

The Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Spring Semester Examination - 2012

B.Ed(S) III – Dramatic Arts (ENG306)

Full mark: 100

Pass mark: 50

Time: 3 hours

Instruction:

There are FIVE sections in this paper. Read the instruction carefully under each section and write the answer in the answer script provided.

Section A (20x1=20 marks)

Instruction: *Choose the most appropriate option from the following.*

Question 1

- a. Let Rome in Tiber melt and the wide arch
Of the range empire fall!
In the above context the figurative use of language is
 - A. metaphor.
 - B. simile.
 - C. hyperbole.
 - D. personification.
- b. The release of the emotion of pity and fear by the audience at the end of a tragedy is
 - A. caesura.
 - B. canon.
 - C. catharsis.
 - D. carpe diem.
- c. One of the following is NOT the feature of comedy.
 - A. incongruity
 - B. comic premise
 - C. fantasy
 - D. death
- d. In classical tragedy the hero commits an error in judgement or unwitting mistake which leads to his doom.
It is called
 - A. hamartia.
 - B. Deus ex machine.
 - C. foil.
 - D. foreshadowing.

- e. It is an elaborate form of court entertainment, combining poetic drama, music, song, dance, splendid costuming and stage spectacle that developed in Renaissance Italy and flourished in England during the reigns of Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I.
What is it?
A. Musical comedy
B. Parody
C. Slapstick
D. Masque
- f. Study of drama serves the following purposes but it cannot be
A. a springboard for character building.
B. therapeutic.
C. cathartic.
D. paralytic.
- g. The turning point of the action in the plot of a story or play is called
A. anti-climax.
B. climax.
C. denouement.
D. foreshadowing.
- h. Words spoken by an actor directly to the audience, which are not "heard" by the other characters on stage during a play. This is known as
A. soliloquy.
B. aside.
C. chorus.
D. prologue.
- i. The first stage of a fictional or dramatic plot, in which necessary background information is provided is known as
A. exposition.
B. climax.
C. foreshadowing.
D. resolution.
- j. A contrast or discrepancy between what is said and what is meant or between what happens and what is expected to happen in life and in literature is known as
A. sarcasm.
B. irony.
C. humour.
D. allegory.

k. "My love is a red, red rose."

The above expression is an example of

- A. simile.
- B. metaphor.
- C. alliteration.
- D. assonance.

l. A playwright's descriptive or interpretive comments that provide readers (and actors) with information about the dialogue, setting, and action of a play is called

- A. stage direction.
- B. staging.
- C. style.
- D. diction.

m. 13) One of the following is not an organ of articulation.

- A. mouth
- B. tongue
- C. palate
- D. esophagus

n. Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind;
And therefore is winged Cupid painted blind.

A pair of lines of meter in poetry and play as in the above example from Shakespeare is a typical example of

- A. iambic pentameter.
- B. couplet.
- C. terza rima.
- D. ottava rima.

o. A character who contrasts with another character, usually the main character, is called a

- A. foil.
- B. fool.
- C. fatso.
- D. freak.

- p. The intentional use and abuse of homophonic, homographic, metonymic, or metaphorical language to create a humorous or rhetorical effect is called
- A. satire.
 - B. burlesque.
 - C. lampoon.
 - D. pun.
- q. A dramatic convention that allows a character to be seen by an audience, but remain hidden from fellow actors is called
- A. oblivion.
 - B. recluse.
 - C. hermitage.
 - D. concealment.
- r. An overwhelming pride that results in the misfortune of the protagonist in a tragedy is called
- A. tragic flaw.
 - B. tragic foible.
 - C. hubris.
 - D. paranoia.
- s. ‘Crumbling towers’, ‘dried-up wells’ and ‘toppled tombstones’ from “The Waste Land” are all examples of
- A. personification.
 - B. imagery.
 - C. symbolism.
 - D. conceits.
- t. “Who speaks so well should ever speak in vain,” is an example of
- A. structural irony.
 - B. situational irony.
 - C. verbal irony.
 - D. tragic irony.

Section B (10x1=10 marks)

Instruction: *State whether the following are TRUE or FALSE.*

Question 2

- a. Drama ideas can be used to teach poetry.
- b. Drama is a discrete art.
- c. Drama is all about feeling and doing.
- d. Proper articulation is not very crucial in a stage performance of a play.
- e. Drama games can be both verbal and non-verbal.
- f. One of the right conditions for drama to happen is relationships.
- g. A drama game does not exercise any kind of imagination.
- h. The only short cut to successful stage performance is rehearsal and rehearsal alone.
- i. In a Shakespearean comedy the leading character is a woman.
- j. Antagonist is the leading character in a work of fiction.

Section C (15x1=15 marks)

Instruction: *Fill in the blanks.*

Question 3

- a. 'Drama' is an Ancient Greek word meaning 'act' or '_____'.
b. Freeze-frames are _____ images or silent tableaux.
- c. Drama allows you to participate in group work and explore relationships on and off the stage. Drama therefore is a _____ process.
- d. Drama is a unique tool for language development as it stimulates reality and develops _____ expression.
- e. Role plays can be _____ or free.
- f. The world is full of _____-things we can see and touch, and they offer a rich array of possibilities in drama and language learning.
- g. Learning your _____ is the first step for a stage performance.
- h. Falling action of a play is also known as _____.
- i. _____ is a character or force against which another character struggles.
- j. _____ is used to reveal character, and may include facial expressions as well as movements of other parts of an actor's body.
- k. _____ is a speech by a single character without another character's response.
- l. The time and place of a literary work that establish its context is _____.
- m. Language that appeals to any sense or any combination of senses is called _____.
- n. Another name for a literary type or form is called _____.
- o. _____ is a Latin stage direction meaning "exit" but referring to two or more characters.

Section D (5x1=5 marks)

Instruction: *Match the following correctly.*

Question 4

Column A	Column B
a) Warm-up games are	a) used to illustrate a specific incident or event.
b) Fill-ups are	b) based on scripted play.
c) Tableaux are	c) useful activities to make the extra time meaningful.
d) Improvisations are	d) useful as starters.
e) Role plays are	e) useful pretentious acts.

Section E (25x2=50marks)

Instruction: *Answer any TWO questions from the following.*

Question 5

- Give a detailed account stating why we must teach drama.
- Why is role play and drama important for every child?
- How does drama improve spoken language skills?
- Show how you can teach drama through objects and voice?
- What are the benefits of a stage performance of a play?