

MCQ1: Scene design is a -----art

Answer: spatial

MCQ2: In Classical Greece, Pisistratus instituted prizes for the best.....

Answer: Three Plays and Actors

MCQ3: In scene design, the three-dimensional solid structure indicating how the stage will look like when fully constructed is called-----.

Answer: model

MCQ4: Wrangling in the church precipitated the decline of drama in the -----period.

Answer: Medieval

MCQ5: In Scene design, the method of using colours to paint the picture of the setting as it would appear when completed is called-----.

Answer: perspective painting

MCQ6: In theatre, a young man can be turned into an octogenarian through -----make-up,

Answer: Character

MCQ7: The ----- is an architectural way of depicting the arrangement of scenery on stage.

Answer: ground plan

MCQ8: The first duty of the -----is to choose a play to direct.

Answer: Director

MCQ9: A ----- is the design of the scenery as can be seen from above.

Answer: ground plan

MCQ10: The period of artistic integration of all elements of play production that takes place mostly shortly before the performance is called-----.

Answer: Technical/dress rehearsals

MCQ11: The designer's concept of the dramatic environment can be expressed in three major ways: ground plan, perspective painting and three dimensional-----

Answer: model

MCQ12: Trade guilds at a point took over dramatic productions in ----- period.

Answer: Medieval

MCQ13: The purpose of ----- is to harmonize all scales and to time the production.

Answer: Technical/dress rehearsals

MCQ14: Stage -----is the art of controlling and caring for the stage, its properties and the cast for effective stage transactions,

Answer: Management

MCQ15: Cycle plays are associated with the ----- period

Answer: Medieval

MCQ16: Mystical, morality plays are associated with the -----age

Answer: Medieval

MCQ17: In a play production, the -----prepares the prompt book where he records the director's blocking of actors and actresses, their movements and postures.

Answer: Stage manager

MCQ18: The theatre where the acting area is set in a hollow and the audience sit on raised edge of the theatre is called the-----
Answer: pit

MCQ19: Euripides as a playwright did not feature the ----- in his plays.
Answer: chorus

MCQ20: ----- the Athenian leader gave official recognition to theatre by making it part of their greatest festival-the City Dionysia
Answer: Pisistratus

MCQ21: The first function of stage lighting is -----
Answer: for illumination

MCQ22: The age that emerged after the Commonwealth in England is-----
Answer: Restoration

MCQ 23: The crane like device used in suspending the gods in air in Greek theatre is -----
Answer: Deus ex Machane

MCQ24: Another name for the Greek trap door is -----
Answer: Anapiesmata

MCQ25: The restoration of ----- of England marked the beginning of the Restoration period.
Answer: Charles II

MCQ 26: Tambourlaine and Jew of Malta are plays written by -----
Answer: Christopher Marlowe

MCQ27: The counterpart of Renaissance in France is called -----
Answer: Neo classicism

MCQ28: The neo-classical rule that insists that dramatic event must be similar to life or the tradition of the people is called -----
Answer: verisimilitude

MCQ29: The beheading of ----- marked the end of the Renaissance period and the beginning of the Commonwealth
Answer: Charles I

MCQ 30: The neo-classical rule that insists that characters must be true type is -----
Answer: decorum

MCQ 31: ----- headed the Commonwealth in England.
Answer: Oliver Cromwell

MCQ32: ----- in its extended form is naturalism
Answer: Realism

MCQ33: Laying of the scenes in a play in different acting areas at the same time is called -----
Answer: simultaneous staging

MCQ34: ----- is used to describe staging arrangements that tend towards the symbolic.
Answer: Theatricalism

MCQ35: Perspective scenery in theatre was introduced in the----- period.
Answer: Renaissance

FBQ1: Iliad and Odyssey are the two major Epics of the Classical Age recorded by-----
Answer: Homer

FBQ2: In Greek theatre, the actors used -----to cover their faces
Answer: masks

FBQ3: William Shakespeare is regarded as the greatest dramatist of the ----- age in England
Answer: Renaissance

FBQ4: In Classical Greek theatre, choral songs chanted in honour of Dionysus is called-----
Answer: Dithyramb

FBQ5: The three genres of Greek classic theatre are, tragedy, comedy and
Answer: satyr

FBQ6: The church which instrumental to the demise drama was also responsible for its resuscitation during -----age
Answer: Medieval

FBQ7: Oedipus Rex or King Oedipus is a play written by
Answer: Sophocles

FBQ8: In the Classical Greek theatre, acting was highly
Answer: stylized

FBQ9: Stage lighting is an art of using artificial light (now mostly electric light) to -----the stage.
Answer: Illuminate

FBQ10: Stage lighting became one of the powerful tools in theatre performance during the-----period
Answer: Renaissance

FBQ11: Ideally, the scene designer should follow his ground plan andperspective up with -----drawings
Answer: Elevation

FBQ12: There was an attempt to introduce colour in stage lighting during the -----period
Answer: Renaissance

FBQ13: As the theatre moved indoors from the -----the need for visibilitybecame imperative.
Answer: Arena

FBQ14: The most influential quality of stage lighting in termsof production of variety of mood is -----.
Answer: Colour

FBQ15: Two broad categories of stage lighting instruments are spot lighting and -----lighting instruments".
Answer: Flood

FBQ16: The Oresteian Trilogy was written by -----
Answer: Aeschylus

FBQ17: Basically the stage is divided into -----acting areas.
Answer: Nine

FBQ18: The composite form of these various parts of the acting areas is what is

referred to as the stage-----.

Answer: geography

FBQ19: Violent actions, such as killing, stabbing, and death, all took place
-----in the Classical Greek theatre

Answer: Backstage

FBQ20: The building crew in theatre should possess sufficient skill in carpentry,
or must be guided by a master-----.

Answer: carpenter

FBQ21: Subject matters of plays in Greek theatre were drawn from popular myths
and -----.

Answer: History

FBQ22: Scene construction deals with the actualization of the dream or vision of
the -----in concrete terms.

Answer: designer

FBQ23: At the head of the construction team in theatre is the -----

Answer: technical director

FBQ24: Classical Romans essentially perceived theatre as means of
mere-----, and not an avenue to explain moral principles

Answer: Entertainment

FBQ25: Theatre is referred to as a temporal -----

Answer: Art

FBQ26: By the First Century A.D., mime and pantomime had developed to become the
most popular forms of dramatic performances in the -----theatre

Answer: Roman

FBQ27: The -----performs the pre-rehearsal functions
of accompanying the director to meetings, especially those organised between the
director and the technical crew

Answer: stage manager

FBQ28: In the Roman Empire, the Patricians, the upper class championed
the-----as form of entertainment

Answer: pantomime

FBQ29: The theatre staff who prepares a prompt book where he records the
director's blocking of movements and postures is the -----.

Answer: Stage manager

FBQ30: The art of controlling and caring for the stage, its properties and the
cast, for the purposes of promoting smooth and efficient stage transactions is
referred to as -----

Answer: Stage management

FBQ31: Generally speaking, costume can be described as stage -----and its
accessories like headgear, hat, ear-rings and necklace, etc

Answer: Dress

FBQ32: ----- is the type of lighting equipment with lens used to focus
light as demanded by the production.

Answer: Spotlight

FBQ33: Quem quaeritis was a form of drama that originated in the church during
the period

Answer: Medieval

FBQ34: Costume and -----play fundamental roles in defining characters on

stage.

Answer: make-up

FBQ35: Costume can be categorised into two major groups, ethnic and
-----costumes

Answer: period