



Junior English

- Reading -

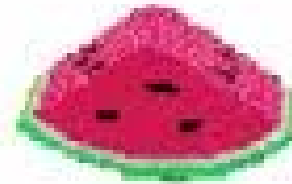


Brain Teasers Riddles

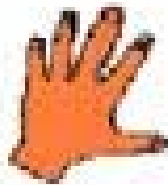




A riddle is generally a question devised so as to require clever or unexpected thinking for its answer. Riddles may be considered a form of brain teaser or guessing game. There is usually one correct answer to a riddle, and it is common for the correct answer to be given, even if the guesser doesn't think of it.



RIDDLES





What vehicle is spelled the same backward and forward?



Give me food and I will live, give me water I will die, what am I?

What goes up but never goes down?



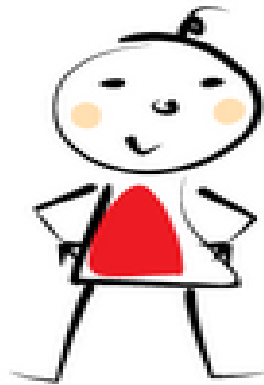
What gets wetter and wetter the more it dries?



If you drop a yellow hat in the red sea, what does it become?



What goes up a chimney down, but won't go down a chimney up?



What goes round the house and in the house but never touches the house?



What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment, but never in a thousand years?

It stands on one leg with its heart in its head.



What fastens two people yet touches only one?



What holds water yet is full of holes?



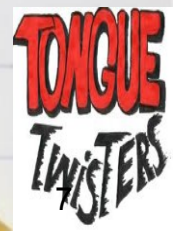
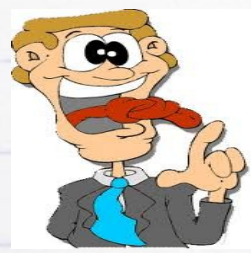
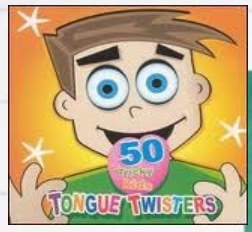
What belongs to you but others use it more than you do?

Tongue Twisters



TONGUE TWISTER

A tongue twister is a phrase, sentence or rhyme that presents difficulties when spoken because it contains similar sounds. To get the full effect of a tongue twister you should try to repeat it several times, as quickly as possible, without stumbling or mispronouncing.





**Miss Mouse munches
on marvelous
meatballs.**



**Felicia and Freddy
find five fireflies
with a flashlight.**



**Shy Sherman
should share his
shirts and shoes.**



**Boo Boo Bear has a
brown bow and a blue
balloon.**

**David's dog digs deep
down in the dirt.**





A good cook could cook as
much cookies as a good cook who
could cook cookies.



Black bug bit a big black bear.
But where is the big black
bear that the big black bug bit?



I wish to wish the wish you wish to
wish, but if you wish the wish the
witch wishes, I won't wish the wish
you wish to wish.



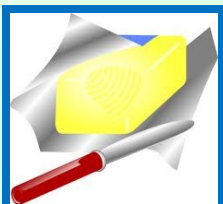
She sells sea shells on the sea shore;
The shells that she sells are sea shells I'm sure.
So if she sells sea shells on the sea shore,
I'm sure that the shells are sea shore shells.



Whether the weather be fine
or whether the weather be not.
Whether the weather be cold
or whether the weather be hot.
We'll weather the weather
whether we like it or not.



Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper
picked?

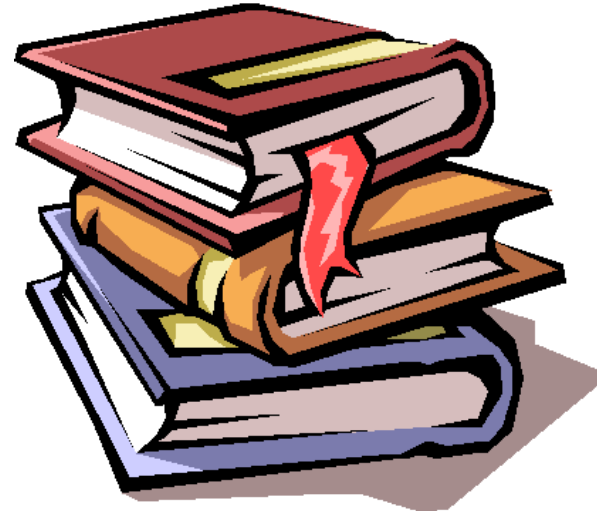


Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Spread it thick, say it quick!

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Spread it thicker, say it quicker!

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Don't eat with your mouth full!





Short Stories

storytime





A folktale is a type of traditional story that tries to explain or understand the world. Such stories were orally passed down through the generations and feature morals or lessons. The stories usually take place long ago in a faraway place and are woven around talking animals, royalty, peasants, or mythical creatures.








In a folktale, goodness is always rewarded. Heroes and heroines live happily ever after while villains are suitably punished.







Throughout the generations, the story may change but its core remains the same. Folktales usually have no identified author, but they mirror the values and culture of the society from which they originated.





The Little Red Hen





Once upon a time, there was a little red hen  who lived on a farm. 
She was friends with a lazy dog ,
a sleepy cat , and a noisy yellow duck .

One day the little red hen  found some seeds  on the ground. The little red hen  had an idea. She would plant the seeds . The little red hen  asked her friends, "Who will help me plant the seeds ?"

"Not I," barked the lazy dog .


"Not I," purred the sleepy cat .


"Not I," quacked the noisy yellow duck 


"Then I will," said the little red hen . So


the little red hen  planted the seeds 


When the seeds  had grown, the

little red hen  asked her friends, "Who

will help me cut the wheat ?"

"Not I," barked the lazy dog .

"Not I," purred the sleepy cat .

"Not I," quacked the noisy yellow duck .

"Then I will," said the little red hen .


So the little red hen  cut the . whe: 

all by herself.


When all the wheat  was cut,


the little red hen  asked her friends,


"Who will help me take the wheat  to

the mill  to be ground into flour

 ?"



"Not I," barked the lazy dog .


"Not I," purred the sleepy cat .



"Not I," quacked the noisy yellow duck .



"Then I will," said the little red hen .

So the little red hen  brought the

wheat  to the mil  all by

herself, ground the wheat  into flour ,

 and carried the heavy sack  of


flour  back to the farm . 





The tired little red hen  asked her
friends, "Who will help me bake
the bread "



"Not I," barked the lazy dog  .





"Not I," purred the sleepy cat  .


"Not I," quacked the noisy yellow duck  .


"Then I will," said the little red hen  . So


the little red hen  baked  the
bread  all by herself.







When the bread  was finished, the tired little red hen  asked her friends, "Who will help me eat  the bread ?"

"I will," barked the lazy dog 

"I will," purred the sleepy cat .

"I will," quacked the noisy yellow duck 

"No!" said the little red hen . "

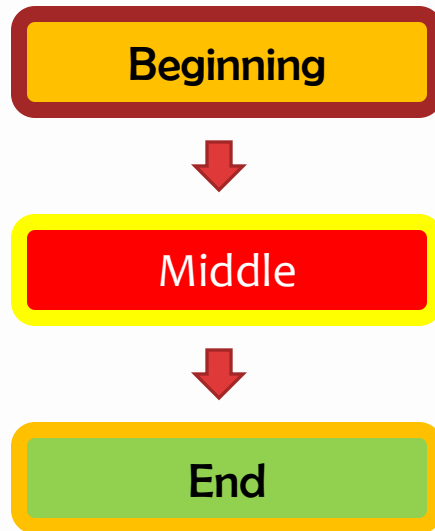
will." And the little red hen  ate the bread  all by herself.

➡ The End ⬅



Comprehension Check:

1. Who are the characters in the story?
2. When and where did the story take place?
3. Give the plot of the story by following the story map.



4. What kind of attitude did the characters showed in the story?



5. What is the moral story?

Activities:

Answer each questions using the words in the box.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| hen |  |  |  |  | duck |
| seeds |  |  |  | | grind |
| plant |  |  |  | | bake |
| dog | | | | | bread |
| cat | | | | | eat |

1. This word rhymes with "pat". _____

2. A _____ is a female chicken.

3. _____ is a baked food made from wheat.

4. This bird lives near water. _____

5. This word rhymes with "feet". _____

6. A word that rhymes with log. _____

7. You can _____ grain at a mill.

8. A _____ grows in the soil.

9. You can _____ food in an oven.

10. Plants grow from _____.

Express Yourself

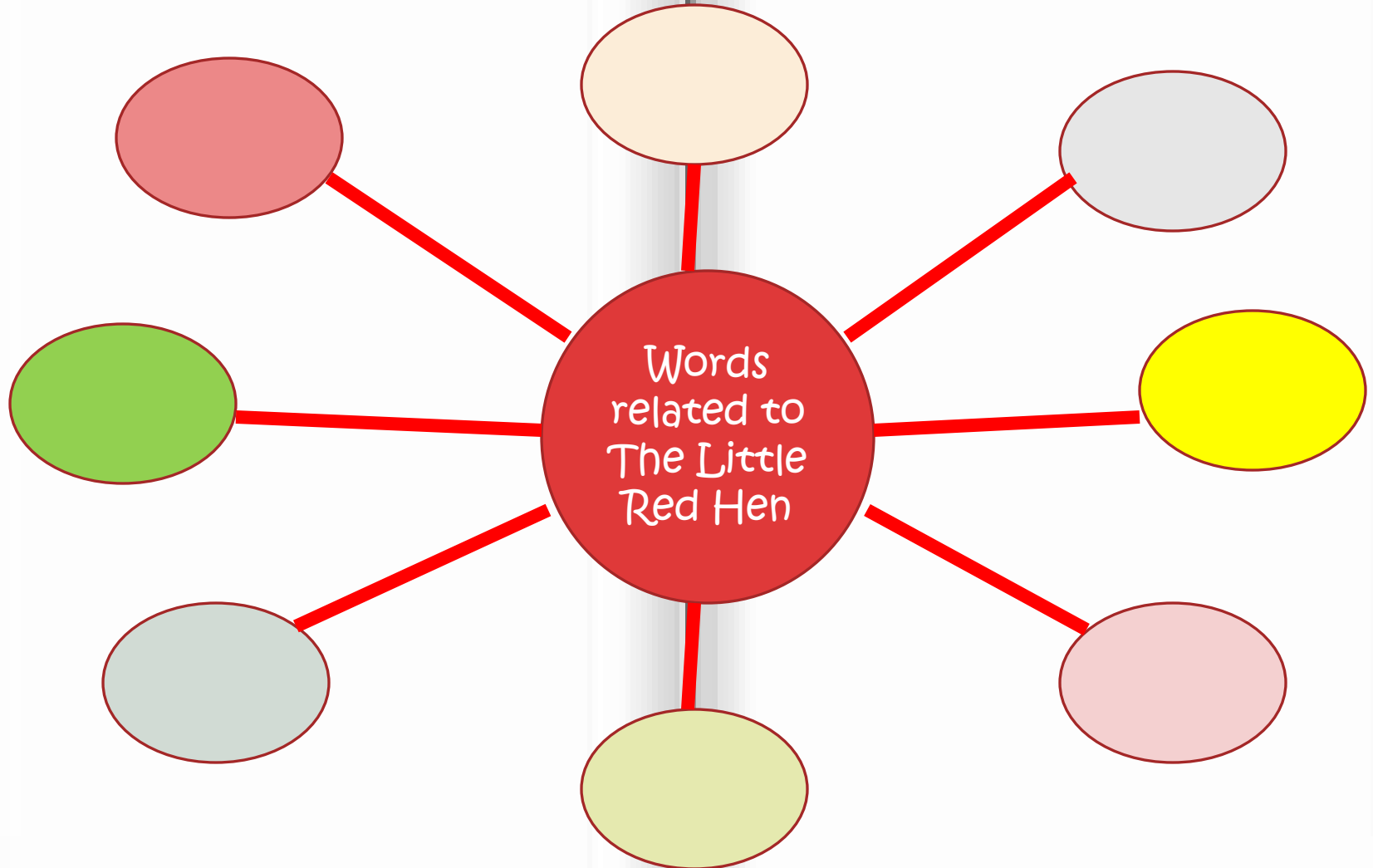
1. God gives every bird its food, but He does not throw it into its nest.

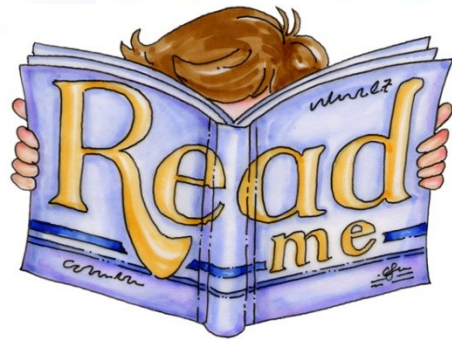
2. Some people dream of success while others wake up and work hard at it.

3. The only thing that ever sat its way to success was a hen.



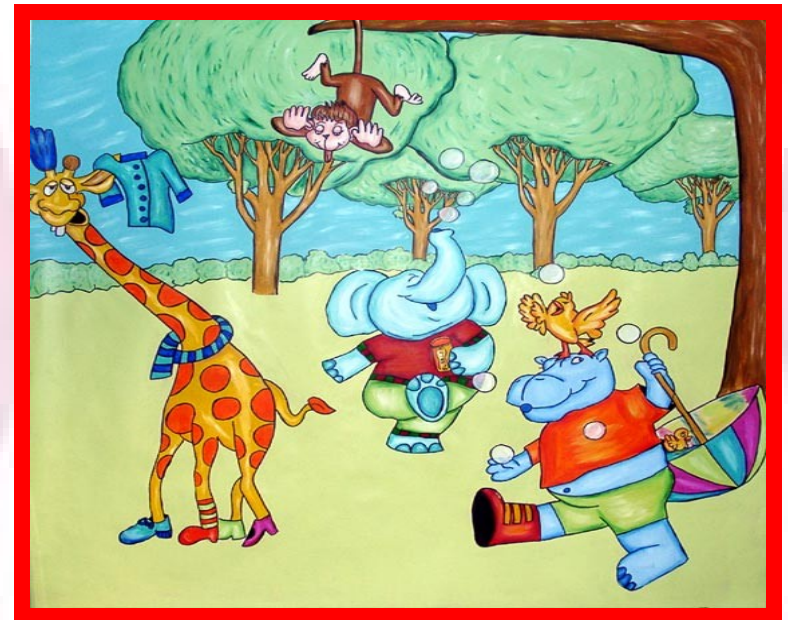
Think of and write eight words related to the Little Red Hen story. Then, for each word, make a sentence containing the word.







A **fable** is a succinct story, in prose or verse, that features animals, mythical creatures, plants, inanimate objects, or forces of nature which are anthropomorphized (given human qualities), and that illustrates a moral lesson (a "moral"), which may at the end be expressed explicitly in a pithy maxim.

Aesop's Fables are a collection of short stories which are designed to illustrate simple sayings. The original *Aesop's Fables* originated in Ancient Greece, and over the centuries numerous other stories have been added by authors from a wide range of regions.





One beautiful summer  day, a
lazy **grasshopper**  was chirping
and sitting and playing games, 
just as he did every day. A hard-
working **ant**  passed by, carrying
a huge leaf  that he was taking
back to the **ant's** nest.

The **grasshopper**  said to the
ant, 

"All you   do is work
all day.



You should be more like me and play, play, play!"

The ant replied,

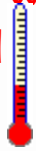


"I'm storing food for the winter season.



You should be working, for just the same reason.

What will you eat when the weather gets cold ?



How will you feed your hungry household?"

The grasshopper laughed,



"All you ants do is work and worry.



Just look around , there's plenty of food



Don't give me advice, that's just plain rude."

The ant kept working, the grasshopper kept playing,



and winter soon came.



The ant had prepared for the winter and had just



enough food stored in the



nest to last through the cold ,



harsh weather.



Now that winter  had arrived, the grasshopper  couldn't find any food , and soon became very hungry. But he soon remembered the hard-working ant  he had made fun of during the summer . The grasshopper  went to the ant's nest and asked for food .

The ant , who was still busy keeping the food  clean and dry, said,

"I toiled to save food  for the winter  freeze, while you spent the summer  playing in ease. I stored just enough food  for the winter , it's true, But I can't feed you all winter , or I'll starve too."



The **ant**  gave the

grasshopper  a few crumbs,

but the **grasshopper**  was cold,

miserable, and hungry all winter 

The next summer,  the

grasshopper  worked hard to

store food  for the upcoming

winter . That next winter 

grasshopper  was well fed and

happy! He had learned to think

ahead and plan for the future. And that is the end of the story.

The moral of the story:
**PREPARE TODAY FOR THE
NEEDS THAT YOU WILL
HAVE TOMORROW.**



Comprehension Check

1. Which character played in the story all day?
2. Who did grasshopper make fun of for working hard?
3. Could ant give grasshopper a lot of food?
4. Why did the grasshopper start working?
5. What is the moral in the story?



Activities:

A. Answer each questions using the words in the box.

ant

grasshopper

hungry

work

prepare



busy

lazy

fable

moral

play

1. An _____ is a small kind of insect.

2. A _____ is the story of animals that teaches a moral lesson.

3. A _____ is an insect that has wings and long legs.

4. When we _____ hard we can perform a useful task.

5. Idle is the opposite word of _____.

6. Children like to _____ games.

7. A _____ is a message conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event.

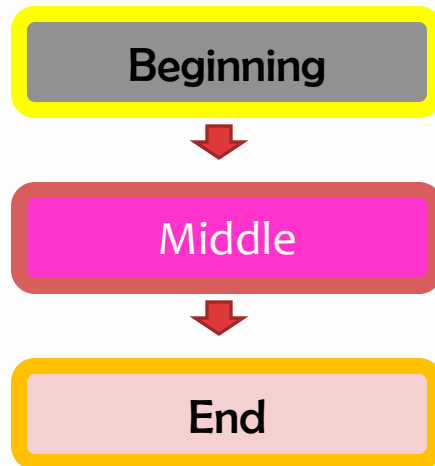
8. To _____ is to be ready in advance.

9. We eat when we are _____.

10. A _____ person always wait for something to happen.

B. Story Map

Summarize the story by using the pattern below.





C. Character Analysis Chart.

List a character's appearance, personality traits, challenges, role, and accomplishments.

| Character | 1. | 2. |
|---------------------|----|----|
| Physical Appearance | | |
| Personality Traits | | |
| Challenge | | |
| Role | | |
| Accomplishments | | |

D. Think of someone that you know and make an analysis chart about that person . (friends or family)

A **Short Story** is an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot



Short Story Elements

Setting - The time and location in which a story takes place is called the setting

Point of view - is defined as the angle from which the story is told.

Plot - It is the sequence of events in a story or play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end.




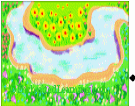
Conflict - It is the opposition of forces which ties one incident to another and makes the plot move. Conflict is not merely limited to open arguments, rather it is any form of opposition that faces the main character. It may be only one central struggle, or there may be one dominant struggle with many minor ones.





Characters - It is the person in a work of fiction or the characteristics of a person.


Theme - The theme in a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight.

THE GINGERBREAD MAN



Once upon a time, there were a
little old woman  and a little old
man  who lived in a little cottage
 near the river . The little


old woman  and the little old
man  were hungry, so the little
old woman  decided to bake a
gingerbread man 

She made a big batch of
gingerbread dough, then rolled it
flat and cut it in the shape of a
gingerbread man . She gave him

raisins for eyes  , a cinnamon drop

for a mouth  , and chocolate

chips for buttons  . Then she put

the gingerbread man  in the

oven  to bake.

When the gingerbread man  was done,

the little old woman 

opened the oven  door, but

before she could take him out, the

gingerbread man  jumped up and

ran through the kitchen  and

out of the cottage  shouting

"Don't eat me!"

The little old woman  ran


after the gingerbread man .

"Stop," she yelled. But the

gingerbread man  ran even faster,

chanting, "Run, run as fast as you

can. You can't catch me, I'm the

gingerbread man .

The gingerbread man  ran

into the garden  and passed

the little old man .


"Stop," the little old man  called out, "I want

to eat you." But the gingerbread man




ran even faster, chanting,

"I've run away from a little old

woman , and I can run away

from you, I can. Run, run as fast as

you can. You can't catch me, I'm the

gingerbread man 

The little old man  chased

the gingerbread man  followed



by the little old woman . But the

gingerbread man  ran too fast

for them.

The gingerbread man  ran

through the yard  and passed a


pig . "Stop," the pig  norted,

"I want to eat you." But the

gingerbread man  ran even

faster, chanting, "I've run from a

little old woman  and a little old

man , and I can run away from

you, I can. Run, run as fast as you

can. You can't catch me, I'm the

gingerbread man .

The pig  chased the

gingerbread man , followed by

the little old woman  and the

little old man  . But the

gingerbread man  ran too fast
for them.

The gingerbread man  passed a
cow  by the barn  . "Stop,"
the cow  mooed, "I want to eat

you." But the gingerbread man  ran

even faster, chanting, "I've run from a
little old woman  and a little old

man  and a pig  and I can run

away from you, I can. Run, run as fast as

you can. You can't catch me, I'm the
gingerbread man  ."

The cow  chased the
gingerbread man  , followed by the
pig  and the little old woman  and

the little old man  . But the

gingerbread man  ran too fast for
them.


The gingerbread man  passed a
horse  in the field. "Stop," the





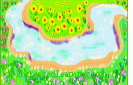
horse  neighed, "I want to eat


you." But the gingerbread man  ran



even faster, chanting, "I've run from

a little old woman  and a little old
man  and a pig  and a cow 


and I can run away from you, I can. Run,
run as fast as you can. You can't catch me,
I'm the gingerbread man ."

Then the gingerbread man 
reached a wide river ,  but he didn't
know how to swim. A sly and hungry
fox  saw the gingerbread man 
and said, "Jump on my tail, and I'll take
you across the river  !"

The gingerbread man  thought
to himself, " . "I'll be safe on his tail."

So he jumped on the fox's  tail and
they started across the river  .

Halfway across the river  , the
fox  barked, "You're too heavy for
my tail, jump on my back." So the
gingerbread man  jumped on the
fox's  back.

Soon, the fox  said, "You're too
heavy for my back, jump onto my nose." So
the gingerbread man  jumped on the
fox's  nose. But as soon as they
reached the riverbank the fox 
flipped the gingerbread man 

into the air, snapped his mouth shut, and

ate the gingerbread man . And that

was the end of the gingerbread man 



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Who baked the gingerbread man?

- a. the baker
- b. the little old man
- the little old woman

2. What were the gingerbread man's eyes made from?

- a. frosting
- b. raisin
- c. cinnamon



3. What did the gingerbread man do after he was finished baking?

- a. He stayed in the kitchen.
- b. He smiled.
- c. He ran away.

4. What did the woman do when the gingerbread man ran away?

- a. She chased him.
- b. She ate him.
- c. She threw flour at him.

5. What did the old man do when he saw the gingerbread man?

- a. He chased him.
- b. He ate him.
- c. He threw flour at him.

6. What animal did not chase the gingerbread man?

- a. the horse
- b. the fox
- c. the cow



7. Where did the gingerbread man stop running?

- a. at the cottage
- b. at the tree
- c. at the river



8. Why did the gingerbread man stop running?

- a. He was lost.
- b. He wanted to talk to the fox.
- c. He couldn't run.

9. Fox offered to help the gingerbread man to.....

- a. Find his way.
- b. Cross the river.
- c. learn to swim.

10. Who ate the gingerbread man?

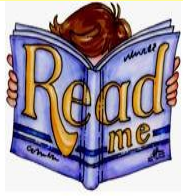
- a. The little old man
- b. the pig
- c. the fox



Journal Topics:

1. Why do you think the Gingerbread man ran and ran?
2. How did the old lady and old man feel at the end of the story?
3. What would you do to catch the Gingerbread Man?
4. You see the Gingerbread Man talking to the Fox. What would you do? What would you say?
5. Do you think the Fox should have eaten the Gingerbread Man? Why?
6. What if the last animal he saw when he was running was not a Fox but a dog. What do you think would happen in the end?





Ally is my friend



Ally Is My Friend

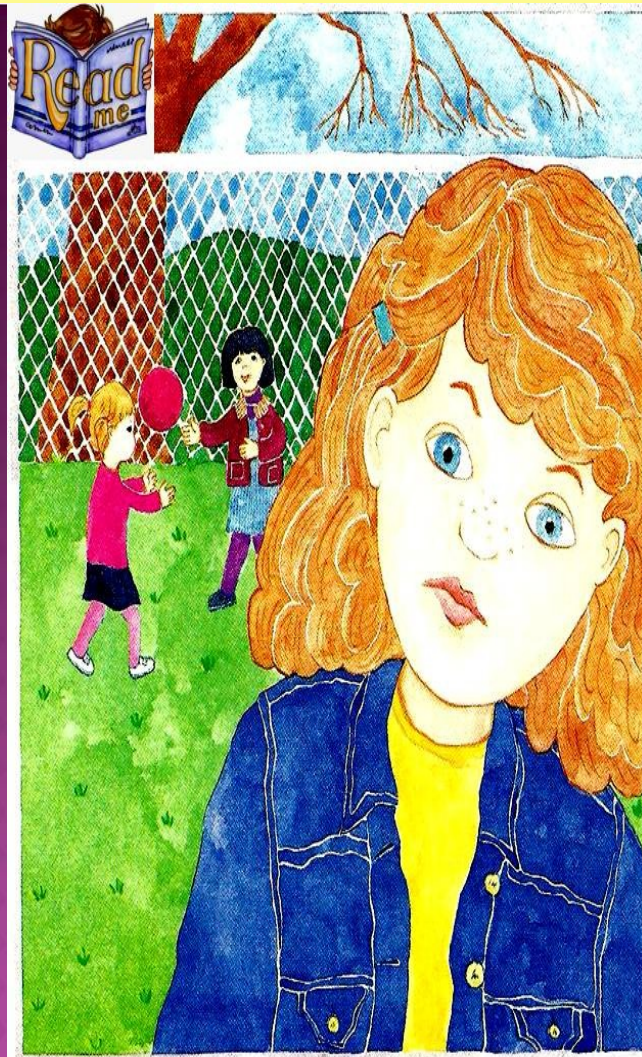


My best friend's name is Allyssa.



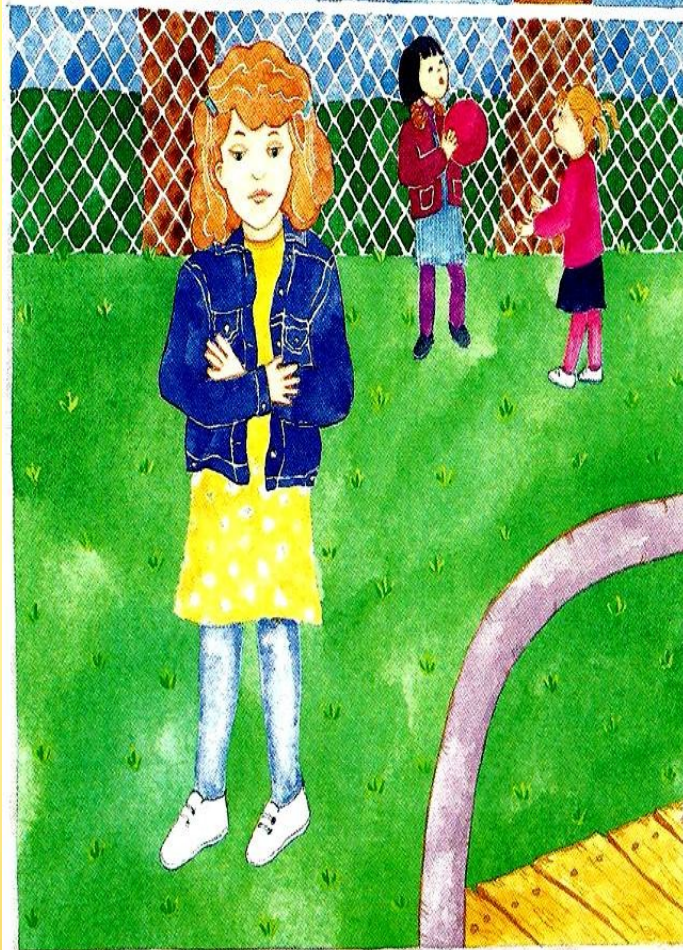


One day I got mad at Ally for not playing with me.

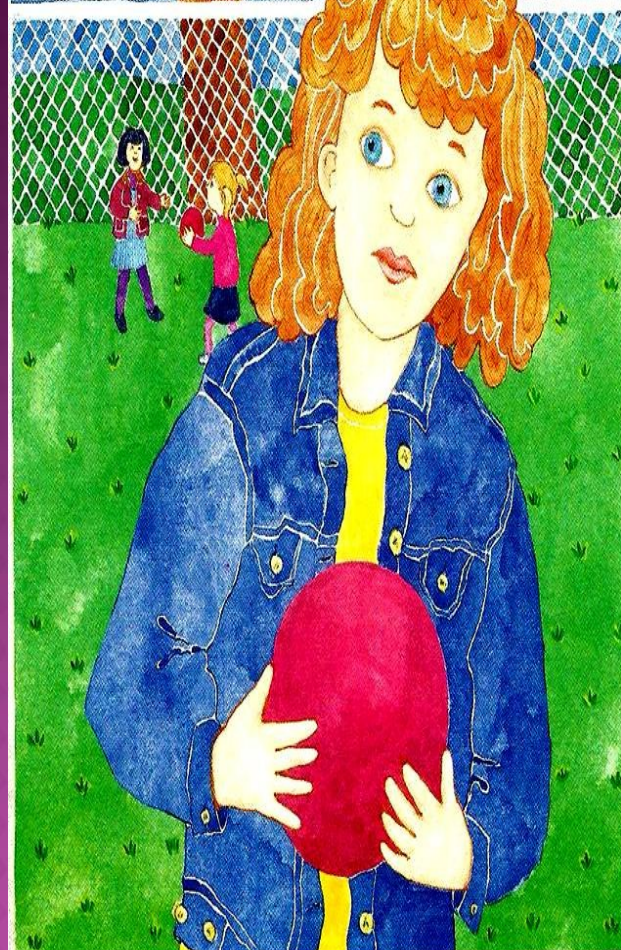


Ally and I always play together at recess, but today she wanted to play with Gemma.



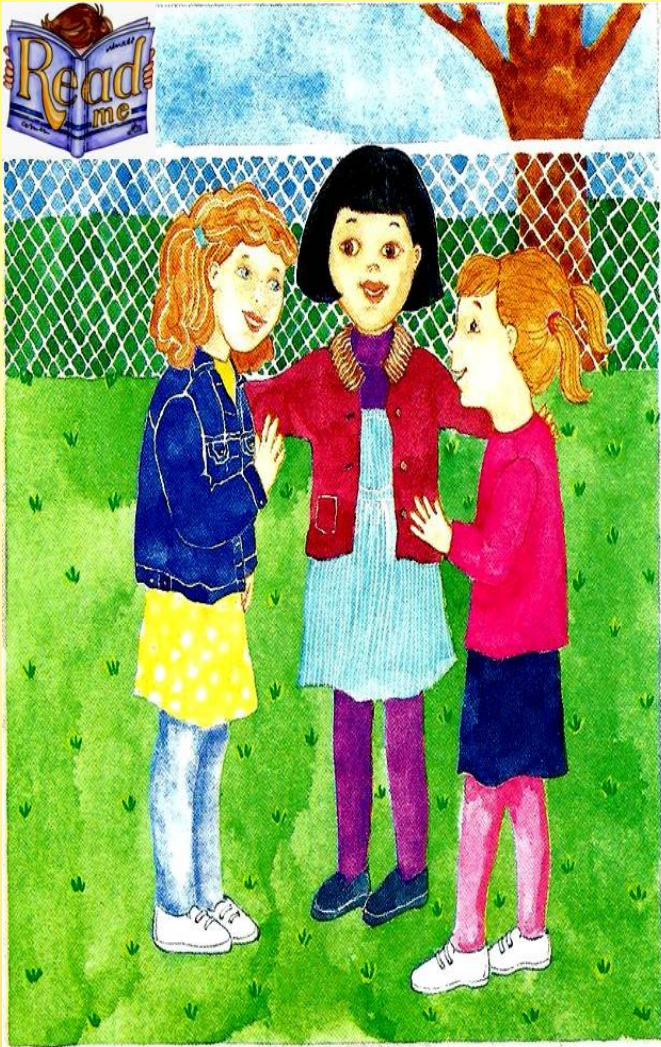
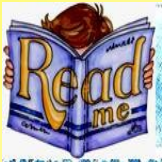


I didn't want Ally to play with anyone else but me.

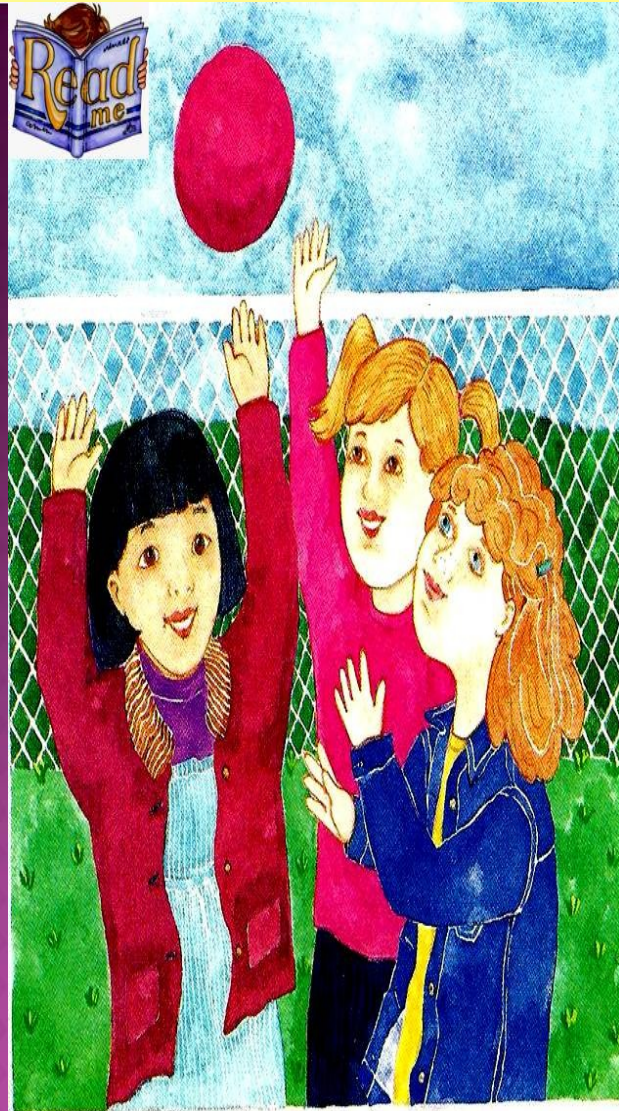
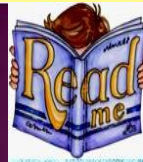


So I played all by myself, but that was no fun.



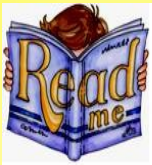


I wanted to play with Ally and Gemma. So, Ally and I made up. Then, we all played together.



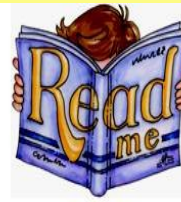
Now I have a new friend. Her name is Gemma.





Questions

1. What is the real name of Ally?
2. Why did she get mad at Ally?
3. Is it fun to play all by yourself?
4. Ally played with whom?
5. Who is her new friend?
6. Do you have a best friend?
7. What is your best friend's name?
8. How many friends do you have?
9. Do you like playing with your friends?
10. What do you usually play with your friends?



The End



Ally Is My Friend





Great



Musicians



THE EARLY YEARS

Beethoven was the eldest surviving child of Johann and Maria Magdalena van Beethoven. Beethoven's grandfather settled in Bonn when he became a singer in the choir of the archbishop-elect of Cologne, rising to become Kappellmeister. His father, Johann, was also a singer in the electoral choir.

Like most 18th-century musicians, Ludwig was born into the profession. Though at first quite prosperous, the Beethoven family grew poorer with the death of his grandfather in 1773 and the decline of his father into alcoholism. By age 11, Beethoven had to leave school. At age 18 he became the breadwinner of the family.



Ludwig van Beethoven,

born December 16, 1770; died 5:45
pm, March 26, 1827

The Greatest Musical Genius.

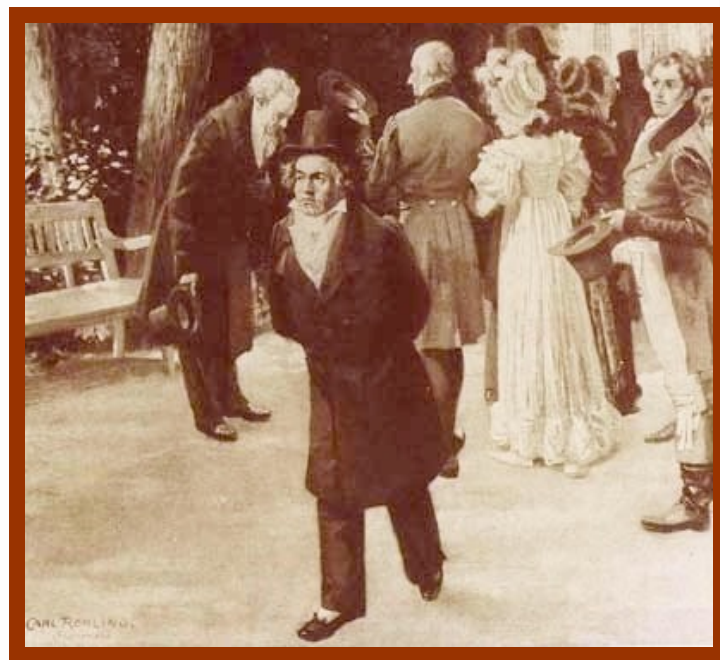


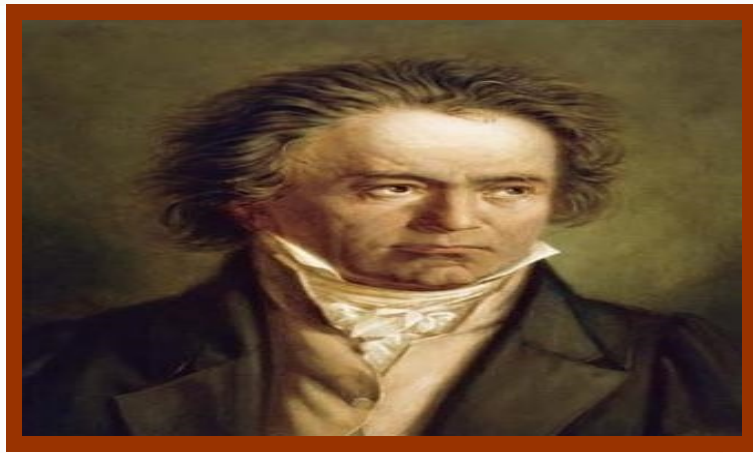
Nine symphonies that changed the world! A gift to the world that all educated and cultured peoples should be familiar with. Beethoven wrote thirty-two piano sonatas which contain a depth of expression, emotion and vitality and beauty that serve as an inspiration for all musicians who have followed him.

His fifty variations and bagatelles include "Für Elise". He wrote extensively for strings as well, but it was in symphonic form that Beethoven gave to the world the greatest testament of the Human Will.



His Fifth Symphony is one of the most recognizable works in all music. His Seventh Symphony lifts the soul of the listener to new heights. His Ninth Symphony is a crowning achievement that dispels forever the notion that Man cannot be heavenly inspired, for surely Beethoven was.





The premiere in 1805 of the massive Third Symphony, known as the Eroica (composed 1803-4), was a landmark in cultural history. It signaled a definitive break with the past and heralded the dawning of a new Age.

The symphony was originally dedicated to Napoleon, who at first symbolized to Beethoven the nobler spirit of the French Revolution and the liberation of mankind; however, when Napoleon proclaimed himself emperor, the disillusioned composer renamed his work the *"Heroic Symphony to celebrate the memory of a great man."*

Comprehension Check

1. **What is the most famous symphony that he made?**
2. **What does the *Nine Symphonies* symbolizes?**
3. **Why did Beethoven family become poor?**
4. **What composition did he make that lifts the soul of the listener?**
5. **Why is the *Third Symphony* called as the landmark of the cultural history?**



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

January 27, 1756- December 5, 1791



FAMILY AND EARLY YEARS

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was an Austrian composer and pianist. Many people think he was one of the best composers of music of all time. He was born in the city of Salzburg on January 27, 1756.

Mozart was born into a musical family. His father Leopold Mozart was a famous violinist and composer who worked for the Archbishop of Salzburg. He had one older sister called Maria Anna whose nickname was Nannerl (there were other brothers and sisters who died as babies).





Mozart's Music

Mozart's music, like that of [Haydn](#), is the very best of what is known as the [Classical style](#). At the time he started to compose, the [Baroque](#) period was just coming to an end. Tastes were changing in music. Form, balance and elegance were thought of as more important than [counterpoint](#). Mozart was the first great composer to write music for the piano, an instrument which had only just become popular.

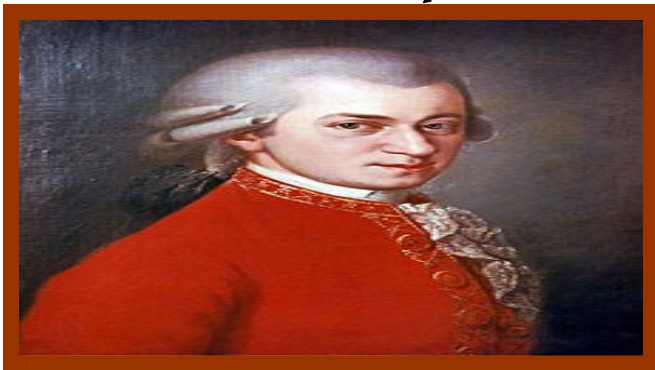
He wrote almost every kind of music: [symphonies](#), operas, solo concertos, [chamber music](#), especially [string quartets](#) and string quintets, and the piano [sonata](#). He also wrote a lot of religious music, including [masses](#), as well as popular music like dances, [divertimenti](#) and [serenades](#).



When Mozart was young a symphony was usually a short, simple piece for entertainment. Mozart made the symphony into a carefully worked-out piece lasting up to half an hour.

His last three symphonies are especially fine masterpieces. His concertos, especially his piano concertos, are far more advanced than anything that had been written before.

Although Mozart behaved in truly childish ways at times, he was good at understanding human character. This is clear in his operas, where he introduced many subtle effects to describe the characters in the story.



Mozart's operas are among his greatest works.

He understood people's characters very well and was able to write music which tells us everything about the personalities in the operas.

The three operas in which he set words by Metastasio: *Don Giovanni*, *Le Nozze di Figaro* (*The Marriage of Figaro*) and *Così fan tutte* each include some very clever ensembles in which several characters are singing at once, each one showing his or her view of the situation.

As well as many great masterpieces, Mozart wrote many pieces in a more popular style, including some tunes that everybody knows today.



Comprehension Check

1. What kind of music is Mozart famous of?
2. What kind of music does he write?
3. What message does Mozart wants to convey in his composition?
4. From whom did he inherit the skills when it comes to Music?
5. How long does it take to him to finish one composition?





THANK YOU!!!

