Ans: b) Amidst the tea bushes.

4. The tea bushes were planted-

a) In orderly rows.

b) In disorderly rows.

c) At random.

d) Along the railway track.

Ans: a) In orderly rows.

2. "Tea was first drunk in china", Rajvir added, as 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 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 then. Soon they were driving towards Dhekiabari, the tea garden managed by pranjol's father.

Question :-

1. Where was tea first drunk?

a) Assam.

b) Europe.

c) China.

d) India.

Ans: c) China.

2. In Europe tea was first drunk as-

a) An appetiser.

b) Beverage.

c) Medicine.

d) Soothing drink.

Ans: c) Medicine.

3. The word 'chai' and 'chini' are from-

- a) India.
- b) China.
- c) Europe.
- d) Nepal.

Ans: b) China.

4. The boys got down from the train at-

- a) Dheki Bari.
- b) A station.
- c) Mariani junction.
- d) A tea-garden.

Ans: c) Mariani junction.

Short Answer Type of Questions

1. What was the scenery outside the train?

Ans: Outside the train it was green and green everywhere. Soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

2. Where are pranjal and Rajvir going to?

Ans: Rajvir is Pranjal's friend. They are going to Assam where pranjal lives. Pranjal's father is the manager of Dhekiabari Tea Estate.

3. What is the legend of tea?

Ans: The legend of tea is that once a Chinese emperor always boiled water before drinking and one day a few tea leaves fell into the water and there was a delicious flavour.

4. What is the Indian legend about tea?

Ans: The Indian legend about tea is the Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids to get rid of sleep. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. When the leaves of these plants were put in hot water and drunk, it kept sleep away.

Long Answer Type of Questions

1. Describe the story relating to the origin of tea.

Ans: It is not known who discovered tea. But it is known that tea was first found in China. There are more than one legend relating to the origin of tea. One legend says that once a Chinese emperor who used to boil water before drinking found tea. One day a few leaves fell into water and the water gave a delicious smell. Another Indian legend says that a Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids to get rid of sleep. And from the eyelids grew ten plants. When the leaves of these plants were put into hot water and drunk it kept sleep away. These were tea plants.