

Children's Literature Qs

برجاء مراجعة المحاضرات .. توجد بعض الفقرات التي لم اعطيها في هذه المراجعة .. إما لأنها تكرر أو لإحساسى انها كلام عام او مقدمه لما يليها أو أو .. المهم .. هذا شعور خاص بى قد يختلف عند الاخرين فالرجاء عدم الاعتماد التام الكامل على هذه المراجعة .. هي فقط للتذكير بأبرز النقاط لا اكثر.. بعض الفقرات على شكل سؤال واجابه مباشره بدون خيارات .. والبعض الاخر كسرده للمعلومات و البعض الاخر اسنله من نفس الدكتور

جرى التنبيه ... مع اوفر الامنيات للجميع بالاستفاده والنجاح

LEC # 1

What is meant by the word genre?

1. Food
2. Type
3. Literary type

- a child means any human being between birth and puberty: this means that the child is

1. any person
2. A human being
3. A mature person

Literature (from Latin *litterae*) is

the art of written work.

The word *literature* literally means

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"things made from letters"

and letters" means

literature

a "man of letters" means

a writer or author of works of art.

In the field of literature, the word letters means:

1. Sounds
2. Linguistics
3. Works of art

- A man of letters is

1. the teacher of phonetics
2. The one who sells letters
3. An author or a writer of creative works

The word literature is originally:

1. Arabic
2. English

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3. Italian

4. Latin

we have many meanings for the word Literature

1. like ... The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; also, the whole body of literary productions or writings upon a given subject, or in reference to a particular science or branch of knowledge, or of a given country or period; as, the literature of Biblical criticism; the literature of chemistry.
2. and a literary meaning ...The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history, in distinction from scientific treatises and works which contain positive knowledge; belles-lettres.
3. The occupation, profession, or business of doing literary work.

soThe word literature has one meaning only

- True
- Untrue
- We have no idea

Literature may consist of

texts based on factual information like journalistic (non-fiction),
as well as on original imagination (fiction)

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Literature can be classified according to

historical periods, genres, and political influences.

The body of written works and accompanying illustrations produced in order to entertain and instruct young people is called:

Drama

The novel

Children's literature

Children's literature:

both fiction and non-fiction books, written especially for children 0-12 years old.

Young adult literature:

both fiction and non-fiction books, written for people 13-18 years old.

"Children's literature

is good quality trade books for children from birth to adolescence, covering topics of relevance and interests to children of those ages, through prose and poetry, fiction and nonfiction."

Children's literature covers the period of time from

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1. Birth to death
2. Birth till the age of ten
3. 5 to 18
4. Birth to the age of 18

Children's literature is:

1. read only by children
2. Read by children and adults
3. Read only at schools
4. Read only before going to sleep

Is children's literature to be read and appreciated by children only?

Of course not. All classes of people can read, study, and appreciate this genre of literature.

There is no single, widely accepted definition of children's literature but a more useful definition may

fiction, poetry, and drama intended for and used by children and young people, a list to which many critics add non-fiction

Nancy Anderson of the College of Education at the University of South Florida defines children's literature as ..

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all books written for children, "excluding works such as comic books, joke books, cartoon books, and nonfiction works that are not intended to be read from front to back, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference material".

LEC # 2

Children's literature first clearly emerged as a distinct and independent form of literature in

the second half of the 18th century

since the 1400s there has been much literature aimed specifically at children, often with..

a moral or religious message

The development of children's literature is influenced by

the social, educational, political and economic resources of the country or ethnic group.

According to International Research Society for Children's Literature, the development of literature for children anywhere in the world..

follows the same basic path.

All children's literature,

begins with spoken stories, songs and poems.

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Up until the 19th century books written for children were entirely religious, instructional, or for the improvement of their morals and manners.

Alice in Wonderland was written in..

1865

the first book that was written for mere enjoyment. & that marked the beginning of children's literature is..

Alice in Wonderland

some Differences between children's books now and then

More experimentations with genres- from teaching values to fantasy, fiction, etc

Blurring age boundaries- picture books for everyone.

Changing topics, eg., technology, terrorism

Technology & commercialization, books on audio and videotapes.: eg. Harry Potter.

Increasing diversity melting pot versus salad bowl. International literature.

Building on the past, looking into the future.

Children's literature is a relatively

new kind of literature.

Before 1850, books taught

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lessons on manners and morals.

lessons on the ideas of history and science that existed at the time

Children found the books..

dull, so they read stories intended for adults.

- Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe
- Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift
- Rip Van Winkle by Washington Irving

In 600 A.D., the Old English period, monks and other learned men wrote

- "lesson books" for children.

Children's literature dates back to

1. The year 600 A.D.
2. 1600
3. 1700
4. 1800

Why did children prefer reading *Gulliver's Travels* and *Robinson Crusoe* to reading books by scholars and preachers?

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1. The latter books were dull
2. The former books were available
3. Both novels were a must at schools

John Newbery was

a writer, publisher, and bookseller of St.Paul's Church, London.

He published a series of books for children. Recognized they had special interests and tried to meet them.

He printed chapbooks.. which are:

cheap little paper editions, which were sold on the streets by chapmen (peddlers).. The ordinary person could afford to buy these books.

John Newbery books contained

contained ballads and folk tales.

in the 1800s, why were books for children published without any name attached?

1. Writers were ashamed of them
2. That was the habit with all books
3. No one knows

In the beginning of the 1800s, children's literature became

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more creative.

Real literary authors could

write for children and not damage their reputations.

Charles and Mary Lamb, brother and sister, wrote to

give children pleasure.

They worked together (in 1807) to

write a children's version of Shakespeare's plays.

What did Charles and Mary Lamb write for children in the 19th century?

a novel

A poem

a children's version of Shakespeare's plays

Charles and Mary Lamb were :

Husband and wife

Brother and sister

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- They traveled around Germany, talking to people and collecting folk stories. Their collection was translated into English in 1824.....

Jacob Ludwig and Wilhelm Carl Grimm

Hans Christian Anderson , in 1841, wrote..

“modern” fairy tales, so called because Anderson actually created them and copied old ways of telling stories.

Some of his stories are “The Little Mermaid,” “The Ugly Duckling,” and “The Emperor’s New Clothes.”

"From the 1960s through the 90s “socially relevant” children's books have appeared, treating subjects like

death, drugs, sex, urban crisis, discrimination, the environment, and women's liberation.

S. E. Hinton's *The Outsiders* (1980) and Robert Cormier's *I Am the Cheese* (1977) are two novels that offer vivid portrayals of the sometimes unpleasant aspects of maturing.

These books also reveal the trend toward

a growing literature for teenagers.

Other novelists that write convincingly of growing up in contemporary society include

Raskin, Blume, and Voigt.

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some writers in the present age go back to the books of the 17th & 19th cent for

getting pleasure & enjoyment & concentrate on didacticism or on education

LEC#3

reminder: Children's literature is Both fictional and non-fictional books, written especially for children 0-18 years old. It is a genre that began very early in history and that was initiated officially, so to speak, in the year 1865 with the publication of *Alice in the Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll

What is the first novel to have been written for the pure pleasure and enjoyment of children?

1. *Alice in the Wonderland*
2. *Robinson Crusoe*
3. *Gulliver's Travels*
4. *Animal Farm*

Children's literature can be read and enjoyed by:

1. children only
2. Adults only
3. Both adults and children

Children's Literature Qs

Characteristics of Children's literature :

1. has to be easy & simple.
2. contain a message.
3. have a moral lesson.
4. attractive, surprising , and exciting
5. provide adventures
6. provide suspense

The art of telling a story is very important in writing for children.

It helps the writer to capture the interest and imagination of the child. Without possessing this art everything might turn dull and children will easily lose concentration. As the writer tells the story he or she has to be exciting, funny, interesting, and challenging.

1. Using an unfamiliar way of starting or ending a sentence.
2. Using negation
3. Using questions
4. Allowing for some time of silence so the kids would think or even have a break
5. Changing different tones, not just maintaining one monotonous voice from start to finish
6. Marinating a cozy smile all the way through

Children's Literature Qs

Literature for children

1. must use fantasy only.
2. Must mix fantasy and realism
3. Must never use logic or realism

The fable is:

A story in which all characters are animals

it has been noticed that allegory as in *Animal Farm* works miracles with the children, much more than fables. Why?

Because it mixes fantasy with logic.

Which is more preferable for children, fables or allegories?

1. Fables
2. Allegories
3. None of the above

LEC#4

from the characteristics of children's literature

- There must be some kind of action
- Has to be about the world of children

Children's Literature Qs

- A child character at the forefront and some adults are there as a backdrop, in the background
- Uses animals and birds as characters as in a fable
- Simple and straightforward.
- You cannot use complex language or difficult issues in talking to kids.
- Focuses on action.
- Is about childhood.
- Expresses a child's point of view.
- Is optimistic.
- *Tends toward fantasy.*
- *Tends toward fantasy.*
- Views an un-idyllic world from the viewpoint of innocence.
تحت كل فقره اعلاه يوجد شرح في المحتوى .. يرجى العوده له

Whose point of view should be dominant in a book for children?

1. That of children
2. The point of view of grown ups
3. The author's point of view.

Children's Literature:

1. must always be simplistic
2. Should be easy and acceptable
3. Must be difficult to understand

Children's Literature Focuses on action:

1. it should never deal with ideas
2. It has to have action all the time

Children's Literature Qs

3. It does provide action which helps to understand ideas.

LEC#5

more Characteristics of Children's Literature

- Is didactic. Preaching . educational...
- Tends to be repetitious.
- Tends to balance the idyllic and the didactic.

Children's literature is didactic:

- It teaches children readers a moral lesson
- It only provides fun no more
- It teaches children politics

Repeating tasks is a basic method of
education

Repetition is a common trait of
oral literature.

Repetitions with variations of words, phrases, situations, and narrative patterns
are common in
children's literature.

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Repetitions in children's literature means:

- Repeating some words only
- Repeating words, phrases, and situations
- Repeating adjectives only
- Repeating adverbs only

Some books are almost completely didactic.. which means

(teaching the children how to become like mature adults and deal with the adult world)

or idyllic..which means

(reflecting a desire to retain the innocence of childhood)

but most books combine the two approaches, and deal with opposing ideas, such as

home vs. away, communal concern vs. self-concern,

good vs. evil ,Teaching X delighting

Children's Literature Tends to balance the idyllic and the didactic:

1. it mixes teaching and delighting
2. It prefers teaching to delighting
3. It prefers delighting to teaching

Children's Literature Qs

في هالمحاضره نبذه عن كاتبه قصة اطفال سكة الحديد .. ارجو الرجوع للشرائح

Mother in the novel is almost an exact copy of:

1. The writer
2. The writer's sister
3. One famous woman in the 19th century
4. Any woman in any age

LEC#6

The story concerns a family who move to

"Three Chimneys"

father works at

the Foreign office

imprisoned as a result of

being falsely accused of selling state secrets to the Russians.

Father is falsely accused of selling state secrets to the Russians. This crime is called:

- High treason

Children's Literature Qs

- Forgery
- Greed

How many chapters does *The Railway Children* consist of?

14

15

16

17

Why has Father been imprisoned?

- 1. He has been accused of selling state secrets to the Russians**
- 2. He killed his boss**
- 3. He stole money from the government**

The three children are:

Roberta (Bobbie), Peter and Phyllis (Phil),

they find amusement in

watching the trains on the nearby railway line and waving to the passengers

Children's Literature Qs

They become friendly with

Albert Perks, and with the Old Gentleman

The novel is called the *Railway Children* and yet it begins with a negation of this fact.. why ?

1. To arouse the interest of children
2. Because the writer is fond of negation
3. To show that children hate trains
4. To attract attention to trains

Mother did not spend all her time in paying dull calls to dull ladies, and sitting dully at home waiting for dull ladies to pay calls to her. She was almost always there...

The writer supports feminism in an indirect way & She is also very realistic.

Does the writer support feminism in the novel?

1. Yes she does, in an indirect way
2. She is very realistic.
3. She does that in a direct way
4. No she does not

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the narrative voice is an important aspect of the novel:

1. It creates an atmosphere of story telling
2. It is just there for fun
3. It has nothing to do with the story

Mother was almost always there:

She never slept

She was always with her kids

She spent most of her time with her kids

* children like the use of qualifiers and generalization e.g : very , alot , never , always , indeed....

Peter had a birthday--his tenth. This sentence:

- Explains the real change that has taken place in the life of the children
- Is a very fine technique used by the writer to explain the change gradually to children
- Has no meaning

Children's Literature Qs

"What would you like?" Mother asked.

"A pigeon-pie," said Peter, eagerly, "a large pigeon-pie. A very large one."

this is an example of **repetition**

- the period of happiness the children spent at home came to an end with the arrest of the father. It was also very short-lived.
- The children did not notice the change in their life due to the responsible behaviour of the mother.
- Mother was different from all other mothers at that time.
- Father and Mother have been perfect, according to children's definition of perfection: Father is always there for children, playing with them and fixing their engines, and mother also spends almost all her time with them.
- They are not ALWAYS there. No they are described as being almost always there. Very realistic. The novel can be said to enjoy a lot of verisimilitude.

LEC#7

There is a very close connection between the poem at the start and the course of the whole novel.

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The poem	The novel
<p>He had an engine that he loved With all his heart and soul, And if he had a wish on earth It was to keep it whole.</p>	<p>They had a family that they loved so much and wanted to keep this kind of happiness for ever</p>
<p>One day--my friends, prepare your minds; I'm coming to the worst-- Quite suddenly a screw went mad, And then the boiler burst! With gloomy face he picked it up And took it to his Mother,</p>	<p>The dreadful change came quite suddenly. After telling us about this perfect family we are told that something serious will change the life of the whole family dramatically.</p> <p>Mother at once takes responsibility for the family.</p>
<p>Children were happy with their parents</p> <p>They had everything they dreamt of</p>	<p>Peter is happy with his engine</p> <p>The engine was everything that Peter needed</p>
<p>Suddenly Father disappeared</p>	<p>Suddenly the engine broke down</p>
<p>For those who perished on the line He did not seem to care, His engine being more to him Than all the people there.</p>	<p>Because they were so happy and satisfied, they stopped thinking of the world outside.</p>

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<p>And now you see the reason why Our Peter has been ill: He soothes his soul with pigeon- pie His gnawing grief to kill.</p>	<p>To avoid being sad over the absence of the father, the children busy themselves with playing.</p>
<p>He wraps himself in blankets warm And sleeps in bed till late, Determined thus to overcome His miserable fate.</p>	<p>The first thing they do when mother is busy is that they do not believe what has happened to Father and so they are busy playing.</p>
<p>And if his eyes are rather red, His cold must just excuse it: Offer him pie; you may be sure He never will refuse it.</p>	<p>Once you offer children something to eat or to be interested in, they will forget the serious troubles their families suffer from</p>

The unselfishness was Mother's idea--but it was Peter who carried it out. this sentence shows :

- The role of the mother in teaching politeness to children
- Children's literature is didactic.

The novel indirectly talks about the call for the **emancipation** تحرير of women, what is regarded as the Feminist movement.

Children's Literature Qs

- Peter represents all men who see women as unable to perform many things.
- Father is so wise. He is aware that boys and girls, men and women are equal in many respects. So he does not support his son against his daughters.
- All this is done indirectly.

The novel indirectly talks about the call for the emancipation of women, what is regarded as the Feminist movement.

1. Directly
2. Indirectly
3. Casually

Peter's way of dealing with his sisters suggests

- that he is like all boys who do not trust in the power of girls
- He does not have trust in himself
- His sisters do not like him

"Don't ask me no questions and I won't tell you no lies," the red-headed Ruth replied. ... the use of the adj (the red - headed) shows :

that Ruth is vulgar and rood in an indirect way

1. *The child is curious*
2. *He forgets that it is wrong to ask servants about the affairs of the family*
3. *Ruth is rude and cannot select her words decently.*

Children's Literature Qs

4. *Peter takes the role of the father after Father is arrested. The writer draws a very interesting picture of how boys love to show themselves as in control of girls when their parents are busy.*
5. *This is quite realistic. The novel has a lot of verisimilitude.*
6. *Girls are less adventurous, more decent, as shown in Roberta's reply.*
7. *But they know among themselves that it was quite wrong to ask Ruth about their Father.*
8. Mother starts searching for work in order to support the family
9. She does not tell her kids the real reason behind the absence of the Father.
10. The kids are so polite. Their happy life in the villa gave them a lot of decency and politeness as when they take care of their tired mother.

The novel hasverisimilitude.

1. A lot of
2. No
3. Some
4. No trace of

The way the novel is narrated ismethods of narration in the 19th century novel

1. Similar to
2. Different from
3. Superior to

Children's Literature Qs

In the novel, there is a lot of repetition that is:

1. Redundant
2. Boring
3. Useless
4. Funny and important

LEC#8

Feminism

- It means the interest in women and women's issues, in the good, interests, hope, ambitions, dilemma, disappointment of women.
- It also deals mainly with how women have been subjected and suppressed by men.

الشريحتين رقم خمسة وسته على كلام الدكتور انهم مهمين .. فيهم اقتباس من كتاب جين أير و شرحه شرح طويل عريض وكانت خلاصته في الشريحة رقم سبعة. One word: equality.

What was the common idea about women in the Victorian Age?

They were forced to confine themselves to making puddings and knitting stockings, to playing on the piano and embroidering bags.

- ✓ In the 19th century, both men and women were suppressed مكبوتين . They lived in stagnation راكدين . They needed freedom.
- ✓ Men thought that women do not have any faculties or energies.
- ✓ Men regarded the place of women to be home and only home.

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- ✓ Women are not different from men in wanting change and in desiring the expression of their powers.
- ✓ In *The Railway Children*, we are told in an indirect way of this eternal struggle between men and women.
- ✓ We are also told of how women do their best to achieve themselves and to arrive at self-assertion which is the essence of Feminism.
- ✓ Mother is different from all 19th century mothers.
- ✓ She may not have to work away from home now, but she gives almost all her time to her family, feeling very responsible for them.
- ✓ Another aspect of Feminism is the continuous struggle between Peter as a boy and his sisters. We have had an example in Chapter one when Peter asks Father if girls can mend engines too.
- ✓ The wise Father (also the wise author) says that girls are as fit as boys. He talks to Roberta and Phil about that too.
- ✓ Peter says (a term of endearment) in chapter one too in order to show up as the man of the house. It is funny because we know that the real phrase is (a term of endearment)
- ✓ Another way of showing Mother as the perfect example of the WOMAN idealized by the author is in the contrast we have between her and Ruth and aunt Emma.

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Ruth	Aunt Emma	Mother
Redheaded	Disorganized	Pretty and clean
Rough	Does not play with the kids	Almost always there
Rash , reckless	Stays away from kids	Wise
Uses indecent words	Insults children	Very sweet with kids
Not educated	A governor	A writer, a poet, so cultured
Driven away from the house	Travels to Germany, rescued only by Mother	A real example to follow even when she is sick or busy

فيه شرايح ما جيتها لأنها نصيه من نفس الروايه .. والدكتور كان يعلق عليها وفيه كلام ماجيته لأن
حسيته اعاده في اعاده .. ارجو العوده للمحتوى يا جماعه ..

LEC# 9

- ✓ **The invention of trains transformed the lives of people so much.**
- ✓ It changed the rhythm of life from slow to fast
- ✓ It made transportation easier

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- ✓ It made knowledge easier
- ✓ It created change and variety and killed boredom

Every man and woman in the 19th century seemed to say

"I hate slow motion after being in the railway,"

هالمحاضره كلها من الروايه والدكتور يعلق عليها .. لابد من العوده للمحاضره فيديو

LEC# 10

"Wassermarrer?"

basiny washing

Germ of endearment

These are ways in which the writer emphasizes the.....of the novel.

1. Verisimilitude

2. *Breadth*

3. *Length*

4. *Power*

1. Children are children. They have forgotten all about Father. They view an unidyllic world from the point of view of innocence.
2. The narrative voice replaces Mother in being very close to the children. as in the following lines :

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(I am tired of calling Roberta by her name. I don't see why I should. No one else did. Every one else called her Bobbie, and I don't see why I shouldn't.)

هذا شرح الدكتور عن تصوير الكاتبة للأطفال وحياتهم بالعجين .. هذي الشريحة رقم 18

The image of the dough is very interesting and significant. It shows how the writer is very realistic and specific at the same time. In an indirect way she has shown us how the children have grown oblivious of the absence of the Father, just like a dough that is growing will never be affected if you just insert your finger inside it. It will soon come back to its original shape. The life of the children is expanding and nothing will stop that.

كمان بهالمحاضره الدكتور يعلق ع القصة فالافضل الرجوع لها والاستماع .. الماده ممتعته بجد
واسلوب الدكتور لطيف خفيف ع القلب الله يسعده

in the childrens' LIT the **NATURE** is important and we call it **IDYLLIC**

the children in the story see the train as :

Roberta = DRAGON + Phyllis = TUNNEL + Peter = SPORT

LEC# 11