

MORE PRACTICE

- 1 *Read the tale **How The Camel Got His Hump**¹ and answer the question: What made the animals angry with the camel?*

How The Camel Got His Hump

(after Rudyard Kipling)

This is the tale, which tells how the camel got his big hump.

In the beginning of years, when the animals were just beginning to work for Man, there was a Camel, and he lived in the middle of the desert because he did not want to work and when anybody spoke to him he said, “Humph!”² Just “Humph!” and no more.

One Monday morning the Horse came to him and said, “Camel, oh, Camel, come out and work like the rest of us.”

“Humph!” said the Camel; and the Horse went away and told the Man about it.

Then the Dog came to the Camel with a stick in his mouth, and said, “Camel, oh, Camel, come and fetch and carry like the rest of us.”

“Humph!” said the Camel; and the Dog went away and told the Man. Soon the Ox³ came to him and said, “Camel, oh, Camel, come and plough⁴ like the rest of us.”

“Humph!” said the Camel; and the Ox went away and told the Man.

¹ **hump** [hʌmp] — горб

² **Humph** [hʌmf!] — восклицание, выражающее презрение и насмешку

³ **ox** [ɒks] (*pl oxen*) — бык

⁴ **to plough** [plau] — пахать



At the end of the day the Man called the Horse and the Dog and the Ox together, and said, "I am very sorry for you, but the Camel in the desert doesn't want to work, so I am going to leave him alone, and you must work twice as long to make up for it¹."

That made the animals very angry and they had a meeting in the desert; and the Camel looked most idle, and laughed at them. Then he said "Humph!" and went away again.

Soon there came the Djinn of all deserts. He came in a cloud of dust. Djinns always travel that way because it is magic. The animals began to talk to the Djinn.

"Djinn of all deserts," said the Horse, "is it right for any one to be idle?"

"Certainly not," said the Djinn.

"Well," said the Horse, "there is a thing in the middle of your desert with a long neck and long legs, and he hasn't done any work since Monday morning when the work began. He won't work like the rest of us."

"Whew!" said the Djinn, "that's my Camel! What does he say about it?"

"He says 'Humph'," said the Dog; "and he won't fetch and carry."

"Does he say anything else?"

"Only 'Humph!; and he won't plough," said the Ox.

"Very good," said the Djinn. "I'll humph him² if you just wait a minute."

So he flew in a cloud of dust across the desert and found the Camel. He was most idle, and he was looking at himself in a pool of water.

"My dear friend," said the Djinn, "what's this I hear,

¹ **twice as long to make up for it** — в два раза больше, чтобы наверстать упущенное

² **I'll humph him** — *зд.* Я ему покажу, как фыркать (я ему пофыркаю)

you won't do any work, when the world is so new-and-all?"

"Humph!" said the Camel.

The Djinn sat down and began to think of a Great Magic, while the Camel looked idly at himself in the pool of water.

"You've given the Horse, the Dog and the Ox more work since Monday morning because of your idleness," said the Djinn; and he went on thinking of a Great Magic.

"Humph!" said the Camel.

"I shouldn't say that again if I were you,"¹ said the Djinn; "you say it too often. I want you to work."

And the Camel said "Humph!" again; and right at that moment he saw his back in a pool of water, the back, that he was so proud of, and on it a great big humph was growing.

"Do you see that?" said the Djinn. "That's your own humph that you have brought upon your own self because you didn't want to work like the rest of the animals. Today is Thursday and you have done no work since Monday, when the work began. Now you are going to work."

"How can I," said the Camel, "with this humph on my back?"

"I did that on purpose²," said the Djinn, "all because you have missed those three days. You will be able to work now for three days and not eat anything, because you can live on your humph. Come out of the desert and go to the rest of the others and behave."

And the Camel went to join the Horse and the Dog and the Ox. And from that day to this the Camel always wears a humph (we call it "hump" now), but he has never yet caught up with the three days that he missed at the beginning of the world, and he has never yet learned how to behave.

¹ **I shouldn't say that again if I were you** — на твоём месте, я бы не повторял этого

² **purpose** ['pʊrəpəs] — цель; **on purpose** — нарочно

Do You Understand The Story?

2

Choose the correct ending to each sentence.

- 1 The Camel lived in the middle of the Desert because:
 - he thought it was the best place for the animals to live in.
 - he did not want to work for Man.
 - he wanted to live far from all the other animals.

- 2 The Man called the animals and said:
 - “I’m going to leave the Camel alone”.
 - “I’m going to make the Camel work hard”.
 - “I’m going to punish the Camel because he is always idle.”

- 3 The Djinn punished the Camel with the help of his Great Magic because:
 - the Camel was not polite .
 - the Camel did not want to work like the rest of the animals.
 - the Camel was too proud of himself.

- 4 The Camel is able to work for three days and not eat anything because:
 - he is a very strong animal.
 - he is never hungry.
 - he can live on his hump.

3 *Answer the questions.*

- 1 Which of the animals was idle?
- 2 What did the Horse , the Dog and the Ox tell the Camel to do?
- 3 How did the Camel answer the three of them?
- 4 What was the Man going to do with the Camel?
- 5 In what way did the Camel behave?
- 6 What did the Horse , the Dog and the Ox tell the Djinn about the Camel?
- 7 Was the Djinn pleased with the Camel's behaviour?
- 8 What did the Djinn say he wanted the Camel to do?
- 9 In what way did the Djinn punish the Camel?

How Good Is Your English?

(see pp 48—49)



What Do You Think?

- 4 *Choose the sentence which you think expresses the main idea of the tale.*
- Animals must work for Man.
 - It is not right to be idle.
 - Laziness must be punished.

- 5 *Speak about the moral of the tale.*





How Good Is Your English?



6 Use the proper word from the box.

- 1 The parents are not always pleased with their children's
- 2 The girl is never, she is always doing something.
- 3 Diligent people are to do a lot of work fast and well.
- 4 When you grow up, you'll have your house.
- 5 He is a student, and he will do well in the examinations.
- 6 Are there many funny stories in this book which make you ?

laugh
idle
own
able
behaviour
diligent

7 Use the correct preposition if necessary.

at
for
across
behind

- 1 What can I do you?
- 2 All the people at the party laughed the jokes that Lenny told.
- 3 The plane was flying the desert.
- 4 It's a pity that Bill is always the rest of his class in Mathematics.
- 5 We are going to the theatre tonight. Would you join us?

8 Find the words which are opposite in meaning.

after	before
friendly	restless
cowardly	to close
to love	to hate
quiet	courageous
to open	unfriendly
a lot	plenty

- 9 Match the words in column A with the words in column B.

A	B
diligent	faces
idle	words
dry	behaviour
proud	pupils
magic	people
naughty	deserts

- 10 Report these statements and questions.

- 1 "Your idleness makes me unhappy, Paul," Mother said.
.....
- 2 "Is there anything else you want to prepare for the party, Ann?" the girl's parents asked.
.....
- 3 "Does it take you long to cook your supper?" Jane asked her friend.
.....
- 4 "We are sure he will do everything in time," Tom's friends said.
.....
- 5 "What has made you so angry, Jill?" the girl's classmate asked .
.....
- 6 "Did you do it on purpose?" John asked his brother.
.....
- 7 "He has never learned how to drive a car," Michael's uncle said.
.....
- 8 "When will you be back?" Mother asked her daughter.
.....