

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

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

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

- a) fairytale
- b) folktale
- c) poem
- d) legend

3- Cinderella is a good example of a _____.

- a) folktale
- b) legend
- c) fairytale
- d) long poem

4- _____ often involve journeys and quests; their events occur outside the ordinary laws that operate within the universe.

- a) legends
- b) fairytales
- c) folktales
- d) fantasy stories

5- "*Alice in Wonderland*" is a fantasy that _____.

- a) starts in the real world and moves into a fantasy world
- b) begins and ends in a fantasy world
- c) is set in the real world but elements of magic intrude upon it
- d) has no reality at all

6- Why do writers use the fantasy genre? Because _____.

- a) it is confined to the boundaries of the world
- b) it limits possibilities
- c) it can open possibilities
- d) it provides normal and old perspective on the real world

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

- a) point of view
- b) character
- c) personification
- d) character study

نموذج 8

(1) The correspondence between the world presented in the novel and the real world of the reader is generally referred to as:
A. Similitude
B. Correspondence
C. Verisimilitude
D. Equation

(2) The novel emerged when authors fused these three elements:
A. Adventure, Romance and similitude
B. Adventure, romance and history
C. Adventure, romance and Verisimilitude
D. Adventure, romance and first person narration

(3) *Don Quixote* and *Robinson Crusoe* are considered:
A. Precursors to the novel
B. Precursors to romance
C. Precursors to drama
D. Precursors to realism

(4) The first novels were written in a style that was borrowed from:
A. Poetry
B. Drama
C. Journalism
D. History

(5) When the novel emerged, even rascals wrote novels and that genre became known as:
A. The Epistolary novel
B. The gangster novel
C. The picaresque novel
D. The travel novel

(6) In some novels, the story is told through an exchange of letters. These novels are called:

- The Epistolary novel
- The gangster novel
- The picaresque novel
- The travel novel

Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding were:
characters in a modern novel
novel critics
picaresque novelists
precursors of the English novel

1435/1434
Most people make up the majority of the characters of:
A. Shakespeare's novels
B. Jane Austen's novels
C. Charles Dickens' Novels
D. Daniel Defoe's novels

Who is considered the father of the historical novel?
A. Walter Scott
B. Thomas Hardy
C. Charles Dickens
D. Henry Fielding

Novels in which characters and readers have a heightened emotional response to events are called:
A. Historical novels
B. Epistolary novels
C. Picaresque novels
D. Novels of sentiments

Who defined the novel as "extended works of fiction written in prose"?
A. Daniel Defoe
B. M.H. Abrams
C. Charles Dickens
D. Walter Scott

Daniel Defoe was not interested in pleasing the tastes of educated people and literary critics, he was more concerned with pleasing the taste of:
A. The novelists
B. Music critics
C. Average people
D. The women

Who referred to his readers as "honest meaning ignorant persons"?
A. Daniel Defoe
B. Charles Dickens
C. George Eliot
D. Walter Scott

In the 17th and 18th centuries, lower and middle class people read:
A. Poetry
B. Drama
C. Epic poems
D. Prose

- 8- _____ are the characters who do not change in the course of the story
i.e. stereotypes and foils.
a) Flat characters
b) Round characters
c) Dynamic characters
d) Static Characters
- 9- _____ is the sequence of events showing characters in action.
a) Plot
b) Point of view
c) Character
d) Setting
- 10- "The end justifies the means." is a good example of a _____.
a) theme
b) symbol
c) point of view
d) picture book
- 11- _____ relies on a reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature.
a) Allusion
b) Theme
c) Hyperbole
d) Understatement
- 12- Who is responsible for the group of tales called *Mother Goose*?
a) Brothers Grimm
b) Charles Perrault
c) Mark Twain
d) John Bunyan
- 13- In *The Queen Bee*, who went looking for the two brothers?
a) Their father
b) Their brother
c) The family dwarf
d) The Bee
- 14- In *The Queen Bee*, what happened to the two elder brothers in the end?
a) They were forever turned to stone.
b) They were banned from the kingdom forever.
c) They married princesses.
d) They married princesses and died.
- 15- The best-known version of *Little Red Riding Hood* is by _____.
a) The Brothers Grimm

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- 15- The best-known version of *Little Red Riding Hood* is by _____ and dates from the 19th century (1800s).
a) The Brothers Grimm
b) Charles Perrault
c) John Bunyan
d) Edward Burnett Taylor

نموذج C

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

- a) Political
- b) Experimental
- c) Social
- d) Sexual

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

- a) romanticism
- b) socialists
- c) feminists
- d) linguists

18- What is the moral of the story *Sleeping Beauty*?

- a) Love and goodness conquer all.
- b) Don't talk to strangers.
- c) Don't send your child into the woods alone.
- d) Listen to your mother.

19- _____ is something that operates on two levels of meaning, the literal and the figurative levels.

- a) Theme
- b) Imagery
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Symbol

20- _____ it is a traditional tale of two children, who die and are covered with leaves by robins.

- a) *Little Red Riding Hood*
- b) *Babes in the Wood*
- c) *The Goose Girl*
- d) *The Sleeping Beauty*

21- "Simpleton married the youngest and sweetest princess, and after her father's death became king, and his two brothers received the two other sisters." This is the end of _____.

- a) *The Queen Bee*
- b) *Babes in the Wood*
- c) *The Goose Girl*
- d) *The Sleeping Beauty*

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

- Puppetto
- Pinocchio
- Geppetto
- Rufus

Children's literature is traced back to stories and songs, part of a wider _____.

- adults tradition
- juvenile literature
- folk tradition
- published books

... which ...
 A. ...
 B. ...
 C. ...
 D. ...

... which ...
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 D. ...

(22) Which modern English novelist ...
 A. Jane Austen
 B. Henry James
 C. George Eliot
 D. Joseph Conrad

(23) Which character in Heart of Darkness ...
 A. The director of the company
 B. The accountant
 C. Marlow
 D. Kurtz

(24) Which European king ...
 A. King George of England
 B. King Leopold of Belgium
 C. King John of England
 D. King Louis XIV of France

(25) What natural resource ...
 A. Rubber and ivory
 B. Oil and gas
 C. Diamond and gold
 D. Magnesium and iron

(26) Where did ...
 A. Into the ...
 B. Into the ...
 C. Into the ...
 D. Into the ...

(27) For ...
 A. In ...
 B. In ...
 C. In ...
 D. In ...

- 26. The first illustrated and story-containing children's periodicals were
 - a) in moral and religious children's magazines
 - b) in children's primers
 - c) classic children's tales
 - d) children's age of children's magazines
- 27. It is considered to be the first illustrated children's story
 - a) Arabian Nights
 - b) Robinson Crusoe
 - c) The Tale of Peter Rabbit
 - d) Hansel and Gretel
- 28. A way of making more colorful picture in children's books is
 - a) engraving
 - b) coloring children's books pictures
 - c) chromolithography
 - d) illustrating children's books
- 29. All children's literature, as everywhere in the world follows the same basic path. People will
 - a) explore stories, songs and poems
 - b) written stories, songs and poems
 - c) well established stories, songs and poems
 - d) educational stories, songs and poems
- 30. One example of our stories that wouldn't have appeared by children in the tale of
 - a) Arabian Nights from India
 - b) Panchatantra from India
 - c) The Arabian Nights from Persia
 - d) Odyssey from Greek mythology
- 31. India is perhaps the original source of the stories for
 - a) The Tale of Peter Rabbit
 - b) Greek mythology
 - c) The Arabian Nights
 - d) Aesop's Fables
- 32. Kamma's earliest children's books, primers, appeared around 1800s. An early example is
 - a) Le Morte d'Arthur
 - b) Aesop's Fables
 - c) ABC-Book
 - d) The Facious Nights of Straparola
- 33. Which of the following is considered to be the first picture book produced specifically for children?
 - a) Pentamerone
 - b) The Pilgrim's Progress
 - c) Spiritual Milk for Babies
 - d) Orbus Pictus
- 34. What do we call the pocket-sized pamphlets that were often folded instead of being stitched and were published in Britain?
 - a) Chapbooks
 - b) Primers
 - c) ABC-Books

C نموذج

- 33- Children's literature boomed during the 1800s for several reasons. One of them is _____.
- The availability and affordability of paper and printing
 - The appearance of fantasy literature
 - Noble Prize winners
 - The Chinese Revolution
- 34- Lewis Carroll's fantasy _____ appeared in 1865 in England. It is considered the first "English masterpiece written for children".
- Tom Sawyer
 - The Butterfly's Ball
 - Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
 - The Adventures of Pinocchio
- 35- American children's literature sparked the publication in Chicago of one of its most famous books in 1900, which was _____.
- The Wonderful Wizard of Oz
 - The Bookman
 - Charlotte's Web
 - The Harry Potter Series
- 36- Poetry is often the first literature presented to a child, in the form of _____.
- Simplified books
 - Syllabi
 - Nursery rhymes
 - Nursery schools
- 37- The first Italian fantasy novel was _____, which was translated many times.
- The Harry Potter Series
 - Giovanni's Facetious Nights of Straparola
 - Orbis Pictus
 - The Adventures of Pinocchio
- 38- _____, John Newbery's English-language adaptation of Charles Perrault's collection of fairy tales, brought short-verse nursery rhymes into English for the first time.
- Mother Goose's Melody
 - Original Poems for Infant Minds
 - Rhymes for the Nursery
 - The Star
- 39- The most reasonable definition of the word "star" in "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" is _____.
- A heavenly object
 - A distinguished figure
 - a lyric about little child
 - a distinguished lullaby
- 40- In "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star", the figure of speech in "Then you show your little light," is a _____.
- metaphor
 - alliteration
 - simile
 - anaphora

- 41- In "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" the line "Up above the world so high" implies _____.
- flying high in the sky
 - the differences of social classes
 - a wish to observe the world from a high position
 - the possibility of a rising star

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

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

- 42- What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?
- aabb
 - aaaa
 - abba
 - abab
- 43- What is the title of this poem?
- The Cow
 - The Friendly Cow
 - The Red and White Cow
 - The Apple Tart
- 44- The writer of this poem is _____.
- Brothers Grimm
 - Thomas Hughes
 - Robert Louis Stevenson
 - Ann Taylor
- 45- One kind of figure of speech in "She gives me cream with all her might," is _____.
- simile
 - alliteration
 - paradox
 - anaphora

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

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.
Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.

- 46- What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?
- aabbccdd
 - ababcdcd
 - abcbaded
 - abbacdef

نموذج C

- 47- One of the best themes for this poem, *Dreams*, is that _____
- a) our dreams give our lives meaning and purpose
 - b) our dreams can be frozen
 - c) our dreams give us depression and sadness
 - d) our dreams make us hopeless and desperate
- 48- The figure of speech in "Life is a barren field" is _____
- a) simile
 - b) personification
 - c) irony
 - d) metaphor
- 49- The figure of speech in "For if dreams die" is _____
- a) simile
 - b) alliteration
 - c) metaphor
 - d) irony
- 50- "Hold fast to dreams" gives us the meaning that _____
- a) we should never give up on our hopes and dreams
 - b) we should hold tight to our hopes and dreams
 - c) we should hold fast to our life
 - d) we should not be afraid of death