

Q.2 Multiple choice Questions:

1. The beginnings of tragedy are to found in ancient.

(a) Greece

2. The great Athenian dramatists Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides wrote beautiful — during the 5th century.

(a) Tragedies

3. Stories well known to the audience were used by the — dramatists.

(a) Greek

4. The great drama festival in Athens were held in honour of wine god, — .

(a) Dionysus

5. — means moral order or natural law.

(a) Themis

6. — is natural justice or fate.

(a) Nemesis

7. The earliest plays had only — actors and a chorus.

(a) 2

8. Athenian tragedy had 4, 5, or even 6 chief actors and a chorus of — men.

(a) 50

9. There was no mixing of tragic and comic in — drama.

(a) Greek

10. A Greek tragedy had —

(a) unity of time.

11. A Satyr plays was usually performed after a —.

(a) Tragic trilogy

12. A Satyr play was often crudely —.

(a) comic

13. Aristotle's views on tragedy are to be found in his famous book —.

(a) Poetics

14. The Greek word for purgation is —.

(a) catharsis

15. 'Samson Agonistes' is Milton's Greek style —.

(a) Tragedy.

16. The protagonists in the works of modern playwrights like Osborne, Ibsen and Shaw are — .

(a) Ordinary People.

17. Jean Cocteau's 'The Infernal Machine' is a modern — .

(a) French drama.

18. German philosopher and critic G. W. Hegel stressed the importance of — in a tragedy.

(a) moral conflict

19. classical — tragedies are quite different from each other.

(a) Shakespearean

20. classical and — tragedies are quite different from each other.

(a) Queen Elizabeth I

21. Shakespeare had unbelievable understanding of human — .

(a) Psychology

22. Elizabethan — was extremely various and rapidly changing

(a) English

23. Seneca was a famous Roman tragic — .

(a) Dramatist

24. Seneca specialised in stories of — .

(a) Revenge.

25. 'The Spanish Tragedy' was written by — .

(a) Thomas Kyd

26. — was written by Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton.

(a) Gorboduc

27. The division of a play into Acts was a Senecan convention.

(a) 5

28. — freely mingled the tragic and the comic.

(a) Shakespeare

29. The story of 'Othello' was borrowed from an Italian writer —.

(a) Cinthio

30. Hubris means excessive —.

(a) Pride

31. Ben Jonson was chiefly a writer of —.

(a) comedies.

32. The heart of a tragedy and indeed of all drama is —.

(a) Action

33. — and — were born in the same year 1564.

(a) Marlowe and Shakespeare

34. Marlowe authored — great tragedy.

(a) 4

35. Dryden's tragic play — is also known as 'The world Well Lost'.

(a) All for Love

36.enci was a verse tragedy by —.

(a) Shelley

37. Henrik Ibsen was a —.

(a) Norwegian

38. Shaw did a lot to make
— known in the English theatre.

(a) Ibsen

39. Shaw's 'The Apple Cart' is a—

(a) Political Play

40. 'Strife', 'Loyalties' and 'Escape'
are noteworthy plays of—

(a) Galsworthy

41. 'Saint Joan' is — most succe-
-ssful work.

(a) Shaw's

42. 'Journey's End' was written by—

(a) R. C. Sheriff

43. O'Neil was awarded Nobel
prize for literature in—

(a) 1936.

44. Shaffer's play 'The Royal Hunt of the Sun' is set in —.

(a) South America

45. Senecan tragedy was written to be — rather than acted.

(a) Recited

46. Restoration Age produced 'heroic' tragedy a mixture of —.

(a) Epic and Tragedy

47. Calpurnia is Caesar's —.

(a) wife.

48. — is Cato's daughter and wife of Brutus.

(a) Portia

49.50. Seneca was a famous Roman tragic.

(a) dramatist

50. Brutus loved Caesar but he loved — more than anything else.

(a) Rome.

51. "Courards die many times before their deaths; The valiant never taste of death but once".

These famous lines are spoken by —.

(a) Julius Caesar

52. "The Trojan women" was written by —.

(a) Euripides

53. Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton authored —.

(a) Gammar Gurton's Needle

54. "Doctor's Dilemma" was authored by —.

(a) C. B. Shaw.

Q.3 Growth and development of Tragedy.

Introduction :

The term 'Tragedy' is broadly applied to literary and especially to dramatic, representation of serious action.

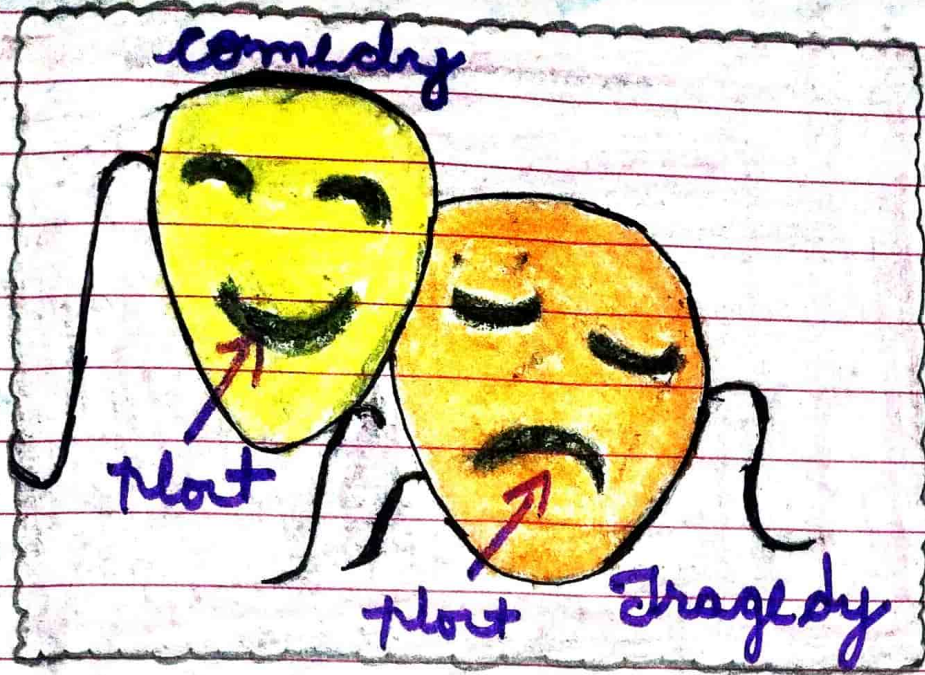
when end up in a disastrous conclusion for the protagonist.

Tragedy means "goat song".

The career and downfall of an individual, and shows in this downfall both the capacities and limitation of human life.

Tragedy is that major form of drama.

Tragedy is type of drama originated in Greece.



one of the oldest literary structure. The tragedy is

is not used here in its usual sense of real world calastrophe.

The genre was established by ancient Greek playwrights and philosopher during the creation of the stage, drama and later writers such as Shakespeare created master words using stage.

Tragedy is depend on human-life.

Types of Tragedy

Aristotle's Tragedy

→ poetic and cathartic

Tragic hero →

Hamlet → Tragic Hero

Medieval Tragedy →

Greek Tragedy

Romantic Tragedy →

Tragedy of blood

Domestic Tragedy →

bourgeois Tragedy

Parang Tragedy →

Tragedy comedy

Tragic Tragedy →

Dramatic Tragedy

1) Aristotle's Tragedy :

All the discussion on the nature function and the effect of tragedy.

Aristotle by three Greek dramatists Sophocles, Oedipus Euripides and Medea and Aeschylus.

According to Aristotle there are six parts of a tragedy - Plot, character, Thought, Diction, Song and Spectacle of six parts which are the most important parts of tragedy.

Aristotle's classic analysis in the 'poetics'. Aristotle based his theory on the examples of tragedies available to him.

2) Tragic hero :

Tragic hero will not effectively evoke both our pity and fear.

Hamartia - his error or mistake at "Judgement"

The tragic hero like Oedipus in "Sophocles".

we recognize similar possibilities of error. Aristotle's ground his analysis of very structure and ancient of the play.

3) Medieval Tragedy :

As the name suggests, it refers not to drama but to a prose or poetic narrative describing the fall of a great fortunate person as the result of fortune turns.

The person of the story is brought from prosperity to

wretchedness by unpredictable turn of fortune.

The short narrative in "The Monk's Tale of 'The Canterbury Tales'" are all, in Chaucer's own term, 'tragedies' of this kind.

Conclusion :

A tragedy "The Royal Hunt" is neither better nor worse than fish finger exercise.

"Whether or not our tragedy will last as long as their tragedy is a question impassible to answer".

"With peace and consolation... And so calm at mind, all passion spent".