

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 areschools 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. Thein 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 arethan fantasy works.
(shorter)

19. There arethat 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 عن ها ...