

UNIT – 5- SECTION – 1: ONE THOUSAND CRANES (PROSE)**I. Frame sentences.****1. Elicited - brought out:**

The new canteen facility in the school elicited a huge response from the students.

2. Monument-a structure:

Mario's friends decided to erect a monument in his memory.

3. Splotches - liquid drops:

I saw splotches of paint on the wall

4. Inscription - words written on or cut in stone or metal:

I was moved to read the inscription on my friend's tombstone

5. Vain - waste:

Hard work should never go in vain.

II. Answer in short:

. The war changed the life of Sadako's family forever. How?

Sadako's father joined the army. Her mother kept the barber shop running. Her grandmother died during the war. Their house was destroyed. The family had fled for safety and Sadako developed cancer.

2. Give evidences to show that Sadako was a good student and a talented child.

Sadako grew up to be a healthy, energetic child who had never missed a day of school due to illness. She was a talented child and loved singing.

3. Do you think Sadako believed in the thousand cranes legend?

Give reasons.

Yes, Sadako believed in the one thousand cranes legend as she made the cranes very earnestly and with each she folded, she wished she would get well soon.

4. What is the inscription that is carved into the stone in front of the monument?

The inscription on the stone in front of the monument carries the hope, "Let no more children fall victim to an atomic bombing".

5. How does Sadako's strength and hope inspire people even after her death?

Sadako's courage and hope inspired her Bamboo classmates. They began a movement to raise funds and erected a monument after her death-a monument that symbolizes peace.

I. Frame sentences:**1. Horrible-very bad**

I had a horrible dream that made me feel terrible

2. Frown - show displeasure

Sam felt so ill that he frowned all through the day.

3. Terrified - scared

Children feel terrified to stay alone in the dark.

4. Gobble – eat quickly

I gobble when I don't like the food.

5. Scarce – little

Food became scarce after the flood.

II. Answer the following in short:

1. Who was Bruno and what was his reaction when he saw Shmuel in his house?

Bruno was a nine year old boy who grew up in Nazi Germany during the world war. The sight of Shmuel made Bruno feel both surprised and happy.

2. Bruno was completely oblivious of the way of life at Out - With give reasons to support this.

Though Bruno met Shmuel regularly, he had no idea about Shmuel's living conditions. When he saw Shmuel's bruised face, he asked him if he had fallen off the bicycle. He was unaware that people of out with had no bicycles.

3. Why was Lieutenant Kotler satisfied to know that the two boys were not friends?

Lieutenant Kotler was satisfied to know that the two boys were not friends because he could not understand how anyone from this side of the fence could see someone from the other side of the fence as equal.

4. What were the two boys looking at? Why were they different?

Both the boys were looking at and comparing their hands. They were different because Bruno got enough food and care, while shmuel did not get enough food. Bruno was the son of a commandant while Shmuel was a prisoner in a concentration camp, hence there was a difference.

UNIT – 5: CIRCLE OF PEACE: SECTION – 3: THE NIGHT OF THE CORPION (POETRY)

I. Answer the following:

1. What did the villagers do to help the mother?

They uttered prayers for the speaker's mother, searched for the scorpion, spoke consoling words, tried different remedies such as powders, mixtures and herbs to ease the pain.

2. What were the steps taken by the father to save the mother?

The father tried every blessing and curse, powders, mixtures and herbs. He even poured a little paraffin over the wound and put a match to it.

3. Is it odd that the speaker in the poem does nothing but stand and watch?

The speaker is probably too young at that time to object to what the elders are doing. Though he observes the mother's suffering, he hopes that whatever the elders are trying will make her well again.

4. What emotions do the last three lines of the poem convey?

The speaker is moved by his mother's sentiments. Despite all the suffering, all she thinks of is her children and is glad that they were spared.

5. What is the poet trying to communicate to the reader through this poem?

The poet is trying to point out the common practices and superstitions in the society, apathy to the sufferer and ultimate love of a mother.

UNIT – 6: BEYOND THE VEIL (PROSE) - THE RED - HEADED LEAGUE

I. Frame Sentences:-

1. Accompany - to go along

I accompanied my father on his way to the airport.

2. Tunnel - underground passage

It was a little scary when the train went through the tunnel.

3. Dangling - hang from above

The paper doves dangling from the tree were beautiful.

4. Strange - unusual

The story I heard last night was quite strange.

5. Evidence - fact

Mani had evidence to prove that he was innocent.

II. Answer in short:-

1. Who is Jabez Wilson? Write a short description on him.

Jabez Wilson is a red-haired shop keeper. He is small, stout built, very quick in his ways. He has a white scar upon his forehead. He is a good worker.

2. How did Mr. Wilson learn of the vacancy? What were the qualifications needed to apply for the vacancy in the Red-Headed league?

Vincent Spaulding, Mr. Wilson's new assistant brought the advertisement of the Red - Headed League to his notice. All red - headed men who were sound in body and mind and above the age of twenty-one, were eligible.

3. What work was Mr. Wilson expected to for the League?

Mr. Wilson had to be in his office between ten in the morning and two in the afternoon each day, and not to leave for any reason. While there he had to copy the Encyclopaedia.

4. What did Mr. Wilson find on the door of the office after eight weeks?

After eight weeks Mr. Wilson found a notice that said, 'The Red Headed League' is finished 21 June, 1890.

5. Why did Spaulding and Ross hire Mr. Wilson to copy the Encyclopaedia?

Spaulding and Ross hired MR. Wilson because they wanted him out of their way for a few hours every day which they spent digging a tunnel from his cellar to the bank.

UNIT 6 SECTION 2: THE STAR DUCKS

I. Frame sentences:

1. Phoney: [fake]

The address he gave me seems to be phoney as there was no such person residing there.

2. Crackpot: [crazy person]

His way of exhibiting proved that he was a crackpot.

3. Eavesdropping: [listening secretly]

We tried to eavesdrop on his telephone conversation.

4. Scattered: [moved hurriedly]

A little dog scattered up from the cabin.

5. Chuckled: [laughed quietly]

Adam drove away as his friend chuckled on his astonishment.

II. Answer the following in short:

1. Why did Rafferty conclude that Mr. Alsop was not a Times Reader?

Mr. Alsop did not recognize his name or the name of the newspaper when Rafferty introduced himself as its reporter. So Rafferty concluded that Mr. Alsop was not a Times reader.

2. Describe the visitors who had come in the spaceship.

The visitors who had come in the spaceship were aliens from outer space. They had long flexible antennae, pale blue expressionless faces and rounded eyes that seemed painted on.

3. How did the visitors communicate with Mrs. Alsop?

The visitors pointed their antennae at Mrs. Alsop to make her think that they are thinking of what has been asked to them.

4. Why do you think Rafferty could report this story in his newspaper? Give reasons for your answer?

No, because he had no concrete evidence to support the story. There were no photographs, alien eggs or bones that could be tested or used to prove his claims.

UNIT - 7: CITIZENS OF THE WORLD - SECTION - 1 THE BARBER **(PROSE)**

I. Frame sentences:

1. threatened-to frighten:

The master threatened to punish Mani if he didn't cut his hair soon.

2. Convinced-feeling certain:

My friends convinced me to join them for the tour.

3. Enormous-big:

Some extinct animals are enormous in size.

4. Regular - at proper intervals:

Regular exercises can keep us healthy.

5. Astonished-surprised:

The pyramids in Egypt astonished me.

II. Answer the following in short:

1. Who was Huntingdon? Write a short note on him?

Huntingdon was a wealthy oversized businessman. He owned luxury cars, a lot of land and had more than a million dollars in the Valley Bank. His small head without hair made him distinct in the company of others.

2. What did the bird flying down from the tree indicate to the narrator?

The narrator was seated below a tree and was surprised to find a bird sitting on his head and singing. He jumped instantly and the bird flew away. This indicated to the narrator that he needed a haircut.

3. Who was the barber? Why had he taken to the profession?

An Armenian named Aram who lived on Mariposa Street was the barber. He spent most of his time reading Armenian papers, and watching the people go by. He ran a barber shop simply because his family wanted him to earn money.

4. What was the narrator's opinion of the barber? Why did he think so?

The narrator thought that Aram was perhaps the most interesting man in the whole city. He knew he was an unusual man from the way he woke up when the narrator entered the store and from the way he talked and walked. The narrator was impressed with his wisdom and the story of his uncle.

5. 'That's the way with the world. Always telling you what to do'.

Write a brief note on the given line.

If people could mind their own business and not interfere in other people's lives the world will be a much better and happier place.

UNIT 7 SEC - 2: YANG THE YOUNGEST

I. FRAME SENTENCES:

1. Rattling: [to shake or vibrate]

The windows rattled in their frames due to slight land slide

2. Snigger: (laugh in a mocking way)

They sniggered at the boy whose trouser was too loose in the show.

3. Cranky: (irritable)

The children were getting a bit tired and cranky.

4. Lamely: (in a way that lacks confidence)

The students lamely finished their work as their teacher informed them to submit.

5. Freckled: (Brown spots on one's face)

A tall freckled boy with curly brown hair has committed the crime.

II. Answer the following in short:

1. Why was Yang at a disadvantage when he joined his new school in the USA?

When Yang joined his new school in the USA he didn't even know enough English to be able to make friends. He joined the school when it was almost half over.

2. What was the first cultural change that Yang's parents noticed in him? Why were they unhappy about it?

In his new school, Yang learned to walk just as fast and shove his way just as hard as the other kids. His parents were unhappy about it because they thought he was becoming too rough.

3. What made Yang feel a little less lonely?

Meeting Matthew Conner, a friendly boy at Yang's school, made Yang begin to feel less lonely.

4. Write a short contrast between the Chinese culture and American culture.

In China, students stood up when a teacher walked into their class. They did not run in corridors. They had different idea of beauty whereas in America, it was quite different and contrast to the Chinese culture.

5. Third sister seems to be the quickest to learn in order to survive in an alien culture. Pick out the evidence from the text to support this statement.

Third sister made new friends quickly. She always chat with other kids as she could speak much English even before. She always filled gap with laughter.

UNIT – 7: SECTION – 3: TWO SCAVENGERS IN A TRUCK, TWO BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE IN A MERCEDES. (POETRY)

Answer the following in short.

1. What is the setting of the poem?

The poem is set at a traffic light in downtown San Francisco

2. How is the first garbage man described? What is the feeling that he evokes?

The older of the two has grey iron hair and a hunched back. He looks like a gargoyle Quasimodo. He evokes the feeling of pity and sympathy.

3. Comment on the phrase 'small gulf' in the last stanza.

Small gulf shows the difference in social status and class privileges. Even though they stand near each other on the road, their worlds never really meet.

4. Is the poet successful in bringing out the class divide in the society? Is it possible to bridge the gap?

Yes it is possible to bridge the gap, if equal opportunities and resources are provided to the less privileged. If the rich can help the poor and provide opportunities for them, the gap may be bridged.

5. What is the comparison between the older garbage man and a gargoyle Quasimodo?

A gargoyle is a large ugly figure of a person or animal made of stone. Quasimodo is a character from a novel known for his kindness and loving nature despite his scary appearance. Here the comparison signifies the older man looks ugly but is kind and gentle.