

Children's Literature
Prepared by: Abu Bakr

6th Lecture

- 1. Realistic genre: literary realism focuses onto everyday life.**
 - a. Reality
 - b. Realisticness
 - c. Fidelity
 - d. Infidelity

- 2. A realistic work depicts the world as.....**
 - a. It should be
 - b. It could be
 - c. It must be
 - d. It is

- 3. In realism, authors presentpeople living their everyday lives.**
 - a. Symbolic
 - b. Ordinary
 - c. Extraordinary
 - d. Imaginary

- 4. Fantasy ,magic and supernatural events are the realistic story.**
 - a. Available in
 - b. Absent from
 - c. Advisable in
 - d. Recommended in

- 5. In realistic writing.....**
 - a. The protagonist is ordinary rather than heroic.
 - b. The protagonist is heroic rather than ordinary
 - c. The events are commonplace rather than extraordinary
 - d. A and C

6. All fiction is based on artifice

- a. But writers of realistic works hide this artifice
- b. And writers of realistic works are not an exception
- c. But artifice is used clearly in realistic works
- d. B and C

7. The concept of realism has evolved over the

- a. Renaissance
- b. Victorian age
- c. World
- d. Past century

8. Earlier realistic novels for children latter ones.

- a. Are similar to
- b. Are to big extent similar to
- c. Differ from
- d. Are weaker than

9. When we talk about earlier realistic stories, we talk about stories written before.....

- a. 1950
- b. 1960
- c. 1970
- d. 1980

10. Pre- 1970 form of realism is also called..... realism.

- a. Social
- b. Psychological
- c. Former
- d. Early realism

11. Sometimes the stories are also classified assince they typically focus on family issues such as conflict with parents or sibling rivalry.

- a. Family fiction
- b. Family novels
- c. Family-based genre

d. All false

- 12. Protagonists in all forms of realistic stories gain greater self-awareness and maturity by.....**
- a. The writer of the work
 - b. Getting older
 - c. Facing challenges and overcoming them
 - d. The help of other characters
- 13. Many post- 1970 realistic novels equate realism with theside of life.**
- a. Darker
 - b. Brighter
 - c. Real
 - d. Unreal
- 14. Realism in these new stories is often associated with.....**
- a. Suffering and unhappiness
 - b. Challenges and overcoming
 - c. Success
 - d. Ambitiousness
- 15. New realism has introduced subjects that were previously thoughtfor children.**
- a. Suitable
 - b. Unsuitable
 - c. Challenging
 - d. Hard to understand
- 16. These new realistic stories are sometimes calledbecause they focus on problems such as divorce, abuse, parental neglect ,violence ,and gangs.**
- a. Social problem novels
 - b. Broken ties novels
 - c. Social violence novels
 - d. Black society's novels

17. In many of these novels ,adults, - and especially parents
-.....
- a. Suffer because of children
 - b. Push children to succeed
 - c. Let children down
 - d. Cheer up their children
18. Children must learn to copea loving parents figure in many of these stories.
- a. With
 - b. Without
 - c. Only in case they have
 - d. All false
19. In children's literature, character is used to mean.....
- a. A person
 - b. A personified animal or object
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither
20.of character occurs through the character's thoughts ,conversations , actions and behaviors ;the author's narration; or the thoughts of other characters.
- a. Climax
 - b. Renovations
 - c. Categorization
 - d. Revelations
21. One type of characters in realistic works is the one that fully developed in the story –central and protagonist
- a. Flat characters
 - b. Dynamic characters
 - c. Static characters
 - d. Round character
22. One type of characters in realistic works is the one that is less important characters but essential to action.
- a. Flat characters
 - b. Dynamic characters

- c. Static characters
 - d. Round character
- 23. One type of characters in realistic works is the one where no change in the course of the story - flat characters ,stereotypes and foils (a minor character whose traits are in direct contrast to the main character .**
- a. Flat characters
 - b. Dynamic characters
 - c. Static characters
 - d. Round character
- 24. One type of characters in realistic works is the one which changes in the course of the action**
- a. Flat characters
 - b. Dynamic characters
 - c. Static characters
 - d. Round character
- 25. The time and place where the story occurs are called.....**
- a. Common places
 - b. Settings
 - c. Locals
 - d. All false
- 26. Time identified as...**
- a. Past, present, or future
 - b. Yesterday, today, or tomorrow
 - c. Lived, live, or will live
 - d. Known, to be known, or destiny
- 27. Setting is developed through.....**
- a. Text
 - b. Illustrations
 - c. Time
 - d. Either A or B
- 28. Setting provides details whichthe plot and characterization.**
- a. Maintain
 - b. Analyze
 - c. Include
 - d. Reinforce

29. **Characters behave in a given way because of**
- a. The writer of the story
 - b. His own motivations
 - c. Settings
 - d. All false
30. **Plot is the sequence of events showingin action.**
- a. Events
 - b. Settings
 - c. Characters
 - d. Narrator
31. **There are three element of plot. One of these elements is thewhich is the way or the order in which the writer chooses to unfold the story to the reader.**
- a. Flashbacks
 - b. Chronological order
 - c. Narrative order
 - d. All false
32. **There are three element of plot. One of these elements is the In which events are related in the order of their happening**
- a. Flashbacks
 - b. Chronological order
 - c. Narrative order
 - d. All false
33. **The struggles the protagonist face is called....**
- a. Compact
 - b. Clash
 - c. Challenge
 - d. Conflict
34. **Peak and turning point of conflict ,point at which the reader knows the outcome of action . This is called....**
- a. Climax
 - b. Satisfaction
 - c. Complex
 - d. Clash

35. Resolution or tying together of the plot that gives the reader a sense of completeness at the end. This is called...
- a. Denouement
 - b. Denouncement
 - c. Salvation
 - d. Satisfaction
36. Point of View is the side of the story the reader sees as revealed by thethrough the characters.
- a. Hero
 - b. Author
 - c. Critics
 - d. All false
37. Point of view is seen throughof characters as the plot unfolds.
- a. The eyes
 - b. The minds
 - c. The development
 - d. The conflict
38. One of the types of point of view is called In this type the story is told through first narrator "I" whose actions and feelings influence story. This character is limited in perspective because she/he tell what another character thinks unless told by other character.
- a. Omniscient point of view
 - b. First person point of view
 - c. Objective point of view
 - d. Objective point of view
39. One of the types of point of view is called In this type the Author lets actions speak for themselves.
- a. Omniscient point of view
 - b. First person point of view
 - c. Objective point of view
 - d. All true

40. One of the types of point of view is called In this type the Story is told in the third person with author talking about "they, he, or she" Author is not restricted to the knowledge ,experience and feeling of one character feeling ,thoughts and even motives of any or all characters can be revealed to give the reader helpful information.
- a. Omniscient point of view
 - b. First person point of view
 - c. Objective point of view
 - d. Commitment point of view
41. The limited Omniscient point of view is when there is a combination ofand Omniscient where the story is told through the eyes of a single character, usually the protagonist but is not told in first person.
- a. Objective point of view
 - b. First person point of view
 - c. Commitment point of view
 - d. All false
42. The_idea that holds the story together or the author's message to reader .it is the main idea or the central meaning of the story. This is called.....
- a. The plot
 - b. The theme
 - c. The form
 - d. The settings
43. Themes often deal with society ,human nature ,human condition ,social issues, and good versus evil. Authors reveal theme.....
- a. Explicitly
 - b. Implicitly
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
44. Stories usually have a cluster of themes which are often.....

- a. Scattered
- b. Unrelated
- c. Related
- d. Confined

45.is the central theme which is of more importance than the rest.

- a. Primary theme
- b. Secondary theme
- c. Third theme
- d. Less-primary theme

46. Themes which seem lesser importance than the primary one

- a. Primary theme
- b. Secondary theme
- c. Third theme
- d. Less-primary theme

47. The difference between a plot and theme is that....

- a. A plot related to a single story whereas a theme is applicable to hundreds of stories
- b. A theme related to a single story whereas a plot is applicable to hundreds of stories
- c. Both true
- d. Both wrong

7th lecture

48.is the author's choice and arrangement of words in order to create plot, characterizations, setting, and theme.

- a. Method
- b. Style
- c. Talent
- d. All false

49. One of the devices of Style is which is defined as the appeal of the senses; helps to create setting, establish mood and character.
- a. Connotation
 - b. Imagery
 - c. Figurative language
 - d. Hyperbole
50. One of the devices of Style iswhich is the words used in a non-literal way, giving meaning beyond the usual sense. Ex) personification, simile, or metaphor
- a. Connotation
 - b. Understatement
 - c. Figurative language
 - d. Hyperbole
51. One of the devices of Style is which is associative or emotional meaning of a word; usually used to describe a character or situation
- a. Imagery
 - b. Connotation
 - c. Figurative language
 - d. Illusion
52. One of the devices of Style is which is the exaggeration used for humor or to make a point
- a. Connotation
 - b. Imagery
 - c. Figurative language
 - d. Hyperbole
53. One of the devices of Style is which is the opposite of exaggeration; used to play down a happening or situation.
- a. Connotation
 - b. Understatement
 - c. Figurative language
 - d. Hyperbole

54. One of the devices of Style iswhich tends to have more meaning for mature readers; relies on a reference to something in our common understanding, our past, or our literature
- a. Symbol
 - b. Imagery
 - c. Figurative language
 - d. Illusion
55. One of the devices of Style iswhich is something that operates on two levels of meaning, the literal and the figurative levels.
- a. Symbol
 - b. Imagery
 - c. Figurative language
 - d. Illusion
56. There are some devices of Sound. One of them isthe repetition of a similar vowel sound within a phrase . E.g. sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen, bigger and better, jump for joy.
- a. Onomatopoeia
 - b. Alliteration
 - c. Tone
 - d. Consonance
57. There are some devices of Sound. One of them isthe close repetition of a consonant sound within a phrase but not in the initial position. E.g. "first and last," "odds and ends," "short and sweet," "a stroke of luck,"
- a. Onomatopoeia
 - b. Alliteration
 - c. Tone
 - d. Consonance
58. There are some devices of Sound. One of them isthe words that sounds like their meaning. E.g. splash,

**wow, gush, buzz," "crash," "whirr," "hiss," "purr," "hush,"
"boom**

- a. Onomatopoeia
- b. Alliteration
- c. Tone
- d. Consonance

**59. There are some devices of Sound. One of them is
..... the author's attitude toward what he or she has writ-
ten. Ex) humor, mysterious, creepy, straight-forward, mat-
ter-of-fact, exciting, boring, etc.**

- a. Onomatopoeia
- b. Alliteration
- c. Tone
- d. Consonance

**60. The theme helps give focus to the story, and there-
fore is a fundamental part of the work. Many themes in
children's books are similar to those in adult books, espe-
cially those dealing with**

- a. Nature
- b. Imperialism
- c. Justice
- d. Human emotions

**61. Whereas the subject of the literary work is the topic
the author writes about, theis a statement about
or an opinion on the topic. It is an idea that may be ex-
pressed by the feelings, thoughts and conversations of the
main character. It may also answer the question, "What
does the main character learn in the course of the story?"**

- a. Theme
- b. Plot
- c. Narration
- d. All false

62. One of the themes in children's literature is Friendship. Friendship is a very common need for children and therefore, any book that uses this theme is desirable reading. An example isby Susan Hinton which deals with friendship as part of gang life.
- a. The Insiders
 - b. The Outsiders
 - c. The Outrageous
 - d. The Insiders and the Outsiders
63. The story (The Outsiders) develops the theme with a gang from a low income area and one from an affluent one. Fights are as much a part of their lives as competition for girls. Changes in the children's lives focus upon the necessity forand the need for being part of a group.
- a. Love
 - b. Acceptance
 - c. Friendship
 - d. Solidarity
64. Another book on the theme of friendship is "*Bad Fall*" by.....which shows the importance of friendship between two young boys.
- a. Charles Crawford
 - b. Cindy Crawford
 - c. A.J Anderson
 - d. Paula Fox
65. Another theme in children's literature is Family. All families are different, and yet there is something common in family life. For example, the book, "*Everywhere*" byshow the relationship between a young boy and his aging grandfather.
- a. Charles Crawford
 - b. Cindy Crawford

- c. A.J Anderson
- d. Bruce Brooks

66. In "*The Stone-Faced Boy*" by....., the young boy seems to be rejected by his family and only as a result of coping with difficult situations does his family come to accept him.

- a. Paula Fox
- b. Cindy Crawford
- c. A.J Anderson
- d. Bruce Brooks

67. Another theme in children's literature is Prejudice. Bigotry and prejudice constitute a common theme in many children's books. They show the horrors ofand their effect on children.

- a. Heritage
- b. Struggle
- c. Racism
- d. Imperialism

68. "....." by Mildred D. Taylor tells of a young black girl and the prejudice she and her family encountered during a trip to the South in the 1950s in the family's new Cadillac.

- a. The Cadillac
- b. The Gold Cadillac
- c. The Black Cadillac
- d. The Cadillac of Gold

69. "*Lilies of the Field*" by William Barrett describes how a young black man helps nuns in a story that covers the themes oftolerance.

- a. Racial
- b. Religious
- c. National
- d. A and B

70. Another theme of children's literature is Growing Up. Maturing and facing adolescence are common themes in children's books. An interesting story for middle grades that uses this theme is "*Charley Skedaddle*" by.....
- a. Beatty Johns
 - b. Patricia Beatty
 - c. Adam Sandler
 - d. Margret Mitchell
71. In "*Charley Skedaddle*" the leading character grew up in a poor neighborhood ofCity, served as a drummer boy in the Civil War and matured to manhood despite many obstacles.
- a. Kansas
 - b. New Orleans
 - c. New Mexico
 - d. New York
72. "....." by Marcia Savin tells of Ruthie Fox, a fifth grader who lived in San Francisco in 1941. She must adjust her life when her close friend is taken to a Japanese-American internment camp.
- a. The Moon Bridge
 - b. *The Camp*
 - c. *The Insiders*
 - d. *The Internment*
73. "*Old Yeller*" by Fred Gipson tells of a boy's frontier life and growth to maturity by accepting the.....
- a. Reality
 - b. Responsibility of manhood
 - c. Destiny
 - d. Lie of manhood

Lecture Eight

74. Little Red Riding Hood is afor young children.
- a. Play
 - b. Folktale
 - c. Fairy tale
 - d. B and C
75. Little Red Riding Hood is considered a folktale because.....
- a. It was written very long ago
 - b. It was a spoken story for a long time before it was a written story
 - c. It was intended to very young children
 - d. All false
76. Little Red Riding Hood was first written down in the.....
- a. Late 1600s
 - b. Early 1600s
 - c. Late 1700s
 - d. Early 1700s
77. The best-known version (the way the story is told) of Little Red Riding Hood is by theand dates from the 19th century (1800s).
- a. Brothers Grimm
 - b. Brothers Johns
 - c. German Brothers
 - d. The Twin Brothers
78. Jacob Grimm was born in 1785 and his brother Wilhelm Grimm was born
- a. With him as a twin
 - b. One year later
 - c. Three years later
 - d. Four years later
79. Brother Grimm hadsiblings.
- a. Four
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
 - d. Seven

80. Throughout their lives they basically did the same thing and achieved the same achievements. They both went to the University of Marburg (Marburg is a university town in the German federal state (Bundesland) of Hesse) and studied.....
- a. Literature
 - b. Law
 - c. Politics
 - d. Sociology
81. They were both influenced by the folk poetry collection of Clemens Brentano and Achim von Arnim, so they began to collect folk tales. When their parents died they decided to get jobs asin order to support their younger siblings.
- a. Story tellers
 - b. Bank tellers
 - c. Babysitters
 - d. Librarians
82. In 1812 they published volume 1 of Children and Household Tales that containedfolk tales.
- a. No
 - b. Very few
 - c. 86
 - d. 150
83. In 1819 they both received honorary doctorates from the University ofand their scholarly work on linguistics, folklore and medieval studies continued, resulting in many publications.
- a. Marburg
 - b. Montana
 - c. Michigan
 - d. Midland
84. From 1829-1830, they both resigned as librarians and accepted positions at the University of Gottingen as.....
- a. Librarians
 - b. Professors
 - c. Academic advisors

- d. Both A and B
85. They continued their scholarly work, political activities and dedicated a lot of their time to their own studies and research. Wilhelm died in 1859 and Jacob followed.....
- a. One year later
 - b. Two years later
 - c. Three years later
 - d. Four years later
86. The origins of the Little Red Riding Hood story can be traced to versions from various European countries and more than likely preceding the 17th century, of which several exist, some significantlythe currently known,
- a. Similar to
 - b. Different from
 - c. Better than
 - d. All false
87. Little Red Riding Hood has also been called.....
- a. The Grandmother and the Granddaughter
 - b. The Story of Grandmother
 - c. The Story of a Kid
 - d. All false
88. These early variations of the tale differ from the currently known version in several ways. The antagonist is not always a wolf, but sometimes.....
- a. A dog
 - b. An ogre
 - c. A werewolf
 - d. B or C
89. Besides the overt warning about talking to strangers, there are many interpretations of the classic fairy tale, many of them are.....
- a. Sexist
 - b. Statistical
 - c. Cynical
 - d. Sexual
90. Some other interpretations of this story is Natural Cycles. It means that some cultural anthropologists and

folklorists saw "Little Red Riding Hood" in terms of solarand other naturally-occurring cycles.

- a. Facts
- b. Myths
- c. Illusions
- d. Power

91. Due to those folklorists, her red hood could represent

- a. The happiness
- b. The bright sun
- c. The good
- d. The evil

92. Some other interpretations of this story is Rebirth. Bruno Bettelheim, inrecast the Little Red Riding Hood motif in terms of classic Freudian analysis, that shows how fairy tales educate, support, and liberate the emotions of children. The motif of the huntsman cutting open the wolf, he interpreted as a "rebirth"; the girl who foolishly listened to the wolf has been reborn as a new person.

- a. The Uses of Enchantment
- b. The Uses of Rebirth
- c. The Concepts of Enrichment
- d. The Concepts of Enlighten

93. Some other interpretations of this story is Moral. Children, especially attractive, well-bred young ladies, should....., for if they should do so, they may well provide dinner for a wolf. I say "wolf," but there are various kinds of wolves.

- a. Be open-minded
- b. Be brave
- c. Never talk to strangers
- d. Respect strangers

94. There are two main ways that the story of Little Red Riding Hood can be interpreted. The first type of interpreta-

tion is about..... It is about what is right and what is wrong.

- a. Being alert
 - b. Morality
 - c. Sensuality
 - d. Mortality
95. **A more adult interpretation is about.....**
- a. Sexuality
 - b. Virginity
 - c. Creativity
 - d. All false
96. **Some people think that the story of the girl being "eaten" is really a symbol for.....**
- a. Murder
 - b. Rubbery
 - c. Deceiving
 - d. Rape
97. **Susan Brownmiller wrote a book about the symbol of rape, called Against Our Will. Some of the other versions of the story seem to be more about rape than the way that the Brothers Grimm wrote it, which was for**
- a. Adults also
 - b. Children
 - c. Teenagers
 - d. Grown ups
98. **Some people who aredo not like this story and say that it does not show women in a good way.**
- a. Racists
 - b. Socialists
 - c. Feminists
 - d. Females
99. **Inversions of the story, the girl is independent and clever. She tricks the wolf and escapes without any help.**
- a. Old French

- b. Old Italian
- c. Old Spanish
- d. A and B

100. Some lessons of the story are....

- a. Listen to Your Mother
- b. Watch Out For Yourself
- c. Don't Send Your Child Into the Woods Alone
- d. All true

9th Lecture

101. "The Sleeping Beauty" inis *La Belle au bois dormant*.

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

102. "The Sleeping Beauty" was first published byin *Histoires ou contes du temps passé* in 1697.

- a. Charles Perrault
- b. Grimm Brothers
- c. Both
- d. All false

103. The original story of Sleeping Beauty was written in 1696 by Charles Perrault, a French writer who is best known for writing *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Sleeping Beauty*, *Cinderella*, and many more fairy tales. Charles was born in Paris to a wealthy family, and studied at some of the best schools. Charles Perrault is best known for setting the foundations of a "new literary genre,"

- a. Fables
- b. Fairytale
- c. Children's fiction
- d. All false

104. Love and goodness conquer all. This is

- a. The moral of the story
- b. The theme of the story
- c. The villain in the story

d. All possible

- 105. What is the setting of the story Sleeping Beauty?**
- a. A forest
 - b. The Neverland
 - c. A far away land
 - d. The Netherland
- 106. Thewho curses the baby princess is the villain in Sleeping Beauty.**
- a. The Satan
 - b. The King
 - c. The Prince
 - d. Wicked fairy
- 107. The Goose Girl is afairy tale collected by the Brothers Grimm.**
- a. German
 - b. Swiss
 - c. French
 - d. Italian
- 108. The Goose Girl was translated intoby Margaret Hunt in 1884.**
- a. English
 - b. Swiss
 - c. French
 - d. Italian
- 109. Andrew Lang included The Goose Girl in**
- a. The Blue Fairy Book
 - b. The Fairytale Book
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 110. The use of the number three, magical elements, transformations, misleading appearances, and the conquest of good over evil. Additionally, the hero or heroine is often infallible. All the previously mentioned indicate that....**
- a. Fairy tales often share romantic literature the same characteristics
 - b. Fairy tales are fake

- c. Fairy tales were written long after they were told
- d. Fairy tales often share common characteristics

111. The theme of the Goose Girl is.....

- a. Accepting each other's differences
- b. Discrimination
- c. Equality
- d. A and B

112. Because the Goose Girl is a fairy tale, there must be However, in the story there are two.

- a. A hero
- b. A princess
- c. A villain
- d. A victim

10th Lecture

113. *Babes in the Wood* is a traditional children's tale, as well as a popularsubject.

- a. Magical
- b. pantomime
- c. Paradox
- d. Primary

114. It has also been the name of some other unrelated works. The expression has passed into common language, referring toentering unawares into any potentially dangerous or hostile situation.

- a. Inexperienced innocents
- b. Experienced adults
- c. Adventurous people
- d. All true

115. The traditional children's tale is of two children abandoned in a wood, who die and are covered with leaves by.....

- a. Cottons
- b. Silicon
- c. Strangers

d. Robins

116. ***Babes in the Wood*** was first published as an anonymous broadside ballad, printed by Thomas Millington in Norwich in 1595 with the title "The Norfolk gent his will and Testament and how he Committed the keeping of his Children to his own brother who dealt most wickedly with them and how God plagued him for it". Ballad means.....

- a. Tragedy
- b. Comedy
- c. A song with dance
- d. Fiction

117. The tale has been reworked in many forms; it frequently appears attributed as arhyme.

- a. Mother Teresa
- b. Mother Goosee
- c. Mother Nature
- d. All false

118. The ballad tells of two small children left in the care of an uncle and aunt after their parents' death. The uncle gives the children to ruffians to be killed, in order to acquire their inheritance. The children, wandering alone in the woods, die, and are covered by leaves by the birds. Unlike many morality tales, the story ends there. This means that.....

- a. Retribution to the uncle was assumed by clear events before
- b. No retribution is described as happening to the uncle
- c. The story has an open-end
- d. All false

119. The Queen Bee is a German fairy tale collected by the Brothers Grimm. *The Queen Bee* isof the fairy

tale about seeking fortune, breaking a spell and discovering the identity of the real prince with the help of ants, ducks, and a regal Queen Bee, with role reversals and undercurrent themes of both the value of education and being kind to animals.

- a. An updated retelling
 - b. A first time telling
 - c. A great change in telling
 - d. All false
120. **One of the following ISN'T true about The Queen Bee:**
- a. The story teaches some basic and profound lessons.
 - b. It blends classic fairy tale magic with modern ideas
 - c. The story doesn't allow the girl most deserving of praise to marry her fairy tale prince
 - d. The book also has a nice reversal of roles, with the heroine saving the enchanted prince
121. **Wasteful means....**
- a. Extravagant
 - b. Not used in a thoughtful manner
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
122. **Trunk means the.....**
- a. Ants place
 - b. Shelter
 - c. Base of tree
 - d. Evil
123. **Wicket means**
- a. A huge gate
 - b. A small gate
 - c. A magic gate
 - d. An unseen gate
124. **Tablet means a slab of stone upon which something important is**
- a. Written

- b. Lost
 - c. Hidden
 - d. Seen
- 125. Disenchanted means a magic spell**
- a. Cursed by
 - b. Freed from
 - c. Created
 - d. All false
- 126. Moss meansoften found on trees, in the grass, etc. usually found in damp places**
- a. Dirt
 - b. Sand
 - c. Green plant growth
 - d. All false
- 127. Foretold means something that has beenbefore.**
- a. Revealed
 - b. Announced
 - c. Ignored
 - d. Predicted
- 128. Heap meanspile of things**
- a. Arranged
 - b. Missed
 - c. Mixed-up
 - d. Abandoned

11th through 14th Lectures

- 129. Geppetto decided to make a puppet, naming 'Pinocchio' like a real boy because....**
- a. He wants to participate in a competition for wooden toys
 - b. His only child wanted a toy
 - c. He lived without a child
 - d. He was a child in a shape of man

- 130. As he began to carve the wood, in surprise him, Pinocchio.....**
- a. Was broken into two pieces
 - b. Laughed at him
 - c. Cried in sadness
 - d. Started to move
- 131. When Geppetto was getting finished,**
- a. The puppet kicked the old man and ran-out of the door
 - b. The puppet started to dance
 - c. He decided to give up the idea
 - d. Its beauty charmed him
- 132. The policeman arrested the old man as Pinocchio was running on the street because.....**
- a. People complained against the old man
 - b. People said to the policeman that puppet belongs to Geppetto
 - c. Geppetto made the puppet ugly
 - d. All false
- 133. Geppetto had tofor Pinocchio's textbook.**
- a. Steal money
 - b. Sell his house
 - c. Work overtime
 - d. Sell his coat
- 134. On the school way, Pinocchio heard some exciting music came from a puppets show. He went there and joined its show with them. At first the puppet master became angry with Pinocchio but later more friend with him and gaveto Pinocchio.**
- a. Food
 - b. Silver coins
 - c. Five gold coins
 - d. All the money he has
- 135. As Pinocchio set off for home, a fox and cat came to steal his money. He escaped from them, by.....**
- a. Climbing a tall oak tree
 - b. Calling for the old man's help

- c. Hiding in the chimney
- d. Running away

136. Luckily Pinocchio rescued bywho lived nearby.

- a. An old woman
- b. A beautiful blue fairy
- c. A child
- d. A dog

137. His nose began to grow longer and longer because.....

- a. He lost his money
- b. It was poorly made
- c. He lied to the fairy
- d. It was expandable

138. The fox and cat met again to Pinocchio and did steal his coins. When he asked the policeman about it, he arrested Pinocchio. Meanwhile the old man went to sea to look for Pinocchio,

- a. And he found him there
- b. But he was told that Pinocchio was arrested
- c. But he got caught by some pirates
- d. But his ship wrecked in a storm

139. When Pinocchio was let out of prison, he had to fun with bad boys.

They all became.....

- a. Blind
- b. With long noses
- c. A gang
- d. Donkeys

140. As Pinocchio work as donkey in toy land, his leg had broken and throw in to the sea. As soon as he hit to the water Pinocchio turned into the puppet again. In the bottom of the sea, a huge fish swallowed Pinocchio, amazed to see also in it's belly.

- a. The fairy
- b. Geppetto

- c. The other bad boys
 - d. His mother
- 141. The blue fairy had been watching them, turned to Pinocchio At last the old man and Pinocchio became delight and lived happily long.**
- a. A donkey
 - b. A toy
 - c. A real boy
 - d. A girl
- 142. Pinocchio was originally written by Carlo Lorenzini between 1881 and 1883 in**
- a. Norway
 - b. Italy
 - c. Germany
 - d. Greece
- 143. Lorenzini began his writing career in newspapers, where he often used satire to express his political views. Satire means.....**
- a. The use of irony, sarcasm, or ridicule
 - b. Talking freely and frankly
 - c. To hide a political opinion through a love story
 - d. All false
- 144. In 1875, he entered the world of children's literature and used this outlet to transmit hisconvictions.**
- a. Social
 - b. Scientific
 - c. Moral
 - d. Political
- 145. The series *Giannettino*, for example, often referred to.....**
- a. The religious face of Italy
 - b. The corruption in Italy
 - c. The unification of Italy
 - d. The dependence of Italy

- 146. The story has appeared in many adaptations in other mediums. Pinocchio has been called**
- a. An icon of modern culture
 - b. One of most reimagined characters in the pantheon of children's literature
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 147. Aspects of Pinocchio's character vary depending on the interpretation, although basic aspects such as.....remain present across the various formats.**
- a. His creation as a puppet by Geppetto
 - b. The size of his nose changing due to his lies or stress
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 148. The original tale, Pinocchio exhibits obnoxious, bratty, and selfish traits. Obnoxious means.....**
- a. Kind-hearted
 - b. Objectionable
 - c. Offensive
 - d. B or C
- 149. *The Adventures of Pinocchio* is a novel for children by Italian author Carlo Collodi, written in.....**
- a. Rome
 - b. Florence
 - c. Venice
 - d. Napoli
- 150. The first half was originally ain 1881 and 1882, and then later completed as a book for children in February 1883.**
- a. Spoken tale
 - b. Serial
 - c. Pictured book
 - d. All false

- 151. Some critics say that Pleasure Island isfor a life of "ignorance, the search for instant gratification and the satisfaction of the one's lowest impulses "**
- a. The real way
 - b. An obstacle
 - c. Needed
 - d. A metaphor
- 152. Pinocchio is a naughty, pine-wood marionette who gains wisdom through a series ofwhich lead him to becoming a real human as reward for his good deeds.**
- a. Victories
 - b. Misadventures
 - c. Misbehavior
 - d. Misunderstandings
- 153. We can learn that Gepetto is**
- a. A devoted father
 - b. A magnificent father
 - c. An irresponsible father
 - d. A and B
- 154. Mister Antonio is an elderly carpenter. He finds the log that eventually becomes Pinocchio, planning to make it.....**
- a. A toy
 - b. Pinocchio
 - c. A table leg
 - d. A writing board
- 155. The children call Antonio "Mastro Cherry" because of his red**
- a. Hummer
 - b. Hat
 - c. House
 - d. Nose

- 156. The Talking Cricket is a cricket whom Pinocchioafter it tries to give him some advice. The Cricket comes back as a ghost to continue advising the puppet.**
- a. Kills
 - b. Eats
 - c. Ignores
 - d. Respects
- 157. Jiminy the cricket is assigned to be Pinocchio'sby the Blue Fairy.**
- a. Punishment
 - b. Conscience
 - c. Nose
 - d. Enemy
- 158. We can learn that Jiminy Cricket is afriend.**
- a. Corrupted
 - b. Loyal
 - c. Trouble making
 - d. Unfaithful
- 159. The Serpent is an enormous snake with atail.**
- a. Smoking
 - b. Short
 - c. Cut
 - d. Beautiful
- 160. The Blue Fairy came from the wishing....., and granted Pinocchio life because Geppetto wished for it to be so.**
- a. Ball
 - b. Valley
 - c. Star
 - d. Cave
- 161. Unconditional love, the meaning of being human, and determination of what is right and wrong. All of these are.....**
- a. The settings

- b. The plot
- c. The events
- d. The themes

162. Other themes were the role ofin helping us live happy lives, and the importance of education to our success in life.

- a. Faithfulness
- b. Power
- c. Bravery
- d. Moderation