

نموذج D

46- _____ is something that operates on two levels of meaning, the literal and the figurative levels.

- a) Theme
- b) Imagery
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Symbol

47- _____ it is a traditional tale of two children, who die and are covered with leaves by robins.

- a) Little Red Riding Hood
- b) Babes in the Wood
- c) The Goose Girl
- d) The Sleeping Beauty

48- "He married the youngest and sweetest princess, and after her father's death, became king, and his two brothers received the two other sisters." This is the end of _____.

- a) The Queen Bee
- b) Babes in the Wood
- c) The Goose Girl
- d) The Sleeping Beauty

49- It was not very long before the boys began changing into donkeys. "That's what happens to bad boys." This quotation is from _____.

- a) Babes in the Wood
- b) Pinocchio
- c) The Goose Girl
- d) Sleeping Beauty

50- Little Red Riding Hood is _____ for young children.

- a) a novel
- b) a piece of poetry
- c) a fairy tale
- d) a poem

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below:

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.

- 1- What does the speaker suggest in both stanzas?
- a) Dreams can be dangerous things to have.
 - b) Dreams help people live life to the fullest.
 - c) Dreams are not valued by everyone.
 - d) Dreams tend to disappoint people.

- 2- What could be one of the best themes for this poem?
- a) our dreams give our lives meaning and purpose
 - b) our dreams can be frozen
 - c) our dreams give us depression and sadness
 - d) our dreams make us hopeless and desperate

- 3- What is the figure of speech in "Life is a broken-winged bird"?
- a) simile
 - b) alliteration
 - c) irony
 - d) anaphora

- 4- What is the figure of speech in "For if dreams die"?
- a) simile
 - b) personification
 - c) metaphor
 - d) irony

- 5- Which line suggests, "We should never give up on our hopes and dreams"?
- a) "Hold fast to dreams"
 - b) "For if dreams die"
 - c) "Frozen with snow"
 - d) "Life is a barren field"

Read the following stanzas, and then answer the questions below:

*When the blazing sun is gone,
When he nothing shines upon,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.*

*Then the traveler in the dark,
Thanks you for your tiny spark,
He could not see which way to go,
If you did not twinkle so.*

- 6- What is the rhyme scheme of the two stanzas?
- a) aabbaabb
 b) aabbccdd
 c) ababedcd
 d) ababbccdd
- 7- In "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star", the figure of speech in "Then you show your little light," is a _____.
- a) paradox
 b) personification
 c) simile
 d) anaphora
- 8- The figure of speech, in the first two lines, first stanza, is _____.
- a) simile
 b) anaphora
 c) metaphor
 d) paradox

Read the following stanza, and then answer the questions below:

I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me in the street.

- 9- What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?
- a) aabb
 b) aaaa
 c) abba
 d) abab
- 10- What is the title of this poem?
- a) The Cow
 b) Bed and Birds
 c) Bed in Summer
 d) The Apple Tart

11. Who is the writer of this poem? _____

- a) Brothers Grimm
- b) Thomas Hughes
- c) Robert Louis Stevenson
- d) Ann Taylor

12. What is the figure of speech in "I have to go to bed and see"? _____

- a) simile
- b) alliteration
- c) metaphor
- d) anaphora

13. Modern children's literature is classified in two different ways: _____

- a) adults tradition or oral tradition
- b) genre or the intended age of the reader
- c) intended age or education of the reader
- d) published books or genre

14. Which centuries are known to be as the Golden Age of Children's Literature?

- a) Early and late twentieth century
- b) The classic period
- c) Late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries
- d) Late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

15. What is the first illustrated children's book?

- a) Woodcut
- b) Struwwelpeter
- c) Orbis Pictus
- d) Hercules

16. Chromolithography is _____ in children's books.

- a) a way of engraving pictures
- b) a way of refining children's books process
- c) a way of making multi-colored prints
- d) a way of illustrating children's books

17. As anywhere in the world follows the same basic path, all children's literature begins with _____

- a) spoken stories, songs and poems
- b) written stories, songs and poems
- c) well established stories, songs and poems
- d) educational stories, songs, and poems

18. According to Joyce Whalley in *The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature*, "an illustrated book _____ a book with illustrations"

- a) is the same as
- b) acts as a kind of
- c) differs from
- d) enhances

19. Perhaps the original source of the stories *The Arabian Nights* was _____

- a) Egyptian mythology
- b) Greek mythology
- c) India
- d) Aesop's Fables

نموذج D

الفصل الدراسي الأول ١٤٣٦/٣٦ هـ

أب ١٤٣٦

- 20- _____ spread in China during the early part of this period (500-1400), bringing with it tales later known as *Journey to the West*.
- a) Medieval Literature
 - b) Aesop's Fables
 - c) Buddhism
 - d) Urdu
- 21- The earliest history of children's literature begins with _____
- a) Pentamerone
 - b) Mother goose
 - c) The oral tradition
 - d) Orbis Pictus
- 22- _____ appeared in England during 1896, teaching children basic information such as the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer.
- a) Chapbooks
 - b) Primers
 - c) ABC-Books
 - d) Hornbooks
- 23- Why did children's literature boom during the 1800s?
- a) The availability and affordability of paper and printing
 - b) The appearance of fantasy literature
 - c) The availability and affordability of modern technology
 - d) Availability of Noble Prize awards
- 24- Who wrote the famous fantasy *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*?
- a) Tom Sawyer
 - b) Harry Potter
 - c) Lewis Carroll
 - d) Charles Perrault
- 25- Who wrote *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, one of the most famous American children's book in 1900?
- a) L. Frank Baum
 - b) Louise Seaman Bechtel
 - c) Charlotte
 - d) The Harry Potter
- 26- Nursery rhymes are a form of _____ presented to children.
- a) simplified books
 - b) syllabi
 - c) poetry
 - d) short stories
- 27- William Caxton published many books during the later half of the 1400s. Which written particularly for children, which book has become a children's classic?
- a) Cinderella
 - b) *The Fables of Aesop*
 - c) *Orbis Pictus*
 - d) *The Adventures of Pinocchio*
- 28- Mother Goose's Melody is collection of fairy tales written by _____
- a) Charles Perrault
 - b) Giovanni
 - c) Lewis Carroll
 - d) Harry Potter

29. What are the kind of stories passed on from one person to another by word of mouth?

- a) Drama
- b) Folktales
- c) Novels
- d) Epics

30. A _____ is a type of short story that typically features folkloric fantasy characters, such as goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants, mermaids, or gnomes, and usually magic or enchantments.

- a) fairytale
- b) folktale
- c) poem
- d) legend

31. Englishman _____ published *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book*. It is considered a landmark for the beginning of pleasure reading marketed specifically to children.

- ~~a) Brothers Grimm~~
- b) Thomas Hughes
- c) John Newbery
- d) Ann Tylor

32. The events of _____ occur outside the ordinary laws that operate within the universe. Often involve journeys and quests.

- a) legends
- b) fairytales
- c) folktales
- d) fantasy stories

33. Where does "Alice in Wonderland" start and end?

- a) starts in the real world and moves into a fantasy world
- b) begins and ends in a fantasy world
- c) is set in the real world but elements of magic intrude upon it
- d) has no reality at all

34. Writers use the fantasy genre because _____.

- a) it is confined to the boundaries of the world
- b) it limits possibilities
- c) it can open possibilities
- d) it provides normal and old perspective on the real world

35. The Golden Age of Children's Literature ended with _____ in Great Britain and Europe.

- a) The Civil War
- b) World War I
- c) World War II
- d) The Chinese Revolution

36. Stereotypes and foils are examples of _____.

- a) Flat characters
- b) Round characters
- c) Dynamic characters
- d) Static Characters

37. What do we call the sequence of events showing characters in action?

- a) Plot
- b) Point of view
- c) Character
- d) Setting

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38- "A friend in need is a friend indeed" is a good example of a _____.

- a) theme
- b) symbol
- c) point of view
- d) picture book

39- _____ is exaggeration used for humor or to make a point.

- a) Allusion
- b) Theme
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Understatement

40- In *The Queen Bee*, what is the youngest of three princes called?

- a) Brothers Grimm
- b) Simpleton
- c) Ant killer
- d) The kind hearted

41- Who went looking for the two brothers in *The Queen Bee*?

- a) Their father
- b) Their youngest brother
- c) The family dwarf
- d) The Bee

42- What happened to the two elder brothers in the end, in *The Queen Bee*?

- a) They were forever turned to stone.
- b) They were banned from the kingdom forever.
- c) They married princesses.
- d) They married princesses and died.

43- Who is the writer of the best-known version of *Little Red Riding Hood* from the 19th century (1800s)?

- a) The Brothers Grimm
- b) Charles Perrault
- c) John Bunyan
- d) Edward Burnett Taylor

44- "She turned around and saw a great big wolf, but she did not know what a wicked beast the wolf was, so she was not afraid." This quotation is from _____.

- a) Sleeping Beauty
- b) The Queen Bee
- c) Babes in the Wood
- d) Little Red Riding Hood

45- "When the princess was sixteen years old she saw an old woman spinning and took the spindle from her to try this strange new work." This quotation is from _____.

- a) The Sleeping Beauty
- b) Do not Talk to Strangers
- c) Babes in the Wood
- d) Little Red Riding Hood