

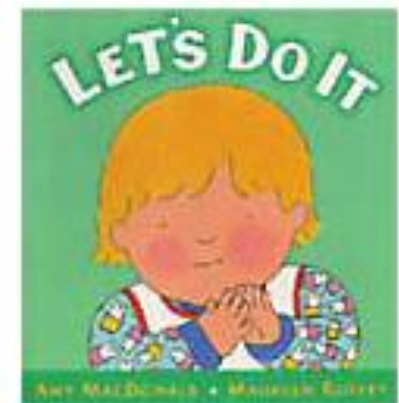
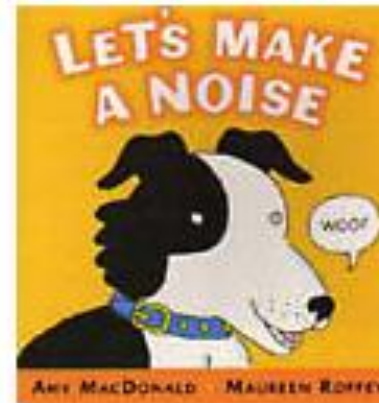
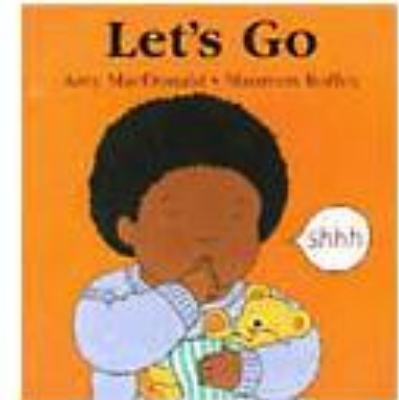


# INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE



# CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

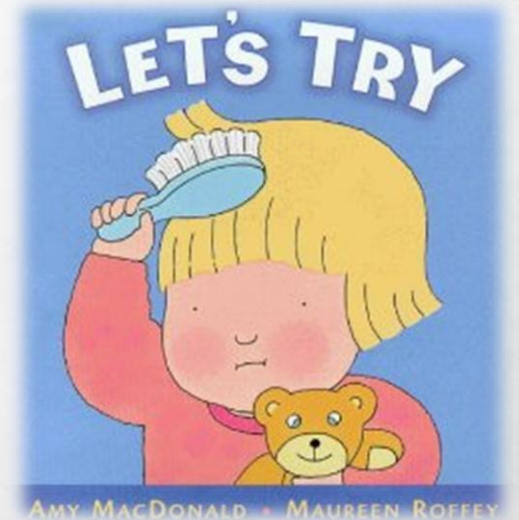
- **THE BODY OF WRITTEN WORKS**
- **ILLUSTRATIONS WORKS**
- **IT AIMS TO ENTERTAIN  
OR INSTRUCT YOUNG PEOPLE.**



# CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

## THE GENRE,

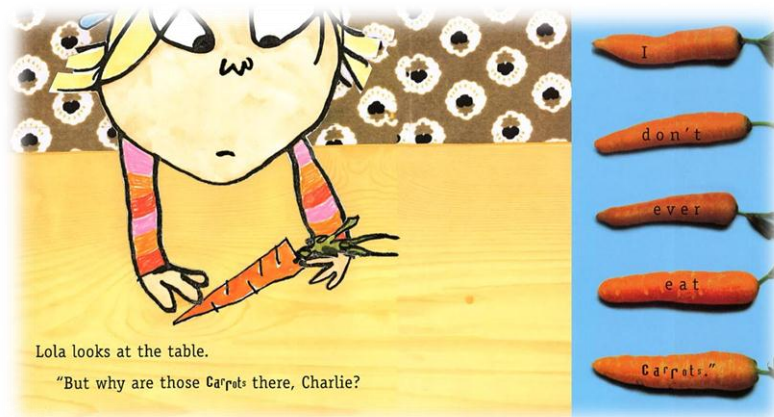
- CLASSICS OF WORLD LITERATURE,
- PICTURE BOOKS AND
- EASY-TO-READ STORIES WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR CHILDREN
- FAIRY TALES, LULLABIES, FABLES, FOLK SONGS,
- OTHER PRIMARILY ORALLY TRANSMITTED MATERIALS.



- ▶ The earliest of what came to be regarded as children's literature was first meant for adults.
- ▶ Among this ancient body of oral literature were myths and legends created to explain the natural phenomena of night and day and the changing seasons.
- ▶ Ballads, sagas, and epic tales were told by the fireside or in courts to an audience of adults and children eager to hear of the adventures of heroes.
- ▶ Many of these tales were later written down and are enjoyed by children today.



- ▶ However, the content of children's literature is limited by children's experience and understanding.
- ▶ Certain emotional and psychological responses seem outside the realms of childhood.
- ▶ For example nostalgia is an adult emotion that is foreign to most boys and girls. Children seldom look back on their childhood, but always forward.



# Unit 1

## Children's Literature Introduction

### **"A Story is a Doorway" ~ by Richard Peck**

A story is a doorway  
That opens on a wider place.

A story is a mirror  
To reflect the reader's face.

A story is a question  
You hadn't thought to ponder,  
A story is a pathway,  
Inviting your to wander.

A story is a window,  
A story is a key,  
A story is a lighthouse,  
Beaming out to sea.

A story's a beginning,  
A story is an end,  
And in the story's middle,  
You just might find a friend.

