The Lion and the Mouse

Once upon a time, in a thick jungle in Africa, there lived a strong and fierce lion. Every afternoon, the lion would rest under the cool shade of a big tree after walking through the forest.

One day, while he was sleeping, a little mouse passed by. The mouse saw the lion's thick mane and was curious. He climbed up and began to jump around on the lion's head, playing in his mane.

The lion woke up and was not happy at all. He caught the mouse in his big paw and roared, "Who dares to wake me up?" He was very angry and almost killed the mouse. Scared and shaking, the mouse begged the lion, "Please don't kill me! I didn't mean to bother you. If you let me go, I promise I'll help you one day." The lion laughed loudly. "You? Help me? That's funny." But the lion was feeling kind, so he let the mouse go free.

A few days later, the lion was walking through the jungle again when he fell into a trap. A net set by hunters caught him, and he couldn't escape. The lion roared loudly, hoping someone would come. The mouse heard the roar and saw the lion trapped. He started to chew the ropes with his sharp teeth. After some time, the net broke, and the lion was free. The lion said, "Thank you! You really saved my life." The mouse smiled and said, "I told you I would help you one day."

From that moment on, the lion and the mouse became close friends. The lion learned that even small creatures can do great things, and we all need help sometimes.

1. Which of the following statements best conveys the message of the story? There is more than one answer. Click on every correct answer!

    A. We should never wake up a sleeping animal

    B. Even the small and weak can help the strong

    C. It's always good to ask for help when we need it

    D. Lions are dangerous animals and should be avoided

2. Which option best summarizes the story?

    A. **Beginning:** A lion was walking through the jungle.
    Problem: The mouse got lost and couldn't find food.
    Solution: The lion gave food to the mouse.
    Lesson: Always be generous to those in need.

    B. **Beginning:** A mouse accidentally disturbed a sleeping lion.
    Problem: The lion was caught in a hunter's net.
    Solution: The mouse chewed through the net and set the lion free.
    Lesson: Even the smallest creature can be a great help.

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C. **Beginning:** The lion and mouse were best friends.
Problem: The lion got hurt in a fight.
Solution: The mouse helped him find water.
Lesson: Friendship is built on adventure.

D. **Beginning:** A mouse was building a home near a tree.
Problem: A storm destroyed the tree and trapped the lion.
Solution: The mouse called for help from the jungle.
Lesson: Teamwork solves big problems.

3. Why did the lion trust the mouse and decide to let him go instead of eating him?

A. The lion was too tired to eat the mouse

B. The lion was felling happy to see the mouse

C. The mouse promised to bring food for the lion

D. The mouse told the lion he might help him one day

The False Lion King



Once upon a time, in Africa, there lived two lion kings named Hera and Shero. Hera was strong and handsome, and all the animals respected him. Shero was different. He had a small mane and a funny, squeaky voice. He often copied Hera's powerful roar, making the other animals laugh.

One day, some hyenas caused trouble near the river. Hera gathered his followers to stop them. Shero joined because he wanted to prove that he was strong too.

When they arrived, Hera roared loudly, frightening the hyenas. Shero tried to roar too, but his voice sounded silly. Hank, the hyena leader, laughed at him. Shero then jumped onto a small dirt hill to show his strength, but he tripped and fell. The hyenas laughed even harder.

At the end of the day, the hyenas left. Hera smiled and told Shero, "You may not be strong like me, but you make everyone happy with your jokes."

Shero finally understood that he had his own special talent. From that day on, he became the kingdom's jester. Hera and Shero ruled together, one with strength and the other with laughter. They learned that everyone has something special to offer.

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4. Which statement provides the most accurate chronological summary of the story's main events?

   A. Shero falls into the dirt.
   The hyenas cause trouble at the river.
   Hera tells Shero that he is funny.
   Shero copies Hera's roar.
   Shero becomes the kingdom's funny helper.

   B. Hera is a strong lion king.
   Shero likes to pretend to be strong.
   The hyenas cause trouble near the river.
   Hera scares the hyenas, but Shero makes them laugh.
   Shero learns that making others happy is special.

   C. Hera and Shero are both strong leaders.
   The hyenas come to help the lions.
   Shero tells funny stories to the hyenas.
   Hera is angry with Shero.
   The lions and hyenas become friends.

   D. Shero is a strong lion king.
   Hera is jealous of Shero.
   The hyenas attack the lions.
   Shero defeats the hyenas.
   Shero becomes the new king.

5. What can we learn from the story of Hera and Shero?
   There is more than one correct answer. Click for every correct answer!

   A. Everyone has something special to give, even if they are not the leader

   B. Being funny and making others smile is just as important as being strong

   C. Working together is better when people use their different talents

   D. Trying your best to help others is less important than always being perfect

6. The hyenas laugh so much when Shero tries to roar like Hera because ....

   A. Shero tries to roar in a serious way and surprises the hyenas

   B. Shero's roar is funny, which the hyenas think he is joking

   C. Hera tells a joke about Shero to make the hyenas laugh

   D. Shero is acting like Hera, and it's absolutely brilliant

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7. Shero is clumsy and funny, this is shown when he ....
There is more than one correct answer. Click for every correct answer!

A. scares the hyenas away with his loud and powerful roar

B. makes the other animals smile by pretending to be a great king

C. tries to roar like Hera, but his voice is small and makes the hyenas laugh

D. walks with Hera to confront the hyenas, acting as if he is an important king too



Once upon a time, a poor woodcutter lived beside a great forest with his two children, Hansel and Gretel. They loved each other very much, but their family had little food. One cold winter, hunger became worse every day. Their stepmother told the father to leave the children in the forest. The father felt sad, but he agreed.

That night, Hansel quietly collected small white pebbles. "Do not cry," he whispered to Gretel. "We will be brave together."

The next morning, they walked into the deep forest. Hansel secretly dropped the pebbles along the path. After their parents left, Gretel began to cry, but Hansel stayed calm. When the moon appeared, the pebbles shone like tiny stars and guided them safely home.

Later, the children were left in the forest again. This time, Hansel used bread crumbs, but hungry birds ate them all. They became lost and tired. However, they did not give up. They helped each other and kept walking with hope.

Soon, they found a sweet house that belonged to a wicked witch. The witch trapped Hansel, but clever Gretel saved her brother by pushing the witch into the hot oven. They escaped and returned home together.

Adapted from: https://fairytalez.com

8. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the passage?

A. Hansel and Gretel lived happily with their father and stepmother. They often played together near the great forest. One day, they went into the forest to collect food. Finally, they returned home after finding enough food.

B. Hansel and Gretel were left in the forest. Hansel used pebbles to help them find their way home. Later, they became lost after birds ate their bread crumbs. They finally escaped from a wicked witch and returned home.

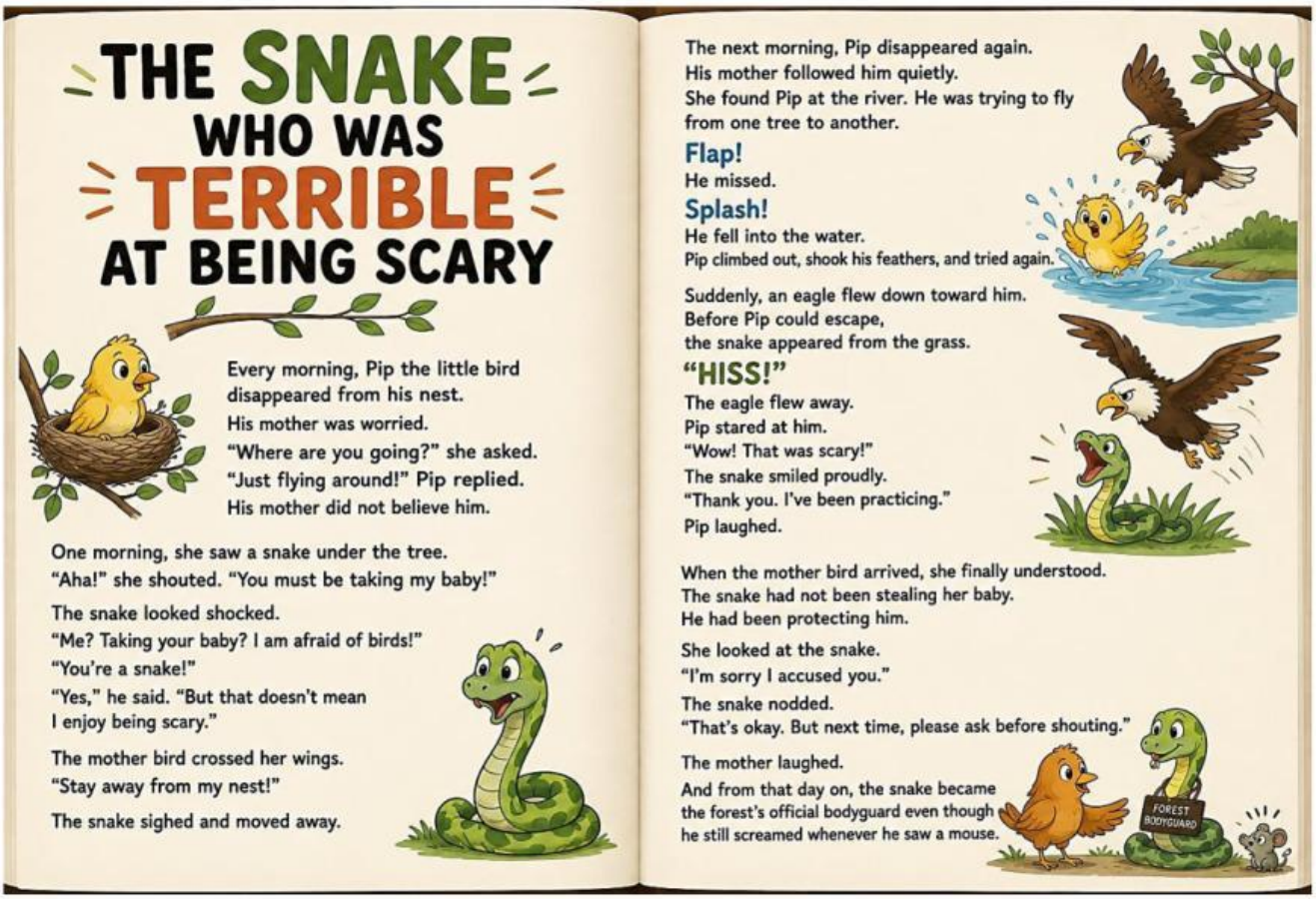
C. Hansel and Gretel wanted to explore the forest by themselves. Hansel dropped pebbles because he wanted to find a house. They met a kind witch who invited them to stay with her. In the end, they decided to live in the forest.

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D. Hansel and Gretel became lost after their parents left them alone. They found a sweet house and received food from a friendly witch. The witch helped them to return home by flying the hot oven. Their parents were happy when the children came back.

9. What similarity can be seen between Hensel and Gretel? They are …
   A. brave and do not give up easily.
   B. independent to solve problems alone.
   C. clever and enjoy exploring new places.
   D. calm and never feel afraid in the forest.

10. Which moral values can be drawn from the text? Choose all the correct answers. We should …
   A. stay brave when facing difficult situations.
   B. solve every problem without asking for help.
   C. help and support our family in difficult times.
   D. trust strangers who offer us food and shelter.



11. Which event is the climax of the story?

A. Pip secretly left his nest every morning.

B. The mother bird accused the snake of taking Pip.

C. The eagle tried to attack Pip while he was learning to fly.

D. The snake scared away the eagle when Pip was in danger.

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12. What was the consequence of Pip leaving his nest every morning?

A.His mother made negative assumptions about the snake.

B.Pip learned how to fly independently near the river.

C.The snake became his personal bodyguard.

D.The eagle preyed on him successfully.

13. What can we learn from the mother's judgment?

Decide whether you AGREEor DISAGREEwith each statement.

Statements	Agree	Disagree
First impressions always show who people really are.		
Overthinking sometimes can hide the truth from us.		
Kindness may come from unexpected places.		

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