1. Drama is best described as \_\_\_\_ a) A written poem b) A story performed by actors c) A song with actions d) A newspaper article
2. Which feature belongs specifically to drama? a) Rhyme schemes b) Dialogue between characters c) Long descriptive paragraphs d) Chapter divisions
3. The person who writes plays is called \_\_\_\_ a) Novelist b) Playwright c) Poet d) Journalist
4. In poetry, a stanza refers to \_\_\_\_ a) The main character b) A group of lines forming a unit c) The moral lesson d) A type of rhyme
5. The main difference between prose and poetry is \_\_\_\_ a) Prose uses paragraphs while poetry uses stanzas b) Prose is always fiction c) Poetry cannot tell stories d) Prose is never performed
6. How are stage directions typically shown in a play script? a) In capital letters b) In italics or parentheses c) With underlines d) In a different color
7. The protagonist of a story is \_\_\_\_ a) The main character b) The evil character c) The narrator d) The author
8. A sonnet traditionally contains how many lines? a) 10 b) 12 c) 14 d) 16
9. Which genre typically uses chapters to divide the text? a) Drama b) Poetry c) Prose fiction d) Scripts
10. The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words is called \_\_\_\_ a) Assonance b) Alliteration c) Rhyme d) Onomatopoeia
11. Props in a drama are\_\_\_\_ a) People who support the play b) Objects used by actors during performance c) Special effects d) Types of lighting
12. The term "blank verse" in poetry refers to: a) Poetry without any words b) Unrhymed iambic pentameter c) Poetry without structure d) Verses left blank for readers to complete
13. A novel belongs to which literary form? a) Drama b) Poetry c) Prose d) Script
14. The term "prose" refers to \_\_\_\_ a) Professional writing b) Ordinary written language without metrical structure c) Poetry without rhyme d) The ending of a play
15. When a character speaks directly to the audience, ignoring other characters, this is called: a) A monologue b) An aside c) A soliloquy d) A dialogue
16. The comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as" is called: a) Metaphor b) Simile c) Personification d) Allusion
17. The moral lesson in a literary work is also known as \_\_\_ a) The plot b) The theme c) The setting d) The climax
18. A poem that tells a story is called \_\_\_ a) A lyric b) A narrative poem c) A sonnet d) A haiku
19. The storyteller in a prose fiction is called \_\_\_ a) The protagonist b) The narrator c) The author d) The antagonist
20. Characters who remain the same throughout the story are called: a) Round characters b) Static characters c) Main characters d) Minor characters
21. The place and time where a story happens is the \_\_\_ a) Plot b) Setting c) Theme d) Conflict
22. When words imitate sounds, this poetic device is called: a) Alliteration b) Assonance c) Onomatopoeia d) Rhyme
23. The highest point of tension in a story is the \_\_\_\_ a) Introduction b) Climax c) Resolution d) Exposition
24. In which literary form would you most likely find acts and scenes? a) Poetry b) Drama c) Novel d) Short story
25. A haiku traditionally consists of how many syllables? a) 14 b) 17 c) 20 d) 24
26. The use of humor, irony, exaggeration to criticize something is called\_\_\_\_ a) Comedy b) Satire c) Parody d) Tragedy
27. The area where actors perform is called the\_\_\_ a) Plot b) Stage c) Premise d) Set
28. A storybook with illustrations designed for young children is called\_\_\_ a) A novel b) A picture book c) A script d) A play
29. The struggle between opposing forces in a story is the\_\_\_ a) Conflict b) Resolution c) Setting d) Character
30. Poetry that does not follow a specific form or pattern is called\_\_\_ a) Sonnet b) Free verse c) Haiku d) Limerick
31. The sequence of events in a story is called the\_\_\_ a) Setting b) Character c) Plot d) Theme
32. Drama scripts are written primarily in \_\_\_ a) Prose b) Poetry c) Dialogue d) Monologue
33. A character opposite to the main character is called\_\_\_\_ a) The protagonist b) The antagonist c) The narrator d) The foil
34. The audience for a play is\_\_\_ a) The people watching the performance b) The actors on stage c) The director and crew d) The playwright
35. A short humorous five-line poem is a\_\_\_ a) Sonnet b) Haiku c) Limerick d) Ballad
36. The emotion or atmosphere created in a literary work is the\_\_\_ a) Plot b) Setting c) Mood d) Character
37. A story told from the "I" perspective is using which point of view? a) First person b) Second person c) Third person d) Omniscient
38. Rhyme occurring at the end of lines in poetry is called \_\_\_ a) Internal rhyme b) End rhyme c) Half rhyme d) Slant rhyme
39. Before performing a play, actors attend\_\_\_ a) Previews b) Rehearsals c) Auditions d) Readings
40. In prose fiction, the part where all story problems are resolved is the\_\_\_ a) Exposition b) Rising action c) Climax d) Resolution
41. Acting without a planned script is called\_\_\_ a) Rehearsing b) Improvisation c) Blocking d) Directing
42. The regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry is\_\_\_ a) Rhyme b) Meter c) Stanza d) Verse
43. The painting or material at the back of the stage is the\_\_\_ a) Backdrop b) Prop c) Set d) Costume
44. The planned movement of actors on stage is called\_\_\_ a) Cues b) Blocking c) Stage fright d) Improvisation
45. A metaphor differs from a simile because it: a) Uses "like" or "as" b) Makes indirect comparisons c) Makes direct comparisons without "like" or "as" d) Can only be used in poetry
46. When a story is told from an all-knowing perspective, the point of view is: a) First person b) Second person c) Third person limited d) Third person omniscient
47. The special nervousness performers feel before going on stage is: a) Dress rehearsal b) Stage fright c) Blocking d) Cue anxiety
48. In theater language, saying "break a leg" means: a) Good luck b) Be careful c) End the show d) Move quickly
49. A short story differs from a novel primarily in: a) Subject matter b) Length and complexity c) Quality of writing d) Number of characters
50. The imaginary barrier between actors and audience is called: a) The fourth wall b) The stage barrier c) The performance divide d) The audience gap

**SECTION B: THEORY**

**Answer all questions**

1. Define the following;
2. Plot b. Conflict c. Playwright d. Aside e. Flashback f. Cast g. Dialogue h. Antagonist i. Climax j. Suspense
3. Write short note on the following:
4. Theme b. Setting c. Irony d. Metaphor e. Personification