

UNIT - 4: FORCES OF NATURE

SECTION - 1: TSUNAMI - THE SLAYER OF LIVES

I. FRAME SENTENCE:

1. Ravage = destroy

The earth quake ravaged several apartment complexes.

2. Blaze= Very fast

Garden snails move at a blazing speed hour.

3. Roar= To make a loud noise.

The audience roared at his jokes.

4. Capacity = ability

She has the capacity to do many tasks at a time.

5. Waved = wave one's hand

I waved goodbye from across the room

II. ANSWERS IN SHORT:

1. What are the consequences faced during Tsunami?

The Tsunami wiped out houses, cars and many people died. It left nature devastated.

2. Why do you think the 'two minutes' seemed endless?

The two minutes seemed endless because for two long minutes Japan was traumatized. The most powerful earthquake ever hit Japan and destroyed the country.

3. Who is the cause for stimulating the planet in a negative way?

Mankind has been stimulating the planet with his activities. He has been drilling pipelines inside the planet for oil and making the earth angry.

4. 'Fires burned out of control. What were these fires?

The fires which broke out as a result of the earthquake burned out of control. The industrial lands around Sendai port were reduced to debris and the sky was lit up by a blazing fire from an oil storage tank.

5. What made people fear more?

The threat of a nuclear disaster was more frightening than the earth quake, the tsunami.

6. How has Japan gained what they lost in the tsunami and nuclear disaster?

The Japanese have emerged as true heroes and couldn't crack the inherent willpower or destroy the strength. They stayed calm and began to regain what they had lost.

UNIT - 4: SECTION-2

FLAMES IN THE FOREST - RUSKIN BOND

I. FRAME SENTENCE:

1. Cautious-careful:

One should be cautious, while driving a vehicle.

2. Risk taker-one who takes risk:

In a circus, the drill master is a risk taker in controlling the ferocious animals.

3. Clattering-rattling sound:

There was a clattering of pans in the kitchen as the cat jumped inside.

4. Stretched-to extend:

We stretched our legs, while performing Yoga.

5. Daring-boldness:

He made a daring attack when the thieves entered the bank.

II. ANSWERS IN SHORT:

1. How did the weather worsen the fire?

It was a hot and dusty afternoon in the middle of May. It had not rained for several weeks. The grass had turned completely brown and the leaves were covered with dust. The wind was strong and it worsened the forest fire which spread fast.

2. Why was Romi in a hurry to get home?

Ans: Romi was in a hurry to get home because his father was not well. The doctor had given him some medicines which he had to take to his father. Even after knowing that there was a forest fire spreading he decided to go home peddling through the forest.

3. What was the effect of the forest fire on different animals?

Hares were leaping across the path monkeys ran chattering across the road excitedly. Even smaller birds- parrots, jungle crows,

magpies and owls were coming out of their bushes and nests with their cries.

4. What kind of boy was Romi?

Romi was a risk taker and caring person. He took the risk of going home in spite of the opportunity he had to stay at his friends place. He helped Teju whom he did not know very well, thinking that he could not leave someone in danger.

5. What brought Romi and Teju closer?

Romi did not know Teju very well before. But the fact that both were able to cross all hurdles together and move out of the forest to safety was evident that Romi and Teju became closer.

UNIT :4 FORCES OF NATURE

SECTION-3 THE FOG

- William Henry Davies

I. ANSWER IN SHORT:

1. How does the fog make 'men of boys, And giants of tall men'?

The fog blocks peoples vision. Determining the size of the person, whether he is a boy or a man becomes impossible. Boys seem like men and tall men seem like giants. This is how the fog makes 'men of boys, and giants of tall men'.

2. How could a blind man escort the poet through the fog?

A blind man could escort the poet through the fog because he knew his way. It might be that the blind man had walked that path for many years and he knew the way in his mind. The poet says that it does not matter whether the person is visually challenged or not; all that matters is a little trust and the desire to help others.

3. What is the setting of the poem?

The setting of the poem shows a traveller walking at night along a deserted street. He is alone and lost. The fog adds on to his difficulties and he cannot find his way. A blind man shows up and guides him through.

4. What important lesson does the poem teach?

The important lesson that the poet teaches is - it is not our physical ability to see that always helps us find our way in

life. Help comes from the most unexpected people, so we should always help others when they are in need. Only then can we expect the same help for ourselves.

5. Pick two similes in the poem and explain the points of comparison.

The two similes that have been used in the poem are:

1. **Like burning balls of lead:**

Burning balls of lead here refers to the eyes of the poet. His vision was obscured by the thick fog. His eyes were also burning.

2. **Like a child I followed:**

Here the poet is the child. He was lost in the fog and could not find his way back home.

UNIT -5 LIFE'S SIMPLE COMEDIES

SECTION -1 - THE WRONG HOUSE

JAMES N YOUNG

I. FRAME SENTENCE:

1. Ability - Capacity: One cannot judge a person outwardly without knowing his ability.

2. Suggestion - An idea or plan put forward: Always follow the suggestion given by your superiors.

3. Awakened waking up: The sun was streaming through the window, when she awakened.

4. Tiptoe walk quietly: The thieves entered into the house and walked in tiptoe.

5. Impressive create a good feeling: It was impressive to see the football match.

II. ANSWERS IN SHORT:

1. How did Hogan and Burns want to enter the house?

Hogan and Burns wanted to enter the house silently, without being noticed by anybody. They opened the door with one of the keys that they had and locked it after they entered the house. They did not know yet that they had entered an empty house.

2. How did Hogan and Burns conclude that the family was away for a vacation?

Hogan and Burns entered the house and found the rugs carefully rolled, lay piled on one side of the living room. The furniture, chairs, tables and couches were covered in sheets. A layer of dust lay over everything like snow. Having seen this they conclude that the family was away for a vacation.

3. Only once in the past ten days had their luck failed then.

'When had this happened?

Only once in the past ten days had their luck failed them when they had run over a policeman. Blackie Burns was driving the car. A wild and crazy chase followed this incident. A bullet had punctured the gasoline tank of their car because of which they abandoned it.

4. What did the two men carry in the suitcase? Where did they hide it? Why?

The two men were carrying a neat little package inside the suitcase. The package contained three hundred thousand dollars. They hid the suitcase in the cellar of the house they had entered. They actually buried it deep in some coal that lay in the corner of the cellar. They hid the suitcase in order to buy a new car.

5. How did Hogan know about Mr. Samuel W Rogers? What did Hogan and Burns expect of him? Why?

Hogan came to know Samuel W Rogers because he saw this person's name on some of the books. Hogan and Burns expected that Mr. Samuel W Rogers surely had a very good library. They had also not expected him to return, that is till they had retrieved their suitcase from the cellar in his house.

UNIT - 5 LIFE'S SIMPLE COMEDIES

Section - 2: The Too Many Professors

-Norman Hunter

I. FRAME SENTENCES:

1. Curious - eager to know something:

We were very curious to know our marks as our Maths teacher gave our test papers.

2. Arrogant: Proud

Don't be arrogant, always be polite.

3. Fuzzy-blurred:

The picture was very fuzzy to look at.

4. Scream-give a loud cry:

He screamed in pain, when he met with an accident.

5. Gasp-breathe heavily:

A women gasped in horror at the sight of a snake.

II. ANSWER IN SHORT:

1. The writer calls Professor Branestawm's laboratory his inventory'. Explain.

The writer calls Professor Branestawm's laboratory as his 'inventory' because it was the place where he experimented with different liquids. He used to remain immersed in his own world of inventions all the time.

2. What was the one regret that the Professor had about his invention?

The one regret the Professor had about his invention was that it cost too much to make the liquid than it would cost to buy the things it brought to life. He had invented a liquid that brought any picture to life when it was applied.

3. What started the confusion in the Professor's house?

The confusion was started by a smell in the Professor's house. Mrs. Flittersnoop was making cakes in the kitchen when an awful smell reached her nose. She wondered from where the smell was coming. Later she found out that the smell was coming from the liquid which The professor had invented.

5. Think about one word to describe Mrs. Flittersnoop and Colonel Dedshott. Give reasons for choosing the words.

Mrs. Flittersnoop - The word that can be used to describe her is 'nervous'. She was easily frightened and not of a risk taker.
Colonel Dedshott - The word that can be used to describe him is 'Kind'. He was a true friend of the Professor and always helped when he was in trouble.

UNIT - 6 MYSTERY

SECTION - 1: THE FACE ON THE WALL

I. FRAME SENTENCES:

1. Hearsay-gossip:

We should not believe the hearsay words of everyone.

2. Intervened-interfered:

The situation calmed down when the police intervened.

3. Convinced-satisfied:

I convinced my father to send me for my school trip

4. Dazed-amazed:

He was dazed from being flung out of the car.

5. Complication-confusion / difficulties:

She developed complications after the surgery.

II. ANSWERS IN SHORT:

1. Where were the narrator and his friends? What were they discussing?

Why did the narrator call it an 'unprofitable but endlessly alluring theme'?

The author and his friends were at the house of their friend, Dabney. They were talking about supernatural experiences of one another. The Narrator thought that this revelation had no rational values and went on imploring with thoughts and thrill.

2. What kind of experience did Rudson-Wayte's companion offer to narrate? How did he raise the curiosity of his listeners?

Rudson - Wayte's friend said that the experience that he was going to narrate was something that had happened to him in reality. It was not hearsay words usually said by rest of them. The listeners

were fascinated and dumbfounded as though it had happened recently.

3. What was so peculiar about the patch on the wall?

The appearance of the patch on the wall resembled the face of a concerned gentleman.

4. Why was the narrator certain that the face on the wall had some connect with a real person?

The narrator was not quite sure, but somehow believed that, certainly there would be a link of a real person's face with the patch on the wall.

5. What efforts did he take to find the man who had a face like the one on the wall?

The narrator started to look for the man with that face by going to places where a lot of men could be found. He went to football matches, political meetings and also frequented railway stations. He finally met the gentleman at Piccadilly.

6. Where did the narrator find the man he was looking for? What strange coincidence did the narrator discover when he looked at the man's visiting card?

The narrator found the man he had been looking for, at Piccadilly. When the narrator looked at the card, he found that his name was Mr. Ormond Wall' and it was similar to the place where the narrator was staying, 'Great Ormond street'. This remained strange to him.

UNIT - 6: SECTION - 3 THE LISTENERS

I. ANSWER IN SHORT:

1. Who do you think are the inmates of the house? Give reasons to support your answer.

I think spirits of people were the inmates of the house. The poet reveals through the phrase 'Phantom listeners' that the inmates keep silence very often to the calls made by the traveller. Hence he says they have come from the world of men.

2. In your opinion, why has the poet set the action in the poem in a moonlit night and not in the day?

It is the setting of the poet that the night is to represent any mystery and joy for day. Hence the poet uses a moonlit night and not a day in his poem 'The Listeners'.

3. How did the traveller feel when he got no answer the second time?

The traveller felt sad when he got no answer the second time, because he tried hard and knocked louder.

4. What feeling does the poem create and why?

The poem creates a feeling of mystery because of the images of night, loneliness, and phantom listeners.

5. Write any two images of sound in the poem

'His horse in the silence champed the grasses' and 'By the lonely Traveller's call' are images of sound in the poem.

UNIT - 6: SECTION - 2: GUILTY

I. FRAME SENTENCES:

1. Awful = terrible (very bad)

My socks smell awful.

2. Jitter = nervous

That creepy movie gave me the jitters.

3. Fabulous = marvellous

I went to a fabulous party last week.

4. Stoop = bend

He stooped to tie his shoelaces

5. Mute = silence

Please mute the music while I make a call.

II. ANSWERS IN SHORT:

1. Ma Ryan is just finishing making the bed. Why do you think she sighs after patting the bed?

Ma Ryan sighs because it is ten and she knows that her son is toiling at a job, which she thinks is not deserving of his education.

2. Why was Larry sentenced to prison?

Larry was sentenced to prison because he tampered with company records and took more than ten thousand dollars of the firm's money.

3. Who is the first character who entered the stage?

Ma Ryan is the first character who entered the stage.

4. How did Jim justify that he is not a thief?

Jim justified that he was not the thief but he gave who got the diamond back to its owner. He said that he stopped for a cup of coffee when two men crossed him and one dropped the jewel in a hurry. Both got away in a big car.

UNIT 5 SEC 3 THE MUDDLE HEAD

I. ANSWER IN SHORT:

1. What were the evidences the poet speaks about the absent mindedness of the muddle head?

In wearing the clothes, in food aspects, talking to the tram's conductor, while travelling in the train.

2. In what way the poet shows or expresses the muddle head's about mindedness in clothes?

He wore his mittens on his toes, forgot his collar in his haste and tied his tie around his waist.

3. His way of preparing food seems to be funny. In what way?

He used bread to scratch with comb and spread some butter on his head instead of bread. This seems to be quite funny.

4. What were the words mis-spelt by the Muddle head in this poem?

'Parding your beggon kistor Monductor', and 'I stop you to beg your cramway tar', are the words mis-spelt in the poem muddle head.

5. What did the muddle head do in the train?

The muddle head took a nap in the train and dreamt he was in paradise. Every time he woke up he asked the others where he was.