

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- "Our dreams give our lives meaning and purpose". This quote is an example of .....
  - a) a theme
  - b) a plot
  - c) depression and sadness
  - d) setting
- 2- The figure of speech in "For if dreams die" is .....
  - a) simile
  - b) personification
  - c) irony
  - d) metaphor
- 3- The figure of speech in "Life is a broken-winged bird" is .....
  - a) simile
  - b) alliteration
  - c) metaphor
  - d) irony
- 4- "Hold fast to dreams" gives us the meaning that.....
  - a) we should never give up on our hopes and dreams
  - b) we should hold tight to our hopes and dreams
  - c) we should hold fast to our life
  - d) we should not be afraid of death
- 5- \* .....are stories passed on from one person to another by word of mouth.
  - a) Drama
  - b) Folktales
  - c) Novels
  - d) Epics

A ..... characters, such as goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants, mermaids, etc.  
gnomes, and usually magic or enchantments.

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

Cinderella is a good example of a .....

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

8- What do fantasy stories often involve? .....

- a) the wonders of technology
- b) fairytales
- c) the world as it is
- d) journeys and quests

9- "Alice in Wonderland" is a fantasy that .....

- 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

10 Why do 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

11 Stereotypes and foils are ....

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

12- The plot is .....

- a) the sequence of events
- b) the way of telling a story
- c) the persons involved in the actions
- d) where actions take place

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d) Understatement

14- Charles Perrault is responsible for the ~~g~~

- a) The Cow
- b) Mother Goose
- c) Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star
- d) The Golden Ass

15- In *The Queen Bee*, who went looking for the two brothers?

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

In *The Queen Bee*, what happened to the two elder brothers in the end?

- 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.

The best-known version of *Little Red Riding Hood* is written by .....  
and dates from the 19th century (1800s).

- The Brothers Grimm
- Charles Perrault
- John Bunyan
- Edward Burnett Taylor

Person narrator means that the story is told by using .....  
view.

- I, and they
- we
- I and your
- I, she, and they

He decided to make a puppet, naming 'Pinocchio' like a real boy  
.....

He wanted to participate in a competition for wooden toys

He wanted a toy

He wanted a child

He wanted a child in a shape of man

20. As Geppetto began to carve the wood, to his surprise, Pinocchio....
- a) was broken into two pieces
  - b) laughed at him
  - c) cried in sadness
  - d) started to move
21. When Geppetto was getting finished, .....
- a) the puppet kicked the old man and ran-out of the door
  - b) the puppet started to dance
  - c) he decided to give up the idea
  - d) its beauty charmed him
22. The policeman arrested the old man as Pinocchio was running on the street because.....
- a) people complained against the old man
  - b) people said to the policeman that the puppet belonged to Geppetto
  - c) Geppetto made the puppet ugly
  - d) Geppetto taught Pinocchio to be impolitely
23. Geppetto had to ..... for Pinocchio's textbook.
- a) steal money
  - b) sell his house
  - c) work overtime
  - d) sell his coat

24. On the school way, Pinocchio heard some exciting music came from a puppets show. He went there and joined the show. At first the puppet master became angry with Pinocchio but later he became more friendly with him and gave ..... to Pinocchio.
- a) food
  - b) silver coins
  - c) five gold coins
  - d) all the money he had

As Pinocchio set off for home, a fox and cat came to steal his money. He escaped from them, by .....

- a) climbing a tall oak tree
- b) calling for the old man's help
- c) hiding in the chimney
- d) running away

26. Luckily Pinocchio was rescued by ..... who lived nearby
- a) an old woman
  - b) a beautiful blue fairy
  - c) a child
  - d) Geppetto

27. His nose began to grow long and longer because.....
- he lost his money
  - it was poverty made
  - he lied to the fairy
  - it was expandable
28. The fox and cat met again to Pinocchio and did steal his coins. When he asked the policeman about them, he arrested Pinocchio. Meanwhile the old man went to the sea looking for Pinocchio.....
- and he found him there
  - but he was told that Pinocchio was arrested
  - but he got caught by some pirates
  - but his ship wrecked in a storm
29. When Pinocchio was let out of the prison, he had fun with bad boys. They all became.....
- blind
  - with long noses
  - gangsters
  - donkeys
30. While Pinocchio worked as donkey in the toy land, his leg was broken and thrown into the sea. As soon as he hit the water, Pinocchio turned into a puppet again. In the bottom of the sea, a huge fish swallowed Pinocchio. He was amazed to see.....also in its belly.
- The blue fairy
  - Geppetto
  - The other bad boys
  - Jiminy Cricket
31. What are comic books and cartoon books according to Anderson? ..
- They are works written for children
  - They are not works written for children
  - They are works written for children in USA
  - They are not works written for children in USA
32. What did William Caxton publish in 1485?
- A Reader's History
  - Aesop's Fables
  - Encyclopedia of Children's Literature
  - Aesop's Short Stories for children
33. When was the concept of childhood changed drastically in Europe?
- 1600s
  - 1500s
  - 1700s
  - 1800s

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- researchers and university courses, dedicated publications, individual
- a) Scholarships on children's literature  
 b) Literary books for children  
 c) Scholarly journals for adults  
 d) Literary devices in children's literature
- 35- *Joyful Noise: Poems for Two Voices* are two modern works receiving significant critical recognition. They were written by.....
- a) Paul Fleischman  
 b) Joyce Kilmer  
 c) John Tenniel  
 d) Kate Greenaway
- 36- In realistic genre the protagonist .....
- a) lives in the world of fantasy  
 b) is heroic and extraordinary  
 c) is ordinary rather than heroic  
 d) is a romantic hero
- 37- *The Secret Garden* is a realistic novel that focuses on .....
- a) the typical problems of growing up  
 b) fantasy lands  
 c) magic and fantasy problems  
 d) Problems of parents
- 38- Social problem novels are books that focus on problems such as ..
- a) divorce, parental neglect, and violence  
 b) Technology, writing skill, and school performance  
 c) children's health, and children's friendship  
 d) family income, abuse, political issues
- 39- What are round characters? They are .....
- a) fully developed characters  
 b) dynamic characters  
 c) less important characters  
 d) flat characters
- 40- *My Great Aunt Arizona* stands as an example of a good .....
- a) Picture book for setting  
 b) Picture book for plot  
 c) Picture book for point of view  
 d) picture book for character study
- 41- When the author lets actions speak for themselves, he/she is using ....
- a) objective point of view  
 b) omniscient point of view  
 c) limited omniscient point of view  
 d) subjective point of view

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42. What is the denouement in a children's story? It is the .....
- plot
  - theme
  - resolution
  - characterization
43. The theme of the children's story is .....
- the author's message to the reader
  - the actions and feelings that influence the story
  - the experience and feelings of one character
  - the way of telling the story
44. .... is words used in a non-literal way, giving meaning beyond the usual sense such as personification, simile, or metaphor
- Figurative Language
  - Plot
  - Point of view
  - Allusion
45. .... relies on reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature.
- Hyperbole
  - Style
  - Allusion
  - Symbol
46. A method of creating illustrations for children's books was ..... by George Cruikshank.
- etching
  - copper and steel engraving
  - refining children's books
  - Chromolithography
47. What is the world's oldest collection of stories for children? .....
- Jatakas from India
  - Panchatantra from India
  - The Asurik Tree from Persia
  - Odyssey from Greek mythology
48. Philanthropism is a movement concerned with reforming ..... children around 1768.
- both education only
  - both fanaticism and education
  - both literature and science
  - both education and literature

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49 What was the nature of the first question? They were mostly.....  
a) Romantic in nature  
b) Religious in nature  
c) Educational in nature  
d) Comic in nature

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What is hyperbole in children's stories? It is ..... used in children's literature for humor or to make a point.  
a) connotation  
b) hypertension  
c) exaggeration  
d) understatement

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