

**ENG161 List of eExam Questions in the Bank**

*Latex formatted questions may not properly render*

**Q1 The definition of classical tragedy by is seen as very comprehensive**

**Q2 Perspective scenery in theatre was introduced in the period**

**Q3 Thatricalism is term used to describe the staging arrangement that tends towards the**

**Q4 Pick the odd one tragedy, comedy, prose, and farce**

**Q5 The most popular of all the surviving morality plays is**

**Q6 In simplest definition, drama is an imitation of an**

**Q7 Usually, language in drama is significantly a departure from the commonplace language**

**Q8 Terse, rhetorical and even esoteric language is common in drama**

**Q9 The Restoration age preferred to any other literary genre**

**Q10 The Romans preferred to tragedy because they essentially perceived theatre as means of mere entertainment**

**Q11 Classical theatre, violence was not dramatised on stage**

**Q12 In the dramatic competition of the Classical Greek theatre, each playwright was required to submit plays**

**Q13 Everyman is an example of a play**

**Q14 Humanism was the thought that guided the age**

**Q15 The rejection of the creation of illusion of everyday life in theatre is referred to as**

**Q16 The theatre that presents plays productions that appear life-like in form and content is called**

**Q17 Aristotle was a Greek**

**Q18 The theatre is a theatre of reason, not the type that evokes emotion**

**Q19 The Medieval drama that is based on the Holy Scripture is called plays**

**Q20 The rejection of the idea of a photographic presentation of life and events on the stage is referred to as**

**Q21 Costume can be categorised into two major groups, period and -costumes**

**Q22 In a Roman theatre, the Patricians championed as a form of drama**

**Q23 Fescenine verse and Fabulla Atellana were early forms of drama of the theatre**

**Q24 William Congreve was a major playwright of the - age**

**Q25 In the Classical Roman theatre, the Plebians favoured as a form of drama**

**Q26 William Wycherley was major playwright of the age**

**Q27 In the classical era, theatre was seen as an act of worship**

**Q28 The laity took drama outside the church and added secular matters during the age**

**Q29 Mystery and morality plays are forms of drama in the period**

**Q30 The Second Shepherd Play is an example of a play**

**Q31 Plautus and Terence were the famous comic writers of the classical theatre**

**Q32 Symbolism was the first reaction against in drama**

**Q33 The classical preferred comedy to tragedy**

**Q34 The age emphasised the utilisation of man's intellect and talent as against total dependence on God in the medieval age**

**Q35 Drama evolved from the Mass or Liturgy in the age**

**Q36 The presented a brilliant and royal entry of kings and their retinue in colourful costumes and in a spectacular processional form**

**Q37 The play house with a multiple staging arrangement appeared in the period**

**Q38 Theatres were closed by the during the Commonwealth era**

**Q39 The person in charge of caring for and controlling the stage during rehearsals is called the**

**Q40 The art of using artificial light to illuminate the stage during play productions is called lighting**

**Q41 The tragic hero in Greek theatre commits an error of that leads to his fall**

**Q42** In the theatre, the chorus was abandoned

**Q43** The decline of Medieval theatre was traced to the

**Q44** The chorus was a dominant feature of the Classical theatre

**Q45** Realism in its extended form is called

**Q46** The fall of theatre was as a result of Pelponnesian war

**Q47** The Second Shepherd Play is an example of drama in the age

**Q48** Theatre of the portrays the senselessness and illogicality of human existence

**Q49** Make-up and help to bring out the stage personalities of the actors and actresses

**Q50** The most celebrated of all the neo-classical ideals in drama are the three

**Q51** Aristotle regards plot as the soul of

**Q52** The oldest form of drama in the age was Quem quaerits

**Q53** The oldest form of theatre arrangement is the

**Q54** The greatest of all English playwrights who tremendously influenced the world theatre was

**Q55** The greatest of all Roman playwrights who tremendously influenced the world theatre was

**Q56** The Greek stage was in shape

**Q57** In a play, plot articulates the action of the

**Q58** Tragedy achieves through pity and fear

**Q59** Classical tragedy presents a tragic who falls from grace to grass

**Q60** The arrangement of incidents in a play is called

**Q61** The opening part of a play is called -----

epilogue

prologue

midia rex

introduction

**Q62 Greek dramatists drew materials from history and ----- to enrich their plays**

- culture
- sociology
- history
- mythology

**Q63 During the -----trade guilds at a point took over dramatic productions**

- Classical
- Neo Classica
- Medieval
- Romantic

**Q64 The birth place of the renaissance was**

- England
- Germany
- France
- Italy

**Q65 ----- were never allowed on Greek stage**

- men
- women
- actors
- none of the above

**Q66 In early Greek theatre, only ----- actors were permitted on stage to perform at once**

- two
- three
- four
- five

**Q67 In Greek classical theatre, all actors, including the chorus, wore -----**

- raffia
- gowns
- masks
- shoes

**Q68 In the Renaissance Period,Martin Luther in Germany and Henry VIII of England challenged the supremacy of the -----**

- Pope
- King
- President
- Queen

**Q69 Mystical, morality plays are associated with the ----- age**

- Classical
- Neo Classica
- Medieval

Romantic

**Q70 Presenting scenes in a play in an acting area at the same time is called -----  
---staging**

poor  
realistic  
simultaneous  
naturalistic

**Q71 Ben Johnson and John Dryden were-----playwrights**

Roman  
Italian  
Grecian  
English

**Q72 The art of conceptualising a suitable environment for a dramatic action is called -----**

scene design  
scenery  
scene construction  
spectacle

**Q73 Sophocles and Euripides were famous -----playwrights**

Roman  
Italian  
Grecian  
English

**Q74 Pisistratus was the -----leader who gave official recognition to theatre by making it part of their greatest festival**

Roman  
Italian  
Grecian  
English

**Q75 The collective name for non actors and actresses working for a performance is -----**

cast  
performers  
prompters  
crew

**Q76 The collective name for the actors and actresses selected for a performance is -----**

cast  
performers  
prompters  
crew

**Q77 The Commonwealth in England lasted for ----- years**

- sixteen
- seventeen
- eighteen
- nineteen

**Q78 The Commonwealth in England was led by -----**

- Shakespear
- Martin Luther
- Henry VIII
- Oliver Cromwell

**Q79 Renaissance in France is known as -----age**

- Classical
- Neo Classica
- Medieval
- Romantic

**Q80 The neo-classical rule that insists that characters must be true type is -----**

--

- the unities
- familiarity
- decorum
- verisimilitude

**Q81 The Grecian god who is associated with the origin of drama is ----**

- Pluto
- Dionysius
- Venus
- Cupid

**Q82 The Grecian god of vegetation and -----is associated with the origin of drama**

- river
- wine
- entertainment
- food

**Q83 The neo-classical rule that insist on a single plot, one setting, and events of a play taking place within a single day is -----**

- the unities
- familiarity
- decorum
- verisimilitude

**Q84 The beheading of ----- marked the beginning of the Commonwealth in England**

- Henry VIII
- Henry VII

Charles II  
Charles I

**Q85 The beheading of ----- marked the end of the Renaissance period**

Henry VIII  
Henry VII  
Charles II  
Charles I

**Q86 Costantine Stanislavsky is associated with-----acting**

poor  
realistic  
naturalistic  
absurdist

**Q87 Gerzy Grotowsky is associated with the concept of-----theatre**

poor  
realistic  
naturalistic  
absurdist

**Q88 The most esteemed dramatic genre in the classical period was-----**

farce  
comedy  
tragedy  
drame

**Q89 The rule in the neo-classical age that insists that drama must be similar to life is called -----**

the unities  
familiarity  
decorum  
verisimilitude

**Q90 A play's idea is embodied in the -----which informs the play**

drama  
character  
story  
action

**Q91 An inattentive audience exists in a ----- performance**

exciting  
entertaining  
lively  
boring

**Q92 Setting is also called-----in a play**

farm  
house

environment  
office

**Q93 In a play, the interplay of character and----generates conflict**

action  
heroine  
hero  
protagonist

**Q94 A good playwright places immaginable obstacle between the protagonist and his -----**

children  
wife  
field  
goal

**Q95 An articulation of idea and----- is lacking in a boring play**

complication  
crisis  
conflict  
commonsense

**Q96 A good play is expected to -----the audience's attention**

demand  
attract  
arrest  
distract

**Q97 In a boring play, the -----is not usually clear**

make-up  
theme  
stting  
costume

**Q98 Which of these adds granduer and colour to dramatic performances?**

make-up  
costume  
scenery  
stage craft

**Q99 According to Aristotle, -----is the soul of tragedy**

hubris  
plot  
tragic hero  
character

**Q100 The restoration of King Charles 11 of England marked the beginning of the -----age**

Classical



Renaissance  
Restoration  
Romantic

**Q101** The final rehearsal before the performance in a play production is called----  
-----rehearsal

coat  
dress  
last  
final

**Q102** Playwrights are advised to avoid----in their plays

verbosity  
conflict  
clarity  
crisis

**Q103** The----- of dramatic genre implies non-mixture of dramatic genres

unity  
purity  
staging  
beauty

**Q104** The classical tragic hero falls by committing an error of----

prosecuting  
judgement  
an advocate  
a solicitor

**Q105** The character that stands for tradition in the play the Lion and the Jewl is

Lakunle  
Sidi  
Baroka  
Jegede

**Q106** A good dramatic action makes maximum use of-----

conflict  
hubris  
structure  
complication

**Q107** A good play is discerned through the -----of te plot

clarity  
story  
functionality  
causality

**Q108** Two main types of plots in drama are chronological and -----  
storyline

lifeline  
episodic  
casual

**Q109 A very important element of tragedy is -----**

recognition  
climax  
catharsis  
anagnorisis

**Q110 Usually, the stage is divided into ----- acting areas**

six  
seven  
eight  
nine

**Q111 Theatre is seen as a means of ----- because people exchange messages and share ideas**

entertainment  
production  
communication  
performance

**Q112 In playwriting-----tells the story**

characterisation  
setting  
structure  
plot

**Q113 The creation of appropriate environment for a play production is called-----**

--  
theatre design  
enviromental design  
stage design  
scene design

**Q114 A good scene designer must have a good knowledge of----arts**

literary  
fine  
spatial  
concrete

**Q115 The -----scene is the scene of great expectation in a play.**

opening  
obligatory  
closing  
climatic

**Q116 The resolution in a play comes after the highet point called-----**

denouement  
suspense  
climax  
complication

**Q117 The theatre where the acting area is set in a hollow and the audience sit on a raised edge is called the -----**

Proscenium  
pit  
thrust  
arena

**Q118 Africans prefer the ----- for theatrical performance**

Proscenium  
pit  
thrust  
arena

**Q119 The theory of organic structure of a play was formulated by -----**

Sophocles  
Euripedes  
Aristotle  
Plato

**Q120 The theatre where the stage is framed is called -----**

Proscenium  
pit  
thrust  
arena

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