

Chapter 11

(2008)

1. What will it mean for the village if water is not found in the land between the trees? **Nya will continue her struggle of walking for water every day**
- (1985)
  2. What happened to uncle? How does this affect Salva? How does the group attitude change? **Uncle is shot by the men. They buried uncle and stopped walking for the day. Salva feels numb and didn't have much time to grieve, but he feels as though uncle and Marial had left him their strength. He finds himself walking faster and more boldly. The group's attitude returns to its original state of complaining about Salva that he is too young and they won't give him and food or water except for scraps.**
  3. What are the positive and negative aspects of the refugee camp? Is Salva happy to finally quit walking? **Salva is again alone with strangers but the camp was safe from war. He is given food every day. He feels strange and restless not having to walk every day.**
  4. What does the orange scarf represent for Salva? **The orange scarf represents his mom. He thinks that she is his mom and he is hopeful.**

Chapter 12

(2008)

1. What is the red, iron giraffe? What part do the villagers play in the progress? **It is the machine to drill for the water. The villagers help by collecting rocks for gravel.**
- (1985)
  2. How does it feel to Salva to be without a family? What has he lost? **Salva feels he is standing on the edge of a giant hole and he is nothing and has nothing.**
  3. What does Salva decide to do to survive? **Salva decides his family would want him to go on, and he will take it one day at a time like his uncle taught him on their journey.**
  4. How does school look in the refugee camp? Why does he go? **The school is located in a small tent. Salva attends school because he knows that his family would have wanted him to go to school.**
- (1991)
  5. How have things changed in the camp in six years? Why is it closing? **The camp is going to close because the government is being overthrown and they need a gov't to run the federal aid camps.**
  6. What is the purpose of any government? What will be the outcome of the government's actions? **The purpose of a gov't is to keep order within a society by creating rules. If the gov't collapses there will no longer be order. The gov't is now forcing everyone to leave the refugee camp in a violent way.**

## Chapter 13

(2008)

1. What challenges do they face when drilling which make it so difficult? What keeps people going in times of adversity? **They needed water to find water. The bags would spring a leak, they would patch it up, then that would leak. In times of adversity, people keep going based on their hope and their will to survive.**

(1991-1992)

2. What is the government trying to do by driving the people into the water? **The gov't was trying to kill them.**
3. Why are the soldiers shooting? What are all the obstacles to survival facing the refugees? **The soldiers are shooting to move the people out of the refugee camp. The obstacles they face are the current, crocodiles, government shooters, and other refugees**
4. Does Salva have a duty to the others, especially the boy clinging to him? Why does Salva consider himself one of the lucky ones? **Salva considers himself a lucky one because he beat death by surviving his difficult journey across the Gilo River.**
5. Would you follow Salva? Why did he become a leader? What do the boys hope to find in Kenya? How do they organize? **Salva has become a leader because he watched his uncle lead the group to the refugee camp. Salva has the characteristics of a good leader. The boys hope to find another refugee camp in Kenya. The boys organize themselves by each of them having a job to do like looking for food, watching over the group while they are sleeping, and collecting firewood.**
6. How do they find the strength to go on? How do they last a year and a half? Use details to explain your answer. **Salva would tell the group every day, "One step at a time...one day at a time. Just today- just this day to get through." (82)**
7. What do you expect their life to be like in Kenya? Make a prediction. **I hope that when the boys make it to Kenya, there will be food and shelter for them.**

## Chapter 14

(2009)

1. Why does the village celebrate? What could it mean that the new water is full of mud? **The village celebrates because there is water shooting out of the borehole. The new water is full of mud because the pipe has not been drilled far enough into the ground for clean water to be coming out.**

(1992-1997)

2. Describe the misery at Kakuma. How does the population of Kakuma compare to the population in your own community? **Kakuma was a dry, windy desert. It was like a prison surrounded by a tall barbed wire fence. Local people stole from the refugees and there was fight. The population of Kakuma was around 70,000-80,000 people which is about a quarter of the population that lives in Rockland County.**
3. How were conditions different at the camp in Ifo? **The conditions at the camp in Ifo were not any different than the camp at Kakuma.**
4. What must it have been like with nothing to do day after day but wait? **It must have been very difficult to do nothing every day, but still have the drive to survive. It must take a brave and strong person to live in these conditions.**
5. Ideally, what does Salva want for his life? **Salva wants only to work.**
6. What are the restrictions to a boy "getting on the list" to go to America? **A boy must be an orphan (no family in the camp), healthy, and never have been a soldier.**
7. What does the author mean "sometimes he felt he was being torn in two by the hoping and the not-hoping?" **Salva's hoping and not hoping was a vicious circle. If he hoped too much, he could be severely disappointed, but without hope you cannot survive.**
8. What does it mean to Salva that he will go to America? **Salva going to America will be him opportunities to work, get an education, and learn about the world.**

## Chapter 15

(2009)

1. Why can't the boys drink the water spraying from the hole? When will Nya lose her job? What does this mean for her life in the village? **The boys cannot drink the water because dirty water is dangerous to the boys' health. Nya will lose her job when the well water is safe and plentiful. Her life in the village will change because she will no longer have to make the daily journey to the pond.**

(1997)

2. What was involved in the Lost Boys coming to America? Do you think that is a good name for them? **There was a lot involved in the Lost Boys coming to America. There was a language problem. They had to go to a processing center in Nairobi, take photos, take a medical exam, and received lots of clothes for the cold, as well as take 3 plane rides.**
3. Why would people from America want to help these boys? Can they replace the boys own families? **People from America wanted to help these boys to provide them with an opportunity for a new life, an education, and a job. They families of the boys can never be replaced but having a family to live with can give them hope for their future.**
4. Explain Salva's experiences with clothes, Coca-Cola, the plane, winter. **Salva can't imagine why he would need so many clothes, but when the cold hit he thought he would surely freeze and his lungs would quit working. The coca cola made him remember the time he first shared some with his family.**
5. What are some of the struggles that Salva experiences in transitioning to life in America? Are you surprised by any of these? **Some of Salva's struggles transitioning to American were the language, food, and the weather.**
6. Would his transition to America be easier if Salva really was a boy instead of an adult? Explain. **I do not think the transition for Salva would have been easier if he was a boy coming to America. As an adult, Salva has a better understanding of what is going on and living with another family.**
7. Will it ever be possible for Salva to reconnect with any of his birth family? Use details to explain your answer. **I hope that Salva is able to reconnect with his family. Salva's journey has had its struggles and triumphs. I believe Salva will be able to see some of his family again.**

## Chapter 16

(2009)

1. What is your best guess on what the men are going to build? **A school!**

(1997-2003)

2. By opening his email, what does this show you about Salva's development in America? **Salva has come a long way with learning English and using technology. He has learned how to use a computer.**
3. What are the difficulties involved in Salva reconnecting with his father? **The difficulties that Salva faces while trying to reconnect with his father are: the clinic is in a remote part of Sudan, no phone, no mail, he has to get permits and fill out forms, plane flights, and car transportation where there is no airport and no roads. Salva's father could possibly leave the hospital or die before he can get there.**
4. What are the many risks Salva is taking in order to find his father? Be specific and come up with as many possibilities as you can. **The risks that Salva is taking to find his father are: what would the gov't do with Salva if he returns to Sudan? Would they make Salva a soldier? Would they let Salva back out of the country?**

## Chapter 17

(2009)

1. How close were your predictions on what building would be put up first? Why does Nya ask if the girls can go to school too? How does having water change everything for her people? How does it affect the “women’s struggle” that we discussed in the webquest during the first day of the unit? **Up until now, girls could not go to school so she had to ask. Her people can now build permanent homes, a town, and a marketplace. Without worry about water, their time can be better spent.**

(2003-2007)

2. Was the reunion of Salva and his father what you expected? Explain. **I’m so happy that Salva and his father reunited and that Salva learned that his mother and one of his brothers are still alive.**
3. How is it possible that so much of his family is still alive? Why didn’t they give up hope? **Salva’s family is still alive because like Salve, they took it one day at a time. They didn’t give up hope because deep down, they knew that Salva was a fighter and a leader.**
4. Should Salva take the risk and return to Loun-Ariik? Would you? **At this point, Salva should not return to Loun-Ariik because he has overcome so much to survive and living in America, that this would be a step backwards. Salva will hopefully reunite with the rest of his family one day.**
5. Make a prediction about what his idea is to help his people? **My prediction is that Salva will have a well drilled in his village and other villages in Sudan so they can have access to clean water.**
6. Why is Salva the best person to speak about his idea? Does his audience care about his speaking skills? Why or why not? **Salva lived all the hardships so he is the best to plead his case to people who can help. Salva is a symbol of the Lost Boys and people will respect the inner qualities that him survive.**
7. What would make people donate money to Salva? Explain your answer. **People would donate to Salva because they are empathetic to his situation and to the situation that exists in Sudan. People genuinely care about others and choose to do the right thing.**

## Chapter 18

(2009)

1. Describe Nya’s experience of getting water from the well for the first time. **Nya held her bottle underneath the pump mouth and her bottle filled up quickly. Nya thought the water was cool, clear, and delicious.**
2. What does the well mean to the people of southern Sudan? How did it get its name? **The well means a new life for all: a school, marketplace, more food, crops, and a clinic. The school’s name, Elm Street School, was named after an American school where the students helped raise the money.**
3. In every chapter until now, the story structure included two time periods. Why does the author choose to only print the chapter in regular print instead of starting with italics? Why also is this last chapter set only in 2009? What is the significance of the author’s decisions here. **The time period and print shows that the stories are combined and Nya and Salva’s stories are now one.**
4. Why was the boss of the workers not identified as Dinka earlier? **They did not know Salva was Dinka because Nuers and Dinka did not look very different. They all worked together drilling. Salva did not have the characteristic scarring that was different.**
5. “Why would a Dinka bring water to us?” How would you answer Nya’s question? **Bringing clean water to villages was a major world issue and people broke down the barriers and put aside their differences in order to help people live and have new opportunities.**
6. Predict changes that may occur in the relationship between the Nuer and Dinka because of this. **The Nuer and Dinka tribes were able to put aside their differences in order to help people survive by providing them with clean drinking water. They are setting an example for other organizations that may not get along, but they can still do something life-changing for others and a society.**

1. **Refugee Camp** (n.): shelter for persons displaced by war or political oppression or for religious beliefs
2. **Scythed** (v.): to cut down
3. **Grudgingly** (adv.): reluctantly, unwillingly
4. **Emaciated** (adj.): to make or become extremely thin, especially as a result of starvation
5. **Scavenging** (v.): to search for food
6. **Surge** (n.): a strong, wavelike, forward movement, rush, or sweep
7. **Merciless** (adj.): cruel, pitiless
8. **Earnestly** (adv.): in a serious manner
9. **Prodding** (v.): to poke or jab with or as if with something pointed
10. **Welter** (n.): a confusing mass; a jumble
11. **Peril** (n.): danger
12. **Ration** (n.): a fixed amount
13. **Terminal** (n): a station on the line of a public carrier, as in a city or at an airport, where passengers embark or disembark and where freight is received or discharged
14. **Frigid** (adj.): extremely cold
15. **Aquifer** (n.): an underground bed or layer of earth, gravel, or porous stone that yields water
16. **Vague** (adj.): unclear, uncertain
17. **Relief Agency** (n.): an organization dedicated to delivering aid
18. **Remote** (adj.): secluded; set apart
19. **Frantic** (adj.): desperate; anxious; panicked
20. **Pronunciation** (n.): a way of speaking a word that is understood
21. **Disputes** (n.): disagreements; differences