

## Modern drama

1-important factors were responsible for the revival of drama in 1890's

a- the influence of *Ibsen*, the great Norwegian dramatist

b-the cynical atmosphere prevailing at that time, which allowed men like *Oscar Wilde* to treat the moral assumptions of the Victorian age with frivolity

c-all of them

2-The first factor (the influence of *Ibsen*) gave rise to the

a-Comedy of Ideas or Purpose

b-**Comedy of Manners** or the Artificial Comedy

c-none of them

3- The second factor(the cynical atmosphere prevailing at that time) gave revived to

a-**Comedy of Ideas or Purpose**

b-Comedy of Manners or the Artificial Comedy

c-none of them

4- the serious drama in England from 1890 onward ceased to deal with

a- human emotions

b- themes remote in time and place

c- things

5- Ibsen had taught men that the real drama must deal with

a- human emotions

b-things which are near and dear to ordinary men and women

c-all of them

6- dramatists began to treat in their plays the

a- melodramatic romanticism

b- actual English life

c- none of them

7- This treatment of actual life made the drama more and more a drama

a- a drama of ideas

b- a drama of romantic

c- none of them

8- The new researches in the field of ..... helped the dramatist in the study of the 'soul', for the expression of which they had to resort to symbols.

a- psychology

b- sociology

c- none of them

9- The two important dramatists who took a predominant part in the revival of drama in the last decade of the nineteenth century were

a- George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde

b- George Bernard Shaw and Ibsen

c- none of them

10- George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde, both

a- French

b- Germans

c- Irishmen

11- George Bernard Shaw was the greatest practitioner of the

a-romantic

b- Comedy of Ideas

c- Comedy of-Manners.

12- Oscar Wilde was the greatest practitioner of the new

a-romantic

b- *Comedy of Ideas*

c- Comedy of-Manners.

13- shaw was represented

a- a life of luxury and frivolity

b- the Puritan side of the Anglo-Irish tradition

c-none of them

14-- wild was represented

a- a life of luxury and frivolity

b- the Puritan side of the Anglo-Irish tradition

c-none of them

15-Wilde may be considered, therefore, as the father of the comedy of pure entertainment

as Shaw is the father of the *Comedy of Ideas*

a- correct

b-wrong

16-Other modern writers who have followed Wilde directly are *Somerset Maugham* and *Noel Coward*.

a-correct

b-wrong

17-..... grows out of date more rapidly than any other type of drama.

a- the comedy of manners

b- the comedy of ideas

c- none of them

18- Shaw was characterized by.....

a- grim and serious

b- jest and verbal wit

c- none of them

19- In order to make his ideas still more explicit shaw added ..... to his plays

a- index

b- prefaces

c- none of them

20- the revival of Poetic Drama in the twentieth century, whose most important practitioner was

a- Ibsen

b- T. S. Eliot

c- none of them

21- Henrik Ibsen was born and died in

a- 1828-1906

b- 1830-1909

c- none of them

22-..... is considered the father of modern realistic drama

a- wild

b-henrik ibsen

c- shaw

23- After the death of Shakespeare and his contemporaries drama in England suffered a.....for two centuries.

A- success

B- flourishing

C- decline

D- progress

24- Drama was revived in the last decade of the.....

A- 16<sup>th</sup> Century.

B- 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

C- 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

D- 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

25-He was born and brought up in Ireland, but at the age of twenty he left Ireland for good, and went to London to make his fortune

a-wild

b-George Bernard Shaw

c-carel marx

26-At first Bernard shaw tried his hand at the novel, but he did not get any encouragement

a-correct

b-wrong

27-Bernard shaw came under the influence of Samuel Butler whom he described as the greatest writer of the later half of the nineteenth century

a-correct

b-wrong

27- Butler had described the force as

a-'divinity that shapes our ends

b-'the mysterious drive towards greater power over our circumstances and deeper understanding of Nature

c-none of them

28- ..... had described the force as 'divinity that shapes our ends

a- Shakespeare

b- butler

c-none of them

29-Two other writers who provoked the critical mind of Shaw during his formative period were

a-Nietzsche and Shakespeare

b-Nietzsche and Ibsen

c-none of them

30-Ibsen whose doctrine

a-'Yea to Life

b-'Be Thyself

c- none of them

31- In his plays Ibsen had exposed

a- sentimentality

b- romanticism and hypocrisy

c-all of them

32- Shaw wrote his plays with the deliberate purpose of propaganda

a-correct

b-wrong

33- In *Widower's House* Bernard shaw put the blame on society, and not on the individual landlord for creating abuses of the right to property

a-wrong

b-correct

34-Bernard shwa plays

a- *Widower's House and Getting Married*

b- *The Doctor Dilemma and John Bull's Other Island*

c- *The Apple Cart*

d-all of them

35-Oscar Wilde was born and died in

a- 1854-1900

b- 1856-1900

c- 1857-1900

36 - .....his plays are all superficial, and none of them adds to our knowledge or understanding of life

a-Oscar wilde

b-Bernard shaw

c-Shakespeare

37- The situation he presents in his plays are hackneyed, and, borrowed from French plays of intrigue.

a- Oscar wilde

b- Bernard shaw

c- Shakespeare

38- John Galsworthy was born and died in

a- 1867-1933

b- 1869-1933

c- 1870-1933

39- ..... was a great dramatist of modern times, who besides being a novelist of the first rank

a- Shakespeare

b- Galsworthy

c- none of them

40- Galsworthy believed in the naturalistic technique both in the novel and drama

a- correct

b- wrong

41- Naturalistic art is like a steady lamp, held up from time to time according to

a- wilde

b- Galsworthy

c- shaw

42- The important plays of Galsworthy are *Strike (1909)*, *Justice (1910)*, *The Skin Game (1929)*, and *The Silver Box*. All these plays deal with social and ethical problems



**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

**43-..... deals with the old proverbs that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.**

**a-the skin**

**b-the silver box**

**c-justice**

**44- Granville-Barker was born and died in**

**a- 1877-1946**

**b- 1878-1946**

**c- 1877-1945**

**45- he occupies his place in modern drama mainly as a writer of four "realistic" plays-*The Marrying of Anne Leete (1899), The Voysey Inheritance (1905), Waste (1907) and The Madras House (1910).***

**a- Granville-Barker**

**b- wilde**

**c- shaw**

**46- in Granville-Barker plays.....**

**a- The dialogue is very natural and near to ordinary conversation**

**b- The life**

**presented in those plays is the narrow and petty life lived by the upper-middle class in England in his days.**

**c- all of them**

**47-John Masefield was born and died in**

**a- 1877- 1967**

**b- 1878- 1967**

**c- 1879- 1967**

**48- combines in himself high imagination and a sternly classical spirit; passionate enthusiasm and cold logic, fantasy and realism**

**a-shaw**

**b-wilde**

**c- John Masefield**

**49-one of the best John Masefields play is**

**a-the silver box**

**b- *The Tragedy of Nan***

**c-hamlet**

**50- J.M. Barrie was born and died in**

**a- 1860-1937**

**b- 1861-1937**

**c- 1850-1937**

**51-..... did not belong to any school of dramatists**

**a-John Masefield**

**b- J.M. Barrie**

**c-Granville Barker**

**52-plays of J.M.Barrie are**

**a- *The Golden Bird and The Golden Age***

**b-*Admirable Crichton and Peter Pan and The Golden Bird and The Golden Age***

**c- *Admirable Crichton and Peter Pan***

53- Barrie's last and most ambitious drama was

a- *The Golden Bird*

b- *The Boy David*

c- *Admirable Crichton*

54- Barrie has given a fine picture of the candid soul of boyhood on

a- *The Golden Bird*

b- *The Boy David*

c- *Admirable Crichton*

55- ..... was the first man to show that high tragedy could be written about ordinary people and in ordinary everyday prose

a- Ibsen

b- Shaw

c- Wilde

56- Ibsen developed the art of prose dialogue to a degree of refinement which has never been surpassed

a- correct

b- wrong

56- Ibsen's enduring greatness as a dramatist is due not to his technical innovations, but to the depth and subtlety of his understanding of human character (especially feminine character), and, which is rarer, of human relationships

a- correct

b- wrong

57- what is the full title of *A Doll's House*

a- *The Dolls*

**b- *A Doll's House***

**c- none of them**

**58-the author of a doll's house**

**a-Henrik Ibsen**

**b-shaw**

**c-wilde**

**59-what type of work of a doll's house**

**a-novel**

**b-book**

**c-play**

**60- the genre of a doll's house**

**a- *Realistic, modern prose drama***

***b-poet***

***c- none of them***

**61- the language of a doll's house**

**a-English**

**b-Norwegian**

***c-none of them***

**62- time and place of a doll's house**

**a- *1879, Rome and Amalfi, Italy***

***b- 1880 London***

***c- 1882 Madrid***

**63-date of first publication of a doll's house**

a- 1878

b- 1879

c- 1880

64-the tone of a doll's house

a- Serious, intense, somber

b- intense

c- Serious

65-the setting ( time ) of a doll's house

a- around the late 1860

b- around the late 1870

c- around the late 1880

66- the setting ( place ) of a doll's house

a-America

b- Norway

c- none

67- the protagonist of a doll's house

a- Nora Helmer

b- Krogstad

c-none

68-the major conflict of a doll's house

a- Nora's struggle with Krogstad, who threatens to tell her husband about her past crime

b- Nora's journey of self-discovery

***c- Nora's primary struggle, however, is against the selfish, stifling, and oppressive attitudes of her husband, Torvald, and of the society that he represents.***

**d-all of them**

***69-the rising action of a doll's house Nora's first conversation with Mrs. Linde; Krogstad's visit and blackmailing of Nora; Krogstad's delivery of the letter that later exposes Nora.***

**a- correct**

**b-wrong**

***70-the climax of a doll's house Torvald reads Krogstad's letter and erupts angrily.***

**a-wrong**

**b-correct**

***71-the falling action of a doll's house Nora's realization that Torvald is devoted not to her but to the idea of her as someone who depends on him; her decision to abandon him to find independence.***

**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

***72- the themes of a doll's house The sacrificial role of women; parental and filial obligations; the unreliability of appearances***

**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

***73-the motifs of a doll's house Nora's definition of freedom; letters***

**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

***74--the symbol of a doll's house The Christmas tree; New Year's Day***

**a- correct**

**b-wrong**

**75-the foreshadows a doll's house Nora's eating of macaroons against Torvald's wishes foreshadows her later rebellion against Torvald.**

**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

**76-Ibsen,s play is a tragedy because it has a sad ending**

**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

**76--Ibsen's play is a modern because it departs from the old style of writing tragedies.**

**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

**77-Nora and her husband have been marriage for**

**a-9 yeas**

**b-10 years**

**c-11 years**

**78-in the a doll's house there is the theme of filial duty which is embodied in the person of Mrs. Linde who sacrificed her personal happiness for the sake of her old and sick mother**

**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

**79- The most important theme, of a doll's house, is the liberation of the individual from the shackles and restraints of custom**

**a-wrong**

**b-correct**

**80- *A Doll's House*, written by a Norwegian dramatist, is a play in three Acts**

**a-correct**

**b-wrong**

**81- Ibsen..... The social barriers which previously bounded drama.**

**A- settled**

**B- broke own**

**C- fixed**

1.To what country did Torvald need to travel for his health?

- (A) Germany
- (B) Norway
- (C) Italy
- (D) Sweden

2. From whom did Nora borrow money?

- (A) Krogstad
- (B) Torvald
- (C) Mrs. Linde
- (D) Dr. Rank

3. What does the black cross on Dr. Rank's calling card signify?

- (A) He is in love with Nora
- (B) He is in a bad mood
- (C) He is deeply religious
- (D) He will soon die

4. How many children do Torvald and Nora have?

- (A) One



- (B) Three
- (C) None
- (D) Seven

5. Which of the following nicknames is *not* a nickname Torvald uses for Nora?

- (A) Squirrel
- (B) Skylark
- (C) Silly girl
- (D) Peaches

6. Whom did Mrs. Linde abandon for a richer man?

- (A) Torvald
- (B) Dr. Rank
- (C) Krogstad
- (D) Her nanny's father

7. Whom did Mrs. Linde work many years to support?

- (A) Her dying mother
- (B) Her children
- (C) Her husband
- (D) Her mad uncle

8. How did Dr. Rank get his disease?

- (A) He inherited it from his mother
- (B) He inherited it from his father
- (C) He caught it during the war
- (D) He caught from a very ill patient

9. Who helped raise Nora?

- (A) Her nanny
- (B) Mrs. Linde
- (C) Helene
- (D) Nora's grandmother

10. What does Nora eat against Torvald's wishes?

- (A) Dates
- (B) Bacon
- (C) Shellfish
- (D) Macaroons

11. Where is the play set?

- (A) Dr. Rank's study
- (B) The Helmer home
- (C) Krogstad's house
- (D) Mrs. Linde's apartment

12. Whose signature did Nora forge?

- (A) Krogstad's
- (B) Torvald's
- (C) Her father's
- (D) Her daughter's

13. What is Mrs. Linde's first name?

- (A) Kristine
- (B) Diane
- (C) Henrik
- (D) Hedda

14. What crime earned Krogstad his bad reputation?

- (A) Forgery
- (B) Murder
- (C) Robbery
- (D) Counterfeiting

15. To what does Nora compare herself at the end of the play?

- (A) A squirrel
- (B) A slave
- (C) A prisoner

(D) A doll

16. With whom is Dr. Rank secretly in love?

(A) Helene

(B) Nora

(C) Krogstad

(D) Mrs. Linde

17. During what holiday is the play set?

(A) All Hallow's Eve

(B) New Year's

(C) Easter

(D) Christmas

18. What does Nora do too wildly and too violently for Torvald's taste?

(A) Play with her children

(B) Cook and clean

(C) Dance

(D) Argue with Krogstad

19. How does Torvald learn about Nora's forgery?

(A) Krogstad's letter informs him

(B) Mrs. Linde tells him

(C) He overhears a conversation between Dr. Rank and Nora

(D) Nora tells him

20. How does Nora feel about Dr. Rank?

(A) She thinks that he is boring

(B) She thinks that he is creepy

(C) She doesn't know him very well

(D) She likes him very much

21. What does Torvald tease Nora about at the beginning of the play?

- (A) Losing her purse
- (B) Spending too much money
- (C) Forgetting to do the laundry
- (D) Mispronouncing the word "metempsychosis"

22. What does Nora expect Torvald to do when he learns about her forgery?

- (A) Take the blame himself
- (B) Leave her for another woman
- (C) Take the children away from her
- (D) Kill her

23. What kind of party do the Helmers attend?

- (A) A birthday party
- (B) A going-away party for Dr. Rank
- (C) An Easter party
- (D) A costume party

24. What will be the benefit of Torvald's new job at the bank?

- (A) He will work shorter hours
- (B) He will earn more money
- (C) He will be able to take more vacations
- (D) He will be able to spend more time at home, taking care of the kids

25. What is the last thing the audience of *A Doll's House* hears?

- (A) A door slamming
- (B) A gunshot
- (C) A train whistle
- (D) A dog barking

