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WORKSHEET - HOW THE CAMEL GOT HIS HUMP

(Story by Rudyard Kipling)

Read the story below then answer the following questions.

In the beginning of years, when the world was so new and all, and the Animals were just beginning to work for Man, there was a Camel, and he lived in the middle of a Howling Desert because he did not want to work; and besides, he was a Howler himself. So he ate sticks and thorns and tamarisks and milkweed and prickles, most 'scruciating idle; and when anybody spoke to him he said 'Humph!' Just 'Humph!' and no more.

Presently the Horse came to him on Monday morning, with a saddle on his back and a bit in his mouth, and said, 'Camel, O Camel, come out and trot like the rest of us.'

'Humph!' said the Camel; and the Horse went away and told the Man.

Presently the Dog came to him, with a stick in his mouth, and said, 'Camel, O Camel, come and fetch and carry like the rest of us.'

'Humph!' said the Camel; and the Dog went away and told the Man.

Presently the Ox came to him, with the yoke on his neck and said, 'Camel, O Camel, come and plough like the rest of us.'

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

At the end of the day the Man called the Horse and the Dog and the Ox together, and said, 'Three, O Three, I'm very sorry for you (with the world so new-and-all); but that Humph-thing in the Desert can't work, or he would have been here by now, so I am going to leave him alone, and you must work double-time to make up for it.'

That made the Three very angry (with the world so new-and-all), and they held a palaver, and an indaba, and a punchayet, and a pow-wow on the edge of the Desert; and the Camel came chewing on milkweed most 'scruciating idle, and laughed at them. Then he said 'Humph!' and went away again.

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Presently, there came along the Djinn in charge of All Deserts, rolling in a cloud of dust (Djinns always travel that way because it is Magic), and he stopped to palaver and pow-pow with the Three.

‘Djinn of All Deserts,’ said the Horse, ‘is it right for any one to be idle, with the world so new-and-all?’

‘Certainly not,’ said the Djinn.

‘Well,’ said the Horse, ‘there’s a thing in the middle of your Howling Desert (and he’s a Howler himself) with a long neck and long legs, and he hasn’t done a stroke of work since Monday morning. He won’t trot.’

‘Whew!’ said the Djinn, whistling, ‘that’s my Camel, for all the gold in Arabia! 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 him if you will kindly wait a minute.’

The Djinn rolled himself up in his dust-cloak, and took a bearing across the desert, and found the Camel most ‘**scruciatingly**’ idle, looking at his own reflection in a pool of water.

‘My long and bubbling friend,’ said the Djinn, ‘what’s this I hear of your doing no work, with the world so new-and-all?’

‘Humph!’ said the Camel.

The Djinn sat down, with his chin in his hand, and began to think a Great Magic, while the Camel looked at his own reflection in the pool of water.

‘You’ve given the Three extra work ever since Monday morning, all on account of your ‘scruciating idleness,’ said the Djinn; and he went on thinking Magics, with his chin in his hand.

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‘Humph!’ said the Camel.

‘I shouldn’t say that again if I were you,’ said the Djinn; you might say it once too often. Bubbles, I want you to work.’

And the Camel said ‘Humph!’ again; but no sooner had he said it than he saw his back, that he was so proud of, puffing up and puffing up into a great big lolloping humph.

‘Do you see that?’ said the Djinn. ‘That’s your very own humph that you’ve brought upon your very own self by not working. To-day is Thursday, and you’ve 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?’

‘That’s made a-purpose,’ said the Djinn, ‘all because you missed those three days. You will be able to work now for three days without eating, because you can live on your humph; and don’t you ever say I never did anything for you. Come out of the Desert and go to the Three, and behave. Humph yourself!’

And the Camel humphed himself, humph and all, and went away to join the Three. And from that day to this the Camel always wears a humph (we call it ‘hump’ now, not to hurt his feelings); 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.

*THE Camel’s hump is an ugly lump
Which well you may see at the Zoo;
But uglier yet is the hump we get
From having too little to do.*

*Kiddies and grown-ups too-oo-oo,
If we haven’t enough to do-oo-oo,
We get the hump—
Cameelious hump—
The hump that is black and blue!*

*We climb out of bed with a frouzly head
And a snarly-yarly voice.
We shiver and scowl and we grunt and we growl
At our bath and our boots and our toys;*

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*And there ought to be a corner for me
(And I know there is one for you)*

*When we get the hump—
Cameelious hump—
The hump that is black and blue!*

*The cure for this ill is not to sit still,
Or frowst with a book by the fire;
But to take a large hoe and a shovel also,
And dig till you gently perspire;*

*And then you will find that the sun and the wind.
And the Djinn of the Garden too,
Have lifted the hump—
The horrible hump—
The hump that is black and blue!*

*I get it as well as you-oo-oo—
If I haven't enough to do-oo-oo—
We all get hump—
Cameelious hump—
Kiddies and grown-ups too!*

Questions

1. GRAMMAR: Circle the adverb in each sentence.
 - a. In the beginning of years there was a Camel.
 - b. He lived in the middle of a Howling Desert.
 - c. Presently, the horse came to him.
 - d. I am going to leave him alone, and you must work double-time to make up for it.
2. Which day of the week did the Djinn approach the Camel concerning his work?
3. When did the climax for this story take place?
4. When then Camel got the hump on his back.
5. Why did the Djinn choose to put a hump on the Camel?

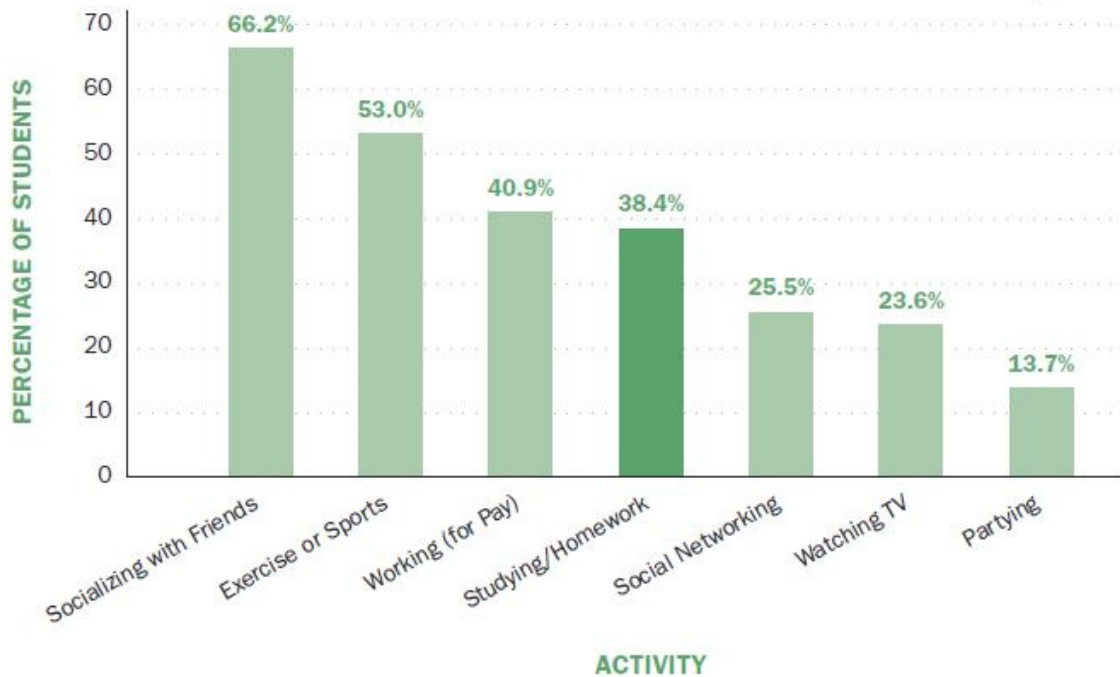
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6. What purpose had the animals in the story?
7. According to the poem, when do we get the Camel's hump?
8. Observe the data shown below in the graph. Then answer the following question. Type the answer in the space provided below.

Students Spending Six or More Hours Per Week on Activities in their Last Year of High School (percent of students)

**Figure
2-1**



Source: John H. Pryor, K. Eagan, L. Palucki Blake, S. Hurtado, J. Berdan, and M. Case. "The American Freshman: National Norms Fall 2012," Higher Education Research Institute, UCLA, 2012.

- a. How much more students spend their time socializing with friends than studying/homework?
Answer = %
- b. How many students spend their time watching TV? Answer = %
- c. Which is the least probable activity you would find the student engaging in?
Answer =
- d. A student who comes from a poor family wants to do better in his grades. He needs to spend at least 50% of his time, studying. Which activity should he knock out to reach his goal? Answer =

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9. How many days of work did the camel missed?
10. How did the poet say you can get rid of a camel's hump if one is placed on you?
11. Why did the poet describe the hump as "**black and blue**"?
12. What was the problem in the story?
13. How was the problem solved?
14. The word '**scruciatingly**' is used in the passage above. (It is bolded above). The apostrophe indicates the word is shorten for another word. Write in the space below the word and its part of speech.
 - a. The word '**scruciatingly**' stands for _____.
 - b. Part of Speech is _____.
15. What does '**scruciating idle**' means?
16. Complete the sentence below.
 - a. The Camel live in the _____ of the _____.