

Children's Literature
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1st Lecture

1. **Children's literature or juvenile literature includes stories, books, and poems that are enjoyed by children.children's literature is classified in two different ways: genre or the intended age of the reader.**
 - a. Only
 - b. Modern
 - c. Rarely
 - d. All false
2. **One of the following DOES NOT apply to children's literature:**
 - a. One can trace children's literature back to stories and songs, part of a wider oral tradition, that adults shared with children before publishing existed.
 - b. The development of early children's literature, before printing was invented, is difficult to trace.
 - c. After printing became widespread, many classic "children's" tales were originally created for adults and later adapted for a younger audience.
 - d. Since the 1800s, a large quantity of literature, often with a moral or religious message, has been aimed specifically at children.
3. **The "Golden Age of Children's Literature" was.....**
 - a. In the late nineteenth century
 - b. In the early twentieth century
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
4. **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. Nancy Anderson
 - b. J.K. Rowling
 - c. Both

- d. Neither
- 5. The *International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature* notes that "the boundaries of genre... are
- a. Fixed
- b. Not fixed
- c. Blurred
- d. B and C
- 6. Harry Potter is an example of.....
- a. A given work is best categorized as literature for adults or children
- b. A given work couldn't be categorized for adults or children
- c. Both
- d. Neither
- 7.led The New York Times to create a separate bestseller list for children's books.
- a. The new legislations
- b. The Harry Potter series' extreme popularity
- c. The unwelcoming reaction from the readers
- d. All false
- 8. A literary genre is a category of literary compositions. Genres may be determined by.....
- a. Technique
- b. Tone
- c. Content
- d. All true
- 9. According to Anderson, there are categories of children's literature (with some significant subgenres):
- a. Four
- b. Five
- c. Six
- d. Seven
- 10. One of the six categories listed by Anderson isincluding concept books that teach the alphabet or counting for example, pattern books, and wordless books
- a. Traditional literature
- b. Picture books
- c. Fiction
- d. Biography
- 11. One of the six categories listed by Anderson is 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
- a. Traditional literature
 - b. Picture books
 - c. Fiction
 - d. Biography
12. **One of the six categories listed by Anderson is including fantasy, realistic fiction, and historical fiction.**
- a. Traditional literature
 - b. Picture books
 - c. Fiction
 - d. Biography
13. **Another category of Anderson's categorization based on genre is....**
- a. Non-fiction
 - b. Biography and autobiography
 - c. Poetry and verse.
 - d. All true
14. **Categorizing based on age is....**
- a. Easier
 - b. Hard
 - c. Strict
 - d. All false
15. **One of the categories by age is the early readers which is appropriate for children ages These books are often designed to help a child build his or her reading skills.**
- a. 0-5
 - b. 5-7
 - c. 7-12
 - d. 12-18
16. **Chapter book, appropriate for children ages**
- a. 0-5
 - b. 5-7
 - c. 7-12
 - d. 12-18
17. **Short chapter books, appropriate for children ages**
- a. 7-9.

- b. 5-7
 - c. 7-12
 - d. 12-18
18., appropriate for children ages 12–18.
- a. Long chapters
 - b. Young-adult fiction
 - c. Old-adult fiction
 - d. Extended chapters
19.have always accompanied children's stories.
- a. Imagination
 - b. Moral teaching
 - c. Magic
 - d. Pictures
20. The story of Hercules' labors was accompanied by illustrations. This is shown by afrom Byzantine Egypt.
- a. Record
 - b. Fossil
 - c. Drawing
 - d. Papyrus
21. Modern children's books are illustrated in a way that is rarely seen in adult literature, except innovels.
- a. Historical
 - b. Sci-fi
 - c. Modern
 - d. Graphic
22. One of these statements is NOT true:
- a. Generally, artwork plays a greater role in books intended for younger readers.
 - b. Children's picture books often serve as an accessible source of high quality art for young children.
 - c. After children learn to read well enough to enjoy a story without illustrations, they stop to appreciate the occasional drawings found in chapter books.
 - d. B and C
23. According to Joyce Whalley in *The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature*, "an illustrated book differs from a book with illustrations in that a good illustrated book is one where the pictures.....

- a. Enhance or add depth to the text."
 - b. Are very easy to understand"
 - c. Can attract the readers"
 - d. All true
24. Using this definition, *Orbis Pictus* which was published in 1658 by the Moravian author Comenius is considered to be.....
- a. The most illustrated children's book
 - b. The first illustrated children's book
 - c. The first book to avoid illustration
 - d. The last illustrated book for children
25. Acting as a kind of encyclopedia, *Orbis Pictus* had a picture on....., followed by the name of the object in Latin and German.
- a. Every chapter
 - b. Every two pages
 - c. Every page
 - d. All false
26. *Orbis Pictus* was translated into in 1659 and was used in homes and schools around Europe and Great Britain for years.
- a. French
 - b. English
 - c. Irish
 - d. Latin
27. Early children's books, such as *Orbis Pictus*,
- a. Were illustrated by woodcut
 - b. Many times the same image was repeated in a number of books regardless of how appropriate the illustration was for the story.
 - c. The same image was repeated only if it appropriate for the story
 - d. A and B
28. While the early children's books were illustrated by woodcut, the newer processes in the 1830s were illustrated by.....
- a. Copper
 - b. Steel
 - c. Woodcut also
 - d. A and B

29. One of the first uses of Chromolithography in a children's book was demonstrated in *Struwwelpeter*, published in Germany in 1845. Chromolithography is.....
- Black and white paints
 - Shadowing
 - A way of making multi-colored prints
 - Steel shaping
30. Another method of creating illustrations for children's books was etching, used by..... in the 1850s.
- George Cruikshank
 - Randolph Caldecott
 - Kate Greenway
 - Both A and B
31. By the 1860s, top artists in the West were illustrating for children, including Crane, Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, and John Tenniel. Most pictures were
- Colored
 - Still black-and-white
 - Color pictures were hand colored, often by children.
 - B and C
32. InNandalal Bose, whose paintings are considered artistic treasures, illustrated books for children from the late 1800s into the 1900s.
- France
 - UK
 - India
 - China
33. In the West, twentieth-century artists such asproduced illustrations that are still reprinted today.
- Kay Nielson
 - Edmund Dulac
 - Arthur Rackham
 - All true
34. Developments in printing capabilities were reflected in children's books. After World War II, offset lithography became more refined, and painter-style illustrations, such ass were common by the 1950s.
- Brian Wildsmith
 - Kay Nielson
 - Edmund Dulac

d. Arthur Rackham

2nd lecture

1. **Historically, all children's literature begins with.....**
 - a. Spoken stories
 - b. Songs
 - c. Poems
 - d. All true
2. **In the beginning, the same tales that adults enjoy were created specifically to.....children.**
 - a. Educate
 - b. Entertain
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
3. **....., literature for children became established as a separate category from literature for adults and acquires its own genres, divisions, expectations, and canon.**
 - a. In the beginning
 - b. In the Renaissance
 - c. In the final stage
 - d. In the middle stage
4. **The earliest written folk-type tales included the *Panchatantra* from....., which was composed about 200 AD.**
 - a. Rome
 - b. Greece
 - c. India
 - d. Iraq
5. ***Panchatantra* may be "the world's oldest collection of stories for children", but some scholars believe it was actually intended for.....**
 - a. High social classes
 - b. Adults
 - c. Intermediate learners
 - d. All true
6. **India's Jatakas, about the birth of Buddha, date from thecentury BC.**
 - a. 1st
 - b. 2nd
 - c. 3rd

- d. Either B or C
- 7. The source stories for *The Arabian Nights*, perhaps also originally from India, have also been traced back to..... century BC.
 - a. 1st
 - b. 2nd
 - c. 3rd
 - d. Either B or C
- 8. One example ofthat would've been enjoyed by children is the tale of *The Asurik Tree*, which dates back at least 3,000 years in Persia (presently known as Iran).
 - a. Animal stories
 - b. oral stories
 - c. Fairy tales
 - d. All false
- 9. The great ancient Greek poet Homer lived sometime between 1200 BC and 600 BC. He is the author of.....
 - a. The Iliad
 - b. The Odyssey
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 10. Between 750 and 650 BC, Hesiod told stories that became a major source ofmythology.
 - a. Greek
 - b. Roman
 - c. Persian
 - d. Indian
- 11. In Imperial China, children.....
 - a. Attended public events with their parents, where they would listen to the complicated tales of professional storytellers.
 - b. Watched the plays performed at festivals and fairs.
 - c. Not allowed to listen to stories or tales
 - d. A and B
- 12. Storytelling in China may have reached its peak during thefrom 960-1279 AD.
 - a. Chinese Civil war
 - b. Song Dynasty
 - c. Poem Dynasty
 - d. War Dynasty

13. This traditional literature was used forin Chinese schools until the 20th century.
- a. Entertainment
 - b. Instruction
 - c. Teaching religion
 - d. All possible
14. During the period 50 B.C – AD 500, Greek and Roman literature is thought to contain "..... that could be considered a children's book in the sense of a book written to give pleasure to a child".
- a. a lot
 - b. some
 - c. nothing
 - d. everything
15. However, children would have enjoyed listening to stories such as
- a. The Odyssey
 - b. Aesop's Fables
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
16. During the period 500-1400, the Panchatantra was translated frominto Kannada in 1035 AD.
- a. Persian
 - b. Greek
 - c. Indian
 - d. Sanskrit
17. During the period 500-1400, the first children's book in Urdu may beby the Indian poet Amir Khusrow, who wrote poems and riddles for children in the 1200s-1300s.
- a. Pahelian
 - b. Urdu tales
 - c. Indian tales
 - d. All true
18. During the period 500-1400, Buddhism spread in China during the early part of this period, bringing with it tales later known as
- a. Journeys to the East
 - b. From East to West

- c. From West to East
 - d. Journey to the West.
19. The tales that Buddhism brought were enjoyed by Chinese children because they were about.....
- a. Fantasy
 - b. Supernatural
 - c. Demons
 - d. All true
20. There areschools of thought about children and European Medieval literature.
- a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
21. The first school developed from the writings ofin the 1960s and holds that, because children at this time were not viewed as greatly different from adults, they were not given significantly different treatment.
- a. Homer
 - b. Philippe Ariès
 - c. Robert Lowes Stevenson
 - d. Mark Twain
22. Those holding this point of view see no evidence of children's fiction as such existing in Europe during the Middle Ages. However, they recognize that instructional texts in Latin were written specifically for children, by clerics like.....
- a. the Venerable Bede,
 - b. Ælfric of Eynsham.
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
23. During the period 500-1400, children enjoyed literature like.....
- a. *Gesta Romanorum*
 - b. The Welsh *Mabinogion*.
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
24. During theEmpire, the Bible and Christian hymns and stories were popular.

- a. Byzantine
 - b. Persian
 - c. Indian
 - d. Islamic
25. **Hornbooks appeared in England during....., teaching children basic information such as the alphabet and the Lord's Prayer.**
- a. The 13th Century
 - b. The 14th Century
 - c. The 15th Century
 - d. The 16th Century
26. **In....., William Caxton published Aesop's Fables, followed by Le Morte d'Arthur in 1485.**
- a. The 13th Century
 - b. The 14th Century
 - c. The 15th Century
 - d. The 16th Century
27. **Aesop's Fables and Le Morte d'Arthur were intended for.....**
- a. Adults and children
 - b. Only children
 - c. Adults, but enjoyed by children as well
 - d. None of the above mentioned
28. **Geoffrey Chaucer's writings were retold for children by the late and often European printers released versions of Aesop's Fables in their native languages.**
- a. 1400s
 - b. 1500s
 - c. 1300s
 - d. All fals
29. **In 1500s,earliest children's books, primers, appeared around this time.**
- a. England's
 - b. Russia's
 - c. France's

d. Italy's
30. An early example ispublished by Ivan Fyodorov in 1571.

- a. Russian Child Book
- b. ABC-Book
- c. Russia For Children
- d. All ture

A Pretty and Splendid Maiden's Mirror, an adaptation of a German book for young women, became the firstchildren's book upon its 1591 publication.

- a. German
- b. Swedish
- c. Finnish
- d. Danish

31. In....., Giovanni Francesco Straparola released ***The Facetious Nights of Straparola*** in the 1550s.

- a. Russia
- b. Spain
- c. Italy
- d. Germany

32. Chapbooks, pocket-sized pamphlets that were often folded instead of being stitched, were published in Britain, eventually spreading to

- a. The United States.
- b. The rest of Europe
- c. France
- d. India

33. The firstbook published in Russia, Karion Istomin's ***The Illustrated Primer***, appeared in 1694.

- a. Fairy tale

- b. Picture
 - c. Printed
 - d. All false
- 34. During the....., the concept of childhood changed drastically in Europe.**
- a. Medieval
 - b. 1600s
 - c. 1700s
 - d. Industrial Revolution
- 35. During the 1600s, adults saw children as.....**
- a. Unnecessary creatures
 - b. Separate beings, innocent and in need of protection.
 - c. Fancy things in their life
 - d. All false
- 36. Because of this shift in thinking, books were now printed and distributed specifically for children. In 1634,from Italy became the first major published collection of European folk tales.**
- a. The innocents
 - b. The Pediamerone
 - c. The Pretenders
 - d. The *Pentamerone*
- 37. Charles Perrault began recordingin France, publishing his first collection in 1697.**
- a. fairy tales
 - b. Heroic stories
 - c. Animals stories
 - d. All true
- 38. The recorded fairy tales by Charles Perrault wereamong the French literary society.**
- a. Welcomed
 - b. Not well received
 - c. Greatly appreciated
 - d. Completely ignored

39. In 1658, Jan Ámos Comenius in Bohemia published the informative illustrated *Orbis Pictus*, for children under six learning to read. It is considered as thebook produced specifically for children.
- Most important
 - First picture
 - Most famous
 - First colored
40. The....., mainly in England and North America, also played a major role in developing writing for children by publishing books intended to teach children to read and to instruct them in religious teachings.
- Puritans
 - Protestants
 - Catholics
 - Revolutionists
41. Some of the longest used and most popular Puritans' were by James Janeway; however, one book from this movement that is still widely read today is The Pilgrim's Progress (1678) by.....
- James Janeway
 - John Bunyan
 - John Cotton
 - George Bunyan
42. The first children's book published, in what would become the United States, was a catechism for children written in verse by the Puritan
- James Janeway
 - John Bunyan
 - John Cotton
 - George Bunyan
43. John Cotton's book, nown as Spiritual Milk for Babes, was published in 1646, appearing in.....
- England
 - Boston

- c. France
 - d. Both A and B
44., was in print by 1691 and used in schools for 100 years. The Primer begins, "In Adam's fall We sinned all..." and continues through the alphabet. It also contained religious maxims, acronyms, spelling help and other educational items, all decorated by woodcuts.
- a. The New England Primer
 - b. The New World Primer
 - c. The Sin of Adam
 - d. In Adam's Fall
45. In 1700s, China still had no separate stories for children. Dream of the Red Chamber, written in this period and published in 1791, told a story of..... that children enjoyed.
- a. Romance
 - b. Friendship
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
46. During the 1700s, what helped Western children's literature dominate the field in Russia is.....
- a. The weakness of Russian Cesar
 - b. Peter the Great's interest in Westernization
 - c. The British colonization in India
 - d. All possible
47.wrote allegories for children, and during her reign, Nikolai Novikov started the first juvenile magazine in Russia during the 1700s
- a. Alexandra the Great
 - b. Catherine the Great
 - c. Anna the Great
 - d. All true
48. 1719 saw the publication of
- a. Treasure Island
 - b. David Copperfield

- c. Hamlet
 - d. Robinson Crusoe
49. As the first contemporary adventure novel,quickly became "one of the most popular books in all English literature".
- a. Robinson Crusoe
 - b. Treasure Island
 - c. David Copperfield
 - d. Hamlet
50. One year after its publication, it was translated into.....
- a. Italian
 - b. Spanish
 - c. French
 - d. Russian
51. In 1744, Englishman John Newbery publishedwhich was considered a landmark for the beginning of pleasure reading marketed specifically to children.
- a. A Little Pony Book
A Little Pretty Pocket-Book
 - b. The Little Poetry Pocket-Book
 - c. All false
52. A Little Pretty Pocket-Book reflected 's new theories that children should be allowed to develop naturally and joyously.
- a. The world
 - b. The literature
 - c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - d. Voltaire
53. Rousseau's ideas also had great influence in
- a. Italy
 - b. England
 - c. France
 - d. Germany

54. Rousseau's ideas developed into German Philanthropism, a movement concerned with reforming.....
- a. Education
 - b. Literature for children
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
55. According to Hans-Heino Ewers in *The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature*, "It can be argued that from this time, the history of European children's literature was largely written in"
- a. Italy
 - b. England
 - c. France
 - d. Germany

3rd Lecture

1. Children's literatureduring the 1800s.
 - a. Declined
 - b. Was disregarded
 - c. Was criticized
 - d. Boomed
2. One of the following is NOT from the reasons behind the boom of children's literature in 1800s:
 - a. Paper and printing became widely available and affordable.
 - b. More people were learning how to read
 - c. The population boom across the West meant there was a greater children's literature market
 - d. The end of European colonization which let to the spread of books, including those for children, around the globe.
3. In India, in 1817, magazines and books for children inlanguages soon appeared.
 - a. Native
 - b. Foreign
 - c. Slang
 - d. Similar
4. In the latter half of the century, Raja Shivprasad wrote several well-known books in.....
 - a. Hindustani

- b. Urdu
 - c. Persian
 - d. English
5. **Rabindranath Tagore wrote plays, stories, and poems for children, including only one illustrated work by painter Nandalal Bose. Tagore was aprize winner.**
- a. International Book
 - b. Nobel
 - c. Barns and Nobel
 - d. India Award
6. **Tagore's work was later translated into....., with Bose's pictures.**
- a. Urdu
 - b. Chinese
 - c. English
 - d. Persian
7. **In Russia, juvenile literature reached children through a number of magazines, which introduced Russiantales to readers and spread around the large country.**
- a. Folk
 - b. Fairy
 - c. Animals
 - d. Historical
8. **Children's literature in Western Europe and the United States began toin the 1800s.**
- a. Decline
 - b. Be read
 - c. Be famous
 - d. Change
9. **The didacticism of the previous age in Children's literature in Western Europe and the United States began to make way for more....., child-oriented books.**
- a. Didactic
 - b. Humorous
 - c. Vivid
 - d. Sad
10. **Talking about Children's literature in Western Europe and the United States in the 1800s, Chapbooks were still being published, many specifically for children,**

classic fairy tales and popular novels like *Robinson Crusoe*.

- a. Abridging
- b. Copying
- c. Imitating
- d. Ignoring

11. A number of English language books also appeared during the 1800s. William Roscoe's story poemin 1802 is considered a "landmark publication" in fantasy literature.

- a. Tom Brown's School Days
- b. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- c. The Butterfly's Ball
- d. The Adventures of Pinocchio

12. by Thomas Hughes, which appeared in 1857, is considered the founding book in the school story tradition.

- a. Tom Brown's School Days
- b. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- c. The Butterfly's Ball
- d. The Adventures of Pinocchio

13. Lewis Carroll's fantasyappeared in 1865 in England.

- a. Tom Brown's School Days
- b. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- c. The Butterfly's Ball
- d. The Adventures of Pinocchio

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

- a. Age
- b. First Golden Age
- c. Second Golden Age
- d. First Great Age

15. In 1883, Carlo Collodi wrote the first Italian fantasy novel,, which was translated many times.
- a. Tom Brown's School Days
 - b. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
 - c. *The Butterfly's Ball*
 - d. The Adventures of Pinocchio
16. In the United States, Clement Moore's Christmas classic *A Visit from St. Nicholas* appeared in 1822. This coming of age story established the genre ofbooks in the United States. Mark Twain released *Tom Sawyer* in 1876.
- a. Realistic family
 - b. Fantasy family
 - c. Reality
 - d. Both A and B
17. In 1900s, 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. This was in.....
- a. Pakistan
 - b. India
 - c. Iran
 - d. Afghanistan
18. Benagli children's literature flourished in the later part of the twentieth century. Educator Gijubhai Badheka published over 200 children's books in thelanguage.
- a. Urdu
 - b. Hindustani
 - c. Gujarati
 - d. English
19. The Chinesebrought political and social change that revolutionized children's literature in China.
- a. Revolution of 1911
 - b. World War II
 - c. World War I

d. A and B

20. The first pieces of literature intended solely for Chinese children were translations of

- a. Aesop's fables
- b. Western fairy tales
- c. *The Arabian Nights*
- d. All of the above

21. Thechanged 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.

- a. Chinese Revolution of 1949
- b. Chinese Revolution of 1911
- c. World War II
- d. World War I

22. In....., *General Anthology of Modern Children's Literature of China*, a fifteen-volume anthology of children's literature since the 1920s, was released.

- a. 1950
- b. 1960
- c. 1980
- d. 1990

23. Children'sgained great importance in Russia at the beginning of the century.

- a. Fiction
- b. Non-fiction
- c. Both
- d. Neither

24. People often label theas the Golden Age of Children's Literature in Russia.

- a. 1920s
- b. 1950s
- c. 1960s
- d. 1980s

25. In 1932, professional writers in the Soviet Union formed the USSR Union of Writers, which served as the writer's organization of theParty.

- a. Democratic
- b. Socialist
- c. Communist
- d. Naturalist

26. The Golden Age of Children's Literaturewith World War I in Great Britain and Europe, and the period before World War II was much slower in children's publishing.

- a. Began
- b. Flourished
- c. Boomed
- d. Ended

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

- a. Book stores
- b. Libraries
- c. Book expeditions
- d. Political changes

28. Children's literature grew during the 20th century because

- a. Children's reading rooms in libraries, staffed by specially trained librarians, helped create demand for classic juvenile books.
- b. Reviews of children's releases began appearing regularly in *Publishers Weekly* and in *The Bookman* magazine began to regularly publish reviews of children's releases
- c. The first Children's Book Week was launched in 1919.
- d. All true

29. The American Library Association began awarding theMedal, the first children's book award in the world, in 1922.

- a. Newbery
- b. Caldecott
- c. Silver
- d. Golden

30. The Caldecott Medal forfollowed in 1938. The first book by Laura Ingalls Wilder about her life on the American frontier, *Little House in the Big Woods* appeared in 1932.
- a. Imagination
 - b. Illustration
 - c. Entertainment
 - d. All false
31. The already vigorous growth in children's books became a boom in the 1950s and children's publishing became big business. In 1952, American journalist E. B. White published *Charlotte's Web*, which was described as "one of the very few books for young children that face, squarely, the subject of".
- a. Family ties
 - b. Divorce
 - c. Death
 - d. Society
32. In 1997, J. K. Rowling published the first book in the *The Harry Potter Series* in.....
- a. USA
 - b. Canada
 - c. England
 - d. France
33. Despite The Harry Potter's huge success, the children's book market in Britain suffered at the end of the century due to.....
- a. A difficult economy
 - b. Competition from television and video games
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
34. In the 2000s, professional organizations, dedicated publications, individual researchers and university courses conducton children's literature.
- a. Researches
 - b. Questionnaires
 - c. Scholarship
 - d. TV programs

35. **Scholarship in children's literature is primarily conducted in different disciplinary fields like.....**
- a. Literary studies
 - b. Library
 - c. Information science
 - d. All of the above
36. **Most educational researchers studying children's literature explore issues related to.....**
- a. The use of children's literature in classroom settings
 - b. The study of topics such as home use, children's out-of-school reading, or parents' use of children's books.
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither
37. **Scholarly associations and centers include**
- a. The Children's Literature Association
 - b. The International Research Society for Children's Literature
 - c. Both and more
 - d. Both but no more

4th lecture

1.is often the first literature presented to a child.
- a. Children's novels
 - b. Bedtime stories
 - c. Poetry
 - d. Biography
2. **Poetry, when presented to children, has the form of.....**
- a. Nursery rhymes
 - b. Lullabies
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither
3. **Offering lyrical appeal and short, direct themes, these kinds of poetic verse are viewed by some asworks which prepare developing minds for longer forms of literature.**
- a. Main
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Transitional

- d. Permanent
- 4. **Sheila A. Egoff raised questions like.....**
 - a. Is poetry for children a separate territory?
 - b. Is poetry always simply itself, existing like folklore as a shared ground, held in common by both children and adults?
 - c. If children's poetry is restricted to that written intentionally for children, does it include adult work chosen and adopted by children as their own?
 - d. All together
- 5. **despite the wealth of picture books that utilize rhyming couplets and more mature verse collections for developing teens, the genre of children's poetry has gone largelyin literary and scholastic circles.**
 - a. Recognized
 - b. Unrecognized
 - c. Reviewed
 - d. Rejected
- 6. **Only two modern works received significant critical recognition of children's poetry. One of these two is *A Visit to William Blake's Inn: Poems for Innocent and Experienced Travelers* (1981). The other one is.....**
 - a. *Joyful Noise: Poems for Two Voices* (1988)
 - b. *The Great Poems of Childhood* (1978)
 - c. *Down the River* (1980)
 - d. *Original Poems for Infant Minds* (1804)
- 7. **Historically, children's poetry is a relativelyphenomenon couched in ancient fabrics.**
 - a. Old
 - b. Strange
 - c. New
 - d. Unfamiliar
- 8. **While the oral tradition has a long history of songs and folklore passed down to younger generations, works of written poetry and verse for juvenile audiences were first sparingly published in thecentury.**
 - a. 14th

- b. 15th
- c. 16th
- d. 17th

9. The first poems written exclusively for children were mostlyin nature, providing moral instruction, such as John Bunyan's *A Book for Boys and Girls*; or, *Country Rhimes for Children* (1686).

- a. Ethical
- b. Humanitarian
- c. Animals
- d. Religious

10. As published texts became more readily available, children sought their own literary modes and co-opted such adult poetic works as Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (1797), which provedto young readers with its expressions of adventure on the open ocean.

- a. Appropriate
- b. Censored
- c. Interesting
- d. Inappropriate

11. The famous verse "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star" wasfrom Ann and Jane Taylor's *Original Poems for Infant Minds* (1804) *Rhymes for the Nursery* (1806)

- a. Originated
- b. Collected
- c. Published
- d. All false

12. "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" is a popular English

- a. Poem
- b. Lullaby
- c. Story
- d. Babbling

13. The lyrics are from an early 19th-century English poem, "*The Star*" by.....

- a. Taylor John
 - b. James Arthur
 - c. Jane Taylor
 - d. All false
14. The poem, which is in form, was first published in 1806 in *Rhymes for the Nursery*, a collection of poems by Taylor and her sister Ann.
- a. Complicated
 - b. Simple
 - c. Couplet
 - d. Stanza
15. It is sung to the tune of the French melody which was published in 1761 and later arranged by for a famous set of variations.
- a. Beethoven
 - b. Bach
 - c. Mozart
 - d. A and C
16. The English lyrics havestanzas, although only the first is widely known.
- i. Three
 - ii. Four
 - iii. Five
 - iv. Six
17. The simile ' like a diamond in the sky' teaches children how.....
- a. Beautiful are the stars
 - b. To pronounce the syllable CLE in twinkle
 - c. Words can be used to paint a picture in the imagination.
 - d. To use adjectives in speech
18. The joint authors of Twinkle twinkle little star were two sisters called Ann Taylor (1782-1866) and Jane Taylor (1783-1824). The first publication date was.....
- a. 1706

- b. 1806
 - c. 1906
 - d. 1966
19. **Because Anne Taylor was a hymn writer her poem, “The Star”, could incorporate.....**
- a. Stars and diamonds
 - b. Childhood and happiness
 - c. God or religion
 - d. All false
20. **One of the following DOESN'T apply to “The Star” :**
- a. It is quite literal and the vocabulary used is easy to comprehend.
 - b. The rhyme scheme of the poem is AABB CCDD.
 - c. The title and the use of the word star inside the poem lets the reader know the exact subject of the poem.
 - d. The mention of a traveler in the poem gives the impression that the writer could be talking about any star
21. **The description of the star seems like it could also be a description of**
- a. God
 - b. The light or hope God brings
 - c. The beautiful sky
 - d. A and B
22. **The second stanza explains howis present even when no one else is.**
- a. Beauty
 - b. The star
 - c. God
 - d. Faith
23. **The third stanza shows how God gives home to the weary.....**
- a. Child
 - b. Prophet
 - c. Poor

d. Traveler

24. However, unbeknownst to most, this poem is actually

a

- a. Comedy
- b. Tragedy
- c. Myth
- d. Anecdote

25. The poem, in fact, is a metaphor for theof success.

- a. Happiness
- b. Difficulty
- c. Detriment
- d. Determination

26. It is about how people who reach vast amounts of wealth and popularity – most notably celebrities – are hopelessly doomed toat life.

- a. Manage
- b. Survive
- c. Fail
- d. Be richer

27. The most reasonable conclusion we can come to is that the star in ‘Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star’ is actually.....

- a. A young beautiful lady
- b. A died mother
- c. A distinguished figure
- d. A princess

28. The first verse “Twinkle twinkle little star” is simply showing the tone and setting for the story; a common practice used in most.....

- a. Poems
- b. Novels
- c. Prose

d. All true

29. The genius behind this first verse is that it also gives us insight into our unseen character's motives – Twinkle can also be known as “shine on”, which means “continue succeeding.” So the first verse implies that the character – a celebrity of small stature – is successful and is admired by his populace, indirectly implying that he/she is a/an..... that holds itself above others.

- a. Egomaniac
- b. Super
- c. Famous
- d. Unusual

30. The second verse, “How I wonder what you are” abruptly switches narratives to an outsider that wishes to understand the inner-workings of the celebrity culture. Our current narrator wishes to observe, maybe even become one of the higher class. This person is possibly.....

- a. A member of the paparazzi
- b. A rising star themselves
- c. Either
- d. Neither

31. 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
- d. Neither

32. The story is a wondrously written tragedy about the glamour of

- a. Being a socialite

- b. The jealousy it can cause from the lower classes of society
- c. Both
- d. Neither

33. Robert Louis Stevenson (13 November 1850 – 3 December 1894) was a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist, and travel writer. His most famous work is.....

- a. *Treasure Island*
- b. *Kidnapped*
- c. A Cow
- d. A and B

34. In 1885, he wrote "....." -- a collection of poetry for children which contains about 65 poems including the cherished classics "*The Lamplighter*," "*The Land of Counterpane*," and "*Bed in Summer*."

- a. A Child's Garden of Verses
- b. A Childhood's Garden
- c. A verse of Childhood
- d. A Garden of Verses

35. A literary celebrity during his lifetime, Stevenson now ranks among the 26 mostauthors in the world.

- a. Well-known
- b. Published
- c. Translated
- d. Noted

36. 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 writer of the....., relegated to children's literature and horror genres.

- a. Childhood
- b. Second class

- c. Aristocrats
- d. Immigrants

37. The Cow was published in.....

- a. 1785
- b. 1885
- c. 1985
- d. All false

38. The rhyme of the Cow is.....

- a. ABCD
- b. ABAB
- c. ABCA
- d. AABB

39. *Bed in Summer*, by Robert Luis Stevenson, is 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 thethat occurs during the summer.

- a. *Playing opportunity*
- b. *Happiness*
- c. *Mosquitoes*
- d. Extension of daylight

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

- a. By force
- b. During the day
- c. All the day
- d. By the end of the day

41. Thestanza basically describe why it is so hard for children to go to bed during the summer.
- a. Second
 - b. Third
 - c. Forth
 - d. A and B
42. *Bed in Summer* is for primary aged children due to the concept of time. This poem is very much recommend because of
- a. The educational value
 - b. The relatively enjoyment the children will get out of it with the rhyming
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
43. In Langston Hughes' poem ".....," he uses similes, metaphors, and personifications to 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.
- a. Hopes
 - b. Dreams
 - c. Expectations
 - d. All false
44. To begin, Langston Hughes usesto create a meaningful and strong mood in the poem.
- a. Simile
 - b. Metaphor

- c. Personification
- d. Both A and C

45. The following lines from the first stanza have.....:
“ Life is a broken-winged bird/that cannot fly. Langston Hughes compares a broken-winged bird to life meaning life can be hard at point.

- a. Simile
- b. Metaphor
- c. Personification
- d. Parody

46. Langston Hughes uses to create a very cold and sad mood in the poem.

- a. Simile
- b. Metaphor
- c. Personification
- d. Parody

47. 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 cold, nothing would grow within us without our.....

- a. Struggle
- b. Knowledge
- c. Dreams
- d. Patience

48. Langston Hughes comparesto a barren field; empty, nothing but snow.

- a. Family
- b. Happiness
- c. Sadness
- d. Life

49. In conclusion, through figurative language rhythm and rhyme, Langston Hughes uses a meaningful poem yet powerful.are an important thing in your life. Everyone should know that. Without dreams, we would not be or we are today.

- a. Dreams
- b. Determination
- c. Satisfaction
- d. Patience

50. James Mercer Langston Hughes (February 1, 1902 – May 22, 1967) waspoet, social activist, novelist, playwright, and columnist.

- a. A Scottish
- b. An Irish
- c. An Australian
- d. An American

51. He was one of the earliest innovators of the then-new literary art formpoetry.

- a. Bohemian
- b. Jazz
- c. Pop
- d. All true

52. Hughes is best known as a leader of theRenaissance.

- a. American
- b. Hard
- c. Harlem
- d. New

53. He famously wrote about the period that "thewas in vogue" which was later paraphrased as "when Harlem was in vogue".
- a. American
 - b. African
 - c. Red Indian
 - d. Negro
54. On May 22, 1967, Hughes died from complications after abdominal surgery, related to....., at the age of 65.
- a. Chicken Pox
 - b. Malaria
 - c. prostate cancer
 - d. Blood cancer
55. Hughes's poetry and fiction portrayed the lives of the working-classin America, lives he portrayed as full of struggle, joy, laughter, and music.
- a. Americans
 - b. Immigrants
 - c. Blacks
 - d. Whites
56. Hughes wrote books for children like.....
- a. *Popo and Fifina, with Arna Bontemps*. 1932
 - b. *The First Book of the Negroes*. 1952
 - c. *Marian Anderson: Famous Concert Singer*. with Steven C. Tracy 1954
 - d. All of the above mentioned

57. **Folktales are stories passed on from one person to another by..... These tales were not written down, but existed only in the memory of mankind.**
- a. Generations
 - b. Writing
 - c. Word of mouth
 - d. All possible
58. **Folktales started to be collected and written down.....**
- a. In the Renaissance
 - b. In 1700s
 - c. Only now
 - d. In the far past
59. **Many folktales seek to explain the world around us. An example of such stories is.....**
- a. Why the Sky is So High: A folktale from Bengal, India
Why the Sea is Salt: A folktale from Karelia
 - b. Both
 - c. Neither
60. **The Miserly Old Woman: A folktale from India and How the Old Woman Got Her Wish: A folktale from India are examples of.....**
- a. How folktales describe women
 - b. How folktales center around favorite character type
 - c. Stories grow up around real people and places Neither
 - d. Both B and C
61. **The Two Sisters-in-Law: A folktale from India is an example of.....**
- a. How folktales describe women
 - b. How folktales center around favorite character type
 - c. Stories grow up around real people and places Neither
 - d. Both B and C
62. **A fairy tale is a type ofstory that typically features folkloric fantasy characters, such as fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants, mermaids, or gnomes, and usually magic or enchancements.**
- a. Real

- b. Long
- c. Short
- d. Epic

63. Fairy tales may be distinguished from other folk narratives such as(which generally involve belief in the veracity of the events described) and explicitly moral tales, including beast fables.

- a. Epics
- b. legends
- c. Records
- d. All true

64. Fairy tales.....EXEPT

- a. Describe something blessed with unusual happiness
- b. Always end happily
- c. Can mean any farfetched story or tall tale
- d. Are used especially of any story that not only isn't true, but couldn't possibly be true

65. In cultures where demons and witches are perceived as real, fairy tales may merge into.....

- a. Fiction
- b. legends
- c. Myths
- d. Fables

66. They usually do not contain more than superficial references to religion and actual places, people, and events; they take place once upon a time rather than in actual times. This description applies to....

- a. Legends
- b. Epics
- c. Fairytales
- d. Only C but not A and B

67. Fairy tales are found in oral and in literary form. The history of the fairy tale is particularly difficult to trace because.....

- a. Only the literary forms can survive
- b. They are found in every society or culture
- c. They were written very early

d. All false

68. Still, the evidence of literary works at least indicates that fairy tales have existed for thousands of years, although not perhaps recognized as a.....; the name "fairy tale" was first ascribed to them by Madame d'Aulnoy in the late 17th century.

- a. Genre
- b. An art
- c. A fiction
- d. All false

69. The older fairy tales were intended for an audience of....., but they were associated with children as early as the writings of the *précieuses*; the Brothers Grimm titled their collection *Children's and Household Tales*, and the link with children has only grown stronger with time.

- a. Adults only
- b. Children only
- c. Adults, as well as children
- d. High class people

70. Although the fairy tale is a distinct genre within the larger category of folktale, the definition that marks a work as a fairy tale is a source of considerable dispute. One universally agreed-upon matter is that fairy talesfairies

- a. Require
- b. Do not require

- c. Must require
- d. All false

71. The English term "fairy tale" stems from the fact that the*contes* often included fairies.

- a. English
- b. Italian
- c. German
- d. French

72. Roots of the genre come from different oral stories passed down in European cultures. The genre was first marked out by writers of the.....

- a. Elizabethan age
- b. Victorian age
- c. Renaissance
- d. 20th Century

73.invented the term *conte de fée*, or fairy tale, in the late 17th century.

- a. Giovanni Francesco Straparola
- b. Giambattista Basile
- c. Charles Perrault
- d. Madame d'Aulnoy

74. The oral tradition of the fairy tale came long before the written page. Tales were told or enacted dramatically, rather than written down, and handed down from generation to generation. Because of this, the history of their development is necessarily obscure. and fairy tales appear, now and again, in written literature throughout literate cultures, as in....., which includes *Cupid and Psyche* .

- a. The Smart Ass
- b. The Golden Ass
- c. The story of Ass

d. All false

75. Originally, adults were the audience of a fairy tale just as often as children. Literary fairy tales appeared in works intended for adults, but in thethe fairy tale became associated with children's literature.

- a. 18th century
- b. 19th century
- c. 20th century
- d. Both B and C

76. The *précieuses*, including Madame d'Aulnoy, intended their works for.....

- 1. Adults
- 2. Children
- 3. Both
- 4. Neither

77. | The Magic Mirror | Jack And The Bean-stalk | Jack The Giant Killer | The Golden Goose | Beauty and the Beast | Cinderella | Little Red Riding Hood | Sleeping Beauty |The Ugly Duckling | . All these are...

- a. Fables
- b. Fairytales
- c. Both
- d. Neither

78. Science fiction stories operate outside the normal boundaries of the real world but they are usually set in the future and involve the wonders of technology. This is what differentiate them from....

- a. Fairy tales
- b. Epics
- c. Fantasy
- d. A and B

79.are shorter than most fantasy works.

- a. Fairy tales
- b. Epics
- c. Fantasy

d. A and B

80. There are different ways that fantasy writers set up their worlds.

- a. Some novels begin and end in a fantasy world (for example *The Hobbit* or *A Wizard of Earthsea*).
- b. Others start in the real world and move into a fantasy world (for example *Alice in Wonderland* or *Peter Pan*).
- c. A third type of fantasy is set in the real world but elements of magic intrude upon it (for example *Mary Poppins* or David Almond's *Skellig*).
- d. Either

81.settings are often called primary worlds.

- a. Fantasy
- b. Realistic
- c. Folktale
- d. All false

82. Fantasy settings are called....

- a. Imaginary worlds
- b. Secondary worlds
- c. Down worlds
- d. All false

The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe:

Harry Potter books:

Coraline:

Peter Pan:

83. All of the above are examples of how protagonists usually cross some kind ofbetween the two worlds.

- a. Opening
- b. Portal
- c. Either
- d. Neither

- 84. Writers use the fantasy genre because**
- a. The major advantage of fantasy is that it can open up possibilities; it is not confined to the boundaries of the real world.
 - b. Writers 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 the above mentioned
- 85. Fantasy stories can suggest universal truths through the use of**
- a. Magic
 - b. Supernatural
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither
- 86. Thomas Hardy preferred**
- a. Realism over fantasy
 - b. Both realism and fantasy
 - c. Fantasy over realism
 - d. None of the above mentioned
- 87. Thomas Hardy preferred fantasy over realism, claiming that**
- a. "A story must be exceptional enough to justify its telling,"
 - b. A writer must have "something more unusual to relate than the ordinary experience of every average man and woman."
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither

