

CBSE Class 10 English Language and Literature

Revision Notes

Chapter 7

Glimpses of India

PART I A BAKER FROM GOA

1. The Portuguese in Goa were lovers of bread.
2. Those eaters of bread have now gone but its makers still exist.
3. During the childhood days of the narrator, a baker used to be their friend, companion and guide.
4. The baker came twice a day- once in the morning and again while returning home after finishing his selling.
5. The jingling thud of the baker's bamboo woke up the sleeping children.
6. The loaves were delivered to the servants of the house.
7. The children would peep into the baker's basket for the bread bangles.
8. The children would eat bread with hot tea.
9. The marriages were incomplete without the popular bol bread.
10. Bolinhas was a must during Christmas and all other festivals.
11. The bakers wore a particular knee length frock known as kabai.
12. Baking was a profitable profession. Bakers had a plump physique testifying to this.
13. The bakers collected their bills at the end of the month.

PART II COORG

1. Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is a heavenly place.
2. The best season to visit it is from September to March.
3. The people living there are probably the descendants of Arabs or Greeks.
4. Their culture is apparent in their martial traditions, marriages and religious rites.
5. The Kodavus wear a long, black, embroidered coat called Kuppia.
6. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated regiments in the Indian Army.
7. Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a license.
8. The river Kaveri begins from the hills and forests of Coorg.
9. A variety of plants, birds and animals can be seen there.

10. The place offers a number of adventure sports for the tourists.
11. The Tibetan monks are amongst many surprises that can be seen there.

PART III TEA FROM ASSAM

1. Pranjol and Rajvir were visiting Assam by train.
2. Rajvir was busy looking at the beautiful scenery outside the train.
3. It was green everywhere as far as the eye could see.
4. The soft green paddy bushes gave way to tea bushes.
5. Assam has the largest concentration of tea plantation in the world.
6. The Chinese are said to have discovered tea.
7. There is also an Indian legend saying that Bodhidharma discovered tea.
8. From China, tea came to the European countries and then to Asian countries.
9. Pranjol's father managed Dhekiabari, a tea garden.
10. There were many tea pluckers around the tea bushes.
11. The best tea is obtained between May to July.