

Reading - A

1A

According to the camel, no one cares about where it rests, eats, lives, how much load it carries or its shape.

2A

Human beings can help get the camel better food, more comfortable places to live and they can also help to reduce the load that the camel carries. The look, shape, size and features of the camel can't be changed.

3A

Human beings let cats rest on chairs, chickens roost upon rails and kittens stay in warm houses. They build stables for puppies, enclosures for lambs, coops for hens and pens for sheep.

4A

The camel compares itself to canary birds, parrots, poodles, chickens, puppies, oysters, lambs, hens, kittens, pigs, giraffes, oxen, rabbits, foxes, snakes, weasels, alligators and lizards.

5A

The last lines of every stanza are similar as they all begin with 'But' ... and say how no one cares very much about the camel. The last line of each stanza is written the style of 'anything / anyplace / anywhere / any load / any shape does for me.' In all these lines, the camel is saying that no one cares about how it lives, rests or looks. The word 'does' means work here.

③ 1A

The camel may sound unhappy and jealous when it compares itself with other animals and describes how they have better places to live, better things to eat, and even better shapes than the camel. It even calls itself a 'poor camel' because it is not cared for in the same way as other animals. The poem is also titled the 'plaint' of the camel. However, the camel could also be proud that it can adjust so well to different conditions. No matter what the place, food or load, the camel can take care of itself.

2A

The poem mentions that the camel is something ridden by entire families. This tells us how the camel is useful to human beings. Also, people do not bother about what the camel eats or where it stays. This tells us that the camel can live and work without any special arrangements. People use camels without ~~has~~ having to worry too much about its food and shelter.

- Appreciating the poem

1A ~~which~~ The first and third lines of each stanza have rhyming words within the stanza. These are feed / seed, puddles / noodles, aware / chair, enclosed / exposed, treated / heated, laugh / giraffe, habit / rabbit, saw ground, alligator / straighter.

2A The fact the poem is narrated by a camel makes it funny. The camel compares itself to other animals in a funny way. The poem would not be so funny if it was narrated by a person because even if a person talked about the camel's complaints they would not be able to talk about it exactly as the camel can. Only the camel can talk about its problems and yet sound funny.