MP Board Class 7th General English Solutions Chapter 7 The Lost Camel

Comprehension (बोध प्रश्न):

(A) Answer the following questions : (निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।)

Question 1.

Why were the two merchants surprised at the old man's questions? (व्हाइ वर द टू मर्चेन्ट्स सरप्राइज्ड ऐट दि ओल्ड मैन्स क्वैश्वन्स?) बूढ़े आदमी के प्रश्नों पर दो सौदागरों को क्यों अचम्भा हुआ?

Answer:

The two merchants were surprised at the old man's questions as they thought how he could know about their camel that it was lame, blind in the left eye, carrying wheat on one side and honey one the other side of its back.

(द टू मर्चेन्ट्स वर सरप्राइज्ड ऐट दि ओल्ड मैन्स क्वेश्वन्स एज़ दे थौट हाउ ही कुड नो एबाउट देअर कैम्ल दैट इट वॉज़ लेम, ब्लाइन्ड इन दि लैफ्ट आई, कैरीइंग व्हीट ऑन वन साइड एण्ड हनी ऑन दि अदर साइड ऑफ इट्स बैक।)

दोनों सौदागर बूढ़े आदपी के प्रश्नों पर अचिम्भित हुए, क्योंकि उन्होंने सोचा कि वह किस तरह उनके ऊँट के विषय में जान सका कि वह लँगड़ा, बार्से आँख से अन्धा तथा अपनी पीठ के एक ओर गेहूँ और दूसरी ओर शहद ले जा रहा था।

Question 2.

Why did the merchants think that the old man had seen the camel ? (व्हाइ डिड द मर्चेन्ट्स थिंक दैट दि ओल्ड मैन हैड सीन द कैम्ल ?) सौदागरों ने क्यों सोचा कि बूढ़े आदमी ने ऊँट देखा है?

Answer:

The merchants thought that the old man had seen the camel because he gave the real information to the merchants about their camel.

(दी मर्चेन्ट्स थॉट दैट दि ओल्ड मैन हैड सीन द कैम्ल बिकॉज़ ही गेव द रीअल इनफॉर्मेशन टू द मर्चेन्ट्स अबाउट देअर कैमल।)

सौदागरों ने सोच लिया कि बूढ़े आदमी ने ऊँट को देखा है, क्योंकि उसने उनके ऊँट के बारे में सौदागरों को वास्तविक सूचना दे दी थी।

Question 3.

Why did they take the old man to the Khalifa? (व्हाइ डिड दे टेक दि ओल्ड मैन टू द खलीफा?) वे बूढ़े आदमी को खलीफा के पास क्यों ले गये? Answer: They took the old man to the Khalifa because they thought that he had stolen the goods and killed the animal.

(दे टूक दि ओल्ड मैन टू द खलीफा बिकॉज दे थॉट दैट ही हैड स्टोलन द गुड्स एण्ड किल्ड दि ऐनीमल।) वे बूढ़े आदमी को खलीफा के पास ले गये क्योंकि उन्होंने सोच लिया था कि उसने सामान चुराकर पशु को मार दिया था।

Question 4.

How did the old man know that the camel was blind?.

(हाउडिड दि ओल्ड मैन नो दैट दि कैम्ल वॉज़ ब्लाइण्ड?) बूढ़े आदमी ने यह कैसे जान लिया कि ऊँट अन्धा था? Answer:

The old man knew that the camel was blind in the left eye because it had eaten the leaves of bushes on only one side of the road.

(दि ओल्ड मैन न्यू दैट द कैम्ल वॉज़ ब्लाइन्ड इन द लैफ्ट आइ बिकॉज़ इट हैड ईटन द लीव्ज़ ऑफ बुशेज़ ऑन ओनली वन साइड ऑफ द रोड।)

बूढ़े आदमी ने जान लिया कि ऊँट बायीं आँख से अन्धा था क्योंकि उसने सड़क के एक ओर की ही झाड़ियों की पत्तियाँ खायी थीं।

Question 5.

Why were the bees flying on one side of the road?

(व्हाइ वर् द बीज़ फ्लाइंग ऑन वन साइड ऑफ द रोड?) सड़क के एक ओर मधुमक्खियाँ क्यों उड़ रही थी? Answer:

The camel was carrying honey on one side of its back so the bees were attracted to it and were flying on one side of the road.

(द कैम्ल वॉज़ कैरीइंग हनी ऑन वन साइड ऑफ इट्स बैक सो द बीज़ वर अट्रैक्टेड टू इट एण्ड वर फ्लाइंग ऑन वन साइड ऑफ द रोड।)

ऊँट अपनी पीठ के एक ओर शहद ले जा रहा था, इसलिए मधुमक्खियाँ इसकी ओर आकर्षित हो गई थीं तथा सडक के एक ओर उड रही थीं।

Question 6.

Why did the Khalifa not punish the old man?

(व्हाइ डिड द खलीफा नॉट पनिश दि ओल्ड मैन?) खलीफा ने बूढ़े आदमी को दण्ड क्यों नहीं दिया? Answer:

The Khalifa did not punish the old man because he had made wise use of his eyes to look at things.

(द खलीफा डिड नॉट पनिशद ओल्ड मैन बिकॉज़ ही हैड मेड वाईज़ यूज़ ऑफ हिज़ आईज़ टू लुक ऐट थिंग्स।) खलीफा ने बूढ़े आदमी को दण्डित नहीं किया क्योंकि उसने वस्तुओं को देखने के लिए अपनी आँखों का बुद्धिमतापूर्ण उपयोग किया था।

(B) Complete the following sentences using the correct option:

(सही विकल्प चुनकर निम्न वाक्यों को पूर्ण कीजिए।)

Question 1.
The two merchants were looking
(a) for their friend
(b) for their lost camel
(c) for their family members.
Answer:
(b) for their lost camel.
Question 2.
The old man's answers were in the form of
(a) silence
(b) statements
(c) questions.
Answer:
(c) questions.
Question 3.
The old man asked whether
(a) The camel could not walk fast
(b) the camel carried a heavy load
(c) the camel was lame.
Answer:
(c) the camel was lame.
Question 4.
The merchants were angry because
(a) They thought that the old man had stolen the goods and killed the camel.
(b) They thought that the old man was making fun of them.
(c) They thought that they would never get their camel back.
Answer:
(a) They thought that the old man had stolen the goods and killed the camel.
Question 5.
The old man knew the camel was lame because
(a) one of its footprints could hardly be seen.
(b) the ants carried fallen grains from one side of the road.
(c) he had seen the camel before.
Answer

(a) one of its footprints could hardly be seen.

Question 6. The Khalifa said that the old man knew so much about the camel because
Question 7. The merchants went to
Question 8. The camel was
Question 9. The Khalifa said to the merchants (a) use your ears (b) use your eyes (c) use your mouth Answer: (b) use your eyes.
Question 10. The old man had (a) stolen the camel (b) killed the camel (c) never seen the camel. Answer: (c) never seen the camel.
Word Power (शब्द समर्थ) :

 A tiny in A person 	who buys	(b)	Calmly Merchant Lame
and sells 4. Disabled	-	(d)	Footprint
or foot The mar foot or s	k left by a hoe	(e)	Bee.
Answers:			
$1. \rightarrow (a)$			
$2. \rightarrow (e)$			
$3. \rightarrow (b)$			
4. → (c)			
$5. \rightarrow (d)$			
carrying, under	गंशों का प्रयोग व stand, search	कर रिव ing, th	त स्थानों को भरिए।) ne ship of the desert, a lame excuse, foolproof, to work
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1. Bhola was 2. The truck was 3. The teacher wa	bags as be	of oni	Suraj did not do his work.
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- 2. carrying
- 3. angry
- 4. understand
- 5. turned a blind eye
- 6. the ship of the desert
- 7. a lame excuse
- 8. foolproof
- 9. to work hard
- 10. leave footprint.

Grammar in Use (व्याकरण प्रयोग):

(A) Fill in the blank spaces with correct form of given verbs : (दी गई क्रियाओं के सही रूप से खाली स्थान भरिए।)

Answer:

Two boys were playing in the ground with a ball. A few boys watched them. All of them were enjoying their free time. Suddenly it started raining. Now all of them ran back to their rooms. One of them picked up the ball.

(B) Make questions to get the following answers. Start with the 'Wh' word given in front of each sentence.

(निम्न उत्तरों को पाने के लिए प्रश्न बनाइए। प्रत्येक वाक्य को आगे 'Wh' शब्द से शुरू करिए।)

Answer:

- 1. When does she have her lunch?
- 2. What does she have for lunch?
- 3. Where did she have dinner last night?

Let's Talk (आओ बात करें):

You are talking to a friend on telephone who

has returned from a journey during vacation. Ask five questions about his/her journey. (आप अपने मित्र से टेलीफोन पर बात कर रहे हैं जो अवकाश के दौरान यात्रा से वापिस आया है। उसकी यात्रा के बारे में पाँच प्रश्न पूछिएँ।)

Answer:

You may ask the following questions to your friend:

- 1. Where did you go?
- 2. When did you leave?
- 3. How was the weather there?
- 4. How was your journey?
- 5. How was the place you visited?

Let's Write (आओ लिखें)

- 1. Imagine that you are the camel in the story. Write the story using the following words: (कल्पना करो कि आप कहानी में ऊँट हैं। निम्नलिखित शब्दों का प्रयोग कर कहानी लिखिए।) Lake, tracks, footprints, went back, happy, leaves, lost, sand.
- 2. Give a title to your story.

Answer:

Camel in desert

I (Camel) have to walk on the sandy tracks. I leave my footprints. These are erased and lost

by strong winds. The widespread sand area looks like a lake of water. I went there thinking I could get water there but I didn't, so I went back. In that sandy land I got some leaves and I was very happy.

Let's Do It (आओ इसे करें):

(A) Write names of the given animals/birds : (दिए गए जानवरों/पक्षियों के नाम लिखिए।)

- 1. Elephant
- 2. Zebra
- 3. Penguin
- 4. Giraffe.

Write at least four sentences about each of the four pictures shown in the text. Use the clues given in the boxes.

Answer:

- 1. Elephant
 - 1. Elephant is the largest land animal.
 - 2. It has a long trunk.
 - 3. It is greyish black in colour.
 - 4. It eats leaves, fruits and sugarcane.

2. Zebra

- 1. Zebra is a wild animal.
- 2. It has black and white stripes on its body.
- 3. It is a herbivorous animal i.e., it eats leaves and plants.
- 4. It lives in the forest.

3. Penguin

- 1. Penguin is a flightless bird.
- 2. It is white and black in colour.
- 3. It eats fishes.
- 4. Penguin is an inhabitant of Arctic region.

4.Giraffe

- 1. Giraffe is the tallest animal.
- 2. It has a long neck and slender body.
- 3. It has patched skin.
- 4. It eats leaves and plants.
- (B) Read the given passage and answer the questions given below it: (दिये गए गद्यांश को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।)

Question 1.

In what ways can the camel help us in agriculture? (इन व्हॉट वेज़ द कैमल हैल्प अस इन एग्रीकल्चर?) ऊँट हमारी खेती में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है?

Answer:

Camels pull ploughs, turn wheels to irrigate fields and carry goods to the market, thereby helping in agriculture.

(कैमल्स पुल प्लाउज़, टर्न व्हील्स टू इरीगेट फील्ड्स एण्ड 'कैरी गुड्स टू द मार्केट, देयरबाइ हैल्पिंग इन एग्रीकल्चर।)

ऊँट हल जोतते हैं, रहट के चक्र घुमाकर खेतों की सिंचाई करते हैं और सामान बाजार तक ढो कर ले जाते हैं, इस तरह खेती में सहायता करते हैं।

Question 2.

What's the use of the camel's hump? (व्हॉट्स् द यूज़ ऑफ द कैमल्स् हम्प ?) ऊँट के कूबड़ का क्या उपयोग है ?

Answer:

Camel's hump is used as a source of energy when food and water are scarce. (कैमल्स् हम्प इज़ युज्ड एज़ अ सोर्स ऑफ एनर्जी व्हेन फूड एण्ड वॉटर आर स्कार्स।) ऊँट का कृबड ऊर्जा के स्रोत के रूप में उपयुक्त होता है जब खाने व पानी की कमी होती है।

Question 3.

How is the camel's body suited to desert's hard conditions? (हाउ इज़ द कैमल्स् बॉडी सूटिड टू द डेज़र्ट्स हार्ड कण्डीशन्स्?) ऊँट का बदन रेगिस्तान की मुश्किल परिस्थितियों के लिए कैसे उपयुक्त है?

Answer:

Camel has a hump which acts as a source of energy when food and water are scarce. It has broad, soft feet for a steady grip in the sand. A thick skin protects it from sun and cold nights. Its eyes have three eyelids to keep out sand. Its ears and nose are adapted to keep out sand

storms.

(कैमल हैज़ अहम्प व्हिच ऐक्ट्स एज़ अ सोर्स ऑफ एनर्जी व्हेन फूड एण्ड वॉटर आर स्कार्स। इट हैज़ ब्रॉड, सॉफ्ट फीट फॉर अ स्टेडी ग्रिप इन द सैण्ड। अ थिक स्किन प्रोटेक्ट्स इट फ्रॉम सन एण्ड कोल्ड नाईट्स। इट्स आईज़ हैव थ्री आइलिड्स टू कीप आऊट सैण्ड। इट्स ईयर्स एण्ड नोज़ आर अडैप्टेड टू कीप आऊट सैण्ड स्टॉर्मू।) ऊँट के एक कूबड़ होता है जो खाने और पानी की कमी के वक्त ऊर्जा के स्रोत की तरह कार्य करता है। उसके चौड़े व मुलायम पैर उसे रेत में चलने में सहायता करते हैं। उसकी आँखों की तीन पलकें रेत से बचाव करती हैं। उसके कान व नाक रेत के तूफान से बचाव करते हैं।

Question 4.

What does the camel eat? (व्हॉट डज़ द कैमल ईट?) ऊँट क्या खाता है?

Answer:

Camel eats grass, dates and grain when available. Deep in the desert it eats dry leaves and seeds.

(कैमल ईट्स ग्रास, डेट्स एण्ड ग्रेन व्हेन अवेलेब्ल। डीप इन द डैज़र्ट इट ईट्स ड्राइ लीव्स एण्ड सीड्स्।) ऊँट घास, खजूर व अनाज खाता है जब वह उपलब्ध होते हैं। रेगिस्तान में वह सूखी पत्तियाँ व बीज खाता है।

Question 5.

Give a suitable title to the passage. (गिव अ सूटेबल टालटल टू द पैसेज।) अनुच्छेद को उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।

Answer:

Camel – the ship of the desert. (कैमल्-द शिप ऑफ द डैज़र्ट) ऊँट – रेगिस्तान का जहाज।