

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

أسئلة مراجعة لـ المسرحية الحديثة .. المحاضرة الاولى ..

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - المسرحية الحديثة - د/ ابراهيم الشناوي]

1) the death of Shakespeare and his contemporaries drama in England suffered a decline for two centuries.

- nineteen century
- before
- **After**
- seventeen century

2) after the death of and his contemporaries drama in England suffered a decline for two centuries.

- shaw
- Oscar
- Isban
- **Shakespeare**

3) after the death of Shakespeare and his drama in England suffered a decline for two centuries.

- **contemporaries**
- wife
- friend
- son

4) after the death of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. in England suffered a decline for two centuries.

- poetry
- **drama**
- Novel
- Critism

5) after the death of Shakespeare and his contemporaries drama in suffered a decline for two centuries.

- Brazil
- Germany
- **England**
- France

6) after the death of Shakespeare and his contemporaries drama in England suffered a for two centuries.

- **decline**

- developed

- advanced

- progressed

7) after the death of Shakespeare and his contemporaries drama in England suffered a decline for

- three centuries

- four centuries

- five centuries

- **two centuries**

8) drama in England suffered a decline for two centuries, Even in the seventeenth,

- Isban

- **Congreve**

- Sheridan

- Goldsmith

9) drama in England suffered a decline for two centuries, Even Congreve in the,

- eighteenth

- nineteenth

- **seventeenth**

- fourteenth

10) drama in England suffered a decline for two centuries, Even Congreve in the seventeenth, and and in the eighteenth,

- **Sheridan - Goldsmith**

- Isban - shaw

- Shakespeare - Oscar

- Naguib - wilde

11) drama in England suffered a decline for two centuries, Even Congreve in the seventeenth, and Sheridan and Goldsmith in the,

- nineteenth

- fourteenth

- seventeenth
- **eighteenth**

12) could not restore to the position it held during the Elizabethan Age

- **drama**
- Novel
- Poetry
- songs

13) could not restore drama to the position it held during the

- Victorian age
- Augustan Age
- **Elizabethan Age**
- none of the above

14) Drama was in the last decade of the 19th Century.

- Not existing
- **Revived**
- Deteriorated
- Dead

15) In the last decade of the 19th century drama

- Died
- vanished
- Did not exist
- **Flourished**

16) In the decade of the 19th century drama flourished

- begging
- **last**
- middel
- first

17) Drama flourished in the last decade of the.....

- **19th century**
- 18th century
- 17th century

- 16th century

18) important factors were responsible for the revival of drama in 1890's

- three
- one
- **two**
- four

19) two important factors were responsible for the of drama in 1890's

- Did not exist
- vanished
- dead
- **revival**

20) two important factors were responsible for the revival of in 1890's

- poetry
- **drama**
- Novel
- story

21) two important factors were responsible for the revival of drama in

- **1890's**
- 1899's
- 1870's
- 1830's

22) Two important factors were responsible for the revival of drama in 1890's. One was the influence of.....

- Barrie
- Shakespeare
- Barker
- **Ibsen**

23) the great Norwegian dramatist is

- Shakespeare
- **Ibsen**
- Barker
- Barrie

24) English dramatists like claimed the right to discuss serious social and moral problems in a calm

- Barrie
- Oscar Wilde
- **Bernard Shaw**
- Barker

25) Under the influence of Ibsen, the English dramatists like Bernard Shawthe right to discuss serious social and moral problems in a calm, sensible way

- forbid
- reject
- **claimed**
- denied

26) English dramatists like Bernard Shaw claimed the right to discuss and in a calm

- **serious social - moral problems**
- polite fun - political problem
- problem of labor - romantic love
- education problem - political problem

27) the second factors were responsible for the revival of drama in 1890's. was

- influence of Shakespeare
- influence of Bernard shaw
- influence of Isban
- **cynical atmosphere prevailing at that time**

28) cynical atmosphere prevailing allowed like Oscar Wilde to treat the moral assumptions of the Victorian age with frivolity and make polite fun of their conventionality their conventionality,

- **men**
- women
- child
- girl

29) cynical atmosphere prevailing allowed men like to treat the moral assumptions of the Victorian age with frivolity and make polite fun of their conventionality

- Bernard Shaw
- **Oscar Wilde**
- Isban
- Naguib

30) cynical atmosphere prevailing allowed men like Oscar Wilde to treat the moral assumptions of the with frivolity and make polite fun of their conventionality

- Augustan Age
- Elizabethan Age
- modern age
- **Victorian age**

31) The first factor gave to the Comedy of Ideas or purpose

- decline
- **rise**
- revived
- progress

32) The first factor gave rise to the

- **Comedy of Ideas**
- Comedy of romantic
- Comedy of manner
- comedy

33) The first factor gave rise to the Comedy of Ideas or Purpose, while the second the Comedy of Manners or the Artificial Comedy.

- rise
- ignore
- **revived**
- skip

34) The first factor gave rise to the Comedy of Ideas or Purpose, while the second revived the or the Artificial Comedy.

- comedy of the romantics
- **Comedy of Manners**
- comedy of the idea
- tragedy of manners

35) Bernard shaw was the greatest practitioner of the

- Tragedy of Manners
- Comedy
- **Comedy of ideas**
- Comedy of the Romantics

36) Oscar Wilde was the greatest practitioner of the.....

- **Comedy of Manners**
- Tragedy of Manners
- Comedy of the Romantics
- Comedy of comedy

37) The critics consider Shaw as the father of.....

- Comedy for comedy
- Tragic-comedy
- **Comedy of Ideas**
- Comedy of Manners

38) Was the greatest practitioner of the Comedy of ideas.

- **Bernard Shaw**
- William Shakespeare
- W. B. Yeats
- Arthur Miller

39) Ibsen focused mainly onIn his drama.

- **Ordinary men and women**
- The elite
- Princes and princess
- Kings and queens

40) He had taught men that the real drama must deal with human emotions.

- Naguib Mahfouz
- Bernard Shaw
- **Henrik Ibsen**
- Oscar Wilde

41) Henrik Ibsen had taught men that the real drama must deal with.....

- Human politic
- Human resources
- **Human emotions**
- No emotions

42) Under the influence of Ibsen the serious drama in England from 1890 onwardto deal with themes remote in time and place

- started
- continue
- **ceased**
- agreed

43) The new dramatists thus gave up the and pseudo- classical remoteness of their predecessors,

- actual life
- love
- hate each other
- **melodramatic romanticism**

44) the new dramatists began to treat in their the actual English life

- story
- **plays**
- books
- newspaper

45) the new dramatists began to treat in their plays the actual English life first of the

- middle class
- labouring class.
- business class
- **aristocratic class**

46) the new dramatists began to treat in their plays the actual English life first of the aristocratic class, then

- **middle class**
- labouring class.
- aristocratic class
- business class

47) the new dramatists began to treat in their plays the actual English life first of the aristocratic class, then of the middle class and finally

- aristocratic class
- middle class
- business class
- **labouring class.**

48) This treatment of actual life made the more and more a drama of ideas,

- poetry
- novel
- **drama**
- story

49) This treatment of actual life made the drama more and more a drama of.....

- manners
- emotion
- love
- **ideas**

50) The new dramatists dealt mainly with the

- Parental authority
- **problems of labour and of youth**
- Romantic love
- Capitalism

51) struggle to throw off the trammels of Victorian prejudice

- women
- **Young men**
- girl
- old men

52) Helmer seeks to.....Nora character.

- Develop
- Improve
- **Crush**
- Advance

53) the in these plays join eagerly the Feminist movement and glory in a new-found liberty

- young men
- **young women**
- old women
- children

54)in action was <u>not</u> a prominent feature in the new drama of ideas.

- Violence
- Slowness
- Mystery
- **Rapidly**

55)in action become the prominent feature in the new drama of ideas

- Violence
- **Slowness**
- Mystery
- Rapidity

56) In the new drama of ideas, action became and frequently interrupted.

- Violence
- continue
- fast
- **slow**

57) drama became quieter than the romantic drama of the previous years. because

- **inner conflict was substituted for outer conflict**
- wars
- travel around the world
- outer conflict was substituted for inner conflict

58) The new researches in the helped the dramatist in the study of the 'soul'

- field of science
- **field of psychology**
- field of chemistry

- field of mathematics

59) The new researches in the field of psychology helped the dramatist in the study of the '..... '

- violent

- love

- **soul**

- hateful

60) The new researches in the field of psychology helped the dramatist in the study of the 'soul', for the expression of which they had to resort to

- signal

- roads

- **symbols**

- books

61) By means of the dramatist could raise the dark and even sordid themes to artistic levels

- **symbolism**

- signal

- Gestures

- emotion

62) By means of symbolism the dramatist could raise the and even sordid themes to artistic levels

- investment

- love

- light

- **dark**

63) By means of symbolism the dramatist could raise the dark and even sordid themes to

- Average levels

- advance level

- **artistic levels**

- lately levels

64) The modern dramatist emphasis on the inner conflict led to make their protagonists

not men but.....

- Natural sense
- Aliens
- Women
- **Unseen forces**

65) In the field of non-serious comedy there was a revival, in thecentury, of the Comedy of Manners.

- nineteenth century
- **twentieth century**
- seventeenth century
- sixteenth century

66) satirical comedy reached its climax in the hands of

- **Congreve**
- Isban
- George Bernard
- Oscar Wilde

67) satirical comedy reached its climax in the hands of Congreve in

- 1800
- 1600
- **1700**
- 1500

68) The two important dramatists who took a predominant part in the revival of drama in the last decade of the nineteenth century were and

- Granville Barker - Galsworthy
- Somerset Maugham - Noel Coward
- Congreve - Ibsen
- **George Bernard Shaw - Oscar Wilde**

69) Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde, both

- Germanium
- **Irishmen**
- Francine
- Englishmen

70) Shaw represented the..... of the Anglo-Irish tradition.

- Dark side
- Restoration side
- **Puritan side**
- Bright

71) Shaw was a great

- **thinker**
- artist
- player
- Politician

72) was not a deep thinker as Shaw; and his attitude to life was essentially a playful one.

- Ibsen
- **Oscar Wilde**
- Congreve
- Galsworthy

73) Oscar Wilde gained great success as a writer because he was.....

- Handsome
- A romantic writer
- Mischievous
- **A social entertainer**

74) father of the comedy of pure entertainment

- Congreve
- Shaw
- **Oscar Wilde**
- Ibsen

75) Other modern writers who have <u>followed Wilde</u> directly are and

- **Somerset Maugham - Noel Coward**
- Granville Barker - Galsworthy
- James Birdie - Priestly
- Congreve - Ibsen

76) artificial comedy of the last fifty years in England well with the artificial comedy of the Restoration.

- compare
- **does not compare**
- similar
- a little different

77) the grows out of date more rapidly than any other type of drama.

- comedy
- tragedy of ideas
- comedy of ideas
- **comedy of manners**

78) was a genius. His intellectual equipment was far greater than that of any of his contemporaries

- Somerset Maugham
- Oscar Wilde
- **George Bernard Shaw**
- Noel Coward

79) unlike Ibsen's grim and serious temperament, Shaw was characterized by

- **Jest and verbal wit**
- Horror scenes
- Sadness and misery
- Tragic scenes

80) shaw In each of his plays he presented a certain problem connected with

- past life
- **modern life**
- future life
- difficult life

81) Shaw added to his plays to make his ideas more understandable.

- Different themes
- More characters
- **Prefaces**
- Tables of contents

82) Shaw added prefaces to his plays to make his ideas more.....

- Difficult
- **Explicit**
- Ambiguous
- Mysterious

83) Other modern dramatists <u>who followed</u> the example of<u> Bernard Shaw</u> and wrote comedies of ideas' were but none of them attained the standard reached by Shaw

- Granville Barker, Galsworthy
- James Birdie, Priestly,
- Sir James Barrie and John Masefield,
- **all of them**

84) Besides the artificial comedy and the comedy of ideas, another type of drama was developed in England under the influence of the

- England Dramatic Movement
- **Irish Dramatic Movement**
- Europe Dramatic Movement
- France Dramatic Movement

85) whose originators Irish Dramatic Movement were :

- **Lady Gregory and W.B. Yeats**
- Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde
- Granville Barker and Galsworthy
- Sir James Barrie and John Masefield

86) The two important dramatists belonging to Irish Dramatic Movement are

- Sir James Barrie and John Masefield
- Lady Gregory and W.B. Yeats
- **J.M. Synge and Sean O'Casey**
- Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde

87) T. S. Eliot was the most important practitioner of the

- **Poetic drama**
- Social drama
- Recreational drama

- Religious drama

88) There has been the revival of in the twentieth century

- Religious drama

- Recreational drama

- Social drama

- **Poetic drama**

89) There has been the revival of Poetic Drama in the

- fourteenth century

- **twentieth century**

- seventeenth century

- nineteenth century

90) Most of the poetic plays written in modern times have a theme.

- Political

- Universal

- **Religious**

- Liberation

91) Ibsen started his dramatic career by writing.....

- Absurd plays

- Poetic plays

- **Realistic plays**

- Comic plays

92) is considered the father of modern realistic drama.

- **Henrik Ibsen**

- Somerset Maugham

- Oscar Wilde

- Noel Coward

93) With his voluntary exile to <u>Rome</u>, he embarked upon his which produced the poetic dramas of Brand

- first stage

- **second stage**

- third stage

- fourth stage

94) With his stay in <u>Germany</u>, the started,

- first stage
- second stage
- **third stage**
- fourth stage

95) تم بفضل الله الانتهاء من كتابة الكويز , ان اصبت فمن الله و ان اخطأت فمني و من الشيطان , و بالتوفيق للجميع , و فالكم +A ..

- سبحان الله
- الحمد لله
- لا اله الا الله
- الله اكبر
- سبحان الله و الحمد لله و لا اله الا الله و الله اكبر