



ENGLISH

BOOKS - FULL MARKS ENGLISH (HINGLISH)

GLIMPSESOF INDIA (I. A BAKER FROM GOA)

Questions

1. What images of people and of places come

to your mind, when you think of our country?

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2. You may know that apart from the British, the Dutch and the French, the Portugucse have also played a part in the history of our country. Can you say which parts of India show French and Portuguese influences?



3. Can you say which parts of India grow (i), tea, (ii) coffee ?

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Passages For Comprehension

 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 father is not alive, but the son still carries on the family profession. These bakers are, even today, known as pader in Goa.

What are elders often heard reminiscing

nostalgically?

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How is the arrival of the baker still heralded in Goa?

3. 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 basker. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greer 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 a sweet bread of

special make

How does the narrator describe the baker

during his childhood?



4. 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 basker. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greer 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 a sweet bread of special make

What for the children ran to meet and greet the baker?



5. Marriage gifts are meaningless without 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.

What were the favourites as marriage or party

gifts?

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6. Marriage gifts are meaningless without 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.

Why was the presence of the baker's furnace essential in a village?



7. 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. In our childhood we saw bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full-length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a pader! Describe the peculiar dress of the baker or bread-seller of those days.

8. 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. In our childhood we saw bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full-length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a pader! What comment does a man wearing half-pant invite even today?

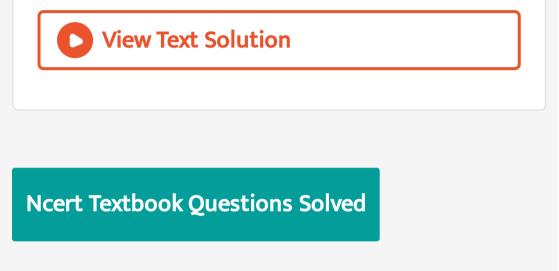
9. The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruir-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

How did the baker record and collect his bills?

10. 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 jackfruir-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

How would you prove that baking was indeed

a profitable profession in those days in Goa?



1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about ?



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

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3. What is the baker called?

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4. When would the baker come everyday? Why

did the children run to meet him?

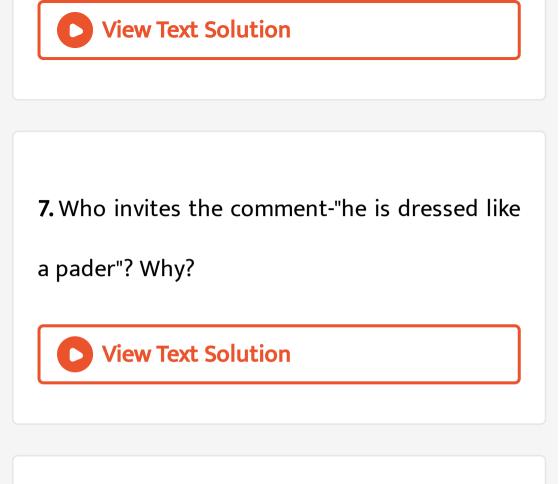
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5. Match the following. What is a must?

(i) as marriage gifts?	(a) cakes and bolinhas
(ii) for a party or a feast?	(b) sweet bread called bol
(iii) for a daughter's engagement?	(c) bread
(iv) for Christmas?	(d) sandwiches



6. What did the bakers wear: (i) in the Portuguese days? (ü) When the author was young?



8. Where were the monthly accounts of the

baker recorded?

9. What does a "jackfruit-like app earance' mean?
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10. Which of these statements are correct?

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

(ii) Paders still exist in Goan villages.

(iii) The paders went away with the Portuguese.

(iv) The paders continue to wear a single piece

long frock. Bread and cakes were an integral part of Goan life in the old days. Traditional bread-baking is still a very profitable business. (vii) Paders and their families starve in the present times.

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11. Is bread an important part of Goan life?

How do you know this?



12. 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) (ii) Maybe the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession. (nostalgic, hopeful, sad) (iii) I still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves. (nostalgic, hopeful, naughty) (iv) The tiger never brushed his teeth. Hot tea could wash and clean up everything so nicely,

after all. (naughty, angry, funny)

(v) Cakes and bolinhas are a must for
Christmas as well as other festivals. (sad,
hopeful, matter-of-fact)
(vi) The baker and his family never starved.

They always looked happy and prosperous.

(matter-of-fact, hopeful, sad)

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13. In the 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 days.

Clues	Author's childhood days
the way bread was baked	Second alle as
the way the pader sold bread	and all and the design
what the pader wore	
when the pader was paid	
how the pader looked	



14. 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 the same? Do

both writers give you a picture of the baker?

Our elders are often heard After Goa's liber-Those eaters of loaves to survive because they loaves. Those age-old, the family. The leavened, still exist. The fire in the of the Portuguese to India. furnaces had not yet been extinguished. The thud and the 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.

reminiscing nostalgically ation, people used about those good old to say nostalgically that Portuguese days, the the Portuguese bread van-Portuguese and their ished with the paders. But famous loaves of bread. the paders have managed might have vanished but have perfected the art of the makers are still there. door-to-door delivery We still have amongst us service. The paders pick the mixers, the moulders up the knowledge of bread and those who bake the making from traditions in time-tested furnaces oven-baked bread is a gift

> Adapted from Nandakumar Kamat's 'The Unsung Lives of Goan Paders'

15. 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 of your own experience, to give the reader a picture of the place, rather than an impersonal, factual description.



16. In groups, collect information on how bakeries bake bread now and how the process

has changed over time.



17. 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 the skills required, and the possible reasons for the decline of the crafts. Can you think of ways to revive these crafts? (i) Pottery

(ii) Carpentry

(iii) Batik work

(iv) Bamboo weaving

(v) Dhurri (rug) weaving

(vi) Making jute products

(vii) Embroidery

(viii) Handloom

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Additional Questions Solved

1. What do the elders reminisce about and why?

2. How can you say that the makers of the

famous Goan loaves are still there?



3. How did the baker make his musical entry on

the scene in the morning?

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4. Why was the baker, the friend, companion

and guide of the children?



5. What importance did the baker's furnace

have in the village in Goa?

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6. Describe the changes in the dress of the baker or the pader with the passage of the time.

7. What was the attitude of the baker towards

(i) the lady of the house

(ii) the children

(iii) the maid servant ?



8. How did the children behave when they were pushed aside with a mild rebuke by the pader?

9. Why would the children didn't even care to brush their teeth or wash their mouths properly?



10. When did the baker collect his bills and

how did he record his monthly accounts?



11. How would you prove that baking was a

profitable profession in the old days in Goa?



Long Answer Type Questions

1. What do our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about in Goa? Did the old profession of making the famous loaves of bread end with the Portuguese?

2. Describe the author's experience during his childhood in Goa? Why was the baker or the pader the guide of children in Goa?



3. Baking was a profitable profession in the old days in Goa. Prove it by giving examples from

the text.



4. Give a pen-portrait of the baker or the pader highlighting the changes that came in his fortune and dress with the passage of the time.