## APPENDICES

Appendix A

A Comparison of the Original Version and the Adapted Version for the Test Materials

### The Foolish Friends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original text</th>
<th>Adapted text</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Once upon a time there was a king called Gori Sing.</td>
<td>Once upon a time there was a king.</td>
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<tr>
<td>He fought, won his battles and beat all his enemies.</td>
<td>He fought, won his battles and beat all his enemies.</td>
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<td>Once, when the war was over the king went back to his base camp; he needed a</td>
<td>Once, when the war was over the king went back to his camp; he needed a rest.</td>
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<td>rest.</td>
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<td>In the camp there was a tame ape.</td>
<td>In the camp there was a gentle ape.</td>
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<td>It had been taught to carry a sword and it looked so funny that it made the</td>
<td>It had been taught to carry a sword and it looked so funny that it made the</td>
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<tr>
<td>king laugh.</td>
<td>king laugh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The ape was very obedient. The ape did what he was told.</td>
<td>The ape was very obedient. The ape did what he was told.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The king kept the ape as a good friend and a good body guard.</td>
<td>The king kept the ape as a good friend and a good body guard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>King ordered the ape: &quot;Nobody should disturb my sleep, take care of it,&quot;</td>
<td>The king told the ape, &quot;Nobody should bother my sleep, take care of it,&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>and the king Gori Singh fell asleep.</td>
<td>and the king fell asleep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The ape took the sword and sat down beside the king's bed.</td>
<td>The ape took the sword and sat down beside the king's bed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>After some time, a bee came buzzing in and settled on the king's head.</td>
<td>After some time, a bee came in making sounds and stayed on the king's head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was buzzing in the king's ear.</td>
<td>It was making sounds in the king's ear.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once upon a time far away there was a Kingdom named Awadha. The Kingdom was ruled by Maharaja Raghuvendra Sing. He had a prince called Devendra Singh. Devendra Singh used to go into the jungle on walks. One day when he was walking in the jungle, he noticed an interesting event. An ape found that the sleep of the king was being disturbed. The ape threw the bee away through a window but it came back. Again and again the ape threw the bee away but each time it stayed again on the king's head. At last, the ape, in a great rage, took the king's sword and struck at the bee. Alas, the blow that was meant for the bee, killed the king! Then the ape wept bitterly, for it loved the king. So the king who had come safely through many wars was killed at last because he made a friend of an ape. Therefore, it used to say that a foolish friend is more dangerous than an enemy.

The Prince and the Lion

Original text Adapted text description

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In the forest he saw a lion lying under a tree. The lion was roaring in pain. Devendra wanted to help the lion but was afraid of him.

He stood there a few minutes and realized that it was his duty to help the lion. He approached and saw that there was a nail in the lion's paw. Prince Devendra Singh summoned up his courage and plucked out the nail.

The lion did not harm the prince and went away into the forest and disappeared.

Several months passed and one day Devendra was caught by robbers in the same jungle.

The robbers said that he could return to the castle only if he could win a fight with all three of them. And if Devendra lost the fight he would be thrown in front of a lion. He had to fight with robbers, but he lost the fight and they threw him in front of a lion. The lion was the same one. He recognized the prince and did not harm him.

Instead, the lion got angry with the robbers for beating Prince Devendra Singh.
Devendra Singh and attacked them.

It attacked them.

Devendra thanked the lion and returned to the castle safely.

The prince thanked the lion and returned home safely.

Dear children, if you help people and animals in need, they will help you in the time of your need.
Once upon a time there was a king. He fought, won his battles and beat all his enemies. Once, when the war was over the king went back to his camp; he needed a rest. In the camp there was a gentle ape. It had been taught to carry a sword and it looked so funny that it made the king laugh. The ape did what he was told. The king kept the ape as a good friend and a good body guard. The king told the ape, “Nobody should bother my sleep, take care of it,” and the king fell asleep. The ape took the sword and sat down beside the king’s bed.

After some time, a bee came in making sounds and stayed on the king’s head. It was making sounds in the king’s ear. The ape found that sleep of the king was being bothered. The ape threw the bee away through a window but it came back. Again and again the ape threw the bee away but each time it stayed again on the king’s head. At last, the angry ape took the king’s sword and hit at the bee. Oh, the hit that was meant for the bee killed the king! Then the ape cried sadly because it loved the king. So the king who had come safely through many wars was killed at last because he made a friend of an ape.

ape: an animal that is half monkey half people
war: a fight between countries
battle: small war
beat: to win
enemy: a person who hates another person
guard: a person who protects others
bother: to trouble
sword: a kind of knife
“The Prince and the Lion”

努力看，就算有不認識生字也別害怕，相信自己能辦到！

Once upon a time far away there was a Kingdom. The Kingdom was ruled by a king. He had a prince called Mark. Mark used to go into the forest on walks. One day when he was walking in the forest he saw a lion lying under a tree. The lion was crying in pain. Mark wanted to help the lion but was afraid of him. He stood there a few minutes and knew that he should help the lion. He came near and saw that there was a nail in the lion’s paw. Prince Mark tried to be brave and picked the nail. The lion did not harm the prince and went away into the forest and disappeared.

Several months passed and one day Mark was caught by bad men in the same forest. The prince asked them to set him free to go back home. They said that he could return home if he could win a fight with all three of them. And if the prince lost, he would be put in front of a lion. He fought, but he lost the fight and they put him in front of a lion. The lion was the same one. He knew the prince and did not harm him. Instead, the lion got angry with the bad men because they beat the prince. It attacked them. The prince thanked the lion and returned home safely.

forest: a place with many trees
paw: a name for the foot of many four-legged animals
disappear: not to appear
harm: to hurt
beat: to hit again and again
instead: in the other way
attack: to hurt others with strong power
班級：___________ 座號：_______ 姓名：____________

請就剛才讀過的文章內容詳細寫出，努力回憶，寫越多越好喔！加油！

We are the best!

Never give up!
班級：_________ 座號：_______ 姓名：____________

請就剛才讀過的文章內容詳細寫出，寫越多越好喔！努力回憶，加油！

We are Number One!

You did it!
Appendix D

Questions for Three Types of Comprehension (English Version)

**The Foolish Friends**

**Factual**
1. What did the king do before he slept?
2. Where did the bee stay after it made sounds?
3. Why was the ape not happy with the bee?

**Interpretive**
1. What do you learn from the sentence “So the king who had come safely through many wars was killed at last because he made a friend of an ape?” and why?
2. The king said, “Nobody should bother my sleep, take care of it?” Do you think he is a lazy king? Why or why not?
3. Finally, the king who won many wars died because of a bee. Is this a good ending? Was the ape a true friend? Why or why not?

**Responsive**
1. If you were the king in the story, would you need a body guard? Why or why not?
2. Do you think the king will feel bad if he knows he is killed by a friend? Why or why not?
3. If you were the ape, what would you do to make the king sleep well? Why?

**The Prince and the Lion**

**Factual**
1. What happened to the bad men finally?
2. Where did Mark see the lion?
3. Finally, why didn’t the lion hurt Mark?

**Interpretive**
1. What does the author (作者) mean in the sentence “The prince thanked the lion and returned home safely?” Why do you think so?
2. The prince picked the nail. Later, he asked the bad men to let him leave. From the sentences, do you think the prince is weak? Why or why not?
3. Did the bad men really want to let the prince go home? Who won the fight finally, the prince or bad men? Why do you think so?

**Responsive**
1. If you see an animal that was hurt on the street, will you go away? Why or why not?
2. Do you think the prince will walk in the forest again? Why or why not?
3. If the lion is not the same one, will the prince die? Why or why not?
Appendix E

Questions for Three Types of Comprehension (Chinese Version)

The Foolish Friends

Factual
1. 国王睡覺前做了什麼事？
2. 蜜蜂發出聲響之後停在哪裡？
3. 為什麼人猿對蜜蜂生氣？

Interpretive
1. “So the king who had come safely through many wars was killed at last because he made a friend of an ape?” 你由這句子中學到什麼？為什麼你這樣想？
2. The king said “Nobody should bother my sleep, take care of it.” 你認為他是個懶惰國王嗎？他個性如何？為什麼你這樣想？
3. 最後，贏得多場戰爭的國王因為蜜蜂而死。這是個好結局嗎？人猿是真正的朋友嗎？為什麼你這樣想？

Responsive
1. 如果你是故事中的國王，你需要保鑣嗎？為什麼你這樣想？
2. 如果國王知道自己被朋友殺了，你覺得他會難過嗎？為什麼你這樣想？
3. 如果你是人猿，你會做什麼處理使國王睡得好？為什麼你這樣想？

The Prince and the Lion

Factual
1. 最後壞人怎麼了？
2. 你認為自己在你遇到獅子？
3. 最後獅子為什麼沒有傷害王子？

Interpretive
1. “The prince thanked the lion and returned home safely?” 這句作者表達什麼意思？為什麼你這樣想？
2. “The prince picked the nail.” “He asked the bad men to let him leave.” 由這兩種情形，你認為王子虛弱嗎？為什麼你這樣想？
3. 壞人真的想讓王子回家嗎？王子和壞人，誰最後贏得勝利？為什麼你這樣想？

Responsive
1. 如果你在路上看到受傷的動物，你會走開嗎？為什麼你這樣想？
2. 你認為王子會再次到森林散步嗎？為什麼你這樣想？
3. 假如遇到的不是同一隻獅子，王子會死嗎？為什麼你這樣想？
Appendix F

A Perception Questionnaire (English Version)

1. What did QtA training make you improve? Please rank from most to least.
   (A) thinking
   (B) reading comprehension
   (C) vocabulary
   (D) grammar

2. What difficulty did you encounter in QtA training? Please rank from most to least.
   (A) Understanding the question and the content of the discussion
   (B) Provide idea and interact with teacher and classmates
   (C) lack of teacher’s lecture
   (D) raising interest in stories

3. (1) What is the difference between QtA training and traditional lessons?
    (2) Do you like QtA training?
    (3) If possible, would you like to have QtA training in the future?
Appendix G

A Perception Questionnaire (Chinese Version)

各位同學好:

經過五週的 QtA閱讀訓練，老師想知道同學對這種教學方式的看法，請同學用心回答下列問題，謝謝你寶貴的意見！

英文老師

____年  ____月  ____日

1. QtA教學法對你而言，何種能力進步最多？(A)思考能力 (B)閱讀理解 (C)字彙 (D)文法
   請由進步多寡依次排序。
   ______   ______   ______   ______

2. QtA教學法對你而言，有何困難？(A)不了解討論的問題及內容 (B)必須發表意見及與老師同學互動 (C)老師講解不足 (D)學習興趣沒有提升
   請由困難程度依次排序。
   ______   ______   ______   ______

3. (a) QtA教學法和平常教學方式有何不同？(b)你喜歡嗎？(c)為什麼？(d)今後若有機會，你希望老師繼續用此方法上閱讀嗎？請說明。

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Appendix H

Sample Reading (Included All Treatment Stories and Queries)

“the Miller’s Donkey”

1 One day a miller, who owned a very strong donkey, decided to sell it. He and his son set off to the town together, letting the animal walk in front of them. As they went they met a group of girls playing along the road. When they saw the gold man and little boy walking behind the donkey they began to laugh.  
5 “See those two foolish people!” they said to each other. “They’ve got a fine donkey, but instead of riding on it, they walk behind it! Who ever heard of such a thing?”

8 The old miller, when he heard this, was very surprised. Quickly he made his son get on the donkey and sit on its back. He himself continued to walk behind. 
10 Soon they met another party, not of young girls but of old men. They were shaking their gray heads and talking of the bad manners of the young. 
12 “Look at that!” said one when he saw the miller’s son on the donkey. “Isn’t that what we were just saying? The young today don’t care about the old! That strong young boy riding easily on that donkey while his poor old father follows on foot. Get down, boy, so that your father may get up!”

16 The miller was quite upset by this new talk. He quickly made his son get off the donkey. Then he himself got on the donkey’s back while his little boy walked alongside. The child’s legs were shorter than the donkey’s and he had to run to keep up. Then some women washing clothes near the road called to the miller. 
20 “If that was my child,” shouted one of them, “he wouldn’t be running himself to death behind your donkey! You call yourself a father! You’re not worthy of having a son at all!”

23 “Oh, dear! Oh, dear!” said the poor miller. “It seems that I’ve been wrong again! Get up here son, and ride behind me! Then perhaps nobody will say anything!”

26 So the boy got up and rode with his father. But in a short time they met a farmer who looked closely at them. 
28 “Tell me, sir,” he said to the miller, “is that poor unhappy little donkey your own?”

30 “Of course it is my own,” replied the miller. “Why do you ask?”
31 “Because only a fool would put so much weight on his animal!” answered

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1 The initial number represents the line number of the passage.
2 “**1**” means where one segment ends and the teacher starts giving queries.
“You and that boy are better able to carry that donkey than the donkey is to carry you! Why don’t you both get down and try carrying the animal!”

Of course, he did not really mean what he said. But the foolish miller once again believed that the last speaker made the most sense. So he and his son got down. Then, with much difficulty, they tied the poor donkey’s legs together; and with a long stick which they bought, they were ready to carry the donkey.

“Now,” said the already tired miller, “you pick up one end of the stick, my boy, and I’ll pick up the other. Then we will the donkey across the bridge and into the town on the other side of the river.”

By this time a crowd had gathered to watch them. They stood and laughed as the miller and his little boy tried to pick up the crying donkey, hanging upside down. But the effort was too great for them. They suddenly dropped the stick and the donkey very hard. The poor animal then rolled into the river and disappeared under the water. It never came up again!

The miller began to realize that he had made a fool of himself. Too bad he didn’t realize a little earlier.

“I have tried to please everyone!” he said loudly, “but I have pleased nobody—especially not myself! This is the result of following the opinions of others! The next time I want to do a thing I will do it my own way.”

Queries for “the Miller’s Donkey”

1. What does the author mean here?
2. What does the author mean by using “two foolish people?”
3. What has the author told us about the old miller?
4. How do things look for the old miller?
5. Based on how the author described the old miller, does it connect with what the author told us before?
6. What do you think of that?
7. What is the author trying to say here?
8. Given what the author has already told us about the old miller, what do you think he’s up to?
9. How has the author settled this for us?
10. What’s the author’s message?
Treatment story: “Three Wishes”

One fine morning in early winter a woodman went from his little house into the forest just outside his door. He spent most of his time cutting down trees. He stopped in front of one tall tree and prepared to cut it down.

He was marking and measuring the tree and looking at the branches. * 1 Suddenly, the tree began to shake gently and a soft voice spoke to him sadly from the branches.

“Oh, woodman!” said the voice. “Please be kind to me! I have made my winter home in this tree. If you cut it down I shall have nowhere to sleep, and must die in the cold.” * 2

The woodman was almost too surprised to speak.

“Who are you?” he said. “I can’t see you!”

“No, because I am a woodland fairy. You can see only the tree that clothes me, and the branches where, in the spring, I will grow my pretty green hair. If you will not hurt me then I will give you and your wife three wishes.” * 3

The woodman agreed to leave the tree standing, so that the fairy could sleep in it until the spring.

He then hurried home to tell his wife what happened. Then he sat in his chair and asked for his food.

“There is only bread!” said the lady. “But with three wishes we can—“

“Only bread!” said the woodman. * 4 “I wish a hundred dishes of good hot black-puddings would come through the window—“

He stopped talking suddenly. His wife gave a little cry and dropped the bread. Through the window came the biggest, hottest and best hundred dishes of black-puddings you ever saw in your life! The woodman's mouth watered as he looked at them.

“Pick up a dish, wife!” he cried. “Here’s food for a hungry man!” * 5

“Pick up a dish yourself!” cried his wife angrily. “One of our three wishes is gone, and we have only a hundred black-puddings to show for it! I wish they were hanging on the end of your foolish nose!”

“Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!” shouted the woodman, jumping halfway across the kitchen.

“What’s this? What’s this?”

He was wildly shaking his head. For the whole line of black-puddings had suddenly become stuck on his nose, as his wife had wished. * 6

The woodman was angry and afraid as he tried unsuccessfully to shake the black-puddings from his nose. His wife was also very afraid. She tried to cut them away—but they were fairy black-puddings and it was not possible to remove them.
In fact, it would have been easier to cut off her husband’s head. She began to cry. The more she cried, the more bad language the woodman used. However, the very hot black-puddings stayed hanging from the tip of his nose. *7

“Don’t worry! Don’t worry! Said his wife, as pleasantly as she could. “We’ll have a big house with people to serve us, and we’ll have lots of animals too. We only have to decide how much money to wish for. Then we can live happily for the rest of our lives.” *8

“Live happily!” shouted her husband. “Who’s going to live happily with one hundred hot, smelly, black-puddings hanging from his nose!? I wish to goodness they were back out the window, where they came from.”

All of a sudden, he felt a sort of electricity in his nose. A second later the hundred black-puddings flew out the window and disappeared. *9 The woodman and his wife stood looking at each other. At last the old husband spoke, touching his nose at the same time.

“What’s the good of wishing for things?” he said thoughtfully. “You never know where you are when you have them. Prepare some fresh bread, wife, and we’ll eat.”

And that was the end of the Three Wishes given to the woodman and his wife by the fairy who lived in the tree. *10

Queries for “Three Wishes”

1. What has the author told us about the woodman?
2. What is the author trying to say here?
3. What does the author mean when the fairy said “If you will not hurt me then I will give you and your wife three wishes?”
4. What is the author trying to tell us when the woodman said “Only bread?”
5. What has the author told us in the paragraph?
6. What picture has the author created for us?
7. So, what is the woodman up to here?
8. Based on how the author described the wife, does it connect with what we were told before?
9. How has the author settled this for us?
10. What do you think of that?

Treatment story: “The Boy Who Cried Wolf”

Once upon a time the hills and woods were full of wolves. In the
2summer-time the wolves stayed among the trees and caves and raised their families. 
3But in the winter, when the snow was on the ground, the wolves would become 
4very hungry—so hungry that they began to take sheep from the farmers in the hills. 
5The hungry animals did not hunt alone, but always in groups. * 1 
6The people who watch and take care of the sheep are called shepherds. These 
7shepherds agreed to help each other against the wolves. If any of them saw a wolf, 
8he was to quickly shout “Wolf! Wolf!” with all his power. Then his friends and 
9neighbors would pick up their sticks and hurry to the spot to drive away the wolves. 
10Well, this was a good plan, * 2 and now the shepherds almost never lost any 
11of their sheep. They only had to shout “Wolf! Wolf!” at any hour of the night, and 
12all the other shepherds came running from their homes through the trees and hills. 
13As fast as the shepherds ran to the sheep the wolves ran away! They were afraid of 
14so many strong men with big sticks. * 3 
15Then, one day, one of the older shepherds had to go to the town for a few 
16days. He left his son in charge of the sheep. However, this boy was a coward. He 
17was especially afraid that the wolves would come to eat the sheep. 
18The sun set and the moon came up. The unhappy shepherd-boy sat holding 
19his stick in fear. * 4 Suddenly he was quite sure that he heard the sound of a wolf 
20and saw one among the trees. He quickly jumped to his feet. 
21“Wolf! Wolf! Wolf!” he cried at the top of his voice, waving his stick wildly. 
22From over the hilltops and through the valleys ran the other shepherds, ready to 
23fight the wolves. 
24They found the foolish boy running around among the sheep, which were 
25quite afraid. * 5 But it was the shepherd who was making them afraid, for there was 
26not a wolf within miles. 
27The shepherds told the cowardly boy not to call them from their warm beds 
28for nothing. Then they returned home. * 6 
29The shepherds told the cowardly boy not to call them from their warm beds 
30for nothing. Then they returned home. * 6 But they had no sooner settled down in 
31their own houses again when they heard the fearful call of “Wolf! Wolf! Wolf!” for 
32the second time. And, for the second time, they discovered that there was no wolf at 
33all—only the foolish boy who saw shadows made by the moon. * 7 
34They became very angry and told him they didn’t come to fight shadows. If 
35he really saw a wolf, he would know very well what it was. Then they walked away 
36in twos and threes, very cold and sleepy and still angry. 
37This time they had not even reached their homes when they once again heard 
38the quite fearful shout of “Wolf! Wolf! Wolf!” But the shepherds shook their wise 
39grey heads. * 8
“Not so!” they said to each other. “We know better this time. It’s just moon-shadows again!” And they all went home to bed.

But it really was a wolf at last! And, following the first wolf, came all the others running and jumping among the sheep. They ate as many sheep as they wanted and, last of all, they ate the foolish shepherd boy. * 9 So his father, when he came home, put a little marker on his son’s grave in the hills. And there, I believe, it stills stands to this day.

What do you think is written on it?

Well, it’s not hard to guess, and I’m sure all of you have heard, “If people cry ‘wolf’ for shadows, nobody will hurry to help them when a hungry wolf really comes along.” * 10

Queries for “The Boy Who Cried Wolf”

1. What is the author’s message?
2. What is the author trying to say here?
3. What is the author telling us about the plan?
4. What has the author told us about the boy?
5. What picture has the author created for us?
6. What is the author telling us about the shepherds?
7. How do things look for the boy?
8. How has the author let you know that something has changed?
9. How has the author settled this for us?
10. What do you think of that?

Treatment story: “The Crow and the Snake”

For a long time a pair of crows had lived high up in a tall tree. Every spring they made a new nest and tried their best to support a new family. * 1 But each year the poor baby crows were eaten up by a big black snake. Family after family was gone into the hungry snake’s ugly mouth. The snake lived in a hole under the tree. It was easy for him to go up the tree to Mr. and Mrs. Crow’s nest.

At last Mrs. Crow became very angry. * 2 “My dear,” she said to her husband, “I am tired of laying nice warm eggs, and sitting on them for weeks, only to have my babies eaten up by that bad Mr. Snake. I cannot kill him myself, nor can you! So I must think of a way to save our family.” * 3

“What do you mean to do, my dear?” asked Mr. Crow.
“You shall see,” said Mrs. Crow. *4 Well, at that time, the King’s son, called "the Prince," arrived at the nearby river to take a bath. The Prince had two helpers with him. Mrs. Crow flew to some plants along the river and waited. *5

The King’s son took off his beautiful clothes, and his rings of gold and silver. He put them carefully on the ground. Then he jumped into the cool river, with a helper on both sides. Mrs. Crow then flew down from the plant and on to the Prince’s clothes. There she picked up a beautiful golden ring with her mouth. She then flew quickly to the hole of the snake and dropped the ring inside it. The snake was away at the moment, probably eating up some other crow’s family. Then she flew back to her nest making some happy sounds, and laid an egg as quickly as she could. *6

The Prince came out of the river, dried himself, and started to dress again. In a few minutes he noticed that the ring was missing. He became very angry at what had happened, and told his helpers he was not going home until they found the ring. So they began to look everywhere around. Since the ring could not walk away by itself, they believed someone had taken it. *7

At the same time, Mr. Snake came back to his hole and went to sleep. One of the helpers came to the big tree and looked into the hole. There he saw the big, black, ugly snake sleeping. And next to the snake was the golden ring. *8

He called to the Prince. “Here is the one who took your ring. It’s a black snake!”

The other helper came running up, and the two of them were able to kill the snake and get back the golden ring. *9 Then they went home with the happy Prince—and the smart Mrs. Crow, in the top of the tree, soon laid another egg.

“My dear,” she said to her husband, “you don’t have to worry any more. This year we shall surely bring up a large and healthy family!”*10

Queries for “the Crow and the Snake”

1. What does the author mean by making “a new nest” and raising a new family”?
2. What is the author trying to say here?
3. What is the author telling us about Mrs. Crow when she says, “I must think of a way to save our family?”
4. Does it make sense with what the author has told us about Mrs. Crow?
5. So, what is Mrs. Crow up to here?
6. What has the author told us in the paragraph?
7. What is the author telling us about the missing ring?
8. Based on how the author described the snake, does it connect with what we have
told before?

9. Wow, what do you think of that?

10. What does Mrs. Crow think has happened?

**Treatment story: “The Fox Who Had Lost His Tail”**

1 Early one morning a fine-looking fox was returning from a night of hunting.

2 He was passing through a wooded field when—bing! bang! snap!—a trap caught

3 him by the tail. Mr. Fox gave a loud shout of anger and fear. He pulled and turned

4 and tried very hard to free himself from the trap. *1 At last he was able to get free.

5 But sadly, he left his beautiful tail in the trap. He sat down and began to cry; not only

6 from the pain, but because he was thinking of his life without a tail. Surely all the

7 other foxes would think he was a very strange fellow. *2

8 As he sat looking at his tail in the trap, he thought of a great idea. He smiled to

9 himself, then stood up and ran off.

10 When he reached the hole where he lived he spent a lot of time cleaning

11 himself. *3 Then he sent out letters to all the other foxes in all the other holes in

12 the neighborhood. In the letter he said that he had something very interesting and

13 important to tell them.

14 Well, all the foxes came together and sat in a circle around the fox with no

15 tail. *4 Then Mr. Fox began to speak at great length about foxtails. He said they

16 were heavy, unnecessary, and ugly.

17 “Oh what use is this heavy, ugly tail that nature has given us?” said he. *5

18 We do not shake our tails from side to side like those brown and white animals,

19 the dogs. Nor do we use them against bugs, like horses do. In my opinion, our tails

20 serve no purpose except to be cut off by some bad human beings after they have

21 hunted us to death. What a thought! How unfair! *6

22 So, in order to help your appearance while you are alive, and to save

23 yourselves from being hunted to death, I think you should all—all—cut off your

24 tails right now.”

25 The foxes listened to him very seriously. Their bright eyes were wide open.

26 *7 He was a very smart fellow, this fox with no tail—but the others were even

27 smarter. One of them walked behind the speaker and had a good look at his back.

28 Then, coming out into the open, this fox told of his discovery. *8

29 “Oh, all you foxes who sit around,” said he. “I have something to say to you!

30 This fox who is telling you to cut off your tails is only doing so because he has lost

31 his own! That is why he talks of the heaviness, the ugliness and the uselessness of a

32 tail! A pretty story, indeed! *9 Go behind him, as I have done, and see his
33strange appearance for yourselves!”
34 So all the other foxes ran around Mr. Fox and looked at the place where his 
35tail had been and now was not. Then, all together, they spoke.
36 “Aha! Aha!” said all the foxes. “You are a smart fellow, aren’t you? But we 
37see through you! You only want us to cut off our tails because you have lost your 
38own!” * 10

Queries for “The Fox Who Had Lost His Tail”

1. What picture has the author created for us?
2. How does this connect with what the author told us before?
3. What does the author mean when Mr. Fox “smiled?”
4. What is the author trying to say here?
5. What is the author telling us about the idea?
6. How do things look for Mr. Fox now?
7. Based on how the author described the fox, does it connect with what the author 
told us before?
8. How has the author let you know that something has changed?
9. What do you think of that?
10. How has the author settled this for us?
Appendix I

Comprehension Checks for Treatment Story

Multiple-choice questions for “The Miller’s Donkey”

1. The miller went to the town with _____.
   (1) old men
   (2) young girls
   (3) a farmer
   (4) his son

2. The miller was really ____ when he was ready to carry the donkey.
   (1) tired
   (2) happy
   (3) surprised
   (4) upset

3. The miller _____ after he met the woman on the way.
   (1) killed the donkey right away
   (2) sold the donkey to others
   (3) rode the donkey with his boy
   (4) shouted at the donkey

4. A good title could be _____.
   (1) “A father who never loves girls”
   (2) “How to sell a donkey”
   (3) “Donkey: a useful animal”
   (4) “The miller and his donkey”.

5. The miller decided to carry the donkey because _____.
   (1) he loved the donkey so much
   (2) he wanted to make himself look funny
   (3) he took what the farmer said seriously
   (4) his boy had a kind heart and made it comfortable

6. Some old men complained (抱怨) about the young because _____.
   (1) they found it impolite to have the old father walk behind
   (2) they never stop criticizing (批評) any young man they met
   (3) they saw the girls laughing at the miller and the boy
   (4) they were too poor to buy the donkey from the miller

7. According to the last two paragraphs, we find _____.
   (1) one won’t learn the lesson until he/she loses his/her family
   (2) one should know oneself better before it is too late
(3) the idea of making others happy should be known to everyone
(4) using one’s own way to do things is more difficult for the old

8. From the women’s saying “You call yourself a father,” we know ____.
   (1) only mothers care about their children
   (2) mothers get angry easily when they wash clothes
   (3) fathers must teach children what is right and wrong
   (4) a good father wouldn’t make his child so tired

9. From the story, we know ____.
   (1) it is important for anyone to have his/her own decisions
   (2) listening to what others said always helps us a lot
   (3) never talk to strangers because they are dangerous
   (4) it is terrible that so many people care about others’ business

10. What can we learn from the story?

Multiple-choice questions for “The Three Wishes”

1. The fairy will grow pretty green hair ____.
   (1) in the early morning
   (2) in winter
   (3) for the rest of the life
   (4) in spring

2. ____ made the second wish.
   (1) The woodland fairy
   (2) The woodman
   (3) The woodman’s wife
   (4) The hungry man

3. The wife was ____ when the woodman made the first wish.
   (1) angry
   (2) satisfied
   (3) surprised
   (4) hungry

4. A good title could be ____.
   (1) “a hard-working woodman”
   (2) “a good wife has to cook bread”
   (3) “use good chances carefully”
   (4) “black puddings are delicious”

5. The wife might think ____.
   (1) it was a good chance to live in a big house
(2) the fairy was so kind and beautiful
(3) her husband needed to cut more trees
(4) those puddings were delicious

6. The woodman was wildly shaking his head because ____.
   (1) it was easier for him to eat the puddings
   (2) he couldn’t believe his wife made such a wish
   (3) he suddenly had a serious headache
   (4) he tried to communicate (溝通) with the fairy

7. According to the last two paragraphs, the author tried to say ____
   (1) taking good care of the trees is important
   (2) the woodman was not that angry about losing the wishes
   (3) the wife was happy to wish for bread
   (4) the fairy was glad to give three wishes to the woodman

8. After the second wish, we find ____.
   (1) the husband and the wife always fight with each other
   (2) one should not get angry easily
   (3) the wife should count on the husband
   (4) the husband should not tell the wife about the wishes

9. From the passage, we know ____.
   (1) only three wishes are not enough to be rich
   (2) a wife should not talk softly and gently to her husband
   (3) if you help someone, you should ask for return
   (4) counting on unexpected (非預期) surprise is stupid

10. What can we learn from the story?

Multiple-choice questions for “The Boy who Cried Wolf”

1. Wolves were afraid of men with ____.
   (1) a lot of sheep
   (2) strong sons
   (3) big sticks
   (4) loud voice

2. _____ put a marker on the boy’s grave.
   (1) The wolves
   (2) The father
   (3) The other shepherds
   (4) The sheep

3. The boy saw _____ and cried for the second time.
4. A good title would be _____.
   (1) “the boy who cried for wolf”
   (2) “a busy father and a good son”
   (3) “wolf and sheep”
   (4) “shepherds who didn’t follow the plan”

5. The boy _____.
   (1) took care of the sheep with his neighbors
   (2) was so afraid that he needed help from the shepherds
   (3) tried to tell his father that he hated the job
   (4) was eaten because he was delicious

6. After the second time the boy cried for wolf, _____.
   (1) the boy became brave and were ready to watch the sheep
   (2) the wolves decided to scare the boy and eat the sheep
   (3) the shepherds didn’t trust the boy nor follow the plan
   (4) his father returned from town with more sheep

7. According to the last paragraph, the author tried to tell _____.
   (1) a smart boy easily loses his life
   (2) never try to call for help unless (除非) necessary
   (3) taking care of shepherd is not an easy job
   (4) wolves are dangerous animals that everyone should be away from

8. From “We know better this time,” _____.
   (1) we will not get more information from old men.
   (2) we had better make the decision with confirming. (確認)
   (3) no one will be cheated for a third time.
   (4) experiences always give us right answers.

9. From the story, _____.
   (1) if a father doesn’t know his son well, he may lose his son.
   (2) one may be too scared to think how to solve problems.
   (3) teamwork is good for wolves and for shepherds.
   (4) the old should not pass how they do things to the young.

10. What can we learn from the story?

Multiple-choice questions for “The Crow and the Snake”
1. When did the crows make a new nest?
   (1) Every spring.
   (2) A long time ago.
   (3) Every week.
   (4) In a few minutes.

2. Who killed the snake? _____ did.
   (1) The Prince
   (2) Mr. Crow
   (3) The King
   (4) Two helpers

3. When the Prince came home with his helpers, Mrs. Crow _____.
   (1) got the golden ring
   (2) killed the snake
   (3) laid another egg
   (4) made happy sounds

4. The best title for the story is ______.
   (1) “A very hungry snake”
   (2) “A prince who likes bathing in the river”
   (3) “A hero of a family”
   (4) “Mr. Crow and a ring”

5. Mr. Crow would think _____.
   (1) he has a smart wife
   (2) he needs to say thanks to the Prince
   (3) he wanted to get the golden ring for his wife
   (4) he would be strong to kill the snake

6. Mrs. Crow flew to the plants along the river because _____.
   (1) her husband made a nest there
   (2) she wanted to know what the Prince did
   (3) there was good food on the plants
   (4) she tried to get help for her problem

7. From the event the Prince got angry about the missing ring, we know _____.
   (1) the master should be mean to the followers
   (2) it is not easy to work for someone rich and powerful
   (3) two servants are not enough when great people go out
   (4) we should be more careful when we have something valuable.

8. From the event Mrs. Crow decided to save the family, we find ______.
   (1) it is so good that the husband did not take care of the family
   (2) we should do something when someone hurts our family
(3) it is terrible to live near someone dangerous
(4) a good mother is too tired to be seen by a prince

9. From the story, we know _____.
   (1) a wife always worries about her husband.
   (2) if one is too hungry, he/she might eat the ring.
   (3) it is possible that we might help others without knowing it
   (4) a great man would never take a bath in the river again.

10. What can we learn from the story?

Multiple-choice questions for “The Fox who Had Lost His Tail”

1. When did Mr. Fox lose its tail?
   (1) At night
   (2) In the morning
   (3) Before it went hunting
   (4) Soon after he spoke long to the other foxes

2. Mr. Fox did NOT say to the other foxes that the tail was _____.
   (1) fine-looking
   (2) heavy
   (3) unnecessary
   (4) ugly

3. Mr. Fox told his friends that ____.
   (1) he was caught by a trap
   (2) he was the most handsome of all
   (3) he had a great idea to kill human beings
   (4) they should have tails for themselves

4. A good title could be _____.
   (1) “A smart careful hunter”
   (2) “A fox who is good at speeches”
   (3) “A fox who tries to fool his friends”
   (4) “A fox and his dog friends”

5. Mr. Fox was sad at first and happy later because _____.
   (1) he wanted everyone else to look the same as he
   (2) the hunter returned the tail and said sorry to him
   (3) he could make a speech in front of his friends
   (4) he was the smarted of all the foxes

6. One of the foxes walked behind the speaker because _____.
   (1) he felt bored at the speech
(2) he didn’t believe what Mr. Fox said
(3) he was too late for the meeting
(4) he wanted his tail to be cut off

7. According to the last two paragraphs, the author tried to say all the other foxes
   (1) really thought Mr. Fox was smart
   (2) found out Mr. Fox’s plan and were not happy
   (3) saw Mr. Fox crying for his tail
   (4) were happy to have a tailless fox as a friend

8. From the speech, _____.
   (2) keeping what Nature has given us isn’t so important
   (3) it is a must to make oneself beautiful and useful
   (4) examples are of no help for the listeners to understand
   (5) one who speaks beautiful words but with a hidden meaning shouldn’t be trusted

9. From the story, we know _____.
   (1) it is embarrassing when someone find you do not really mean what you said
   (2) looking strange among people is the greatest thing in the world
   (3) friends who tell us what to do are true ones
   (4) we should keep in good shape what Nature has given us

10. What can we learn from the story?
“The Foolish Friend”

Once upon a time /there was a king./ He fought,/ won his battles/ and beat all his enemies./ Once,/ when the war was over/ the king went back/ to his camp;/ he needed a rest./ In the camp/ there was a gentle ape./ It had been taught/ to carry a sword/ and it looked so funny/ that it made the king laugh./ The ape did what he was told./ The king kept the ape/ as a good friend/ and a good body guard./ The king told the ape,/ "Nobody should bother my sleep,/ take care of it,"/ and the king fell asleep./ The ape took the sword/ and sat down/ beside the king's bed./

After some time,/ a bee came in/ making sounds/ and stayed on the king's head./ It was making sounds/ in the king's ear./ The ape found/ that sleep of the king/ was being bothered./ The ape threw the bee away/ through a window/ but it came back./ Again and again/ the ape threw the bee away/ but each time/ it stayed again/ on the king's head./ At last,/ the angry ape/ took the king's sword/ and hit at the bee./ Oh,/ the hit/ that was meant for the bee/ killed the king!/ Then/ the ape cried sadly/ because it loved the king./ So the king/ who had come safely/ through many wars/ was killed/ at last/ because he made a friend/ of an ape./

“The Prince and the Lion”

Once upon a time/ far away/ there was a Kingdom./ The Kingdom was ruled/ by a king./ He had a prince/ called Mark./ Mark used to/ go into the forest/ on walks./ One day/ when he was walking/ in the forest/ he saw a lion/ lying under a tree./ The lion was crying/ in pain./ Mark wanted/ to help the lion/ but was afraid of him./ He stood there/ a few minutes/ and knew that/ he should help the lion./ He came near/ and saw/ that there was a nail/ in the lion's paw./ Prince Mark tried to be brave/ and picked the nail./ The lion did not harm the prince/ and went away/ into the forest/ and disappeared./

Several months passed/ and one day/ Mark was caught/ by bad men/ in the same forest./ The prince asked them/ to set him free/ to go back home./ They said/ that he could return home/ if he could win a fight/ with all three of them./ And if the prince lost,/ he would be put/ in front of a lion./ He fought,/ but he lost the fight/ and they put him/ in front of a lion./ The lion was the same one./ He knew the prince/ and did not harm him./ Instead,/ the lion got angry/ with the bad men/ because they beat the prince./ It attacked them./ The prince thanked the lion/ and returned home safely./