

Lesson 8

THE ARAB AND HIS CAMEL

A. WARMER

1. *How many of you have pets? What is the name of your pet ?*
2. *How do you treat it?*
3. *How does your pet respond when you love it or are angry with it?*

It was winter time and the wind was cold. An Arab was crossing the desert on his camel. At sunset, he got down and put up his tent by the roadside.

The tent was too small for both of them, so the Arab went in and left the camel outside. The camel stood outside the tent for two hours in the cold. Then he said to his master, the Arab, "It is very cold outside.



May I put my head and neck inside the tent?" The Arab said, "Yes", and moved to a corner of the tent. The camel put his head and neck inside the tent.

After a short time, he said to his master, "My head and neck are warm now but my front legs are cold. May I put them inside the tent?" The Arab said "yes" and moved to a corner of the tent. The camel put his front legs inside the tent.



After an hour, he again said to his master, "Half of my body is inside the tent and half of it outside, I can't shut the door and the cold wind is coming into the tent. Both of us will catch cold. May I come in and shut the door?"

The Arab replied, “No, no, you can’t come in. The tent is too small for both of us.” But the camel was not at all disturbed. He calmly replied, “Yes, I know the tent is too small for both of us. You can walk out of it.” He did not waste any time as well. He went in and pushed the Arab out of the tent. Then he said to him, “Oh, are you going out? Thank you. You are a kind man. Please close the door. It’s a very cold night.” The Arab stood outside the tent speechless.



WORDS TO KNOW

desert (n): (હેજરત) મરુમૂમિ, રેગિસ્તાન dry, sandy land

got down: (ગોંટ ડાઉન) ઉતારા came down

put up (v.ph.): (પુટ અપ) લગાયા set, erected

tent (n): (ટેંટ) શેમા, તપ્તૂ a portable shelter supported by poles and ropes.

an Arab (n): (અ-અરબ) એક અરબ a person belonging to the Arabian country

master (n): (માસ્ટર (ર) માલિક owner

B. THINK AND TELL

B.1. Answer the following questions orally:

1. Why did the Arab set his tent by the roadside?
2. Why did the camel want to put his head and neck inside the tent?
3. Why did the Arab stand speechless?
4. Was the Arab kind to his camel?
5. Was the camel right in pushing out his master?

C. THINK AND WRITE

C.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the Arab leave his camel outside the tent?
2. Why did the camel want to put his head and neck inside the tent?
3. How did the camel push his master out of the tent?
4. Who, in your opinion, behaved more selfishly?

D. WORD STUDY

D.1 Fill in the blanks with suitable words provided in the box:

cold Arab half small desert

- (a) An Arab was crossing the on his camel
- (b) The camel stood outside the tent in the
- (c) The tent was too..... for both of them.
- (d) of the camel's body was inside the tent.
- (e) The camel pushed the out of the tent.

D.2. Look at the words shown in bold in the sentence given below:

*At sunset, he **got down** and **put up** his tent by the roadside.*

Guess the meaning of these expressions and use them in sentences of your own.

D.3. Here are a few phrasal verbs with ‘get’ and ‘put’. Guess their meanings and use them in your own sentences :

- (a) Though they **got after** the thieves, the policemen failed to arrest them.
- (b) I don't understand how he manages to **get along** with her.
- (c) They are trying to **get at** the truth.
- (d) We **get up** early in the morning.
- (e) He **put on** his best clothes on Deepawali.
- (f) I cannot **put up** with this insult.
- (g) I **put up** this book on the table.

D. 4. Compound words

‘Sunset’ is a compound word consisting of ‘sun’ and ‘set’.

Pick out three more compound words from the story. Make some new compound words using some of the parts of these compound words. For instance, ‘sun’ can be used to make another compound word such as ‘sunrise’.

E. GRAMMAR

Use of modals

Read the following sentences carefully:

- (a) *May I come in?*
- (b) *The baby can walk now.*
- (c) *Both of us will catch cold.*

May in sentence (a) is used for **seeking permission**.

Can in sentence (b) indicates **ability**.

Will in sentence (c) expresses **future time**.

‘May’, ‘can’ and ‘will’ are modals. There are altogether 13 modals - can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, dare, need, ought to, and used to. These modals are followed by verb in the present form.

E.1. Given below are some sentences using modals.

Tick (✓) the correct modal:

1. May/ might I put my head and neck inside the tent?
2. You wouldn't/ can't come in.
3. We will/ should catch a cold.
4. Would/ may I go out?
5. We mustn't/should n't touch a live electric wire.
6. He was so scared of his maths teacher that he need not/dare not ask him any question.
7. We must/ ought to respect our elders.
8. The clouds are getting pitch dark. It may/might rain any time. We will/ would play football tomorrow at 5 pm.

F. LET'S TALK

Read aloud the sentences in the box that Pragya uttered to introduce herself:

Hi! Good morning, everybody. I'm Pragya. I'm 11 years old. I study in class V. I want to be a doctor. I like singing and dancing.

Work in groups

Now introduce yourself to the members of your group in the way Pragya did. You may add more details.

G. LET'S WRITE

Write a short paragraph on 'The Camel'. You may use the hints given below:

The camel - pet animal - lives in desert - feet padded - hump on the back - stores food and water - remains without food and water for 15 days - likes to eat thorny bushes - ship of the desert.

H. ACTIVITY

Many small words can be formed using different letters of the word 'Hippopotamus'. Can you try to form some words? Two of them have already been done for you.

POT	SUM			

