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READING MAKES PERFECT SHORT SUMMARIES FOR BEGINNER LEARNERS A1 CEFR

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AUTORES

UTMACH

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INTRODUCTION

Learning to read in a new language is one of the most rewarding steps you can take, and the right stories can make it far easier. That is the idea behind this book, Reading Makes Perfect: Short Summaries for Beginner Learners. It is written for teenagers and adults who are just starting out in English, and its goal is simple: to help you read with confidence and enjoy it along the way.

Inside you will find 30 short summaries of well-loved stories from around the world, such as folk tales, fairy tales, and classic novels that readers have treasured for generations. Each one is our own retelling of a story in the public domain, rewritten in simple English so that a beginner can follow it from the first line to the last

Every summary has been adapted to the A1 (Beginner) level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), taking the Council of Europe's A1 descriptors as the target profile. To keep each text at this level, we applied a consistent set of controls to grammar, sentence length, and vocabulary.

The grammar stays within the A1 range described in the CEFR and in reference resources such as the English Grammar Profile. Each story is told mainly in the present simple, using a few common patterns, such as basic affirmative, negative, and question forms, and everyday connectors such as and, but, and because, while structures above A1, such as the past or perfect tenses, future tenses, the passive, and conditionals, are set aside. Sentences are kept short and carry one idea at a time; across the collection they average around eight words and

rarely run past twelve. Vocabulary is drawn from high-frequency, everyday words, guided by recognized A1 word lists such as the Oxford 3000 and the English Vocabulary Profile. Less common words are introduced sparingly, repeated when they appear, and made clear by the surrounding sentences, so that even an unfamiliar term can be understood from its context. Proper names and a small number of unavoidable content words are handled the same way.

Finally, each story comes with a set of reading comprehension questions so you can check what you have understood. At the back of the book, you will find a grammar reference that reviews verb tenses and other key structures, with exercises to practice each point, and a complete answer key for everything.

We hope these stories make your reading a real pleasure.

Happy reading!

STORY 1: PETER PAN

by J.M. Barrie

Wendy lives in a big house in London. She has two brothers. Their names are John and Michael. They are happy children. They have a dog. The dog's name is Nana. Nana is big and kind. She takes care of the children.

One night, Wendy and her brothers are in their beds. Their parents go to a party. The children sleep. The moon is big. The stars are bright. Suddenly, a small light comes into the room. It is a fairy. The fairy's name is Tinker Bell. She is small and beautiful. She flies around the room.

A boy flies into the room. His name is Peter Pan. Peter is a special boy. He can fly. He never grows up. He has green clothes and a hat with a red feather. Peter smiles and looks at the children.

Wendy wakes up. She sees Peter. "Who are you?" she asks.

"I am Peter Pan," he says. "I live in Neverland. Neverland is a beautiful place. There are pirates, mermaids, and fairies. Come with me!"

Wendy is surprised. She wakes up John and Michael. Peter says, "Do you want to fly?"

John and Michael laugh. "We cannot fly," they say.

Peter says, “Yes, you can. Think happy thoughts!” Tinker Bell flies around them and gives them magic dust. Suddenly, they can fly!

They all fly out of the window. They fly over the city. They fly over the sea. They fly for a long time. Soon, they see Neverland. Neverland is beautiful. There are mountains, rivers, and forests. There are small houses in the trees. There are pirates on a big ship.

Peter takes them to his home. It is inside a big tree. Wendy, John, and Michael are happy. They meet Peter’s friends. They are the Lost Boys. The Lost Boys do not have parents. They live in Neverland with Peter.

Wendy takes care of the Lost Boys. She tells them stories. They love her stories. They are very happy.

But there is a bad man in Neverland. His name is Captain Hook. He is a pirate. He has a big ship. He wears a red coat and a black hat. He has a hook for a hand.

He does not like Peter Pan. He wants to catch Peter.

One day, Captain Hook finds Peter’s home. He is angry. He takes Wendy, John, and Michael to his ship. “Peter Pan is coming soon,” he says.

Peter is clever and brave. He comes to the ship. He fights Captain Hook. The Lost Boys help Peter. There is a big fight. Captain Hook is afraid. A big crocodile comes. The crocodile wants to eat Captain Hook. Captain Hook runs away.

Peter saves Wendy, John, and Michael. They are happy. They say, “Thank you, Peter!”

Wendy misses her parents. She wants to go home. Peter is sad, but he helps them. They fly back to London.

Their parents are happy to see them. Wendy, John, and Michael tell them about Peter Pan. Peter flies away. He goes back to Neverland.

Wendy looks out the window. She smiles. She knows Peter is out there.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Nana is a big and kind dog. _____
2. Peter Pan has a hat with a blue feather. _____
3. Wendy, John, and Michael can fly with magic dust. _____
4. Captain Hook is a good man. _____
5. The children fly back to London at the end. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Where does Wendy live at the start of the story?**

   a) In a forest

   b) In London

   c) On a pirate ship

2. **Who is Tinker Bell?**

   a) A small fairy

   b) A big crocodile

   c) A Lost Boy

3. **What does Peter Pan wear?**

a) A red coat

b) A black hat

c) Green clothes

4. **Who lives in Neverland with Peter?**

a) Only pirates

b) The Lost Boys

c) Only Nana the dog

5. **Why is Captain Hook afraid at the end?**

a) He sees a big crocodile.

b) He sees a big moon.

c) He sees a small bird.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The children have a dog, and her name is _____.
2. Peter Pan lives in a beautiful place called _____.
3. The Lost Boys live in a home inside a big _____.
4. Captain Hook is a _____ with a hook for a hand.
5. Wendy tells _____ to the Lost Boys, and they love them.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Wendy and her brothers live on a big ship with Captain Hook. They are not happy because they want to go to London. One day, a big crocodile flies into the room and gives them green clothes. The crocodile takes them to a forest to meet many parents. Peter Pan is a bad man who wants to catch the dog. At the end, the children stay in the sea forever.

b) Wendy lives in a house in London. One night, Peter Pan and Tinker Bell fly into her room. The children use magic dust to fly to Neverland. In Neverland, they meet the Lost Boys. A bad pirate, Captain Hook, catches the children, but Peter Pan fights him and wins. A crocodile chases the pirate away. Finally, Wendy and her brothers fly back home to their parents.

c) Peter Pan is a boy from London who lives in a big house with Nana the fairy. One night, Peter goes to a party with his parents. Wendy flies into the room and takes Peter to a mountain. There are no pirates or mermaids in this story. The children are very sad because they cannot fly. At the end, the children buy a big ship and live with Captain Hook in the city.

STORY 2: TREASURE ISLAND

by Robert Louis Stevenson

Jim lives with his mother. They have an inn. The inn is near the sea. It is small but nice. Many people come to the inn. They eat and drink. They talk and laugh. Jim helps his mother. He brings food and drinks to the people. Jim is happy.

One day, an old man comes to the inn. He is tall and strong. He wears an old coat. He has a big black hat. He looks around. His face is dark and serious. He has a big box. He puts the box in his room.

The man talks to Jim. “Call me Captain,” he says. “Bring me food and drink. Do not ask questions.”

Jim watches the Captain. The Captain drinks rum. He sings songs about the sea. He talks about pirates. Jim listens. The Captain stays at the inn for a long time.

One day, another man comes. He is thin. He has a white face. He looks at the Captain. He says, “I want my money.” The Captain is afraid. He does not speak. The thin man leaves.

The Captain tells Jim, “Be careful. Bad men want my treasure. Watch out for a man with one leg.”

The Captain is not well. He drinks too much. One night, he falls. He does not get up. Jim and his mother look at him. The Captain is dead. Jim takes the key from his neck. He opens the box.

Inside the box, there is gold and a map. The map shows an island. It says there is a treasure on this island. Jim shows the map to a doctor and a rich man. The rich man says, “Let’s find the treasure!”

They get a ship. The ship is big and strong. It has white sails. Jim goes on the ship. The doctor and the rich man come too. They need men to sail the ship. A man with one leg helps them. He is a cook. His name is Long John Silver. He is friendly. He has a parrot. The parrot likes repeating, “Pieces of eight!”

Jim likes Long John Silver. He tells good stories. He laughs a lot. But Jim watches him. He thinks, “Maybe he is a pirate.”

The ship sails for many days. The sea is blue. The wind is strong. Jim works on the ship. He brings food to the men. He cleans the deck. He listens to the men. They talk about treasures and pirates.

One night, Jim hears Long John Silver talking. He is with some men. He says, “We want to take the ship, and we want the treasure.” Jim is afraid. He runs to tell the doctor and the rich man. They make a plan.

After many days, they see the island. It is big. There are tall trees and sandy beaches. The ship stops near the island. Some men go to the island. Jim goes too. He hides behind a tree. He sees Long John Silver. Silver has a knife. He kills a man. Jim is afraid. He runs away.

Jim finds a cave. Inside, there is an old man. He is alone. He says, “My name’s Ben Gunn. I live here, but I want to go back home. I know where the treasure is.” Jim is happy. He says, “Help us.”

The pirates look for the treasure. They dig in the ground. They do not find anything. They are angry. They fight each other. The pirates stay on the island.

At the same time, Jim and his friends find the treasure. There is gold and silver. There are big jewels. They take the treasure to the ship and escape. Jim is happy, but he doesn't want to see pirates again.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The inn is near the sea. _____
2. The Captain wears a new coat. _____
3. Jim finds a map inside the box. _____
4. Long John Silver is a doctor. _____
5. Ben Gunn knows where the treasure is. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Who comes to the inn one day?**

   a) A rich man

   b) An old man

   c) A thin doctor

2. **What does the parrot like repeating?**

   a) "Pieces of eight!"

   b) "Find the gold!"

   c) "Bad men!"

3. **Where does Jim hide on the island?**

a) In a big box

b) Under the ship

c) Behind a tree

4. **Why are the pirates angry on the island?**

a) They cannot find the ship.

b) They do not find anything.

c) They do not have a map.

5. **What do Jim and his friends take to the ship at the end?**

a) The old Captain

b) Ben Gunn's cave

c) The treasure

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Jim and his mother have an _____ near the sea.
2. The Captain has a big black _____ on his head.
3. The map shows an _____ with a treasure.
4. Long John Silver has one leg and he is a _____.
5. Jim finds a _____ and meets Ben Gunn inside.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Jim lives with his mother on a big ship. One day, a doctor and a rich man come to the ship. They want to find a big black hat. Long John Silver is a good man who helps them find the hat. They sail to an island but they only find an old coat. Jim is angry and fights the pirates. At the end, Jim stays on the island with a parrot and the pirates go home.

b) The Captain is a rich man who lives in a cave on an island. He has a map, but he doesn't want to find the treasure. Jim is a pirate with one leg. Jim and Long John Silver go to the cave to visit the Captain. They eat and drink rum all day. There is no gold or silver on the island. Finally, a doctor comes to the island and takes Jim back to the inn.

c) Jim and his mother have an inn. An old Captain stays at the inn and dies. Jim finds a map for a treasure. Jim, a doctor, and a rich man get a ship to find the treasure. A man named Long John Silver comes too, but he is a bad pirate. On the island, the pirates want the gold. Jim meets Ben Gunn, and they find the treasure first. Jim and his friends escape.

STORY 3: THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER

by Mark Twain

Tom lives in a small town near the Mississippi River. He lives with his Aunt Polly and his half-brother, Sid. Tom is a clever boy, but he does not like school or work. He likes to play. He likes to have adventures. He wants to have fun every day.

One morning, Aunt Polly looks for Tom. "Tom! Where are you?" Tom is hiding in the closet. He does not want to help Aunt Polly. He does not want to work. He wants to go outside and play. But Aunt Polly finds him. She says, "Tom, paint the fence today."

The fence is big and long. Tom is sad. He does not want to paint the fence. He wants to swim and play with his friends. He thinks and thinks. Then, he has an idea.

Tom starts to paint. He looks very happy. His friend Ben comes. He exclaims, "Tom is working today!"

Tom smiles. "This is not work. This is fun," he says. "Do you want to try?"

Ben wants to try. He gives Tom an apple. Then Tom gives Ben the brush. Ben paints the fence. Soon, more boys come. They all want to paint. They give Tom small gifts. He is happy because he doesn’t have to work. The boys paint the whole fence. Aunt Polly is happy, but she doesn’t know the truth.

One day, Tom goes to school. He sees a new girl. Her name is Becky. She has blue eyes and yellow hair. Tom likes her. He wants to sit next to her. He smiles at her, and Becky smiles too.

Tom wants to show Becky that he likes her. He gives her a special gift. It is a small brass doorknob. She is happy. Tom says, "Becky, do you love me?" Becky says, "Yes, I do." Tom is very happy, but then he says she is not his first love. Becky gets angry. She runs away. Tom is sad now.

That night, Tom meets his friend Huck. He lives in the street. He doesn't go to school. He doesn't have a home. Huck has a big hat and old clothes. Tom likes Huck because Huck is a free boy.

Huck says, "Let's go to the graveyard at midnight!" Tom is afraid, but he says yes. They go to the graveyard. The night is dark. They see three men there. The men dig a hole. They take out a big box. Tom and Huck hide.

One of those men is Injun Joe. He is a bad man. The other man is Muff Potter. He is kind, but he drinks too much. The third man is the doctor. The three men have a fight. Joe is very angry. He hurts the doctor, and the doctor dies.

Tom and Huck run away. They are afraid. They don't tell anyone about this. They promise to keep the secret. "Keep quiet about this," says Huck.

The next day, the police take Muff Potter to jail. They say he is the killer. Tom feels bad because Muff is not a bad man. He doesn't know what to do.

One day, Tom and his friends go to an island. The island is in the river. They want to play pirates. They take food and a fishing pole. They sleep outside. They swim and fish. They are happy.

In the town, Aunt Polly looks for Tom. She is worried. The people look for Tom and his friends. They think they are dead.

After three days, Tom goes back to town. He hears Aunt Polly crying. She loves him very much, and he feels bad about it. The next morning, he goes home. Aunt Polly is very happy, and she hugs him.

At school, Tom sees Becky. She is angry. She doesn't talk to him. He wants her to like him again. In class, Becky takes the teacher's book. When the teacher comes back, he looks for his book. He is very angry because he can't find it. Becky is afraid. She doesn't know what to do.

Tom stands up. "I have the book," he says. Becky is happy. She smiles at Tom. He is happy too.

After some time, Tom tells the truth in court. He says, "Joe is the killer." Muff Potter is free now thanks to Tom. Everyone is happy about this, but Joe runs away. Tom is afraid.

The next day, Tom and Huck go to an old and empty house. They dig and dig, but they don't find anything. Then, they hear a noise. It is Joe! Tom and Huck hide. Joe has a big box. It is full of gold coins. Tom and

Huck follow him. He goes to a cave, but they don’t do anything because they are scared.

Some time later, Tom and Becky go to the same cave. They play inside, but the cave is big and dark. They walk and walk. They can’t find the way out. They are lost, hungry and tired. Then, they see some bats, and they also hear strange sounds. Becky cries. Tom says, "Don’t worry. I can find the way out."

Tom walks and walks. He sees a light. It is the way out! Tom and Becky are safe. Their families are happy.

Then, the police go to the cave. They look for Joe. He is inside, but he can’t get out. He dies in the cave.

Later, Tom and Huck go to the same cave again. They find the box. They open it. There is gold inside. They are rich!

Tom and Huck go home with the gold. The people are happy. They say, "Tom and Huck are heroes!" Aunt Polly hugs Tom. Huck buys new clothes. He is happy too.

Tom wants more adventures. He wants to find more treasures. He wants to be a hero.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Tom lives with his mother and his sister. _____

2. Ben gives Tom an apple and paints the fence. _____

3. Huck is a boy who lives in the street. _____

4. Injun Joe is a good man and he is the doctor. _____

5. Tom and Huck find a box with gold inside the cave. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. Who does Tom like at school?

a) Aunt Polly

b) Becky

c) Muff Potter

2. Where do Tom and Huck go at midnight?

a) To the graveyard

b) To a big island

c) To the river

3. What do Tom and his friends do on the island?

a) They paint a fence.

b) They go to school.

c) They play pirates.

4. **Who takes the teacher's book in class?**

a) Huck

b) Becky

c) Sid

5. **What happens to Injun Joe at the end of the story?**

a) He dies in the cave.

b) He goes to the island.

c) He buys new clothes.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Tom wants to show Becky that he likes her, so he gives her a special _____.
2. Aunt Polly tells Tom to paint the big and long _____.
3. The night is dark, and the three men dig a _____ in the graveyard.
4. Tom and Huck go to an old and empty _____ to dig.

5. Tom and Becky are lost, hungry, and tired in the dark _____.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Tom is a boy who likes adventures and doesn't want to work. He lives with Aunt Polly. He has a friend named Huck, and they see a bad man named Injun Joe in the graveyard. Tom and his friends play pirates on an island, and everyone thinks they are dead. Later, Tom and Becky get lost in a dark cave, but they find the way out together. Finally, Tom and Huck find a big box of gold in the cave. They take the gold home, and the people say they are rich and happy heroes now.

b) Tom is a bad boy who lives in a cave near the river. He does not like Aunt Polly, so he goes to the city to live with his friend Ben. In the city, Tom and Ben work every day to paint big houses and fences. They do not have time to play or swim with other children. One day, a doctor gives Tom a lot of money and a new book. Tom is very happy, and he buys a big ship to travel to an island with his friends. They stay on the island forever, and they never go back to their small town.

c) Aunt Polly is a clever woman who lives in an old house with her friend Becky. They love to read books and go to school every day. One night, they go to the river to find some bats and a small doorknob. They see Muff Potter, who gives them an apple and a fishing pole. After that, Aunt Polly and Becky walk to a big town to buy new clothes and a big hat. They never see

Tom or Huck because those boys live on a different island in the sea. They are very happy to be far away.

STORY 4: THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

by Mark Twain

Huckleberry Finn is a young boy. People call him Huck. Huck lives in a small town near the Mississippi River. He doesn't have a mother. His father drinks a lot and does not take care of him. Huck lives with a kind woman, Widow Douglas. She wants to teach Huck good manners. She wants him to go to school and church, but Huck doesn't like it. He wants to be free. He doesn't like wearing nice clothes. He likes to go outside and have fun.

Huck's best friend is Tom Sawyer. Tom likes to have adventures. He likes to make plans and play games. Huck and Tom like to play together. They want to find treasures and do exciting things. They have many ideas. One day, Huck's father, Pap, comes back to town. Pap is not a good man. He wants Huck's treasure, but now he doesn't have it. Pap wants it. He doesn't believe him. He takes Huck to a small house in the woods. He locks him in that house.

Huck doesn't like living with Pap. Pap drinks and hits him all the time. Huck is very unhappy. He wants to leave. One day, Huck makes a plan. He finds an old canoe near the river. He takes some food and runs away. He has a plan. People need to think he is dead. He puts blood from a pig in the house. Then he leaves. Huck goes to an island on the river. This island is called Jackson's Island. Huck is happy there. He is free.

On the island, Huck meets Jim, a slave. Jim is a kind man. His owner is Miss Watson, a woman in the town. Jim doesn't want to be a slave anymore. He wants to be free. Huck and Jim decide to travel down the river together. They want to go to a free state. Then Jim can be free forever.

Huck and Jim build a boat. They use the boat to travel on the river. The river is big and beautiful. They see trees and animals. They see the sky and the stars at night. They feel happy and free. Huck and Jim talk a lot, and they become good friends.

One night, there is a big storm. The river is fast and strong. Huck and Jim find an old house floating on the river. They go inside. They find many things there. They take clothes, food, and tools. They also find a dead man, but Jim doesn't let Huck look at him. They leave quickly.

Huck and Jim have many adventures on the river. One day, they meet two men. The men say they are a king and a duke. They are not really kings or dukes. They are bad men. They lie and steal. Huck knows they are not good people, but he stays with them. He doesn't want trouble. The men make plans to steal money from people in the towns nearby. They tell lies and trick people. Huck feels bad, but he can't stop them.

One day, the king and the duke pretend to be the brothers of a rich man who is dead. They want to take his money. The dead man's daughters are kind and sad. Huck feels sorry for them. He wants to help them. He takes the money and hides it. He tells the daughters the truth. The king and the duke get very angry. After some time, the real brothers come,

and the king and duke run away. Huck is happy because the girls are safe.

Huck and Jim leave on the boat again. They travel down the river. One night, some men find Jim. They take him and put him in a small house. They want to return him to his owner. Huck is very sad. He wants to help Jim. He thinks a lot, but he doesn't know what to do. He writes a letter to Miss Watson to tell her about Jim. Then, he thinks about his friendship with Jim. He remembers how kind Jim is. Huck decides to help him.

Huck goes to the house where Jim is. There, he meets Tom Sawyer. Tom is happy to help because he likes adventures. He makes a big plan to help Jim escape. The plan is long and difficult. Tom wants to dig a hole and use secret notes. Huck thinks it is a very difficult plan. They work at night, and they take food to Jim.

Some time later, some bad men catch Jim. Tom and Huck are very scared. Then, they hear some good news. Miss Watson decides to help Jim. He is free now. Huck and Tom are very happy.

Huck thinks about going home, but he doesn't want to. He likes the river. He likes to be free. He wants to go to new places and have more adventures. Huck says goodbye to Jim and Tom. He goes to the river again. He wants to visit new places.

Huck learns many things on his journey. He learns to be a good friend. He learns to be kind. He learns about people. He understands life. It is

not always easy, but it is important to live honestly. Huck is ready for more adventures.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Huck lives with his mother and father in a big house. _____
2. Huck puts blood from a pig in the house to run away. _____
3. The king and the duke are very good and kind men. _____
4. Tom Sawyer makes a big plan to help Jim escape. _____
5. At the end of the story, Huck wants to go back home. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Who does Huck live with at the beginning of the story?**

   a) Tom Sawyer

   b) Widow Douglas

   c) Miss Watson

2. **Where does Huck go when he runs away from his father?**

   a) To Jackson's Island

   b) To a free state

   c) To a new school

3. **What do Huck and Jim find floating on the river?**

a) A big storm

b) An old canoe

c) An old house

4. **Who do the king and the duke pretend to be?**

a) The brothers of a dead rich man

b) The owners of a big boat

c) Two good friends of Jim

5. **What does Huck learn at the end of his journey?**

a) To read many books and write letters

b) To be a good friend and live honestly

c) To wear nice clothes and go to church

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Huck's father takes him to a small _____ in the woods.
2. Huck and Jim build a _____ to travel on the river.
3. One night, there is a big _____ and the river is fast and strong.
4. The dead man's _____ are kind and sad.

5. Huck writes a _____ to Miss Watson to tell her about Jim.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Huck is a happy boy who lives with his father in a big house. They wear nice clothes and go to church every day. One day, Huck and his father take a boat to Jackson's Island to find a treasure. On the island, they meet a king and a duke who give them a lot of money. Huck uses the money to buy a new canoe and travels to a different country. At the end of the story, Huck goes back to his town to live with Widow Douglas and goes to school forever.

b) Huck is a young boy who wants to be free. He runs away from his bad father and goes to an island. On the island, he meets Jim, and they travel down the big river on a boat. They have many adventures and meet two bad men who lie and steal money. Huck helps two sad daughters and then helps Jim when some men catch him. His friend Tom Sawyer helps them too. Finally, Jim is a free man, and Huck is ready to travel to new places and have more adventures.

c) Tom Sawyer and Jim are two young boys who want to be kings. They build a small house in the woods and live there for a long time. One night, a big storm comes, and the river takes their house away. They travel on the water and meet Miss Watson, a kind woman with a lot of tools and clothes. Miss Watson helps the boys find a dead man's money. After that, they all go to a free state to start a new school. Jim is very happy to be a teacher, and they never see the river again.

STORY 5: THE INNOCENTS ABROAD

by Mark Twain

A group of American people go on a long trip. They want to see new places. They want to learn about other countries. They take a big ship. The ship's name is Quaker City. They start in New York. They want to visit many countries in Europe and the Middle East. The trip is very exciting for them.

The ship moves across the ocean. The people on the ship are happy. They talk. They eat good food. They look at the sea. Sometimes, the sea is calm. Sometimes, it is not. Some people feel sick, but they are excited to see new places.

First, they stop in France. They go to Paris. Paris is big and beautiful. There are many buildings. There are many lights at night. The people there wear nice clothes. The food is very good. The Americans try the food. Some foods are new to them. They walk in the city. They see the Eiffel Tower. They visit museums. They see paintings and statues. Some people like the art. Some people do not understand it.

Then, they go to Italy. Italy is warm. It has old cities. They visit Rome. Rome has many old buildings. They see the Colosseum. It is very big. They think about the past. They imagine the old times. They take pictures. They buy things. They eat pizza and pasta. The food is very tasty. They like it. They visit Venice too. Venice has water everywhere. The people use boats. There are no cars. The Americans take a boat. They like Venice very much.

Next, they travel to Greece. Greece is very hot. The Americans go to Athens. They see the Parthenon. It is very old. It is big and white, and it is on a hill. They walk up the hill. It is not easy, but the view is beautiful. They take many pictures. They learn about history. They see many old things.

After Greece, they go to Turkey. They go to Istanbul. The city is busy. There are many people. They see mosques. The mosques are very big. They have big domes. They hear the call to prayer. It is different. They go to the market. The market is noisy. People sell many things. They sell clothes, food, and gifts. The Americans buy gifts. They like the market.

Then, they go to Egypt. They are very excited. They want to see the pyramids. The pyramids are very big. They are in the desert. The sand is everywhere. They ride camels. The camels are tall and funny. They laugh. They see the Sphinx. The Sphinx is big. It has a face and a body of a lion. They take many pictures. They go to the Nile River. They take a boat. The river is wide and long. They enjoy it.

The trip continues. They go to the Holy Land. They visit Jerusalem. They see many old places. They visit churches and old streets. They walk a lot. They learn about history. Some people feel very happy to be there. They think about the past.

Then, they go to more places. They go to Syria and Lebanon. They see more old cities. They see ruins. The ruins are very old. They take more pictures. They love the trip.

After a long time, they decide to go back home. They talk about their trip. They remember the places. They remember the food. They remember the people. They feel happy. They feel tired too. They want to go home.

The ship goes back to New York. They see the Statue of Liberty. They feel happy to be home. They tell their friends about the trip. They show pictures. They talk about the places. They say the world is big and interesting.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The name of the big ship is Quaker City. _____

2. In Venice, the Americans use many cars to travel. _____

3. The Parthenon in Greece is on a hill. _____

4. The Sphinx in Egypt has the body of a horse. _____

5. At the end of the trip, the ship goes back to New York. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. Where do the Americans start their long trip?

a) In Paris

b) In New York

c) In Rome

2. What do the Americans ride in the desert in Egypt?

a) Fast cars

b) Big boats

c) Tall camels

3. What do they see in Athens, Greece?

a) The Parthenon

b) The Eiffel Tower

c) The Colosseum

4. **What is the weather like in Italy?**

a) Very cold

b) Warm

c) Rainy

5. **What do the people do in the noisy market in Istanbul?**

a) They sell clothes, food, and gifts.

b) They ride camels and sleep.

c) They look at the Statue of Liberty.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The Americans visit Paris and see the Eiffel _____.
2. In Rome, they eat very tasty pizza and _____.
3. The mosques in Istanbul have big _____ on top.
4. The pyramids are very big, and there is _____ everywhere in the desert.

5. The ship goes back to New York, and they see the _____ of Liberty.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A group of American people travel on a big ship called Quaker City to see the world. They visit France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. They see many famous places, like the Colosseum, the Parthenon, and the big pyramids. They eat new food, ride tall camels, and take many pictures. After a long and exciting trip, they are happy to go back home to New York and tell their friends about the interesting places.

b) A group of Americans travel on a big ship to find new animals for a zoo in New York. They visit many cold countries in Europe and sleep in a small market. In Italy, they buy a lot of cars to take home. They do not like the food, and they are very sad. Finally, they ride camels all the way back to their city. They never want to go on a trip again because the ocean is very bad.

c) Some people from France take a small boat to visit New York for the first time. They want to see the tall buildings and eat pizza with their friends. They meet a group of Americans and travel with them to a very hot desert. In the desert, they build a new mosque and a big white church. The trip is very boring, and they do not take any pictures. At the end, they stay in a small house in the Holy Land and never go home.

STORY 6: THE TALE OF PETER RABBIT

by Beatrix Potter

This is the story of four little rabbits. They live with their mother in a cozy hole under a big tree. Their names are Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-tail, and Peter. One morning, their mother says, “You can go and play, but do not go to Mr. McGregor’s garden. It is a very dangerous place!” “Yes, Mother,” the rabbits say.

Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail are happy. They go down the lane. They pick blackberries. They eat them. They are happy. But Peter doesn’t like to follow rules. He does not listen. He wants to go to Mr. McGregor’s garden.

Peter runs to the garden. He finds a small hole under the fence. He goes inside. He sees many vegetables. There are big green cabbages, round tomatoes, and orange carrots. Peter is happy. He eats some lettuce. He eats some beans. He eats a big carrot. “Delicious!” Peter says.

Suddenly, Peter hears a noise. “What is that?” he thinks. He looks up. Mr. McGregor is there! Mr. McGregor is a big man. He wears a hat. He sees Peter. “Stop!” he shouts. Peter is afraid. He runs very fast.

Peter runs across the garden. He jumps over a small bush. Mr. McGregor runs after him. “Stop!” he shouts again. Peter does not stop. His heart beats fast. “I want to go home,” Peter thinks.

Peter runs and runs. He sees a gate. He runs to the gate, but it is closed. Peter looks around. He sees a big watering can. He jumps inside. He hides. Mr. McGregor comes. He looks around. “Where is that rabbit?” he says. He does not see Peter. He walks away. Peter is very quiet.

After a long time, Peter comes out. He looks left. He looks right. Mr. McGregor is not there anymore. Peter runs again. He runs past some flowers. He runs past some bushes. Then, oh no! Peter’s jacket gets stuck in a net. He pulls and pulls. He cannot get free. Peter is very scared.

Some birds see Peter. They come to help him. They pull the jacket. Peter pulls too. Pop! The jacket comes off. Peter is free! He runs again. He leaves the jacket behind.

Peter runs to a big wall. There is a little door. He pushes the door. It is locked. Peter cries, “What can I do?” He sees a small hole. He squeezes through it. Now he is outside the garden. He is safe.

Peter is tired. He walks home. He walks very slowly. He is wet and dirty. His feet hurt. He does not have his shoes. He does not have his jacket. “Mother is very angry,” he thinks.

At home, his mother sees him. “Peter! Where is your jacket?” she asks. Peter says nothing. He feels bad. “You can’t go to Mr. McGregor’s garden,” she says. “You are very naughty.”

Mother puts Peter to bed. “No dinner for you,” she says. She gives him some tea. Peter drinks the tea. He feels warm and sleepy. He closes his eyes.

Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail are good rabbits. They eat their dinner. They have bread, milk, and blackberries. They are happy. Peter sleeps in his bed. He dreams about the garden.

The next morning, Peter feels better. He looks outside. The sun is shining. He sees the blackberries. He wants to eat them. But he remembers Mr. McGregor. “I can’t go to the garden again,” Peter thinks.

Peter stays near home. He plays with his sisters. He helps his mother. He listens to her. He does not go to the garden.

But sometimes, Peter thinks about the carrots in Mr. McGregor’s garden. He licks his lips. “Maybe one day,” he thinks.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Peter's father is in a pie. _____
2. Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail go to Mr. McGregor's garden. _____
3. Peter hides inside a big watering can. _____
4. Mr. McGregor helps Peter when his jacket gets stuck in a net. _____
5. Peter eats bread, milk, and blackberries for dinner at the end. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Where do the four little rabbits live?**

   a) In Mr. McGregor's house

   b) Inside a big watering can

   c) In a cozy hole under a big tree

2. **What does Peter eat in the garden?**

   a) Lettuce, beans, and a carrot

   b) Bread and milk

c) Blackberries

3. **Who helps Peter when his jacket is stuck?**

   a) His mother

   b) Some birds

   c) Flopsy and Mopsy

4. **How does Peter feel when he walks home?**

   a) Happy and clean

   b) Wet, dirty, and tired

   c) Warm and sleepy

5. **What does Peter's mother give him for dinner?**

   a) Green cabbages

   b) A big pie

   c) Some tea

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The rabbits live with their mother in a cozy _____ under a big tree.

2. Peter finds a small hole under the _____ to go inside the garden.

3. Mr. McGregor is a big man and he wears a _____.

4. Peter's jacket gets stuck in a _____ and he cannot get free.

5. The next morning, the _____ is shining and Peter feels better.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Peter and his three sisters live with Mr. McGregor in a big house. One morning, they all go to the garden to play with the birds. Mr. McGregor is a very good man, and he makes a big pie for the rabbits. After lunch, they wear new jackets and shoes to go to the forest. Peter finds a lot of gold under a big tree. They take the gold and buy a new boat. They never go back to the small hole. At night, they drink milk and eat cabbages on the boat.

b) Peter is a small rabbit. His mother says he cannot go to Mr. McGregor's garden. His sisters are good and pick blackberries, but Peter does not listen. He goes to the garden and eats many vegetables. Mr. McGregor sees Peter and runs after him. Peter is very scared. He hides, loses his jacket and his shoes, and runs home. He is very tired and dirty. His mother is angry and gives him only tea for dinner, while his sisters eat a good meal.

c) Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail are bad rabbits. They run away from home and go to a big city. Peter stays in the cozy hole to help his mother. He cooks dinner for his father, and they eat bread with round tomatoes. In the afternoon, Peter walks to a

store to buy a new watering can. He meets a big dog, and he runs very fast. The dog takes Peter's blue jacket. Finally, Peter finds his sisters in the city, and they go back to the garden to sleep under a big wall.

STORY 7: THE PRINCESS AND THE PEA

by Hans Christian Andersen

In a big kingdom, there is a kind and strong prince. The prince wants to marry a princess, but she has to be a real princess. He travels to many places. He meets many princesses, but he doesn't like any of them.

One stormy night, the sky is dark. The wind howls. Rain falls loudly on the castle roof. The prince is sitting by the window, watching the storm. Suddenly, he hears a knock at the castle door. Knock, knock, knock!

The prince opens the door. A young woman is standing outside. She is completely wet! Her dress is dripping water. Her hair is a mess, and she is shivering from the cold.

"Who are you?" asks the prince.

"I am a princess," she says. "I can't find my way in the storm. Can you help me?"

The prince looks at her. She looks like a princess, but he is not sure. He thinks, Is she a real princess? He decides to test her.

"Come inside," says the prince. "You can stay here tonight."

He takes her to a warm room. Then he says, "Tonight, you have to sleep in a special bed. First, there is a small test."

The princess is confused. “A test? Why?”

“I need to prove that you are a real princess,” says the prince.

He shows her a tall bed with twenty soft mattresses. The princess smiles because the bed looks very comfortable. Then, the prince quietly puts a tiny pea under the bottom mattress. The princess doesn’t see him do this.

“Goodnight,” says the prince.

The princess lies down on the bed. She is very tired and closes her eyes.

The next morning, the prince asks her, “How do you feel? Do you feel good?”

The princess rubs her back and frowns. “No, I don’t feel good! There was something hard under the bed. My body hurts!”

The prince is very happy. “You are a real princess!” he says. “Only a real princess can feel a tiny pea under twenty mattresses!”

The princess is surprised. “A pea?”

“Yes!” says the prince. “Now I know you are truly royal.”

The prince and princess talk all day. They laugh, share stories, and become good friends. After a few days, the prince tells the princess, “Marry me!”

The princess smiles and says, “Yes!”

The kingdom celebrates with a big wedding. Everyone is happy. The prince and princess live together in the castle. They are kind to the people and rule the kingdom wisely.

The prince keeps the pea in a golden box to remember their funny story. Years later, they tell their children, “Only a true princess can feel a pea under twenty mattresses!”

The children laugh and say, “That’s impossible!” The prince and princess just smile.

They live happily ever after.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The prince meets many princesses but he doesn't like any of them. _____
2. The young woman is completely dry when she knocks at the castle door. _____
3. The prince puts a tiny pea under twenty soft mattresses. _____
4. The princess sleeps very well and her body feels good the next morning. _____
5. The prince keeps the pea in a golden box to remember their story. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What kind of night is it when the young woman knocks at the door?**

   a) A snowy and white night

   b) A stormy and dark night

   c) A hot and quiet night

2. **How many mattresses are on the special bed?**

   a) Five

b) Ten

c) Twenty

3. **What does the prince put under the bottom mattress?**

a) A tiny pea

b) A golden box

c) A small rock

4. **Where does the prince keep the pea at the end of the story?**

a) Under the bed

b) In a golden box

c) In the castle garden

5. **How do the prince and princess rule the kingdom?**

a) Badly and sadly

b) Slowly and quietly

c) Wisely and kindly

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Rain falls loudly on the _____ roof.

2. The princess cannot find her way in the _____ and asks for help.

3. The tall bed in the warm room has twenty soft _____.

4. Only a real princess can feel a tiny _____ under the bed.

5. The prince keeps the pea in a golden _____ to remember the funny story.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A bad prince lives in a small house and wants to marry a rich queen. One hot day, an old woman knocks on his door and asks for some water and food. The prince gives her a golden box with twenty small peas inside. The old woman is very happy and uses the peas to make a big soup for the people in the town. At the end of the story, the prince does not marry anyone, and he travels to a new kingdom to find a different castle.

b) A kind prince wants to marry a real princess, but he cannot find one. One stormy night, a wet young woman knocks on the castle door and says she is a princess. The prince wants to test her, so he puts a tiny pea under twenty soft mattresses. The next morning, the princess says her body hurts because she felt something hard under the bed. The prince is very happy because only a true princess can feel the pea. They get married, rule the kingdom wisely, and keep the pea in a golden box.

c) A young princess travels to a new kingdom to buy twenty soft mattresses for her big bed. During a bad storm, she loses her money and has to sleep outside in the cold rain. A kind farmer finds her and gives her a tiny pea to eat for dinner. The princess is very angry because she wants a big chocolate cake and a warm room. She runs away from the farmer and never goes back to the castle, so the prince rules the kingdom alone.

STORY 8: THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER

by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm

In a small town, there is a shoemaker. He is old and kind. He makes shoes. He works in a little shop. The shoemaker has a wife. She is kind too. She helps him. They are poor. They don't have any money. They have only a little food.

One day, the shoemaker looks at his leather. There is only one piece. It is small. He says, “I can make one pair of shoes. Then, I have no more leather.” His wife says, “Make the shoes. Maybe someone can buy them.”

The shoemaker cuts the leather. He puts it on the table. He says, “Tomorrow, I can finish the shoes.” Then, he goes to bed. His wife goes to bed too. They sleep.

In the morning, the shoemaker wakes up. He goes to the table. He looks for the leather, but something is different! The leather is not there. There is a pair of shoes on the table!

The shoemaker is surprised. He says, “What about these shoes?” His wife looks at the shoes. She touches them. She says, “These shoes are very beautiful! The stitches are small and perfect.”

A man comes into the shop. He sees the shoes. He says, “These shoes are wonderful! I want to buy them.” He gives the shoemaker money. The shoemaker is happy. He buys more leather.

That night, the shoemaker cuts the leather. He puts it on the table. He says, “Tomorrow, I can finish the shoes.” Then, he goes to bed.

In the morning, the shoemaker wakes up. He goes to the table. He looks for the leather, but it is not there! There are two pairs of shoes on the table!

The shoemaker is very surprised. He says, “Who makes these shoes?” His wife looks at the shoes. She touches them. She says, “These shoes are perfect! The stitches are small again.”

A woman comes into the shop. She sees the shoes. She says, “These shoes are beautiful! I want to buy them.” She gives the shoemaker money. The shoemaker is very happy. He buys more leather.

That night, the shoemaker cuts the leather. He puts it on the table. He says, “Tomorrow, I can finish the shoes.” Then, he goes to bed.

In the morning, the shoemaker wakes up. He goes to the table. He looks for the leather, but it is not there! There are three pairs of shoes on the table!

The shoemaker is very surprised again. He says, “Who makes these shoes?” His wife looks at the shoes. She touches them. She says, “These shoes are perfect again! The stitches are perfect.”

Many people come into the shop. They buy the shoes. They give the shoemaker money. The shoemaker is very happy. He buys more leather.

This happens every night. The shoemaker cuts the leather. He puts it on the table. In the morning, there are new shoes. The shoemaker sells the shoes. He gets more money.

One night, the shoemaker says, “Who makes the shoes? I want to see.” His wife says, “Let’s hide. Let’s watch.”

The shoemaker and his wife hide behind the door. They wait. They wait and wait. It is dark. It is quiet. Then, something moves!

Two little elves jump into the shop. They wear old clothes. Their clothes are small and have holes. They have no shoes.

The elves run to the table. They take the leather. They cut it fast. They work fast. Their fingers move quickly. They work all night. In the morning, there are shoes on the table. Then, the elves jump away and leave.

The shoemaker and his wife look at each other. The shoemaker says, “The elves make the shoes!” His wife says, “They are helping us! They are so kind.”

The shoemaker looks at the elves’ clothes. He says, “Their clothes are old. Their clothes have holes.” His wife says, “We can make new clothes for them.”

The shoemaker and his wife work all day. The shoemaker makes small shoes. His wife makes small clothes. The clothes are warm and soft.

That night, the shoemaker and his wife put the little clothes on the table. They hide again. They wait. They wait and wait.

At midnight, the elves jump into the shop. They look at the table. They see the little clothes. They touch them and smile.

The elves put on the little clothes. They put on the little shoes. They dance and sing. They are very happy. Then, they jump away.

The shoemaker and his wife never see them again. Now, the shoemaker has many customers. He sells many shoes. He and his wife are never poor again. They are happy.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The shoemaker and his wife have a lot of money at the beginning of the story. _____
2. The shoemaker cuts the leather and puts it on the table at night. _____
3. A man comes into the shop and buys the first pair of beautiful shoes. _____
4. The elves wear big, new clothes when they come to the shop. _____
5. The shoemaker and his wife never see the little elves again at the end. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What is on the table when the shoemaker wakes up the first morning?**

   a) A small piece of leather

   b) A lot of money

   c) A beautiful pair of shoes

2. **What do the shoemaker and his wife do to see who makes the shoes?**

a) They hide behind the door and watch.

b) They go to sleep in the shop.

c) They call the police.

3. **How do the elves work in the night?**

a) They work very slowly.

b) They cut the leather and work fast.

c) They sing and dance all night.

4. **What does the shoemaker's wife make for the elves?**

a) A big table

b) Small leather shoes

c) Small, warm, and soft clothes

5. **How do the elves feel when they put on the new clothes and shoes?**

a) They are very happy and they dance.

b) They are angry and run away.

c) They are sad and they cry.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The shoemaker works in a little shop, and he and his wife are very _____.

2. The stitches on the new shoes are small and _____.

3. The shoemaker and his wife hide behind the door to wait and _____.

4. Two little elves jump into the shop, and their clothes have _____.

5. The shoemaker and his wife are never poor again, and they are _____.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A rich shoemaker lives in a big city with his two children. He has a lot of leather and makes many shoes every day. One night, two bad elves come to his shop and take all his money and leather. The shoemaker and his wife are very angry, so they call the police to find the elves. The elves run away to the forest, and the shoemaker never makes shoes again. He is very poor and sad at the end.

b) An old and kind shoemaker lives in a small town with his wife. They are very poor and have only one piece of leather. At night, the shoemaker cuts the leather, and in the morning, there are beautiful new shoes on the table. They hide and see two little elves making the shoes. The elves have old clothes with holes,

so the shoemaker and his wife make new clothes and shoes for them. The elves are very happy, and the shoemaker is never poor again.

c) Two little elves live in a small town and they want to buy new clothes. They go to a shoemaker's shop, but the shoemaker is very mean to them. The elves do not have any money, so they work in the shop all day to pay for the clothes. The shoemaker gives them big, cold clothes and tells them to go away. The elves are very sad, so they take all the leather and run to a new town. The shoemaker never sees his leather again.

STORY 9: HEART (CUORE)

by Edmondo De Amicis

Enrico is a student in the second grade of primary school. He is ten years old. Enrico writes a diary. In this diary, he writes about his school, his friends, and his family. He writes about his feelings and his life. Enrico is a good boy, and he tries to learn and be kind. His teacher is a kind and wise man. He teaches the children many things.

At school, Enrico learns many lessons, not only from books but also from his experiences with his friends and teachers. He learns about love, respect, and friendship. He learns it is important to help others and to be kind. Enrico's school is full of different boys. They are all different in many ways, but they all want to learn. Some of the boys are rich, and some are poor. Some have big families, and some do not. They are all together in the same school, learning the same things.

Each month, Enrico writes in his diary about what he learns. He writes about his life and his friends. He also writes about the stories he hears from his teacher. Every story is special. Every story teaches him something important. The teacher tells the children stories about love, kindness, and respect. Some stories are about other children in the school. Some are about people outside the school. Each story is a lesson. For example, life is not always easy. Sometimes it is hard, but it is important to be strong.

Enrico always remembers a story about a poor boy named Luigi. Luigi is kind and hardworking. He doesn't have any money. His family is

very poor, but Luigi never complains. He is always happy, and he always helps others. He does not have much, but he shares it with his friends. He is an example of kindness and generosity. Enrico learns a lot from Luigi's story.

There is another story about a boy named Marco. Marco's story is about courage. Marco takes care of his sick mother. He is very brave. Courage is not just about big things. It is about small actions every day with love and respect.

Enrico also writes about his own experiences. One day, he has a fight with his friend, and he feels very bad. He writes in his diary about how he feels. He is sorry about it, and he wants to fix the problem. He goes to his friend and apologizes. His friend forgives him, and they become friends again. It is important to say sorry.

As the year goes on, Enrico grows. He understands now the value of friendship. His friends can help him, and he can help his friends too. One of his good friends is a boy named Giorgio. Giorgio is very smart, but he is also very shy. Enrico helps him when he feels nervous in front of the class. They help each other, and they become good friends. It is important to be there for your friends when they need you.

In the school, there are also sad stories. Not all stories have happy endings. One of his classmates, a boy named Raffaele, is very sick. He is always in bed, and he cannot go to school. Enrico and his friends send him nice letters. They hope he gets well soon. Some days later, Raffaele dies. The boys are very sad, but they learn an important lesson. It is important to love every moment.

Throughout the year, Enrico writes in his diary. He writes about the good times and the bad times. He writes about his family and his friends. He writes about what he learns at school. Each story, each lesson, helps Enrico grow. He becomes a good person thanks to those lessons.

By the end of the year, Enrico is a different boy now. He knows a lot more. Life is not only about books and grades. It is about being kind to others, helping your friends, and learning to be strong in difficult times. Enrico is a good person because of all those lessons. He is ready for the next school year. He is ready for the future. He is thankful for his friends, his family, and his teacher.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Enrico is a ten-year-old student who writes a diary. _____
2. Luigi is a rich boy who never helps his friends. _____
3. Marco is a brave boy who takes care of his sick mother. _____
4. Raffaele is a very healthy boy who plays at school every day. _____
5. Enrico learns that life is only about books and grades. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What does Enrico write about in his diary?**

   a) Only about the rich boys in his city

   b) About his school, his friends, and his family

   c) Only about his big family

2. **Who is Luigi?**

   a) A kind and poor boy who shares with his friends

   b) A smart and shy boy who is nervous in class

   c) A wise teacher who tells special stories

3. **Why is Giorgio nervous in front of the class?**

   a) Because he is very sick

   b) Because he is very angry

   c) Because he is very shy

4. **What do Enrico and his friends do when Raffaele is sick?**

   a) They have a big fight with him.

   b) They send him nice letters.

   c) They go to a new school.

5. **What does Enrico do after he has a fight with his friend?**

   a) He never talks to his friend again.

   b) He runs away from the school.

   c) He goes to his friend and apologizes.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Enrico writes about his feelings and his life in a _____.
2. Enrico's teacher is a kind and _____ man who teaches the children many things.
3. Luigi does not have much money because his family is very _____.

4. Marco takes care of his sick mother, and he is very _____.

5. Giorgio is very smart, but he is also very _____.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Enrico is a young teacher who works in a very rich school. He does not like to write in a diary because he is always busy with his big family. He teaches his students, Marco and Luigi, how to play soccer and buy new clothes. The boys never help each other, and they do not like to say sorry. At the end of the year, Enrico leaves the school to live in a different city because he wants to be a doctor.

b) Enrico is a ten-year-old boy who writes a diary about his life, his family, and his school. His teacher tells the children special stories about love, respect, kindness, and courage. Enrico learns from his friends, like Luigi who is poor but kind, and Marco who is brave. He also learns to say sorry when he has a fight. At the end of the year, Enrico is a good person who understands that friendship and kindness are very important.

c) Luigi and Marco are two brothers who live in a small hospital. They write letters to a boy named Raffaele every day. Raffaele is a very strong boy who never gets sick, and he helps them find gold and money in the park. They do not go to school because they like to play video games at home. One day, a wise

man gives them a new book about animals, and they travel to a big jungle together to see gorillas and elephants.

STORY 10: THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

by Aesop

It is summer. The sun is hot. The sky is blue. The trees are green. The flowers are red, yellow, and pink. The wind is soft. The birds sing in the trees. The river moves. The grass is tall. It is a beautiful day.

In the grass, a grasshopper jumps. He is happy. He sings a song. He plays the violin. He laughs. He is not worried. He is not tired. He is happy.

Near the grass, an ant walks. He is small. He is strong. He carries food. He carries one seed. The seed is big, but the ant is strong. He walks to his home. His home is under the tree. It is small, dark, and safe.

The grasshopper looks at the ant. He smiles. He says, "Hello, Ant! How do you do?"

The ant stops. He looks at the grasshopper. He says, "I have to carry food. Winter is almost here. I need food for winter."

The grasshopper laughs. He says, "Winter is far away! Today is hot. The sun is in the sky. Let’s sing! Let’s play!"

The ant shakes his head. He says, "No, I can’t play. I have to work now. I work in summer. In winter, I eat and keep warm."

The grasshopper jumps. He plays his violin. He sings. He is happy. The ant walks. He carries food.

The next day, the sun is hot again. The sky is blue again. The trees are green again.

The grasshopper sings again. He plays again. He is happy. He sees the ant. The ant carries another seed. The grasshopper laughs. He asks, "Ant, why do you work? It is summer! It is a beautiful day!"

The ant says, "I have to work now. In winter, I rest. In winter, there is no food."

The grasshopper doesn't listen. He sings. He jumps. The ant walks. He carries food.

One week later, the grass is dry. The flowers don't grow. The birds don't sing. The wind is cold. The sky is gray.

The ant works. He carries food. He carries small seeds. He carries big seeds. His home is full of food. He is ready for winter.

The grasshopper doesn't want to work. He sings. He plays. He is happy. He doesn't carry food.

One month later, the trees are brown. The sky is white. The river is frozen. Snow falls. The wind is very cold. It is winter.

The grasshopper is not happy. He is cold. He is hungry. He has no food. He looks for food. There is no food. The grass is dry. The trees have no fruit. The river has no water.

The grasshopper walks to the ant's house. He knocks on the door. Knock, knock, knock.

The ant opens the door. He looks at the grasshopper. The grasshopper is cold. The grasshopper is hungry.

The grasshopper says, "Ant, I am cold. I am hungry. I have no food. Please help me."

The ant looks at the grasshopper. He asks, "What do you do in summer?"

The grasshopper says, "I play. I sing. I don’t work."

The ant says, "In summer, I work. I carry food. Now, I can eat and keep warm."

The ant closes the door. The wind blows. The snow falls. The grasshopper is outside. He is cold. He is hungry.

The grasshopper walks away. He looks at the snow. He looks at the trees. He is sad.

The ant is in his house. He is warm. He eats his food. He is ready for winter.

The grasshopper sits under a tree. He doesn’t play. He doesn’t sing. He is quiet.

The snow falls. The wind blows. The river is ice. It is finally winter.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The grasshopper plays the violin and sings songs in the summer. _____
2. The ant's home under the tree is big, bright, and dangerous. _____
3. In summer, the ant works hard and carries seeds to his home. _____
4. The river has a lot of hot water in the winter. _____
5. At the end of the story, the ant opens the door and gives the grasshopper food. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. What does the grasshopper do in the summer?

   a) He carries food and water.

   b) He sings, plays the violin, and laughs.

   c) He builds a big house for the winter.

2. Where is the ant's home?

   a) Under a tree

b) In the blue river

c) On a green leaf

3. What happens to the river in the winter?

a) It is very hot.

b) It moves fast.

c) It is ice.

4. Why does the ant work in the summer?

a) Because he wants to play with the grasshopper.

b) Because he needs food for the winter.

c) Because he is angry and sad.

5. How does the grasshopper feel at the end of the story?

a) He is warm and happy.

b) He is tired and wants to sleep in the sun.

c) He is cold, hungry, and sad.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. In the summer, the wind is soft and the _____ sing in the trees.

2. The small ant is very _____ and carries a big seed.

3. The grasshopper is hungry and _____ in the winter.

4. The ant's house is full of _____ for the winter.

5. The grasshopper sits under a tree, and the _____ falls from the sky.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) The ant and the grasshopper are best friends who live in a big house under the river. In the summer, they play the violin and sing happy songs together every day. They never work because they have a lot of hot food in their kitchen. When the winter comes, the sun is very bright, and the trees have many red apples. The ant and the grasshopper eat the apples and swim in the blue river all winter long, and they are never cold or hungry.

b) In the summer, a happy grasshopper sings and plays his violin every day. He does not work or worry about the winter. An ant walks near him and works very hard to carry big seeds to his small house under a tree. When winter comes, the snow falls, the wind is cold, and there is no food. The hungry grasshopper asks the ant for help, but the ant says no. The ant is warm and has food, but the grasshopper is cold and sad outside in the snow.

c) A big ant works in the winter to build a long bridge over the ice. He is very angry because the sky is gray and the wind is cold. A small grasshopper comes to help the ant carry heavy rocks to the river. They work together for a month and become very strong and happy. At the end of the story, they find a big box of beautiful pink flowers in the snow. They take the flowers to a small village and sell them to buy a new violin for the summer.

STORY 11: THE BOY WHO CRIED WOLF

by Aesop

There is a small village. In the village, there is a young boy. His name is Tom. Tom's job is to watch the sheep. Every morning, Tom takes the sheep to a big hill near the village. The sheep eat grass all day. Tom sits under a tree and watches them.

Tom is bored. Watching sheep is not fun. He wants to play with friends, but he cannot leave the sheep. He talks to the sheep, but the sheep don't talk back. Tom is lonely.

One day, Tom thinks of a plan. He wants to make the villagers come to the hill. He wants to trick them.

Tom stands up and shouts, "Help! Help! A wolf is here! The wolf wants to eat the sheep!"

The villagers hear Tom. They are afraid. They run to the hill. They bring sticks and ropes to chase the wolf.

When the villagers arrive, they look for the wolf. There is no wolf. The sheep are eating grass quietly. Tom laughs. There is no wolf! It's a joke!"

The villagers are angry. "Do not lie, Tom! We are busy. We don't have time for tricks!"

Tom smiles. He thinks it is funny.

The next day, Tom is bored again. He decides to trick the villagers again. He shouts, “Help! A big wolf is here! The wolf is chasing the sheep!”

The villagers hear Tom. They run to the hill again. They bring knives and tools to fight the wolf.

When they arrive, they see Tom laughing. There is no wolf! It’s a joke again!”

The villagers are very angry. “Stop lying, Tom! Now, we don’t want to come again!”

Tom doesn’t listen. He thinks it is still funny.

Two days later, Tom is on the hill. Suddenly, he sees a big, hungry wolf. The wolf’s eyes are red. Its teeth are sharp. The wolf walks toward the sheep.

Tom is scared. He shouts, “Help! Help! A wolf is here! Please come quickly!”

The villagers hear Tom, but they don’t go. They think, “Tom is lying again. We don’t want his jokes.”

Tom shouts again. “Please! The wolf is real this time! Help me!”

No one comes.

The wolf jumps at the sheep. The sheep run away, but the wolf is fast. The wolf catches one sheep. Then another. Tom tries to chase the wolf, but he is too small.

The wolf kills many sheep. Then it runs away into the forest.

Tom sits on the hill and cries. His sheep are dead.

Later, the villagers go to the hill. They see Tom crying. They see the dead sheep.

“Where is the wolf?” asks a villager.

“It was not a joke,” says Tom. “The wolf is real, and my sheep are dead.”

The villagers say, “This is your fault!”

Tom feels very sad. “I am sorry. I don’t want to lie anymore.”

The villagers forgive Tom. They tell him, “Remember this lesson. When you lie, people don’t trust you. Always tell the truth.”

Tom learns his lesson. He never lies again.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Tom's job is to watch the sheep on a big hill. _____
2. The villagers bring sticks and ropes the first time Tom shouts. _____
3. Tom is very angry when the villagers run to the hill. _____
4. The villagers run to the hill to help Tom the third time. _____
5. At the end of the story, Tom learns to always tell the truth. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Why does Tom shout for help the first time?**

   a) He wants to trick the villagers.

   b) A big wolf is eating the sheep.

   c) He is hungry and wants food.

2. **What do the villagers bring the second time Tom tricks them?**

   a) Water and food

   b) Knives and tools

c) Big dogs

3. **How does Tom feel when he watches the sheep every day?**

   a) He is very happy and excited.

   b) He is scared of the dark forest.

   c) He is bored and lonely.

4. **Why do the villagers stay in the village the third time Tom shouts?**

   a) They are sleeping in their houses.

   b) They think Tom is lying again.

   c) They are afraid of the big wolf.

5. **What happens to the sheep at the end of the story?**

   a) The wolf kills many of them.

   b) They run away to the village.

   c) The villagers take them home.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Tom sits under a _____ and watches the sheep eat grass.

2. The villagers bring sticks and _____ to chase the wolf.

3. The next day, Tom decides to _____ the villagers again.

4. The wolf has red eyes and sharp _____.

5. The villagers tell Tom that people do not _____ you when you lie.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Tom is a young boy who watches sheep on a hill every day. He is bored and lonely, so he decides to trick the villagers. He shouts that a wolf is there, but it is a joke and the villagers are angry. He does this again, and the villagers tell him to stop lying. One day, a real, hungry wolf comes to eat the sheep. Tom shouts for help, but the villagers do not come because they think he is lying. The wolf kills many sheep, and Tom learns that it is important to always tell the truth.

b) Tom is a kind villager who works hard to catch a big wolf in the forest. He asks the sheep to help him find the wolf's house. The villagers give Tom a lot of ropes and knives to fight the dangerous animal. One night, the wolf comes to the village and tries to eat Tom's food, but Tom laughs and scares it away. At the end of the story, the villagers are very happy and give Tom a big prize for saving their lives and their sheep.

STORY 12: THE LION AND THE MOUSE

by Aesop

It is a hot day in the jungle. The sun is big in the sky. The trees are tall. The leaves move in the wind. The birds sing. The river is blue and quiet. The animals walk in the forest.

A big lion sleeps under a tree. He has a long tail. He has big paws. His mane is thick. His teeth are sharp. He is strong. He sleeps in the sun. He is the king of the jungle.

A little mouse runs in the forest. The mouse is small. He has tiny paws. His ears are big. His tail is long and thin. He moves fast. He looks for food. He is happy.

The little mouse doesn’t see the lion. He runs and jumps on the lion’s big paw. The lion opens his eyes. He moves his paw. The mouse falls down. The mouse is afraid.

The lion stands up. He looks at the mouse. The mouse is very small. The lion is very big. The lion is not happy. He makes a loud noise. He roars!

The mouse shakes. He looks up at the lion. He says, "Oh no! Please don’t eat me! I am small. I don’t have much meat!"

The lion looks at the mouse. He laughs. He says, "You are too small! You are not good food for me."

The mouse is very afraid. He says, "Please, let me go! Maybe one day, I can help you!"

The lion laughs again. He says, "You? Help me? You are too small! You cannot help me."

The mouse looks at the lion. He says, "Maybe I am small, but I can help."

The lion thinks. He smiles. He says, "Okay. You can go now."

The mouse is very happy. He says, "Thank you! Thank you!" He runs away. The lion goes back to sleep.

The days pass. The sun rises and sets. The moon comes and goes. The birds fly in the sky. The trees move in the wind.

One day, the lion walks in the jungle. He is strong. He is happy, but he doesn’t see a trap. The trap is big. There is a net. The net is strong.

The lion walks into the trap. The net falls and covers him. The lion tries to move. He tries to run. He tries to jump, but he can’t. He is stuck.

The lion makes a loud noise. He roars, "HELP ME!"

The birds hear him. The monkeys hear him. The animals hear him. The little mouse hears him.

The mouse runs fast. He sees the lion in the net. The mouse says, "Oh no! The lion is in trouble!"

The mouse runs to the lion. He looks at the net. He says, "Do not be afraid! I can help you!"

The lion looks at the mouse. He says, "You? Help me? You are too small!"

The mouse smiles. He says, "I am small, but I have sharp teeth!"

The mouse bites the net. He bites and bites. He makes a hole. Then, the mouse bites more and more. The net breaks.

The lion moves. He jumps. He is free!

The lion looks at the mouse. He is happy. He says, "Thank you, little mouse! You are very small, but you are very good!"

The mouse smiles. He says, "You're welcome, lion!"

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The lion is the king of the jungle and has sharp teeth. _____
2. The little mouse wants the lion to eat him. _____
3. The lion laughs because the mouse is too small to help him. _____
4. The mouse runs into a big trap with a strong net. _____
5. The mouse uses his sharp teeth to bite the net and free the lion. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Where does the big lion sleep at the beginning of the story?**

   a) Under a tall tree

   b) In a strong net

   c) Near the blue river

2. **What does the little mouse have?**

   a) A thick mane and big paws

   b) Tiny paws and a long, thin tail

   c) A big trap and a net

3. **Why does the lion make a loud noise and roar?**

a) The little mouse bites his tail.

b) He is happy to see the monkey.

c) The mouse jumps on his big paw.

4. **Who walks into the trap and gets stuck?**

a) The big lion

b) The little mouse

c) The birds and monkeys

5. **How does the mouse break the net?**

a) He jumps on it with his tiny paws.

b) He pulls it with his long tail.

c) He bites it with his sharp teeth.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The big lion is strong and he is the king of the _____.

2. The little mouse runs and jumps on the lion's big _____.

3. The lion walks into a big trap, and a strong _____ covers him.

4. The mouse bites the net and makes a _____ so the lion can move.

5. The lion jumps out of the trap, and he is _____ at the end of the story.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A big lion sleeps in the jungle, and a little mouse jumps on his paw. The lion wants to eat the mouse, but the mouse asks the lion to let him go. The mouse says he can help the strong lion one day. The lion laughs at the small animal but says yes. Later, the lion walks into a trap and a strong net covers him. He roars for help because he cannot move. The little mouse hears the lion and uses his sharp teeth to bite the net. The lion is free, and he thanks the little mouse.

b) The little mouse is the king of the jungle. He is very big and strong. One day, he sleeps under a tall tree near the blue river. A bad lion comes to the forest and tries to eat the little mouse. The mouse runs away very fast and finds a big net. He puts the net on the lion and laughs loudly. The lion cries and asks for help, but the birds and monkeys do not listen to him. At the end, the mouse goes to sleep again, and the lion stays in the trap forever.

c) A big lion and a little mouse are best friends in the jungle. They live together in a small house and never go to the forest. Every

day, they play fun games and eat good food near the blue river. One morning, the lion buys a strong net to catch some big fish in the water. The mouse falls in the river, and the lion uses the new net to save him. The monkeys and birds are very happy and sing songs for them. The lion and the mouse are very tired, so they sleep all day in the sun.

STORY 13: THE TORTOISE AND THE HARE

by Aesop

In a big green forest, many animals live together. The sun shines. The birds sing in the trees. The grass is soft. The river is blue. The trees are tall. It is a beautiful place.

In the forest, there is a hare. He is fast. He has long legs. He has big ears. He can run very quickly. He likes to run every day. He likes to show his speed.

There is also a tortoise. He is slow. He has a big shell. He has short legs. He walks very slowly. He does not run. He does not jump. He moves little by little.

One morning, the hare and the tortoise sit near the river. Other animals are there too. The hare jumps around. He laughs. He says, "I am very fast. No animal is fast like me!" The fox smiles. The bird sings. The monkey claps his hands.

The tortoise looks at the hare. He smiles. He says, "I am not fast, but I can walk a long time."

The hare laughs. He says, "You? You are too slow! You cannot win a race!"

The tortoise looks at the hare. He says, "Do you want to run?"

The hare is surprised. He says, "A race? You want to race with me?"

The tortoise nods. He says, "Yes. I want to race you."

The other animals listen. They are very surprised. The monkey says, "The tortoise is slow! He cannot win!" The fox says, "The hare is fast! He can win the race easily!"

The hare laughs again. He says, "Okay, Time to race! But it is not fair. I can win very quickly!"

The tortoise says, "Just wait."

The animals choose a big tree for the race. The fox points to the tree. He says, "Run to that tree. The first animal to touch the tree wins!"

The monkey stands near a rock. He raises his hands. He says, "Ready, set, go!"

The hare runs fast. He runs very fast. He runs past the trees. He runs past the river. He runs past the big rock. The tortoise walks slowly. He takes one step. Then another step. Then another step. He moves little by little.

The hare looks back. He doesn’t see the tortoise. The hare laughs. He says, "The tortoise is so slow. He is far behind me. I can sleep. I have time."

The hare sees a tree. It is big. The grass is soft. He sits down. He closes his eyes. He sleeps.

The tortoise walks. Step. Step. Step. The sun is hot. The wind blows. The tortoise doesn’t stop. He walks past the trees. He walks past the

river. He walks past the big rock. He sees the hare sleeping. The tortoise doesn’t stop. He walks past the hare.

The sun moves in the sky. The hare sleeps for a long time. The birds sing. The river moves. The leaves shake.

Suddenly, the hare wakes up. He opens his eyes. He looks around. He doesn’t see the tortoise. He jumps up. He looks at the tree. The tortoise is near the tree!

The hare runs. He runs fast. He runs very fast. He is close to the tree. The tortoise takes one more step. He touches the tree first. The other animals cheer. The tortoise wins the race. The hare stops. He is surprised. He says, "What?! The tortoise wins?" The tortoise smiles. He says, "I walk slowly, but I never stop." The fox smiles. The monkey claps. The birds sing. The hare looks at the tortoise. He smiles. He says, "You win." The tortoise and the hare shake hands. The animals cheer again. The river moves. The trees stand tall. The sun shines. It is a beautiful day in the forest.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The hare has short legs and walks very slowly. _____
2. The monkey says, "Ready, set, go!" for the race. _____
3. The hare sleeps near a big river. _____
4. The tortoise stops to sleep in the hot sun. _____
5. At the end of the race, the hare and the tortoise shake hands. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What animal is fast and has big ears?**

   a) The bird

   b) The fox

   c) The hare

2. **What does the tortoise have?**

   a) A big shell

   b) Long legs

   c) Soft grass

3. **Who points to the big tree for the race?**

   a) The tortoise

   b) The fox

   c) The monkey

4. **What does the hare do when he sees the big tree during the race?**

   a) He sits down and sleeps.

   b) He drinks water from the river.

   c) He sings with the birds.

5. **What does the tortoise do during the race?**

   a) He runs very fast.

   b) He jumps over the rock.

   c) He walks slowly but never stops.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. In a big green _____, many animals live together.
2. The tortoise walks little by little and never _____.
3. The hare runs fast and then he closes his eyes to _____.

4. The tortoise touches the tree first and _____ the race.

5. The sun shines, the river moves, and it is a beautiful _____ in the forest.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) The hare and the tortoise are bad friends who live in a big city. One day, they decide to buy a new house near the beautiful river. The hare runs very fast to the city to get a lot of money, but he loses his shoes in the dark forest. The tortoise takes a fast train to find a good tree for their new house. At the end of the story, they do not find a house, and they decide to sleep on a big rock forever.

b) In a small desert, a monkey and a fox want to have a big race to win some food. The hare is the teacher, and he says the race is not fair because it is too hot. The tortoise runs very fast and jumps over a big rock in the river. The monkey sleeps under a tree for a long time because the sun is very hot in the sky. Finally, the birds sing a happy song, and the fox wins a big prize, but the tortoise is very angry.

c) In a beautiful green forest, a fast hare and a slow tortoise decide to have a race. The hare runs very quickly and leaves the slow tortoise far behind. The hare thinks he has a lot of time, so he sits under a big tree and goes to sleep. The tortoise walks very slowly but he never stops walking. He walks past the sleeping

hare. When the hare wakes up, the tortoise is at the tree and wins the race, and they shake hands at the end.

STORY 14: THE UGLY DUCKLING

by Hans Christian Andersen

It is summer. The sun is warm. The sky is blue. The grass is green. A mother duck sits on her eggs near the water. She waits and waits. She is patient.

One day, the eggs move. Crack! Crack! Small ducklings come out. They are yellow and soft. "Peep! Peep!" they say. The mother duck is very happy. She looks at her babies. "You are beautiful," she says.

But one egg is very big. It does not open. The mother duck waits more. At last, the big egg opens. A big duckling comes out. He is grey, not yellow. He is not like his brothers and sisters.

"Oh," says the mother duck. "You are big and grey. You are different."

The other animals look at the grey duckling. "He is ugly," they say. "He is not a pretty duck." The little ducklings laugh at him. The hens push him. The big ducks bite him. The girl who feeds the birds does not like him. Every day, the animals are unkind. Every day, they say bad words.

The grey duckling is very sad. "Nobody loves me," he thinks. "I am ugly and alone."

One day, the duckling runs away. He leaves the farm. He walks and walks. He comes to a big lake. He is alone here. The lake is quiet. He lives near the water. He is safe, but he is not happy.

Autumn comes. The leaves are yellow and brown. They fall from the trees. The wind is cold. One evening, the duckling sees beautiful birds in the sky. They are big and white. They have long necks. They fly together. "What beautiful birds!" he says. "I want to be with them." But the white birds fly away to a warm place. The duckling watches them go.

Then winter comes. The lake is very cold. Snow falls. Ice covers the water. The little duckling is cold and hungry. It is a long, hard winter. He is weak, but he does not give up. He waits for the sun.

Slowly, the winter ends. The sun comes back. Spring arrives. The flowers open. They are red, yellow, and pink. The trees are green again. The water is warm again. The birds sing.

The duckling feels strong now. He opens his wings. They are big! He moves them, and he flies over the water. "I can fly!" he says. "Look at me!"

Then he sees the beautiful white birds again. They are on the lake. "Maybe they are kind," he thinks. "I want to see them." He swims to them slowly. He is afraid. His heart beats fast.

He looks down at the water. He sees his face. But he does not see an ugly grey duckling. He sees a beautiful white bird with a long neck!

"Am I a swan?" he thinks. "Is that me?"

Yes! The ugly duckling is now a beautiful swan. The other swans come to him. They are kind and friendly. "Hello!" they say. "Come with us.

Swim with us." They do not laugh. They do not push him. They love him.

Some children come to the lake. A little girl looks at the swans. She points at the new swan. "Look, Mother!" she says. "That new swan is the most beautiful of all!"

The swan hears the girl. He is very happy. He remembers the hard days. He remembers the cold winter and the unkind animals on the farm. But now he is not sad. He has friends. He has a family. He is not alone.

"I am happy now," he thinks. "This is my home." He lifts his head high. He opens his big white wings. His heart is full of joy. He never thinks he can be so happy.

And the beautiful swan swims on the quiet lake, warm and free, with his new friends, all through the long, sunny days of summer.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The big duckling is yellow and soft. _____
2. The other animals on the farm are unkind to the gray duckling. _____
3. The duckling runs away and lives near a big lake. _____
4. In the winter, the little duckling is warm and happy. _____
5. At the end of the story, the duckling sees he is a beautiful white swan. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What color are the small ducklings when they come out of the eggs?**

   a) Yellow

   b) Gray

   c) White

2. **What do the big ducks do to the gray duckling on the farm?**

   a) They play with him.

   b) They bite him.

c) They give him food.

3. What does the duckling see in the sky in autumn?

a) Cold rain

b) Green trees

c) Beautiful birds

4. What happens to the water in the lake when winter comes?

a) Ice covers the water.

b) The water is very hot.

c) The water is green.

5. Who points at the new swan and says he is beautiful?

a) The mother duck

b) A bad hen

c) A little gir

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The sky is blue and the grass is _____.

2. The gray duckling runs away and leaves the _____.

3. In autumn, the wind is cold and the leaves fall from the _____.

4. The winter is long and hard, but the duckling waits for the _____.

5. The other swans are kind and _____.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A small yellow duckling wants to be a big grey duck. He goes to the city to find a big farm with a lot of food. In the winter, he sleeps in a warm house with a little girl and a good hen. In the spring, he decides to fly to a big mountain with the fast animals. Finally, he becomes a quiet bird and never swims in the cold lake again.

b) A mother duck has a big grey duckling. He is different, and the farm animals are unkind to him. The sad duckling runs away to a quiet lake. After a long and cold winter, spring comes and he can fly. He looks in the water and sees he is not an ugly duckling. He is a beautiful white swan, and he is finally happy with his new friends.

c) The ugly duckling lives on a beautiful farm with a lot of kind animals. The mother duck gives him a big green hat for the cold winter. He likes to play with the big dogs and the happy pigs every day. When autumn comes, he swims to a different

river to find some pink flowers for his mother. In the end, he goes back to the farm and sleeps in a big tree.

STORY 15: THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES

by Hans Christian Andersen

There is an emperor in a big city. He is rich, and he loves clothes. He loves new clothes very much. He has clothes for every hour of the day. He does not think about his city or his people. He only thinks about his clothes. Every day he looks in the mirror. "Do I look good today?" he asks.

One day, two men come to the city. They are not good men. They want the emperor's gold, so they tell a big lie.

"We are special tailors," they say. "We make magic clothes. The clothes are very beautiful. But there is one secret. Stupid people cannot see them. Only clever people can see them."

The emperor hears this news. "I want these magic clothes," he thinks. "Then I can see who is clever and who is stupid in my city." He gives the two men a lot of gold. "Make my new clothes now," he says.

The two men sit down. They pretend to work. But they have no cloth. Their hands are empty. They move their hands in the air. "Look at these beautiful colors!" they say. "Look at this lovely cloth!" But there is nothing there.

The emperor wants to see the clothes. But he is a little afraid. "First, I send my wise old man," he thinks. "He is clever. He can see them."

The old man goes to the two tailors. He looks and looks. He sees nothing! The table is empty. "Oh no," he thinks. "I see nothing. Am I stupid? I cannot say that." So the old man smiles. "The clothes are beautiful!" he says. But this is a lie.

More people come to look. Everybody sees nothing. But nobody says the truth. Everybody is afraid. "Beautiful!" they say. "Wonderful colors!"

At last, the "clothes" are ready. The two men come to the emperor. "Here are your new clothes," they say. They pretend to dress him. They move their hands around his body. The emperor sees nothing in the mirror. His body is cold. But he does not say the truth. "Yes," he says slowly. "Very beautiful. Very nice."

Today there is a big parade. The emperor walks in the street. All the people of the city are there. The emperor has no clothes, but he walks with his head up. He tries to look happy. The two bad men are not there now. They are far away, with all the gold.

The people look at the emperor. They see the truth. They see a man with no clothes. But they are all afraid. Nobody wants to look stupid. So they all say the same thing. "Beautiful clothes!" they shout. "What lovely colors! What a fine emperor!" And the emperor is happy, because he thinks his people can see the magic clothes.

Then a small child looks at the emperor. The child does not understand the lie. The child says in a loud, clear voice, "But the emperor has no clothes!"

The people are quiet. They look at each other. Then one man says, "The child is right." Another man says, "Yes, it is true! He has no clothes!" Soon all the people say it together. "The emperor has no clothes! The emperor has no clothes!"

The emperor hears his people. His face is red. Now he knows the truth. The magic clothes are not real. There are no magic clothes. He is a foolish man, and the two tailors are thieves.

But the emperor does not stop. He is the emperor, and the parade is not finished. So he lifts his head, and he walks to the end of the long street. His men walk behind him.

And the little child smiles, because only the child is brave, and only the child tells the truth.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The emperor loves new clothes very much. _____
2. The two men want to give the emperor a lot of gold. _____
3. The wise old man sees beautiful colors on the table. _____
4. The small child says, "The emperor has no clothes!" _____
5. The emperor stops the parade when he hears the truth. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What does the emperor think about every day?**

   a) His wise old man

   b) The people in his city

   c) His clothes

2. **What is the secret of the magic clothes?**

   a) Stupid people cannot see them.

   b) They are very warm in winter.

   c) They turn gold into water.

3. **Who goes first to see the new clothes?**

a) A small child

b) The wise old man

c) The two bad men

4. **Why do all the people say the clothes are beautiful?**

a) Because they are afraid to look stupid.

b) Because the clothes are red and green.

c) Because they love the emperor.

5. **What does the emperor do at the end of the parade?**

a) He gives gold to the child.

b) He runs back to his room.

c) He walks to the end of the street.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. He has clothes for every _____ of the day.
2. The two men want the emperor's gold, so they tell a big _____.
3. Only _____ people can see the magic clothes.
4. Today there is a big _____ and the emperor walks in the street.

5. A small child says in a loud, clear voice, "But the emperor has no _____!"

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) An emperor buys magic clothes from two good men. The clothes are very beautiful and heavy. The emperor walks in the street, and all the people are happy. The emperor stops the parade and plays with a small child. They eat apples and find a lot of gold in the big city.

b) In a small farm, an old man wants to make new clothes for his animals. He asks two tailors for help, but they sleep all day. The old man is sad, so he goes to the city. He finds a lot of magic cloth and makes a beautiful red coat for his horse.

c) An emperor loves clothes and gives gold to two bad men for magic clothes. The men make nothing, but the emperor and his people pretend to see the clothes because they are afraid to look stupid. During a big parade, a small child tells the truth, and the emperor knows he has no clothes.

STORY 16: THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL

by Hans Christian Andersen

It is the last night of the year. It is very cold. Snow falls in the street. The wind is strong. All the houses have warm lights inside. Families are happy. They laugh, and they eat good food together.

A little girl walks in the cold street. She is poor. She has no shoes. Her feet are cold and wet. She has an old, thin dress. In her hands, she carries many small matches. She sells matches for money.

All day, the little girl walks in the snow. "Matches! Matches, please!" she says. But the people walk fast, and they do not stop. Nobody buys her matches. Nobody looks at her. She has no money in her hand.

It is dark now, and it is late. The little girl is afraid to go home. Her home is cold too, and there is no food and no fire there. So she stays in the cold street.

The girl sits down in a corner between two tall houses. She is cold and tired and hungry. Her little hands are like ice. She looks at the warm windows. She sees the happy families inside.

"Maybe one match can warm my hands," she thinks. She takes one match. She lights it. The little fire is warm and bright. In the fire, she sees a big, warm stove. She smiles and puts her cold hands near it. But then the match goes out, and the stove is gone.

The girl lights a second match. Now she sees a table with a white cloth. On the table, there is a big dinner. There is hot food and fresh bread. It

smells wonderful. The little girl is so hungry. She wants to eat. But the match goes out, and the table and the food are gone.

She lights a third match. Now she sees a beautiful Christmas tree. It has many green branches and many little lights. She looks up. The lights go up, up, up into the dark sky. They become bright stars. "How beautiful," she says softly.

The girl lights another match. In the bright light, she sees her grandmother. Her grandmother is old and kind and good. Her grandmother has a warm smile. Her grandmother loves her very much. Long ago, her grandmother is with her, but now her grandmother is not here anymore.

"Grandmother!" says the little girl. "Please stay with me! Please do not go away!"

The girl is afraid the light is about to go out. So she lights all her matches together. She wants her grandmother to stay. The light is very bright now, brighter than the day. Her grandmother smiles at her. She opens her arms.

Her grandmother takes the little girl's hand. Together, they go up, up, high above the cold city. They go to a warm and happy place. There is no cold there. There is no hunger there. There is only light, and love, and peace.

In the morning, it is the first day of the new year. The sun comes up. The people walk in the street again. They find the little girl in the corner. She is very still. She has a small, happy smile on her face.

"Poor child," the people say. "She tries to keep warm in the cold night."

The people do not know what the little girl sees. They do not know about the warm stove, the good dinner, or the beautiful tree with the lights. And they do not know that the little girl is happy now. She is with her grandmother, together again, far away from the cold and the hunger, in a place full of light.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The little girl has warm shoes for the cold snow. _____
2. People in the street buy all her matches. _____ T
3. The little girl sees a warm stove in the fire of the first match. _____
4. The girl lights all her matches because she wants her grandmother to stay. _____
5. In the morning, the people see the girl's grandmother in the corner. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What is the little girl doing in the cold street?**

   a) She sells matches for money.

   b) She buys hot food.

   c) She looks for her warm shoes.

2. **What does the girl see when she lights the second match?**

   a) A beautiful tree

   b) A table with a big dinner

c) A warm coat

3. **Why is the little girl afraid to go home?**

   a) Her grandmother is angry.

   b) She does not like the people.

   c) Her home is cold and has no food.

4. **Who does the girl see in the bright light of the matches?**

   a) Her kind grandmother

   b) The happy people in the city

   c) A good friend from school

5. **Where does the little girl go with her grandmother at the end of the story?**

   a) To a big house in the street

   b) To a warm and happy place

   c) To a corner between two tall houses

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. He All the houses have warm _____ inside.

2. The girl sits down in a _____ between two tall houses.

3. In the fire, she sees a big, warm _____.

4. The lights of the tree become bright _____ in the sky.

5. In the morning, the people find the little girl with a happy _____ on her face.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) On the last night of the year, a little girl walks in the forest to find a big tree. She meets an old man and they eat hot bread near a warm fire. In the morning, she goes home and plays with her happy family in the big city.

b) A rich girl sells beautiful coats in the cold street. She has a lot of money, but she wants to buy a big dinner. She finds her grandmother in a warm house, and they eat hot food together on the first day of the new year.

c) On a cold night, a poor little girl sells matches in the street. She is cold and hungry, so she lights the matches to stay warm. She sees a warm stove, hot food, and her kind grandmother. At the end, she goes with her grandmother to a warm and happy place.

STORY 17: CINDERELLA

by Charles Perrault

Long ago, there is a kind and gentle girl. She lives in a big house with her father. Her mother is not with them anymore. The father loves his daughter very much. Then one day, her father marries a new woman. The new woman has two daughters of her own.

At first, the father is happy. But soon the father dies. Now the kind girl lives alone with her stepmother and her two stepsisters. The stepmother is not kind. The two stepsisters are not kind. They are unkind every day.

They give the girl all the hard work in the house. She cleans the floors. She washes the clothes. She cooks the food. She works from morning to night. At night, she is very tired. She sits near the fire to keep warm. Grey ash from the fire is often on her old dress. So the two sisters laugh and call her "Cinderella."

One day, good news comes to the town. The prince has a big party at the palace. There is music and dancing. All the young women can go. "We can dance with the prince!" say the stepsisters. They are very excited. They buy new dresses.

"Can I go too?" asks Cinderella.

"You?" says the stepmother. "No! You have too much work here. And you have no nice dress and no shoes."

The stepsisters go to the party. Cinderella is alone in the big, quiet house. She is very sad. She sits down, and she cries.

Then, suddenly, a kind woman is there. She has a magic wand and a warm smile. "I am your fairy godmother," she says. "Do not cry, my dear. Tonight, you can go to the party too."

The fairy godmother waves her magic wand. Cinderella's old dress becomes a beautiful blue dress. On her feet, she has lovely glass shoes. Then the fairy godmother makes a big, beautiful carriage to take her to the palace.

"Now go and dance," she says. "But listen carefully! At midnight, the magic stops. Come home before midnight. Do not forget!"

"Thank you!" says Cinderella. She is very happy. She goes to the palace.

At the party, Cinderella is the most beautiful woman in the room. The prince sees her. "Who is that girl?" he thinks. He walks to her. "Do you want to dance with me?" he asks. They dance and dance. The prince is very happy. Cinderella is very happy too. She forgets about her hard life at home.

But Cinderella forgets the time. Then she hears the big clock. Bong! Bong! Bong! It is midnight! "Oh no!" she says. "It’s time to go!" She runs out of the palace. She runs down the stairs very fast. But one glass shoe falls off her foot. She does not stop. She runs all the way home.

The prince finds the little glass shoe on the stairs. "I love this girl," he says. "I have to find her. She is the girl for this shoe."

The next day, the prince goes to every house in the town. Every young woman tries the glass shoe. But the shoe is too small for their feet.

At last, the prince comes to Cinderella's house. The two stepsisters try the shoe. Their feet are too big. Then Cinderella comes into the room. "Can I try, please?" she asks.

"You?" the sisters laugh. But the prince says, "Every woman can try the shoe."

Cinderella sits down. She puts on the glass shoe. It fits! It is the right size! The prince looks at her face, and he smiles. "It is you!" he says. "I find you at last!"

The prince and Cinderella marry. Cinderella leaves the house of hard work forever. She is kind and good, and now she is happy too. And they live happily together for all their days.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The stepmother and the two stepsisters are kind to Cinderella. _____
2. Cinderella cleans the floors and cooks the food every day. _____
3. The fairy godmother gives Cinderella a beautiful red dress. _____
4. Cinderella runs out of the palace because it is midnight. _____
5. The little glass shoe is the right size for Cinderella. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Why do the stepsisters call the girl "Cinderella"?**

   a) Because she likes the name.

   b) Because gray ash from the fire is on her dress.

   c) Because she has beautiful shoes.

2. **What does the fairy godmother have in her hand?**

   a) A magic wand

   b) A big clock

c) A new broom

3. **What happens at midnight?**

a) The prince sings a song.

b) The stepsisters go home.

c) The magic stops.

4. **What does Cinderella lose on the stairs of the palace?**

a) One glass shoe

b) Her beautiful carriage

c) A gold ring

5. **Who puts on the glass shoe at the end of the story?**

a) The stepmother

b) The first stepsister

c) Cinderella

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The stepmother and the two stepsisters are not _____.

2. Cinderella sits near the fire to keep _____.

3. The fairy godmother makes a big, beautiful _____ to take her to the palace.

4. Cinderella has to come home before _____.

5. Every young woman tries the glass _____, but it is too small for them.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Cinderella is a bad girl, and she lives with her kind stepmother. The stepmother gives Cinderella a lot of gold to buy new dresses. Cinderella goes to the palace, and she takes the prince's horse. At midnight, she runs away to the dark forest, and she never sees the prince again.

b) Cinderella is a kind girl, but she has a hard life with her unkind stepmother and stepsisters. A fairy godmother helps Cinderella go to the prince's party in a beautiful dress and glass shoes. Cinderella dances with the prince but runs away at midnight and loses one shoe. The prince finds her with the shoe, and they marry and live happily.

c) A fairy godmother wants to go to a big party at the palace. She asks Cinderella to make a beautiful blue dress for her. Cinderella works day and night to finish the dress. The fairy godmother goes to the party, dances with the prince, and gives him a glass shoe. Cinderella stays home and sleeps by the fire.

STORY 18: LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

by Charles Perrault

There is a sweet little girl. She is kind, and she is happy. She has a red coat with a red hood. She wears it every day. So everybody in the village calls her Little Red Riding Hood.

One sunny morning, her mother has a job for her. "Grandmother is sick," she says. "Please take this food to her. Here is fresh bread and a cake. Grandmother lives in a little house in the forest. Now listen to me. Walk on the path. Do not stop. And do not talk to strangers."

"Yes, Mother," says Little Red Riding Hood. She takes the basket of food, and she goes.

The little girl walks into the forest. The trees are tall and green. The birds sing in the branches. The sun is warm and yellow. Little Red Riding Hood is happy. She likes the forest. She looks at the trees and the flowers. She walks on the path, and she sings a little song.

But a big gray wolf lives in this forest. The wolf is behind a tree. He sees the little girl. He is very hungry, and he has a bad plan.

"Good morning, little girl," says the wolf with a big smile. "Where do you go today?"

"I go to my grandmother's house," she says. "She is sick. I have bread and cake for her."

"Oh, how nice," says the wolf. "And where does your dear grandmother live?"

"In the little house near the big tree," she says. She forgets her mother's words.

"Look at the pretty flowers," says the wolf. "Your grandmother likes flowers, yes? Pick some for her." Little Red Riding Hood stops. She picks some flowers. She is slow. But the wolf runs fast through the forest to the grandmother's house.

The wolf comes to the little house. He goes inside. The grandmother sees him. She is afraid, and she hides in the cupboard. The wolf puts on the grandmother's clothes and her hat and her glasses. He gets into the bed, and he waits.

Soon Little Red Riding Hood comes. She knocks and goes inside. She looks at "grandmother" in the bed. Something is strange.

"Grandmother," she says, "what big eyes you have!"

"All the better to see you, my dear," says the wolf in a soft voice.

"Grandmother, what big ears you have!"

"All the better to hear you, my dear."

"But Grandmother, what a big mouth you have!"

"All the better to eat you!" says the wolf. He jumps out of the bed. Little Red Riding Hood is very afraid. "Help! Help!" she shouts.

A woodcutter is near the house. He hears the girl's voice. He runs to the house with his big ax. The wolf sees the strong woodcutter and the ax. Now the wolf is afraid. He runs out of the house. He runs into the forest, far, far away, and he never comes back again.

The grandmother comes out of the cupboard. She is safe. Little Red Riding Hood runs to her and hugs her. "Grandmother! I am so happy you are safe!" she says.

They both thank the kind woodcutter. "Thank you very much," says the grandmother. "You are very brave." The woodcutter smiles and goes back to his work in the forest.

Then Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother sit down together at the table. They put the flowers in some water. They eat the fresh bread and the sweet cake. They talk and laugh. The grandmother is happy, and she feels much better now.

"Now I understand," says Little Red Riding Hood. "Listen to my mother, stay on the path, and I do not talk to strangers." From that day, she never forgets that lesson.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The little girl wears a red coat with a red hood every day. _____
2. The mother tells the little girl to talk to strangers in the forest. _____
3. Little Red Riding Hood stops in the forest to pick some flowers. _____
4. The grandmother hides under the bed when the wolf comes. _____
5. The woodcutter hears the girl's voice and runs to the house with a big axe. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What does the mother give to the little girl for her grandmother?**

   a) Fresh bread and a cake

   b) A red coat and a red hood

   c) Pretty flowers and water

2. **Where does the grandmother live?**

   a) In a big house in the village

b) In a little house in the forest

c) In a tall tree with the birds

3. **Who runs fast through the forest to the grandmother's house?**

a) The woodcutter

b) Little Red Riding Hood

c) The big gray wolf

4. **What does the wolf put on when he is in the house?**

a) The grandmother's clothes, hat, and glasses

b) The little girl's red coat and hood

c) The woodcutter's big ax

5. **Who jumps out of the bed and says, "All the better to eat you!"?**

a) The grandmother

b) The big gray wolf

c) The woodcutter

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The trees are tall and green, and the birds sing in the _____.

2. "Good morning, little girl," says the wolf with a big _____.

3. The grandmother is afraid, and she hides in the _____.

4. The wolf sees the strong woodcutter and the _____, and he runs away.

5. "Listen to my mother, stay on the path, and I do not talk to _____," says Little Red Riding Hood.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Little Red Riding Hood goes to the city to buy a new red coat. She walks on a big road and talks to a happy dog. The dog gives her some flowers and a big axe. The grandmother is not sick, so she plays in the park with the woodcutter. In the end, the dog goes to sleep in the cupboard, and they eat a lot of meat.

b) A little girl goes to the forest to take food to her sick grandmother. She does not listen to her mother, and she talks to a bad wolf. The wolf goes to the house and waits in the bed to eat the girl. A brave woodcutter hears the girl and stops the wolf. The girl and her grandmother eat together, and the girl learns a good lesson.

c) A bad woodcutter lives in a tall tree in the forest. He has a red hat and he makes bad food. One day, a big grey wolf takes a basket of hot bread to the village. The grandmother buys the bread and makes a big party for all the animals. The little girl

stays home because she is sick, and she never sees the wolf again.

STORY 19: SNOW WHITE

by the Brothers Grimm

Long ago, there is a beautiful young princess. Her skin is white like snow. Her hair is black. Her lips are red. So the people call her Snow White. She is kind to everyone.

Snow White has a stepmother, the queen. The queen is beautiful, but she is not kind. She has a magic mirror on the wall. Every day she stands in front of it. "Mirror, mirror, who is the most beautiful in all the land?" she asks.

Every day the mirror says, "You are the most beautiful, my queen." And the queen is happy.

But Snow White grows up. Every year she is more and more beautiful. One day, the queen asks the mirror the same question. This time the mirror says, "Snow White is the most beautiful now."

The queen is very angry. Her face is red. "I do not want Snow White in my castle!" she says.

Snow White is afraid of the angry queen. That night, she runs away into the dark forest. She runs and runs. The trees are tall. She is tired, and she is alone. Then she sees a light. She finds a little house, and she goes inside.

In the house, there are seven small beds in a row. There is a small table with seven little plates. Everything is very clean. "Who lives here?"

she thinks. Snow White is very tired, so she lies down on the beds, and she sleeps.

In the evening, seven dwarfs come home. They work in the mountains all day. They dig for gold. They see Snow White in their house. "Who are you?" they ask.

"I am Snow White," she says. She tells them all her story.

"You poor girl. You can stay here with us," say the kind dwarfs. "But please be careful. Do not open the door for any strangers."

Snow White lives happily with the seven dwarfs. She cooks and cleans the house. They work and sing every day. But far away, the queen asks her mirror again. "Snow White is the most beautiful," says the mirror. "She lives with seven dwarfs in the forest."

The queen is very angry again. She makes a plan. She takes a big red apple, and she puts something bad inside it. Then she puts on old, poor clothes. Now she looks like a kind old woman. Nobody can see her face.

The queen walks to the little house. The dwarfs are far away at work. Snow White is alone. Knock, knock, knock! Snow White opens the door.

"Hello, dear," says the old woman with a sweet smile. "Do you want this beautiful apple? It is a gift for you."

The apple is big and red and lovely. Snow White takes it. She says thank you. She eats one small piece. Then she falls down, and she

sleeps a deep, deep sleep. The old woman laughs and goes away quickly.

In the evening, the dwarfs come home. They find Snow White on the floor. "Snow White! Wake up! Please wake up!" But she does not wake up. The dwarfs are very, very sad. They make a beautiful bed of glass for her, and they stay near her every day.

One day, a young prince comes through the forest. He sees Snow White in her glass bed. "She is so beautiful," he says. He is sad because she sleeps and does not wake. Gently, he takes her hand.

Then the small piece of apple comes out of her mouth. Snow White opens her eyes. She looks around. "Where am I?" she says.

"You are safe now," says the prince with a smile. The seven dwarfs are so happy. They laugh and dance and sing.

The prince loves Snow White, and Snow White loves the prince. Soon they marry. Snow White is safe and happy, and she stays good friends with the seven dwarfs forever.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The queen is kind to Snow White. _____
2. Snow White finds a little house with seven small beds. _____
3. The seven dwarfs work in the dark forest to cut trees. _____
4. The old woman gives Snow White a big red apple. _____
5. The young prince eats the apple and sleeps a deep sleep. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What does the queen ask her magic mirror every day?**

   a) "Who is the most beautiful in all the land?"

   b) "Where is the little house in the forest?"

   c) "Do the seven dwarfs have gold?"

2. **Where do the seven dwarfs work?**

   a) In the big castle

   b) In the mountains

   c) In a dark river

3. **What do the dwarfs say to Snow White before they go to work?**

a) "Do not sleep in our beds."

b) "Do not make a bad plan."

c) "Do not open the door for any strangers."

4. **How does the queen look when she goes to the little house?**

a) Like a beautiful princess

b) Like a kind old woman

c) Like a young prince

5. **What happens when the prince takes Snow White's hand?**

a) The small piece of apple comes out of her mouth.

b) The seven dwarfs run away into the forest.

c) The magic mirror breaks into small pieces.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Every year she is more and more _____.
2. In the house, there are seven small beds in a _____.
3. The queen takes a big red apple, and she puts something _____ inside it.

4. Snow White eats one small piece, she falls down, and she sleeps a _____ sleep.

5. The dwarfs make a beautiful bed of _____ for her.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A beautiful princess named Snow White has a kind stepmother. The queen gives Snow White a lot of gold, and they go to the mountains to find a little house. Seven princes live there, but they do not like the queen. In the end, Snow White eats a green apple and goes back to the castle to sleep.

b) Seven dwarfs live in a big castle and they have a magic mirror. They ask the mirror about a beautiful old woman in the forest. Snow White is a bad girl who breaks their glass beds and runs away. A young prince finds the old woman and gives her a red apple, so they marry and live happily.

c) The queen is angry because Snow White is the most beautiful. Snow White runs into the forest and lives safely with seven kind dwarfs. The bad queen finds her and gives her a bad red apple, and Snow White sleeps a deep sleep. A young prince finds her, she wakes up, and they marry and are very happy.

STORY 20: HANSEL AND GRETEL

by the Brothers Grimm

Near a big, dark forest, there is a small house. In the house live a poor man, his wife, and his two children. The boy is Hansel. The girl is Gretel. They are good children, and they love each other.

The family is very poor. They have very little food to eat. One night, the children are in bed. The wife says to the man, "We do not have enough food. Tomorrow we can take the children into the forest and leave them there."

Hansel hears this. He is afraid, but he is a clever boy, and he has an idea. He goes outside quietly. The moon is bright in the sky. On the ground, he sees many small white stones. They shine in the moonlight. Hansel puts many, many stones in his pockets.

The next day, the whole family walks into the forest. Hansel walks slowly at the back. He drops the little white stones on the path, one by one. Nobody sees him do it.

Deep in the forest, the parents leave the children. "Wait here," they say. "We come back soon." But they do not come back. Night comes. The forest is dark. Gretel is afraid, and she cries.

"Do not cry, Gretel," says Hansel. "Look up! The moon is bright." The white stones shine on the path in the moonlight. The two children follow the stones all the way home. Their father is happy to see them.

But soon there is no food again. The parents take the children into the forest a second time. This time, Hansel has no stones. He only has a piece of bread. He drops small pieces of bread on the path. But the birds come, and the birds eat all the bread! Now the children cannot find the path. They are lost in the forest.

Hansel and Gretel walk and walk. They are hungry and tired and afraid. Then they see an amazing little house. The walls are made of cake. The windows are made of sugar. The roof is made of sweets. "Look, Hansel!" says Gretel. "We can eat this house!" The two hungry children eat and eat.

Then the door opens. An old woman comes out. "Hello, children," she says in a sweet voice. "Come inside. I have good food and warm beds for you." The children go inside. But the old woman is a witch! She is not kind at all. She locks Hansel in a room. She wants to keep him there.

"Now you work for me," the witch says to Gretel. Gretel works all day and all night. She is very sad. But Gretel is a clever girl, like her brother. She watches the witch, and she waits for the right moment.

One day, the witch stands next to her big, hot oven. "Look inside the oven, girl," says the witch. But Gretel understands the witch's bad plan. "I do not know how," says Gretel. "Please show me first."

So the witch looks inside the oven herself. Quickly, Gretel pushes the witch into the little room, and she locks the door. Now the witch cannot come out.

Gretel runs to her brother. She opens Hansel's door. "We are free!" she says. In the witch's house, they find a box full of gold and beautiful stones. They fill their pockets with the treasure.

The two children run out of the house. They run through the forest for a long time. At last, they find the way home. Their father sees them, and he is very, very happy. He hugs them. "I am so sorry!" he says. "I look for you every day!"

Now the family has the gold from the witch's house. They are not poor anymore. Hansel, Gretel, and their father live together, safe and happy, and they never go hungry again.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The family has a lot of good food in the beginning of the story. _____
2. Hansel drops small white stones on the path the first time. _____
3. The birds eat all the small pieces of bread in the forest. _____
4. The bad witch locks Gretel in a room and she wants to keep her there. _____
5. At the end, the children find a box full of gold and beautiful stones. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What does the wife want to do with the children?**

   a) Give them big pieces of bread.

   b) Take them into the forest and leave them there.

   c) Make a new house of cake for them.

2. **Why can the children not find the path the second time?**

   a) The moon is not bright in the sky.

b) The father takes the small white stones.

c) The birds eat all the small pieces of bread.

3. **What are the walls of the amazing little house made of?**

a) Cake

b) Sugar

c) Gold

4. **Who works all day and all night for the witch?**

a) The poor father

b) Gretel

c) Hansel

5. **What does Gretel do when the witch looks inside the oven?**

a) She eats a piece of cake from the window.

b) She runs away into the dark forest.

c) She pushes the witch inside and locks the door.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. On the ground, he sees many small white _____.

2. The two children _____ the stones all the way home.

3. The walls are made of cake, and the windows are made of _____.

4. Gretel watches the witch, and she waits for the right _____.

5. They fill their pockets with the _____ and run out of the house.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Two children live in a big house with their kind parents. One day, they walk into the forest to find some birds. They find a little house made of white stones. An old woman gives them a lot of bread, and they go home to buy a new oven.

b) Hansel and Gretel are poor, and their parents leave them in the dark forest. They are lost, but they find an amazing house made of cake and sugar. A bad witch lives there, and she locks Hansel in a room. Clever Gretel pushes the witch into the oven, and the children go home with a lot of gold.

c) A poor man and his wife want to make a house of cake. They take Hansel and Gretel to the mountains to find sugar and sweets. The children meet a good witch who gives them beautiful stones. They stay in the forest forever and cook hot bread for the old woman.

STORY 21: JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

an English folktale

Jack is a young boy. He lives with his mother in a small house near a village. They are very poor. They have no money and very little food. They only have one cow. Every day, the cow gives them milk. But now the cow is old, and she gives no more milk.

One day, the mother says, "Jack, we have no food and no money. Please take the cow to the market. Sell the cow for a good price. Then we can buy food."

"Yes, Mother," says Jack. He walks to the market with the cow. On the way, he meets an old man.

"Good morning, boy," says the old man. "That is a fine cow. I want it. Look, I have five magic beans. I give you these beans for your cow."

"Magic beans?" says Jack. He is happy. He gives the cow to the man, and he takes the five beans. Then he runs home.

"Mother! Look! Magic beans!" says Jack.

But his mother is very angry. "Beans? You sell our cow for five beans? Oh, Jack!" She throws the beans out of the window. Then she goes to bed, and she cries.

In the morning, Jack looks out of the window. He sees something amazing. The beans are magic! In the night, a giant beanstalk grows. It

is very tall and green. It goes up, up, up into the sky. Jack cannot see the top. It is high in the clouds.

Jack is not afraid. He is a brave boy. He puts his hands on the beanstalk, and he climbs. He climbs and climbs for a long time. Up and up he goes. At the top, above the clouds, he finds a big castle. Jack is tired, but he wants to see inside. He walks to the big door, and he goes in.

In the castle, there is a very big room with a very big table. On the table, Jack sees a hen. But this is a special hen. It makes eggs of gold! Jack also sees a golden harp. The harp plays beautiful music all by itself. "These are wonderful things," thinks Jack.

Suddenly, the floor moves. Boom! Boom! Boom! A giant comes into the room! He is very, very big. He smells the boy.

"Fee-fi-fo-fum!" says the giant in a big voice. "I smell a boy! Where are you?"

Jack is afraid. He hides under the table. He is very quiet. The giant looks around, but he does not see Jack. Then the giant sits down. Soon he is tired, and he sleeps.

Quickly and quietly, Jack takes the golden hen. He takes the harp too. But the harp calls out, "Master! Master! Help!"

The giant wakes up. "Stop! Stop, boy!" he shouts. Jack runs. He runs to the beanstalk with the hen and the harp. He climbs down, down, down as fast as he can. The giant climbs down after him.

"Mother! Mother! Bring the axe!" shouts Jack. His mother brings a big axe. Jack cuts the beanstalk. Chop! Chop! The big beanstalk falls down. Now the giant cannot come down. He stays high in the clouds, far away, and he never comes back.

Jack and his mother look at the golden hen. Every day, the hen makes an egg of gold. Now they have money. Now they have food. They are not poor anymore. Jack and his mother live together, happy and safe, for many, many years.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Jack and his mother live in a big castle near a village. _____
2. The old man gives Jack five magic beans for his cow. _____
3. Jack's mother is very happy when she sees the magic beans. _____
4. The special hen in the castle makes eggs of gold. _____
5. Jack cuts the big beanstalk with a big axe. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Where does Jack go with the cow?**

   a) To the market

   b) To the giant's castle

   c) To the dark forest

2. **What grows in the night?**

   a) A big tree

   b) A golden harp

   c) A giant beanstalk

3. **Where does Jack hide when the giant comes?**

   a) Under the bed

   b) Under the big table

   c) Behind the big door

4. **What does the harp say when Jack takes it?**

   a) "Master! Master! Help!"

   b) "Fee-fi-fo-fum!"

   c) "Mother! Mother! Bring the ax!"

5. **How does Jack stop the giant?**

   a) He gives him a magic bean.

   b) He cuts the beanstalk with an axe.

   c) He plays beautiful music on the harp.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Jack lives with his mother in a small house near a _____.
2. The mother tells Jack to sell the cow for a good _____.
3. The magic beanstalk goes up, up, up into the _____.
4. In the castle, Jack sees a special hen and a golden _____.

5. Jack cuts the beanstalk with a big _____.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Jack and his mother have a lot of money and many cows. One day, Jack goes to the market and buys five magic beans. He puts the beans in the dark forest and finds a small house with a good giant. The giant gives him a magic axe, and Jack goes back to the village to make a big table for his mother.

b) Jack is a poor boy. He gives his cow to an old man for five magic beans. A giant beanstalk grows into the sky, and Jack climbs to a big castle. He takes a special hen and a golden harp from a bad giant. Jack runs home, cuts the beanstalk, and lives happily with his mother.

c) An old man climbs a giant beanstalk to find a golden hen in the clouds. He meets a brave boy named Jack, and they make beautiful music with a harp. Jack's mother is very angry and throws the magic beans into the river. Finally, the giant comes down to the village, and they all live together in a small house.

STORY 22: GOLDILOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS

a traditional folktale

In a little house in the forest, there live three bears. There is a big papa bear. There is a medium mama bear, and there is a small baby bear. They are a happy bear family.

One morning, mama bear makes porridge for breakfast. She puts it in three bowls. There is a big bowl for papa bear, a medium bowl for mama bear, and a small bowl for baby bear.

But the porridge is very hot. "We cannot eat now," says papa bear. "The porridge is too hot. Let's go for a walk in the forest. Then we can come back and eat." So the three bears go outside for a walk. The sun is warm, and the birds sing.

Near the forest, there is a little girl. Her name is Goldilocks. She has beautiful golden hair. She walks in the forest, and she picks flowers. Then she finds the bears' house. She is curious. She knocks on the door, but nobody answers. She knocks again. Still nobody answers. So she opens the door, and she goes inside.

Goldilocks sees the three bowls of porridge on the table. She is hungry. First, she tries the big bowl. "Ouch! This porridge is too hot!" Then she tries the medium bowl. "This porridge is too cold!" Then she tries the small bowl. "Mmm! This porridge is just right!" And she eats it all.

Now Goldilocks is tired. She wants to sit down. She sees three chairs. First, she sits in the big chair. "This chair is too big!" she says. Then

she sits in the medium chair. "This chair is too big too!" Then she sits in the small chair. "Ah, this chair is just right!" But the little chair is not strong. It breaks. Crack! Goldilocks falls on the floor. "Oh no!" she says.

Goldilocks is very tired now. She goes upstairs, and she finds a bedroom with three beds. First, she lies on the big bed. "This bed is too hard!" Then she lies on the medium bed. "This bed is too soft!" Then she lies on the small bed. "This bed is just right!" It is soft and warm. Soon Goldilocks closes her eyes, and she is fast asleep.

Then the three bears come home. They are hungry. They look at their porridge. Papa bear says in a big voice, "Someone eats my porridge!" Mama bear says in a medium voice, "Someone eats my porridge too!" Baby bear says in a small voice, "Someone eats my porridge, and now it is all gone!"

Then the bears look at their chairs. "Someone sits in my chair!" says papa bear. "Someone sits in my chair too!" says mama bear. "Someone sits in my chair, and now it is broken!" says baby bear.

The three bears go upstairs to the bedroom. "Someone lies on my bed!" says papa bear. "Someone lies on my bed too!" says mama bear. "Someone lies on my bed," says baby bear, "and she is here now!"

Goldilocks opens her eyes. She sees the three bears next to the bed! She is very afraid. She jumps out of the bed. She runs to the stairs. She runs down the stairs very fast. She runs out of the house, and she runs

all the way home to her mother. And Goldilocks never goes into the bears' house again.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Papa bear makes porridge for breakfast. _____
2. Goldilocks tries the porridge in the small bowl, and she eats it all. _____
3. The medium chair breaks when Goldilocks sits in it. _____
4. The small bed is just right because it is soft and warm. _____
5. Goldilocks jumps out of the bed and runs all the way home. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Why do the three bears go for a walk in the forest?**

   a) Because they want to pick flowers.

   b) Because the porridge is too hot.

   c) Because the sun is warm.

2. **What does Goldilocks do when nobody answers the door?**

   a) She goes back to her mother.

   b) She goes for a walk in the forest.

   c) She opens the door and goes inside.

3. **Which chair is just right for Goldilocks?**

   a) The small chair

   b) The medium chair

   c) The big chair

4. **Where does Goldilocks go to sleep?**

   a) In the big chair

   b) In the medium bed

   c) In the small bed

5. **What does baby bear say about his porridge?**

   a) "Someone eats my porridge, and now it is all gone!"

   b) "This porridge is too cold!"

   c) "The porridge is too hot. Let's go for a walk."

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. In a little house in the forest, there live three _____.
2. Goldilocks walks in the forest, and she has beautiful _____ hair.
3. First, she lies on the big bed, but it is too _____.

4. The three bears come home because they are _____.

5. She runs out of the house, and she never goes into the bears' house _____.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Three happy bears live in the forest. They go for a walk because their porridge is too hot. A curious girl named Goldilocks goes inside their house. She eats the baby bear's porridge, breaks his chair, and sleeps in his bed. The bears come home, and Goldilocks wakes up and runs away forever.

b) Goldilocks is a good girl who cooks hot porridge for three poor bears in the forest. Papa bear breaks a small chair because he is very tired. The bears sleep in big beds, and Goldilocks goes for a walk in the sun. Finally, the baby bear runs to the stairs and goes home to his mother.

c) A little girl with golden hair walks in the dark forest and finds three cold chairs. She makes a big bowl of porridge for a baby bear. The papa bear and mama bear go to a big house upstairs. Goldilocks sleeps in a hard bed, but the bears do not like her and run away.

STORY 23: THE HAPPY PRINCE

by Oscar Wilde

High above the city, there is a beautiful statue. It stands on a tall column. It is the statue of a prince, and people call him the Happy Prince. The statue is very beautiful. It has thin gold all over its body. Its two eyes are bright blue jewels. On its sword, there is a big red jewel. The people of the city look up at the statue, and they love it. "He is as beautiful as an angel," they say.

One night, a little bird flies over the city. He is tired. He stops to rest at the feet of the statue. The bird wants to fly far away, to a warm country, because winter is near. But then the bird feels a drop of water on his head. He looks up. It is a tear. The Happy Prince is crying.

"Why are you crying?" asks the bird.

"I can see all the city," says the Happy Prince. "I can see the poor people. I can see the sad people. Little bird, please help me. In a small house, there is a sick boy and his mother. They are poor. Please take the red jewel from my sword. Give it to them."

The bird is kind. He takes the red jewel, and he flies to the poor house. He gives it to the mother. Now she can buy food and medicine for her boy.

The next day, the prince says, "Little bird, please stay one more night. Far away, there is a young man. He is cold and hungry. He wants to write, but he has no food. Take one blue jewel from my eye. Give it to

him." The bird does not want to take the prince's eye. But the prince asks again. So the bird takes one blue eye to the young man.

"Please stay one more night," says the prince. "There is a little girl in the street. She sells matches, but she has no money. Take my other eye and give it to her." Now the prince has no eyes. He cannot see. The bird takes the last blue jewel to the little girl. She is happy now.

"You are blind now," says the bird. "I cannot leave you. I stay with you forever."

Day after day, the little bird helps the prince. "Take the gold from my body," says the prince. "Give it to the poor children." So the bird takes the gold, piece by piece, and gives it to the poor people of the city. Now the children have food. Now they are warm. But the statue is grey and not beautiful anymore.

Winter comes. It is very cold. Snow falls on the city. The little bird is very cold too. He loves the prince very much, so he stays. But the bird is weak. He says goodbye to the prince, and his little heart stops.

At that moment, something breaks inside the statue. It is the prince's heart.

The next day, the important men of the city look at the statue. "This statue is not beautiful now," they say. "There is no gold. There are no jewels." So they take the statue down. But high in the sky, an angel comes to the city. "Bring me the two best things in this city," says a voice. The angel brings the prince's kind heart and the little dead bird.

"You choose well," says the voice. And the little bird and the good prince go together to a beautiful garden, full of light and flowers, where it is always warm. There, they are happy forever.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The statue of the Happy Prince has bright blue jewels for eyes. _____
2. The little bird wants to fly to a cold country because winter is near. _____
3. The bird gives the red jewel from the sword to a young man. _____
4. The prince asks the bird to take the gold from his body for the poor children. _____
5. The important men of the city think the grey statue is very beautiful. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What is on the sword of the Happy Prince?**

   a) A red jewel

   b) A blue jewel

   c) Thin gold

2. **Who does the bird give the first blue jewel to?**

   a) A little girl in the street

b) A young man who wants to write

c) The important men of the city

3. **Why does the bird stay with the prince forever?**

a) Because the bird likes the cold winter.

b) Because the prince gives him gold.

c) Because the prince is blind now.

4. **What breaks inside the statue when the little bird dies?**

a) The prince's heart

b) The big red jewel

c) The gold on his body

5. **What does the angel take from the city?**

a) The gold and the blue jewels

b) The prince's heart and the little dead bird

c) The statue and the tall column

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The statue is very beautiful and has thin _____ all over its body.

2. The little bird feels a drop of water on his head because the prince is _____.

3. Now the mother can buy food and _____ for her boy.

4. The little girl in the street sells _____.

5. The little bird and the good prince go to a beautiful _____, full of light and flowers.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) The Happy Prince is a beautiful statue with a kind heart. He sees the poor people in the city, and he is sad. A little bird helps him give his jewels and gold to the people. The winter is cold, and the bird dies, so the prince's heart breaks. In the end, an angel takes them to a happy place forever.

b) A little bird flies to a warm country to find a beautiful statue. The Happy Prince is a bad man who takes gold from the poor people. The bird gives the prince two red jewels and some medicine. The important men of the city love the grey statue and put it in a beautiful garden.

c) The Happy Prince lives in a small house with a young man and a sick boy. One day, a little bird brings him a big red jewel from the city. The prince is happy because he can buy a lot of matches. When winter comes, the prince and the bird fly away to sell the gold.

STORY 24: THE SELFISH GIANT

by Oscar Wilde

There is a big, beautiful garden. It has soft green grass and lovely flowers of every color. It has twelve big trees. In spring, the trees have pink and white flowers. In summer, the birds sing in the branches. In autumn, the trees have sweet fruit. It is a wonderful place.

Every day after school, the children come to play in the garden. They are very happy there. They run and laugh and play under the big trees. "How happy we are here!" they say.

But the garden belongs to a giant. The giant is away for a long time. Now he comes home. He sees the children in his garden, and he is angry.

"This is my garden!" he shouts. "Go away! Only I can play here!" The children run away, afraid. Then the giant builds a big, high wall around the garden. He puts up a sign: "KEEP OUT." The giant is very selfish.

Now the children have no place to play. They are sad. They walk near the high wall. "We are so happy in the garden," they say. "Why can't we play there?"

Then spring comes to all the country. The flowers open. The birds sing. But in the giant's garden, it is still winter. The snow stays on the grass. The wind is cold. The trees have no flowers. Spring does not come, because there are no children.

"Why is spring so late?" says the giant. He looks out of his window, but he only sees snow and ice.

One morning, the giant hears a bird. It sings a beautiful song. He looks out. He sees an amazing thing. The children are in the garden! They come through a small hole in the wall. They sit in the trees. And where the children are, spring comes back! The trees have flowers. The grass is green. The sun is warm.

But in one corner, it is still winter. A very small boy stands under a tree. He is too small. He cannot climb up. He cries. The tree has no flowers because the little boy is sad.

Now the giant understands. "I am so selfish," he says. "The children make spring come. Now I know." His heart is warm and kind now.

The giant goes outside quietly. He walks to the little boy. Gently, he lifts him up, and he puts him in the tree. At once, the tree has beautiful flowers. The little boy is happy. He puts his arms around the giant's neck, and he kisses him.

The other children see the giant. At first, they are afraid. But the giant smiles. "Come and play!" he says. "This is your garden now." He takes a big axe, and he breaks down the wall. Now the garden has no wall.

Every day, the children play in the beautiful garden with the giant. They are all happy. But the giant looks for the very small boy. He cannot find him. "Where is my little friend?" he asks. The other children do not know.

Many years pass. The giant is old now. He cannot play, but he sits and watches the children. He loves the garden and all his friends.

One winter morning, the giant looks out of his window. In one corner of the garden, he sees one tree full of beautiful white flowers. Under the tree stands the little boy. The giant is very happy. He runs to the little boy.

"Come with me," says the little boy softly. He takes the giant's hand. And he takes the good, kind giant to a beautiful garden, far away, where it is always spring, and where they are together forever.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Jack The giant's garden has twelve big trees. _____
2. The giant builds a high wall because he wants the children to play safely. _____
3. Spring comes to the giant's garden when there are no children. _____
4. The giant uses a big axe to break down the wall. _____
5. The little boy comes back when the giant is young and strong. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What do the children do in the garden every day after school?**

   a) They sleep under the big trees.

   b) They run, laugh, and play.

   c) They eat all the sweet fruit.

2. **What does the giant's sign say?**

   a) "KEEP OUT"

b) "WELCOME"

c) "SPRING IS HERE"

3. **How do the children come back into the garden?**

a) They climb over the high wall.

b) The giant opens the big door for them.

c) They come through a small hole in the wall.

4. **Why does the very small boy cry in the corner?**

a) He does not like the giant.

b) He is too small to climb the tree.

c) He has no food to eat.

5. **Who takes the giant to a beautiful garden far away at the end of the story?**

a) The other children

b) A beautiful bird

c) The little boy

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. He sees the children in his garden, and he is _____.

2. The giant builds a big, high _____ around the garden.

3. He looks out of his window, but he only sees snow and _____.

4. Gently, he lifts him up, and he puts him in the _____.

5. Many years pass. The giant is _____ now.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A small boy lives in a big garden with a lot of trees. One day, a giant comes to the garden and cuts down all the trees with a big axe. The children are very angry, and they build a high wall. In the end, the giant runs away to a cold country, and it is winter in the garden forever.

b) A giant has a beautiful garden, but he is selfish and builds a wall to keep children out. Because there are no children, it is always winter in the garden. When the children come back, spring returns, and the giant becomes kind. He breaks the wall, and years later, a little boy takes the old giant to a beautiful garden forever.

c) A good giant wants to have a big party in his garden for all the children in the city. He makes a beautiful sign and buys sweet fruit for everyone. The children do not want to go to the party, so they stay home. The giant is very sad, and he goes to sleep under a tree in the snow.

STORY 25: MOMOTARO, THE PEACH BOY

a Japanese folktale

Long ago in Japan, there live an old man and an old woman. They are kind and good, but they are sad. They have no children.

One day, the old man goes to the mountains. The old woman goes to the river to wash clothes. Suddenly, she sees a big peach in the water. It is the biggest peach in the world! It comes near her. She takes it home.

In the evening, the old man comes home. "Look at this big peach!" says the old woman. They want to eat it. But suddenly, the peach opens. Inside, there is a baby boy!

"A baby!" says the old woman. "The peach is a gift for us!" The old man and the old woman are very happy. They call the baby Momotaro, because "momo" means peach. Now they are not sad anymore.

Momotaro grows up. He is strong and kind and brave. He loves his mother and his father.

One day, Momotaro hears bad news. On an island in the sea, there are ogres. The ogres are big and bad. They come to the villages, and they take the people's food and gold. Everybody is afraid of them.

"Mother, Father," says Momotaro, "I want to go to the island. I can stop the ogres. I want to help the people."

His parents are a little afraid, but they are proud of him. The old woman makes special rice dumplings for him. "These are the best

dumplings in Japan," she says. "Take them with you." Momotaro says goodbye, and he begins his long trip.

On the road, Momotaro meets a dog. "Good morning. Where do you go?" asks the dog. "I go to the ogres' island," says Momotaro. "Give me a dumpling, and I come with you," says the dog. Momotaro gives him a dumpling, and the dog joins him.

Momotaro and the dog walk on. Next, they meet a monkey in a tree. "Where do you go?" asks the monkey. "To the ogres' island," says Momotaro. He gives the monkey a dumpling, and the monkey joins them. Then, in the sky, they meet a bird. Momotaro gives the bird a dumpling too, and the bird joins them. Now they are four good friends: Momotaro, the dog, the monkey, and the bird. Together they are strong.

They come to the sea. They find a boat, and they sail to the island. On the island, there is a big castle. The ogres are inside.

Momotaro and his friends are brave. The bird flies at the ogres. The monkey climbs on them. The dog runs at them. Momotaro is strong and clever. The ogres are surprised, and now they are afraid.

The big ogre king falls down. "Please stop!" he says. "We are sorry! We give back all the gold. We give back all the food. We promise to be good. We never trouble the people again!"

Momotaro is kind. "Good," he says. "Keep your promise." The ogres give him all the treasure: gold, silver, and beautiful things. Momotaro and his three friends put the treasure in the boat. They sail home. The people of the villages are safe now. They are very happy.

Momotaro comes home to the old man and the old woman. "You are safe!" they say. They are so happy to see him. Now the family has treasure, and they help the poor people of the village. And Momotaro, the peach boy, lives happily with his mother and father for the rest of his life.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The old woman finds a big apple in the river. _____
2. Momotaro wants to go to the island to stop the ogres. _____
3. The old woman makes special rice dumplings for Momotaro. _____
4. Momotaro gives a dumpling to a dog, a cat, and a monkey. _____
5. The ogre king promises to give back all the gold and food. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What does the old woman see in the water?**

   a) A big peach

   b) A little boat

   c) A small boy

2. **Why do the old man and the old woman call the baby Momotaro?**

   a) Because he is strong and brave.

b) Because "momo" means peach.

c) Because he likes the mountains.

3. **What do the ogres do to the villages?**

a) They help the people make boats.

b) They bring beautiful flowers.

c) They take the people's food and gold.

4. **Who flies at the ogres in the castle?**

a) The bird

b) The monkey

c) The dog

5. **What does the ogre king say to Momotaro at the end?**

a) "We want more dumplings!"

b) "We promise to be good."

c) "We want to live in the villages."

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Long ago in Japan, there live an old man and an old _____.

2. "Mother, Father," says Momotaro, "I want to go to the _____."

3. "Give me a _____, and I come with you," says the dog.

4. Momotaro and his three friends put the treasure in the _____.

5. Now the family has treasure, and they _____ the poor people of the village.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) An old man finds a baby monkey in a big peach. The monkey grows up and wants to be the king of Japan. He takes a big boat and sails to a cold island with his three ogre friends. They eat all the rice dumplings on the island and never come back to the old man and old woman.

b) A young boy named Momotaro goes to the river to wash clothes. He finds a lot of gold in the water and buys a big castle. A dog, a monkey, and a bird come to live with him, but they are very selfish. They take all the food from the village, so the people are very angry and afraid.

c) Momotaro is a peach boy who lives with his kind parents in Japan. One day, he goes to an island to stop the bad ogres. On the way, he makes friends with a dog, a monkey, and a bird by giving them dumplings. Together they defeat the ogres, take back the treasure, and return safely to help the people.

STORY 26: ANANSI AND THE POT OF WISDOM

a West African folktale

Anansi the spider has all the wisdom in the world. It keeps it in a big clay pot. It is very proud of his wisdom.

One day, Anansi looks at his pot. "This is my wisdom," it thinks. "It is all mine. I do not want to share it with anyone. I want to hide it. I can put it at the top of a very tall tree. Then nobody can find it. The wisdom is only for me."

Anansi finds a long, strong string. He ties the big pot to the front of his body. The heavy pot hangs on his stomach. Then it walks to the tallest tree in the forest. It is very high. "Nobody can find my wisdom up there," it thinks.

Anansi tries to climb the tree. It puts its legs on the tree. But the big pot is in the way! The pot is on the front of its body, so it cannot get close to the tree. It tries again. It falls. It tries a third time. It falls again. The heavy pot is always in the way. Anansi is hot and tired.

Anansi is angry. It tries and tries, but it cannot climb the tall tree with the pot in front. Near the tree, there is a small boy. He watches Anansi. He sees the spider try and fall, try and fall. The boy wants to help. But he is only a small child, so he says nothing for a long time. At last, he speaks.

"Excuse me, Anansi," says the little boy politely. "Please do not be angry. But I have a small idea. Why do you tie the pot to the front of

your body? It is very difficult like that. Put the pot on your back. Then your arms and legs are free, and you can climb the tree easily."

Anansi stops. It listens to the boy. It thinks about the idea. The boy is right! On its back, the pot is not in the way. A simple and very clever idea.

Then Anansi has a big surprise. "I have all the wisdom in the world in this pot," it thinks. "But this simple idea is not mine. The idea belongs top the child, and he has no pot of wisdom! So I do not have all the wisdom in the world. A little boy has wisdom too. Other people have wisdom as well."

Anansi is surprised, and it is a little angry with itself. Its hands move. The string breaks. The big clay pot falls down. Crash! The pot breaks on the ground into many pieces. All the wisdom comes out of the pot.

Then the rain comes. The rain falls on the wisdom, and it takes the wisdom away. The water goes into the river. The river takes the wisdom to the sea. The wind takes it too. The wisdom goes everywhere, to every part of the world, to every person, big and small.

And that is why, today, wisdom is something everyone can have. Everybody has a little wisdom, old people and young people, big people and small children. We all share it, thanks to Anansi the spider and one clever little boy.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Anansi wants to share his wisdom with everyone at the beginning of the story. _____
2. Anansi ties the pot to the front of its body. _____
3. Anansi climbs the tall tree easily with the pot in front. _____
4. A little boy tells Anansi to put the pot on its back. _____
5. At the end of the story, Anansi hides the pot safely in the river. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What is inside Anansi's big clay pot?**

   a) A lot of gold

   b) All the wisdom in the world

   c) Small white stones

2. **Where does Anansi want to hide the pot?**

   a) At the top of a very tall tree

   b) In a deep river

   c) In a small house

3. **Why can Anansi not climb the tree at first?**

   a) The tree is too small.

   b) The little boy stops him.

   c) The big pot is in the way.

4. **What does the boy say to Anansi?**

   a) "Put the pot on your back."

   b) "Give me the pot of wisdom."

   c) "Do not climb the tree today."

5. **What happens to the pot at the end of the story?**

   a) Anansi gives it to the boy.

   b) Anansi takes it to the sea.

   c) It falls on the ground and breaks.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. Anansi the spider has all the wisdom in the world in a big clay _____.
2. Anansi walks to the _____ tree in the forest.
3. The little boy says, "Put the pot on your _____."

4. The pot breaks on the ground into many _____.

5. The _____ takes the wisdom to the sea.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Anansi the spider wants to make a big pot for a small boy. They walk to the river to find some clay. The boy is very tired, so Anansi carries the boy on its back. They find a lot of gold in the river, but they lose the pot. They go home and sleep in a tall tree because it is raining.

b) Anansi is a spider with a big pot of wisdom. It wants to hide the wisdom in a tall tree, but it cannot climb with the pot in front of its body. A little boy tells Anansi to put the pot on its back. Anansi understands that other people have wisdom too, and the pot falls and breaks. The wisdom goes everywhere for everyone to share.

c) A little boy has a pot of wisdom and he wants to hide it in a tall tree. Anansi the spider is angry and wants the wisdom for itself. Anansi breaks the tree, and the pot falls into the sea. The boy cries, but Anansi gives him a new clay pot. They go to the forest to find more wisdom in the rain.

STORY 27: THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ

by L. Frank Baum

Dorothy is a young girl. She lives on a farm with her Aunt Em and her Uncle Henry. She has a little black dog. His name is Toto, and she loves him very much. They live in Kansas, in a small grey house. The land around the farm is big, flat, and grey.

One day, a big storm comes. The sky is dark. The wind is very strong. Aunt Em and Uncle Henry go down to hide under the house, but Dorothy cannot find Toto in time. Then the strong wind lifts the whole house up into the air! It carries the house far, far away, high in the sky. Dorothy is afraid, but soon she is tired, and she sleeps. After a long time, the house comes down softly in a strange and beautiful new land.

Dorothy opens the door. "Toto," she says, "this is not Kansas!" The land is full of flowers and colors. A good witch comes to meet her. "Welcome to the land of Oz," she says. "You are a hero! Your house lands on the bad witch. Now the little people are free." The good witch gives Dorothy a pair of magic silver shoes.

"But I want to go home to Kansas," says Dorothy. "How can I go home?"

"Go to the Emerald City," says the good witch. "There you can find the great Wizard of Oz. He is very powerful. He can help you. Follow the yellow road."

So Dorothy and Toto walk on the yellow road. Soon they meet a Scarecrow. "I have no brain," he says. "I want to be clever. Maybe the Wizard can help me." So the Scarecrow comes too.

Next, they meet a Tin Man. "I have no heart," he says. "I want to love. Maybe the Wizard can help me." So the Tin Man comes too. Then they meet a big Lion. "I am afraid of everything," says the Lion. "I want to be brave. Maybe the Wizard can help me." Now they are all friends, and they walk together.

At last, they come to the Emerald City. Everything is green and beautiful. They go to the great Wizard. But the Wizard has a job for them first. "Far away, there is a bad witch," he says. "Stop her. Then I help you all."

The four friends are brave. They go to the bad witch. The witch is not kind, and she is not happy to see them. But Dorothy has water. She throws the water, and the bad witch melts away. She is gone! The little people are free and happy.

The friends go back to the Wizard. But they find a secret. The great Wizard is not magic! He is only an old man from behind a curtain. "I am sorry," he says. "I am not a real wizard."

But the old man is wise. "Scarecrow," he says, "you are already clever. Look at all your good ideas." "Tin Man, you already have a kind heart." "Lion, you are already brave. You help your friends." The three friends are very happy. They have what they want.

"But how can I go home?" asks Dorothy. The old man cannot help her. Then the good witch comes again. "Dorothy," she says, "your silver shoes are magic. They can take you home. Say the words, and think of home."

Dorothy is happy, but she is a little sad too. She hugs her friends. "Goodbye," she says. "I love you all." Then she holds Toto, and she closes her eyes. "There is no place like home," she says. "There is no place like home."

Suddenly, Dorothy is back in Kansas! She is home! Aunt Em runs to her. "Dorothy! You are back!" she says. Dorothy hugs her aunt. "I am home," she says with a big smile. "I am so happy to be home."

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Dorothy lives on a farm with her Aunt Em and her Uncle Henry. _____
2. A small wind takes Dorothy's house to the Emerald City. _____
3. The Tin Man says he has no brain and wants to be clever. _____
4. Dorothy throws water on the bad witch, and the bad witch melts away. _____
5. At the end, the good witch says the silver shoes can take Dorothy home. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Where does Dorothy live at the beginning of the story?**

   a) In a small gray house in Kansas

   b) In the beautiful Emerald City

   c) In a tall tree in the forest

2. **What does the good witch give to Dorothy?**

   a) A yellow road

b) A pair of magic silver shoes

c) A big black dog

3. **Who is afraid of everything and wants to be brave?**

a) The Scarecrow

b) The Tin Man

c) The Lion

4. **What is the great Wizard's secret?**

a) He is an old man from behind a curtain.

b) He is a bad witch with a lot of gold.

c) He is a small boy with a magic pot.

5. **What does Dorothy say to go back to Kansas?**

a) "I want to be brave."

b) "Stop the bad witch."

c) "There is no place like home."

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The _____ around the farm is big, flat, and gray.

2. "Go to the Emerald City," says the good _____.

3. So Dorothy and Toto walk on the _____ road.

4. "I am sorry," he says. "I am not a real _____."

5. Aunt Em runs to her, and Dorothy says, "I am _____."

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Dorothy is a bad witch who lives in Kansas. She flies to the Emerald City in a big storm to find her dog, Toto. She meets a Tin Man, a Lion, and a Scarecrow, and they take all the gold from the good Wizard. Finally, Dorothy goes to a beautiful forest and never wants to go back to her aunt and uncle.

b) A big Lion and a Scarecrow live in a grey house in Kansas. One day, a strong wind takes them to a dark forest. They find a little girl named Dorothy who gives them magic silver shoes. They throw water on the good witch, and the old man takes them to the Emerald City to sleep.

c) A storm takes Dorothy and her dog to the magic land of Oz. She meets a Scarecrow, a Tin Man, and a Lion, and they go to the Wizard of Oz for help. They stop a bad witch, but the Wizard is only an old man. Finally, Dorothy uses her magic silver shoes to go home to Kansas.

STORY 28: THE THREE LITTLE PIGS

a traditional English folktale

There are three little pigs. They are brothers, and they live with their mother in a small house. But now the pigs are big. One day, the mother says, "You are big pigs now, my sons. It is time to build your own houses. But please listen to me. Be careful. A big bad wolf lives in the forest. Build a strong house, and you are safe."

"Yes, Mother," say the three little pigs. They hug their mother. They say goodbye, and they go out into the big world to build their houses.

The first little pig is lazy. He does not want to work hard. He wants an easy house. Soon he sees a man with some straw. "Please give me some straw," he says. "I can make a house with straw. It is quick and easy." So he builds a little house of straw in only one day. Then he sits down, and he plays music all afternoon. "My house is finished!" he says. "Now I can play."

The second little pig is a little lazy too. He sees a man with some sticks. "Please give me some sticks," he says. "I can make a house with sticks. It is not too much work." So he builds a little house of sticks. Then he plays with his brother. "Our houses are finished!" they say.

The third little pig is not lazy. He is a hard worker. He wants a strong, safe house. He sees a man with some bricks. "Please give me some bricks," he says. "I can make a house with bricks. It is a lot of work, but it is very strong." He works hard all day, in the sun and the wind,

and he builds a strong house of bricks. His brothers laugh at him. "Why do you work so hard?" they say. But the third pig only smiles.

The next day, the big bad wolf comes. He is hungry. He walks to the straw house. Knock, knock! "Little pig, little pig, let me come in!" says the wolf.

"No, no!" says the first pig. "Not by the hair on my chin!"

"Then I huff, and I puff, and I blow your house down!" says the wolf. He takes a big breath. He blows and blows. The straw house falls down! But the little pig runs fast to his brother's house of sticks.

The wolf follows him. Knock, knock! "Little pigs, little pigs, let me come in!"

"No, no! Not by the hair on our chins!"

"Then I huff, and I puff, and I blow your house down!" The wolf blows and blows. The stick house falls down! But the two little pigs run fast to the brick house.

The wolf follows them. Knock, knock! "Little pigs, let me come in!"

"No, no! Not by the hair on our chins!"

"Then I huff, and I puff, and I blow your house down!" The wolf takes a big breath. He blows and blows and blows. But the brick house is strong. It does not fall down. The wolf is tired, but the house is fine. The three little pigs are safe inside.

Now the wolf is angry. "I can go down the chimney," he thinks. He climbs up onto the roof. But the clever third pig hears him. Quickly, he puts a big pot of hot water in the fireplace.

The wolf comes down the chimney. Splash! He falls into the hot water. "Ow! Ow!" shouts the wolf. He jumps up. He runs out of the house. He runs into the forest, far, far away, and he never comes back again.

The three little pigs are happy and safe. "Now I understand," say the first two pigs. "A strong house is the best house." From that day, they all live together in the strong brick house, and they are happy for many years.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. Jack The mother tells the pigs to build a strong house because a bad wolf lives in the forest. _____
2. The first little pig builds a strong house of bricks in only one day. _____
3. The second little pig makes his house with sticks. _____
4. The big bad wolf blows down the brick house very easily. _____
5. The wolf climbs up onto the roof and comes down the chimney. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What does the first little pig use to build his house?**

   a) Sticks

   b) Straw

   c) Bricks

2. **Why does the third little pig build a house of bricks?**

   a) Because he wants a strong, safe house.

b) Because he is lazy and wants an easy house.

c) Because he wants to play music all afternoon.

3. **What does the wolf do to the straw house and the stick house?**

a) He climbs on the roof and sleeps.

b) He huffs, puffs, and blows them down.

c) He puts a big pot of hot water in them.

4. **Where does the wolf fall when he comes down the chimney?**

a) Into the fire

b) Onto the hard floor

c) Into a big pot of hot water

5. **What do the first two pigs understand at the end of the story?**

a) A strong house is the best house.

b) The forest is safe for little pigs.

c) Straw and sticks are very good for houses.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. "Build a _____ house, and you are safe."

2. The first little pig is _____ and does not want to work hard.

3. He works hard all day, in the sun and the wind, and he builds a strong house of _____.

4. He takes a big breath. He _____ and blows.

5. Quickly, he puts a big _____ of hot water in the fireplace.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) Three little pigs want to make a big house for their mother. They use straw, sticks, and bricks to build a beautiful castle in the forest. A big bad wolf comes to help them work hard all day. In the end, they make a big pot of hot water for the wolf, and they all play music together.

b) Three little pigs leave their mother to build houses. The first two lazy pigs build weak houses of straw and sticks, but the third hard-working pig builds a strong house of bricks. A big bad wolf blows down the straw and stick houses, but he cannot blow down the brick house. The wolf falls down the chimney into hot water and runs away.

c) A big bad wolf wants to build a house of sticks in the forest. He asks three little pigs to give him some bricks. The third little pig is angry and blows the wolf's house down. The wolf runs away to his mother's house, and the pigs climb up the chimney to play music.

STORY 29: ALADDIN AND THE MAGIC LAMP

from One Thousand and One Nights

Long ago, in a faraway city, there is a poor boy. His name is Aladdin. He lives with his mother in a small house. They have very little money.

One day, a strange man comes to Aladdin. "Hello, Aladdin," he says. "I am your uncle." But this is a lie. The man is a bad magician. He wants something, and he needs Aladdin's help.

"Come with me," says the magician. "I have a job for you. I give you gold for it." They walk far outside the city. There, the magician opens a secret door in the ground. Below, there is a dark cave.

"Go down into the cave," says the magician. "Find an old lamp and bring it to me. Take this ring too. It keeps you safe." Aladdin goes down into the dark cave. He finds the old lamp, and he takes it.

But at the door, the magician says, "Give me the lamp first!" Aladdin says, "No, help me out first." The magician is very angry. He closes the secret door! Now Aladdin is alone in the dark cave.

Aladdin is afraid. He puts his hands together, and he touches the ring. Suddenly, a big genie appears! "I am the genie of the ring," he says. "What do you want?" "Please take me home!" says Aladdin. And in one second, Aladdin is home with his mother.

Aladdin still has the old lamp. His mother wants to clean it. She rubs the lamp with a cloth. Suddenly, a second genie appears, bigger than

the first! "I am the genie of the lamp," he says. "I can give you anything. What do you want?"

Aladdin cannot believe it. First, he asks for good food. The genie brings a big dinner on plates of gold. Then he asks for gold and beautiful clothes. The genie gives him everything. Soon Aladdin and his mother are rich. They have a big, beautiful house, and they help the poor people of the city.

One day, Aladdin sees the princess of the city in the street. She is kind and beautiful, and Aladdin loves her at once. "I want to marry the princess," he tells his mother. With the help of the genie of the lamp, Aladdin builds a wonderful palace with gold and jewels. He gives many gifts to the king. The princess loves Aladdin too, and soon they marry. They are very happy together.

But far away, the bad magician hears the news. "Aladdin is alive, and he is rich!" he says. "He has the magic lamp!" The magician makes a plan. He takes many new lamps, and he walks in the street near the palace. "New lamps for old!" he calls. "New lamps for old lamps!"

The princess does not know the secret of the old lamp. She sees the old lamp in the palace. "This old lamp is not pretty," she thinks. So she gives the old lamp to the man, and she takes a new one.

Now the magician has the magic lamp! He calls the genie. He takes the palace and the princess far, far away.

Aladdin comes home, and the palace is gone! He is very sad. But then he remembers the magic ring. He touches it, and the genie of the ring

appears. "Take me to the princess," says Aladdin. In one second, he is with her again.

Aladdin has a clever plan. Together, they take back the magic lamp. Aladdin calls the genie of the lamp. "Send the bad magician far away," he says, "and take our palace home." The genie does it at once. The magician is gone forever.

Aladdin and the princess are safe and happy. They go home to their city, and they live happily for the rest of their lives.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The strange man is Aladdin's real uncle. _____
2. The genie of the ring takes Aladdin home to his mother. _____
3. Aladdin asks the genie of the lamp for a new magic ring. _____
4. The princess knows the secret of the old lamp. _____
5. Aladdin uses the genie of the ring to find the princess. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **Where does the magician tell Aladdin to go?**

   a) To a high mountain

   b) Down into a dark cave

   c) To a big market

2. **What does Aladdin's mother use to clean the lamp?**

   a) A cloth

   b) Some hot water

   c) A small stone

3. **What does the bad magician call in the street?**

a) "Beautiful clothes for gold!"

b) "New lamps for old!"

c) "Magic rings for free!"

4. **What does the magician do when he gets the magic lamp?**

a) He gives the lamp back to Aladdin.

b) He goes to sleep in the big palace.

c) He takes the palace and the princess far, far away.

5. **Who sends the bad magician far away at the end?**

a) The genie of the lamp

b) The good king

c) The genie of the ring

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. The magician opens a secret _____ in the ground.
2. Suddenly, a second genie appears, _____ than the first!
3. Aladdin builds a wonderful palace with _____ and jewels.
4. The princess gives the _____ lamp to the man, and she takes a new one.

5. Together, they take _____ the magic lamp.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A bad magician is Aladdin's uncle. He gives Aladdin a magic ring and a big palace with a lot of food. Aladdin's mother is very angry, so she takes the old lamp and sells it in the street for new clothes. In the end, Aladdin and the princess live in a dark cave together forever.

b) Aladdin is a poor boy who finds a magic lamp in a dark cave. With the help of the genie of the lamp, he becomes rich and marries the princess. A bad magician takes the lamp and the princess far away, but Aladdin uses a magic ring to find her. They take back the lamp and live happily together.

c) Aladdin is a rich boy who buys a magic lamp in a big city. The genie of the lamp gives him a good friend, but a bad king takes the lamp away. The princess walks in the street and finds a new lamp, so she gives it to the magician. The magician is happy and gives Aladdin a big dinner.

STORY 30: STONE SOUP

European folktale

One day, a hungry man walks into a small village. He has no food. He has no money. He is very hungry. He walks slowly. His feet are tired. His clothes are old. He looks around. The village is quiet. The houses are small. The streets are empty.

The man knocks on a door. A woman opens the door. She looks at the man. The man smiles. He says, "Hello! I am hungry. Do you have food?"

The woman shakes her head. She says, "No, I don't have any food." She closes the door.

The man walks to another house. He knocks on the door. A man opens the door. The hungry man smiles. He says, "Hello! I am hungry. Do you have food?"

The man shakes his head. He says, "No, I don't have any food." He closes the door.

The hungry man walks to the center of the village. He picks up a big stone. He holds the stone in his hand. He smiles. He walks to a house. He knocks on the door. A woman opens the door.

The man says, "I can make stone soup."

The woman looks at the man. She asks, "Stone soup? What is stone soup?"

The man smiles. He says, "Stone soup is very good! It is hot. It is tasty. It makes people happy."

The woman is curious. She asks, "How do you make stone soup?"

The man says, "I need a big pot. Do you have a big pot?"

The woman nods. She gets a big pot. The man fills the pot with water. He puts the pot on the fire. The water is cold.

The man puts the stone in the water. He stirs the water with a big spoon. He smiles. He says, "Stone soup is very good, but it needs salt."

A child runs to a house. He gets some salt. He gives the salt to the man. The man puts the salt in the pot. He stirs the soup.

The man tastes the soup. He smiles. He says, "Wow! This is good, but it needs carrots."

A woman goes to her house. She gets some carrots. She gives the carrots to the man. The man cuts the carrots. He puts them in the pot. He stirs the soup.

The man tastes the soup again. He smiles. He says, "This is good, but it needs potatoes."

A man runs to his house. He gets some potatoes. He gives the potatoes to the man. The man cuts the potatoes. He puts them in the pot. He stirs the soup.

The man tastes the soup again. He smiles. He says, "This is good, but it needs onions."

A girl runs to her house. She gets some onions. She gives the onions to the man. The man cuts the onions. He puts them in the pot. He stirs the soup.

The man tastes the soup again. He smiles. He says, "This is good, but it needs cabbage."

A farmer goes to his house. He gets some cabbage. He gives the cabbage to the man. The man cuts the cabbage. He puts it in the pot. He stirs the soup.

The man tastes the soup again. He smiles. He says, "This is good, but it needs chicken."

A woman goes to her house. She gets some chicken. She gives the chicken to the man. The man puts the chicken in the pot. He stirs the soup.

The man tastes the soup. He smiles. He says, "Now the soup is ready!"

The man gives bowls of soup to the people. The people taste the soup. They smile. They say, "This soup is good!"

The man eats the soup. He is happy. The people eat the soup. They are happy.

The night comes. The stars shine in the sky. The people sit together. They talk and laugh. They share stories.

The man stands up. He takes the stone from the pot. He puts the stone in his pocket.

A boy asks, "Where are you going?"

The man smiles. He says, "I need to go to another village. I want to make more stone soup."

The people wave. They say, "Goodbye!"

The man walks away. The moon shines. The people smile. They remember the soup. They remember the night.

The village is not quiet now. The village is happy.

The End

READING COMPREHENSION

1) Read the following sentences and mark them as true (T) or false (F).

1. The hungry man has a lot of food and money when he walks into the village. _____
2. The first woman tells the hungry man she has no food. _____
3. The man uses a big pot and a stone to make the soup. _____
4. The people in the village do not give the man any vegetables. _____
5. At the end of the night, the man leaves the stone in the pot. _____

2) Read the following questions and choose the correct option.

1. **What does the hungry man pick up in the center of the village?**

   a) A big stone

   b) A small potato

   c) A hot chicken

2. **What does the man need first to make the soup?**

   a) Some carrots

b) A big pot

c) A blue bowl

3. **Who gives the man some salt for the soup?**

a) A kind farmer

b) An old woman

c) A child

4. **What does the farmer give to the man?**

a) Some cabbage

b) Some onions

c) Some salt

5. **What does the man do with the stone at the end of the night?**

a) He gives it to a young boy.

b) He puts it in his pocket.

c) He throws it in the river.

3) Complete the following sentences using words from the summary.

1. One day, a hungry man walks into a small _____.

2. The man fills the big pot with cold _____.

3. The man stirs the soup with a big _____.

4. A woman goes to her house and gets some _____ for the pot.

5. The man puts the stone in his _____ and walks away.

4) Read the following paragraphs and choose the one that summarizes the story correctly.

a) A hungry man walks into a big city and buys a lot of food with his money. He meets a woman and a farmer, and they go to a restaurant to eat chicken and potatoes. The man does not like the food, so he goes back to his house to sleep. The next morning, he takes a big stone and throws it in the blue river. The people in the city are very angry and never talk to the man again.

b) A hungry man comes to a quiet village, but the people say they do not have food. The man says he can make stone soup, so a woman gives him a big pot with water. He puts a stone in the water and asks the people for more food. The people give him salt, carrots, potatoes, onions, cabbage, and chicken. Finally, the soup is very good, and everyone eats, laughs, and is very happy together.

c) The people in the village have a lot of food, and they make a big soup every day. One night, a child finds a special stone in the forest and brings it to his mother. They put the stone in a small bowl with cold water and salt. Suddenly, the stone becomes a big chicken, and the village has a big party. The

hungry man steals the stone from the boy and runs away to the tall mountains.

READING ANSWER KEY

1 Peter Pan by J.M. Barrie

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	b	Nana	b
2.	F	a	Neverland	
3.	T	c	tree	
4.	F	b	pirate	
5.	T	a	stories	

2 Treasure Island by Robert by Louis Stevenson

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	b	inn	c
2.	F	a	hat	
3.	T	c	island	
4.	F	b	cook	
5.	T	c	cave	

3 The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	b	gift	A
2.	T	a	fence	
3.	T	c	hole	
4.	F	b	house	

5.	T	a	cave	

4 The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	b	house	b
2.	T	a	boat	
3.	F	c	storm	
4.	T	a	daughters	
5.	F	b	letter	

5 The Innocents Abroad by Mark Twain

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	b	Tower	a
2.	F	c	pasta	
3.	T	a	domes	
4.	F	b	sand	
5.	T	a	Statue	

6 The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	c	hole	b
2.	F	a	fence	
3.	T	b	hat	
4.	F	b	net	

5.	F	c	sun	

7 The Princess and the Pea by Hans Christian Andersen

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	b	castle	b
2.	F	c	storm	
3.	T	a	mattresses	
4.	F	b	pea	
5.	T	c	box	

8 The Elves and the Shoemaker by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	c	poor	b
2.	T	a	perfect	
3.	T	b	watch	
4.	F	c	holes	
5.	T	a	happy	

9 Heart by Edmondo De Amicis

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	b	diary	b
2.	F	a	wise	
3.	T	c	poor	

4.	F	b	brave	
5.	F	c	shy	

10 The Ant and the Grasshopper by Aesop

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	b	birds	b
2.	F	a	strong	
3.	T	c	cold	
4.	F	b	food	
5.	F	c	snow	

11 The Boy Who Cried Wolf by Aesop

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	a	tree	a
2.	T	b	ropes	
3.	F	c	trick	
4.	F	b	teeth	
5.	T	a	trust	

12 The Lion and the Mouse by Aesop

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	a	jungle	a
2.	F	b	paw	
3.	T	c	net	

4.	F	a	hole	
5.	T	c	free	

13 The Tortoise and the Hare by Aesop

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	c	forest	c
2.	T	a	stops	
3.	F	b	sleep	
4.	F	a	wins	
5.	T	c	day	

14 The Ugly Duckling by Hans Christian Andersen

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	a	green	b
2.	T	b	farm	
3.	T	c	trees	
4.	F	a	sun	
5.	T	c	friendly	

15 The Emperor's New Clothes by Hans Christian Andersen

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	c	hour	c
2.	F	a	lie	
3.	F	b	clever	

4.	T	a	parade	
5.	F	c	clothes	

16 The Little Match Girl by by Hans Christian Andersen

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	a	lights	c
2.	F	b	corner	
3.	T	c	stove	
4.	T	a	stars	
5.	F	b	smile	

17 Cinderella by Charles Perrault

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	b	kind	b
2.	T	a	warm	
3.	F	c	carriage	
4.	T	a	midnight	
5.	T	c	shoe	

18 Little Red Riding Hood by Charles Perrault

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	a	branches	b
2.	F	b	smile	
3.	T	c	cupboard	

4.	F	a	axe	
5.	T	b	strangers	

19 Snow White by the Brothers Grimm

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	a	beautiful	c
2.	T	b	row	
3.	F	c	bad	
4.	T	b	deep	
5.	F	a	glass	

20 Hansel and Gretel by the Brothers Grimm

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	b	stones	b
2.	T	c	follow	
3.	T	a	sugar	
4.	F	b	moment	
5.	T	c	treasure	

21 Jack and the Beanstalk (an English folktale)

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	a	village	b
2.	T	c	price	
3.	F	b	sky	

4.	T	a	harp	
5.	T	b	ax	

22 Goldilocks and the Three Bears (a traditional folktale)

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	b	bears	
2.	T	c	golden	
3.	F	a	hard	a
4.	T	c	hungry	
5.	T	a	again	

23 The Happy Prince by Oscar Wilde

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	a	gold	
2.	F	b	crying	
3.	F	c	medicine	a
4.	T	a	matches	
5.	F	b	garden	

24 The Selfish Giant by Oscar Wilde

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	b	angry	
2.	F	a	wall	b
3.	F	c	ice	

4.	T	b	tree	
5.	F	c	old	

25 Momotaro, the Peach Boy (a Japanese folktale)

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	a	woman	
2.	T	b	island	
3.	T	c	dumpling	c
4.	F	a	boat	
5.	T	b	help	

26 Anansi and the Pot of Wisdom (a West African folktale)

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	b	pot	
2.	T	a	tallest	
3.	F	c	back	b
4.	T	a	pieces	
5.	F	c	river	

27 The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	a	land	
2.	F	b	witch	c
3.	F	c	yellow	

4.	T	a	wizard	
5.	T	c	home	

28 The Three Little Pigs (a traditional English folktale)

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	T	b	strong	b
2.	F	a	lazy	
3.	T	b	bricks	
4.	F	c	blows	
5.	T	a	pot	

29 Aladdin and the Magic Lamp (from One Thousand and One Nights)

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	b	door	b
2.	T	a	bigger	
3.	F	b	gold	
4.	F	c	old	
5.	T	a	back	

30 Stone Soup European folktale

No.	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4
1.	F	a	village	b
2.	T	b	water	

3.	T	c	spoon	
4.	F	a	chicken	
5.	F	b	pocket	

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Section 1: Verbs and Tenses

1) The verb To Be

Use the verb *to be* to talk about names, ages, feelings, and to describe people or things.

Affirmative

Subject Pronoun	Verb (Full Form)	Verb (Short Form)	Examples
I	am	'm	I **am** Peter Pan.
You	are	're	You'**re** a happy boy.
He	is	's	He **is** a pirate.
She	is	's	She **is** small and beautiful.
It	is	's	It'**s** a big and green tree.
We	are	're	We **are** happy children.
They	are	're	They'**re** the Lost Boys.

Negative

Subject Pronoun	Verb + Not (Full Form)	Verb + Not (Short Form)	Examples
I	am not	'm not	I **am not** a boy.
You	are not	aren't	You **are not** in London.
He	is not	isn't	He **isn't** a good man.
She	is not	isn't	She **is not** a fairy.

It	is not	isn't	It **isn't** a small ship.
We	are not	aren't	We **are not** afraid.
They	are not	aren't	They **aren't** angry pirates.

Interrogative and Short answers

Examples	**Affirmative answer**	**Negative answer**
Am I clever and brave?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you in Neverland?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he Captain Hook?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she a fortune teller?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it a big box?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we happy?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they happy?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Exercise 1.1

Complete the following sentences using the correct affirmative form of the verb to be (am, is, are).

No.	**Sentence**
1	Wendy, John, and Michael ____ happy children in London.
2	I ____ Peter Pan, the boy from Neverland!
3	Nana ____ a big and kind dog.
4	The shoemaker ____ very poor at the beginning of the story.
5	You ____ a very honest boy, Ping.
6	The magic paintbrush ____ a great gift for the poor boy.

No.	Sentence
7	The little mouse and the big lion ____ good friends now.
8	The bad emperor ____ a very greedy man.
9	We ____ the kind elves from the shoemaker's shop.
10	The pot ____ completely empty.

Exercise 1.2

Change the sentences in activity 1.1 to the negative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 1.3

Change the sentences in activity 1.1 to the interrogative form.

No.	Sentence

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 1.4

Choose the correct short answer for each question.

No.	Question	Options
1	Are Wendy and her brothers in London?	**a)** Yes, they’re. **b)** Yes, they are. **c)** Yes, we are.
2	Is the emperor a good man?	**a)** No, he isn't. **b)** No, he not. **c)** No, he is.
3	Am I a brave little mouse?	**a)** Yes, you is. **b)** Yes, you are. **c)** Yes, I'm.
4	Is the magic paintbrush on the table?	**a)** Yes, it's.

No.	Question	Options
		b) Yes, it is. **c)** Yes, is it.
5	Are the new shoes perfect?	**a)** Yes, they are. **b)** Yes, it is. **c)** Yes, they is.
6	Are you the kind elves?	**a)** Yes, we're. **b)** Yes, they are. **c)** Yes, we are.
7	Is Peter Pan an old man?	**a)** No, he isn't. **b)** No, it isn't. **c)** No, he aren't.
8	Is Nana a cat?	**a)** No, it is. **b)** No, it isn't. **c)** No, it not.
9	Are the lion and the mouse friends?	**a)** Yes, they are. **b)** Yes, they're. **c)** Yes, we are.
10	Is Ping's pot full of beautiful flowers?	**a)** No, it not. **b)** No, it aren't. **c)** No, it isn't.

2) Have got

We use *have got* to talk about possession (things we own), relationships (family members), and physical descriptions. **Have got is more common in British English.**

Affirmative

Subject Pronoun	Verb (Full Form)	Verb (Short Form)	Examples
I	have got	've got	I **have got** a magic paintbrush.
You	have got	've got	You'**ve got** a kind heart, shoemaker.
He	has got	's got	He **has got** a big ship and a pirate crew.
She	has got	's got	She'**s got** two brothers.
It	has got	's got	The lion **has got** a thorn in its paw.
We	have got	've got	We'**ve got** a big house in London.
They	have got	've got	The elves **have got** old clothes.

Negative

Subject Pronoun	Verb + Not (Full Form)	Verb + Not (Short Form)	Examples
I	have not got	haven't got	I **haven't got** any flowers in my pot.
You	have not got	haven't got	You **haven't got** any gold.
He	has not got	hasn't got	He **hasn't got** a right hand.
She	has not got	hasn't got	She **hasn't got** a fairy to help her fly.
It	has not got	hasn't got	The mouse **hasn't got** a scary roar
We	have not got	haven't got	We **haven't got** any more leather.
They	have not got	haven't got	They **haven't got** a dog.

Interrogative and short answers

Examples	Affirmative	Negative answer

	answer	
Have I got the right seeds?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have I got enough water for the plant?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he got a green hat and a sword?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got a dog named Nana?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got a net around it?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got time to save the emperor?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have they got the treasure?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Exercise 2.1

Complete the following sentences using the correct affirmative form of ***have got*** or ***has got***.

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy ____ two brothers named John and Michael.
2	I ____ a big house in London.
3	The bad emperor ____ a lot of gold.
4	The elves ____ very old clothes.
5	Ping ____ an empty pot in his hands.
6	We ____ beautiful new shoes on the table.
7	The lion ____ a sharp thorn in its paw.
8	You ____ a magic paintbrush to paint animals.
9	They ____ a kind dog named Nana.
10	Peter Pan ____ fairy dust to fly.

Exercise 2.2

Change the sentences in activity 2.1 to the negative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 2.3

Change the sentences in activity 2.1 to the interrogative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

No.	Sentence
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 2.4

Choose the correct short answer for each question.

No.	Question	Options
1	Have Wendy and her brothers got a dog?	**a)** Yes, they've. **b)** Yes, they has. **c)** Yes, they have.
2	Has the bad emperor got a magic paintbrush?	**a)** No, he hasn't. **b)** No, he haven't. **c)** No, he not.
3	Have I got a sharp thorn in my paw?	**a)** Yes, you has. **b)** Yes, you have. **c)** Yes, you've.
4	Has Ping got a beautiful flower?	**a)** No, he haven't. **b)** No, he hasn't got. **c)** No, he hasn't.
5	Have the elves got new clothes?	**a)** Yes, they have. **b)** Yes, they has. **c)** Yes, they've.
6	Has Peter Pan got parents?	**a)** No, he haven't. **b)** No, he hasn't. **c)** No, he don't.

No.	Question	Options
7	Have we got some leather for the shoes?	**a)** Yes, we has. **b)** Yes, we've. **c)** Yes, we have.
8	Has the lion got a strong net?	**a)** No, it hasn't. **b)** No, it haven't. **c)** No, it not.
9	Have you got fairy dust?	**a)** Yes, I has. **b)** Yes, I have. **c)** Yes, I've.
10	Has the shoemaker got a lot of money?	**a)** No, he hasn't got. **b)** No, he haven't. **c)** No, he hasn't.

3) Simple Present

The Simple Present is used to talk about routines, habits, facts, and things that are generally true.

Affirmative

Subject Pronoun	Examples
I	I **live** in a big house in London.
You	You **make** beautiful shoes every night.
He	He **paints** animals with the magic brush.
She	She **takes** care of the children.
It	It **sleeps** quietly in the jungle.
We	We **need** water and sun for the seeds.
They	They **help** the poor shoemaker.

Negative

Subject Pronoun	Auxiliary + Not	Examples
I	don't (do not)	I **don't want** to grow up.
You	don't (do not)	You **don't have** any leather left.
He	doesn't (does not)	He **doesn't plant** a new seed.
She	doesn't (does not)	She **doesn't like** Captain Hook.
It	doesn't (does not)	It **doesn't eat** the little mouse.
We	don't (do not)	We **don't fly** without fairy dust.
They	don't (do not)	They **don't sleep** at night; they work.

Interrogative

Examples	Affirmative answer	Negative answer
Do I paint good pictures?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you water the emperor's seed?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does he make the shoes alone?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she fly to Neverland?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it bite the hunter's net?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we help the poor man?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do they live in London?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

Third person spelling rules

RULE	EXAMPLES
Most verbs will only need an extra –s at the end	drive – drive**s,**

	come – come**s**
If a verb ends in **-o**, **-ss, -ch, -sh or -x**, just add **-es**	kiss – kiss**es,** finish – finish**es** watch – watch**es** fix – fix**es** go – go**es** do – do**es**
If a verb ends in any **consonant + y**, then **drop** the **y** and **add –ies**	cry – cr**ies,** try – tr**ies**
If a verb ends in any **vowel + y**, **add -s**	play – play**s,** pay – pay**s**
Exception	Have – **has**

Exercise 3.1

Write the third person form of the following verbs.

1	live		**11**	make	
2	catch		**12**	eat	
3	fly		**13**	brush	
4	paint		**14**	try	
5	want		**15**	fix	
6	go		**16**	grow	
7	sleep		**17**	do	
8	cry		**18**	bite	
9	watch		**19**	give	
10	work		**20**	help	

Exercise 3.2

Complete the following sentences with the correct Simple Present form of each verb in parentheses.

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy ____ (live) in a big house in London.
2	The kind elves ____ (make) perfect shoes at night.
3	Ping ____ (water) his seed every day.
4	The little mouse ____ (help) the mighty lion.
5	The poor boy ____ (paint) animals with the magic paintbrush.
6	Peter Pan and the children ____ (fly) to Neverland.
7	The bad emperor ____ (want) a lot of gold.
8	The shoemaker and his wife ____ (hide) behind the door.
9	Nana the dog ____ (take) care of the children.
10	The angry pirates ____ (look) for Peter Pan.

Exercise 3.3

Change the sentences in activity 3.2 to the negative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

No.	Sentence
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 3.4

Change the sentences in activity 3.2 to the interrogative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 3.5

Choose the correct short answer for each question.

No.	Question	Options
1	Do the children fly to Neverland?	**a)** Yes, they does. **b)** Yes, they are. **c)** Yes, they do.
2	Does Ping have a beautiful flower?	**a)** No, he doesn't. **b)** No, he don't. **c)** No, he isn't.
3	Do the elves sleep in the shop?	**a)** No, they don't. **b)** No, they doesn't. **c)** No, they aren't.
4	Does the bad emperor want gold?	**a)** Yes, he do. **b)** Yes, he does. **c)** Yes, he is.
5	Does the lion eat the little mouse?	**a)** No, it don't. **b)** No, it doesn't. **c)** No, it isn't.
6	Do John and Michael live in London?	**a)** Yes, they do. **b)** Yes, they does. **c)** Yes, we do.
7	Does Nana take care of the children?	**a)** Yes, she do. **b)** Yes, she does. **c)** Yes, she is.
8	Do the pirates find Peter Pan easily?	**a)** No, they doesn't. **b)** No, they does. **c)** No, they don’t
9	Does the boy paint a bird?	**a)** Yes, it does. **b)** Yes, he do. **c)** Yes, he does.
10	Do the shoemaker and his wife make the clothes?	**a)** Yes, they do. **b)** Yes, they does.

No.	Question	Options
		c) Yes, they make.

4) Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous to talk about actions that are happening right now, at this moment.

Affirmative

Subject Pronoun	Verb *To Be*	Verb + ing	Examples
I	am ('m)	flying	I**'m flying** to Neverland with Peter!
You	are ('re)	making	You**'re making** beautiful shoes tonight.
He	is ('s)	painting	He**'s painting** with the magic brush.
She	is ('s)	watching	She**'s watching** the children.
It	is ('s)	sleeping	It**'s sleeping** quietly under a big tree.
We	are ('re)	helping	We**'re helping** the poor shoemaker.
They	are ('re)	looking	They**'re looking** for Peter Pan.

Negative

Subject Pronoun	Verb *To Be*	Verb + ing	Examples
I	am not (‘m not)	growing	I**'m not growing** a flower.
You	are not (aren’t)	painting	You **aren't painting** gold.
He	Is not (isn’t)	flying	He **isn't flying** because he doesn’t have magic dust.
She	Is not (isn’t)	sleeping	She **isn't sleeping** in her bed tonight.

It	Is not (isn’t)	eating	The lion **isn't eating** the little mouse.
We	are not (aren’t)	making	We **aren't making** any more shoes.
They	are not (aren’t)	wearing	The elves **aren't wearing** their old clothes anymore.

Interrogative and short answers

Examples	**Affirmative answer**	**Negative answer**
Am I going to Neverland?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you watering the seed every day?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he sewing the leather right now?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she making new clothes for the elves?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it growing in the empty pot?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we flying over London?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they biting the hunter's net?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

-ING SPELLING RULES	
RULE	**EXAMPLES**
One syllable, one vowel + one consonant * Do not double W, X or Y	sit – sit**ting,** stop – stop**ping** snow – sno**wing**, fix – fix**ing**, play – play**ing**
* Two or more syllables, one vowel + one consonant	listen – listen**ing** straighten – straighten**ing**

* You can double the final consonant in verbs with two or more syllables only if the last syllable is stressed.	begin – begin**ning** forget – forget**ting** admit – admit**ting**
Verbs ending in **-y**	cry – cry**ing,** spy – spy**ing**
Verbs ending in **–e**, * Do not drop the –e in verbs ending in double –ee.	write – writ**ing** see – see**ing,** agree – agree**ing**
Verbs ending in **–ie**	die – d**ying,** lie – **lying,** tie – t**ying**
Verbs ending in **–c**	mimic – mimic**king,** panic – panic**king,** traffic **–** traffi**cking**

Exercise 4.1

Write the -ing form of the following verbs

1	play		**11**	smile	
2	eat		**12**	dance	
3	sleep		**13**	write	
4	look		**14**	come	
5	talk		**15**	run	
6	walk		**16**	swim	
7	fly		**17**	sit	
8	help		**18**	get	
9	make		**19**	cut	
10	hide		**20**	stop	

Exercise 4.2

Complete the following sentences using the correct Present Continuous form of the verb in parentheses (**am** / **is** / **are** + **verb-ing**).

No.	Sentence
1	The little boy ____ (swing) from the big tree's branches.
2	The fast hare ____ (sleep) under a tree right now.
3	The happy man ____ (hold) a plate with green eggs and ham.
4	Bruno and his friend Shmuel ____ (talk) near the big fence.
5	Ivan the gorilla ____ (paint) a beautiful picture in his cage.
6	The bad pigs ____ (wear) human clothes on the farm.
7	Tom Sawyer ____ (hide) in the closet from Aunt Polly.
8	Don and Rosie ____ (walk) in the park together.
9	The dangerous pirates ____ (look) for the hidden treasure.
10	Eleanor ____ (buy) new clothes for the big party.

Exercise 4.3

Change the sentences in activity 4.2 to the negative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

No.	Sentence
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 4.4

Change the sentences in activity 4.2 to the interrogative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 4.5

Choose the correct short answer for each question.

No.	Question	Options
1	Is the little boy swinging from the branches?	**a)** Yes, he is. **b)** Yes, he's. **c)** Yes, he does.
2	Are the dangerous pirates looking for the treasure?	**a)** Yes, they looking. **b)** Yes, they are. **c)** Yes, they do.
3	Is Tom Sawyer reading a book?	**a)** No, he isn't. **b)** No, he doesn't. **c)** No, he not.
4	Are Bruno and Shmuel running in the forest?	**a)** No, they don't. **b)** No, they isn't. **c)** No, they aren't.
5	Is Ivan the gorilla sleeping?	**a)** No, he isn't. **b)** No, he aren't. **c)** No, he doesn't.
6	Are Don and Rosie walking in the park?	**a)** Yes, they are. **b)** Yes, we are. **c)** Yes, they walk.
7	Is the hare running very fast right now?	**a)** No, it doesn't. **b)** No, it isn’t. **c)** No, it not.
8	Are the pigs wearing human clothes?	**a)** Yes, they wear. **b)** Yes, they're. **c)** Yes, they are.
9	Is Eleanor going to the big party?	**a)** Yes, she is. **b)** Yes, she's. **c)** Yes, she does.
10	Are the animals working hard on the farm?	**a)** Yes, they do. **b)** Yes, they are.

No.	Question	Options
		c) Yes, they's.

5) There is / There are

We use **there is** and **there are** to say that something exists in a place.

There is: Affirmative

Structure (Full Form)	Structure (Short Form)	Examples
There is...	There's...	**There is** a big house in London.
There is...	There's...	**There's** a magic paintbrush on the table.
There is...	There's...	**There is** an empty pot in his hands.
There is...	There's...	**There's** a net in the jungle.

There is: Negative

Structure (Full Form)	Structure (Short Form)	Examples
There is not...	There isn't...	**There isn't** a dog in Neverland.
There is not...	There isn't...	**There isn't** a beautiful flower in the pot.
There is not...	There isn't...	**There isn't** a right hand on his arm.
There is not...	There isn't...	**There isn't** a big roar from the mouse.

There is: Interrogative and short answers

Examples	Affirmative answer	Negative answer
Is there a fairy in the room?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.

Is there a seed in the earth?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Is there a thorn in the lion's paw?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.

There are: Affirmative

Structure	Examples
There are...	**There are** two brothers in the house.
There are...	**There are** some lost boys on the island.
There are...	**There are** beautiful shoes on the table.
There are...	**There are** many pirates on the ship.

There are: Negative

Structure (Full Form)	Structure (Short Form)	Examples
There are not...	There aren't...	**There aren't** any parents in Neverland.
There are not...	There aren't...	**There aren't** any flowers in the empty pot.
There are not...	There aren't...	**There aren't** any old clothes for the elves.
There are not...	There aren't...	**There aren't** any hunters in the jungle.

There are: Interrogative and short answers

Examples	Affirmative answer	Negative answer
Are there any elves in the shop?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.
Are there two boys in the nursery?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.
Are there any honest boys in the village?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

Exercise 5.1

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb to be (**is** or **are**).

No.	Sentence
1	There ____ a big and green tree in the forest.
2	There ____ many dangerous pirates on the ship.
3	There ____ a long fence for Tom Sawyer to paint.
4	There ____ many rules in Don's "Wife Project".
5	There ____ a fortune teller in the small town.
6	There ____ many shops and tall buildings in Eleanor's city.
7	There ____ a small brass doorknob in Tom's hand.
8	There ____ many sweet apples on the branches.
9	There ____ a big fence near Bruno and Shmuel.
10	There ____ many good friends in Enrico's class.

Exercise 5.2

Change the sentences in activity 5.1 to the negative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

No.	Sentence
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 5.3

Change the sentences in activity 5.1 to the interrogative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
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Exercise 5.4

Choose the correct short answer for each question.

No.	Question	Options
1	Is there a hidden treasure on the island?	**a)** Yes, there is. **b)** Yes, it is.

No.	Question	Options
		c) Yes, there are.
2	Are there many pirates in London?	**a)** No, there isn't. **b)** No, they aren't. **c)** No, there aren't.
3	Is there a small brass doorknob for Becky?	**a)** Yes, there's. **b)** Yes, there is. **c)** Yes, he is.
4	Are there many questions in "The Wife Project"?	**a)** Yes, there is. **b)** Yes, they are. **c)** Yes, there are.
5	Is there a big fence near Bruno's house?	**a)** Yes, it is. **b)** Yes, there is. **c)** Yes, he is.
6	Are there bad pigs in *The Giving Tree*?	**a)** No, there aren't. **b)** No, they aren't. **c)** No, there isn't.
7	Is there a big ship for Captain Silver?	**a)** Yes, there are. **b)** Yes, there is. **c)** Yes, it is.
8	Are there mermaids in *The Alchemist*?	**a)** No, they aren't. **b)** No, there isn't. **c)** No, there aren't.
9	Is there a magic paintbrush in Tom Sawyer's town?	**a)** No, there isn't. **b)** No, it isn't. **c)** No, there aren't.
10	Are there many shops where Eleanor lives?	**a)** Yes, there are. **b)** Yes, there is. **c)** Yes, they are.

6) Can

We use **can** to talk about ability (what we are able to do) and possibility.

Affirmative

Subject Pronoun	Modal verb	Examples
I	can...	I **can** fly with fairy dust.
You	can...	You **can** make perfect shoes.
He	can...	He **can** paint real animals.
She	can...	She **can** tell wonderful stories.
It	can...	It **can** bite the thick net.
We	can...	We **can** help the poor man.
They	can...	They **can** catch the pirates.

Negative

Subject Pronoun	Modal verb + not	Examples
I	can’t (cannot)...	I **can't** grow flowers in this pot.
You	can’t (cannot)...	You **can't** paint gold with my brush.
He	can’t (cannot)...	He **can't** find Peter Pan.
She	can’t (cannot)...	She **can't** fly without fairy dust.
It	can’t (cannot)...	The little mouse **can't** roar loudly.
We	can’t (cannot)...	We **can't** buy any more leather.
They	can’t (cannot)...	They **can't** go back to London alone.

Interrogative and short answers

Examples	Affirmative answer	Negative answer
Can I help you, mighty lion?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can you make shoes tonight?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can he grow a flower from that seed?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Can she take care of the children?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Can it break the hunter's net?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Can we paint for the emperor?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can they fly to Neverland?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

Exercise 6.1

Put the words in the right order to write affirmative sentences with **can**.

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
1	Peter Pan / fly / to / Neverland / can	
2	The / boy / climb / tree / big / the / can	
3	fast / run / hare / the / can / very	
4	can / eat / man / green / eggs / the	
5	beautiful / paint / pictures / Ivan / can	
6	shoes / elves / can / make / perfect / the	
7	mouse / the / help / lion / can / the / little	
8	ant / summer / hard / the / can / work / in	
9	small / princess / feel / can / pea / the	

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
	/ the	
10	closet / hide / in / Tom / can / the	

Exercise 6.2

Change the sentences in activity 6.1 to the negative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
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Exercise 6.3

Change the sentences in activity 6.1 to the interrogative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	

No.	Sentence
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Exercise 6.4

Choose the correct short answer for each question.

No.	Question	Options
1	Can Peter Pan fly to Neverland?	**a)** Yes, he can. **b)** Yes, he does. **c)** Yes, he is.
2	Can the tortoise run very fast?	**a)** No, he aren't. **b)** No, he can't. **c)** No, he doesn't.
3	Can Ivan the gorilla paint pictures?	**a)** Yes, he does. **b)** Yes, he is. **c)** Yes, he can.
4	Can the lazy grasshopper find food in the winter?	**a)** No, he can't. **b)** No, he not. **c)** No, he don't.
5	Can the kind elves make clothes for the shoemaker?	**a)** Yes, they are.

No.	Question	Options
		b) Yes, they can. **c)** Yes, they do.
6	Can Tom Sawyer hide from Aunt Polly?	**a)** Yes, he is. **b)** Yes, he does. **c)** Yes, he can.
7	Can the little mouse roar like a lion?	**a)** No, he can't. **b)** No, he isn't. **c)** No, it don't.
8	Can Captain Hook catch the fast crocodile?	**a)** No, he don't. **b)** No, he can't. **c)** No, he isn't.
9	Can the true princess feel the tiny pea?	**a)** Yes, she is. **b)** Yes, she does. **c)** Yes, she can.
10	Can the boy eat all the apples from the Giving Tree?	**a)** Yes, he can. **b)** Yes, he does. **c)** Yes, he is.

7) Imperatives

We use imperatives to give instructions, commands, or directions.

Affirmative

Examples
Fly with me to Neverland!
Take this magic paintbrush.
Water the seed every day.
Help me, please!

Look at these perfect shoes.
Cut the thick net.
Tell a wonderful story.

Negative

Examples
Don't eat the little mouse.
Do not worry, poor shoemaker.
Don't paint gold for the bad emperor.
Don't grow up.
Do not forget the fairy dust.
Don't cry over the empty pot.
Don't leave the island.

Exercise 7.1

Put the words in the right order to write affirmative imperative sentences.

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
1	me / to / fly / Neverland / with	
2	fence / the / long / paint	
3	seed / day / water / the / every	
4	apples / the / eat / sweet	
5	tonight / shoes / perfect / make	
6	hidden / find / treasure / the	
7	summer / work / in / the / hard	

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
8	mighty / help / lion / the	
9	bed / the / on / sleep / big	
10	bird / the / emperor / paint / for / a	

Exercise 7.2

Change the imperative sentences in activity 7.1 to the negative form.

No.	Sentence
1	
2	
3	
4	
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Section 2: Building blocks

1) Singular and plural nouns

Rule		**Singular noun**	**Plural noun**
Most nouns	Add **-s**	brother sister	brother**s** sister**s**
Nouns ending in **s, ss, ch, sh, x, z**	Add **-es**	bu**s** gla**ss** bo**x** fuz**z** wat**ch** di**sh**	bus**es** glass**es** box**es** fuzz**es** watch**es** dish**es**
Nouns ending in **consonant + y**	Change "**y**" to "**i**" and add **-es**	fair**y** stor**y**	fair**ies** stor**ies**
Nouns ending in **vowel + y**	Add **-s**	bo**y** to**y**	boy**s** toy**s**
Nouns ending in "**f**" or "**fe**"	Change "**f**" to "**v**" and add **-es**	lea**f** kni**fe**	leav**es** kniv**es**
Some nouns ending in "**o**"	Add **-es**	tomat**o** potat**o**	tomato**es** potato**es**
Common nouns with irregular plural form		man woman child person tooth goose mouse foot	**men** **women** **children** **people** **teeth** **geese** **mice** **feet**

	fish deer moose	**fish** **deer** **moose**

Exercise 1.1

Write the correct plural form for each of the following nouns.

1	child		**11**	paintbrush	
2	fairy		**12**	sheep	
3	branch		**13**	city	
4	leaf		**14**	dog	
5	boy		**15**	fox	
6	box		**16**	diary	
7	wolf		**17**	man	
8	party		**18**	monkey	
9	mouse		**19**	tree	
10	apple		**20**	lion	

2)Definite, Indefinite articles, and No article

Indefinite Articles: a / an

We use **a** and **an** with singular nouns when we talk about a person or thing for the first time, or for one of many things. They refer to one.

Rule	Explanation	Examples
Use 'a'	Use **a** before a word that starts with a consonant sound. (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z)	Wendy lives in **a** big house. He is **a** pirate. There is **a** big and green tree.
Use 'an'	Use **an** before a word that starts with a vowel sound. (a, e, i, o, u)	Inside, there is **an** old man. The map shows **an** island. Her mother gives her **an** envelope.
Exceptions (Sound is important!)	Sometimes a vowel starts with a consonant sound, and a consonant starts with a vowel sound.	**an** honest boy (Ping from *The Empty Pot*) **an** hour (the 'h' is silent) **a** uniform (the 'u' sounds like 'y')

Definite Article: The

We use the definite article the to refer to a specific item or items.

Use *the* for...	Examples
Specific things	He takes the key from his neck. He opens **the** box.
Unique things	**The** moon is big. *(Only 1 moon)* **The** sun shines on the tree. *(Only 1 sun)*
Second mention	They have a dog. **The** dog's name is Nana.

When NOT to use The: (Zero Article):

We do not use the article **the** in the following situations.

Do NOT use 'the' for...	Examples
General Plural Nouns	**Pirates** are dangerous. *(General fact)* **Apples** are sweet. *(General fact)*
Names of People	**Wendy** lives in a big house. **Peter Pan** is a special boy.
Cities, Countries & Continents	Wendy lives in **London**. Next, they travel to **Greece**.

Exercise 2.1

Complete the following sentences with: a, an, the, or NA (No Article): **a**, **an**, **the**, or **NA** (No Article).

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy lives in ____ big house.
2	The little boy from the story is eating ____ apple.
3	Ping is watering ____ very important seed.
4	He is ____ bad emperor.
5	Tom Sawyer is painting ____ long fence.
6	____ hare is sleeping under this tree.
7	John and Michael live in ____ London.
8	Ivan ____ gorilla is an amazing artist.
9	The kind elves are making ____ perfect shoes tonight.
10	A true princess is always ____ kind.

3) Demonstrative Pronouns

We use demonstratives to point to people or things.

Pronoun	Quantity (How many?)	Distance (Where?)	Examples
This	Singular (1)	Near (Here)	**This** is a magic paintbrush.
That	Singular (1)	Far (There)	**That** is a pirate ship on the water.
These	Plural (2 or more)	Near (Here)	**These** are perfect new shoes.
Those	Plural (2 or more)	Far (There)	**Those** are the emperor's guards.

Exercise 3.1

Complete the following sentences with the correct demonstrative pronoun to fill in the blank: **this**, **that**, **these**, or **those**.

No.	Sentence
1	Look at _____ fairies flying up there in the night sky!
2	_____ apple in my hand is very sweet.
3	Do you see _____ pirate ship far away on the ocean?
4	I do not like _____ green eggs right here on my plate.
5	_____ list of questions on my desk is for a new project.
6	Look at _____ children running over there.
7	_____ new clothes I am wearing right now make me feel happy.
8	Who is making _____ beautiful shoes there?
9	_____ person over there is my neighbor.
10	I can paint anything with _____ paintbrush in my hand.

4) Possessive Adjectives

We use possessive adjectives to show that something belongs to someone. They always come **before** a noun.

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Examples
I	my	I have a beautiful flower in **my** pot.
You	your	You can water **your** seed every day.
He	his	He takes the key from **his** neck to open the box.
She	her	Wendy takes care of **her** two brothers.
It	its	The lion has a thorn in **its** paw.
We	our	We don't have any leather to make **our** shoes.
They	their	**Their** names are John and Michael.

Exercise 4.1

Complete the following sentences using the correct possessive adjective: **my**, **your**, **his**, **her**, **its**, **our**, or **their**.

No.	Sentence
1	I am Peter Pan. Tinker Bell is _____ friend.
2	Tom Sawyer likes adventures. _____ best friend is Huck.
3	Eleanor goes to a big party, and _____ friends go too.
4	The Giving Tree is big and green. _____ apples are red and sweet.
5	We are the Lost Boys and Neverland is _____ home.
6	The elves are very happy with _____ new shoes and clothes.
7	Ping is are an honest boy. _____ empty pot shows the truth.
8	Wendy is a kind girl. _____ two brothers are John and Michael.
9	The bad emperor is greedy and _____ guards are evil.

No.	Sentence
10	I do not like these green eggs and ham on _____ plate

5) Possessive Nouns

We use possessive nouns to show that something belongs to a person or a thing. We usually use an apostrophe (**'**) and an **s**.

Rule	Explanation	Examples
Singular Noun	Add **'s** to a singular noun.	This is the **shoemaker's** shop.
Singular Noun ending in -s	Add **'s** to most singular nouns that end in **-s**.	They love the **princess's** castle.
Plural Noun ending in -s	Add only an apostrophe (**'**) to a plural noun that ends in **-s**.	**The elves'** new clothes are on the table.
Irregular Plural Noun	Add **'s** to a plural noun that does not end in **-s**.	Nana takes care of the **children's** bedroom.
Two or more people (share**d)**	If two people own one thing together, add **'s** to the last name only.	That is **John and Michael's** dog. The **king and queen's** gold is in the box.

Exercise 5.1

Rewrite the following incorrect phrases with **possessive nouns**.

No.	Incorrect Phrase	Correct Phrase
1	the ship of Captain Hook	
2	the dog of the children	
3	the branches of the tree	

No.	Incorrect Phrase	Correct Phrase
4	the hat of the man	
5	the clothes of the emperor	
6	the shoes of the elves	
7	the violin of the grasshopper	
8	the paw of the lion	
9	the paintbrush of the boy	
10	the pot of Ping	

6) Object Pronouns

We use object pronouns to replace nouns that receive the action of a verb or follow a preposition. They always go **after** the verb or the preposition.

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Examples
I	me	Give **me** the magic paintbrush.
You	you	Don't worry, I can help **you.**
He	him	The pirates want to catch **him**.
She	her	The Lost Boys listen to Wendy. They love **her**.
It	it	Ping puts the seed in a pot and waters **it** every day.
We	us	The kind elves help **us** every night.
They	them	The shoemaker's wife makes new clothes for **them**.

Exercise 6.1

Complete the following sentences using the correct object pronouns: **me, you**, **him**, **her**, **it**, **us**, or **them**.

No.	Sentence
1	Peter Pan flies to the window. Wendy sees ____.
2	The apples on the tree are very sweet. The little boy eats ____.
3	You are a good friend. I want to help ____, Mr. Lion.
4	The seed does not grow. Ping waters ____ every day.
5	Those are the kind elves. The shoemaker makes new clothes for ____.
6	Aunt Polly looks for Tom Sawyer, but she does not find ____.
7	Wendy tells great stories at night. The Lost Boys love ____.
8	I am the greedy emperor! Give ____ the magic paintbrush!
9	The pea under the mattresses is small, but the princess can feel ____.
10	This is my house. Do you like ____?

7) Question Words

We use question words to ask for specific information.

Question Word	Use	Examples
What	Things, actions, or information	**What** does Ping put in his pot? **What** does the bad emperor want?
Who	People or characters	**Who** is Peter Pan? **Who** makes new clothes for the elves?
Where	Places or locations	**Where** does Wendy live? **Where** do the Lost Boys hide?
When	Time, days, or dates	**When** do the elves visit the shoemaker's shop? **When** does Ping water his seed?
Why	Reasons	**Why** is the poor shoemaker happy? **Why** does the emperor choose Ping?

Which	Choices or alternatives	**Which** pot has a beautiful flower, Ping's or the other boy's? **Which** animal is big and strong, the lion or the mouse?
How	Manner, feelings, or condition	**How** does Peter Pan fly? **How** do the elves feel with their new clothes?
Whose	Possession (who owns something)	**Whose** dog is Nana? **Whose** magic paintbrush is this?

Exercise 7.1

Complete the following questions using the correct question words: **what**, **who**, **where**, **when**, **why**, **which**, **how**, or **whose**.

No.	Question
1	_____ does Peter Pan live with the Lost Boys?
2	_____ helps the mighty lion in the jungle?
3	_____ do the kind elves make the perfect shoes? – At night.
4	_____ does the bad emperor want the magic paintbrush?
5	_____ does the little mouse cut the strong net?
6	_____ pot is completely empty in the emperor's palace?
7	_____ animal sleeps under the tree, the fast hare or the slow tortoise?
8	_____ does the poor boy paint with his magic brush?
9	_____ takes care of Wendy, John, and Michael in London?
10	_____ do the ants work so hard in the summer?

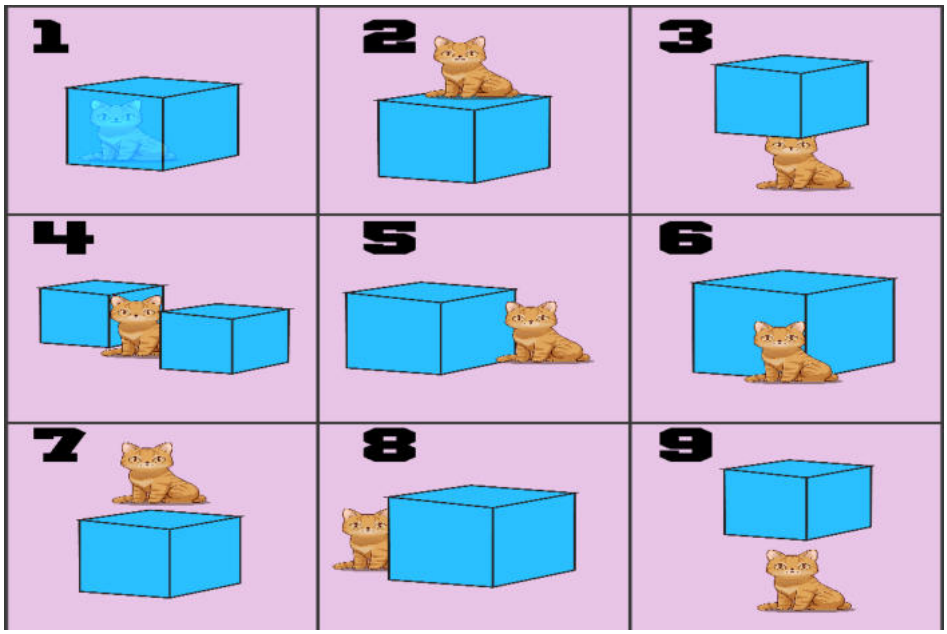
8) Prepositions of Place

We use prepositions of place to say where something is located.

Preposition	Meaning / Use	Examples
in	Inside a space or container	Wendy lives **in** a big house.
on	Touching the top surface of something	The elves' new clothes are **on** the table.
under	Directly below something else	The lion sleeps **under** a big, green tree.
between	In the middle of two people or things	Wendy stands **between** her two brothers, John and Michael.
next to	Beside or very close to something	Nana the dog sleeps **next to** the children's beds.
in front of	Further forward than someone or something	The poor shoemaker stands **in front of** his shop window.
above	Higher than something, but not touching it	Peter Pan and the children fly **above** the pirate ship.
behind	At the back of someone or something	The scared little mouse hides **behind** a green leaf.
below	Lower than something else	The ocean is **below** the children when they fly to Neverland.

Exercise 8.1

Look at the picture below and complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions of place.



No.	Sentence
1	There is a cat _____ the box.
2	There is a cat _____ the box.
3	There is a cat _____ the box.
4	There is a cat _____ the box.
5	There is a cat _____ the box.
6	There is a cat _____ the box.
7	There is a cat _____ the box.
8	There is a cat _____ the box.
9	There is a cat _____ the box.

9) Prepositions of Time

We use prepositions of time to say when something happens.

Preposition	Use	Examples
In	Months, years, seasons, centuries, long periods	**in** January **in** 2023 **in** the 1990s **in** spring **in** summer **in** fall **in** winter **in** the morning, **in** the afternoon, **in** the evening
On	Days and dates	**on** Monday **on** July 4th **on** my birthday
At	Specific times, holiday periods	**at** 3:00 PM **at** noon **at** night **at** Christmas

Exercise 9.1

Complete the following sentences using the correct preposition of time: **in**, **on**, or **at**.

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy tells wonderful stories to her brothers ____ night.
2	Ping plants the emperor's seed ____ spring.

No.	Sentence
3	The shoemaker finds the perfect new shoes ____ the morning.
4	The dangerous pirates sail away to look for a treasure ____ Monday.
5	The smart ants work very hard ____ the summer to collect food.
6	The true princess arrives at the castle ____ midnight.
7	The poor boy paints beautiful birds for the village ____ Sunday.
8	The little mouse sleeps peacefully ____ the afternoon.
9	The boy visits the Giving Tree ____ his birthday.
10	Tom Sawyer paints the long fence ____ 8:00 AM.

10) Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns are things we can count because they have a singular and plural form (one, two, three, etc.), and **uncountable nouns** are things we cannot count directly (like water or rice).

Type	Rule	Examples
Countable	You can count them (1, 2, 3...). Can be Plural.	Apple → 5 Apples Carrot → 3 Carrots Egg → 12 Eggs
Uncountable	You cannot count them directly. Usually liquids, powders, or masses. **NO Plural**	Water (**not** waters) Rice (**not** rices) Bread (**not** breads) Sugar (**not** sugars)

Exercise 10.1

Read the following nouns. Decide if they are countable or uncountable. Write **CN** for countable and **UN** for uncountable nouns.

1	apple		**11**	leather	
2	gold		**12**	food	
3	shoe		**13**	tree	
4	water		**14**	egg	
5	pirate		**15**	time	
6	dust		**16**	ship	
7	money		**17**	wood	
8	mouse		**18**	brother	
9	rain		**19**	grass	
10	pea		**20**	pot	

11) Quantifiers

We use quantifiers to talk about the **amount** or **quantity** of something. We use them before a noun.

Quantifier	**Use (Countable / Uncountable)**	**Sentence Type**	**Examples**
some	Countable (Plural) & Uncountable	Affirmative	The elves make **some** beautiful shoes. Peter Pan has **some** fairy dust.
any	Countable (Plural)	Negative &	The poor shoemaker doesn't have

	& Uncountable	Questions	**any** leather. Are there **any** flowers in the empty pot?
much	Uncountable	Negative & Questions	The shoemaker doesn't have **much** money. How **much** gold does he have?
many	Countable (Plural)	Affirmative, Negative, Questions	There are **many** pirates on Captain Hook's ship. Ping doesn't see **many** seeds grow.
a lot of	Countable (Plural) & Uncountable	Affirmative (mostly)	A **lot of** boys live in Neverland. The bad emperor wants **a lot of** power.
a few	Countable (Plural)	Affirmative	Ping waters the empty pot for **a few** days. Wendy tells **a few** stories to the children.
a little	Uncountable	Affirmative	The mighty lion needs **a little** help from the mouse. The elves need **a little** time to make the shoes.

Exercise 11.1

Complete the sentences using the correct quantifier from the list: **some**, **any**, **much**, **many**, **a lot of**, **a few**, or **a little**.

No.	Sentence
1	There are only ____ sweet apples on the table.
2	There isn't ____ time to win this race!
3	Is there ____ water in Ping's empty pot?

No.	Sentence
4	There is only ____ fairy dust to help Wendy and her brothers fly.
5	There are ____ shoes in this store.
6	There is ____ gold in the treasure chest. We're rich!
7	There aren't ____ lazy ants.
8	How ____ water does he need?
9	There are ____ tomatoes in the kitchen.
10	How ____ money do you have?

12) Adverbs of Frequency

We use **adverbs of frequency** to say **how often** we do something.

Adverb	How often?	Examples
Always	**100%** (Every time)	Peter Pan **always** flies in Neverland.
Usually	**90%** (Most of the time)	Wendy **usually** tells stories to the children.
Often	**70%** (Many times)	The Lost Boys **often** play games.
Sometimes	**50%** (Some of the time)	He is **sometimes** angry.
Rarely	**10%** (Not very often)	The boy **rarely** visits the tree.
Hardly ever	**5%** (Almost never)	The tree **hardly ever** feels sad.
Never	**0%** (Not at any time)	Peter Pan is **never** angry.

Position of Adverbs of Frequency

Rule	Structure	Examples
Verb 'To Be'	Subject + **BE** + **Adverb**	She **is always** happy.

Rule	Structure	Examples
		They **are never** late.
Other Verbs	Subject + **Adverb** + **Verb**	We **often play** basketball. He **never goes** swimming.

Exercise 12.1

Complete the following sentences using the correct **adverb of frequency** based on the percentage in parentheses.

No.	Sentence
1	Peter Pan _____ flies at night. (100%)
2	Wendy _____ helps the Lost Boys. (90%)
3	The Lost Boys _____ play in the forest. (70%)
4	Captain Hook _____ is angry. (90%)
5	The boy _____ eats apples from the tree. (70%)
6	The tree _____ is kind. (100%)
7	Peter Pan _____ visits London. (5%)
8	Wendy _____ is happy in Neverland. (50%)
9	Captain Hook _____ is happy. (0%)
10	The boy _____ climbs the tree. (90%)
11	The Lost Boys _____ are sad. (10%)
12	The tree _____ loves the boy. (100%)
13	Peter Pan _____ listens to stories. (70%)
14	Wendy _____ is with Peter. (50%)
15	The boy _____ visits the tree when he is old. (10%)
16	Captain Hook _____ fights Peter Pan. (70%)
17	The tree _____ is lonely at the end. (90%)
18	Peter Pan _____ grows up. (0%)

No.	Sentence
19	The Lost Boys _____ are helpful. (50%)
20	The boy _____ is tired when he is old. (90%)

13) Adverbs of Intensity: really and very

Adverbs of intensity like really and very make adjectives and adverbs look strong.

Adverb	Use with...	Examples
Very	**Adjectives**	The bad emperor is **very** greedy. The shoemaker's new shoes are **very** beautiful.
Really	**Verbs** OR **Adjectives**	The little mouse is **really** brave. Peter Pan **really** wants to stay in Neverland.
Use ***very*** to describe **adjectives**, and use ***really*** to describe **verbs** and **adjectives**. **Correct:** The shoemaker **really** likes the kind elves. ✓ **Incorrect:** The shoemaker **very** likes the kind elves. X		

Exercise 13.1

Complete the following sentences with the correct adverb of intensity: **really** or **very**.

No.	Sentence
1	I _____ enjoy reading books.
2	We are _____ tired after the long trip.
3	You are _____ good at playing the piano.
4	They _____ don't like spicy food.

No.	Sentence
5	I am _____ excited about the new movie.
6	We _____ love pizza.
7	She is _____ interested in learning English.
8	They are _____ happy with their new house.
9	I don't _____ understand this math problem.
10	You don't _____ need to worry about it.

14) Adverbs of Addition: Also, too, and as well

We use these adverbs to add another idea or piece of information.

Adverb	Position in a Sentence	Examples
Also	Usually comes **before** the main verb, but **after** the verb 'to be' (am, is, are).	John flies to Neverland. Michael **also** flies to Neverland. The lion is big. He is **also** very strong.
Too	At the **end** of the sentence. Adding a comma is optional and mainly adds a small pause for emphasis.	Wendy wants to hear a story. The Lost Boys want to hear a story, **too**. The elves make beautiful shoes. They make clothes **too**.
as well	At the **end** of the sentence. Adding a comma is optional and mainly adds a small pause for emphasis.	Ping gives water to his seed. He gives it sunshine, **as well**. The pirates are on the island. Peter Pan is on the island **as well**.

Exercise 14.1

Complete the sentences using the correct word: **also**, **too**, or **as well**.

No.	Sentence

No.	Sentence
1	I read books. I _____ listen to audio.
2	My friend learns English. I learn English, _____.
3	We study grammar. We learn new words _____.
4	The dictionary is good. The grammar book is _____ good.
5	They speak in class. They write in class, _____.
6	I am a university student. I am _____ a beginner.
7	She watches movies. She listens to songs _____.
8	The university has French classes. It _____ has English classes.
9	He does his homework. He studies for exams, _____.
10	You read the text. You answer the questions _____.

15) Adverbs of Manner

We use adverbs of manner to describe how an action is done.

Rule	Use	Examples
Forming adverbs	Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective.	slow → slow**ly** quick → quick**ly**
Adjectives ending in -y	Change **-y** to **-i** and add **-ly**.	happy → happ**ily** easy → eas**ily**
Adjectives ending in -ic	Add **-ally** (not just -ly).	basic → basic**ally** tragic → tragic**ally**
Adjectives ending in -le	Drop the **-e** and add **-y**.	simple → simp**ly** terrible → terrib**ly**
Irregular adverbs	Some adverbs are **irregular** and do not follow the -ly rule.	good → **well** fast → **fast** hard → **hard**

Same form (adjective = adverb)	Some words don't change form when used as adverbs.	He is a **fast** runner. (**adjective**) He runs **fast**. (**adverb)**
Position of adverbs		
After the verb	Adverbs of manner usually go **after the main verb**.	She sings **beautifully**. He works **hard**.
After an object	If the verb has an **object**, the adverb goes **after the object**.	The shoemaker cuts the leather **carefully**. She tells amazing stories **happily**.
Not before adjectives or nouns	Adverbs of manner **cannot** describe nouns or adjectives.	X He is a **slowly** pirate. ✓ He is a **slow** pirate.
Emphasis	Sometimes, for emphasis, adverbs can go at the beginning or end of a sentence.	**Quietly**, the elves enter the shop. **Carefully**, he finished the project.

Exercise 15.1

Write the **adverb** form of the following adjectives

1	slow		**11**	beautiful	
2	quick		**12**	perfect	
3	bad		**13**	clear	
4	careful		**14**	safe	
5	quiet		**15**	brave	
6	loud		**16**	good	
7	happy		**17**	fast	
8	easy		**18**	hard	

1	slow		**11**	beautiful	
9	angry		**19**	late	
10	heavy		**20**	early	

Exercise 15.2

Put the words in the right order to write sentences with **adverbs of manner**.

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
1	runs / he / fast	
2	English / well / speak / you	
3	the / quietly / reads / she / book	
4	the / loudly / sing / they / song	
5	hard / the / studies / student	
6	carefully / we / the / audio / listen / to	
7	words / beautifully / she / those / writes	
8	happily / play / game / the / they	
9	easily / the / answers / he / questions	
10	slowly / talks / the / teacher	

16) Conjunctions

We use conjunctions to connect words, phrases, or sentences.

Conjunction	Use	Punctuation Rule	Examples

And	To join similar ideas or add information.	- No comma is needed in short sentences. - In longer lists, use commas between items and **and** before the last item.	John **and** Michael fly to Neverland. The boy paints animals, food, **and** gold.
But	To show contrast (opposite ideas).	Use a comma before **but** in longer sentences.	The little mouse is very small, **but** he is very brave. The bad emperor wants gold, **but** the boy paints a bird.
Or	To show choice or alternative.	- No comma in short sentences. - Use a comma before **or** in longer sentences with three or more options.	Does Peter Pan walk **or** fly? The elves can make shoes, boots, **or** clothes.
So	To show result or consequence.	Use a comma before **so** when it connects two complete sentences.	The elves make perfect shoes, **so** the shoemaker is very happy. Ping's seed does not grow, **so** his pot is empty.
Because	To give a reason.	No comma when **because** comes in the middle.	The lion does not eat the mouse **because** the lion is kind. Ping becomes the new emperor **because** he is honest.

Exercise 16.1

Complete the following sentences using the correct conjunction: **and**, **but**, **or**, **so**, or **because**.

No.	Sentence
1	I read books, _____ I listen to music every day.
2	English is hard, _____ I practice every day.
3	Do you study in the morning, _____ do you study at night?
4	I want to get good grades, _____ I always do my homework.
5	I need to use a dictionary _____ I don’t know this word.
6	We practice reading, speaking, _____ listening.
7	He speaks well, _____ he writes slowly.
8	The English exam is today, _____ I am nervous.
9	Do you write with a pen _____ a pencil?
10	She is happy _____ she understands everything.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ANSWER KEY

Section 1: Verbs and Tenses

Exercise 1.1

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy, John, and Michael **are** happy children in London.
2	I **am** Peter Pan, the boy from Neverland!
3	Nana **is** a big and kind dog.
4	The shoemaker **is** very poor at the beginning of the story.
5	You **are** a very honest boy, Ping.
6	The magic paintbrush **is** a great gift for the poor boy.
7	The little mouse and the big lion **are** good friends now.
8	The bad emperor **is** a very greedy man.
9	We **are** the kind elves from the shoemaker's shop.
10	The pot **is** completely empty.

Exercise 1.2

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy, John, and Michael **are not / aren't** happy children in London.
2	I **am not / 'm not** Peter Pan, the boy from Neverland!
3	Nana **is not / isn't** a big and kind dog.
4	The shoemaker **is not / isn't** very poor at the beginning of the story.
5	You **are not / aren't** a very honest boy, Ping.
6	The magic paintbrush **is not / isn't** a great gift for the poor boy.
7	The little mouse and the big lion **are not / aren't** good friends now.

No.	Sentence
8	The bad emperor **is not / isn't** a very greedy man.
9	We **are not / aren't** the kind elves from the shoemaker's shop.
10	The pot **is not / isn't** completely empty.

Exercise 1.3

No.	Sentence
1	**Are** Wendy, John, and Michael happy children in London?
2	**Am** I Peter Pan, the boy from Neverland?
3	**Is** Nana a big and kind dog?
4	**Is** the shoemaker very poor at the beginning of the story?
5	**Are** you a very honest boy, Ping?
6	**Is** the magic paintbrush a great gift for the poor boy?
7	**Are** the little mouse and the big lion good friends now?
8	**Is** the bad emperor a very greedy man?
9	**Are** we the kind elves from the shoemaker's shop?
10	**Is** the pot completely empty?

Exercise 1.4

Question No.	Correct Option
1	b
2	a
3	b
4	b

Question No.	Correct Option
5	a
6	c
7	a
8	b
9	a
10	c

Exercise 2.1

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy **has got** two brothers named John and Michael.
2	I **have got** a big house in London.
3	The bad emperor **has got** a lot of gold.
4	The elves **have got** very old clothes.
5	Ping **has got** an empty pot in his hands.
6	We **have got** beautiful new shoes on the table.
7	The lion **has got** a sharp thorn in its paw.
8	You **have got** a magic paintbrush to paint animals.
9	They **have got** a kind dog named Nana.
10	Peter Pan **has got** fairy dust to fly.

Exercise 2.2

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy **hasn't got** two brothers named John and Michael.
2	I **haven't got** a big house in London.
3	The bad emperor **hasn't got** a lot of gold.
4	The elves **haven't got** very old clothes.

No.	Sentence
5	Ping **hasn't got** an empty pot in his hands.
6	We **haven't got** beautiful new shoes on the table.
7	The lion **hasn't got** a sharp thorn in its paw.
8	You **haven't got** a magic paintbrush to paint animals.
9	They **haven't got** a kind dog named Nana.
10	Peter Pan **hasn't got** fairy dust to fly.

Exercise 2.3

No.	Sentence
1	**Has** Wendy **got** two brothers named John and Michael?
2	**Have** I **got** a big house in London?
3	**Has** the bad emperor **got** a lot of gold?
4	**Have** the elves **got** very old clothes?
5	**Has** Ping **got** an empty pot in his hands?
6	**Have** we **got** beautiful new shoes on the table?
7	**Has** the lion **got** a sharp thorn in its paw?
8	**Have** you **got** a magic paintbrush to paint animals?
9	**Have** they **got** a kind dog named Nana?
10	**Has** Peter Pan **got** fairy dust to fly?

Exercise 2.4

Question No.	Correct Option
1	c
2	a
3	b
4	c

Question No.	Correct Option
5	a
6	b
7	c
8	a
9	b
10	c

Exercise 3.1

1	live	**lives**	**11**	make	**makes**
2	catch	**catches**	**12**	eat	**eats**
3	fly	**flies**	**13**	brush	**brushes**
4	paint	**paints**	**14**	try	**tries**
5	want	**wants**	**15**	fix	**fixes**
6	go	**goes**	**16**	grow	**grows**
7	sleep	**sleeps**	**17**	do	**does**
8	cry	**cries**	**18**	bite	**bites**
9	watch	**watches**	**19**	give	**gives**
10	work	**works**	**20**	help	**helps**

Exercise 3.2

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy **lives** in a big house in London.
2	The kind elves **make** perfect shoes at night.
3	Ping **waters** his seed every day.

No.	Sentence
4	The little mouse **helps** the mighty lion.
5	The poor boy **paints** animals with the magic paintbrush.
6	Peter Pan and the children **fly** to Neverland.
7	The bad emperor **wants** a lot of gold.
8	The shoemaker and his wife **hide** behind the door.
9	Nana the dog **takes** care of the children.
10	The angry pirates **look** for Peter Pan.

Exercise 3.3

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy **doesn't live** in a big house in London.
2	The kind elves **don't make** perfect shoes at night.
3	Ping **doesn't water** his seed every day.
4	The little mouse **doesn't help** the mighty lion.
5	The poor boy **doesn't paint** animals with the magic paintbrush.
6	Peter Pan and the children **don't fly** to Neverland.
7	The bad emperor **doesn't want** a lot of gold.
8	The shoemaker and his wife **don't hide** behind the door.
9	Nana the dog **doesn't take** care of the children.
10	The angry pirates **don't look** for Peter Pan.

Exercise 3.4

No.	Interrogative Sentence
1	**Does** Wendy **live** in a big house in London?
2	**Do** the kind elves **make** perfect shoes at night?

No.	Interrogative Sentence
3	**Does** Ping **water** his seed every day?
4	**Does** the little mouse **help** the mighty lion?
5	**Does** the poor boy **paint** animals with the magic paintbrush?
6	**Do** Peter Pan and the children **fly** to Neverland?
7	**Does** the bad emperor **want** a lot of gold?
8	**Do** the shoemaker and his wife **hide** behind the door?
9	**Does** Nana the dog **take** care of the children?
10	**Do** the angry pirates **look** for Peter Pan?

Exercise 3.5

Question No.	Correct Option
1	c
2	a
3	a
4	b
5	b
6	a
7	b
8	c
9	c
10	a

Exercise 4.1

1	play	**playing**	11	smile	**smiling**
2	eat	**eating**	12	dance	**dancing**

3	sleep	**sleeping**	13	write	**writing**
4	look	**looking**	14	come	**coming**
5	talk	**talking**	15	run	**running**
6	walk	**walking**	16	swim	**swimming**
7	fly	**flying**	17	sit	**sitting**
8	help	**helping**	18	get	**getting**
9	make	**making**	19	cut	**cutting**
10	hide	**hiding**	20	snow	**snowing**

Exercise 4.2

No.	Sentence
1	The little boy **is swinging** from the big tree's branches.
2	The fast hare **is sleeping** under a tree right now.
3	The happy man **is holding** a plate with green eggs and ham.
4	Bruno and his friend Shmuel **are talking** near the big fence.
5	Ivan the gorilla **is painting** a beautiful picture in his cage.
6	The bad pigs **are wearing** human clothes on the farm.
7	Tom Sawyer **is hiding** in the closet from Aunt Polly.
8	Don and Rosie **are walking** in the park together.
9	The dangerous pirates **are looking** for the hidden treasure.
10	Eleanor **is buying** new clothes for the big party.

Exercise 4.3

No.	Negative Sentence
1	The little boy **isn't swinging** from the big tree's branches.
2	The fast hare **isn't sleeping** under a tree right now.
3	The happy man **isn't holding** a plate with green eggs and ham.
4	Bruno and his friend Shmuel **aren't talking** near the big fence.
5	Ivan the gorilla **isn't painting** a beautiful picture in his cage.
6	The bad pigs **aren't wearing** human clothes on the farm.
7	Tom Sawyer **isn't hiding** in the closet from Aunt Polly.
8	Don and Rosie **aren't walking** in the park together.
9	The dangerous pirates **aren't looking** for the hidden treasure.
10	Eleanor **isn't buying** new clothes for the big party.

Exercise 4.4

No.	Interrogative Sentence
1	**Is** the little boy **swinging** from the big tree's branches?
2	**Is** the fast hare **sleeping** under a tree right now?
3	**Is** the happy man **holding** a plate with green eggs and ham?
4	**Are** Bruno and his friend Shmuel **talking** near the big fence?
5	**Is** Ivan the gorilla **painting** a beautiful picture in his cage?
6	**Are** the bad pigs **wearing** human clothes on the farm?
7	**Is** Tom Sawyer **hiding** in the closet from Aunt Polly?
8	**Are** Don and Rosie **walking** in the park together?
9	**Are** the dangerous pirates **looking** for the hidden treasure?
10	**Is** Eleanor **buying** new clothes for the big party?

Exercise 4.5

Question No.	Correct Option
1	a
2	b
3	a
4	c
5	a
6	a
7	b
8	c
9	a
10	b

Exercise 5.1

No.	Sentence
1	There **is** a big and green tree in the forest.
2	There **are** many dangerous pirates on the ship.
3	There **is** a long fence for Tom Sawyer to paint.
4	There **are** many rules in Don's "Wife Project".
5	There **is** a fortune teller in the small town.
6	There **are** many shops and tall buildings in Eleanor's city.
7	There **is** a small brass doorknob in Tom's hand.
8	There **are** many sweet apples on the branches.
9	There **is** a big fence near Bruno and Shmuel.
10	There **are** many good friends in Enrico's class.

Exercise 5.2

No.	Negative Sentence
1	There **isn't** a big and green tree in the forest.
2	There **aren't** many dangerous pirates on the ship.
3	There **isn't** a long fence for Tom Sawyer to paint.
4	There **aren't** many rules in Don's "Wife Project".
5	There **isn't** a fortune teller in the small town.
6	There **aren't** many shops and tall buildings in Eleanor's city.
7	There **isn't** a small brass doorknob in Tom's hand.
8	There **aren't** many sweet apples on the branches.
9	There **isn't** a big fence near Bruno and Shmuel.
10	There **aren't** many good friends in Enrico's class.

Exercise 5.3

No.	Interrogative Sentence
1	**Is** there a big and green tree in the forest?
2	**Are** there many dangerous pirates on the ship?
3	**Is** there a long fence for Tom Sawyer to paint?
4	**Are** there many rules in Don's "Wife Project"?
5	**Is** there a fortune teller in the small town?
6	**Are** there many shops and tall buildings in Eleanor's city?
7	**Is** there a small brass doorknob in Tom's hand?
8	**Are** there many sweet apples on the branches?
9	**Is** there a big fence near Bruno and Shmuel?
10	**Are** there many good friends in Enrico's class?

Exercise 5.4

Question No.	Correct Option
1	a
2	c
3	b
4	c
5	b
6	a
7	b
8	c
9	a
10	a

Exercise 6.1

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
1	Peter Pan / fly / to / Neverland / can	Peter Pan **can** fly to Neverland.
2	The / boy / climb / tree / big / the / can	The boy **can** climb the big tree.
3	fast / run / hare / the / can / very	The hare **can** run very fast.
4	can / eat / man / green / eggs / the	The man **can** eat green eggs.
5	beautiful / paint / pictures / Ivan / can	Ivan **can** paint beautiful pictures.
6	shoes / elves / can / make / perfect / the	The elves **can** make perfect shoes.
7	mouse / the / help / lion / can / the / little	The little mouse **can** help the lion.
8	ant / summer / hard / the / can / work / in	The ant **can** work hard in summer.

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
9	small / princess / feel / can / pea / the / the	The princess **can** feel the small pea.
10	closet / hide / in / Tom / can / the	Tom **can** hide in the closet.

Exercise 6.2

No.	Negative Sentence
1	Peter Pan **cannot / can't** fly to Neverland.
2	The boy **cannot / can't** climb the big tree.
3	The hare **cannot / can't** run very fast.
4	The man **cannot / can't** eat green eggs.
5	Ivan **cannot / can't** paint beautiful pictures.
6	The elves **cannot / can't** make perfect shoes.
7	The little mouse **cannot / can't** help the lion.
8	The ant **cannot / can't** work hard in summer.
9	The princess **cannot / can't** feel the small pea.
10	Tom **cannot / can't** hide in the closet.

Exercise 6.3

No.	Interrogative Sentence
1	**Can** Peter Pan fly to Neverland?
2	**Can** the boy climb the big tree?
3	**Can** the hare run very fast?
4	**Can** the man eat green eggs?
5	**Can** Ivan paint beautiful pictures?
6	**Can** the elves make perfect shoes?
7	**Can** the little mouse help the lion?

No.	Interrogative Sentence
8	**Can** the ant work hard in summer?
9	**Can** the princess feel the small pea?
10	**Can** Tom hide in the closet?

Exercise 6.4

Question No.	Correct Option
1	a
2	b
3	c
4	a
5	b
6	c
7	a
8	b
9	c
10	a

Exercise 7.1

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
1	me / to / fly / Neverland / with	**Fly** to Neverland with me.
2	fence / the / long / paint	**Paint** the long fence.
3	seed / day / water / the / every	**Water** the seed every day.
4	apples / the / eat / sweet	**Eat** the sweet apples.
5	tonight / shoes / perfect / make	**Make** perfect shoes tonight.
6	hidden / find / treasure / the	**Find** the hidden treasure.
7	summer / work / in / the / hard	**Work** hard in the summer.

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
8	mighty / help / lion / the	**Help** the mighty lion.
9	bed / the / on / sleep / big	**Sleep** on the big bed.
10	bird / the / emperor / paint / for / a	**Paint** a bird for the emperor.

Exercise 7.2

No.	Negative Sentence
1	**Don't fly** to Neverland with me!
2	**Don't paint** the long fence!
3	**Don't water** the seed every day!
4	**Don't eat** the sweet apples!
5	**Don't make** perfect shoes tonight!
6	**Don't find** the hidden treasure!
7	**Don't work** hard in the summer!
8	**Don't help** the mighty lion!
9	**Don't sleep** on the big bed!
10	**Don't paint** a bird for the emperor!

Section 2: Building blocks

Exercise 1.1

1	child	**children**	11	paintbrush	**paintbrushes**
2	fairy	**fairies**	12	sheep	**sheep**
3	branch	**branches**	13	city	**cities**
4	leaf	**leaves**	14	dog	**dogs**
5	boy	**boys**	15	fox	**foxes**

6	box	**boxes**	16	diary	**diaries**
7	wolf	**wolves**	17	man	**men**
8	party	**parties**	18	monkey	**monkeys**
9	mouse	**mice**	19	tree	**trees**
10	apple	**apples**	20	lion	**lions**

Exercise 2.1

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy lives in **a** big house.
2	The little boy from the story is eating **an** apple.
3	Ping is watering **a** very important seed.
4	He is **a** bad emperor.
5	Tom Sawyer is painting **a** long fence.
6	**A** hare is sleeping under this tree.
7	John and Michael live in **NA** London.
8	Ivan **the** gorilla is an amazing artist.
9	The kind elves are making **NA** perfect shoes tonight.
10	A true princess is always **NA** kind.

Exercise 3.1

No.	Correct Option
1	Look at **those** fairies flying up there in the night sky!
2	**This** apple in my hand is very sweet.
3	Do you see **that** pirate ship far away on the ocean?

No.	Correct Option
4	I do not like **these** green eggs right here on my plate.
5	**This** list of questions on my desk is for a new project.
6	Look at **those** children running over there.
7	**These** new clothes I am wearing right now make me feel happy.
8	Who is making **those** beautiful shoes over there?
9	**That** person over there is my neighbor.
10	I can paint anything with **this** paintbrush in my hand.

Exercise 4.1

No.	Sentence
1	I am Peter Pan. Tinker Bell is **my** friend.
2	Tom Sawyer likes adventures. **His** best friend is Huck.
3	Eleanor goes to a big party, and her friends go too.
4	The Giving Tree is big and green. **Its** apples are red and sweet.
5	We are the Lost Boys and Neverland is **our** home.
6	The elves are very happy with **their** new shoes and clothes.
7	Ping is are an honest boy. **His** empty pot shows the truth.
8	Wendy is a kind girl. **Her** two brothers are John and Michael.
9	The bad emperor is greedy and **his** guards are evil.
10	I do not like these green eggs and ham on **my** plate.

Exercise 5.1

No.	Incorrect Phrase	Correct Phrase
1	the ship of Captain Hook	**Captain Hook's ship**
2	the dog of the children	**the children's dog**
3	the branches of the tree	**the tree's branches**

No.	Incorrect Phrase	Correct Phrase
4	the hat of the man	**the man's hat**
5	the clothes of the emperor	**the emperor's clothes**
6	the shoes of the elves	**the elves' shoes**
7	the violin of the grasshopper	**the grasshopper's violin**
8	the paw of the lion	**the lion's paw**
9	the paintbrush of the boy	**the boy's paintbrush**
10	the pot of Ping	**Ping's pot**

Exercise 6.1

No.	Sentence to be completed
1	Peter Pan flies to the window. Wendy sees **him**.
2	The apples on the tree are very sweet. The little boy eats **them.**
3	You are a good friend. I want to help **you**, Mr. Lion.
4	The seed does not grow. Ping waters **it** every day.
5	Those are the kind elves. The shoemaker makes new clothes for **them**.
6	Aunt Polly looks for Tom Sawyer, but she does not find **him**.
7	Wendy tells great stories at night. The Lost Boys love **them**.
8	I am the greedy emperor! Give **me** the magic paintbrush!
9	The pea under the mattresses is small, but the princess can feel **it**.
10	This is my house. Do you like **it**?

Exercise 7.1

No.	Completed Question
1	**Where** does Peter Pan live with the Lost Boys?
2	**Who** helps the mighty lion in the jungle?
3	**- When** do the kind elves make the perfect shoes? – At night.

No.	Completed Question
4	**Why** does the bad emperor want the magic paintbrush?
5	**How** does the little mouse cut the strong net?
6	**Whose** pot is completely empty in the emperor's palace?
7	**Which** animal sleeps under the tree, the fast hare or the slow tortoise?
8	**What** does the poor boy paint with his magic brush?
9	**Who** takes care of Wendy, John, and Michael in London?
10	**Why** do the ants work so hard in the summer?

Exercise 8.1

No.	Sentence
1	There is a cat **in** the box.
2	There is a cat **on** the box.
3	There is a cat **under** the box.
4	There is a cat **between** the box.
5	There is a cat **next to** the box.
6	There is a cat **in front of** the box.
7	There is a cat **above** the box.
8	There is a cat **behind** the box.
9	There is a cat **below** the box.

Exercise 9.1

No.	Sentence
1	Wendy tells wonderful stories to her brothers **at** night.
2	Ping plants the emperor's seed **in** spring.
3	The shoemaker finds the perfect new shoes **in** the morning.
4	The dangerous pirates sail away to look for a treasure **on** Monday.

No.	Sentence
5	The smart ants work very hard **in** the summer to collect food.
6	The true princess arrives at the castle **at** midnight.
7	The poor boy paints beautiful birds for the village **on** Sunday.
8	The little mouse sleeps peacefully **in** the afternoon.
9	The boy visits the Giving Tree **on** his birthday.
10	Tom Sawyer paints the long fence **at** 8:00 AM.

Exercise 10.1

1	apple	**CN**	**11**	leather	**UN**
2	gold	**UN**	**12**	food	**UN**
3	shoe	**CN**	**13**	tree	**CN**
4	water	**UN**	**14**	egg	**CN**
5	pirate	**CN**	**15**	time	**UN**
6	dust	**UN**	**16**	ship	**CN**
7	money	**UN**	**17**	wood	**UN**
8	mouse	**CN**	**18**	brother	**CN**
9	rain	**UN**	**19**	grass	**UN**
10	pea	**CN**	**20**	pot	**CN**

Exercise 11.1 (answers may vary)

No.	Sentence
1	There are only **a few** sweet apples on the table.
2	There isn't **much** time to win this race!
3	Is there **any** water in Ping's empty pot?

No.	Sentence
4	There is only **a little** fairy dust to help Wendy and her brothers fly.
5	There are **many** shoes in this store.
6	There is **a lot of** gold in the treasure chest. We're rich!
7	There aren't **any** lazy ants.
8	How **much** water does he need?
9	There are **some** tomatoes in the kitchen.
10	How much money do you have?

Exercise 12.1

No.	Sentence
1	Peter Pan **always** flies at night.
2	Wendy **usually** helps the Lost Boys.
3	The Lost Boys **often** play in the forest.
4	Captain Hook **usually** is angry.
5	The boy **often** eats apples from the tree.
6	The tree **always** is kind.
7	Peter Pan **hardly ever** visits London.
8	Wendy **sometimes** is happy in Neverland.
9	Captain Hook **never** is happy.
10	The boy **usually** climbs the tree.
11	The Lost Boys **rarely** are sad.
12	The tree **always** loves the boy.
13	Peter Pan **often** listens to stories.
14	Wendy **sometimes** is with Peter.

No.	Sentence
15	The boy **rarely** visits the tree when he is old.
16	Captain Hook **often** fights Peter Pan.
17	The tree **usually** is lonely at the end.
18	Peter Pan **never** grows up.
19	The Lost Boys **sometimes** are helpful.
20	The boy **usually** is tired when he is old.

Exercise 13.1 (answers may vary)

No.	Sentence
1	I **really** enjoy reading books.
2	We are **very** tired after the long trip.
3	You are **very** good at playing the piano.
4	They **really** don't like spicy food.
5	I am **very** excited about the new movie.
6	We **really** love pizza.
7	She is **really** interested in learning English.
8	They are **very** happy with their new house.
9	I don't **really** understand this math problem.
10	You don't **really** need to worry about it.

Exercise 14.1 (answers may vary)

No.	Sentence
1	I read books. I **also** listen to audio.
2	My friend learns English. I learn English, **too**.
3	We study grammar. We learn new words **as well**.

No.	Sentence
4	The dictionary is good. The grammar book is **also** good.
5	They speak in class. They write in class, **too**.
6	I am a university student. I am **also** a beginner.
7	She watches movies. She listens to songs **as well**.
8	The university has French classes. It **also** has English classes.
9	He does his homework. He studies for exams, **too**.
10	You read the text. You answer the questions **as well**.

Exercise 15.1

1	slow	**slowly**	**11**	beautiful	**beautifully**
2	quick	**quickly**	**12**	perfect	**perfectly**
3	bad	**badly**	**13**	clear	**clearly**
4	careful	**carefully**	**14**	safe	**safely**
5	quiet	**quietly**	**15**	brave	**bravely**
6	loud	**loudly**	**16**	good	**well**
7	happy	**happily**	**17**	fast	**fast**
8	easy	**easily**	**18**	hard	**hard**
9	angry	**angrily**	**19**	late	**late**
10	heavy	**heavily**	**20**	early	**early**

Exercise 15.2

No.	Scrambled Words	Correct Sentence
1	runs / he / fast	He **runs fast**.
2	English / well / speak / you	You **speak English well**.
3	the / quietly / reads / she / book	She **reads the book quietly**.
4	the / loudly / sing / they / song	They **sing the song loudly**.
5	hard / the / studies / student	The student **studies hard**.
6	carefully / we / the / audio / listen / to	We **listen to the audio carefully**.
7	words / beautifully / she / those / writes	She **writes those words beautifully**.
8	happily / play / game / the / they	They **play the game happily**.
9	easily / the / answers / he / questions	He **answers the questions easily**.
10	slowly / talks / the / teacher	The teacher **talks slowly**.

Exercise 16.1

No.	Completed Sentence
1	I read books, **and** I listen to music every day.
2	English is hard, **but** I practice every day.
3	Do you study in the morning, **or** do you study at night?
4	I want to get good grades, **so** I always do my homework.
5	I need to use a dictionary **because** I don’t know this word.
6	We practice reading, speaking, **and** listening.
7	He speaks well, **but** he writes slowly.
8	The English exam is today, **so** I am nervous.
9	Do you write with a pen **or** a pencil?
10	She is happy **because** she understands everything.

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