

## المحاضره الأولى

Children's literature is called also **juvenile literature** •  
Modern children's literature is classified in Two different ways •

a- genre

.b- the intended age of the reader

before publishing existed ,the early children's literature was an **oral tradition** •  
part of a wider

.Before printing the early children's literature, is **difficult** to trace •  
Many classic "children's" tales were originally created for **adults** •  
and later adapted for a younger audience

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries became •  
known as the **Golden Age of Children's Literature** •  
Anything that children read can be defined as **widely definition** of •  
children's literature

Fiction , non-fiction, poetry, or drama intended for and used •  
by children and young people , this is **specific definition** of •  
children's literature

**Nancy Anderson** defines children's literature as "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 materials

The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature •  
."notes that "the boundaries of genre... are **not fixed** but **blurred**

**J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter** series was written and marketed for **children**, but it is •  
also popular among **adults**  
children's literature with picture books, spoken narratives existed **before** printing •

## genre

• A literary genre is a category of literary compositions

.....Genres may be determined by

a. **Technique**

b. **Tone** اللهجه

c. **Content**

• According to Anderson, there are **Six** categories of

children's literature :

1- **Picture books** (alphabet or counting) ابيديه والعد

2- **Traditional literature**(folktales)

3- **Fiction**( fantasy, realistic fiction, and historical fiction)

4- **Non-fiction**

5- **Biography and autobiography**

6- **Poetry and verse**

• Folktales convey the legends, **customs**, **superstitions**, and **beliefs** of people in previous

• According to Nancy Anderson, The genre can be further

:broken into subgenres

**myths**, **fables**, **legends**, and **fairy tales**

## age category

• **Books for younger** children tend to be written in **simple language**, use **large print**

• and **have many illustrations**

**Books for older children** use increasingly **complex language**, **normal print**, and **fewer illustrations** •

Picture books, appropriate for pre-readers or children ages **0-5** •

Early reader books, appropriate for children ages **5-7** •

.Chapter book, appropriate for children ages **7-12** •

**Short chapter books**, appropriate for children ages **7-9** –

**Longer chapter books**, appropriate for children ages **9-12** –

.Young-adult fiction, appropriate for children ages **12-18**

## Illustration

**Pictures** have always accompanied children's stories •

**Modern children's books** are illustrated in a way that is rarely seen in adult •  
.literature, except in **graphic** novels

**the first illustrated children's book** is considered to be **Orbis Pictus** which •  
was **published in 1658** by the **Moravian** author **Comenius**

Orbis Pictus had **a picture** on **every page**, followed by the name of the object •  
in **Latin and German**

Early children's books, such as Orbis Pictus, were illustrated by **woodcut** •

Orbis Pictus considered to be **The first illustrated children's book** •

**an illustrated book** differs from **a book with illustrations** in that **a good** •  
**illustrated book** is one where the **pictures enhance** or **add depth** to the text

While the early children's books were illustrated by **woodcut**, the newer •  
processes in the 1830s were illustrated by **Copper** and **Steel**

Newer children's books after Early children's books, were illustrated by •  
Newer processes, including copper and steel **engraving** were first used in the  
**1830**

One of the first uses of **Chromolithography** in a children's •  
book was demonstrated in **Struwwelpeter**

English illustrator **Walter Crane** refined its use in children's books in the late 1800s

- Another method of creating illustrations for children's books was **etching**, used by **George Cruikshank**

By the 1860s, top artists in the West were illustrating for children, including **Crane, Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, and John Tenniel**. Most pictures were **still black-and-white**, and **many color pictures were hand colored**, often by children

In **India Nandalal Bose**, whose paintings are considered artistic •

treasures, illustrated books for children from the late 1800s into

the 1900s

## المحاضرة الثانية

### History

All children's literature **begins** with **spoken stories, songs, and poems** •

**In the beginning**, the same tales that adults enjoy were created specifically to **educate, instruct, and entertain** children •

**In the final stage**, literature for children became established as a separate category from literature for adults and acquires its own genres, divisions, expectations, and canon •

**The development of children's literature** is influenced by the **social, educational, political, and economic** resources of the country or ethnic group •

### before 50 bc

The earliest written **folk-type tales** included the Panchatantra from India •

some scholars believe **Panchatantra** was actually intended for **adults**. •

**Jatakas**, about the birth of **Buddha**, date from the 2nd or 3rd •

.century BC

- The source stories for The Arabian Nights, originally from **India**
- The tale of The Asurik Tree, which dates back at least 3,000 years in **Persia**
- The great ancient Greek poet Homer lived sometime between **850 BC and 600 BC**
- the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey is **Homer**
- **Homer's work** contributed to the development of all Western literature including children's literature
- **Hesiod told** stories that became a major source of Greek mythology

## BC to AD 500

- **In Imperial China**, children attended public events with their parents, where they would listen to the complicated tales of professional storytellers
- **In Imperial China** Children watched the plays performed at **festivals** and **fairs**
- **In Imperial China**, Storytelling may have reached its peak during the **Song Dynasty** from 960-1279 AD
- This traditional literature was used for instruction in Chinese schools until the **20th century**
- **Greek** and **Roman** contain "nothing that could be considered a children's book **At 50 BC to AD 500**
- However, children would have enjoyed listening to stories such as the **Odyssey** and **Aesop's Fables**

## 500-1400

- **The Panchatantra** was translated from **Sanskrit** into **Kannada** in 1035 AD
- **The first children's book in Urdu** may be **Pahelian** by the Indian poet **Amir Khusrow**
- He wrote poems and riddles for children in the 1200s-1300s in Urdu **Amir Khusrow**
- Buddhism spread in China during period 500 – 1400, bringing with it tales later known as **Journey to the West**
- The tales that Buddhism brought were enjoyed by Chinese children because they were about **fantasy, the supernatural, demons** and **monsters**
- There are **two** schools of thought about children and European Medieval literature
- **Philippe Ariès** **The first schools** of thought about children and European Medieval literature developed from the writings of in the 1960s

In Europe during the Middle Ages instructional texts in **Latin** were written specifically for children, by **Clerics**

- **Clerics** wrote instructional texts in Latin were written specifically for children, like the **Venerable Bede** and **Ælfric of Eynsham**
- According to **Daniel Kline**, Medieval Literature for Children divides children's .literature in Europe into **five** genres
- During the period 500-1400, children enjoyed literature like **Gesta Romanorum** and the Welsh **Mabinogion**

## 1400s

During **the Byzantine Empire**, the Bible and **Christian hymns** and **stories** were popular

- **William Caxton** published **Aesop's Fables** followed by **Le Morte d'Arthur** in .1485
- Aesop's Fables and Le Morte d'Arthur were intended for **Adults and children**
- European printers released versions of Aesop's Fables in their **native languages**

## 1500s

ABC-Book, an alphabet book published by Ivan Fyodorov in 1571 in **Russia**

- **Russia's** earliest children's books, primers, appeared around **1500s**
- **A Pretty and Splendid Maiden's Mirror**, an adaptation of a **German book** for young women
- Giovanni Francesco Straparola released The Facetious Nights of Straparola in **Italy**
- The Facetious Nights of Straparola, Called the first European **storybook**
- The Facetious Nights of Straparola contain **75** separate stories and written for an **adult audience**
- **Chapbooks**, pocket-sized pamphlets that were often folded instead of being stitched, were published in **Britain**, eventually spreading to the **United States**
- Chapbooks, pocket-sized pamphlets Illustrated by **woodblock printing**

## 1600s

The first picture book published in Russia, **Karion Istomin's** The Illustrated •  
.Primer, appeared in **1694**

**Adults** saw children as **separate beings**, **innocent** and in **need of protection** •  
and training by the adults around them **Because of this** shift in thinking,  
books were now **printed** and **distributed** specifically for children  
**the Pentamerone** from Italy is the **first** major published collection of •  
European **folk tales**

**Charles Perrault** began recording fairy tales in **France** •

In 1658, Jan **Ámos Comenius** in Bohemia published the informative •  
illustrated **Orbis Pictus**, for **children** under six learning to read

**Orbis Pictus** considered as the **first picture book** •

**The Puritans**, 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** •

one book from this movement that is still widely read today is **The Pilgrim's** •  
**Progress**

The first children's book published, in what would become the United States, •  
was **a catechism** for children written in **verse** by the Puritan **John Cotton**  
John Cotton's book, now known as **Spiritual Milk for Babes** was published in 1646, •  
appearing in **England and Boston**

**The New England Primer**, was in print by 1691 and used in schools •  
for 100 years.

**The Primer** begins, "In **Adam's fall** We sinned all  
and continues through the alphabet.

**The Primer** contained religious maxims, acronyms, spelling help and other  
.educational items, all decorated by **woodcuts**

## 1700s

**China** still had no separate stories for children. **Dream of the Red Chamber**, written in this period and published in 1791, told a story of **romance** and **friendship** that children enjoyed

In **Russia**, Peter the Great's interest in modernizing his country through Westernization helped Western children's literature dominate the field through the 1700s

**Nikolai Novikov** started the first juvenile magazine in Russia during **Catherine the Great** reign

1718 saw the publication of **Robinson Crusoe** by **Daniel Defoe**, an English **Puritan**

**A Little Pretty Pocket-Book** published by **John Newbery**

**A Little Pretty Pocket-Book** reflected **Jean-Jacques Rousseau's** new theories that children should be allowed to develop **naturally and joyously**

**Rousseau's** ideas had great influence in **Germany**

According to Hans-Heino Ewers in The International Companion Encyclopedia of **Children's Literature**, "It can be argued that from this time, the history of European children's literature was largely written in Germany"

## المحاضرة الثالثة

## 1800s

Children's literature **boomed** during the 1800s

**Paper** and **printing** became widely available and affordable, and more people were learning how to read

The **population boom** across the West meant there was a greater children's literature market

**European colonization** spread books, including those for children, around the globe

In **India** magazines and books for children in **native languages** soon appeared

**Raja Shivprasad** wrote several well-known books in **Hindustani**



**Rabindranath Tagore** wrote **plays, stories, and poems** for children, including only one illustrated work by painter **Nandalal Bose**. **Tagore** was a **Nobel prize** winner.

**Tagore's** work was later translated into **English**, with **Bose's** pictures.

**In Russia, juvenile literature** reached children through a number of magazines, which introduced Russian **folk tales** to readers and spread around the large country.

**Children's literature** in Western Europe and the United States began to change in the **1800s**.

The **didacticism** of the previous age began to make way for more **humorous, child-oriented** books.

**A number** of **English language books** also appeared during the 1800s.

**William Roscoe's** story poem **The Butterfly's Ball** in 1802 is considered a "landmark publication" in **fantasy literature**.

**Tom Brown's** *School Days* by **Thomas Hughes**, which appeared in 1857, is considered the founding book in **the school story tradition**.

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

**Alice's Adventures** in Wonderland is considered as the first "**English masterpiece written for children**", its publication opened the "**First Golden Age**." of children's literature in Great Britain and Europe that continued until the early 1900s.

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

**Mark Twain** released **Tom Sawyer** in 1876.

## 1900s

**In India**, many writers of stature in the **Hindustani** began writing books for children.

**In India**, the **Khar Khar Mahadev** book by **Narain Dixit** in 1957.

- **Benagli children's literature** flourished in the later part of the **twentieth century**
- **Children's magazines**, available in **many languages**, were widespread throughout **India** during this century
- **The Chinese Revolution of 1911** and **World War II** brought political and social change that revolutionized children's literature in **China**
- The **first pieces of literature** intended solely for Chinese children were translations of **Aesop's fables**, **Western fairy tales**, and **The Arabian Nights**
- **Children's non-fiction** gained great importance in Russia at the beginning of the **nineteenth century**
- People often label the **1920s** as **the Golden Age** of Literature in Russia
- Children's **The Golden Age** of Children's Literature ended with **World War I** in **Great Britain** and **Europe**
- **the period** before **World War II** was much **slower** in children's publishing
- Children's **fantasy literature** remained strong in **Great Britain** through the **1900s**
- L. Frank Baum's **fantasy novel** **The Wonderful Wizard of Oz** was the most famous books in in **American children's literature** in 1900s
- the **Newbery Medal**, **the first children's book award** in the world, in 1922
- **J. K. Rowling** published the first book in the **The Harry Potter** Series in **England**
- **the children's book market** in Britain suffered at the end of the century due to **a difficult economy** and **competition** from **television** and **video games**

## 2000s

### Scholarship

- Professional organizations, dedicated publications, individual researchers and university courses conduct **scholarship** on children's literature
- **Scholarship** in children's literature is primarily conducted in **literary studies**, **library** and **information**, **science**, **Education**

**Literary criticism** may focus on an **author**, a **thematic** or topical concern •  
**genre**, **period**, or **literary device**

Most educational **researchers** studying children's literature explore issues •  
related to the **use of** children's literature in **classroom settings**

**Most educational researchers studying children's literature explore issues** •  
**related to:**

- a. The use of children's literature in classroom settings
- b. The study of topics such as home use, children's out-of school reading,  
-or parents' use of children's books.

**.Scholarly associations and centers include** •

- a. The Children's Literature Association
- b. The International Research Society for Children's Literature

Another day

## المحاضره الرابعه

المحاضره تحتوي على اربع قصائد وراح نشرحهم وحده وحده بس قبلها فيه مقدمه عن شعر الاطفال

The first poems written exclusively for children were mostly **religious** in nature, providing **moral instruction**

كان الشعر المكتوب للاطفال في طبيعته دينيا عشان يوفر لهم التعليم الاخلاقي

Poetry is the first literature presented to a child

أول نوع من الادب قدم للطفل كان الشعر

Poetry, when presented to children, has the form of

a. Nursery rhymes

b. Lullabies

lullabies على هيئة تهويده - nursery rhymes وقدم على هيئة اغاني اطفال

Offering lyrical appeal and short direct themes

وكان الشعر يقدم اغاني جميله ومواضيعه قصيره ومباشر الهدف منها تنمية العقل-

Offering lyrical appeal and short, direct themes, these kinds of poetic verse are

viewed by some as **Transitional** works which prepare developing minds for longer forms of literature

هذي الاعمال الشعريه ينظر لها على انها اعمال انتقالية من شأنها تنمية العقول

The first poems written exclusively for children were mostly religious in nature, providing moral instruction, such as John Bunyan's A Book for Boys and Girls or, Country Rhymes for Children (1686).

أمثلة على المقدم للأطفال

- While the **oral tradition** has a long history of **songs** and **folklore** passed down to younger generations, works of **written poetry** and **verse** for juvenile audiences were **first sparingly published** in the **fifteenth century**

: قبل نبدأ بالقصايد ضروري نكون حافظين الخصائص وشلون نستخرجها اللي هي

1- Alliteration: .. الجناس .. أي تكرار نفس الحرف في بداية كذا كلمه في نفس السطر

مثال : sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen , bigger and better , jumb for joy

2- Anaphora . أي تكرار نفس الكلمه او العبارة في بداية كل فقره

3- Metaphor : الاستعارة ..يعني تشبيهه او مقارنه بين شيئين مختلفين تماما بدون استخدام كلمات التشبيهه مثل  
as , like, such as ...etc

4- Meter ... الوزن

- 5- Paradox تناقض .. بمعنى نكر شيئين في البدايه يكونان متضادين بالنسبه للقارئ لكن بعد التمعن يتبين  
today is yesterday's tomorrow مثال حقيقه
- 6- Personification التجسيد .. تصوير اشياء غير حيه كاشياء حيه  
sleeping city .....smiling moon مثال
- 7- Rhyme ( القافيه ... الصوت الاخير ) ليس الحرف الاخير
- 8- Simile as,such as,like..... أي التشبيه والمقارنه باستخدام كلمات التشبيه
- 9- Stanza ... أي المقطع الشعري
- 10- Theme . هو الفكره التي تستنتجها بعد قراءة القصيده

ضروري نعرف بعد كذا شغله عن القصيده بالاضافه للخصائص  
اسم الشاعر - تاريخ النشر - القافية - الاستانزا

### The Star

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are !  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.  
When the blazing sun is gone,  
When he nothing shines upon,  
Then you show your little light  
winkle, twinkle, all the night.  
Then the trav'ler in the dark,  
Thanks you for your tiny spark,  
He could not see which way to go,  
If you did not twinkle so.  
In the dark blue sky you keep,  
And often thro' my curtains peep,  
For you never shut your eye,  
Till the sun is in the sky.  
'Tis your bright and tiny spark,  
Lights the trav'ler in the dark :  
Tho' I know not what you are,  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star

اسم المؤلف ----Jone taylor

سنة النشر-----١٨٠٦

القافية-----aabb

الاستانزا-----٥

"Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" is a popular English **lullaby**

The poem is in **couplet** form

' **like** a diamond in the sky'\*

Like لان جا عندي كلمة Simile الجملة هذي قلنا عنها

teaches children how words can be used to paint a picture in **the imagination**

الغايه من التشبيه هنا هو تعليم الطفل ان يشكل صتري في خياله

The words create a comparison between the **twinkling of the star** to a **sparkling**

**diamond** thus providing a perfect illustration of clever imagery and excellent use of the English language

خلق عندنا مقارنه ادت الى توضيح sparkling diamond او twinkling of the star استخدام كلمات مثل المعنى بصورة جمالية نكية واستخدام ممتاز للغة الانجليزية

ملخص لقصة القصيده:

A little blonde girl gazes out of her window at a twinkling celestial object, greets it with the traditional childhood rhyme of the title and requests that she might have her wish that night.,

القصة تتكلم عن بنت شقراء تطالع لبريق النجوم مع نافذتها عشان تدعو ان تتحقق أمنيتها وهذا تقليد متبع ايام الطفوله

Her wish comes true when the smiling star appears in her window and takes her on a magical ride through the sky.

تحققت أمنيتها عندما ظهرت النجمة المبتسمة عند نافذتها وأخذتها معها في طريق ساحر عبر السماء

Taylor talks about how a star takes over for the sun at night. The mention of a traveler in the poem gives the impression that the writer could be talking about a specific star, the North Star

هنا لما يتكلم الشاعر ويصف الرحله يجي ببالنا انه يتكلم عن النجم الجنوبي الذي يستلون فيه الرحاله المستكشف

اذا هنا ممكن انه يقصد بالنجم انه النجم الجنوبي

The description of the star seems like it could also be a description of God and the light or hope he brings.

ممكن يكون يقصد بالنجم الله والضوء بالأمل

stanza explains how God is present even when no one else is The second

في الاستانزا الثانيه يشرح كيف ان الله حاضر في كل وقت حتى لو لم يكن يوجد أحد

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

The third stanza shows how God gives home to the weary traveler.

في الاستانزا الثالثة يوضح كيف ان الله يهب المسكن للمسافر المنهك

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

However, unbeknownst to most, this poem is actually a tragedy; a metaphor for the detriment of success.

القصيده تراجيديه وهي كناية عن اضرار النجاح

It is about how people who reach vast amounts of wealth and popularity – most notably celebrities – are hopelessly doomed to fail at life

يتكلم عن الناس الذين يحصلون على الثروة او الشهرة محكوم عليهم بالتعاسة

making a miniscule and amateurish observation of a so called “Little star”, and contemplating how far away it is.

**“Little star”**

هنا يروي الراوي قصه غير مرئيه وليتل ستار تدل على ان المراقبة ضئيله وتصور مدى البعد

if you look closer into the stanzas, you’ll find that this makes no **logical** sense.

.لوتمعنت في القصيده ستكتشف ستجد ان لا يوجد معنى منطقي

-you’ll notice in the very title, the star is described as “little.” However, by no stretch of logic is any star small.

وصف النجم بالصغر ولايوجد نجم صغير

The word “star” has multiple synonyms. One of them, according to dictionary.com, is:

“a distinguished or glamorous celebrity, often from the entertainment world.”

ستار له مرادفات اخرى في القاموس منها مامعناه شهير او مشهر ساحر

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star وبكذا نستنتج ان a distinguished figure تعني الشخصية المميزة

the first verse gives us insight into our unseen character’s motives

البيت الاول يتيح لنا نظره ثاقبة داخل دوافع شخصيتنا الغير مرئية

**Twinkle, twinkle, little star**

Twinkle can also be known as

**a- Shine on**

**b- continue succeeding**

the first verse ( **Twinkle, twinkle, little star** ) implies that the character is a

**celebrity of small stature-** is successful and is admired by his populace, indirectly implying thathe/she is an egomaniac that holds itself above others

يتضح لنا من البيت الاول ان الشخصيه له مكانه صغيره ومشهور والجمهور معجبه فيه

The second verse, “**How I wonder what you are**”

هنا في هذا البيت تحول الراوي من معرفة الدوافع الداخليه الى مراقبة مايحدث خارجا متمنيا ان يفهم ما يحدث

abruptly switches

narratives to an outsider that wishes to understand the inner-workings of the celebrity culture.

or even - اوواحد نجم مشهور مثلهم-paparazzi- ممكن يكون الراوي اللي يراقب اما واحد من المصورين  
a rising star themselves

The third verse, “**Up above a world so high**” implies two things

البيت الثالث ينطوي على امرين:

1-the difference of social classes between the rich and the poor

اختلاف الطبقات الاجتماعيه بين الاغنياء والفقراء

2-that the titular character, the "Star", is using recreational drugs

ان تسمية النجم مخدر ترفيحي

The fourth and final original verse of the poem "Like a diamond in the sky" immortalizes the titular character

البيت الرابع (مثل الماس في السماء) يخلد الطابع الاسمي -اللي هو النجم

The "diamond" being referenced in the part is actually a Diamond DA40 – a type of Aircraft

نوع من الطائرات DA40 الماس يعود في الواقع لالماس

### The Cow

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.  
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.

اسم المؤلف-----Robert Louis Stevenson

عدد الاستanzas-----٣

القافية-----abab

سنة النشر-----1885

How many stanzas are there in the poem?

3

What adjectives did Stevenson use in the first stanza to help the reader visualize the cow?

The friendly cow, all red and white,

What words rhyme in the poem?

White-might)-(heart-tart)

What does the word "lowing" mean?

معناه الخوار صوت البقره بس اتوقع يقصد انها تغني لانها تتجول

What did Stevenson mean when he said the cow could not stray?

Maybe he means that it knows the place



What is wet from the showers and blown by the wind?

The cow

What does the cow eat?

meadow flowers

What time of day does the poem take place? How do you know?

the time is morning- The pleasant light of day

طبعاً الاجابات من اجتهادي احتمال يكون فيها غلط اللي يلقا غلط باليت يصححه 🤔

### Bed in Summer

In Winter I get up at night  
And dress by yellow candle light.  
In Summer, quite the other way,  
I have to go to bed by day.

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.  
And does it not seem hard to you,  
When all the sky is clear and blue,  
And I should like so much to play,  
To have to go to bed by day?

اسم المؤلف----- Robert Louis Stevenson

عدد الاستنزا-----3

القافية-----aabb

سنة النشر-----

The poem is from the perspective of a child who is not very happy about having to go to sleep during summer due to the extension of daylight that occurs during the summer

القصيده تدور حول طفل مايبي ينام في الصيف لان في الصيف يكون النهار اطول من الليل

The first stanza compares how waking up in winter is like waking up at night while going to bed in summer is like going to bed during the day.

في الاستنزا الاولى يقارن النهوض من الفراش في الشتاء كانك تصحى ليلا والذهاب الى النوم في الصيف كانك تذهب للفراش خلال النهار

The second and third stanza basically describe why it is so hard for children to go to bed during the summer.

الاستنزا الثانيه والثالثه وصف لماذا من الصعب ان يذهب الاطفال الى النوم في الصيف

طبعاً لو قراناه نلقى الولد يقول ان العصافير على الشجر وانه يسمع مشي الناس والسماء صافيه وزرقاء ويفضل اللعب عن انه يذهب للفراش

## Dreams

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

-----اسم المؤلف Langston Hughes

2-----الاستانزا

abcb-----القافية

حتى يوصل فكرته عن التمسك, similes, metaphors and personifications, استخدم الشاعر هنا  
بالحلم

### In the first stanza

**The personification** “Hold fast to dreams” gives us a meaning that Langston Hughes is saying **that you should never give up on your hopes and dreams.**

The speaker uses a human characteristic (holding) to a non-living thing (dreams) which is a personification. So the message is to hold on tight to your dreams and never let go

هنا وصف شي جامد (الحلم) بصفه من صفات الحي وهي انه يمسك والرساله هنا تدعوو للتمسك بحلمك وعدم  
التخلي عنه

the first stanza have **metaphor**: “ Life is a broken-winged bird/that cannot fly  
Langston Hughes uses **similes** “Life is a barren field/ Frozen with snow

هنا صراحة مو مقتنعه ان الجمله

Simile

لان ما عندنا

as او Like

يعني

metaphor

## المحاضره السابعه

### Literary Elements

هنا راح نتكلم عن العناصر الادبيه ومنها

### Style-Sound-Theme

نبدأ بتعريف ال **Style** وهو:

**Author's choice and arrangement of words in order to create plot, characterizations, setting, and theme**

بمعنى ان نمط النص الأدبي راح يكون ترتيب الكلمات فيه من أجل خلق الحكمة والموضوع بيكون على مزاج المؤلف نفسه

**Devices of Style:** والنمط ( Style ) له سبع أدوات وهم كالتالي

**Connotation:** Associative or emotional meaning of a word usually used to describe a character or situation

هذي الكلمه معناها تجيب كلمه لها دلالة او وصف اما لشخص او لحدث او مكان مثلا قلنا لو قلت عن شخص انه اناني فللهذي الكلمه دلالة وهي انه شخص يحب نفسه

**Imagery:** the appeal of the senses; helps to create setting establish mood and character

وهنا يقصد فيها استخدام الصور لما لها اثر على الاحساسوالمزاج والشخصيه

**Figurative Language:** Words used in a non-literal way, giving meaning beyond the usual sense. Ex) personification, simile, or metaphor

هنا يقصد الخصائص اللغويه واللي هي التشبيه والكنايه وغيرها

**Hyperbole:** exaggeration used for humor or to make a point•

هذي المبالغه واخذنا لها امثله من قبل والهدف من استخدامها اما للفاكهه او انك تبي توضح نقطه وتثبتها

**Understatement:** opposite of exaggeration; used to play down a happening or situation

هذي عاد عكس المبالغه ومعناها الاستهانته ممكن يجي عليها سوال

**Allusion:** tends to have more meaning for mature readers relies on a reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature

التلميح وهنا طبعا راح يكون للقراء الناضجين لانهم هم اللي راح يفهمونه ويعتمد على الاشاره الى شيء مشترك اما ماضي او ادب

**Symbol:** something that operates on two levels of meaning, the literal and the figurative levels

وهنا الرمز اما يكون حرفيا او يجي بصيغ المبالغة

### **Puns and Wordplay•**

هذي يعني التورية واللعب بالكلمات

اللي ذكرناهم هذي نلقاها بالتمط وطبعاً تساعد المؤلف في انه يعد موضوعها ويحبك قصته على حسب ذوقه واختياره

**•Devices of Sound:** نجى للعنصر الثاني وهو الصوت وتعرف على ادواته:

**Onomatopoeia:** words that sounds like their meaning. E.g."hush," "boom" splash, wow, "gush, buzz," "crash," "whirr," "hiss," "purr

المحاكاة الصوتية بمعنى تكتب كلمات تقلد لك الصوت اللي تبيه مثل الهدير والطنين والتدفق وهكذا

**Alliteration:** repetition of a similar vowel sound within a phrase jump for joy. E.g. sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen, bigger and better

وهذي معناها الجناس اخذناها من قبل وهي ان يكون عندي كلمات بنفس الجملة ويبدون بنفس الحرف

**Consonance:** close repetition of a consonant sound within a phrase but not in the initial position. E.g. "first and last," "odds and ends," "short and sweet," "a stroke of luck

هذي عاد عكس اللي قبل تكون الحروف المتشابهه باخر الكلمه

**Tone:** the author's attitude toward what he or she has written fact, exciting, boring, etc. Ex) -humor, mysterious, creepy, straight-forward, matter-of

النغمه هنا تبين لنا موقف المؤلف مما كتب هل يقصد منه الفكاهة ام الاثاره او الغموض

والحين راح نتكلم عن **ال Theme** في أدب الأطفال

قبل لا نبدأ بالكلام شنو سمات أي عمل ادبي؟

**There are many attributes to a literary work.**

فيه عدة سمات لاي عمل أدبي ومنها :

**These include**

**Plot**

الحبكة

## Characterization

التوصيف

## symbols and

الرموز

## themes.

المواضيع >وهذا اللي يهمنى وراح نتعرف على اهميته

**The theme helps give focus to the story, and therefore is a fundamental part of the work**

يعني ان الثيم مهم نقدر من خلاله ان حنا نركز ع القصة وبكذا بيكون اهم جزء في العمل الادبي

## Definition of a Theme

**the theme is a statement about or an opinion on the topic. It is an idea that may be expressed by the feelings thoughts and conversations of the main character**

هنا تعريف الثيم هو عبارته عن جملة او رأي يخص الموضوع وهو عبارته عن فكره تقدم عن طريق مشاعر او افكار او محادثات الشخصية الرئيسية في العمل

الحين راح نذكر انواع المواضيع اللي توجد في ادب الاطفال ونذكر على كل نوع كتاب ومؤلف

## Friendship

**Friendship is a very common need for children and therefore any book that uses ,this theme is desirable reading**

الصداقة هي احتياج مشترك بين الاطفال يعني أي كتاب للأطفال يكون فيه هذا النوع راح يكون مرغوب للقراء

مثال:

**(Susan Hinton) >>The Outsiders**

**The story develops the theme with a gang from a low income area and one from an ) (affluent one**

ويحكي الكتاب عن قصة عصابة مع احد الاثرياء

**Changes in the children's lives focus upon the necessity for friendship and the need for ) ( being part of a group**

يحكي التغيرات في حياة الاطفال ويركز على ضرورة الصداقة والحاجة لكونها جزءا من مجموعه

(Charles Crawford) >>Bad Fall

.This story shows the importance of friendship between two young boys

القصة تحكي لنا اهمية الصداقة بين ولدين صغيرين

## Family

All families are different, and yet there is something common in family life

جميع الاسر مختلفه ولكن يوجد هنا شيء مشترك بينهم على سبيل المثال الكتاب

( Bruce Brooks) >>Everywhere

show the relationship between a young boy and his aging grandfather

ويحكي عن علاقة ولد بجده العجوز

( Paula Fox) >>The Stone-Faced Boy

the young boy seems to be rejected by his family and only as a result of coping with difficult situations does his family come to accept him

ويحكي عن ولد كان منبوذ من عائلته وبسبب احتماله للمواقف الصعبه تقبلته

## Prejudice

They show the horrors of racism and their effect on children

التحيز موضوع مشترك في كتب الاطفال حتى يظرون احوال العنصريه وتأثيرها على الاطفال

( Mildred D. Taylor) >>The Gold Cadillac

tells of a young black girl and the prejudice she and her family encountered during a trip to the South in the 1950s in the family's new Cadillac

ويحكي عن شابه سوداء والتحيز اللي واجهته هي واسرتها خلال رحلتها الى الجنوب في الكاديلاك

(William Barrett) >>Lilies of the Field

describes how a young black man helps nuns in a story that covers the themes of racial and religious tolerance

يحكي قصة شاب اسمر ساعد الراهبات

## Growing Up

.Maturing and facing adolescence are common themes in children's books

ومن المواضيع المشتركة النضج ومواجهة المراهقة

**(Patricia Beatty ) >>Charley Skedaddle**

**The leading character grew up in a poor neighborhood of New York City, served as a drummer boy in the Civil War and matured to manhood despite many obstacles**

تحكي عن قصة الشخصية بانها تربة في حي فقير في نيويورك وخدم في الحرب الاهلية كطبال ونضجت شخصيته بالرغم من العقبات

**(Marcia Savin) >>The Moon Bridge**

**tells of Ruthie Fox, a fifth grader who lived in San Francisco in 1941 She must adjust her life .when her close friend is taken to a Japanese-American internment camp**

والكاتبه هنا تروي لروثي فوكس وقالت انها يجب ان تضبط حياتها بعدما اقتيدت اقرب صديقه لها الى معسكر الاعتقال الياباني

**(Fred Gipson ) >>Old Yeller**

**tells of a boy's frontier life and growth to maturity by accepting the responsibility of manhood**

ويحكي قصة حياة الولد ونموه الى مرحلة النضج من خلال قبول مسؤولية الرجوله

\*\*\*تمت\*\*\*

بدأت القصة بعدة تشابرات نبدأ بالمحاضرہ ١٢

وهنا بداية صنع Geppetto للدمية

= **Marionette** معناها الدمية

= **Pinochio** الاسم اللي اطلقه ع اللعبة <شنو سبب التسميه؟ عشان يجلب له الحظ والمال مثل عايله غنيه

ومحظوظه كل افراد اسرتها بهذا الاسم 🤖

= **Carabineer** وهذا جندي مسك بينوكيو لما هرب اول مره بعدين قبض على العجوز ووده السجن

= **Cricket** كان يعيش في بيت العجوز من ١٠٠ سنه ولما جا ينصحه بينوكيو ضربه بالمطرقة ومات

= **Egg** لما كان جوعان ويبي يسوي له اكل لقاها بزوايه بالغرفه ولما جا يقليها وكسرهما تحولت لكتكوت وطار من

الشباك [B][COLOR="rgb(65, 105, 225)"]

= **Little boy** اللي قرا لها اللافته اللي كان مكتوب عليها ( Great Marionette Theater )

= **Ragpicker** اللي اشترى منه الكتاب

المحاضرہ فيها خمس تشابرات

### Chapter 3

واللي فيه صنع الدمية انسجن العجوز بسبب بينوكيو

### Chapter 4

واللي فيه بينوكيو قام بقتل ال cricket لما قام ينصحه

### Chapter 5

واللي فيه لما جاع بينوكيو وما لقا شي ياكله وقام يتذكر كلام الكريكت ولما لقا البيضه اللي لما جا يقليها طلع

كتكوت داخلها وطار

### Chapter 8

فيه صنع العجوز لبينوكيو اقدام جديده وباع الجاكييت حقه عشان يشتري كتاب لبينوكيو

### Chapter 9

هنا باع بينوكيو الكتاب حقه عشان يدش مسح العباب العرائس

وبس انتهت المحاضرہ ١٢





ابتلعه الحوت وفي هالتشابتر محادثه بينه وبين سمكة التونه

### Chapter 35

هنا يلتقي بابوه ويبدأ يحكي له كل الاحداث اللي صارت له وسال ابوه من متى وهو ببطن القرش قال له من سنتين لكن كانها قرنين وقال انه كان يقتات على الاكل اللي كان بالسفينه المحطمه اللي ابتلعها القرش وخططو للهروب من بطن القرش ولحقتهم سمكة التونه وانقذتهم وواصلتهم للشاطئ

### Chapter 36

هنا يقص لنا لما وصلو الشاطئ ولقو الكوخ اللي محضرته لهم العنز ويسكن فيه الكريكت بدأ بونيكيو يعمل على خدمة والده واخذت شخصيته تتغير وبدا يكسب المال من عمله ولما تحسنت حالته الماديه وذهب لشراء الملابس لفته المحاره واخبرته ان فيري تعبانه وبالمستشفى وصرف المال على علاجها وكافئته بان اصبح ولد حقيقي بدل ان كان لعبه

وبس خلصت المحاضره

# Children Literature

## Lecture 1

1. Modern children literature is classified in "two" different ways:
  1. genre
  2. the intended age
2. One can trace children's literature back to stories and songs part of a wider:  
(oral tradition).
3. A large quantity of literature was aimed specifically to Children since (1400).
4. Since 1400 literature aimed specifically to children with a (moral or religious messages).
5. The Golden Age of children literature is (late 19th and early 20th Century) "classics".
6. According to Nancy Anderson children literature is all books written for children excluding works such as [comic books, joke books, cartoon books, dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Reference material)
7. The boundaries of genre are not fixed but (blurred).
8. Spoken narratives existed before (printing).
9. Seth Lere wrote:  
( children literature: readers history from Aesop to Harry Potter).

10. Seth Lere said in his book that he wrote a history of (reception).
11. A literary genre is a category of (literary composition).
12. Genres can be determined by (technique - Tone - length - content).
13. According to Nancy Anderson there are six categories of children literature:
1. traditional
  2. picture books
  3. fiction
  4. nonfiction
  5. biography and autobiography
  6. poetry and verse
14. Folktales are (stories that convey the Legends, Customs, beliefs and superstitions of people in previous civilizations).
15. Folktales can be divided into:
1. myths
  2. fairy tales
  3. fables
  4. Legends
16. An illustrated book is different from a book with illustrations (Joyce Whalley).
17. A book where the pictures enhance or add depth to the text (illustrated book).
18. The first illustrated book is (orbis pictures 1658) "comenius".
19. Orbis pictures was illustrated by (woodcut).

20. Chromolithography "strewwelpter" 1845  
(a way of making multi colored prints).
21. Offset lithography become more defined  
(after World War II).
22. Etching as a method of creating illustrations was used by  
(George Cruikshank).
23. The essential guide to children's books credits him for "the concept of extending the meaning of text Beyond literal visualization" to :  
(Randolph Caldecott).
24. Painter-style illustrations were used by  
(Brian wildsmith).

## Lecture 2

1. All children literature begins with  
(spoken stories - songs - poems).
2. Every culture has its own  
(methodology - unique fables & other traditional stories "told for instructions and entertainment").
3. The earliest folktale is  
(Panachatantra "India" 200 AD).
4. The world's oldest collection of stories for children is:  
(Panachatantra).
5. It was about the birth of Buddha in India  
(Jatakas).
6. The Arabian Nights perhaps originally from  
(India before "50 BC").

7. Between 750 and 650 BC, .....told stories that become a major source of Greek mythology.

(Hesiod)

8. Storytelling reached its peak in China during the "song dynasty" from (960 -1279 AD).

9. The first children book in Urdu is (Pahelian "Amir Khusrow").

10. ....spread in China during the early part of [500 - 1400 ] bringing with it Tales later known as "Journey to the West".

(Buddhism)

11. There are .....schools of thoughts about children literature and the European medieval literature.

(two) [Aries & Gillian Adams]

12. Instructional text in Latin was written specifically for children by "clerics like" (the venerable Bede - Aelfric of Eynsham).

13. According to Keline modern and medieval literature has common goals to convey the:

(Values, attitudes and information).

14. In the period from 500-1400 Keline devided children literature into (five genres)

[ didactic and moral - conduct related - educational - religious - popular].

15. Russian earliest children book "primers" an early example is :

(A-BC book 1500) by "Ivan Fyodorov"

16. Which books appeared during the 1400s in Europe (hornbooks).

17. One example of Oral stories is

(The Asurik Tree 3000) "Persia"

18. The Aesop's fables were published by (William Caxton 1484).
19. The first Swedish book for children is (a pretty and Splendid maidens mirror 1591).
20. The first European story book to contain fairy tales is: (the facetions nights of straparola 1550).
21. Pocket-sized pamphlets that were often folded (chapbooks ) (1500s).
22. Choabooks were illustrated by "woodblock Printing" and reprinted (popular ballads - historical retelling and folktales).
23. The first picture book published in Russia is (Karion istomin).
24. The concept of childhood changed drastically in Europe during the (1600s).
25. The first major published collection of European folktales is (Pentamerone 1634).
26. The first picture book produced specifically for children is (orbis pictus).
27. The .....in England and North America played a major role in developing writing for children. (Puritans)
28. The most famous book from Puritan Movement is (the Pilgrim's Progress by "John Bunyan").
29. The first book for to for children in United States is (spiritual milk for babes) "hornbook" cotton + Puritans.
30. The New England primer was decorated by (woodcuts) 100 years.

31. She Wrote allegories for children  
(Catherine the Great).
32. She started the first juvenile magazine and Russia  
(Nikolai novikov).
33. The first contemporary Adventure novel  
(Robinson Crusoe).
34. It is considered a landmark for beginning of pleasure reading for children  
(a little pretty pocket book by "John Newbery").
35. The first Italian children book is  
(the history of Harry and Lucy 1780).
36. A movement concerned with reforming both education and literature for children  
(philanthropism).

## Lecture 3

1. Children literature boomed during the  
(1800s).
2. Children literature boomed during the 1800s because
  1. paper and printing became available and affordable
  2. the population boom
  3. people were learning how to read
  4. colonization spread the books across the globe
3. The first English Masterpiece written for children  
(Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by "Lewis Carroll" 1856).



4. It is considered the opening of first golden age for children literature and Britain and Europe  
(Alice's Adventures in Wonderland "Lewis Carroll").
5. A founding book for Fantasy literature development  
(Alice's Adventures in Wonderland).
6. The first Italian fantasy novel  
(The Adventures of Pinocchio by "Carlo Collodi" 1883).
7. A coming-of-age story that established the genre of realistic family book in USA  
(a visit from st. Nicholas 1822).
8. He wrote Tom Sawyer  
(Mark Twain 1876).
9. The first full-length children book was  
(khar khar mahader Narin Dixit)
10. ....brought political and social changes that revolutionized children's literature in China.  
(Chinese Revolution 1911 and World War II)
11. ....gained great importance in Russia during the beginning of 20th century.  
(Children nonfiction)
12. The golden age for children literature in Russia is:  
(1920s)
13. The most popular boys material in the 1900s is  
(Sherlock Holmes).
14. The Golden Age of children literature ended in Europe with  
(World War I).
15. The book Market in Europe began to recover in  
(1950s).

16. He wrote "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory"  
(Roald Dahl 1956).
17. American children literature spread to the publication in  
(Chicago).
18. The most famous book in the USA during the 1900s is  
L. Frank Baum (the wonderful Wizard of Oz).
19. The first children's book week was launched in  
(1919).
20. The first children book award is  
(Newberry Medal 1922).
21. The already of vigorous growth in children literature became a boom in  
(1950s).
22. One of the very few books for young children that face squary the  
subject of death  
(Charlotte's Web).
23. Who wrote the Harry Potter series  
(J.K Rowling 1997).
24. Scholarship in children's literature is conducted in "three  
Fields" (literary studies, library and information Science Education).
25. Typically teachers use children's literature to  
(augment classrooms instructions).

## Lecture 4

1. Poetry is often the first literature presented to a child on the form of  
(nursery rhymes or lullabies).

2. A visit to William Blake's inn poems for innocence and experience  
Travelers written by  
(Nancy Willard "Caldicott honor book").
3. Joyful Noise poems for two voices written by  
(Paul and Leischman' "Newbery Medal").
4. Historically children's poetry is relatively  
(new phenomenon couched in ancient Fabrics).
5. Works of written poetry and verse for juvenile were mostly sparingly  
published in  
(the 15th century).
6. A book for boys and girls country rhymes for children are  
(poem books by John Bunyan "religious in nature").
7. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner written by  
(Samuel Taylor Coleridge).
8. Mother Goose melody or sonnets for the Cradle written by  
(John Newbery).  
" brought short verse Nursery rhymes into English for the first time".
9. Original poems for infant minds and rhymes for the nursery written by  
(Ann and Jane Taylor).
10. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star is  
(an apostrophe - repetition - alliteration).
11. Up above the world so high  
(metaphor).
12. When the blazing sun is gone - when the nothing shines upon is  
(an anaphora).
13. Then you show your little light  
(alliteration and personification).

14. Then the traveler in the dark  
(alliteration).
15. For you never shut your eye  
(personification).
16. The star is a poem written by  
(Jane Taylor) "early 19th century" [1806].
17. The Star by Jane Taylor was published in  
(1806) couplets from "rhymes for the nursery".
18. The Star by Jane Taylor has  
(five stanzas).
19. Ann Taylor was born in  
(1782).
20. The rhyme scheme for the star as  
(AA BB CC DD).
21. The Mention Of The Traveler in the poem could mean  
(a specific star "the North Star").
22. The second stanza explains how  
(God is present even when no one else is).
23. The third stanza shows how  
(God gives hope to the weary traveler).
24. Unbeknownst to most" the star" is  
(a tragedy ,metaphor for the determinet of success).
25. The star in "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" is  
(a distinguished figure).
26. Up above the world so high implies:
  1. the difference between the rich and poor in social class.

2. the titular "star" is using recreational drugs.

27. The theme of star is  
(the tragedy of being a socialite and the jealousy of the lower class of society).

28. The cow is a poem written by  
(Robert Louis Stevenson 1885).

29. The Treasure Island and kidnapped are written by  
(Robert Louis Stevenson) "Scottish"

30. He wrote A Child's Garden of verses 65 poems [Lamplighter ~ land of counterpane ~ bed in the summer].  
(Robert Louis Stevenson)

31. How many stanzas in the cow by Stevenson  
(three stanzas).

32. What does lowing means  
(the sound of the cow).

33. She gives - she eats - she wanders  
(personification).

34. and blown buy all the wind that's pass - and wet with all the showers  
(anaphora).

35. Bed in summer is a poem written by  
(Robert Louis Stevenson 1885).

36. Bed in summer has  
(three stanzas).

37. Dreams is a poem by  
(Langston Hughes).

38. The rhyme scheme of Dreams is  
(ABCB + two stanzas).

39. Life is a broken-winged bird / that cannot fly  
(metaphor).

40. Life is a barren field / Frozen with snow  
(metaphor).

41. Hold fast to dreams + dreams die  
(personification).

42. Dreams go  
(personification).

43. Hold fast to dreams means  
(never give up on your hopes and dreams).

44. Langston Hughes was born in  
(1902 - died in 1967).

45. He is best known for being the leaders of Harlem Renaissance  
(Langston Hughes).

## Lecture 5

1. They are stories based on from one person to another by word-of-mouth  
(folktales).

2. Many folktales seek to  
(explain the world around us).

3. Why the sky is so high, why the sea is salt ,the miserly old woman ,how the old woman gets her wish and the two sisters-in-law [real people & places] examples of  
(folktales).

4. Is a type of short story that typically features for folkloric Fantasy characters such as fairies, goblins ...Etc  
(fairy tales).
5. They generally involve belief in the veracity of the events described  
(Legends).
6. A term used to describe something blessed with unusual happiness  
(fairy tales).
7. They don't contain more than superficial reference to religion and actual people or events. they take place Once Upon a Time  
(fairy tales).
8. Fairy tales are found in  
(oral and literary form).
9. The name fairy tale was given to its by  
(Madame d'Aulnoy "late 11th century").
10. Who wrote children's and household Tales  
(Brothers Grimm).
11. The definition that marks a work as a fairy tale is a source of  
(considerable dispute).
12. The genre of fairy tales was first marked out by writers of  
(the Renaissance).
13. They were told or enacted dramatically rather than written down  
(fairy tales).
14. The golden ass that contains "Cupid and psyche" are examples of  
(fairy tales).
15. Fairy tales became associated with children literature  
(in the 19th and 20th century).

16. [The magic mirror - Jack and the Beanstalk - Jack the Giant Killer - The Golden goose - Beauty and the Beast - Cinderella - Little Red Riding Hood - Sleeping Beauty - the ugly duckling] are examples of (fables and fairytales).

17. The fantasy genre:

1. events occurred outside the ordinary laws.
2. magic is Center.
3. they involve Journeys and quests.

18. Fairy tales are .....than fantasy works.  
(shorter)

19. There are .....that fantasy writers set up their world.  
(three different ways)

20. The Hobbit and wizard of Earthsea are  
(novels that begin and end in fantasy world).

21. Alice in Wonderland or Peter Pan are  
(novels that began in the real world and moved to Fantasy World).

22. Mary Poppins and David Almond's Skelling are  
(set in the real world but contain elements of magic).

23. Realistic settings in fantasy novels are called  
(primary world).

24. Why do writers use the fantasy genre?

1. it can open up possibilities.
2. it is not confined to the boundaries of real world.
3. they are able to convey complex ideas.

25. Fantasy Works:

1. can provide a fresh perspective on the real world.
2. can suggest Universal truths through the use of magic and Supernatural.

26. He preferred fantasy over realism



(Thomas Hardy).

## Lecture 6

1. Literary realism focuses on (Fidelity to Everyday Life).
2. Realistic word directs the world as it is not (as it could be).
3. The concept of realism has evolved (over the past Century "20th century").
4. Earlier realistic novels prior to 1970 focused on (problems of growing up "Ann of Green Gables and Secret Garden").
5. The pre 1970 form of realism is called (social realism or family novels).
6. Protagonists in realistic stories gaining "great self-awareness" by (facing challenges and overcoming them).
7. New realism equates with:
  - a. the darker side of life.
  - b. often associated with suffering and unhappiness.
8. New realism is often called (social problems novels).
9. It is used to mean a person or personified animal or object (character).
10. Collection of features that brings the character to life inner and outer qualities (character development).
11. A fully developed in the story Central and protagonist

(round character).

12. Less important character but important for Action  
(flat character).

13. Changes in the course of actions  
(dynamic character).

\*14. No change in the course of action such as Flats stereotypes and foils  
(static character).

[a minor character whose traits are in direct contrast to the main character]

15. Amazing Grace - Hoffman + my great aunt Arizona - Gloria Hutson are  
(good picture books for character study).

16. One of the characteristics of settings is  
(it provides details which reinforce the plot).

17. Good picture books to study settings are:

- a. gleam and glow ~ Eve bunting
- b. grandfather and journey ~ Allen say
- c. the relative came ~ Cynthia Rylant

18. Sequence of events showing characters in action  
(Plot).

19. The struggle the protagonist face  
(conflict).

20. Peak points of conflict when the reader knows the outcome all action  
(climax).

21. Resolution or tying together of the plot  
(denouement).

22. Good picture books for plot

- a. The Ugly Duckling
- b. Harriet and the Promised Land

23. The side of the story the reader sees as revealed by the author through the characters  
(point of view).

24. It is limited in perspective because she/he tell what another character thinks unless told by other characters  
(first person "I").

25. Author lets actions speak for themselves author only describes characters actions  
(objective point of view).

26. Combination of first and omniscient story is told Through The Eyes of a single character but not told in first person  
(limited omniscient).

27. Three stories you can read for your dog~ Sarah Miller is  
(a good picture book to study point of view).

28. The idea that holds the story together or the author's message to readers (theme).

## Lecture7

1. Author choice and arrangement of words in order to create plot, characterization, setting, theme  
(Style).

2. Devices of style include:

- a. connotation
- b. imagery
- c. figurative language
- d. hyperbole
- e. allusion
- f. symbol

3. The appeal of the senses, helps create settings established mood and character

(imagery).

4. Words used in non literal way giving meaning beyond the usual sense

(figurative language).

5. Exaggeration used for humor or to make a point

(hyperbole).

6. Used to play down a happening or situation

(underestimation).

7. Tends to have more meaning for mature readers relies on a reference to something in our common understanding

(allusion).

8. Something that's operates in two levels of meaning the literal and figurative level

(symbol).

9. Words that sound like their meaning [purr, wow, hush, whirr, hiss, crash]

(onomatopoeia).

10. Repetition of a similar sound with a phrase

(alliteration).

11. Consonance is

(the repetition of a consonant sound within a phrase but not in the initial position) [First ~ lost] [odds ~ ends] [stroke ~ luck].

12. The author's attitude toward what he or she has written [humor. mysterious. creepy. matter-of-fact]

(tone).

13. There are many attributes to a literary work that include

(plot, characterization, themes and symbols).

14. It gives Focus to The Story

(theme).

15. Many themes in children's literature are similar to those in adults books such as

(human emotion).

16. A statement about or an opinion on the topic

(theme).

17. It answers the question [what does the character learn?] in the course of the story

(theme).

18. Examples of children book themes are:

- a. **friendship** [The Outsiders by Susan Hinton `gang life` ~ bad fall by Charles Crawford].
- b. **family** [Everywhere by Bruce Brooks `boy and grandfather` and the stone faced boy by Paula Fox].
- c. **Prejudice** [the gold Cadillac by Mildred d. Taylor `black girl` and Lilies of the Field by William Barnett `young black man`].
- d. **growing up** [Charley skedaddle by Patricia Beatty and the moon bridge by Marcia savin ~ Old Yeller by Fred gipson].

19. They show the racism and their effect on children

(Prejudice and bigotry themes).

## Lecture 8

1. Little Red Riding Hood is a

(fairy tale) [folktale].

2. Little Red Riding Hood was first written down in

(the late 1600s).

3. The best known versions of Little Red Riding Hood is by

(Brothers Grimm and 19th century) [1800s].

4. Jacob Grimm was born in (1785 ~ 1863).
5. Wilhelm Grimm was born in (1786 ~ 1859).
6. Brothers Grimm both studied (law).
7. Brothers Grimm were influenced by (folk poetry collection of Clemens Brentano).
8. In order to support their siblings Brother Grimm worked as (librarians).
9. They published "children and household Tales" 1812 (Brothers Grimm).
10. Little Red Riding Hood was told by French peasants in the (10th century).
11. Little Red Riding Hood was told by Italian peasants in (the 1500s the 14th century).
12. Other names of the fairy tale includes
  - a. the false grandmother
  - b. the story of Grandmother
13. The antagonist in the fairytale was not always a wolf but sometimes
  - a. an ogre
  - b. bzu "werewolf"
14. P. Saintyves and Edward Burnett Tylor saw the tale in terms of (solar mass and other naturally- occurring Cycles).
15. Fairy tales according to Bruno Bettelheim (educate supports and liberate emotions of children).
16. Interpretations on Little Red Riding Hood include

(morality).

17. More adult interpretations of Little Red Riding Hood could be (sexuality `rape` "Susan BronMiller").

18. Some people don't like the story and say that it does not show women in a good way (feminists).

19. What are the lessons learned from the fairytale Little Red Riding Hood:

- a. don't talk to strangers
- b. listen to your mother
- c. watch out for yourself
- d. don't send your child into the woods alone

20. Who Loved Little Red Riding Hood the most (her grandmother).

21. What was in the basket taken to her grandmother (eggs, butter and cake).

22. Little Red Riding Hood Was (Not Afraid of the Wolf).

23. "Press the latch; open the door and walk in" who said that and to whom? ( the grandmother to the wolf).

## Lecture 9

1. Sleeping Beauty is (a fairy tale).

2. Sleeping Beauty is written by (Charles Perrault 1696).

3. He is best known for setting the foundation of a new literary genre of fairy tales

(Charles Perrault).

4. The themes of Sleeping Beauty are
  - a. life and growing up provide an available risks.
  - b. love and goodness conquer all.
  - c. home is where the heart is(من الان ترنت).
5. Who is the villain in Sleeping Beauty  
(the wicked old fairy).
6. They are meant to be instructive and provide moral guidance  
(Fables).
7. What was the curse of the Old Ferry to Sleeping Beauty  
(when the baby is 16 she will touch a spindle and die).
8. What did the good fairies do about the curse  
(they changed it) "when she is 16 she will sleep for a hundred years".
9. What did the king forbid everyone from doing in Sleeping Beauty?  
(he forbade everyone from spinning).
10. The moments the princess touched the spindle she  
(fell in a deep slumber).
11. Snowdrop and seven little dwarfs Is a Fairytale by  
(Brothers Grimm 1812).
12. What are the themes of Snowdrop and seven dwarfs?
  - a. Spite is self-destructive
  - b. one loses sight of personal beauty while envying others
  - c. in the bleakest times hope still endures for the innocent and righteous
13. Who is the villain in Snow drops and seven dwarfs  
(her stepmother "the queen").
14. What did the Huntsman do to Snowdrop  
(he left her in the woods).



15. Who dressed like a peddler and called "laces for sale"  
(the queen).
16. How many times the queen disguised herself to kill snow drop?  
(3 times).
17. The goose girl is a fairy tale collected by  
( Brothers Grimm 1815 n.3 ~ 1819 n.98).
18. Fairy tales often share common characteristics such as
- a. the use of number three
  - b. Magical elements
  - c. transformations
  - d. misleading appearances
  - e. the conquest of Good and Evil
19. In fairy tales the hero or heroine is often  
(infallible).
20. The themes of goose girl are
- a. accepting each other's differences
  - b. discrimination
21. Who is the villain in Goose girl  
(the waiting-woman).
22. By rights your horse belongs to me this Jade will do for you. Is a quotation from  
(the goose girl).
23. What was the name of the boy who looked after the geese?  
(Conrad).
24. When Conrad saw the goose girl's hair what did he want?  
(he wanted to pluck some out).
25. What did the king put to the waiting-woman  
(a riddle).

## Lecture 10

1. Babes in the woods is a `traditional tale` for children as well as a popular (pantomime).
2. The babes in the woods was published as (Anonymous broadside ballad).
3. The tale was printed by (Thomas Millington 1595).
4. The tale has been reworked in many forms always attributed as (a Mother Goose rhyme).
5. The uncle give the children to (Ruffian's to be killed).
6. Who hears the Children Cry? (The Little Birds).
7. The birds covered the children with (leaves and Crimson, brown and green).
8. Queen bee is a German fairy tale collected by (Brothers Grimm).
9. What are the themes of Queen bee
  - a. the value of Education.
  - b. being kind to animals.
10. The youngest Prince got help from (ants, ducks and queen bee).
11. What was the name of the youngest brother (simpleton).

12. Who seeks out to find his brothers  
(the youngest brother).
13. How many locks were in the door of the castle  
(three).
14. What did the brothers see through the pane  
(a little gray man).
15. What happened to the brothers at the end of the story?  
a. simpleton became king and married the youngest princess  
b. the other two brothers married the princesses.

هذه الأسئلة لا تغني عن المحتوى و هي فقط للمراجعة و تشبثت المعلومة  
من المحاضرة 11-14 هي رواية بونوكيو و لم ادرج أسئلة عنها ...

## ((تعريف ادب الاطفال المحاضره 6-7))

### الكلمات الي باللون الاحمر كلمات تدل على التعريف ليسهل عليكم حفظها

■ **realistic genre:** literary realism focuses on **fidelity to everyday**

life.

النوع الواقعي : تركز الواقعية الأدبية على الإخلاص في الحياة اليومية.

✓ **Characters :** in children's literature character is used to **mean a person or personified animal or object.**

الشخصيات: في أدب الأطفال تستخدم الشخصية لتعني شخص أو حيوان أو كائن بعينه.

✓ **Character development :** **collection of features** that bring the character to life, inner and outer qualities .

تطوير الشخصية: مجموعة من الميزات التي تجلب الشخصية إلى الحياة، والصفات الداخلية والخارجية.

✓ **Round character:** **fully** developed in the story –central and protagonists.

الشخصية الكاملة: وضعت تماما في القصة وسط وأطراف النزاع.

✓ **flat characters:** **less important** characters but essential to action.

الشخصية المحددة: أقل شخصية مهمة ولكنها ضرورية للعمل.

✓ **dynamic characters:** **changes in the course** of the action.

الشخصيات الديناميكية: التغيرات في مسار العمل.

✓ **Static characters:** **no change in the course** of the story - flat characters ,stereotypes and foils ( a minor character whose traits are in direct contrast to the main character .

شخصيات ثابتة: لا تغيير في مسار القصة - الشخصيات المحددة ، والقوالب الجامدة والرفائق (شخصية القاصر التي صفاتها في تناقض مباشر مع الشخصية الرئيسية).

• **Plot: sequence of events** showing characters in action. Sequence is chosen by the author as the best way of telling the story.

الحبكة: تسلسل الأحداث تظهر الشخصيات في العمل. يتم اختيار التسلسل من قبل المؤلف باعتبارها أفضل طريقة لإخبار القصة.

- ✓ **Narrative order: the way or the order** in which the writer chooses to unfold the story to the reader.

ترتيب السرد: الطريقة أو الترتيب الذي يختاره الكاتب لكشف القصة للقارئ.

- ✓ **Chronological order:** events are **related in the order** of their happening

الترتيب الزمني: ترتبط الأحداث حسب ترتيب حدوثها

- ✓ **flashbacks** :writers **disrupts** normal time sequence to recounts some **past events**

ذكريات الماضي: الأدياء يعرقل التسلسل الزمني الطبيعي كما أن يروي بعض الأحداث الماضية

- **conflict: the struggles the protagonist face.**

الصراع: كفاح بطل الرواية بجراءة

- **Person against –self:** character typically faces **internal conflict** which pull him/her toward two courses of action.

الشخص ضد الذات: عادة ما تواجه الشخصية الصراع الداخلي انسحابه / ها نحو مسارين للعمل .

- **Person against –person:** involves struggle **between two or more characters.**

شخص ضد شخص: يتضمن الصراع بين اثنين أو أكثر من الشخصيات.

- **Person against –society:** involves struggle **between character** or characters and either **social** mores, cultural values or sometimes the law.

شخص ضد المجتمع: ويشمل الصراع بين شخصية أو شخصيات إما العادات الاجتماعية والقيم الثقافية أو في بعض الأحيان القانون.

- **Person against –nature:** involves conflict **between a character and** some force or forces **of nature.**

شخص ضد الطبيعة: وتشمل النزاعات بين الشخصية وبعض القوى الطبيعية.

- **Climax:** peak and turning **point** of conflict ,**point** at which the reader knows the outcome of action .

الذروة: ذروة ونقطة تحول الصراع، النقطة التي يعرف القارئ نتائج العمل.

- **Denouement:** resolution or tying together of the plot that gives the reader a sense of completeness at **the end.**

الخاتمة: قرار أو ربط معاً للحبكة التي تعطي القارئ شعور اكتمالها في نهاية المطاف.

- **Point of View :** the side of the story the reader **sees** as revealed by the author through the characters. point of view is **seen** through the eyes and minds of characters as the plot unfolds.

وجهة نظر: يرى القارئ جانب من القصة كما أوضح الكاتب من خلال الشخصيات. وينظر الى وجهة نظر من خلال عيون وعقول الشخصيات كلما انكشفت الحبكة

- ✓ **Theme:** the idea that holds the story together or the author's message to reader .it is the main idea or the central meaning of the story.

الموضوع: الفكرة التي تحكي القصة معا أو رسالة المؤلف إلى القارئ هو الفكرة الرئيسية أو المعنى المركزي للقصة.

✓

- ✓ **Primary theme: central theme** which is of more importance than the rest.

الموضوع الرئيسي: الموضوع المركزي الذي هو أكثر أهمية من البقية.

- ✓ **Secondary theme: themes** which seem **lesser importance** than the primary one.

الموضوع الثانوي: الموضوعات التي تبدو أقل أهمية من احدى الرئيسية.

- **Style: Author's choice** and arrangement of words in order to create plot, characterizations, setting, and theme.

النمط: اختيار المؤلف ترتيب الكلمات من أجل خلق الحبكة، الأوصاف، والإعداد، والموضوع

- **Connotation:** Associative or **emotional meaning** of a word; usually used to describe a character or situation

الدلالات: معنى ترابطي أو عاطفي للكلمة، وتستخدم عادة لوصف شخصية أو حالة

- **Imagery:** the **appeal of the senses**; helps to create setting, establish mood and character

الصور: نداء الحواس؛ يساعد على خلق الإعداد، ووضع المزاج والشخصية

- **Figurative Language:** Words used in a **non-literal** way, giving meaning beyond the usual sense. Ex) personification, simile, or metaphor

اللغة المجازية: كلمات تستخدم بطريقة غير حرفية، وإعطاء معنى وراء المعنى المعتاد. (السابقين) تجسيد، التشبيه، والاستعارة

- **Hyperbole: exaggeration** used for humor or to make a point

•

المبالغة: المبالغة المستخدمة للفكاهة أو لجعل نقطة

- Understatement: **opposite of exaggeration**; used to play down a happening or situation

• الاستهانة: عكس مبالغة، وتستخدم للعب أسفل الحدث أو الحالة

- **Allusion**: tends to have **more meaning for mature readers**; relies on a reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature
- التلميح: يميل إلى أن يكون أكثر معنى للقراء الناضجين؛ يعتمد على الإشارة إلى شيء في فهمنا المشترك، ماضينا، أو أدبنا

- **Symbol**: something that operates on **two levels of meaning**, the literal and the figurative levels

الرمز: شيء ما الذي يعمل على مستويين من المعنى، المستوى الحرفي والمجازي

- **Onomatopoeia**: words that **sounds like their meaning**. E.g. splash, wow, gush, buzz, "crash," "whirr," "hiss," "purr," "hush," "boom"

طنين "،" المحاكاة الصوتية: الكلمات التي يبدو وكأنه معناها. على سبيل المثال تساقط، صيحة فرح، تدفق

تحطم "،" طنين "،" همسة "،" خرخرة "،" الصمت "،" ه

- **Alliteration**: **repetition** of a similar **vowel sound** within a phrase . E.g. sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen, bigger and better, jump for joy

الجناس: تكرار صوت حرف العلة المماثل داخل العبارة. على سبيل المثال رائحة النجاح حلوة، من عشرة سنتات، أكبر وأفضل، والقفز للفرح

- **Consonance**: close **repetition** of a **consonant sound** within a phrase but not in the initial position. E.g. "first and last," "odds and ends," "short and sweet," "a stroke of luck,"

الانسجام: تكرار الإغلاق في صوت ساكن داخل العبارة ولكن ليس في الموقف المبدئي. على سبيل المثال "الأول والأخير" "مغيبون"، "قصيرة وحلوة"، "ضربة حظ

- **Tone**: **the author's attitude** toward what he or she has written. Ex) humor, mysterious, creepy, straight-forward, matter-of-fact, exciting, boring, etc.

نعمة: موقف الكاتب تجاه ما كتب او ما كتبت. ( النكتة، غامضة، زاحف، مستقيم إلى الأمام، أمر واقع، ومثيرة<sup>1</sup>



- 1- \_\_\_\_\_ are stories passed on from one person to another by word of mouth
  - A. Drama
  - B. Folktales
  - C. Novels
  - D. Epic
  
- 2- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of short story that typically features folkloric fantasy characters, such as fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants, mermaids, or gnomes, and usually magic or enchantments.
  - A. Fairytale
  - B. Folktale
  - C. Poem
  - D. Legend
  
- 3- Cinderella is a good example of a \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. Folktale
  - B. Legend
  - C. Fairytale
  - D. Long poem
  
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ often involve and quests, their event occur outside the ordinary laws that operate within the universe
  - A. Legend
  - B. Fairytale
  - C. Folktale
  - D. Fantasy stories
  
- 5- "*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 word.
  - C. Is set in the real world but elements of magic intrude upon it .
  - D. Has no reality at all.
  
- 6- Why do writers use the fantasy genre? Because \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. It is confined to the Boundaries of the word
  - B. It limits possibilities
  - C. It can open possibilities
  - D. Its provides normal and old perspective on the real word
  
- 7- 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
  
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_ are the characters who do not change in to the course of the story i.e. stereotypes and foils.
  - A. Flat characters
  - B. Round characters
  - C. Dynamic characters
  - D. Static characters

- 9- \_\_\_\_\_ Sequence of events showing characters in action.
- A. Plot
  - B. Point of view
  - C. Character
  - D. Setting
- 10- The end justifies the means." is a good example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Theme
  - B. Symbol
  - C. Point of view
  - D. Picture book
- 11- \_\_\_\_\_ relies on a reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature.
- A. Allusion
  - B. Theme
  - C. Hyperbole
  - D. Understatement
- 12- who is responsible for group of tales called mother Goose ?
- A. The Brothers Grimm
  - B. Charles Perrault
  - C. Mark Twain
  - D. John Bunyan
- 13- In *The Queen Bee*, who went looking for the two brothers?
- A. Their father
  - B. Their brother
  - C. The family dwarf
  - D. The Bee
- 14- 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
- 15- The best-known version of *Little Red Riding Hood* is by \_\_\_\_\_ and dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century ( 1800s).
- A. The Brothers Grimm
  - B. Charles Perrault
  - C. John Bunyan
  - D. Edward Burnett Taylor
- 16- 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

- 17- 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
- 18- 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.
- 19- \_\_\_\_\_ Something that operates on two levels of meaning, the literal and the figurative levels ?
- A. Theme
  - B. Imagery
  - C. Hyperbole
  - D. Symbol
- 20- \_\_\_\_\_ It is 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
- 21- 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
- 22- \_\_\_\_\_, a poor old wood carver, was making a puppet from a tree branch.
- A. Puppetto
  - B. Pinocchio
  - C. Geppetto
  - D. Rufus
- 23- One can children's literature traced back to stories and songs, part of a wider \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Adults tradition
  - B. juvenile literature
  - C. Oral tradition
  - D. Published books
- 24- 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

- 25- \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be the first illustrated children's book.
- A. Woodcut
  - B. Struwwelpeter
  - C. **Orbis Pictus**
  - D. Hercules
- 26- A way of making multi-colored prints in Children's books is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Engraving
  - B. Refining Children's books process
  - C. **Chromolithograph**
  - D. Illustrating Children's books
- 27- 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 stories, songs and poems
  - D. Educational stories, songs and poems
- 28- 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
- 29- India is perhaps the original source of the stories for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Iliad and the Qdyssey
  - B. Greek mythology
  - C. **The Arabian Nights**
  - D. Aesop's Fables
- 30- Russia's earliest children's books, primers, appeared around 1500s. An early example is \_\_\_\_\_, published by in 1571
- A. Le Morte d'Arthur
  - B. Aesop's Fables
  - C. **ABC-Book**
  - D. ....
- 31- Which of the following is considered to be the first picture book produced specifically for children?
- A. Peniamerone
  - B. The Pilgrim's Progress
  - C. Spiritual Milk for Babes
  - D. **Orbis Pictus**
- 32- What do we call the pocket-sized pamphlets that were often folded instead of being stitched, were published in Britain
- A. **Chapbooks**
  - B. Primers
  - C. ABC-Book
  - D. Canterbury tales

- 33- 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
- 34- 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
- 35- American children's literature sparked the publication in Chicago of one of its most famous books in 1900, which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. **The Wonderful Wizard of Oz**
  - B. The Bookman
  - C. Charlotte's web
  - D. The Harry Potter Series
- 36- 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
- 37- 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**
- 38- \_\_\_\_\_, 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
- 39- The most reasonable definition of the word "star" in "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star light, is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. A heavenly object
  - B. **A distinguished figure**
  - C. A lyric about little child
  - D. A distinguished lullaby
- 40- 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
- 41- In "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star", the line " Up above the world so high " implies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Flying high in the sky
  - B. **the difference of social classes**
  - C. a wish to observe the world from a high position
  - D. the possibility of a rising star

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.

42- What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?

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

43- What is the title of this poem?

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

44- The writer of this poem is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

45- 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:

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.

46- What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?

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

47- 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

48- The figure of speech in "Life is a barren field" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Simile
- B. Personification
- C. Irony
- D. **Metaphor**

49- The figure of speech in "For if dreams die" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Simile
- B. **alliteration** الصحيح
- C. Metaphor
- D. **Irony**

50- "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

من تجميع اخوكم ناصر.

والحل من المذكرة وجل من لا يسهو.

Read the following stanza, 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 is the rhyme scheme of this poem?

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

2- 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

3- The figure of speech in "Life is a barren field" is ....

- A. Simile
- B. Personification
- C. Irony
- D. Metaphor



4- The figure of speech in "For if dreams die" is.....

- A. Simile
- B. alliteration
- C. Metaphor
- D. Irony

5- "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

*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.*

6- What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?

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

7- what is the title of this poem.....

A. The Cow by Robert Louis Stevenson.

8- The figure of speech in " And blown by all the winds that pass " is ....

A. Simile

B. **Personification**

C. alliteration

D. anaphora

9-Modern children's literature is classified in two different ways: genre or the intended age of the reader.

10- The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries became known: as the Golden Age of Children's Literature

11- dictionaries, encyclopedias are: excluding works of defines children's literature

12- ..... are stories passed on from one person to another by word of mouth

A. Drama

B. Folktales

C. Novels

D. Epic

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

A. Fairytale

B. Folktale

C. Poem

D. Legend

14- Cinderella is a good example of a .....

A. Folktale

B. Legend

C. Fairytale

D. Long poem

15- .....often involve and quests, their event occur outside the ordinary laws that operate within the universe

A. Legend

B. Fairytale

C. Folktale

D. Fantasy stories

16- "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.

17- Why do writers use the fantasy genre? Because ....

A. It is confined to the Boundaries of the word

B. It limits possibilities

C. It can open possibilities

D. Its provides normal and old perspective on the real word

18- .....Sequence of events showing characters in action.

A. Plot

B. Point of view

C. Character

D. Setting

19- who is responsible for group of tales called mother Goose ?

A. The Brothers Grimm

B. Charles Perrault

C. Mark Twain

D. John Bunyan

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

A. Their father

B. Their brother

C. The family dwarf

D. The Bee

21- 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

22- 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

23- 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.

24- Russia's earliest children's books, primers, appeared around 1500s. An early example is....., published by in 1571

A. ABC-Book

25- Alice's Adventures in Wonderland written by:

A. Lewis Carroll's

26- 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

27- In "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star", the line " Up above the world so high " implies ....

A. Flying high in the sky

B. the difference of social classes

C. a wish to observe the world from a high position

D. the possibility of a rising star

28- People often label ..... as the Golden Age of Children's Literature in Russia.

A- the 1920s

29- top artists in the West were illustrating for children....

A- Randolph Caldecott

B- Nandalal Bose

30- ..... 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

سالت عنه كبرياء بالتجمع ان شاء انها حلتها السؤال 31

**exaggeration used for humor or to make a point**

allusion  
understatement  
hyperbole  
symbol

سؤال 32

Pinocchio written by Carlo Collodi

سؤال 33

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 cycle

سؤال 34

اقتباس:

Bandar15 المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة

وجانا هذا السؤال

*Who is the author of the Odyssey*

*Homer*

سؤال 35

the first illustrated children's book is considered to be Orbis Pictus which was published in 1658 by the Moravian author Comenius

## سؤال 36

اقتباس:

المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة الصوايف

**European colonization** spread books, including those for children, around the globe.

## سؤال 37

تابع لقصيدة **dreams**

Dreams written by **Langston Hughes**

اقتباس:

المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة Reoira  
القصيدتين التي جابهم كل واحدة سأل من كاتبها التي هم  
**The Cow By Robert Louis Stevenson**  
**Dreams By Langston Hughes**

## سؤال 38

اقتباس:

المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة  
**Another day**  
**Like a diamond in the sky**  
**Simile**

## سؤال 39

اقتباس:

المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة  
**Another day**  
**The Wonderful Wizard of Oz = American children's literature**

## سؤال 40

children's literature in Europe during this time  
into five genres: Didactic and Moral, Conduct-



related, Educational, Religious,  
and Popular.by:Daniel Kline

## سؤال 41

اقتباس:

Bandar15 المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة

*John Newbery published  
A Little Pretty Pocket-Book.*

Englishman **John Newbery** published **A Little  
Pretty Pocket-Book.**

## سؤال 42

اقتباس:

..المشاركة الأصلية كتبت بواسطة الصوايف

*Twinkle can also be known as “shine on”, which means “**continue  
succeeding.**”*

## سؤال 43

One of the first uses of Chromolithography (a  
way of **making multi-colored prints**)

-----

-----

genre and the intended age of the reader

Golden Age of Children's Literature

Dictionaries excluding from children's

literature

Orbis Pictus = Comenius

artists in the West= Randolph Caldecott

Odyssey is Homer

=Daniel Kline five genres

Russia= ABC-Book

Carlo Collodi = Pinocchio

The Chinese Revolution

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz = American

children's literature

label the 1920s as the Golden Age

Chromolithography هذي جاب عليها سؤال بس ما

اذكر شنو كن اجابته طباعه اوشي زي كذا

---

Up above a world so high  
difference of social classes

Like a diamond in the sky

Simile

She walks among the meadow grass

Personification

Hold fast to dreams

Personification

Life is a broken-winged bird

metaphor

“Life is a barren field

simile

diamond

star

---

John Newbery published  
A Little Pretty Pocket-Book.

**European colonization** spread books,  
including those for children, around the  
globe.

القصيدتين اللتي جابهم كل واحدة سأل من كاتبها اللتي هي

The Cow By Robert Louis Stevenson  
Dreams By Langston Hughes

---

And blown by all the winds that pass

هذي بعد سأل عنها

Twinkle can also be known as “shine  
on”, which means “**continue  
succeeding.**”

*as you sow you shall reap*  
**theme**

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 **الاجابه**  
 b) aabbccdd  
 c) ababedcd  
 d) ababbccdd **b**

7- In "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star", the figure of speech in "Then you show your little light," is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) paradox  
 b) personification **الاجابه الصحيحه**  
 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 ١٤٢٦/٢٦ هـ

الصف الثاني

- 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

الاجابه الصحيحه C

الاجابه B



الفصل الدراسي الأول 1442/43 هـ  
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

## D نموذج

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 **الاجابه الصحيح**
- d) Understatement

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

- a) Brothers Grimm
- b) Simpleton **الاجابه b**
- 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

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- "Our dreams give our lives meaning and purpose". This quote is a sample 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 human behaviors  
c) we should hold fast to our life  
d) we should not be afraid of death.

A

B

C

A

5- \* .....are stories passed on from one person to another by word of mouth.

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

B

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 story of

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

B

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

B

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.

C

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

A

A person narrator means that the story is told by using .....  
view.

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

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

.....  
to participate in a competition for wooden toys

and wanted a toy

out a child

in a shape of man

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B

He always wanted a boy

- 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 **D**
- 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 **A**
- 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 impolite **B**
- 23 Geppetto had to ..... for Pinocchio's textbook.  
 a) steal money  
 b) sell his house  
 c) work overtime  
 d) sell his coat **D**
- 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 **C**
- 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 **A**
- 26 Luckily Pinocchio was rescued by ..... who lived nearby  
 a) an old woman  
 b) a beautiful blue fairy  
 c) a child  
 d) Geppetto **B**

His nose began to grow longer and longer because  
He lied to the fairy

27. His nose began to grow longer and longer because  
a) he lost his money  
b) it was poorly made  
c) he lied to the fairy  
d) 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.  
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
29. When Pinocchio was let out of the prison, he had fun with bad boys. They all became.....  
a) blind  
b) with long noses  
c) gangsters  
d) 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.  
a) The blue fairy  
b) Geppetto  
c) The other bad boys  
d) Jiminy Cricket
31. 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
32. 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
33. When was the concept of childhood changed drastically in Europe?  
a) 1600s  
b) 1500s  
c) 1700s  
d) 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 children
- d) Literary devices in children's literature

C

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

A

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

C

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

A

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

A

39- What are round characters? They are .....

- a) fully developed characters
- b) dynamic characters
- c) less important characters
- d) flat characters

A

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

D

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

A

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42. What is the denouement in a children's story? It is the .....  
a) plot  
b) theme  
c) resolution  
d) characterization

43. The theme of the children's story is .....  
a) the author's message to the reader  
b) the actions and feelings that influence the story  
c) the experience and feelings of one character  
d) 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  
a) Figurative Language  
b) Plot  
c) Point of view  
d) Allusion

45. .... relies on reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature.  
a) Hyperbole  
b) Style  
c) Allusion  
d) Symbol

46. A method of creating illustrations for children's books was ..... by George Cruikshank.  
a) etching  
b) copper and steel engraving  
c) refining children's books  
d) Chromolithography

47. 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

48. Philanthropism is a movement concerned with reforming ..... children around 1768.  
a) both education only  
b) both fanaticism and education  
c) both literature and science  
d) both education and literature

A

A

C

A

B

d

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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

50

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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