

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The definition of classical tragedy by <input type="text"/> is seen as very comprehensive	Aristotle					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perspective scenery in theatre was introduced in the <input type="text"/> period	Renaissance					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Thatricalism is term used to describe the staging arrangement that tends towards the <input type="text"/>	symbolic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pick the odd one <input type="text"/> tragedy, comedy, prose, and farce	prose					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most popular of all the surviving morality plays is <input type="text"/>	Everyman					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In simplest definition, drama is an imitation of an <input type="text"/>	action					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Usually, language in <input type="text"/> drama is significantly a departure from the commonplace language	expressionistic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Terse, rhetorical and even esoteric language is common in <input type="text"/> drama	expressionistic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Restoration age preferred <input type="text"/> to any other literary genre	comedy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Romans preferred <input type="text"/> to tragedy because they essentially perceived theatre as means of mere entertainment	comedy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Classical <input type="text"/> theatre, violence was not dramatised on stage	Greek						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the dramatic competition of the Classical Greek theatre, each playwright was required to submit <input type="text"/> plays	4	four					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Everyman is an example of a <input type="text"/> play	morality	Medieval					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Humanism was the thought that guided the <input type="text"/> age	Renaissance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rejection of the creation of illusion of everyday life in theatre is referred to as <input type="text"/>	symbolism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theatre that presents plays productions that appear life-like in form and content is called <input type="text"/>	realism	realistic theatre					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aristotle was a Greek <input type="text"/>	critic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> theatre is a theatre of reason, not the type that evokes emotion	epic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Medieval drama that is based on the Holy Scripture is called <input type="text"/> plays	mystery						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rejection of the idea of a photographic presentation of life and events on the stage is referred to as <input type="text"/>	expressionalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Costume can be categorised into two major groups, period and <input type="text"/> -costumes	ethnic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a Roman theatre, the Patricians championed <input type="text"/> as a form of drama	pantomime					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fescenine verse and Fabulla Atellana were early forms of drama of the <input type="text"/> theatre	Roman					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	William Congreve was a major playwright of the - <input type="text"/> age	Restoration					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the Classical Roman theatre, the Plebians favoured <input type="text"/> as a form of drama	mime					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	William Wycherley was major playwright of the <input type="text"/> age	Restoration					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the classical <input type="text"/> era, theatre was seen as an act of worship	Greek					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The laity took drama outside the church and added secular matters during the <input type="text"/> age	Medieval					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mystery and morality plays are forms of drama in the <input type="text"/> period	Medieval					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Second Shepherd Play is an example of a <input type="text"/> play	mystical	Medieval				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plautus and Terence were the famous comic writers of the classical <input type="text"/> theatre	Roman						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Symbolism was the first reaction against <input type="text"/> in drama	realism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The classical <input type="text"/> preferred comedy to tragedy	Romans	Roman theatre					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> age emphasised the utilisation of man's intellect and talent as against total dependence on God in the medieval age	Renaissance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Drama evolved from the Mass or Liturgy in the <input type="text"/> age	Medieval						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> presented a brilliant and royal entry of kings and their retinue in colourful costumes and in a spectacular processional form	pageant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The play house with a multiple staging arrangement appeared in the <input type="text"/> period	Medieval						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Theatres were closed by the <input type="text"/> during the Commonwealth era	Puritans						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The person in charge of caring for and controlling the stage during rehearsals is called the <input type="text"/>	stage manager						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The art of using artificial light to illuminate the stage during play productions is called <input type="text"/> lighting	stage						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The tragic hero in Greek theatre commits an error of <input type="text"/> that leads to his fall	judgement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the <input type="text"/> theatre, the chorus was abandoned	Roman						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The decline of Medieval theatre was traced to the <input type="text"/>	church						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The chorus was a dominant feature of the Classical <input type="text"/> theatre	Greek						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Realism in its extended form is called <input type="text"/>	naturalism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fall of <input type="text"/> theatre was as a result of Pelponnesian war	Greek						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Second Shepherd Play is an example of drama in the <input type="text"/> age	Medieval						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Theatre of the <input type="text"/> portrays the senselessness and illogicality of human existence	absurd						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Make-up and <input type="text"/> help to bring out the stage personalities of the actors and actresses	costume						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most celebrated of all the neo-classical ideals in drama are the three <input type="text"/>	unities						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aristotle regards plot as the soul of <input type="text"/>	tragedy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The oldest form of drama in the <input type="text"/> age was Quem quærirs	Medieval						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The oldest form of theatre arrangement is the <input type="text"/>	arena						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The greatest of all English playwrights who tremendously influenced the world theatre was <input type="text"/>	Shakespeare	William Shakespeare					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The greatest of all Roman playwrights who tremendously influenced the world theatre was <input type="text"/>	Seneca						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Greek stage was <input type="text"/> in shape	rectangular						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a play, plot articulates the action of the <input type="text"/>	characters	actresses					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tragedy achieves <input type="text"/> through pity and fear	catharsis	purgation of emotions					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Classical tragedy presents a tragic <input type="text"/> who falls from grace to grass	hero						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The arrangement of incidents in a play is called <input type="text"/>	plot						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The opening part of a play is called -----	epilogue	prologue	media rex	introduction	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Greek dramatists drew materials from history and - ----- to enrich their plays	culture	sociology	history	mythology	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	During the -----trade guilds at a point took over dramatic productions	Classical	Neo Classica	Medieval	Romantic	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The birth place of the renaissance was	England	Germany	France	Italy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	----- were never allowed on Greek stage	men	women	actors	none of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In early Greek theatre, only ----- actors were permitted on stage to perform at once	two	three	four	five	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Greek classical theatre, all actors, including the chorus, wore -----	raffia	gowns	masks	shoes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the Renaissance Period, Martin Luther in Germany and Henry VIII of England challenged the supremacy of the -----	Pope	King	President	Queen	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mystical, morality plays are associated with the ----- age	Classical	Neo Classica	Medieval	Romantic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Presenting scenes in a play in an acting area at the same time is called ----- staging	poor	realistic	simultaneous	naturalistic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ben Johnson and John Dryden were ----- playwrights	Roman	Italian	Grecian	English	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The art of conceptualising a suitable environment for a dramatic action is called -----	scene design	scenery	scene construction	spectacle	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sophocles and Euripides were famous ----- playwrights	Roman	Italian	Grecian	English	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pisistratus was the ----- leader who gave official recognition to theatre by making it part of their greatest festival	Roman	Italian	Grecian	English	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The collective name for non actors and actresses working for a performance is -----	cast	performers	prompters	crew	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The collective name for the actors and actresses selected for a performance is -----	cast	performers	prompters	crew	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Commonwealth in England lasted for ----- years	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Commonwealth in England was led by -----	Shakespear	Martin Luther	Henry VIII	Oliver Cromwell	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Renaissance in France is known as -----age	Classical	Neo Classica	Medieval	Romantic	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The neo-classical rule that insists that characters must be true type is -----	the unities	familiarity	decorum	verisimilitude	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Grecian god who is associated with the origin of drama is ----	Pluto	Dionysius	Venus	Cupid	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Grecian god of vegetation and -----is associated with the origin of drama	river	wine	entertainment	food	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The beheading of ----- -- marked the beginning of the Commonwealth in England	Henry VIII	Henry VII	Charles II	Charles I	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The beheading of ----- -- marked the end of the Renaissance period	Henry VIII	Henry VII	Charles II	Charles I	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Costantine Stanislavsky is associated with-----acting	poor	realistic	naturalistic	absurdist	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gerzy Grotowsky is associated with the concept of-----theatre	poor	realistic	naturalistic	absurdist	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most esteemed dramatic genre in the classical period was----	farce	comedy	tragedy	drame	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rule in the neo-classical age that insists that drama must be similar to life is called -----	the unities	familiarity	decorum	verisimilitude	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A play's idea is embodied in the -----which informs the play	drama	character	story	action	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An inattentive audience exists in a ---- performance	exciting	entertaining	lively	boring	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Setting is also called----- -in a play	farm	house	environment	office	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a play, the interplay of character and----generates conflict	action	heroine	hero	protagonist	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good playwright places immaginable obstacole between the protagonist and his ----	children	wife	field	goal	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An articulation of idea and-- ---- is lacking in a boring play	complication	crisis	conflict	commonsense	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good play is expected to - ----the audience's attention	demand	attract	arrest	distract	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a boring play, the ----is not usually clear	make-up	theme	stting	costume	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these adds granduer and colour to dramatic performances?	make-up	costume	scenery	stage craft	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Aristotle, ----is the soul of tragedy	hubris	plot	tragic hero	character	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The restoration of King Charles 11 of England marked the beginning of the ----age	Classical	Renaissance	Restoration	Romantic	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The final rehearsal before the performance in a play production is called----- rehearsal	coat	dress	last	final	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Playwrights are advised to avoid---- in their plays	verbosity	conflict	clarity	crisis	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The----- of dramatic genre imjplies non-mixture of dramatic genres	unity	purity	staging	beauty	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The classical tragic hero falls by committing an error of---	prosecuting	judgement	an advocate	a solicitor	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The character that stands for tradition in the play the Lion and the Jewl is	Lakunle	Sidi	Baroka	Jegede	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good dramatic action makes maximum use of----	conflict	hubris	structure	complication	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good play is discerned through the -----of te plot	clarity	story	functionality	causality	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two main types of plots in drama are chronological and -----	storyline	lifeline	episodic	casual	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A very important element of tragedy is -----	recognition	climax	catharsis	anagnorisis	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Usually, the stage is divided into ----- acting areas	six	seven	eight	nine	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Theatre is seen as a means of ----- because people exchange messages and share ideas	entertainment	production	communication	performance	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In playwriting-----tells the story	characterisation	setting	structure	plot	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The creation of appropriate environment for a play production is called-----	theatre design	enviromental design	stage design	scene design	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good scene designer must have a good knowledge of----arts	literary	fine	spatial	concrete	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The -----scene is the scene of great expectation in a play.	opening	obligatory	closing	climatic	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The resolution in a play comes after the highest point called-----	denoument	suspense	climax	complication	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Africans prefer the ----- for theatrical performance	Proscenium	pit	thrust	arena	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory of organic structure of a play was formulated by -----	Sophocles	Euripedes	Aristotle	Plato	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theatre where the stage is framed is called ---- -----	Proscenium	pit	thrust	arena	A	eExam

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