

**Lecture One**

- 1- **Children's literature is called also .....**
- a- Adolescent literature
  - b- juvenile literature
  - c- Teenager literature
- 2- **Modern children's literature is classified in ..... different ways.**
- a- Two
  - b- Three
  - c- Four
- 3- **Modern children's literature is classified to .....**
- a- genre
  - b- the intended age of the reader.
  - c- A & B
- 4- **before publishing existed ,the early children's literature was a part of a wider .....**
- a- publishing
  - b- oral tradition
  - c- Written
- 5- **Before printing the early children's literature, is .....to trace.**
- a- Simple
  - b- Easy
  - c- Difficult
- 6- **Many classic "children's" tales were originally created for ..... and later adapted for a younger audience.**
- a- adults
  - b- Kids
  - c- Children
- 7- **The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries became known as the .....Age of Children's Literature.**
- a- Middle
  - b- Golden
  - c- Medieval
- 8- **"Golden Age of Children's Literature" included the publication of many books acknowledged today as .....**
- a- ancient
  - b- black back
  - c- classics
- 9- **Anything that children read can be defined as..... of children's literature**
- a- widely definition
  - b- specifically definition
  - c- Narrow definition
- 10- **Fiction , non-fiction, poetry, or drama intended for and used by children and young people , this is ..... of children's literature**
- a- widely definition
  - b- specific definition
  - c- Broad definition
- 11- **He 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".**
- a- Harry Potter
  - b- Nancy Anderson
  - c- Seth Lerer
- 12- **Nancy Anderson defines children's literature as "all books written for children, ..... 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".**
- a- In addition to
  - b- Including
  - c- Excluding
- 13- **Nancy Anderson definition was excluding works such as .....**
- a- comic books, joke books, cartoon books,
  - b- nonfiction works ,dictionaries, encyclopedias
  - c- a & b
- 14- **Nancy Anderson, of the College of Education at the University of.....**
- a- West Arizona
  - b- South Florida
  - c- East Florida

- 15- **The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature notes that "the boundaries of genre... are not fixed but .....**
- a- Clear
  - b- blurred
  - c- Pure
- 16- **J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series was written and marketed for ....., but it is also popular among.....**
- a- adults – Children
  - b- Children – adults
  - c- Adults only .
- 17- **children's literature with picture books, spoken narratives existed .....printing.**
- a- after
  - b- with
  - c- before
- 18- **The root of many children's tales go back to ancient storytellers Named .....**
- a- Harry Potter
  - b- Nancy Anderson
  - c- Seth Lerer
- 19- **Children's literature can be easily categorized according to...**
- a- genre
  - b- The intended age of the reader.
  - c- A & B
- 20- **A literary genre is a category of .....**
- a- literary compositions
  - b- Grammatical compositions
  - c- Linguistic compositions
- 21- **Genres may be determined by .....,.....,.....or .....**
- a- Technique
  - b- Tone
  - c- content, or length
  - d- all the above
- 22- **According to Anderson, there are ..... categories of children's literature.**
- a- Five
  - b- Three
  - c- Six

- 23- **Concept books that teach the .....**
- a- alphabet and counting
  - b- wordless books
  - c- silent books
- 24- **Picture books, including .....**
- a- concept books
  - b- wordless books
  - c- a & b
- 25- **Traditional literature, including .....**
- a- folktales
  - d- concept books
  - e- wordless books
- 26- **Folktales convey .....**
- a- the legends, customs, superstitions
  - b- beliefs of people in previous civilizations.
  - c- All the above
- 27- **According to Nancy Anderson, The genre can be further broken into subgenres: .....,.....,.....,.....**
- a- myths, fables, legends,
  - b- and fairy tales.
  - c- All the above
- 28- **Fiction, including .....**
- a- fantasy, realistic fiction, and historical fiction
  - b- Non-fiction\
  - c- myths, fables, legends
- 29- **Books for younger children tend to be written in....., use large print, and have many illustrations.**
- a- complex language
  - b- simple language
  - c- both simple and complex language.
- 30- **Books for older children use increasingly complex language, normal print, and .....**
- a- have many illustrations
  - b- fewer (if any) illustrations
  - c- No illustrations at all
- 31- **Picture books, appropriate for children ages .....**
- a- 0- 5
  - b- 5-7
  - c- 7-9

32- Early reader books, appropriate for children ages.....

- a- 0- 5
- b- 5-7
- d- 7-9

33- ..... help a child build his or her reading skills.

- a- Picture books
- b- Early reader
- c- Chapter book

34- Chapter book, appropriate for children ages .....

- a- 5-7
- b- 7- 19
- c- 7-12

35- Young-adult fiction books , appropriate for children ages .....

- a- 12-18.
- b- 7- 12
- c- 5- 19

36- ..... have always accompanied children's stories.

- a- Pictures
- b- Funny stories
- c- Long chapters

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

- a- Always
- b- Rarely
- c- Usually

38- Children's picture books often serve as an accessible source  
of high quality ..... for young children.

- a- art
- b- play
- c- understanding

39- According to ....., "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."

- a- Joyce Whalley
- b- Harry Potter
- c- Nancy Anderson

40- the pictures ..... depth to the text.

- a- Remove
- b- enhance or add
- c- Change

41- The first illustrated children's book is .....

- a- Orbis Pictus
- b- Orbis pictures
- c- Pictures

42- The first illustrated children's book is Orbis Pictus which was  
published in .....

- a- 1685.
- b- 1688.
- c- 1658.

43- The author of first illustrated children's book which is Orbis  
Pictus was .....

- a- Orbis
- b- Moravian
- c- Comenius

44- The first illustrated children's book is Orbis Pictus published  
by the .....

- a- Orbis
- b- Moravian
- c- Comenius

45- Orbis Pictus had a picture on every page, followed by the  
name of the object in .....

- a- English and Latin
- b- German and English
- c- Latin and German

46- Orbis Pictus translated into English in .....

- a- 1659
- b- 1658
- c- 1685

47- Early children's books, such as Orbis Pictus, were illustrated  
by.....

- a- woodcut
- b- copper
- c- steel engraving

- 48- **Newer children's books after Early children's books , were illustrated by Newer processes, .....**
- a- woodcut
  - b- gold and steel engraving
  - c- copper and steel engraving
- 49- **Newer children's books after Early children's books , were illustrated by Newer processes, including copper and steel engraving were first used in the .....**
- a- 1830
  - b- 1930
  - c- 1658
- 50- **One of the first uses of Chromolithography in a children's book was demonstrated in .....**
- a- Orbis Pictus
  - b- Struwwelpeter
  - c- Orbis pictures
- 51- **Struwwelpeter, published in Germany in .....**
- a- 1845
  - b- 1830
  - c- 1930
- 52- **English illustrator Walter Crane refined its use in children's books in the late.....**
- a- 1800s
  - b- 1900s
  - c- 1600s
- 53- **Another method of creating illustrations for children's books was etching, used by .....**
- a- Joyce Whalley
  - b- Harry Potter
  - c- George Cruikshank
- 54- **In India....., whose paintings are considered artistic treasures, illustrated books for children from the late 1800s into the 1900s.**
- a- Crane
  - b- Randolph Caldecott
  - c- Kate Greenaway
  - d- Nandalal Bose

- 55- **All children's literature begins with.....**
- a- spoken stories
  - b- songs
  - c- poems
  - d- all the above
- 56- **The development of children's literature is influenced by the .....of the country or ethnic group.**
- a- social resources
  - b- educational resources
  - c- political resources, and economic resources.
  - d- All the above
- 57- **The earliest written folk-type tales included the ..... from India.**
- a- Orbis Pictus
  - b- Panchatantra
  - c- Struwwelpeter
- 58- **The oldest collection of stories for children in the world is .....**
- a- Orbis Pictus
  - b- Panchatantra
  - c- Struwwelpeter
- 59- **Some scholars believe that the Panchatantra was actually intended for .....**
- a- adults
  - b- children
  - c- both adults and children
- 60- **The source stories for The Arabian Nights, originally from ....**
- a- Germany
  - b- Latin and German
  - c- India
- 61- **The tale of The Asurik Tree, which dates back at least 3,000 years in .....**
- a- Persia
  - b- Germany
  - c- India
- 62- **The great ancient Greek poet Homer lived between.....**
- a- 1200 BC and 600 BC
  - b- 1230 BC and 900 BC
  - c- 1300 BC and 900 BC

===== ( end of L 1 )=====

63- The author of the Iliad and the Odyssey is .....

- a- Joyce
- b- Homer
- c- Harry r

64- ..... contributed to the development of all Western literature , including children's literature.

- a- Joyce
- b- Homer
- c- Harry

65- .....told stories that became a major source of Greek mythology.

- a- Hesiod
- b- Homer
- c- Harry

66- children attended public events with their parents, where they would listen to the complicated tales of professional storytellers.

- a- In Greek
- b- In Imperial China
- c- In Roman

67- In Imperial China ,Children watched the plays performed at

- a- festivals
- b- fairs
- c- a & b

68- In Imperial China, Storytelling may have reached its peak during the ..... from 960-1279 AD.

- a- Gong Dynasty
- b- Song Dynasty
- c- Bong Dynasty

69- This traditional literature was used for instruction in Chinese schools until the .....

- a- 16th century
- b- 18th century
- c- 20th century.

70- Greek and Roman contain "nothing that could be considered a children's book.

- a- At 1035 AD.
- b- At 50 BC to AD 500
- c- At 1200s-1300s

71- The Panchatantra was translated from Sanskrit into Kannada in.....

- a- 1053 AD.
- b- 1035 AD
- c- 1055 AD

72- The first children's book in Urdu may be Pahlavi by the Indian poet .....

- a- Ali Khusrow
- b- Amir Khusrow
- c- Almo3tgi Khusrow

73- He wrote poems and riddles for children in the 1200s-1300s in Urdu.

- a- Ali Khusrow
- b- Amir Khusrow
- c- Almo3tgi Khusrow

74- Buddhism spread in China during period 500 – 1400 , bringing with it tales later known as .....

- a- Journey to the West
- b- Journey to the East .
- c- Journey to the South

75- The first schools of thought about children and European Medieval literature developed from the writings of ..... in the 1960s.

- a- Philippe Ariès
- b- Clerics
- c- Gillian Adams

76- The first developed of the thought about children and European Medieval literature from the writings of Philippe Ariès in the.....

- a- 1990s
- b- 1660s
- c- 1960s

77- In Europe during the Middle Ages instructional texts in Latin were written specifically for children, by .....

- a- Philippe Ariès
- b- Clerics
- c- Gillian Adams

- 78- Clerics wrote instructional texts in Latin were written specifically for children, like .....
- a- the Venerable Bede,
  - b- Ælfric of Eynsham
  - c- Both a & b
- 79- According to Daniel Kline, Medieval Literature for Children divides children's literature in Europe into.....genres.
- a- five
  - b- Six
  - c- Eight
- 80- Gesta Romanorum, and the Welsh Mabinogion were enjoyed during .....
- a- 1000s
  - b- 1110s
  - c- 1100s
- 81- The Bible and Christian hymns and stories were popular During the .....
- a- China Empire
  - b- Byzantine Empire
  - c- Turkish Empire
- 82- William Caxton published Aesop's Fables in .....
- a- 1448
  - b- 1484
  - c- 1485
- 83- Le Morte d'Arthur in 1485 by .....
- a- William Caxton
  - b- Geoffrey Chaucer
  - c- Giulio Cesare Croce
- 84- Aesop's Fables and Le Morte d'Arthur were intended for ....., but enjoyed by ..... as well.
- a- children - Adults
  - b- Adults - children
  - c- children only
- 85- ABC-Book, an alphabet book published by Ivan Fyodorov in 1571 in .....
- a- Russia
  - b- Syria
  - c- Italy

- 86- Russia's earliest children's books, primers, appeared around...
- a- 1100s
  - b- 1400s
  - c- 1500s
- 87- A Pretty and Splendid Maiden's Mirror, an adaptation of ..... for young women.
- a- a German book
  - b- a Russian book
  - c- a Italian book
- 88- A Pretty and Splendid Maiden's Mirror, became the first .....
- a- German children's book
  - b- Swedish children's book
  - c- Italian children's book
- 89- Giovanni Francesco Straparola released the ..... In Italy.
- a- The Facetious Nights of Straparola
  - b- The Pretty and Splendid Maiden's Mirror.
  - c- The Pretty and Splendid Maiden's women.
- 90- The Facetious Nights of Straparola, Called the first European storybook in the .....
- a- 1450s
  - b- 1550s
  - c- 1485s
- 91- The Facetious Nights of Straparola contain ..... separate stories and written for an adult audience.
- a- 75
  - b- 57
  - c- 78
- 92- Chapbookswere ,pocket-sized pamphlets published in ..... and eventually spreading to the United States .....
- a- The United States - Britain
  - b- Russia - the United States
  - c- Britain - the United States
- 93- Chapbooks, pocket-sized pamphlets Illustrated by .....
- a- woodblock printing
  - b- Copper black printing
  - c- steel engraving

94- The first picture book published in Russia is called .....

- a- Karion Istomin's
- b- Karin Isthmian's
- c- Karen isthmians'

95- Karion Istomin's appeared in .....

- a- 1494s
- b- 1694s
- c- 1590s

96- During the 1600s, the concept of childhood changed drastically in.....

- a- Europe
- b- England
- c- Russia

97- In Italy, the first major published collection of European folk tales are called ..... in 1634.

- a- The Karion Istomin's
- b- The Pentamerone
- c- The New England Primer

98- Charles Perrault began recording fairy tales in France, publishing his first collection in .....

- a- 1658
- b- 1697
- c- 1697

99- In 1658, Jan Ámos Comenius in Bohemia published the his book which considered as the first picture book produced specifically for children . which called .....

- a- Orbis Pictus
- b- Pentamerone
- c- Nikolai Novikov

100- Orbis Pictus is produced specifically for .....

- a- Aging
- b- Seniors
- c- Children

101- The Pilgrim's Progress book in ..... by John Bunyan that is still widely read today .

- a- 1778
- b- 1678
- c- 1787

102- The first children's book published, in what would become the United States, was .....for children.

- a- a catechism
- b- a modern education
- c- a moral Education

103- a catechism for children written in verse by the Puritan .....

- a- John Cat
- b- John Costrel
- c- John Cotton

104- The catechism book was Known as .....

- a- The Spiritual Milk for Babes
- b- The Milk good for Babes
- c- The preferred milk for Babes

105- The Spiritual Milk for Babes book was published in .....and, appearing both in England and Boston.

- a- 1646
- b- 1746
- c- 1476

106- In 1700s, China .....separate stories for children.

- a- had
- b- had no
- c- doing

107- The New England Primer was used in schools for ....years.

- a- 10
- b- 500
- c- 100

108- The New England Primer, all decorated by .....

- a- woodcuts
- b- woodblock
- c- Copper black

109- In China, Dream of the Red Chamber published in .....

- a- 1791
- b- 1691
- c- 1700s

110- Nikolai Novikov started the first juvenile magazine in Russia during .....

- a- Catherine the Great
- b- Peter the Great
- c- George the Great

111- **Robinson Crusoe** by Danial Defoe an English Puritan

published in .....

- a- 1719
- b- 1619
- c- 1691

112- **The most popular book** in all English literature is .....

- a- Allegories
- b- Robinson Crusoe
- c- Nikolai Novikov

113- ....., an English Puritan. As the first contemporary  
**adventure novel** .

- a- Allegories
- b- Robinson Crusoe
- c- Nikolai Novikov

114- **A Little Pretty Pocket-Book** published in .....by John  
**Newbery**.

- a- 1744
- b- 1719
- c- 1619

115- It reflected Jean-Jacques Rousseau's new theories that  
**children should be allowed to develop naturally and joyously**.

- a- Robinson Crusoe
- b- Nikolai Novikov
- c- A Little Pretty Pocket-Book

116- **The movement concerned with reforming both education and  
literature for children** in German, is called .....

- a- Practical Education
- b- Philanthropism
- c- The History of Harry and Lucy

117- According to .....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"**.

- a- Harry Potter
- b- Nancy Anderson
- c- Hans-Heino Ewers

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118- **Children's literature boomed during the 1800s for several  
reasons which are** .....

- a- Paper and printing became widely available and affordable.
- b- more people were learning how to read
- c- The population boom across the West .
- d- European colonization spread books
- e- All of the above

119- **In the latter half of** ....., Raja Shivprasad wrote several  
**well-known books in Hindustani**.

- a- The sixteenth century
- b- The eighteenth century
- c- Nineteenth century

120- **In Russia, juvenile literature reached children through a  
number of magazines, which introduced** .....

- a- Russian folk tales
- b- Robinson Crusoe
- c- Nikolai Novikov

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

- a- The sixteenth century
- b- The eighteenth century
- c- The Nineteenth century

122- **William Roscoe's story poem The Butterfly's Ball in 1802 is  
considered** ..... **in fantasy literature**.

- a- Brand
- b- Quality Mark
- c- a landmark publication

123- **Tom Brown's School Days** by Thomas Hughes, which  
**appeared in** .....

- a- 1857
- b- 1802
- c- 1865

124- **Lewis Carroll's fantasy Alice's Adventures in Wonderland  
appeared in** .....

- a- 1857
- b- 1802
- c- 1865

- 125- Lewis Carroll's fantasy *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* considered as .....
- a- The first "English masterpiece written for children"
  - b- Quality Mark
  - c- a landmark publication
- 126- Its publication opened the "First Golden Age" of children's literature in Great Britain and Europe that continued until the early 1900s.
- a- Lewis Carroll's fantasy *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*
  - b- A Little Pretty Pocket-Book
  - c- Nikolai Novikov
- 127- Carlo Collodi wrote the first Italian fantasy novel in ..... which is *Adventures of Pinocchio*.
- a- 1822
  - b- 1802
  - c- 1883
- 128- Mark Twain released *Tom Sawyer* in ..... in the United States.
- a- 1876
  - b- 1802
  - c- 1883
- 129- The *Khar Khar Mahadev* book by Narain Dixit in ..... in 1957.
- a- In India
  - b- In Benagli
  - c- In China
- 130- *Benagli children's literature* flourished in the later part of .....
- a- The sixteenth century
  - b- The eighteenth century
  - c- The twentieth century
- 131- Children's non-fiction gained great importance in Russia at the beginning of.....
- a- The sixteenth century
  - b- The eighteenth century
  - c- The Nineteenth century
- 132- People often label the ..... as the Golden Age of Children's Literature in Russia.
- a- 1620s
  - b- 1720s
  - c- 1920s

- 133- The Golden Age of Children's Literature ended with ..... in Great Britain and Europe.
- a- World War I
  - b- World War II
  - c- World War III
- 134- the period before ..... was much slower in of Children's Literature publishing.
- a- World War I
  - b- World War II
  - c- World War III
- 135- Children's fantasy literature remained strong in .....through the 1900s.
- a- Great Britain
  - b- American
  - c- In India
- 136- L. Frank Baum's fantasy novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* was the most famous books in in American children's literature
- a- 1700
  - b- 1800
  - c- 1900
- 137- Scholarship in children's literature is primarily conducted in three different disciplinary fields.
- a- Two
  - b- Three
  - c- Four
- 138- Scholarship in children's literature is primarily conducted in literary studies , library and information science, and .....
- a- Morality
  - b- Ethics
  - c- Education
- ==== ( THE END OF L 3)=====
- 139- Poetry presented to a child in the form of .....rhymes or lullabies.
- a- Nursery
  - b- fantasy
  - c- Tales

140- children's poetry is a relatively .....phenomenon couched in ancient fabrics.

- a- Ancient
- b- New
- c- Stale

141- ..... has a long history of songs and folklore passed down to younger generations.

- a- children's poetry
- b- new fabrics
- c- The oral tradition

142- Works of written poetry and verse for juvenile audiences were first sparingly published in .....

- a- the fifteenth century
- b- The sixteenth century
- c- The eighteenth century

143- The first poems written exclusively for children were mostly....., providing moral instruction.

- a- religious in nature
- b- In the nature of Love
- c- Scientific in nature

144- John Bunyan's A Book for Boys and Girls; and Country Rhymes for Children were published in .....

- a- 1686
- b- 1786
- c- 1968

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

- a- 1786
- b- 1797
- c- 1686

146- ..... proved interesting to young readers with its expressions of adventure on the open ocean

- a- Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"
- b- John Bunyan's A Book for Boys and Girls
- c- Country Rhymes for Children

147- The most prominently poetry written for children in England were .....

- a- Ann and Jane Taylor's Original Poems for Infant Minds
- b- Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"
- c- John Bunyan's A Book for Boys and Girls

148- Ann and Jane Taylor's Original Poems for Infant Minds

- a- 1806
- b- 1805
- c- 1804

149- Rhymes for the Nursery a volume that originated the famous verse "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star."

- a- 1806
- b- 1805
- c- 1804

150- "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" is .....

- a- English Story
- b- English tale
- c- English lullaby

151- "The Star " is poem from an early ....century English poem.

- a- 16th
- b- 18th
- c- 19th

152- "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" is call .....

- a- The star
- b- The twinkle
- c- The little star

153- "The star" poem has .....

- a- couplet form
- b- Triads form
- c- Quartets form

154- "The Star" poem by .....

- a- Great Britain
- b- Jane Taylor.
- c- John Bunyan

155- The poem "The Star " was first published in .....

- a- 1806
- b- 1805
- c- 1804

156- The poem "The Star "a collection of poems by Taylor and her sister.....

- a- Ann
- b- Ant
- c- Aneen

157- The poem "The Star " is sung to the tune of the French melody which was published in.....

- a- 1806
- b- 1805
- c- 1761

158- The poem "The Star " is English lyrics have .....stanzas

- a- five
- b- Six
- c- Eight

159- ' like a diamond in the sky' this is .....

- a- Alliteration
- b- Antithesis
- c- Simile

160- The words create a comparison between the twinkling of the star to a sparkling diamond thus providing a perfect.....

- a- Illustration
- b- Analogy
- c- Naturalization

161- "The Star", could incorporate .....

- a- Art or drawing
- b- Singing or science
- c- God or religion

162- The rhyme scheme of the poem "The Star" is .....

- a- ABAB CCDD
- b- AABB CCDD.
- c- ABCD ABCD.

163- The reader can know the exact subject of the poem from the use of the word .....

- a- Star
- b- Twinkle
- c- Starter

164- 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.
- b- The Western Star
- c- The Pole Star

165- She explains how God is present even when no one else is.in

- a- The second stanza
- b- The third stanza
- c- The fourth stanza

166- shows how God gives home to the weary traveler. In ....

- a- The second stanza
- b- The third stanza
- c- The fourth stanza

167- The poem "The Star " is actually .....

- a- Religious
- b- Happiness
- c- a tragedy

168- The popular theory about this poem is that it simply tells the story of ..... narrator.

- a- an seen
- b- an unseen
- c- seen

169- if you look closer into the stanzas of "The Star", you'll find that this makes .....sense.

- a- no logical
- b- logical
- c- good

170- The word "star" has multiple synonyms. One of them.....

- a- a distinguished or glamorous celebrity
- b- dark
- c- Non-luminous

171- The first verse "Twinkle twinkle little star" is simply showing.....

- a- The significance of the poem
- b- Does not mean anything in the poem
- c- The tone and setting for the story.

172- The genius behind this first verse is .....

- a- it gives us insight into our unseen character's motives
- b- it gives us insight into our seen character's motives
- c- it gives us insight into our motives

173- Twinkle can also be known as.....

- a- Shine on
- b- continue succeeding
- c- both a & b

174- the first verse implies that the character is .....

- a- a celebrity of small stature
- b- a celebrity of big stature
- c- infamous

175- The second verse, "How I wonder what you are"

- a- Abruptly switches narratives
- b- No change in the narrative
- c- Change in diction only

176- In the second verse, what is the wishes about ?

- a- understand the outer -workings of the celebrity culture
- b- understand the inner-workings of the celebrity culture
- c- understand the inner-workings of notorious culture

177- The third verse, "Up above a world so high" implies .....

- a- the difference of social classes between the rich and the poor
- b- that the titular character, the "Star", is using recreational drugs
- c- both a& b

178- the titular character is .....

- a- the "Star"
- b- the "dark"
- c- the "traveler"

179- The author in impressively uses the one line to imply both dilemmas in this story. In .....

- a- The second verse
- b- The third verse
- c- The final two verses

180- What is the verse that the author in impressively uses the one line to imply both dilemmas in this story.

- a- "Up above a world so high"
- b- "Like a diamond in the sky"
- c- "Twinkle twinkle little star"

181- "Like a diamond in the sky" The "diamond" being referenced is actually a Diamond DA40 which is .....

- a- a type of car
- b- a type of craft
- c- a type of aircraft.

=====(end of L 4)=====

182- Stories passed on from one person to another by word of mouth.

- a- Folktales
- b- Poem
- c- Literature

183- Why the Sky is So High is A folktale from

- a- Karelia
- b- Bengal, India
- c- America

184- Why the Sea is Salt is A folktale from

- a- Karelia
- b- India
- c- America

185- The Miserly Old Woman is A folktale from

- a- Karelia
- b- India
- c- America

186- How the Old Woman Got Her Wish is A folktale from

- a- Karelia
- b- India
- c- America

187- The Two Sisters-in-Law is A folktale from

- a- America
- b- Karelia
- c- India

188- type of short story that typically features folkloric fantasy

characters.

- a- Literature
- b- A fairy tale
- c- Poem

189- The story that features fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants, mermaids, or gnomes characters is called .....

- a- Literature
- b- A fairy tale
- c- Poem

190- when demons and witches are perceived as real, fairy tales merge into

- a- witches
- b- religion
- c- legends

191- Fairy tales take place once upon a time rather than in actual times.

- a- True
- b- Fools
- c- Not usually .

192- Fairy tales usually do not contain more than superficial references to religion and actual places, people.

- a- True
- b- Fools
- c- Not usually .

193- The name "fairy tale" was first ascribed to them by Madame d'Aulnoy in the late .....

- a- 16th century
- b- 18th century
- c- 17th century

194- The older fairy tales were intended for an audience of adults, as well as .....

- a- Adults
- b- Children
- c- European cultures

195- fairy tales were associated with children as early as the writings of the .....

- a- preuses
- b- précieux
- c- précieuses

196- The Brothers Grimm titled their collection .....

- a- Children's and Household Tales
- b- Adults 's and Household Tales
- c- Children's and garden Tales

197- One universally agreed-upon matter is that fairy tales ..... require fairies.

- a- do not
- b- do
- c- have

198- fairy tales roots come from different oral stories passed down in....

- a- American cultures
- b- Indian cultures
- c- European cultures

199- The genre "fairy tales" was first marked out by writers of the Renaissance, such as

- a- Giovanni Francesco Straparola
- b- Giambattista Basile
- c- Both a & b

200- The genre "fairy tales" stabilized through the works of later collectors such as .....

- a- Charles Perrault and the Brothers Grimm
- b- as Giovanni Francesco and Giambattista Basile
- c- Madame d'Aulnoy

201- Which one came long before the other .....

- a- The written of the fairy tale
- b- The oral tradition of the fairy tale
- c- Both came in same time

202- Fairy tales associated with children's literature in.....

- a- 19th centuries
- b- 20th centuries
- c- 19th and 20th centuries

203- Events occur outside the ordinary laws that operate within the universe

- a- The Fantasy
- b- Poetry
- c- Nursery

204- Magic is central to the ..... genre.

- a- Fantasy
- b- fairy tales
- c- Folktales

205- Fantasy stories often involve ..... and quests

- a- witches
- b- religion
- c- Journeys

206- They operate outside the normal boundaries of the real world but they are usually set in the future and involve the wonders of technology.

- a- The Science fiction stories
- b- The Fairy tales
- c- The fantasy

207- Fairy tales are ..... than most fantasy works.

- a- Longer
- b- Shorter
- c- larger

208- Characters and settings lack specificity in .....

- a- The Science fiction stories
- b- The Fairy tales
- c- The fantasy

209- The Example of fantasy that begin and end in a fantasy world.

Example .....

- a- The Hobbit or A Wizard of Earthsea
- b- Alice in Wonderland or Peter Pan
- c- Mary Poppins or David Almond's Skellig

210- The Example of fantasy that start in the real world and move into a fantasy world.

- a- The Hobbit or A Wizard of Earthsea
- b- Alice in Wonderland or Peter Pan
- c- Mary Poppins or David Almond's Skellig

211- The Example of fantasy that set in the real world but elements of magic intrude upon it.

- a- The Hobbit or A Wizard of Earthsea
- b- Alice in Wonderland or Peter Pan
- c- Mary Poppins or David Almond's Skellig

212- The writers use the fantasy genre because of .....

- a- its major advantage ,it can open up possibilities; it is not confined to the boundaries of the real world.
- b- They are able to convey complex ideas on a symbolic level that would be difficult to convey otherwise
- c- Fantasy works can provide a fresh perspective on the real world
- d- All of above .

213- He preferred fantasy over realism.

- a- Charles Perrault
- b- Thomas Hardy
- c- The Brothers Grimm

===== ( END OF L 5) =====

214- Literary realism focuses on .....to everyday life.

- a- Magic
- b- supernatural
- c- fidelity

215- A realistic work depicts the world as .....

- a- it is
- b- it could be
- c- it will be

216- which of the following is absent from or not true to the realistic story?

- a- The protagonist is ordinary rather than heroic.
- b- Fantasy, magic, and supernatural events
- c- Authors presents ordinary people living their everyday lives.
- d- The events are commonplace rather than extraordinary

217- The writers of realistic works ..... the artifice.

- a- Focus
- b- Concentrate
- c- Intensifies
- d- Hide

218- **Anne of Green Gables and The Secret Garden focused on the typical problems of growing up. Those novels are**

- a- Earlier realistic novels
- b- New realistic novels
- c- modern realistic novels

219- **the pre- 1970s, realistic novels are also called .....**

- a- New realism novels
- b- social realism
- c- modern realism

220- **the stories in social realism classified as .....**

- a- family novels
- b- tales of Fantasy
- c- imagination novels

221- **the novels that typically focus on family issues such as conflict with parents or sibling rivalry , classified as .....**

- a- family novels
- b- Children's novels
- c- tales of Fantasy

222- **the realism has introduced subjects that were previously thought unsuitable for children.**

- a- Earlier realism
- b- New realism
- c- Old realism

223- **The books that focus on problems such as divorce, abuse, parental neglect, violence, and gangs.**

- a- social problem novels
- b- family novels
- c- tales of Fantasy

224- **In children's literature character is used to mean .....**

- a- NO personified animal or object allowed .
- b- a person or personified animal or object
- c- just a person only .

225- **Character, Fully developed in the story—central characters and protagonists.**

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

226- **Character, Less important characters, but essential to the action.**

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

227- **Character, No change in the course of the story—flat characters, stereotypes and foils.**

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

228- **Character Changes in the course of the action.**

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

229- **The time and place where the story occurs are called .....**

- a- Setting
- b- Characters
- c- Plot

230- **It provides details which reinforce the plot and characterization.**

- a- Setting
- b- Characters
- c- Plot

231- **Setting is developed through .....**

- a- Text only
- b- Illustrations only
- c- text or illustrations

232- **Sequence of events showing characters in action.**

- a- Plot
- b- Setting
- c- Characters

233- **The Sequence in Plot is chosen by the ..... as the best way of telling the story.**

- a- Author
- b- Character
- c- Narrator

234- **The Plot has ..... Elements .**

- a- Two
- b- Three
- c- Four

235- **The way or the order in which the writer chooses to unfold the story to the reader.**

- a- Narrative Order
- b- Chronological
- c- Flashbacks

236- **Events are related in the order of their happening.**

- a- Narrative Order
- b- Chronological
- c- Flashbacks

237- **Writer disrupts normal time sequence to recount some past event.**

- a- Narrative Order
- b- Chronological
- c- Flashbacks

238- **The struggles the protagonist of the story faces.**

- a- Conflict
- b- Climax
- c- Denouement

239- **Peak and turning point of conflict, point at which the reader knows the outcome of the action.**

- a- Conflict
- b- Climax
- c- Denouement

240- **Resolution or tying together of the plot that gives the reader a sense of completeness at the end.**

- d- Conflict
- a- Climax
- b- Denouement

241- **Character typically faces an internal conflict which pulls her/him toward two courses of action.**

- a- Person-against-nature
- b- Person-against-society
- c- Person-against-person
- d- Person-against-self

242- **involves a struggle between two or more characters.**

- a- Person-against-nature
- b- Person-against-society
- c- Person-against-person
- d- Person-against-self

243- **involves a conflict between a character and some force or forces of nature .**

- a- Person-against-nature
- b- Person-against-society
- c- Person-against-person
- d- Person-against-self

244- **involves a struggle between a character, or characters and either social mores, cultural values or sometimes the law.**

- a- Person-against-nature
- b- Person-against-society
- c- Person-against-person
- d- Person-against-self

245- **The side of the story the reader sees as revealed by the author through the characters .**

- a- Point of View
- b- Conflict
- c- Climax

246- **It is seen through the eyes and minds of characters as the plot unfolds.**

- a- Point of View
- b- Conflict
- c- Climax
- d-

247- Story told through .....narrator "I" whose actions and feelings influence story.

- a- First Person
- b- Second person
- c- Third person

248- **Story is told in the ..... with author talking about "they, he, or she".**

- a- First Person
- b- Second person
- c- Third person

249- **This character is limited in perspective because she/he cannot tell what another character thinks unless told by the other character.**

- a- First Person
- b- Second person
- c- Third person

250- **Author lets actions speak for themselves.**

- a- First Person
- b- Objective Point of View
- c- Omniscient Point of View

251- **Author describes only the characters' actions; the reader is left to infer characters' thoughts and feelings.**

- a- First Person
- b- Objective Point of View
- c- Omniscient Point of View

252- **Author is not restricted to the knowledge, experience and feelings of one character.**

- a- First Person
- b- Objective Point of View
- c- Omniscient Point of View

253- **Feelings, thoughts and even motives of any or all characters can be revealed to give the reader helpful information.**

- a- First Person
- b- Objective Point of View
- c- Omniscient Point of View

254- **The idea that holds the story together or the author's message to the reader**

- a- A plot
- b- Theme
- c- Climax
- d-

255- **It is the main idea or the central meaning of the story.**

- a- Theme
- b- A plot
- c- Climax

256- **They often deal with society, human nature, the human condition, social issues, and good versus evil.**

- a- Theme
- b- A plot
- c- Climax

257- **The underlying ideas, morals, and lessons that give the story its texture, depth, and meaning.**

- a- Theme
- b- A plot
- c- Climax

258- **It is always related to a single story.**

- a- Theme
- b- A plot
- c- Climax

259- **It is applicable to hundreds of stories.**

- a- Theme
- b- A plot
- c- Climax

===== =( end of L 6 )= =====

260- **Author's choice and arrangement of words in order to create plot, characterizations, setting, and theme. This is called .....**

- a- Connotation
- b- Style
- c- Climax

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

- a- Connotation
- b- Imagery
- c- Figurative Language
- d- Hyperbole

262- **The appeal of the senses; helps to create setting, establish mood and character.**

- a- Connotation
- b- Imagery
- c- Figurative Language
- d- Hyperbole

263- **Words used in a non-literal way, giving meaning beyond the usual sense**

- a- Connotation
- b- Imagery
- c- Figurative Language
- d- Hyperbole

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

- a- Connotation
- b- Imagery
- c- Figurative Language
- d- Hyperbole

265- **The opposite of exaggeration; used to play down a happening or situation**

- a- Understatement
- b- Allusion
- c- Symbol
- d- Style

266- **Tends to have more meaning for mature readers; relies on a reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature**

- a- Understatement
- b- Allusion
- c- Symbol
- d- Style

267- **Something that operates on two levels of meaning, the literal and the figurative levels.**

- a- Understatement
- b- Allusion
- c- Symbol
- d- Style

268- **Personification, simile, or metaphor are called .....**

- a- Connotation
- b- Imagery
- c- Figurative Language
- d- Hyperbole

269- **Onomatopoeia , Alliteration and Consonance are.....**

- a- Devices of style
- b- Devices of Sound
- c- Devices of monetary

270- **Words that sounds like their meaning.**

- a- Onomatopoeia
- b- Alliteration
- c- Consonance

271- **Repetition of a similar vowel sound within a phrase .**

- a- Onomatopoeia
- b- Alliteration
- c- Consonance

272- **Close repetition of a consonant sound within a phrase but not in the initial position.**

- a- Onomatopoeia
- b- Alliteration
- c- Consonance

273- **The author's attitude toward what he or she has written.**

- a- Tone
- b- Sound
- c- Onomatopoeia

274- **"first and last," "odds and ends," "short and sweet," "a stroke of luck,". These words examples of.....**

- a- Onomatopoeia
- b- Alliteration
- c- Consonance

275- Sweet / smell of success, a dime / a dozen, bigger and better,

jump for joy. These words examples of.....

- a- Onomatopoeia
- b- Alliteration
- c- Consonance

276- Splash , wow, gush, buzz," "crash," "whirr," "hiss," "purr,"

"hush," "boom" these words examples of .....

- a- Onomatopoeia
- b- Alliteration
- c- Consonance

277- themes in children's books are especially dealing with .....

- a- human emotions
- b- adult emotions
- c- Animals emotions

278- It helps give focus to the story, and therefore is a fundamental part of the work.

- a- The theme
- b- Onomatopoeia
- c- Consonance

279- The theme is .....

- a- It is a statement about or an opinion on the topic.
- b- It is an idea that may be expressed by the feelings, thoughts and conversations of the main character.
- c- It may answer the question, "What does the main character learn in the course of the story?"
- d- All of above .

280- Any book that uses ..... theme is desirable reading for children .

- a- Friendship
- b- Family
- c- Prejudice
- d- Growing Up

281- "The Outsiders" by Susan Hinton. this book use .....

- a- Friendship theme
- b- Family theme
- c- Prejudice theme
- d- Growing Up theme

282- "Bad Fall" by Charles Crawford. this book use .....

- a- Friendship theme
- b- Family theme
- c- Prejudice theme
- d- Growing Up theme

283- "Everywhere" by Bruce Brook and "The Stone-Faced Boy" by Paula Fox are examples of .....

- a- Friendship theme
- b- Family theme
- c- Prejudice theme
- d- Growing Up theme

284- children's books that has Bigotry and prejudice theme. They show .....

- a- the horrors of racism and how children love it.
- b- How do children become strong
- c- the horrors of racism and their effect on children.
- d- How can kids learn literature

285- "The Gold Cadillac" by Mildred D. Taylor and "Lilies of the Field" by William Barrett are examples of .....

- a- Friendship theme
- b- Family theme
- c- Prejudice theme
- d- Growing Up theme

286- Maturing and facing adolescence are common themes . Are classified as .....

- a- Friendship theme
- b- Family theme
- c- Prejudice theme
- d- Growing Up theme

287- "Charley Skedaddle" by Patricia Beatty, "The Moon Bridge" by Marcia Saving and "Old Yeller" by Fred Gipson are examples of .....

- a- Friendship theme
- b- Family theme
- c- Prejudice theme
- d- Growing Up theme

===== ( END OF L 7 ) =====

288- Who did Little Red Riding Hood visit in the story?

- a- Wolf
- b- a nice little cat
- c- Her Grandma
- d- Hamster

289- On her way through the woods she sees an animal. It was .....

- a- Wolf
- b- a nice little cat
- c- Hamster
- d- A rabbit

290- Who got to Grandma's house before Little Red Riding Hood ?

- a- A rabbit
- b- a nice little cat
- c- Wolf
- d- Hamster

291- What did the wolf do when he got to Grandma's ?

- a- He sat watching TV
- b- He made one jump at her
- c- He jump into a closet
- d- He Sat drinking coffee

292- Why was Little Red Riding Hood not frightened of the wolf at wood ?

- a- she never frightened of the wolf
- b- she thought he is affectionate
- c- she did not know what a wicked beast the wolf was.
- d- She didn't Care about him

293- 5. Why was Little Red Riding Hood not frightened of the wolf at Grandma's house ?

- a- He was dressed in Grandma's cap.
- b- He gave her some sweets.
- c- She thought he was kind.
- d- She didn't Care about him

294- Which of these things did Little Red Riding Hood say to the wolf ?

- a- Mrs.
- b- Miss
- c- Mr.
- d- Sir

295- Who helped Little Red Riding Hood when the wolf was chasing her?

- a- Her little sister
- b- Her father
- c- Her mother
- d- Her grandmother

296- What tool did the Her father have ?

- a- Knife
- b- Saw
- c- Axe
- d- Stick

297- WICKED is a good description for .....

- a- the Hunter
- b- the wolf
- c- Her father
- d- The Little girl

298- Why did Little Red Riding Hood stop during her way to her grandmother's house?

- a- To pick up the basket.
- b- Collecting wild flowers.
- c- She saw the wolf.
- d- She got lost.

299- This story is mostly about:

- a- Two boys fighting
- b- A girl playing in the woods
- c- Little Red Riding Hood's adventures with a wolf
- d- A wolf in the forest

300- Which of these things did Little Red Riding Hood say to the wolf After entered her grandmother's house?

- a- "Grandma, May I have a drink"
- b- "Grandma, you look just like the wolf"
- c- "Grandma, what big eyes you have"
- d- "Grandma, what big stomach you have"

301- Where did the story take place?

- a- By the sea
- b- In the forest
- c- On a mountain top
- d- In the desert

302- Where did the wolf go when he left Little Red Riding Hood?

- a- He went to the wicked witch's house.
- b- He went back to his den.
- c- He went to the bat cave.
- d- He went to grandmother's house.

303- Little Red Riding Hood is ..... for young children.

- a- Funny Story
- b- Sad story
- c- A True Story
- d- a fairy tale .

304- in Little Red Riding Hood, Who killed her grandmother ?

- a- the Hunter
- b- the Fisher
- c- the Wolf
- d- the Lion

305- What did Little Red Riding Hood take to her grandmother ?

- a- Eggs
- b- butter
- c- cake
- d- all the above

306- Little Red Riding Hood went through the .....to her grandmother little cottage ?

- a- Village
- b- Wood
- c- City
- d- Riverbank

307- Little Red Riding Hood was first written down in the late .....

- a- 1600s (17th century)
- b- 1400s (15th century)
- c- 1800s (19th century)
- d- 1900s (20th century)

308- The best-known version (the way the story is told) of Little Red Riding Hood is by the Brothers Grimm and dates from the .....

- a- 1600s (17th century)
- b- 1400s (15th century)
- c- 1800s (19th century)
- d- 1900s (20th century)

309- Grimm Brothers are Jacob Grimm was born in ..... and his brother Wilhelm Grimm was born in .....

- a- 1985 – 1986
- b- 1785 – 1786
- c- 1786 – 1785
- d- 1885 – 1886

310- Grimm Brothers are Jacob Grimm was died in ..... and his brother Wilhelm Grimm was died in .....

- a- 1859 -1863
- b- 1863 – 1859
- c- 1300 – 1400
- d- 1956 – 1963

311- Grimm Brothers published volume 1 of "Children and Household Tales " that contained 86 folk tales in .....

- a- 1812
- b- 1821
- c- 2000
- d- 2012

312- Little Red Riding Hood has also been called .....

- a- "The Story of Grandmother"
- b- " The Story of Little girl "
- c- " The Story of Hungry Wolf "
- d- " The Story of Wolf dreaded "

313- From Natural Cycles . Her red hood could represent .....

- a- Good night .
- b- the bright sun
- c- full moon
- d- big tree

314- The terms of classic Freudian analysis, shows how fairy tales ..... the emotions of children.

- a- Educate
- b- Support
- c- Liberate
- d- All the above

315- There are two main ways that the story of Little Red Riding Hood can be interpreted which are ....., .....

- a- Word and deed
- b- morality and sexuality
- c- Love and ratification

316- The Lessons in "Little Red Riding Hood" can be .....

- 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
- e- All the above .

317- In "Little Red Riding Hood" , Talk to Strangers , what she disclosed to the wolf resulted in .....

- a- her grandmother being eaten
- b- her grandmother being happy
- c- the wolf Sad
- d- her Mather being Playful

318- in "Little Red Riding Hood " she stopped in the woods along the way to pick some flowers. even Although her mother told her "go straight to grandma's house," . What is the lesson that we learn from it?

- 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

319- The Tone in in "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD" is .....

- a- Happy
- b- Sad
- c- Bad
- d- Nosy

320- "...Better to eat you with, my dear..." a figure of speech is .....

- a- Verbal Irony
- b- Situational Irony
- c- Dramatic Irony
- d- None of above

321- As Little Red Riding was strolling through the forest she listened as the wind was whistling songs. a figure of speech is .....

- a- Personification
- b- Simile
- c- Alliteration
- d- Anaphora

322- in "Little Red Riding Hood " the Protagonist is .....

- a- Little Red Riding Hood
- b- The wolf
- c- her grandmother
- d- her Mather

323- in "Little Red Riding Hood " the Antagonist is .....

- a- Little Red Riding Hood
- b- The wolf
- c- her grandmother
- d- her Mather

324- what was the Setting in "Little Red Riding Hood " ?

- a- At night in the wood
- b- At night in the village
- c- at the morning in the wood
- d- Early in the morning in the city

325- in "Little Red Riding Hood " Point of View is .....

- a- 2rd person
- b- 3rd person
- c- 4rd person
- d- 5rd person

326- While looking at the bed Little Red Riding Hood remember meeting a wolf on her way . this is .....

- a- Flashback
- b- Simile
- c- Alliteration
- d- Anaphora

======( END OF L 8 )=====

327- " The Sleeping Beauty " originally is .....

- a- French
- b- German
- c- English
- d- Arab

328- the other Name for " The Sleeping Beauty is .....

- a- "The Beauty Jewel in the wood")
- b- "The Beauty sleeping in the wood")
- c- "The Sweetie Beauty sleeping in the wood")
- d- " The charming sleeping in the wood")

329- The author of " The Sleeping Beauty " is .....

- a- Charles Perrault
- b- Brothers Grimm
- c- Jan Amos
- d- Jacob Grimm

330- The original story of Sleeping Beauty was written in ..... by

**Charles Perrault**

- a- 1696
- b- 1697
- c- 1996
- d- 1997

331- " The Sleeping Beauty " was first published by Charles

**Perrault in in .....**

- a- 1696
- b- 1697
- c- 1996
- d- 1997

332- The best known for setting the foundations of a "new literary

**genre," fairytale is .....**

- a- Jacob Grimm
- b- Jan Amos
- c- Brothers Grimm
- d- Charles Perrault

333- The theme of Sleeping Beauty might be .....

- a- The love of the Father to the children
- b- Magicians always honest
- c- that life, and growing up, presents unavoidable risks
- d- no moral

334- The moral of Sleeping Beauty might be .....

- a- Love and goodness conquer all
- b- The love of the Father to the children
- c- Magicians always honest
- d- that life, and growing up, presents avoidable risks.

335- Sleeping Beauty is .....

- a- a fairy tale
- b- a fable
- c- Prose
- d- Poetry

336- What is the setting of the story Sleeping Beauty?

- a- is the in a far away Village
- b- is the in a near land
- c- is the in a far away city
- d- is the in a far away land

337- Who is the Antagonist (villain ) in Sleeping Beauty?

- a- The wicked Raven
- b- The wicked fairy
- c- The wicked Black Dog
- d- The wicked Prince

338- What did the wicked fairy do to the baby princess?

- a- he wished her well
- b- she wished her Misery
- c- she wished her well
- d- she wished her happy

339- in "in Sleeping Beauty " the Protagonist is .....

- a- the Prince
- b- the Princess
- c- the King
- d- the Queen

340- Who is awakened the sleeping princess ?

- a- the Prince
- b- the Princess
- c- the King
- d- the Queen

341- how did the prince awakened the sleeping princess ?

- a- he Poured water on her face
- b- he kissed her
- c- he Hit her
- d- he Pulled

342- How many times did the Queen tried to kill the Princess

**Snowdrop ?**

- a- Two
- b- Three
- c- Four
- d- Six

343- Why the Queen want to kill the Princess Snowdrop ?

- a- She was loving her
- b- She was crazy
- c- She was jealous of her
- d- She was sick

344- What the Queen used to kill Princess Snowdrop in the third time?

- a- poisoned Comb
- b- Poisoned apple
- c- poisoned Strawberry juice
- d- poisoned Orange

345- The Goose Girl is ..... fairy tale

- a- French
- b- German
- c- English
- d- Arab

346- The Goose Girl ..... by the Brothers Grimm

- a- Written
- b- Published
- c- Printed
- d- Collected

347- The Goose Girl was first published in .....

- a- 1815
- b- 1884
- c- 1988
- d- 1851

348- The Goose Girl was translated into English in .....

- a- 1815
- b- 1884
- c- 1988
- d- 1851

349- Fairy tales often share common characteristics like .....

- a- the use of the number three and magical elements
- b- transformations and misleading appearances
- c- the conquest of good over evil.
- d- All of above

350- The themes of the Goose Girl is .....

- a- discrimination
- b- accepting each other's differences
- c- accepting each other's Suggestions
- d- a & b

351- in Fairy tales the hero or heroine is often

- a- make a mistake
- b- Young children
- c- infallible
- d- Beautiful women

352- Who is the Antagonist (villain ) in Sleeping Beauty?

- a- The wicked Raven
- b- Waiting-woman
- c- Waiting-man
- d- The wicked Prince

======( END OF L 9 )=====

مع تحيات اخوكم المعتقل

- اعذروني ان كنت كثرت الاسئلة او نقص شيء
  - انصح الجميع بوضعها كمراجعة
  - او مشاهدة المحاضرات المسجلة ثم التعليم على الاشياء المتوقعة
- هذا والله يحفظكم ز  
اتمنى التوفيق للجميع  
ولا تنسوني من صالح الدعاء