

What is meant by the word genre? الكلمة؟ هذه من المقصود هو ما

A- Food الغذاء

B- Type نوع

C- Literary type الأدب نوع

2- Biologically, a child (plural: children) is:

A- generally a human between the stages of birth and puberty.

B- The legal definition of "child" generally refers to a minor

C- known as a person younger than the age of majority

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

A- any person

b- A human being

c- mature person

4- **Literature** (from Latin *litterae*) is :

A- the art of written work.

B- Essential terms

C- integrity

5- A man of letters is...

α- the teacher of phonetics

β- The one who sells letters

γ- An author or a writer of creative works

6- In the field of literature, the word letters means::

a- Sounds

b- Linguistics

c- Works of art

7- The word literature is originally:

a- Arabic

b- English

c- Italian

d- Latin

8- The word literature has one meaning only :

- a- True
- b- Untrue
- c- We have no idea

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

- a- Drama
- b- The novel
- c- Children's literature

10 - Children's literature: both fiction and non-fiction books, written especially for.:

- a- Children 0-12 years old
- b- children 13-18 years old.
- c- children 5 to 18

11 - Children's literature is:

- a- read only by children
- b- Read by children and adults
- c- Read only at schools
- d- Read only before going to sleep

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

- a- of course not. All classes of people can read, study, and appreciate this genre of literature.
- b- Yes of course
- c- Maybe
- d- I don't know

**13-** Children's literature first clearly emerged as a distinct and independent form of literature:

- A-** in the second half of the 18th century
- B-** in the second half of the 19th century
- D-** in the second half of the 17th century

**14-** From when to when?:

a- Children's literature has its roots in the stories and songs

B- In the beginning the same tales that adults tell and enjoy are adapted for .

c- According to *Aspects and Issues in the History of Children's*

**15-** History of Children's literature;

A- Up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century books written for children were entirely.

B- to think of the references

C- to think of how you will publish it

D- to think of the results

**16-** History (continued)

A- In 1865 *Alice in Wonderland* was written, the first book that was written for mere enjoyment.

B- Differences between children's books now and then More experimentations

B- picture books for everyone

**17-** Children's literature is. :

A- a relatively new kind of literature.

B- looking into the future

C- Changing topics, eg., technology

**18-** Before 1850, books taught lessons on manners and morals:

19- Books also contained lessons on the ideas of history and science that existed at the time.

20 - Children found the books dull .. so

a - they read stories intended for adults.

b- they read stories intended for children.

c- they read stories intended for oldery people.

21- Children found the books dull, so they read stories intended for adults:

- a- Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe
- b- Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift
- c- Rip Van Winkle by Washington Irving
- d- all of them

22- In 600 A.D., the Old English period :

- a- monks and other learned men wrote "lesson books" for children.
- b- from nowhere
- c- start from other ideas
- D- start from scratch and neglect previous studies

23- Children's literature dates back to

- a. The year 600 A.D.
- b. 1600
- c. 1700
- d. 1800

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

- a. The latter books were dull
- b. The former books were available
- c. Both novels were a must at schools

25- The 1700s:

- A- John Newbery was a writer, publisher, and bookseller of St. Paul's Church, London..
- b- He published a series of books for children. And tried to meet them.
- C- Recognized they had special interests
- D- All above .

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

- a. Writers were ashamed of them
- b. That was the habit with all books
- c. No one knows

27- In the beginning of the 1800s .:

- A- children's literature became more creative .
- B- children's literature became more lazy .
- C- nothing .

28- Real literary authors ...

- a- could write for children and not damage their reputations.
- b- .....
- c- .....

29- Charles and Mary Lamb, brother and sister,:

- a- wrote to give children pleasure..
- B- They worked together (in 1807) to write a children's version of Shakespeare's plays.
- c- All above .

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

- a. a novel
- b. A poem
- c. a children's version of Shakespeare's plays

**31- Charles and Mary Lamb were?**

- a- Husband and wife
- b- Brother and sister
- c- Friends

32- Jacob Ludwig and Wilhelm Carl Grimm and Their collection was translated into English in 1824.

- a- traveled around Germany,
- b- talking to people
- c- collecting folk stories.
- d- All righte

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

- a. Alice in the Wonderland
- b. . Robinson Crusoe
- c. Gulliver's Travels
- d. Animal Farm

35 - Children's literature can be read and enjoyed by:

- a. children only
- b. Adults only
- c. Both adults and children

36- The art of Telling stories .....

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

37- Literature for children...

- a. must use fantasy only.
- b. Must mix fantasy and realism
- c. Must never use logic or realism

38- Which is more preferable for children, fables or allegories?

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

39- 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.

40- Children's Literature:

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

41- Characteristics of Children's Literature Focuses on ;

- a- Action.
- b- Ideas.
- c- Time

42- Children's Literature Focuses on action:

1. it should never deal with ideas
2. It has to have action all the time
3. It does provide action which helps to understand ideas.

43- **Characteristics of Children's Literature**

- a- Is about childhood.
- b- Expresses a child's point of view.
- c- Is optimistic.
- d- Tends toward fantasy.
- e- Is a form of pastoral idyll.
- f- Views an un-idyllic world from the viewpoint of innocence.
- g- A universal theme is teaching children that despite its boredom, home is a better place to be than the dangerous world outside.

44- Truthfulness. Cooperation. Filial obedience. Brotherhood. Innocence. **Good X evil.**

45- Children's literature is didactic:

1. It teaches children readers a moral lesson
2. It only provides fun no more
3. It teaches children politics

46- Repetitions in children's literature means:

1. Repeating some words only
2. Repeating words, phrases, and situations
3. Repeating adjectives only
4. Repeating adverbs only

47- 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 .

48- Mother in the novel is almost an exact copy of:

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

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50- ather is falsely accused of selling state secrets to the Russians. This crime is called:

1. High treason العظمى الخيانة
2. Forgery التزوير
3. Greed الطمع

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

1. 14
2. 15
3. 16
4. 17

52- 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



53- The novel is called the *Railway Children* and yet it begins with a negation of this fact:

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 trainsd- looking for knowledge only

54- 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...

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

55- 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

56- 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

57- Mother was almost always there:

1. She never slept
2. She was always with her kids
3. She spent most of her time with her kids

58- For the children, Father was just perfect :

1. He used to get high marks at school
2. He wanted his children to be perfect
3. He knew what his kids needed so they considered him perfect

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

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