

## Ln2: Building a Windmill in Malawi

William Kamkwamba

I. Answer the following questions with reference to context:

1. What is it that sets this massive machine into motion? How does an engine truly work?

a) Who spoke these lines to whom?

Ans: William said these lines to a heavy vehicle driver.

b) What does the 'massive machine' refer to?

Ans: The 'massive machine' refers to the engine of a heavy vehicle.

c) Which quality of the speaker is depicted in above lines?

Ans: These lines depict the curious nature of the speaker.

2. 'To William a windmill symbolised freedom from poverty. He decided to build a windmill of his own. Using the throwaway items from around the house, he built a small model.'

(a) Why did a windmill symbolise freedom from poverty?

Ans: 'His grand project' refers to the construction of a windmill.

b) What do the throwaway items refer to?

Ans: The throwaway items refer to waste items which are no longer needed.

c) Why did William build a small model first?

Ans: William built a small model first to test if a windmill will actually work.

3) 'My father gave me some kwacha - let us use it to buy the generator. Let us finally finish the windmill!'

a) Who spoke these lines and to whom?

Ans: Gilbert spoke these lines to William.

b) Why did they need the generator?

Ans: They needed the generator to power the windmill.

c) Which quality of the speaker is depicted from the above lines?

Ans: These lines depict the helpful nature of the speaker.

## II. Answer the following questions

1. Show one way in which William was different from other boys.

Ans: William's adventurous spirit made him team up with his cousin to explore the countryside and hunt birds, while other farm boys focused on their regular tasks.

2) Why did William want to go to secondary school?

Ans: William wanted to go to secondary school to take extra science lessons, conduct experiments and further his education.

3) What happened in December 2000?

Ans: In December 2000, the country experienced heavy rains and floods that caused significant damage, including sweeping away homes, livestock and newly-sown seedlings.

4) Why were the kerosene lamps a health hazard?

Ans: Kerosene lamps were a health hazard because they produced thick black fumes that made people cough.

5) Mention the course of events that led to the family eating only one meal a day.  
Ans. The combined effects of famine, floods and rising maize prices led to the family eating only one meal a day.

### Lesson 3: The Burglary at the Vicarage

I. Answer the following question with reference to context.

1. He stood there in the hall undecided what to do and Mrs. Bunting, her face white and intent, crept slowly downstairs after him. One thing kept Mr. Bunting's courage the persuasion that this burglar was a resident in the village.

a) Why was Mrs. Bunting's face referred to as 'white'?

Ans: Mrs Bunting's face was referred to as "white" to indicate that she was pale, likely due to fear or anxiety.

b) What made Mr. Bunting feel braver?

Ans: Mr Bunting felt brave because he was persuaded that the burglar was a resident in the village. This implies that Mr. Bunting thought that the burglar was familiar with the local surroundings and was potentially known to the villagers.

1) Find a synonym of 'walk' in the given lines.  
Ans: crept

2. For half a minute, perhaps, they stood gaping, then Mrs. Bunting went across the room and looked behind the screen, while Mr. Bunting, by a kindred impulse, peered under the desk.

(a) Find the three words in the passage that are synonyms for 'see'.

Ans: looked, peered, scrutinized.

(b) Why did Mrs. Bunting look behind the screen?

Ans: Mrs. Bunting looked behind the screen to investigate and check if the burglar or any clues were hidden there.

(c) Why did they gape for half a minute?

Ans: They gaped for half a minute because they were surprised or in disbelief at the mysterious situation.

3) Then something snapped, the drawer was opened, and there was a rustle of papers. Then came an imprecation, and a match was struck and the study was flooded with yellow light.

a) Who struck the match?

Ans: The person who struck the match has not been

explicitly mentioned in the text. But it may have been the invisible man.

b) Select the alternate title for the story from the ones given below.

(i) The listeners (ii) The invisible man (iii) The Murderer

Ans: The Invisible Man.

(c) The word 'imprecation' means \_\_\_\_\_

(i) a blessing (ii) a boring event (iii) a curse

Ans: a curse

II. Answer the following questions

1) What did Mr. Bunting do when his wife woke him up?

Ans: When his wife woke him up, Mr. Bunting put on his spectacles, her dressing-gown and his bath slippers. He then went out on the landing to listen.

2. What made Mr. Bunting come back to the bedroom

Ans: Mr. Bunting came back to the bedroom after hearing a fumbling at his study desk downstairs and a violent sneeze

3) What happened when Mr and Mrs Bunting opened the kitchen door?

Ans: When Mr and Mrs Bunting opened the kitchen door, they saw the back door just opening and the faint light of the early dawn was shining on the garden.

4) When the door opened why did the candle flicker and flare?

Ans: The candle flickered and flared because of the change in air pressure.

5) Why does the author refer to the housekeeping money as 'reserve of gold'?

Ans: The author refers to the housekeeping money as a reserve of gold to add a dramatic and valuable connotation to the money.

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