

Lecture 1

Q_ Children's literature or juvenile literature includes:

A_ stories, books, and poems.

Q_ that are enjoyed by:

A_ children.

Q_ Modern children's literature is classified in two different ways:

A_ genre or the intended age of the reader.

Q_ One can trace children's literature back to stories and songs, part of a wider:

A_ oral tradition.

Q_ adults shared with children before:

A_ publishing existed.

Q_ The development of early children's literature, before printing was:

A_ Invented.

Q_ isto trace. Even after printing became widespread:

A_ difficult .

Q_ many classic "children's" tales were originally created for adults and later adapted for:

A_ a younger audience.

Q_ Since the 1400s, a large quantity of literature, often with a moral or religious message, has been aimed:

A_ specifically at children.

Q_ Children's Literature" as this period included the publication of many books acknowledged today as:

A_ classics.

Q_ There is no used definition of children's literature:

A_ single or widely .

Q_ children's literature can be broadly defined as anything that children read or more specifically defined as:

A_ fiction, non-fiction, poetry, or drama .

Q_ children's literature intended for and used by:

A_ children and young people.

Q_ Nancy Anderson, of the College of Education at the:

A_ University of South Florida.

Q_ Nancy Anderson defines children's literature as:

A_ 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".

Q_ The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature notes that "the boundaries of genre:

الموسوعة الأدبية لأدب الأطفال لاحظت أن حدود النوع أو (الجنس) :

A_ are not fixed but blurred

ليست ثابتة لكنها غير واضحة .

Q_ Sometimes,can be reached about whether a given work is best categorized as literature for adults or children:

A_ no agreement.

في بعض الأحيان، لا يمكن التوصل إلى أي اتفاق حول ما إذا كان عمل معين هو أفضل تصنيف على أنه أدب للبالغين أو الأطفال .

series was written and marketed for children, but it is also popular among adults:Q_

J.K. Rowling's, Harry Potter A_

Q_ The series' extreme popularity led to create a separate bestseller list for children's books:

The New York Times. A_

* Despite the widespread association of children's literature with picture books, spoken narratives existed before printing

وعلى الرغم من ارتباط واسع النطاق لأدب الأطفال مع الكتب المصورة، وجدت الروايات تحدثت قبل الطباعة،

Q_ and the root of many children's tales go back to ancient storytellers :

A_ Seth Lerer.

Q_ in the opening of *Children's Literature: A Reader's History from Aesop to Harry Potter* says,

A_ This book presents a history of what children have heard and read... The history I write of is a history of reception."

Q_ *Children's literature can be divided into a number of categories, but it is most easily categorized according to:*

A_ genre or the intended age of the reader.

Q_ *A literary genre is:*

A_ a category of literary compositions.

Q_ *Genres may be determined by:*

A_ technique, tone, content, or length

. تقنية، لهجة، والمحتوى، أو الطول .

According to Anderson, there are six categories of children's literature (with some significant subgenres)

:ووفقا لأندرسون، هناك ست فئات من أدب الأطفال (مع بعض الأنماط الفرعية الهامة)

- 1- Picture books, including concept books that teach the alphabet or counting for example, pattern books, and wordless books.
الكتب المصورة، بما في ذلك الكتب مفهوم تعليم الحروف الهجائية أو العد على سبيل المثال، نمط الكتب، والكتب صامت.
- 2- Traditional literature, including folktales, which convey the legends, customs, superstitions, and beliefs of people in previous civilizations. This genre can be further broken into subgenres: myths, fables, legends, and fairy tales
الأدب التقليدي، بما في ذلك الحكايات الشعبية، الذي ينقل الأساطير والعادات والخرافات، ومعتقدات الناس في الحضارات السابقة. هذا النوع يمكن زيادة اقتحام الأنماط الفرعية: الأساطير، الخرافات والأساطير، والقصص الخيالية
- 3- Fiction, including fantasy, realistic fiction, and historical fiction
- 4- Non-fiction
- 5- Biography and autobiography
- 6- Poetry and verse.

Category

- By age category The criteria for these divisions are vague

معايير لهذه الانقسامات هي غامضة

Q By age category Books for younger children tend to be written in:

A_ simple language, use large print, and have many illustrations .

Q_ By age category Books for older children use:

A_ increasingly complex language, normal print, and fewer (if any) illustrations.

• The categories with an age range are listed below:

وفيما يلي قائمة الفئات مع الفئة العمرية

- 1- Picture books, appropriate for pre-readers or children ages 0–5.
- 2- Early reader books, appropriate for children ages 5–7. These books are often designed to help a child build his or her reading skills.
- 3- Chapter book, appropriate for children ages 7–12.
 - o Short chapter books, appropriate for children ages 7–9.
 - o Longer chapter books, appropriate for children ages 9–12.
- 4- Young-adult fiction, appropriate for children ages 12–18.

Illustration

Pictures have always accompanied children's stories

الصور قد تقترن دائما بقصص الأطفال

A papyrus from Byzantine Egypt, shows illustrations accompanied by the story of Hercules' labors

والبردي من مصر البيزنطية، ويظهر الرسوم التوضيحية المرافقة لقصة يجاهد هرقل

Modern children's books are :

illustrated in a way that is rarely seen in adult literature, except in graphic novels.

موضح بطريقة نادرا ما يشاهد في ادب البالغين، إلا في الروايات والرسوم البيانية

Illustration artwork plays a greater role in books intended for younger readers (especially pre-literate children).

عمل فني يلعب دورا أكبر في الكتب المخصصة للقراء الصغار (وخاصة الأطفال ما قبل القراءة والكتابة).

Q_ Children's picture books often serve as an:

A_ accessible source of high quality art for young children.

Q_ Even after children learn to read well enough to enjoy a story without illustrations, they continue to:

A_ appreciate the occasional drawings found in chapter books.

Q_ According to Joyce Whalley in The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature:

A_ 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."

يختلف كتاب مصور من كتاب مصور آخر فالكتاب المصورر الجيد هو من يعزز الصورة أويضيف عمق إلى النص .

Q_ Using this definition, the first illustrated children's book is considered to be:

A_ Orbis Pictus which was published in 1658 by the Moravian author Comenius.

- Acting as a kind of encyclopedia, Orbis Pictus had a picture on every page followed by the name of the object in Latin and German.

بوصفها نوعا من الموسوعة، وكان أوربيس المنقط يضع صورة في كل صفحة يليه اسم الكائن في اللاتينية والألمانية.

Q_ It was translated into:

A_ English in 1659 and was used in homes and schools around Europe and Great Britain for years.

Q_ Early children's books, such as:

A_ Orbis Pictus.

Q_ Orbis Pictus were illustrated by:

A_ woodcut.

طبع كليشيه على الخشب

Q_ Orbis Pictus many times the same image was repeated in a number of books regardless of:

A_ how appropriate the illustration was for the story.

كيف يتناسب كان التوضيح للقصة

- Newer processes, including copper and steel engraving العمليات الجديدة، بما في ذلك النحاس والنقش الصلب

Q_ One of the first uses of Chromolithography in a children's book was:

A_ demonstrated in Struwwelpeter, published in Germany .

Q_ Chromolithography means :

A_ a way of making multi-colored prints.

وسيلة لجعل الطباعة متعددة الألوان

Q_ English illustrator refined its use in children's books in the late 1800s.

A_ Walter Crane

Q_ Another method of creating illustrations for children's books was:

A_ etching.

الخرط

Q_ etching used by :

A_ George Cruikshank.

Q_ top artists in the West were illustrating for children, including Crane;

A_ Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, and John Tenniel

Q_ Most pictures were still:

A_ black-and-white.

Q_ many color pictures were hand colored, often by;

A_ children.

Q_ The Essential Guide to Children's Books and Their Creators credits Caldecott with:

الدليل الأساسي لكتب الأطفال وصانعي تلك الاعتمادات كالديكوت مع

A_ The concept of extending the meaning of text beyond literal visualization".

" مفهوم توسيع معنى نص ما وراء التصور الحرفي

Q_ whose paintings are considered artistic treasures:

تعتبر طباعته من الكنوز الفنية

A_ Indian Nandalal Bose.

Q_ In the West, twentieth-century artists such as;

A_ Kay Nielson, Edmund Dulac, and Arthur Rackham produced illustrations that are still reprinted today.

Q_ Developments in printing capabilities were reflected;

A_ in children's books.

- After World War II, offset lithography became more refined.

بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية الطباعة الحجرية أصبحت أكثر دقة .

Lecture 2

History 2

- According to Aspects and Issues in the History of Children's Literature from the International Research Society for Children's Literature, the development of children's literature anywhere in the world follows the same basic path.

وفقا لجوانب وقضايا في تاريخ أدب الأطفال من جمعية الدولي لبحوث أدب الأطفال، وتطوير أدب الأطفال في أي

مكان في العالم يتبع مسار الأساسي نفسه.

Q_ **All children's literature begins with:**

A_ spoken stories, songs, and poems

Q_ **In the beginning, the same tales that adults enjoy were created specifically :**

في البداية، تم إنشاؤها نفس الحكايات التي يتمتع بها الكبار على وجه التحديد إلى

A_ educate, instruct, and entertain children.

تثقيف وإرشاد، وتسليّة الأطفال

Q_ **In the final stage, literature for children became established as a separate category from literature for adults and acquires its own:**

في المرحلة الأخيرة، أصبح الأدب للأطفال أنشئت كفئة منفصلة من الأدب للكبار ويكتسب فيها

A_ genres, divisions, expectations, and canon.

Q_ **The development of children's literature is influenced by the**

A_ social, educational, political, and economic resources of the country or ethnic group.

Q_ **Every culture has its own:**

A_ mythology, unique fables, and other traditional stories that are told for instruction and entertainment

كل ثقافة لها أساطيرها الخاصة، الخرافات فريدة من نوعها، والقصص التقليدية الأخرى التي تقال للتعليم والترفيه

Q_ **The earliest written folk-type tales included the Panchatantra from India, which was composed about 200 AD. It may be**

وتضمنت أقرب كتب الحكايات الشعبية من نوع كليلة ودمنة من الهند، الذي كان يتألف حوالي 200 م. قد يكون

A_ "the world's oldest collection of stories for children", but some scholars believe it was actually intended for adults.

أقدم مجموعة في العالم من القصص للأطفال"، ولكن يعتقد بعض العلماء كان يقصد فعلا للبالغين

- India's Jatakas, about the birth of Buddha, date from the 2nd or 3rd century BC. A few of these stories, particularly those where Buddha takes the shape of an animal, would have been enjoyed by children.

الهندية، عن ولادة بوذا، تاريخ من 2 أو 3. وهناك عدد قليل من هذه القصص، وخصوصا تلك التي تحيط بوذا على شكل حيوان، من الممكن ان يتمتع بها الاطفال .

Q_ **The source stories for, perhaps also originally from India, have also been traced back to this time.**

A_ The Arabian Nights.

Q_ One example of oral stories that would've been enjoyed by children is the tale of:

A_ The Asurik Tree, which dates back at least 3,000 years in Persia (presently known as Iran).

Q_ He is the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey:

A_ The great ancient Greek poet Homer

Q_ Homer's work contributed to the development of all Western literature, including:

A_ children's literature.

Q_ Hesiod told stories that became a major source of;

A_ Greek mythology.

الأساطير اليونانية

Q_ In Imperial China, children attended public events with their parents, where they would listen to;

A_ the complicated tales of professional storytellers.

Q_ Children also watched the plays performed at:

A_ festivals and fairs.

المهرجانات والمعارض

Q_ Though not specifically intended for children, the elaborate costumes, acrobatics, and martial arts

وإن لم تكن موجهة بشكل خاص للأطفال، تفصيل الأزياء، الألعاب البهلوانية، وفنون الدفاع عن النفس

A_ held even a young child's interest

Q_ Smaller gatherings were accompanied by :

وقد رافقت التجمعات الصغيرة :

A_ puppet shows and shadow plays.

عروض الدمى ومسرحيات الظل

Q_ The stories often explained the background behind the;

A_ festival, covering folklore, history, and politics.

Q_ Storytelling may have reached its peak during the;

القصة قد وصلت إلى ذروتها خلال

A_ Song Dynasty

Q_ This traditional literature was used for instruction in;

A_ Chinese schools until the 20th century.

Q_ Greek and Roman literature from this age is thought to contain

A_ nothing that could be considered a children's book in the sense of a book written to give pleasure to a child".

" لا شيء يمكن أن يعتبر كتاب للأطفال في معنى الكتاب مكتوب على إسعاد الطفل

Q_ children would have enjoyed listening to stories such as the;

A_ Odyssey and Aesop's Fables.

Q_ since Aesop and Homer, along with the Greek playwrights, were

A_ at the heart of early reading and writing"

Q_ The Panchatantra was translated from Sanskrit into:

وقد ترجم كليلة ودمنة من اللغة السنسكريتية إلى

A_ Kannada

Q_ The first children's book in Urdu may be Pahelian by the;

A_ endian poet Amir Khusrow, who wrote poems and riddles for children

Q_ Buddhism spread in China during the early part of this period, bringing with it tales later known as;

انتشرت البوذية في الصين خلال الجزء الأول من هذه الفترة، حاملا معه حكايات عرفت فيما بعد باسم

A_ Journey to the West.

Q_ Chinese children would have enjoyed many of these stories of

A_ fantasy, the supernatural, demons and monsters."

- There are two schools of thought about children and European Medieval literature.
هناك مدرستان فكريتان عن الأطفال والأدب في العصور الوسطى الأوروبية.

Q_ European Medieval literature. The first developed from the writings of;

A_ Philippe Ariès

Q_ European Medieval literature children at this time were;

A_ not viewed as greatly different from adults. they were not given significantly different treatment.

Q_ instructional texts in Latin were written specifically for children, by;

A_ clerics like the Venerable Bede, and Ælfric of Eynsham.

Q_ Those who disagree with Ariès make several arguments, explained by Gillian Adams in her essay Medieval Children's Literature;

A_ Its Possibility and Actuality

Q_ One claim that just because a culture does not view childhood as modern Western societies do, does not mean;

A_ children's literature cannot develop there.

Q_ modern Western scholars defined literature for children narrowly, and fail to

A_ acknowledge what literature does exist

Q_ Daniel Kline, in Medieval Literature for Children says modern and Medieval literature for children have common goals:

A_ "conveying the values, attitudes, and information necessary for children and youth to survive or even advance within their cultures.

نقل القيم، والمواقف، والمعلومات اللازمة للأطفال والشباب من أجل البقاء أو حتى تقدم ضمن ثقافتهم.

Q_ Kline divides children's literature in Europe during this time into five genres:

A_ Didactic and Moral, Conduct-related, Educational, Religious, and Popular.

التعليمي والأخلاقي، السلوك ذات الصلة، للتربية والدينية والشعبية.

Q_ During the Byzantine Empire, the Bible and Christian hymns and stories were

A_ popular.

Q_ appeared in England during this time, teaching children basic information such as the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer

A_ Hornbooks

Q_ An early example Russia's earliest children's books, primers;

A_ alphabet book published by Ivan Fyodorov

Q_ the first Swedish children's book

A_ A Pretty and Splendid Maiden's Mirror, an adaptation of a German book for young women,

Q_ In Italy, Giovanni Francesco Straparola released;

A_ The Facetious Nights of Straparola

Q_ in the 1550s. Called the first European storybook to contain fairy-tales, it eventually had;

A_ 75 separate stories and written for an adult audience.

Q_ Giulio Cesare Croce also borrowed from;

A_ stories children enjoyed for his books.

- Chapbooks, pocket-sized pamphlets that were often folded instead of being stitched, were published in Britain, eventually spreading to the United States. Illustrated by woodblock printing, these inexpensive booklets reprinted popular ballads, historical re-telling, and folk tales.

ونشرت الكتب القصصية الصغيرة والنشرات بحجم الجيب التي كانت في كثير من الأحيان مطوية بدلا من مخطية، في بريطانيا، ونشر في نهاية المطاف إلى الولايات المتحدة. يتضح من الطباعة الخشبية، وأعدت هذه الكتيبات رخيصة القصص الشعبية والتاريخية إعادة القصص، والحكايات الشعبية

Q_ The first picture book published in;

A_ Russia.

Q_ the concept of childhood changed drastically in;

A_ Europe

Q_ **Adults saw children as;**

A_ separate beings, innocent and in need of protection and training by the adults around them.

Q_ **Because of this shift in thinking, books were now;**

A_ printed and distributed specifically for children.

Q_ **became the first major published collection of European folk tales;**

A_ Pentamerone.

Q_ **began recording fairy tales in France;**

A_ Charles Perrault.

- They were not well received among the French literary society, who saw them as only fit for old people and children

يتم استقبالهم بشكل جيد بين

المجتمع الأدبي الفرنسي، الذين ينظر إليهم على أنهم يصلح إلا لكبار السن والأطفال

- Jan Ámos Comenius in Bohemia published the informative illustrated Orbis Pictus, for children under six learning to read. It is considered as the first picture book produced specifically for children.

جان أموس كومينيوس في بوهيميا نشرت المعلومات بطريقة أوربيس المنقط، للأطفال دون سن ستة تعلم القراءة. ويعتبر الكتاب أول صورة أنتجت خصيصا للأطفال

Q_ **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_ The Puritans, mainly in England and North America

المتشدون، وخاصة في إنجلترا وأمريكا الشمالية

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

A_ by John Bunyan.

Q_ **There are sources that claim hornbooks was brought from England by the Puritans to;**

A_ help educate their children.

Q_ The first children's book published, in what would become the United States, was a;

A_ catechism

التعليم المسيحي

Q_ catechism for children written in verse by the Puritan;

A_ John Cotton.

Q_ Known as Spiritual Milk for Babes, it was published in 1646, appearing both in;

A_ England and Boston.

Q_ The New England Primer used in schools for;

A_ 100 years.

Q_ The Primer begins ;

A_ In Adam's fall We sinned all..."

"... يبدأ التمهيدي، "في سقوط آدم وأخطأ الجميع"

Q_ and continues through the;

A_ alphabet.

Q_ still had no separate stories for children;

A_ China.

Q_ Dream of the Red Chamber

A_ told a story of romance and friendship that children enjoyed.

Q_ As the first contemporary adventure novel, Robinson Crusoe quickly became;

A_ one of the most popular books in all English literature

Q_ Robinson Crusoe by

A_ Danial Defoe, an English Puritan.

Q_ Englishman John Newbery published;

A_ A Little Pretty Pocket-Book

Q_ A Little Pretty Pocket-Book it reflected;

A_ Jean-Jacques Rousseau's

Q_ Rousseau's ideas also had great influence in;

A_ Germany.

- Those ideas developed into German Philanthropism, a movement concerned with reforming both education and literature for children.

Q_ According to Hans-Heino Ewers in The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature;

A_ "It can be argued that from this time, the history of European children's literature was largely written in Germany".

Lecture 3 :

History 3

Q_ Children's literature boomed during the 1800s for:

A_ several reasons.

لعدة أسباب وازدهر أدب الأطفال خلال 1800

Q_ became widely available and affordable, and more people were learning how to read;

A_ Paper and printing.

Q_ The population boom across the West meant there was a;

النمو السكاني في جميع أنحاء الغرب يعني كان هناك

A_ greater children's literature market, and European colonization spread books, including those for children, around the globe.

أكبر الأطفال سوق الأدب، وكتب الاستعمار انتشار الأوروبية، بما في ذلك الأطفال، في جميع أنحاء العالم

Q_ magazines and books for children in native languages soon appeared;

A_ In India.

Q_ Raja Shivprasad wrote several well-known books in;

A_ Hindustani.

Q_ Nandalal Bose;

A_ painter.

Q_ Tagore's work was later translated into;

A_ English, with Bose's pictures.

Q_ In Russia, juvenile literature reached children through a number of;

A_ magazines, which introduced Russian folk tales to readers and spread around the large country.

Q_ began to change in the 1800s;

A_ Children's literature in Western Europe and the United States

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

والتعليم من سن السابق بدأ لإفساح المجال للكتب أكثر من روح الدعابة، الموجهة للطفل

Q

Q_ books also appeared during the 1800s;

A_ A number of English language.

- William Roscoe's story poem The Butterfly's Ball in 1802 is considered a "landmark publication" in fantasy literature.
قصيدة قصة وليم روسكو وتعتبر الكرة الفراشة في 1802 "مطبوعة معلم" في الأدب الخيالي
- Tom Brown's School Days by Thomas Hughes, which appeared in 1857, is considered the founding book in the school story tradition
توم براون يوم مدرسة توماس هيويز، والتي ظهرت في عام 1857، ويعتبر كتاب تأسيس في تقليد قصة المدرسة

Q_ Lewis Carroll's fantasy;

A_ Alice's Adventures in Wonderland appeared in 1865 in England

Q_ The first "English masterpiece written for children", its publication opened the;

A_ First Golden Age"

Q_ wrote the first Italian fantasy novel;

A_ Carlo Collodi , Adventures of Pinocchio,

Q_ which was translated many times;

A_ The Adventures of Pinocchio,

Q_ story established the genre of realistic family books in the United States

A_ coming of age

Q_ many writers of stature in the Hindustani began writing books for children

A_ In India

- The first full-length children's book was Khar Khar Mahadev by Narain Dixit, which was serialized in one of the popular children's magazines in 1957.

Q_ flourished in the later part of the twentieth century.

A_ Benagli children's literature.

- Educator Gijubhai Badheka published over 200 children's books in the Gujarati language, and many of them are still popular.

نشرت أكثر من 200 كتاب للأطفال في اللغة الغوجاراتية، وكثير منهم ما زال Gijubhai Badheka المربي يتمتع بشعبية

Q_ **founded the Children's Book Trust publishing company;**

A_ political cartoonist K. Shankar Pillai

- The Chinese Revolution of 1911 and World War II brought political and social change that revolutionized children's literature in China
جلبت الثورة الصينية عام 1911 والحرب العالمية الثانية التغيير السياسي والاجتماعي الذي أحدث ثورة في أدب الأطفال في الصين

Q_ **Western science, technology, and literature** became;

A_ fashionable

- The first pieces of literature intended solely for Chinese children were translations of Aesop's fables, Western fairy tales, and The Arabian Nights.
وكانت أول قطعة من الأدب المخصصة حصرا للطفل صيني ترجمات خرافات إيسوب، حكايات الغريبة، وليلة وليلة
- Chinese Revolution of 1949 changed children's literature again. Many children's writers were denounced, but Tianyi and Ye Shengtao continued to write for children and created works that aligned with Maoist ideology. In 1990, General Anthology of Modern Children's Literature of China, a fifteen-volume anthology of children's literature since the 1920s, was released
غيرت الثورة الصينية لعام 1949 أدب الأطفال مرة أخرى. وندد الكتاب العديد من الأطفال، ولكن استمرار تيان لكتابة للأطفال والأعمال التي تم إنشاؤها التي تتماشى مع الأيديولوجية الماوية. في عام Shengtao يي وي 1990، مختارات العام لأدب الأطفال الحديثة في الصين، وهي مختارات خمسة عشر مجلدا من أدب الأطفال منذ ، وأفرج 1920s

Q_ **Children's non-fiction** gained great importance in;

A_ Russia at the beginning of the century

Q_ **took a gloomy turn** by frequently showing the maltreatment of children from lower classes.

كثيرا ما تظهر سوء معاملة الأطفال من الطبقات الدنيا

A_ Realism

Q_ **The most popular boys' material** was;

A_ Sherlock Holmes

Q_ the Golden Age of Children's Literature in Russia.

A_ 1920s

- professional writers in the Soviet Union formed the USSR Union of Writers, which served as the writer's organization of the Communist Party.
شكلت الكتاب المحترفين في الاتحاد السوفييتي الاتحاد السوفييتي من الكتاب، الذي شغل منصب وتنظيم الكاتب للحزب الشيوعي.
- With a children's branch, the official oversight of the professional organization brought children's writers under the control of the state and the police. More political changes in Russia after World War II brought further change in children's literature
مع فرع للأطفال، والرقابة الرسمية للمنظمة مهنية جلبت الكتاب للأطفال تحت سيطرة الدولة والشرطة. جلبت المزيد من التغييرات السياسية في روسيا بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية إجراء المزيد من التغييرات في أدب الأطفال

Q_ The Golden Age of Children's Literature ended with;

A_ World War I in Great Britain and Europe

Q_ t he period before World War II was much;

A_ slower in children's publishing.

Q_ began recovering from the effects of two world wars;

A_ the book market in Europe.

Q_ Britain Roald Dahl wrote

A_ Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

Q_ remained strong in Great Britain through the 1900s.

A_ Children's fantasy literature

Q_ American children's literature sparked the publication in;

A_ Chicago

- Between the world wars, the field continued to grow in North America, which was largely due to the growth and influence of libraries in both Canada and the United States.

بين الحربين العالميتين، واستمر هذا المجال لتنمو في أمريكا الشمالية، التي كانت إلى حد كبير نتيجة للنمو وتأثير المكتبات في كل من كندا والولايات المتحدة

Q_ **Children's reading rooms in libraries, staffed by;**

A_ specially trained librarians, helped create demand for classic juvenile books.

ساعدت غرف القراءة للأطفال في المكتبات، ويعمل بها أمناء المكتبات مدربين تدريبا خاصا، وخلق الطلب على الكتب الكلاسيكية الأحداث

Q_ **Reviews of children's releases began appearing regularly in**

A_ Publishers Weekly and in The Bookman.

استعراض النشرات الأطفال بدأت تظهر بانتظام في مجلة

- The American Library Association began awarding the Newbery Medal, the first children's book award in the world, in 1922
بدأت جمعية المكتبات الأميركية منح جائزة نيوبري، جائزة الكتاب الأول للأطفال في العالم، في عام 1922

Q_ **The first book by about her life on the American frontier, Little House in the Big Woods**

A_ Laura Ingalls Wilder

- The already vigorous growth in children's books became a boom in the 1950s and children's publishing became big business.
والنشر الأطفال أصبحت الشركات التجارية الكبرى وأصبح النمو القوي بالفعل في كتب الأطفال طفرة في 1950.

Q_ **American journalist E. B. White published Charlotte's Web, which was described as;**

A_ one of the very few books for young children that face, squarely, the subject of death

Q_ **J. K. Rowling published the first book in the;**

A_ The Harry Potter Series in England.

Q_ **Scholarship in children's literature is primarily conducted in three different disciplinary fields:**

ويجري منح الدراسية في أدب الأطفال في المقام الأول في ثلاثة حقول التخصصات المختلفة

A_ literary studies (literature and language departments), library and information science, and education.

الدراسات الأدبية (الأدب واللغة الإدارات)، علوم المكتبات والمعلومات، والتعليم

Q_ Typically, children's literature scholars from literature departments in universities (English, German, Spanish, etc. departments) conduct literary analysis of

A_ books

Q_ may focus on an author, a thematic or topical concern, genre, period, or literary device.

A_ literary criticism

انتقاد أدبي

Q_ Most educational researchers studying children's literature explore issues related to the use of children's literature in;

A_ classroom settings

Q_ Teachers typically use children's literature to

A_ augment classroom instruction

زيادة التدريس في الفصول الدراسية

Lecture 4

Children's Poetry

Q_ often the first literature presented to a child, in the form of nursery rhymes or lullabies

A_ Poetry

Q_ **Poetry:**

A_ Offering lyrical appeal and short, direct themes.

تقديم الاستئناف غنائية والموضوعات قصيرة المباشرة

Q_ **Historically, children's poetry is a relatively new phenomenon couched in;**

A_ ancient fabrics.

الأقمشة القديمة

Q_ has a long history of songs and folklore passed down to younger generations;

A_ oral tradition

Q_ interesting to young readers with its expressions of adventure on the open ocean, despite its prevailing dark thematic subtext

A_ Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"

Q_ brought short verse nursery rhymes into English for the first time:

A_ John Newbery's English-language

Q_ children's poet Walter de la Mare has called;

A_ a direct short cut in poetry itself

Q_ Rhymes for the Nursery (1806)—a volume that originated the famous verse

A_ Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

Q_ "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" is a popular

A_ English lullaby

Q_ Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star lyrics English poem by :

A_ Jane Taylor

Q_ Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star:

A_ couplet form Rhymes for the Nursery,

Q_ collection of poems by Taylor and her sister Ann

A_ Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star:

Q_ Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star:

A_ The English lyrics have five stanzas, although only the first is widely known.

Q_ The beautiful words of Twinkle twinkle little star have been;

A_ immortalized in the poem and music has been added thus increasing its popularity

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

A_ The simile ' like a diamond in the sky'

- 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.

الكلمات خلق مقارنة بين طرفة من نجوم بالتالي تألق الماس تقدم خير مثال الصور ذكية واستخدام الممتاز للغة الإنجليزية.

Q_ **The joint authors of Twinkle twinkle little star were;**

A_ two sisters called Ann Taylor and Jane Taylor.

- Summary: 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. Her wish comes true when the smiling star appears in her window and takes her on a magical ride through the sky. The combination of serene, lovely landscapes and a cartoon, smiley-faced star has a hodgepodge effect.

ملخص: فتاة شقراء صغيرة نظرت من نافذة منزلها في السما المتألئة، يحيي مع قافية الطفولة التقليدية من العنوان، وتطلب أنها قد يكون لها أمنية في تلك الليلة. وتأتي لها الأمنية حقيقية عندما تظهر نجمة تبتسم في نافذة غرفتها، تاخذها في رحلة سحرية عبر السماء. الجمع بين المناظر الطبيعية الجميلة الهادئة والكرتون،

Q_ **The poem is called:**

A_ "The Star" by Ann Taylor

Q_ **Taylor was born in**

A_ Colchester, England

Q_ **Taylor was:**

A_ a poet, hymn writer, and a children's author

Q_ **Because Anne Taylor was a hymn write her poem, "The Star",**

A_ could incorporate God or religion

يمكن أن تتضمن الله أو الدين

Q_ **quite literal and the vocabulary used is easy to comprehend**

A_ The Star

Q_ **The rhyme scheme of the poem is:**

A_ AABB CCDD.

Q_ The title and the use of the word star inside the poem lets the reader know the;
A_ exact subject of the poem.

Q_ The mention of a traveler in the poem gives the impression that the writer could be talking about a specific star;
A_ the North Star

Q_ North Star was used to guide the way of someone like an explorer or traveler, as used in the poem;
A_ wandering in the dark

Q_ Taylor also describes how the star never burns out and stays constant throughout the night. The description of the star seems like it could also be a description of;
A_ God and the light or hope he brings.

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

Q_ The third stanza shows how God gives;
A_ home to the weary traveler

Q_ this poem is actually a tragedy; a metaphor for the ;
A_ detriment of success.

- It is about how people who reach vast amounts of wealth and popularity – most notably celebrities – are hopelessly doomed to fail at life.
فهو يقع في حوالى كيف أن الناس الذين يصلون إلى كميات هائلة من الثروة وشعبية - أبرزها المشاهير - محكوم ميؤوس منها الفشل في الحياة

Q_ The popular theory about this poem is;
A_ that it simply tells the story of an unseen narrator, making a miniscule and amateurish observation of a so called "Little star", and contemplating how far away it is.
أن يقول ببساطة قصة الراوي الغير مرئي ، مما يجعل المراقبة ضئيلة والهواة من ما يسمى ب "الخمسة نجوم" ، وتفكر كيف بعيدا هو

Q_ the star is described as;

A_ "little.

Q_ by no stretch of logic is any star;

A_ small.

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

A_ "a distinguished or glamorous celebrity, often from the entertainment world."

Q_ out of all the definitions, the most reasonable conclusion we can come to is that the star in 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star' is;

A_ actually a distinguished figure.

Q_ distinguished figure will change the entire meaning of the well-known;

A_ six verses.

وهذا الكشف يغير المعنى بالكامل من المعروف ست آيات.

Q_ the first verse "Twinkle twinkle little star" is simply showing the tone and setting for the story; a common practice used in;

A_ most novels

Q_ The genius behind this first verse is that it also gives us insight into;

A_ our unseen character's motives.

Q_ Twinkle can also be known as which means "continue succeeding."

A_ "shine on",

Q_ So the first verse implies that the character – a celebrity of small stature – is

A_ successful and is admired by his populace, indirectly implying that he/she is an egomaniac that holds itself above others.

ولذلك فإن الآية الأولى تعني أن الحرف - من المشاهير من مكانة صغيرة - ناجحاً واعجاب من قبل الجماهير له، مما يعني بشكل غير مباشر أنه / أنها هي اجومانياك أن يحمل نفسه فوق الآخرين.

Q_ The second verse, "How I wonder what you are" abruptly switches narratives to an outsider that wishes to;

A_ understand the inner-workings of the celebrity culture

الآية الثانية: "كيف وأنا أتساءل ما كنت" مفاتيح فجأة الروايات إلى الخارج التي ترغب في فهم-الأعمال الداخلية للثقافة المشاهير

Q_ Our current narrator wishes to observe, maybe even become one of the;

A_ higher class.

Q_ This person is possibly a member of the paparazzi, or even a;

A_ rising star themselves.

Q_ The third verse, "Up above a world so high" implies two things;

A_ 1. the difference of social classes between the rich and the poor, and 2. that the titular character, the "Star", is using recreational drugs.

اختلاف الطبقات الاجتماعية بين الأغنياء والفقراء، و2. أن الطابع الفخري، و "ستار"، يستخدم العقاقير المنشطة

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

A_ titular character.

الطابع الفخري

Q_ The "diamond" being referenced in the part is actually a;

A_ Diamond DA40 – a type of aircraft.

الماس - وهو نوع من الطائرات DA40 و"الماس" تتم الإشارة في الجزء هو في الواقع

Q_ The final two verses, "Twinkle twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are" is a;

A_ reflection by the narrator, and brings the narrative full circle

انعكاس من قبل الراوي، ويجلب دائرة السرد كاملة

Q_ The narrator reflects on the;

A_ journey he almost took to the top, and remembers the temptation that wanted to take him there

رحلة توليه تقريبا إلى الأعلى، ويتذكر الإغراء الذي يريد أن يأخذ له هناك

- Whether the narrator decided to follow in the Star's steps is left up to the reader, concluding the story in a tragic but masterfully woven blunt realization.

ما إذا كان الراوي قرر أن يتبع في الخطوات ستار متروك للقارئ، وخلصت القصة في إدراك حادة المأساوي. ولكن المنسوجة ببراعة

Q_ **The story is a wondrously written tragedy about:**

A_ the glamour of being a socialite and the jealousy it can cause from the lower classes of society.

يريق كونه الإجتماعي والغيرة أنها يمكن أن تسبب من الطبقات الدنيا من المجتمع

THE COW Robert Louis Stevenson

Q_ **Robert Louis Stevenson was a:**

A_ Scottish novelist, poet, essayist, and travel writer.

Q_ **Robert Louis Stevenson His most famous works are:**

A_ Treasure Island and Kidnapped.

جزيرة الكنز وخطف

Q_ **Robert Louis Stevenson he wrote "A Child's Garden of Verses" -- a collection of;**

A_ poetry for children which contains about 65 poems including the cherished classics

"The Lamplighter," "The Land of Counterpane," and "Bed in Summer."

"وشاعل القناديل"، و "أرض كاوترباين"، و "سرير في الصيف".

Q_ **Stevenson now ranks among the;**

A_ 26 most translated authors in the world.

يحتل حاليا المرتبة من بين 26 من الكتاب الأكثر ترجمة في العالم.

Q_ **Stevenson was a celebrity in his own time, but with the rise of modern literature after World War I, he was seen for much of the 20th century as a;**

A_ writer of the second class, relegated to children's literature and horror genres.

Q_ **THE COW Year of Publication:**

A_ 1885,

Q_ **Subject:**

A_ Description,

Q_ **Rhyme:**

A_ abab

Bed in Summer By Robert Louis Stevenson

Q_ **Bed in Summer, by;**

A_ Robert Luis Stevenson.

Q_ **Bed in Summer is ;**

A_ a short poem meant for children.

- 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.

القصيدة هي من وجهة نظر الطفل الذي ليست سعيدة جدا حول الحاجة إلى الذهاب إلى النوم خلال فصل الصيف نظرا لامتداد النهار التي تحدث خلال فصل الصيف.

Q_ **during the summer. The first stanza compares how waking up in winter is like waking up at night while**

A_ going to bed in summer is like going to bed during the day.

Q_ **The second and third stanza basically describe why it is;**

A_ so hard for children to go to bed during the summer

- Bed in Summer is for primary aged children due to the concept of time

السريير في الصيف هو للأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين الابتدائي ويرجع ذلك إلى مفهوم الوقت

Q_ **This poem is very much recommend because of;**

A_ the educational value as well as the relatively enjoyment the children will get out of it with the rhyming.

القيمة التربوية فضلا عن التمتع نسبيا فإن الأطفال يخرجون منه مع القافية.

Dreams By Langston Hughes

Q_ **In Langston Hughes' poem "Dreams," he uses similes, metaphors, and personifications to;**

A_ create a theme that shows us that our dreams give our lives meaning and purpose, they allow us to be what we can all be and to accomplish all we can accomplish.

- Without our dreams, we can't "fly." Without them, our lives are barren; nothing can grow or bloom within us.

دون أحلامنا، ونحن لا يمكن أن "يطير". وبدونها، حياتنا القاحلة. لا شيء يمكن أن تنمو أو تزدهر في داخلنا.

Q_ To begin, Langston Hughes uses personifications to;

A_ create a meaningful and strong mood in the poem

Q_ In the first stanza, the speaker, Langston Hughes, says, "Hold fast to dreams/For if dreams die." The personification "Hold fast to dreams" gives us a meaning that Langston Hughes is saying;

A_ that you should never give up on your hopes and dreams.

Q_ The speaker uses a human characteristic (holding) to a non-living thing (dreams) which is a;

A_ personification.

Q_ the message is to;

A_ hold on tight to your dreams and never let go.

Q_ The following lines from the first stanza have: "Life is a broken-winged bird/that cannot fly.

A_ metaphor

Q_ Life is a broken-winged bird/that cannot fly. Langston Hughes compares a broken-winged bird to;

A_ life meaning life can be hard at point.

Q_ The message of this part of a poem is;

A_ that life can be hard and struggling as a broken-winged bird trying to fly but cannot.

Q_ Lastly, Langston Hughes uses similes to;

A_ create a very cold and sad mood in the poem.

Q_ In the second stanza of the poem, the speaker says "Life is a barren field/ Frozen with snow." What the speaker is trying to say is that life can and would be;

A_ cold, nothing would grow within us without our dreams.

Q_ **Langston Hughes compares life to;**

A_ barren field; empty, nothing but snow

حقل قاحل. فارغة، لا شيء ولكن الثلوج

Q_ **The message is;**

A_ you let your dreams go, your life will be frozen as snow.

- Langston Hughes uses a meaningful poem yet powerful.
- Everyone should know that. Without dreams, we would not be or we are today

Q_ **James Mercer Langston Hughes was ;**

A_ an American poet, social activist, novelist, playwright, and columnist.

شاعر أمريكي، ناشط اجتماعي، الروائي والكاتب المسرحي وكاتب عمود

Q_ **James Mercer Langston Hughes was one of the earliest innovators of the then-new literary art form;**

A_ jazz poetry.

Q_ **Hughes is best known as a leader of the;**

A_ Harlem Renaissance.

نهضة هارلم

- His poetry and fiction portrayed the lives of the working-class blacks in America, lives he portrayed as full of struggle, joy, laughter, and music
شعره والخيال تصور حياة السود من الطبقة العاملة في أمريكا، يعيش انه يصور على النحو الكامل من النضال، والفرح، والضحك، والموسيقى

