

Quality Summary In English

Soul of the Chapter (पाठ का सारांश)

Gessler Brothers and the Art of Boot Making

The author had known the shoemaker for many years because he used to make boots for his father. Mr Gessler was the shoemaker who lived with his elder brother in their shop in London. The shop didn't have any signs apart from the name of the Gessler Brothers. He used to make boots only on orders. Once the author questioned Mr Gessler if it wasn't awful to make those shoes perfectly fitting into the feet they were meant for. The man answered with a heavy German accent that it is an art.

Mr Gessler will be engrossed in his boot making art most of the time and won't talk much with his customers. He strongly admired every piece of materials he used to work with. The boots made by Gessler brothers were of supreme quality and lasted very long. But in once occasion the author had a different experience. He complained about it

lasted very long. But in once occasion the author had a different experience. He complained about it to Mr Gessler. To this the old man promised that he will repair the shoe and if couldn't he will return the money to the author.

Nir Gessler's Grief and the Hard Times is his life
On one occasion while placing an order for a shoe, the author was a bit absent-minded. He was wearing a pair of boots bought in an emergency from a large shop. Mr Gessler looked carefully and pressed at a point where the left boot wasn't comfortable. With a sad face he commented that it hurts the customers but still the big firms don't have any self-respect. They lure customers with their advertisements and not with their works. Because of this Mr Gessler was losing on business. The author has heard such things for the first time from Mr Gessler he felt bad and ordered many pairs of boots instantly. After

ordered many pairs of boots instantly. After several months he went to their shop again, but this time he mistook Mr Gessler for his elder brother. After a while he realised his mistake and learnt that the elder brother had passed away. He again ordered many pair of shoes and soon after that he left for abroad. After returning back, he went to his favorite boot shop again. This time Mr Gessler looked more aged this time, only a year had passed but from his face it appeared as though he has covered a journey of a decade.

The Artist's End but with a Bitter Truth

Mr Gessler failed to recognise the author. The author as usual placed his orders and this time the boots were better than ever. The author one evening went personally to thank Mr Gessler for such a splendid work. But the name plate was missing from the shop. He found an Englishman inside. The man informed him that Mr Gessler had passed away and they have taken up the shop. The man further added that Mr Gessler died of starvation.

The man used to make all the boots himself, he never allowed anyone else to touch them. Used the finest quality leather and worked hard day and night to complete the orders in time. He made the best boots in London with the finest leather yet he lost it to competition. Everything that he earned went on paying rent for the shop and on buying leathers. He skipped his meals working for hours for each pair of boots.

Class - VIII A, B, C, D Subject :- History पाठ्यपुस्तक

Unit :- 04 :- Tribals, Sikhs and the
vision of a golden age.

* Notes are in the PDF.

* Write down the notes in your copy.

Tribals Dikus and The Vision of A Golden Age class 8 Notes History

The tribes had customs and rituals that were very different from those laid down by Brahmas. they also did not had any social distinctions.

In mid-1870s Birsa was born in a family of Mundas-a tribal group that lived in Chhotanagpur. He is known to oppose British interference in the name of administration in forest areas and revolted in 1895 till his death in1900.

How did Tribal Groups Live: By the 19th century, tribal people in different parts of India were involved in a variety of activities such as subsistence farming, herding, and collection of forest products.

Some were Jhum Cultivators:

1. Jhum cultivation that is shifting cultivation was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests. (*BEWAR= term used for shifting cultivation in Madhya Pradesh)
2. The cultivators cut the treetops to allow sunlight to reach ground, and burnt the vegetation on the land to clear it for cultivation.
3. Once the crop was ready and harvested they moved to another field and left that field fallow for several years.

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3. Once the crop was ready and harvested they moved to another field and left that field fallow for several years.
4. This type of cultivation is considered to be the primitive type of cultivation and took as the loss to the forest wealth.

Some were Hunters and Gatherers:

1. In many regions, tribal groups lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce.
2. In Khonds were hunters and gatherers living in the forests of Odisha.
3. They used many forest shrubs and herbs for medicinal purpose and sold forest produce in the local markets.
4. Baigas of central India reluctant to do work for other.

Some Herded Animals:

1. Many tribal groups lived by herding and rearing animals and gathering forest produce.
2. They were pastoralists who moved with their herds of cattle or sheep according to the seasons.
3. The Van Gujjars of Punjab hills and Labadis of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders. The Gaddis of Kulu were shepherds and the Bakarwals of Kashmir reared goats.
4. Later by British laws grazing on forest land was stopped and it became the reason of discontent for tribals.

Some took to Settled Cultivation:

1. Many tribal groups had begun to settle down instead of moving from place. They began to use the plough and gradually got rights over the land they lived on.
2. Few tribes such as Mundas considered the clan rights over land and assumed the land to be belonged to the whole clan.
3. British officials saw settled tribal groups like the Gonds and Santhals as more civilized than hunter-gatherers or shifting cultivators.
4. Extraction of huge revenue was also done from the tribals and in case of non-payment of revenue their lands were taken away and it became the reason of discord.

NOTES

3. official - to different government or public offices

4. Invitations - Formal and Informal

Types of letters:

Let us first understand that there are broadly two types of letter, namely formal letters and informal letters.

FORMAL LETTER:

These letters follow a certain pattern and formality. They are strictly kept professional in nature, and directly address the issue concerned. Any type of business letter or letter to authorities falls within this given category.

INFORMAL LETTER

These are personal letters. They need not follow any set pattern or adhere to any formalities. They contain

NOTES

Personal Information or are a written conversation. Informal letters are generally written to friends, acquaintances, relatives etc.

word meaning:

Adhere - to continue to support an idea, etc; to follow a rule.
acquaintance -

a person that you know but who is not a close friend

or

a slight knowledge of somebody / something.

With Link Continue

11/06/20

GRADE - XI

SUBJECT - ENGLISH CORE

SECTION B - WRITING

TOPIC - POSTER. (04)

✓
Drafting Posters:

Posters should be colourful, attractive and tempting.

1. They must be drafted carefully to attract the attention of the readers, excite their imagination and influence their minds:

2. Posters are read from a distance. Do not give many details in a poster.

Highlight only important issue/issues.

MAIN FEATURES OF A POSTER:

(a) Layout:

* Visually attractive / Eye Catching

NOTES

- * Title - Suggestive / Catchy
- * Use slogan, jingle or short verse
- * Sketch or simple drawings
- * Letters of different size and shape
- * Proportionate spacing, etc

(b) Contents:

- * The theme or subject of the poster
- * Description or details associated with the theme.
- * Essential details like time, date, venue (for an event)
- * Name(s) of issuing authority/organisation etc.

(c) Expression:

- * Phrases, Slogans, Persuasive language
- * Creativity in terms of Content and design
- * Overall organisation and sequencing of the matter
- * Observe word limit (usually 50)

You were very upset about the reports on communal riots in various parts of the country. As a concerned social worker, design a poster in not more than 50 words, highlighting the importance of communal harmony. You are Vinay/Vineeta.

Answer:

COMMUNAL HARMONY
the
NEED OF THE HOUR



INDIA:
*A Secular
State*

- Brotherhood
- Friendliness
- Peace
- Unity
- Love



*Live in
Peace &
amity*

UNITY



The attitude of Indians

**No Religion Teaches hatred
Communal Harmony
Must Be Maintained In The Country**

You are going to contest the election for the post of the President of the Students' Council of your school. Design a poster in not more than 50 words for your voters impressing upon them why they should vote for you. You may use slogans.

VOTE !

SUPPORT !

ELECT !

ADITYA VASHISHTHA

for

President

Students' Council

If you want to have :

- More books in the library
- A new common room
- Fee concessions for poor students
- Cultural programmes all the year

A Fighter for the Students' Cause

'V' for VICTORY

'V' for VASHISHTHA

How to Tell Wild Animals.Question & Answer.

Q → Look at the line: "A novice might nonplus,"
 How would you write this correctly? Why is the poet's 'incorrect' line better in the poem?

Ans → The correct order of the sentence is 'a novice might be so nonplussed'. The poet wrote it in order to bring rhyme to her poem, 'non-plus' rhymes with 'thus'.

Q → Much of the humour in the poem arises from the way language is used, although the ideas are funny as well. If there are particular lines in the poem that you especially like, share these with the class, speaking briefly about what it is about the ideas or the language that you like to find funny?

Ans → Yes, it is true that the poet has used the language in a way that it arises humour. The poet has used many lines that are funny. One such is 'If he roars at you as you're begin'. You'll know it is Asian lion or the other one is 'A noble wild beast greets you'. So his idea of explaining the characteristics of