

Lesson 1: LADYBUGS

LADYBUGS

Have you ever seen a small, red beetle with black dots on its back? These little insects are called ladybugs. These little insects are harmless to humans. A ladybug does not bite or sting humans. Ladybugs are also harmless to plants, and they do not carry diseases. But how did the ladybug get its name? There are many stories. One of these stories came from the Middle Ages. The crops were being eaten, and the villagers began praying. The red beetles with black dots came and ate the harmful insects. These beetles were named "the Beetles of Our Lady." The name was shortened to lady beetles or ladybugs.

Since then, the ladybug has been known to bring good luck. There are many beliefs about ladybugs from all over the world. It has been said that if a ladybug lands on a young maiden's hand, she will marry soon. In England, it has been said that if a farmer sees a ladybug, he will have a good harvest. Some people believe that the number of spots you see on the ladybug's back will represent the number of children you will have.

Ladybugs today can still bring good fortune. If you have a ladybug in your garden, then you do not need to use insect poison to get rid of aphids. Aphids are tiny insects that are harmful to many plants. They suck the juice from the leaves of the plant. A ladybug can eat as many as 50 aphids in a day. Some people buy ladybugs to fight the aphids.

Câu hỏi trắc nghiệm về bọ rùa (Ladybugs)

Phần 1: Hiểu nội dung bài đọc

1. What do ladybugs look like?
 - A. Blue with white stripes
 - B. Yellow with green spots
 - C. Small, red with black dots
 - D. Large, brown with black stripes

2. Ladybugs are _____ to humans.
 - A. Dangerous
 - B. Harmful

- C. Poisonous
 - D. Harmless
3. Where did the name "ladybug" come from?
- A. A scientist who discovered them
 - B. A story from the Middle Ages
 - C. A book about insects
 - D. A Greek myth
4. What problem did villagers face in the Middle Ages?
- A. Too many ladybugs
 - B. Their crops were being eaten
 - C. Their rivers dried up
 - D. There were too many wild animals
5. What did the ladybugs do to help the villagers?
- A. Ate harmful insects
 - B. Made the crops grow faster
 - C. Scared away birds
 - D. Created more rain
6. What does seeing a ladybug mean in England?
- A. It will rain soon
 - B. The farmer will have a good harvest
 - C. There will be bad weather
 - D. The farmer will have bad luck
7. According to some beliefs, the number of spots on a ladybug's back represents:
- A. The number of years it will live
 - B. The number of children you will have
 - C. The number of crops you will grow
 - D. The number of lucky days in a year
8. What do ladybugs eat?
- A. Flowers

- B. Leaves
 - C. Aphids
 - D. Seeds
9. Why do some people buy ladybugs?
- A. To keep them as pets
 - B. To use them as decorations
 - C. To fight aphids
 - D. To release them in the wild
10. How many aphids can a ladybug eat in a day?
- A. 10
 - B. 25
 - C. 50
 - D. 100
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Phần 2: Từ vựng và ngữ pháp

11. What does "harmless" mean?
- A. Dangerous
 - B. Safe
 - C. Poisonous
 - D. Strong
12. What is the synonym of "villagers"?
- A. Farmers
 - B. Scientists
 - C. Soldiers
 - D. Tourists
13. The phrase "get rid of" in the passage means:
- A. Keep something
 - B. Remove something
 - C. Grow something
 - D. Find something

14. The word "**praying**" in the passage means:
- A. Asking for something from God
 - B. Working hard
 - C. Sleeping early
 - D. Planting trees
15. The word "**represent**" in the passage is closest in meaning to:
- A. Mean
 - B. Hide
 - C. Move
 - D. Stop
16. What is the opposite of "**harmful**"?
- A. Bad
 - B. Safe
 - C. Strong
 - D. Dangerous
17. What does "**suck the juice**" mean?
- A. Remove liquid from something
 - B. Add more water
 - C. Change color
 - D. Break something
18. The word "**fortune**" in the passage means:
- A. Luck
 - B. Money
 - C. Happiness
 - D. Hard work
19. The word "**tiny**" in the passage means:
- A. Very small
 - B. Very big
 - C. Dangerous

D. Helpful

20. The word "**shortened**" in the passage means:

- A. Made longer
 - B. Made shorter
 - C. Made easier
 - D. Made better
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