



أدب الأطفال

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (أدب الأطفال)

- تم إفراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -

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الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ

نسخة غير محلولة

ملاحظات:

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي من اسئلة الفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥ هـ حتى الفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ، من نفس الدكتور.
 - للأسئلة التي لا يوجد لها نسخة مصورة أو لم تكن مكتملة التصوير، تم البحث عن النقص بموضوع (الانطباع عن الاختبار) لذلك الفصل، وتمت الإشارة لتلك الأسئلة بوضع ملاحظة بعمود الملاحظات.
- قد تظن من الوهلة الأولى أنني قد أخطأت بتكرار بعض الأسئلة، لكن أن دققت أكثر سوف تلاحظ أن السؤال قد طرئ عليه تغيير أو الخيارات أو كلاهما معاً.
 - تم ترتيب الأسئلة المتشابهة بشكل متتابع؛ حتى نرى كيفية التلاعب بخيارات الأسئلة، وكذلك لتأكيد أن الإجابة التي اخترتها هي الصحيحة بمقارنتها بالأسئلة الشبيهة.
- النجوم الثلاثة (***) تعني أن هذا الجزء مفقود سواء من عدم وضوحه بالتصوير أو لم يكن بحدود إطار التصوير.

Lecture 01

001. Children's literature is traced back to stories and songs, part of a wider _____.
- A. adults tradition
 - B. juvenile literature
 - C. oral tradition
 - D. published books
002. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are known to be as _____.
- A. a moral and religious children's message
 - B. a classic period
 - C. classic children's tales
 - D. Golden Age of Children's Literature
003. 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
004. Late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are considered the _____.
- A. "Age of Enlightenment of Children"
 - B. "Age of Religious and Moral Message"
 - C. "Development Age of Children's Literature"
 - D. "Golden Age of Children's Literature"
005. _____ is considered to be the first illustrated children's book.
- A. Woodcut
 - B. Struwwelpeter
 - C. Orbis Pictus
 - D. Hercules
006. What is the first illustrated children's book?
- A. Woodcut
 - B. Struwwelpeter
 - C. Orbis Pictus
 - D. Hercules
007. The first illustrated children's book is considered to be Orbis Pictus which was published in 1658 by the Moravian author _____.
- A. Joyce Whalley
 - B. Comenius
 - C. Byzantine Egyptian
 - D. Seth Lere



008. A way of making multi-colored prints in children's books is _____.

- A. engraving
- B. refining children's books process
- C. chromolithography
- D. illustrating children's books

009. Chromolithography is _____ in a 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

010. What is Chromolithography used in children's books?

- A. a way of making multi-colored prints
- B. a way of repeating the same images
- C. a way of refining children's books
- D. a way of translating children's books

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

- A. adults tradition of oral tradition
- B. genre or the intended age of the reader
- C. intended age of education of the reader
- D. published books of genre

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

- A. General adolescence jovial literature
- B. genre or the intended age of the reader
- C. mature literature *** literature
- D. jovial literature or *** *** of the young

013. 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

014. The earliest history of children's literature begins with _____.

- A. Pentamerone
- B. Mother goose
- C. The oral tradition
- D. Orbis Pictus

015. Dictionaries and encyclopedias are _____.

- A. Included in children's literature



- B. Excluded from children's literature
- C. Included with res*** in children's literature
- D. Excluded from Orbis Pictus

016. One of the top artists in the West illustrating for children was _____.

- A. Kay Nielson
- B. Panchatantra
- C. Randolph Caldecott
- D. Nandalal Bose

017. What are comic books and cartoon books according to Anderson? _____

- A. They are works written for children
- B. They are not works written for children
- C. They are works written for children in USA
- D. They are not works written for children in USA

018. A method of creating illustrations for children's books was _____, used by George Cruikshank.

- A. etching
- B. copper and steel engraving
- C. refining children's books
- D. Chromolithography

019. Children's literature is also called _____.

- A. juvenile literature

Lecture 02

020. All children's literature, as anywhere in the world follows the same basic path, 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

021. 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

022. One example of oral stories that would've been enjoyed by children is the tale of _____.

- A. Jatakas from India
- B. Panchatantra from India
- C. The Asurik Tree from Persia
- D. Odyssey from Greek mythology

023. India is perhaps the original source of the stories for _____.

- A. Iliad and the Odyssey



- B. Greek mythology
- C. The Arabian Nights
- D. Aesop's Fables

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

- A. Egyptian mythology
- B. Greek mythology
- C. India
- D. Aesop's Fables

025. Russia's earliest children's books, primers, appeared around 1500s. An early example is _____, published in 1571.

- A. Le Morte d'Arthur
- B. Aesop's Fables
- C. ABC-Book
- D. The Facetious Nights of Straparola

026. Which of the following is considered to be the first picture book produced specifically for children?

- A. Pentamerone
- B. The Pilgrim's Progress
- C. Spiritual Milk for Babes
- D. Orbis Pictus

027. What do we call the pocket-sized pamphlets that were often folded instead of being stitched, and were published in Britain?

- A. Chapbooks
- B. Primers
- C. ABC-Books
- D. Canterbury Tales

028. _____ 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

029. _____ 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

030. William Caxton published many books during the late half of the 1400s. Wh*** written particularly for children, which book has become a children's ***?

- A. Cinderella
- B. The Fables of Aesop



- C. Orbis Pictus
- D. The Adventures of Pinocchio

031. What did William Caxton publish in 1485?

- A. *A Reader's History*
- B. *Aesop's Fables*
- C. *Encyclopedia of Children's Literature*
- D. *Aesop's Short Stories for children*

032. 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

033. In 1744, Englishman _____ published *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book*. It is considered a landmark for the beginning of pleasure reading marketed specifically to children.

- A. Thomas Day
- B. John Newbery
- C. Johann Bernhard Bach
- D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

034. _____ divides children's literature in Europe during 500-1400 into five genres: Didactic and Moral, Conduct-related, Educational, Religious, and Popular.

- A. Homer
- B. Aesop
- C. Nandalal Bose
- D. Daniel Kline

035. _____, a movement concerned with reforming both education and literature for children around 1768.

- A. Naturalism
- B. Fanaticism
- C. Modernism
- D. Philanthropism

036. Philanthropism is a movement concerned with reforming _____ for children around 1768.

- A. both education only
- B. both fanaticism and education
- C. both literature and science
- D. both education and literature

037. When was the concept of childhood changed drastically in Europe?

- A. 1600s
- B. 1500s



- C. 1700s
- D. 1800s

038. What is the world's oldest collection of stories for children? _____

- A. Jatakas from India
- B. Panchatantra from India
- C. The Asurik Tree from Persia
- D. Odyssey from Greek mythology

039. The _____, mainly in England and North America, also played a major role in developing writing for children by publishing books intended to teach children to read and to instruct them in religious teachings.

- A. Puritans

040. Who is the author of *the Odyssey*?

- A. Homer

041. The first children's book published, in what would become the United States, was a _____

- A. catechism

042. His idea of appealing to a children's natural interests took hold among writers for children, but their stories remained basically didactic. Popular examples included _____ The History of Sandford and Merton, four volumes that embody Rousseau theories.

- A. Thomas Day's

Lecture 03

043. Children's literature boomed during the 1800s for several reasons. One of them is _____.

- A. The availability and affordability of paper and printing
- B. The appearance of fantasy literature
- C. Noble Prize winners
- D. The Chinese Revolution

044. 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

045. What helped in spreading books, including those for children, around the globe?

- A. Indian magazines
- B. European colonization
- C. Noble Prize winners
- D. The Chinese Revolution

046. Lewis Carroll's fantasy _____ appeared in 1865 in England. It is considered the first "English masterpiece written for children".

- A. Tom Sawyer
- B. The Butterfly's Ball



- C. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- D. The Adventures of Pinocchio

047. Who wrote the famous fantasy *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*?

- A. Tom Sawyer
- B. Harry Potter
- C. Lewis Carroll
- D. Charles Perrault

048. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* fantasy appeared in 1865 in England. ***

- A. John Newbery
- B. Harry potter
- C. Lewis Carroll
- D. Nandalal Bose

049. American children's literature sparked the publication in Chicago of one of its most famous books in 1900, which was _____.

- A. The Wonderful Wizard of Oz
- B. The Bookman
- C. Charlotte's web
- D. The Harry Potter Series

050. _____ sparked the publication in Chicago of one of its most famous books in 1900, which was *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

- A. American children's literature

051. 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

052. *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* is _____ book. It is one of its most famous books in 1900.

- A. An American children's
- B. A french children's
- C. An English children's
- D. A German children's

053. The first Italian fantasy novel was _____, which was translated many times.

- A. The Harry Potter Series
- B. Giovanni's Facetious Nights of Straparola
- C. Orbis Pictus
- D. The Adventures of Pinocchio

054. _____ wrote the first Italian fantasy novel, *The Adventures of Pinocchio*, which was translated many times.

- A. Rudyard Kipling's
- B. J. M. Barrie



- C. Carlo Collodi
- D. Lewis Carroll

055. 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

056. People often label _____ as the Golden Age of Children's Literature in Russia.

- A. the 1920s
- B. the 1950s
- C. the 1940s
- D. the 1930s

057. *** Professional organizations, dedicated publications, individual researchers and university courses conduct in 2000s?

- A. Scholarship on children's literature
- B. Literary books for adults
- C. Scholarly journals for children
- D. Literary devices in children's literature

058. *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

Lecture 04

059. Who is responsible for the group of tales called *Mother Goose*?

- A. Brothers Grimm
- B. Charles Perrault
- C. Mark Twain
- D. John Bunyan

060. Charles Perrault is responsible for the group of tales called _____

- A. The Cow
- B. Mother Goose
- C. Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star
- D. The Golden Ass

061. Poetry is often the first literature presented to a child, in the form of _____.

- A. Simplified books
- B. Syllabi



- C. Nursery rhymes
- D. Nursery schools

062. Nursery rhymes are a form of _____ presented to children.

- A. simplified books
- B. syllabi
- C. poetry
- D. short stories

063. Poetry in the form of _____ is often the first literature presented to a child.

- A. Simplified books
- B. Syllabi
- C. Nursery rhymes
- D. Nursery schools

064. _____, John Newbery's English-language adaptation of Charles Perrault's collection of fairy tales, brought short-verse nursery rhymes into English for the first time.

- A. Mother Goose's Melody
- B. Original Poems for Infant Minds
- C. Rhymes for the Nursery
- D. The Star

065. Mother Goose's Melody is collection of fairy tales written by _____.

- A. Charles Perrault
- B. Giovanni
- C. Lewis Carroll
- D. Harry Potter

066. What was the nature of the first poems written exclusively for children? They were mostly _____

- A. Romantic in nature
- B. Religious in nature
- C. Educational in nature
- D. Comic in nature

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

The friendly cow, all red and white,
I love with all my heart:
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat with apple tart.

067. What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?

- A. aabb
- B. aaaa
- C. abba



D. abab

068. What is the title of this poem?

- A. The Cow
- B. The Friendly Cow
- C. The Red and White Cow
- D. The Apple Tart

069. The writer of this poem is _____.

- A. Brothers Grimm
- B. Thomas Hughes
- C. Robert Louis Stevenson
- D. Ann Taylor

070. One kind of figure of speech in “*She gives me cream with all her might,*” is _____.

- A. simile
- B. alliteration
- C. paradox
- D. anaphora

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

She wanders lowing here and there,
And yet she cannot stray,
All in the pleasant open air,
The pleasant light of day;
And blown by all the winds that pass
And wet with all the showers,
She walks among the meadow grass
And eats the meadow flowers.

071. What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?

- A. aabbccdd
- B. ababcdcd
- C. abcbadcd
- D. abbacdef

072. What is the title of this poem?

- A. The Cow by Robert Louis Stevenson

073. The figure of speech in “*And blown by all the winds that pass*” is _____

- A. simile
- B. personification
- C. alliteration
- D. anaphora

074. The figure of speech in “*She walks among the meadow grass*” is _____



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.

075. What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?

- A. aabbccdd
- B. ababcdcd
- C. abcbadcd
- D. abbacdef

076. One of the best themes for this poem, *Dreams*, is that _____.

- 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

077. 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

078. “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

079. 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.



080. The figure of speech in “**Life is a barren field**” is _____.

- A. simile
- B. personification
- C. irony
- D. metaphor

081. The figure of speech in “**For if dreams die**” is _____.

- A. simile
- B. alliteration
- C. metaphor
- D. irony

082. What is the figure of speech in “For if dreams die”?

- A. simile
- B. personification
- C. metaphor
- D. irony

083. “**Hold fast to dreams**” give us the meaning that _____.

- A. we should never give up on our hopes and dreams
- B. we should hold tight to our human behaviors
- C. we should hold fast to our life
- D. we should not be afraid of death

084. 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”

085. What is the figure of speech in “Life is a broken-winged bird”?

- A. simile
- B. alliteration
- C. irony
- D. anaphora

086. The figure of speech in “Life is a broken-winged bird” is _____

- A. simile
- B. alliteration
- C. metaphor
- D. irony

087. Who is the writer of this poem? _____.

- A. Langston Hughes



Read the following poem, 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.*

088. What is the rhyme scheme of the two stanzas?

- A. aabbaabb
- B. aabbccdd
- C. ababcdcd
- D. ababbccdd

089. In “*Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*”, the figure of speech in “*Then you show your little light,*” is a _____.

- A. metaphor
- B. alliteration
- C. simile
- D. anaphora

090. 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

091. The figure of speech, in the first two lines, first stanza, is _____.

- A. simile
- B. anaphora
- C. metaphor
- D. paradox

092. The most reasonable definition of the word “star” in “*Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*” is _____.

- A. A heavenly object
- B. A distinguished figure
- C. a lyric about little child
- D. a distinguished lullaby

093. In “*Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*” the line “*Up above the world so high*” implies _____.

- A. flying high in the sky
- B. the differences of social classes



- C. a wish to observe the world from a high position
- D. the possibility of a rising star

094. The poem, which is in couplet form, was first published in 1806 in *Rhymes for the Nursery*, a collection of poems by _____.

- A. Taylor and her sister Ann

095. "*Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*" is a popular English _____.

- A. lullaby

096. What is the figure of speech in "Like a diamond in the sky."? _____.

- A. simile

097. Twinkle can also be known as "shine on", which means _____.

- A. "continue succeeding."

098. The beautiful words of *Twinkle twinkle little star* have been immortalized in _____ and music has been added thus increasing its popularity.

- A. the poem
- B. the star
- C. the journey to the star

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.

099. What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?

- A. aabb
- B. aaaa
- C. abba
- D. abab

100. What is the title of this poem?

- A. The Cow
- B. Bed and Birds
- C. Bed in Summer
- D. The Apple Tart

101. Who is the writer of this poem? _____.

- A. Brothers Grimm
- B. Thomas Hughes
- C. Robert Louis Stevenson
- D. Ann Taylor

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

- A. simile
- B. alliteration



- C. metaphor
- D. anaphora

Lecture 05

103. _____ are stories passed on from one person to another by word of mouth.
- A. Drama
 - B. Folktales
 - C. Novels
 - D. Epics
104. 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
105. 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
106. Cinderella is a good example of a _____.
- A. folktale
 - B. legend
 - C. fairytale
 - D. long poem
107. _____ often involve journeys and quests; their events occur outside the ordinary laws that operate within the universe.
- A. legends
 - B. fairytales
 - C. folktales
 - D. fantasy stories
108. 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
109. What do fantasy stories often involve?
- A. the wonders of technology
 - B. fairytales
 - C. the world as it is



D. journeys and quests

110. “*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

111. 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

112. 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. its provides normal and old perspective on the real world

113. 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. its provides normal and old perspective on the real world

Lecture 06

114. In children’s literature, _____ is used to mean a person or personified animal or object.

- A. point of view
- B. character
- C. personification
- D. character study

115. _____ are the characters who do not change in the course of the story i.e. stereotypes and foils.

- A. Flat characters
- B. Round characters
- C. Dynamic characters
- D. Static Characters

116. Stereotypes and foils are examples of _____.

- A. Flat characters
- B. Round characters
- C. Dynamic characters
- D. Static Characters

117. _____ is the sequence of events showing characters in action.



- A. Plot
- B. Point of view
- C. Character
- D. Setting

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

- A. Plot
- B. Point of view
- C. Character
- D. Setting

119. 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

120. "The end justifies the means." is a good example of a _____.

- A. theme
- B. symbol
- C. point of view
- D. picture book

121. "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

122. "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." is a good example of a _____.

- A. theme
- B. symbol
- C. point of view
- D. picture book

123. "As you sow, you shall reap" is a good example of a _____.

- A. theme
- B. symbol
- C. point of view
- D. picture book

124. First person narrator means that the story is told by using _____ *** view.

- A. *** we, and they
- B. I and we
- C. I and your



D. he, she, and they	
125. 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	
126. <i>The Secret Garden</i> is a realistic novel that focused on _____ A. the typical problems of growing up B. fantasy lands C. magic and fantasy problems D. Problems of parents	
127. 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	
128. What are round characters? They are _____ A. fully developed characters B. dynamic characters C. less important characters D. flat characters	
129. <i>My Great Aunt Arizona</i> 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	
130. 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	
131. What is the denouement in a children's story? It is the _____ A. plot B. theme C. *** D. ***	
132. The theme of the children's story is _____ A. the author's message to reader	



- B. the actions and feelings that influence story
- C. the experience and feelings of one character
- D. the way of telling the story

Lecture 07

133. _____ relies on a reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature.
- A. Allusion
 - B. Theme
 - C. Hyperbole
 - D. Understatement
134. _____ relies on a reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature.
- A. Hyperbole
 - B. Style
 - C. Allusion
 - D. Symbol
135. _____ is something that operates on two levels of meaning, the literal and the figurative levels.
- A. Theme
 - B. Imagery
 - C. Hyperbole
 - D. Symbol
136. _____ is exaggeration used for humor or to make a point.
- A. Allusion
 - B. Theme
 - C. Hyperbole
 - D. Understatement
137. 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
138. _____ is words used in a non-literal way, giving meaning beyond the usual sense such as personification, simile, or metaphor
- A. Figurative Language
 - B. Plot
 - C. Point of view
 - D. Allusion

Lecture 08

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



- B. Charles Perrault
- C. John Bunyan
- D. Edward Burnett Taylor

140. 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

141. Besides the clear warning about talking to strangers, there are many interpretations of the classic fairy tale, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and many of them are _____.

- A. Political
- B. Experimental
- C. Social
- D. Sexual

142. Besides the clear warning about talking to strangers, there are many interpretations of the classic fairy tale, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and many of them are _____.

- A. Political
- B. Experimental
- C. Social
- D. Natural Cycles

143. Some people who are _____ do not like this story, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and say that it does not show women in a good way.

- A. romanticism
- B. socialists
- C. feminists
- D. linguists

144. "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

145. *Little Red Riding Hood* is _____ for young children.

- A. a novel
- B. a piece of poetry
- C. a fairy tale
- D. a poem



Lecture 09

146. What is the moral of the story *Sleeping Beauty*?

- A. Love and goodness conquer all.
- B. Don't talk to strangers.
- C. Don't send your child into the woods alone.
- D. Listen to your mother.

147. "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

Lecture 10

148. In *The Queen Bee*, who went looking for the two brothers?

- A. Their father
- B. Their brother
- C. The family dwarf
- D. The Bee

149. 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

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. _____ 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

153. "Simpleton 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

154. In *The Queen Bee*, what is the youngest of three princes called?

- A. Brothers Grimm
- B. Simpleton
- C. Ant killer
- D. The kind hearted

Lecture 11

155. _____, a poor old wood carver, was making a puppet from a tree branch.

- A. Puppetto
- B. Pinocchio
- C. Geppetto
- D. Rufus

156. 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

Lecture 14

157. Geppetto decided to make a puppet, naming 'Pinocchio' like a real boy, because he _____

- A. *** participate in a competition for wooden toys
- B. *** wanted a toy
- C. lived without a child
- D. *** in a shape of man

158. 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

159. 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

160. 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 puppet belonged to Geppetto
- C. Geppetto made the puppet ugly
- D. Geppetto taught Pinocchio to act impolitely

161. Geppetto had to _____ for Pinocchio's textbook.

- A. steal money
- B. sell his house
- C. work overtime
- D. sell his coat

162. 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 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

163. 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

164. luckily Pinocchio was rescued by _____ who lived nearby.

- A. an old woman
- B. a beautiful blue fairy
- C. a child
- D. Geppetto

165. His nose began to grow longer and longer because _____

- A. he lost his money
- B. it was *** made
- C. he lies to the fairy
- D. it was expandable

166. 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 sea looking for Pinocchio _____

- A. and he found him there
- B. but he was told that Pinocchio was arrested



- C. but he got caught by some pirates
- D. but his ship wrecked in a storm

167. When Pinocchio was let out of the prison, he had to fun with bad boys. They all became _____

- A. blind
- B. with long noses
- C. gangsters
- D. donkeys

168. While Pinocchio worked as donkey in the toy land, his leg had 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.

- A. The blue fairy
- B. Geppetto
- C. The other bad boys
- D. Jiminy Cricket

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