

I. Define the following dramatic terms:

(20 marks- 2.5 marks each)

drama - language – conflict – theme - spectacle – exposition – climax – tone

II. Fill in the spaces:

(20 marks)

1. Playwrights create plays fully aware of the possibilities that go beyond and extend to,, and
2. In reading dramas, the reader has only the form which to visualize,,, and of the actors.
3. In dramas, the action is shaped by the PLOT,
4. A character is a It also includes and
5. Instead of having a in a play, the audience learns about characters from, from, as well as from
6. While Verbal irony is a, dramatic irony
7. Audience learns about characters from, from and from
8. As in all works of literature, every element of a play – its, its, its, its, and its – can shed light on its themes.

III. Write short notes on Only TWO of the following issues: (15 marks – 7.5 marks each)

- Guidelines for Reading a Play
- One-act vs Full-length Plays
- Types of Characters
- Plain & Elaborate Language
- Types of Stages

IV. Reading *Death of a Salesman*

Write short notes on Only THREE of the following issues: (15 marks – 5 marks each)

- Where/When does the action occur? Is it contemporary or set in the past?
- What events or section of the play mark its rising action?
- What is the play's central conflict? How is it resolved? What other conflicts are present?
- Who is the protagonist? What are the protagonist's most distinctive traits, and what is most distinctive about his or her outlook and values?
- What is revealed about the characters through dialogue?
- What is the central theme of the play?

Good Luck
Dr. Raef Sobh Azab