
Case study based questions
10th English

Glimpses of India

Passage - 1**5 Marks**

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

Midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore 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. 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 tree canopies in prime corners.

Q 1. Where is Coorg situated?

- (1) Coorg is situated between Mysore and the coastal town of Bangalore.
- (2) Coorg is situated between Hyderabad and the coastal town of Bangalore.
- (3) Coorg is situated between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.
- (4) Coorg is situated between Mysore and the coastal town of Chennai.

Q 2. Which crops grow in Coorg in plenty?

- (1) Spices and tea grow in Coorg in plenty.
 - (2) Spices and rice grow in Coorg in plenty.
 - (3) Tea and coffee grow in Coorg in plenty.
 - (4) Spices and coffee grow in Coorg in plenty.
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Q 3. What is the best time of the year to visit Coorg?

- (1) The best period to visit Coorg is between September and October.
- (2) The best period to visit Coorg is between September and March.
- (3) The best period to visit Coorg is between September and December.
- (4) The best period to visit Coorg is between November and March.

Q 4. What does the author say about the people of Coorg?

- (1) The author says that the Coorg is inhabited by a proud race of martial men and beautiful women.
- (2) The people of Coorg are very smart according to the author.
- (3) The people of Coorg are very hardworking according to the author.
- (4) The people of Coorg are very arrogant according to the author.

Q 5. Coorg is also known as _____.

- (1) Coorg is also known as Kodagu.
- (2) Coorg is also known as Kaveri.
- (3) Coorg is also known as Kannada.
- (4) Coorg is also known as Coorgan.

Passage - 2

5 Marks

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

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 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.

Q 1. Which things show that their culture is distinct from the Hindu mainstream?

- (1) Their martial traditions, marriage and religious rites show that they are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.
- (2) Their religious beliefs and place of worship show that they are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.
- (3) Their attire and food habits show that they are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.
- (4) Their way of life and standard of living show that they are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.

Q 2. What is so similar between the Kodavus and the Arabs?

- (1) The kodavu style of decorating their houses is very similar to the Arabs.
- (2) The Arab style of cooking with olive oil and seasoning is very similar to that of Kadavus.
- (3) The attire that the Kodavus don and the hat that they wear bears resemblance to that of the Arabs.
- (4) The long black coat with an embroidered waist-belt known as kuppia or kuffia is very similar to the one worn by the Arabs.

Q 3. People of Coorg are probably of which descent?

- (1) People of Coorg are probably of Latin or Arabic descent.
- (2) People of Coorg are probably of Latin or Greek descent.
- (3) People of Coorg are probably of Greek or Arabic descent.
- (4) People of Coorg are probably of French or Arabic descent.

Q 4. What is the Kodavu dress known as?

- (1) Kodavu's dress is known as Kuppia.
 - (2) Kodavu's dress is known as Kuppa.
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(3) Kodavu's dress is known as Kufia.

(4) Kodavu's dress is known as Kuffia.

Q 5. What is the Arabic dress known as?

(1) The Arabic dress is known as Kuppa.

(2) The Arabic dress is known as Kuffia.

(3) The Arabic dress is known as Kuffa.

(4) The Arabic dress is known as Kuppia.

Case study based questions**10th English****Glimpses of India****Passage - 1****5 Marks**

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

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 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 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.

Q 1. What kind of tales do the Coorgi people tell their children?

- (1) Coorgi people tell their children the tales of different folklore.
- (2) Coorgi people tell their children the tales mentioned in Aesop's fables'.
- (3) Coorgi people tell their children the tales of war of their sons and fathers.
- (4) Coorgi people tell their children the tales of bravery of their sons and fathers.

Q 2. Which famous Coorgi is mentioned in this paragraph?

- (1) The first Chief of Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi.
 - (2) The first General of Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi.
 - (3) The first major of the Indian Army General Cariappa was a Coorgi.
 - (4) The first lieutenant of the Indian Army was a resident of Coorg.
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Q 3. What does the narrator say about the Coorg Regiment?

- (1) The narrator says that the Coorg Regiment is the most respectable in all the regiments.
- (2) The narrator says that the Coorg Regiment has been in the most wars since 1971.
- (3) The narrator says that Coorg Regiment has won many medals and awards for actions of bravery in battlefields.
- (4) The narrator says that the Coor Regiment has won many awards and medals for cooperation and wisdom.

Q 4. A large water fish named _____ is abound in the rivers of Coorg.

- (1) A large water fish named Baasi is abound in the rivers of Coorg.
- (2) A large water fish named Mahaseer is abound in the rivers of Coorg.
- (3) A large water fish named Pomfret is abound in the rivers of Coorg.
- (4) A large water fish named Maava is abound in the rivers of Coorg.

Q 5. Which river obtains its water from hills and forests of Coorg?

- (1) Kaveri obtains its water from hills and forests of Coorg.
- (2) Godavari obtains its water from hills and forests of Coorg.
- (3) Narmada obtains its water from hills and forests of Coorg.
- (4) Sabarmati obtains its water from hills and forests of Coorg.

Passage - 2

5 Marks

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

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 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. 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.

Q 1. What was Rajvir looking at?

- (1) Rajvir was looking at the beautiful mountains outside.
- (2) Rajvir was looking at the deplorable condition of the roads outside.
- (3) Rajvir was looking at the huts and houses outside.
- (4) Rajvir was looking at the beautiful scenery outside.

Q 2. What kind of scenery was it?

- (1) The scenery was very picturesque and foggy.
- (2) The scenery was very beautiful. There was greenery everywhere.
- (3) The scenery was beautiful but its beauty was covered in pollution.
- (4) The scenery was very beautiful in a way although all the greenery had turned brown and barren.

Q 3. What was there as far as the eye could see?

- (1) There were coffee bushes as far as the eye could see.
- (2) There was rice plantation as far as the eye could see.
- (3) There were tea bushes as far as the eye could see.
- (4) There was corn plantation as far as the eye could see.

Q 4. What was there in the distance?

- (1) In the distance, there was an ugly building with smoke coming out of its chimney.
 - (2) In the distance, there were beautiful mountains and snow.
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(3) In the distance, there was a factory polluting the atmosphere with its fumes.

(4) In the distance there was a big banyan tree where a panchayat was being held.

Q 5. Rajvir and Pranjol were fans of _____ stories.

(1) Rajvir and Pranjol were fans of thriller stories.

(2) Rajvir and Pranjol were fans of horror stories.

(3) Rajvir and Pranjol were fans of detective stories.

(4) Rajvir and Pranjol were fans of comedy stories.

Case study based questions**10th English****Glimpses of India****Passage - 1****5 Marks**

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

"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."

Q 1. What kind of water did the Chinese emperor drink?

- (1) The Chinese emperor drank boiled water.
- (2) The Chinese emperor drank holy water.
- (3) The Chinese emperor drank ice cold water.
- (4) The Chinese emperor drank warm water.

Q 2. What happened when a few leaves of the twigs fell into the water kept for boiling?

- (1) The water got contaminated, when a few leaves of the twigs fell into the water.
 - (2) The water got a delicious flavour, when few leaves of the twigs fell into the water.
 - (3) The water got poisoned, when few leaves of the twigs fell into the water.
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(4) The water turned into a different kind of coffee, when few leaves of the twigs fell into the water.

Q 3. What banished sleep?

- (1) The coffee grounds, when put in hot water and drank, banished sleep,
- (2) The corn kernels, when put in hot water and drank, banished sleep,
- (3) The tea leaves, when put in hot water and drank, banished sleep.
- (4) The ancient medicine, when put in hot water and drank, banished sleep,

Q 4. Why did Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids?

- (1) Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids because he felt guilty of killing his friend.
- (2) Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during his daily lessons.
- (3) Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during teaching his students.
- (4) Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations.

Q 5. _____ grew out of Bodhidharma eyelids.

- (1) Ten tea plants grew out of Bodhidharma eyelids.
- (2) Eight coffee grounds grew out of Bodhidharma eyelids.
- (3) Five tea leaves grew out of Bodhidharma eyelids.
- (4) Six tea leaves grew out of Bodhidharma eyelids.

Passage - 2

5 Marks

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

An hour later the car veered sharply off the main 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.

Q 1. What were the groups of women doing?

- (1) The groups of women were stacking the hay in the fields.
- (2) The groups of women were plucking the newly sprouted tea leaves and putting them into baskets on their backs.
- (3) The groups of women were bathing their little boys in the stream.
- (4) The groups of women were plucking the newly sprouted coffee grounds.

Q 2. How are the women pluckers different from the other workers on the farms?

- (1) They had plastic baskets and wore cloth aprons.
- (2) They had bamboo baskets and wore cloth aprons.
- (3) They had bamboo baskets on their backs and wore plastic aprons.
- (4) They had cloth baskets and wore cloth aprons.

Q 3. What did they see at Dhekiabari Tea Estate?

- (1) They saw acres of tea bushes, neatly pruned to the same height.
- (2) They saw acres of coffee trees, neatly pinned to the same height.
- (3) They saw acres of tea bushes neatly pinned at different heights.
- (4) They saw acres of rice plantation.

Q 4. When should the tea leaves be plucked to have the best tea?

- (1) Tea should be plucked in the second flush or sprouting period which is from June to July.
- (2) Tea should be plucked in the second flush or sprouting period which is from May to July.
- (3) Tea should be plucked in the second flush or sprouting period which is from March to July.
- (4) Tea should be plucked in the second flush or sprouting period which is from May to June.

Q 5. After crossing the cattle bridge they entered into _____.

- (1) After crossing the cattle bridge they entered into Amirkand Tea Estate.
 - (2) After crossing the cattle bridge they entered into Ambrush Tea Estate.
 - (3) After crossing the cattle bridge they entered into Dekhiabari Tea Estate.
 - (4) After crossing the cattle bridge they entered into Zafran Tea Estate.
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