**Symbiosis School, Nasik**

**Std : X Term I (2020-21)**

**Subject : English Language & Literature - Worksheet – 31**

**Lesson 7: Glimpses Of India**

**1. A Baker From Goa By Lucio Rodrigues**

**Answers of Concept Based Questions**

**Answer 1:**

The baker would first greet the lady of the house by saying “Good Morning”. He would then place the basket on the vertical bamboo and deliver the loaves to the servant.

**Answer 2:**

The baker used to enter with the Jingling sound of his specially made bamboo staff. His one hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground.

**Answer 3:**

The narrator states that the eaters of loaves might have vanished but the makers are still there. He further says that those age old, time tested furnaces still exist and the fire in the furnaces had not yet been extinguished.

**Answer 4:**

Different kinds of breads are important during the different occasions. Bolinhas had to be prepared during Christmas and other festivals. The mothers used to prepare sandwiches on the occasion of their daughter’s engagement. So, the baker’s furnace was essential.

**Answer 5:**

The bakers had a peculiar dress earlier known as the kabai. It was a one piece long frock reaching down to the knees.

**Textual Question Answers**

Q1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

**A.** The narrator often finds his elders thinking about ‘those good old days’ and telling them about the famous breads that date back to the time when Portuguese ruled over Goa. They ponder over the past and tell them that though the Portuguese have left Goa but the bakers still exist, if not the original ones, their legacy is being continued by their sons.

Q2. Is bread-making still popular in Goa? How do you know?

**A.** Yes, bread-making is still popular in the city of Goa. It is evident from the existence of time-tested furnaces, mixers and moulders. The legacy of bakers is being continued by their sons. You will find a bakery in every Goan village as bread is an important part of the Goan culture.

Q3. What is the baker called?

**A.** The baker is referred to as ‘Pader’ in the city of Goa.

Q4. When would the baker come everyday? Why did the children run to meet him?

**A.** The baker would come twice every day during the narrator’s childhood days. Once in the morning to deliver the loaves of bread and secondly, in the evening on his return after selling his stock. The children would go running to him to take the special bread bangles he had made for them.

**Q5. Match the following. What is a must**

1.as marriage gifts?                             – cakes and bolinhas

2.for a party or a feast?                      – sweet bread called bol

3.for a daughter’s engagement?       – bread

4.for Christmas?                                   – sandwiches

**Answer:-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| As marriage gifts | Sweet bread called bol |
| For a party or a feast | Bread |
| For daughter’s engagement | Sandwiches |
| For Christmas | Cakes and bolinhas |

Q6. What did the bakers wear:

i) In the Portuguese days?

ii) When the author was young?

**A.**(i) In the Portuguese days, the bakers wore a unique knee-length frock dress typically known as ‘kabai’.  
(ii) In the narrator’s childhood days, he had seen them wearing shirts and shorter than usual pants.

Q7. Who invites the comment — “he is dressed like a pader”? Why?

**A.** During the narrator’s childhood days, the bakers had a peculiar dress. They wore shirts and shorter than usual pants. Thus, if someone is seen wearing pants of this much length, they invite the comment – “he is dressed like a pader”.

Q8. Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?

**A**. The monthly accounts of the baker were recorded on some wall with a pencil.

Q9. What does a ‘jackfruit-like appearance’ mean?

**A.** ‘Jackfruit-like appearance’ means a well-built or plump physique, similar to a jackfruit. In those days, bakers had plump physique because baking was a profitable profession. His family and servants never starved and were prosperous.

**Q. Which of these statements are correct?**

1.The pader was an important person in the village in old times. **True**

2.Paders still exist in Goan villages. **True**

3.The paders went away with the Portuguese.

**False, they still exist in Goan villages.**

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

**False, they wear shirts and trousers that are shorter than the usual ones and longer than the half-pants.**

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

**False, they are still an integral part of Goan culture.**

6.Traditional bread-baking is still a very profitable business. **True**

7.Paders and their families starve in the present times.

**False, it is still a very profitable business and their families are happy and prosperous.**

Q. Is bread an important part of Goan life? How do you know this?  
A. Bread is an important part of the Goan culture and it is evident from its presence at every important occasion. From sweet breads at marriages to sandwiches at engagement parties and cakes and Bolinhas at Christmas as well as other occasions, makes the presence of a baker in every village, very essential.

**Tick the right answer. What is the tone of the author when he says the**

**following?**

1.The thud and the jingle of the traditional baker’s bamboo can still be heard in some places. (nostalgic, hopeful, sad)

2.Maybe the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession. (nostalgic, hopeful, sad)

3.I still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves. (nostalgic, hopeful, naughty)

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

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

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

**Answers-**

1. Nostalgic

2. Hopeful

3. Nostalgic

4. Funny

5. Matter-of-fact

6. Hopeful