

Literature for Competitive Exam
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Module - 06
Lecture - 25
Practice Test (Contd...)

(Refer Slide Time: 00:16)

**1. Which play by David Mamet won the Pulitzer
in 1984?**

- a. American Buffalo
- b. The Duck Variations
- c. Glengarry Glen Ross
- d. Oleanna

We continue with our practice test. So, look at the slide here, first question which play by David Mamet won the Pulitzer in 1984? A, American buffalo. B, the duck variations. C, Glengarry Glen Ross. D, Oleanna.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:37).

2. Name the playwright:

In this play, Thelma, who is a widow, and Jessie, who is divorced, live together in a spick-and-span house on a country road somewhere in the New South. There are no money problems. Nights are spent in such relaxed pursuits as crocheting and watching television.

Next question, name the playwright here. In this play Thelma who is a widow and Jessie who is divorced, live together in a spick-and-span house on a country road somewhere in the new south. There are no money problems. Nights are spent in such relaxed pursuit is as crocheting and watching television.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:01)

- a. Suzan-Lori Parks
- b. John Guare
- c. Wendy Wasserstein
- d. Marsha Norman

Choose the right answer. A, Suzan-Lori Parks. B, John Guare. C, Wendy Wasserstein.. D, Marsha Norman.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:12)

3. *Abe Lincoln at Illinois* is a play by:

- a. Maxwell Anderson
- b. Robert E. Sherwood
- c. Sidney Howard
- d. Jesse Lynch Williams

Next one next question number 3. *Abe Lincoln at Illinois* is a play by: a, Maxwell Anderson. B, Robert E. Sherwood. C, Sidney Howard. D, Jesse Lynch Williams.

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4.

In which Tennessee Williams play do we find Big Daddy, Brick and Maggie?

- a. *The Rose Tattoo*
- b. *Camino Real*
- c. *Baby Doll*
- d. *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*

Next question number 4. In which Tennessee Williams play do we find big daddy brick and Maggie? A, *The Rose Tattoo*. B, *Camino Real*. C, *Baby Doll*. D, *Cat on a hot Tin Roof*. Big Daddy Brick and Maggie, which play?

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5.

This O'Neill play had three parts:
Homecoming, The Hunted and The
Haunted?

- a. Desire Under the Elms
- b. The Iceman Cometh
- c. Mourning Becomes Electra
- d. The Hairy Ape

This O'Neill play had 3 parts: homecoming the hunted and the haunted? Which one? Identify the play. A, Desire Under the Elms. B, The Iceman Cometh. C, Mourning Becomes Electra. D, The Hairy Ape.

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6.

O'Neill bases this play on the myth of :

- a. Ulysses
- b. Achilles
- c. Oedipus
- d. Orpheus

And next question is also based on the same play. O'Neill bases this play which has 3 parts, homecoming the hunted and the haunted, on the myth of: a, Ulysses. B, Achilles. C, Oedipus. D, Orpheus.

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7.

Jitney, The Piano Lesson, Radio Golf, and Fences are plays by:

- a. John Guare
- b. August Wilson
- c. Angus Wilson
- d. Tony Kushner

Number 7. *Jitney, The Piano Lesson, Radio Golf, and Fences* are plays by: a John Guare. B, August Wilson. C, Angus Wilson. D, Tony Kushner. Who wrote all these well known plays?

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8.

Awake and Sing!, Till the Day I Die, Paradise Lost, and Golden Boy are plays by:

- a. Tennessee Williams
- b. Clifford Odets
- c. Dashiell Hammett
- d. Lillian Hellman

Number 8. *Awake and sing till the day I die paradise lost and golden boy* are plays by: a, Tennessee Williams. B, Clifford Odets. C, Dashiell Hammett. D, Lillian Hellman.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:46)

9. Identify the playwright:

A young and charismatic black con man claiming to be the son of Sidney Poitier makes his way into the sympathetic living rooms of a few of New York City's white wealthy elite, and makes them question their preconceptions and comfortable lives. Ouisa and Flan, the play's central duo and two married art dealers, find themselves victims of an intrusion after offering a young man, who appears to have been mugged in Central Park, shelter in their apartment.

Next question 9 identify the playwright: this is a plot summary of a famous play you have to tell us the playwright. A young and charismatic black con man claiming to be the son of Sidney Poitier makes his way into the sympathetic living rooms of a few of New York city's white wealthy elite, and makes them question their preconceptions and comfortable lives. Ouisa and Flan, the plays central duo and two married art dealers find themselves victims of an intrusion after offering a young man, who appears to have been mugged in central park shelter in their apartment. Sidney Poitier a man claiming to be the son of Sidney Poitier the great actor Ouisa and flan New York City which play or so therefore, I want you to identify the playwright.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:46)

- a. Edward Albee
- b. Tony Kushner
- c. Lorraine Hansberry
- d. John Guare

You may know the play, but do you know the do you remember the name of the playwright? A, Edward Albee. B, tony Kushner. C, Lorraine Hansberry. D, John Guare.

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10. The play is an example of:

- a. Postcolonialism
- b. Feminism
- c. Slasher/horror
- d. Postmodernism/Pastiche

Next one the play that we just talked about ouisa and flan and Sidney Poitiers son the black con artists the play is an example of: a. So, which theory? Post colonialism. B, feminism. C, slasher horror. D, postmodernism pastiche.

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11. Identify the play:

- When the play opens, it is introduced and narrated by the [Stage Manager](#), who welcomes the audience to the fictional town of Grover's Corners, New Hampshire, early on a May morning in 1901. In the opening scene, the stage is largely empty, except for some tables and chairs that represent the homes of the Gibbs and Webb families, the setting of most of the action in Act I. The set remains sparse throughout the rest of the play.

Number 11. Identify the play. When the play opens, it is introduced and narrated by the stage manager, who welcomes the audience to the fictional town of grovers corners, new Hampshire early on May morning in 1901. In the opening scene the stage is largely empty, except for some tables and chairs that represent the homes of the Gibbs and Webb families. The setting of most of the action in act one the set remains sparse throughout the rest of the play.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:47)

- a. Cat on a Hot Tin Roof
- b. Our Town
- c. A Memory of Two Mondays
- d. The Children's Hour

A, *cat on a hot tin roof*. B, *our town*. C, *a memory of 2 Mondays*. D, *the children's hour* which play is it?

(Refer Slide Time: 04:57)

12. Identify the playwright:

- He wrote *La Turista*, *Angel City*, *Cowboy Mouth*, a collaboration with his one-time partner Patti Smith, among many others, and a screenplay for Wim Wenders's *Paris, Texas*. In 1979, he won the Pulitzer prize for his three-act play *Buried Child*.

Number 12. Identify the playwright: he wrote *la turista*, *angel city*, *cowboy mouth*, a collaboration with his one time partner Patti Smith, among many others and a screenplay for Wim Wenders's *Paris Texas*.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:22)

- a. David Hwang
- b. Mark Harris
- c. Tony Kushner
- d. Sam Shepard

In 1979 he won the Pulitzer Prize for his 3 act play *buried child*. Who is the playwright?
A, David Hwang. B, Mark Harris c. Tony Kushner. D, Sam Sheppard.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:30)

13. Which playwright collaborated on the film *Verdict*?

- a. Paddy Chayefsky
- b. David Mamet
- c. Marsha Norman
- d. Arthur Miller

13. Which playwright collaborated on the film verdict? The film verdict starring Paul Newman. A, paddy Chayefsky. B, David Mamet. C, Marsha Norman. D, Arthur miller.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:48)

14. Identify the playwright:

This playwright wrote *The Crystal Stair*, a play about a struggling black family in Chicago, which was later renamed *A Raisin in the Sun*, a line from a Langston Hughes poem.

Number 14. Identify the playwright this playwright: wrote the crystal stair, a play about a struggling black family in Chicago which was later renamed a raisin in the sun, a line from a Langston Hughes poem. Who is the playwright?

(Refer Slide Time: 06:05)

- a. James Baldwin
- b. Marsha Norman
- c. Lorraine Hansberry
- d. Amiri Baraka

(Refer Slide Time: 06:13).

15. Identify the playwright:

- *Artists don't talk about art. Artists talk about work. If I have anything to say to young writers, it's stop thinking of writing as art. Think of it as work.*
- *Television is democracy at its ugliest.*
- *We no longer live in a world of nations and ideologies. The world is a college of corporations, inexorably determined by the immutable bylaws of business...There is no America. There is no democracy. There is only IBM, and ITT, and AT&T, and DuPont, Dow, Union Carbide, and Exxon. Those are the nations of the world today.*

A, James Baldwin. B, Marsha Norman. C, Lorraine Hansberry. D, admire Baraka. Next one, identify the playwright: now these quotes are attributed to someone.

Artists do not talk about art. Artists talk about work. If I have anything to say to young writers, it is stop thinking of writing as art. Think of it as work. Television is democracy at it is ugliest we no longer live in a world of nations and ideologies. The world is a college of corporations, inexorably determined by the immutable bylaws of business...There is no America. There is no democracy. There is only IBM and ITT, and

AT&T and DuPont, and Dow and Union Carbide and Exxon. Those these those are the nations of the world today.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:59)

- a. David Hare
- b. Paddy Chayefsky
- c. David Mamet
- d. John Guare

Who said that? A, David Hare. B, Paddy Chayefsky, David Mamet, John Guare.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:07)

16. Identify the play:

- The characters are generically named A, B, and C. The setting of act 1 is a “wealthy bedroom, French in feeling,” the residence of A, a dying matriarchal figure in her nineties who is attended by her companion B, who is fifty-two. The play opens with C, twenty-six years old and A’s young lawyer, arguing with A about her true age.

Next identify the play: the characters are generically named A, B, and C. The setting of act 1 is a “wealthy bedroom, French in feeling,” the residence of A, dying matriarchal figure in her nineties Who is attended by her companion B, who is fifty-two the play

opens with C, twenty-six years old and A's young lawyer, arguing with A about her true age.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:33)

- a. Three Tall Women
- b. American Dream
- c. The Little Foxes
- d. M. Butterfly

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17. The play corresponds to the genre of:

- a. Theater of Cruelty
- b. Theatre of the Absurd
- c. Epic Theatre
- d. Burlesque

A, Three tall women. B, American dream. C, the little foxes. D, Madame butterfly. 17, the play corresponds to the genre that we just talked about A, B, C. A, theater of cruelty. B, theater of the absurd. C, epic theatre. D, burlesque. The play which we had just seen A, B, C. So, this play corresponds to the genre of theater of cruelty, theatre of the absurd, epic theatre, burlesque. Which one?

(Refer Slide Time: 08:07)

18.

Scoundrel Time is a book by:

- a. Arthur Miller
- b. Ben Hecht
- c. Lillian Hellman
- d. Clifford Odets

Number 18. Scoundrel time is a book by: a, Arthur miller. B, Ben Hecht. C, Lillian Hellman. D, Clifford Odets.

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19. Identify the play:

- "Imagination can't create anything new, can it? It only recycles bits and pieces from the world and reassembles them into visions... So when we think we've escaped the unbearable ordinariness and, well, untruthfulness of our lives, it's really only the same old ordinariness and falseness rearranged into the appearance of novelty and truth. Nothing unknown is knowable. Don't you think it's depressing?"

Number 19. Identify the play: imagination cannot create anything new can it? It only recycles bit is and pieces from the world and reassembles them into visions, so when we think we have escaped the unbearable ordinariness and, well, untruthfulness of our lives, it is really only the same old ordinariness and falseness rearranged into the appearance of novelty and truth. Nothing unknown is knowable. Do not you think it is depressing?

(Refer Slide Time: 08:45)

- a. Angel City
- b. House of Games
- c. Angels in America
- d. American Dream

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20.

18 Happenings in 6 Parts is a play by:

- a. Edward Albee
- b. Allan Kaprow
- c. Sam Shepard
- d. Amiri Baraka

A, angel city. B, house of games. C, angels in America. D, American dream. Number 20, 18 happenings in 6 parts is a play by: a, Edward Albee. B, Allan Kaprow. C, Sam Sheppard. D, admire Baraka. 18 happenings in 6 parts.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:07).

21.

He is the frontline producer who popularized the alternative theatre movement. He is credited with the New York Shakespeare Festival for 40 years, and staged 'classics' in the park.

Next one number 21. He is the frontline producer who popularized the alternative theater movement. He is credited with the New York Shakespeare festival for forty years, and staged classics in the park he staged a Shakespeare in central park. Who is he?

(Refer Slide Time: 09:26)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Sam Shepard
- b. Richard Foreman
- c. Joseph Papp
- d. Jean Van Italie

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22.

Director Elizabeth LeCompte is associated with

- a. The Wooster Group
- b. Group Theater
- c. Federal Theater Project
- d. Manhattan Theater Club

Choose the correct response: a, Sam Sheppard. B, Richard foreman. C, Joseph Papp. D, jean van italic. Next one, number 22, director Elizabeth Lecompton is associated with a, the Wooster group. B, group theatre. C, federal theater project. D, Manhattan theatre club.

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23.

- This play is set in an early summer morning in 1912 in [Harry Hope](#)'s saloon. The majority of the customers sleep slumped over their tables. Rocky, the night bartender, gives [Larry Slade](#), a former Syndicalist-Anarchist, a drink of whiskey. Larry notes how their group has a "touching credulity" concerning tomorrows: the pipe dream gives life to the "misbegotten lot." He, on the other hand, has buried his pipe dreams, retiring to the "grandstand of philosophical detachment" to await his death.

Number 23. This play is set in an early summer morning in 1912 in Harry Hope's saloon. The majority of the customers sleep slumped over their tables. Rocky, the night bartender, gives Larry Slade a former syndicalist anarchist a drink of whiskey. Larry

notes how their group has a touching credulity concerning tomorrows: the pipe dream gives life to the misbegotten lot he on the other hand has buried his pipe dreams, retiring to the “grandstand of philosophical detachment” to await his death.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:26)

- a. The Emperor Jones
- b. The Night of the Iguana
- c. The Price
- d. The Iceman Cometh

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24.

This play's themes and characters foreshadow:

- a. Streetcar Named Desire
- b. Our Town
- c. Death of a Salesman
- d. Bus Stop

Identify the play: a, the emperor Jones. B, the night of the iguana. C, the price. D, the iceman cometh. Number 24. This plays themes and characters foreshadow the play that we have just talked about: a, streetcar named desire. B, our town. C, death of a salesman. D, bus stop.

the summary that we just read, the saloon, the bartender, the customers, the play sort of foreshadows which of these great plays?

(Refer Slide Time: 11:05)

25.

- Konstantin Stanislavsky's acting techniques were later refined bywho used the theory of 'Method Acting' to hone the skills of several great American stage and film actors.
 - a. Harold Clurman
 - b. Lee Strasberg
 - c. Bertolt Brecht
 - d. Orson Welles

Number 25. Konstantin Stanislavsky's acting techniques were later refined by dash, who used the theory of 'method acting' to hone the skills of several great American stage and film actors. Refined by who? Which of these greats: a, Harold Clurman. B, lee Strasberg. C, Bertolt Brecht. D, Orson wells. Now all these are great theater practitioners. So, who or which one among these revisited? Stanislavsky's our and refashioned them into and they. So called method acting practiced by several great American stage and film actors.

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26.

- German dramatists August Strindberg and Frank Wedekind provided the major inspiration for in the theatre
- a. Expressionism
- b. Realism
- c. Musicals
- d. Feminism

Next one number 26 German dramatists August Strindberg and Frank Wedekind provided the major inspiration for dash in the theater a expressionism. B, realism. C, musicals. D, feminism.

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27.

- The term 'theatre of the absurd' was coined byin his book *Theatre of the Absurd*
- a. Lee Strasberg
- b. Jean Genet
- c. Eugene Ionesco
- d. Martin Esslin

Number 27. The term theatre of the absurd was coined by dash in his book theater of the absurd. You have to identify the author: a, Lee Strasberg. B, Jean Genet. C, Eugene Ionesco. D, Martin Esslin.

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28.

The term “The Death of Character”, which emphasizes on fragmented characters with fluid identities, was given by theatre critic

- a. Elinor Fuchs
- b. Julian Beck
- c. Judith Malina
- d. Antonin Artaud

Number 28. The term “the death of character”, which emphasizes on fragmented characters with fluid identities was given by theater critic: a, elinor fuchs. B, Julian beck. C, Judith Malina. D, Antonin Artaud.

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29.

“an artistic composition, particularly a dance/dramaform, especially literary or dramatic, that, for the sake of laughter, vulgarizes serious material or treats ordinary material with mock dignity.”

- a. Farce
- b. Burlesque
- c. Tap dance
- d. Epic

Number 29. “an artistic composition, particularly a dance drama form especially literary or dramatic that for the sake of laughter, vulgarizes serious material or treats ordinary material with mock dignity”. A, farce. B, burlesque. C, tap dance. D, epic.

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30.

The practitioners of this theater used experimental techniques and avowedly non-commercial means to try to awaken 1960s America to alternative political and social conditions.

- a. Wooster Group
- b. Woodstock Nation
- c. Guerrilla Theater
- d. Black Theater

Number 30. The practitioners of this theater used experimental techniques and avowedly non commercial means to try to awaken 1960s America to alternative political and social conditions. A, Wooster group. B, Woodstock nation. D, guerrilla theater. D, black theater. Now first one is c. Glengarry glen Ross for which David Mamet won the Pulitzer in 1984 Glengarry glen Ross is a sort of homage to Arthur Miller's death of a salesman.

It is about the lives of a group of salesmen who are trying to sell bonds, insurance, real estate, properties and all that. And they are all under forever under the threat of losing their jobs or losing their commission. So, running after mortgages big cars, big houses. So, that is a typical what miller did in the 40s Mamet does for the 80's nothing has changed. Number 2 is d. Jessie Thelma they are 2 characters it is a, just a 2 character play night mother by Marsha Norman answer is d. Number 3 b. Abe Lincoln in Illinois it is a play by Robert e Sherwood first produced in 1938 and published in 1939 with an extended commentary by the playwright. The play won the Pulitzer Prize in 1939.

for those who are appearing for the international types of exams, this is an important play. This could be an important work. So, all these play that won the Pulitzer or you know the Nobel of course, and all these sorry, the even the works of literature winning Nobel and booker and a various awards they are extremely important and relevant. Abe Lincoln in Illinois is a about Lincolns life and career from his early unsuccessful days as a postmaster, in new Salem Illinois through his initial forays into local politics. His

relationship with Mary Todd, his wife and his debates with Stephen Douglas. And culminates with his election to the presidency and imminent departure for Washington DC.

So, that is his life in Abe Lincoln. So, it is not about his assassination and the civil war, his life in before he became the president. Number 4 big daddy brick Maggie unforgettable characters cat on a hot tin roof by Tennessee Williams number d. Answer responses d. And number 5 the homecoming the haunted, the hunted and the haunted sorry, 5 c. Mourning becomes Electra by Eugene O'Neill. And question 6 was also based on this. So c, O'Neill bases this play on the theme of Oedipus. A word about Eugene O'Neill who lived from 1888 to 1953 often regarded as one of the foremost playwrights of the twentieth century.

he was the third son of the popular Irish American actor James O'Neill and Mary Ellen Quinlan. We have been talking about this in long day's journey into night. So, remember this O'Neill play bases his that play on his actor father, and on his family. As an infant Eugene was taken on tours, while his father performed in Monte Cristo and this fact is also given lot of emphasis in long day's journey into night. And he played this role around 4 thousand times that is a record. Both the melodrama and his fathers portrayal of the romantic hero impacted several of O'Neill's later tragedies including a touch of the poet which was a 1958 and of course, long day's journey into night which was 56 one, according to several scholars and academics long day's journey into night is one of the greatest American play ever.

You may refute, but many regarded as one of the great, if not the best then one of the greatest ever. A word about his another great play Emperor Jones which was a 1920 play. It is distinct for being the first play to offer a role to a black actor. And it is set in a West Indian island with a blend of realism and expressionism; remember O'Neill was one of the first mainstream theater practitioner to bring expressionism on American stage. In 1924 he came up with 2 controversial plays.

Controversial because of the theme of incest, desired under the elms and oedipal tragedy and all gods chillum got wings, which centers on the marriage of a young black lawyer and a white woman. So, again you can imagine in those days it must have created quite a furor. His foray into the nonrealistic theatre resulted in the grade god brown which is a

1926 play. He also wrote strange interlude 1928, which has an account of a woman's life where the characters revealed their inner lives through interior monologue and thought asides. Again he uses plenty of expressionistic devices and of course, there is the iceman cometh 1946 where he presents a play that is devoid of action.

And to an extent anticipates Samuel Beckett's waiting for Godot which came in 1953. Here they rate for the iceman hickey which was 1946. O'Neill was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in 1936. It does not happen every day; a playwright does not win a Nobel every day. So, we have to consider that as well. Number 7 is b. So, radio golf and jitney and piano lesson and fences are plays by August Wilson, not Angus Wilson. Number 8 awaken sing till the day I die paradise lost golden boy are plays by Odets, Clifford Odets an important playwright of the thirties and the forties answer is b. And number 9 is Sidney Poitiers a man claiming to be Sidney Poitiers son, walks into the lives of the wealthy elite, the white elites and central park Manhattan.

So, the 6 degrees of separation answer is d. John Guare, his 6 degrees of separation and the play. The next question is an example is belongs to the genre of postmodernism, pastiche slash pastiche. So, answer is d. 10 d. Number 11 is b. Our town by Thornton Wilder. We talked about Thornton Wilder in another context the other day. He collaborated with Alfred Hitchcock on the screenplay of shadow of a doubt. Which is again about a small town, Thornton Wilder was considered sort of an expert on a small town way of life and setting. Number 12 is d. Sam Sheppard, American playwright and actor whose plays usually blind images of the American west with pop motif science fiction and other elements of pop and youth culture.

He is also a great actor, particularly in the days of heaven and the right stuff. Number 13 is b. David Mamet collaborated on the film verdict. And number 14 is c. Lorraine Hansberry Raisin in the Sun, number 15 is b. Paddy Chayefsky an extremely important playwright from America he died at the age 58 perhaps he is not given so much of attention in our system, but nevertheless an extremely important playwright, in America and who also collaborated on several television screenplays also on film screen plays. Number 16 is a. 3 tall women by Edward Albee and we were talking about the genre. So, it is b.

Number 17 is b. Theater of the absurd. Number 18 is c. It is scoundrel time is a book by Lillian Hellman based on her experience with the McCarthy regime. How when many people were blacklisted writers intellectuals were blacklisted, under the label of being antinational anti-American by HUAC, we have talked about that. A word about Lillian Hellman she was born in 1905 in new Orleans, and as we know people talk about O'Neill and Clifford Odets and Arthur miller, but she is also one of the most important playwrights ever one of the I mean truly, one of the greatest woman playwright of all time.

Now, Lillian was surrounded by the reformed Jews. She was born Jew, but the reform Jews. The thing about reform Jews was their stand on the Jewish identity was quite different from eastern European immigrants in the northern cities. Reform Jews you should know this, reject the notion that Jews constituted a nation of their own and instead they hold their own national identity to be located in the place they live. In this way these the so called reform Jews they became Americans. That is their identity. Lillian Hellman spent 2 years at New York University from 1922 to 1924. And brief extant at Columbia university she took a upper position as a manuscript reader for a New York based publisher. She also worked as a theatrical play reader in New York.

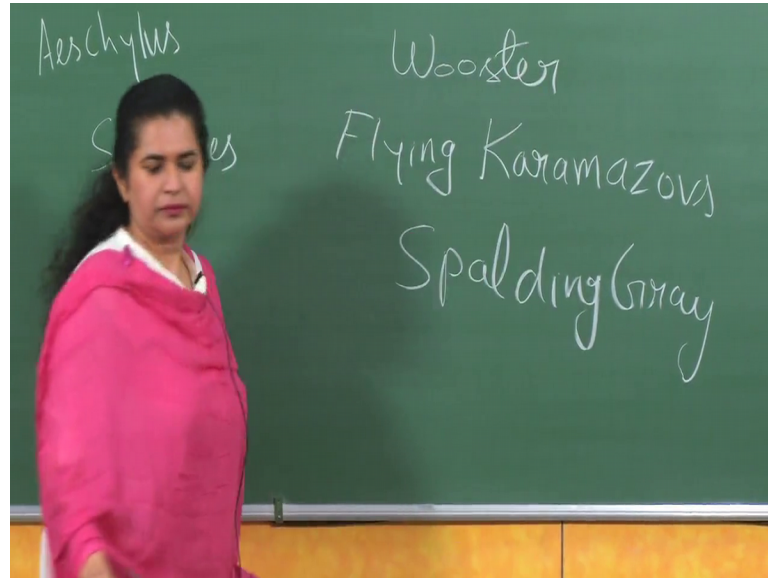
And she was a scenario reader for MGM in Hollywood also. Her major works she has been writing since the twenties in 1933 and in early 34 she published 2 stories in the American spectator, and also in New Yorker. So In fact, what she wrote in American expatiator's expatiator were like very slight, humorous, nothing serious. They were in the mode of what New Yorker generally publishes. So, some of her greatest plays are, little foxes which is sort of staged and restaged over and again. And also the children's are. She has written several books also and I recommend that you read the scoundrel times in order to understand America during the thirties and the forties.

Number 19 is c. Angels in America by Tony Kushner's and number 20 is b. Allan Kaprow. Number 21 is c. Joseph Papp. And number 22 is a, director Elizabeth Lecompton is associated with the Wooster group. It is the most you have to know that Wooster group is the experimental theatrical group. Productions deconstructed and revisited works by Arthur miller Thornton wilder and O'Neill. By splicing these texts with varied material including a technological inclusion of video images and amplified

voice. Also notable among experimental theater groups in America are the postmodern juggling troops such as the flying Karamazov.

And the works by the Wooster group member called Spalding gray, well known for his autobiographical monologues I will write it on the board.

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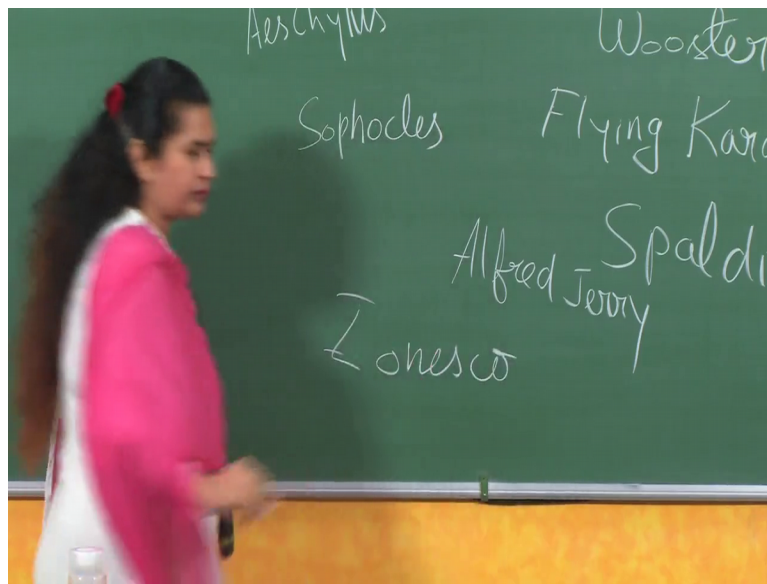


Flying Karamazov's, Spalding gray all these are parts of Wooster group. This is a sort of American theater, experimental theater group. We have to go through all these things it is not going to be easy if you want to know more about these various movements and this is your first exposure to these groups and these names you have to look them up please. Please do some work on your own as well, this is a wonderful platform for self learning. So, make the most of it.

Number 23 is d. The iceman cometh, the play set which is set in a saloon and number 24 is c. This plays themes and characters foreshadow death of a salesman by Arthur miller. Number 25 is b. Konstantin Stanislavsky's acting techniques were used by lee Strasberg and his method acting, and which he used to hone the skills of several great American stage and film actors in including Marlon Brando, including James Deen, include Montemonte Clifford Clift sorry, and down to Al Pacino De Niro, Dustin Hoffman and jack Nicholson, method acting. Number 26 is a German dramatist august Strindberg and Frank Wedekind provided the major inspiration for expressionism in the theater.

And number 27. d, the term theatre of the absurd was coined by Martin Esslin, in theater of the absurd. Remember, in the 1890s French dramatist several of whom had intellectual connections with the modernists they sort of spearheaded this new way in the world of theater. The Samuel Becketts had served as secretary for James Joyce. Fernando Arrable was a member of André Bretons, surrealist circle we have done all these names and Eugene Ionesco was fascinated by the works of Alfred jerry.

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So, most of these names have been discussed before, but let me write Alfred jerry here. And this is Eugene Ionesco.

Now, jerry is king Ubu. Ubu, king ubu is one of the most revolutionary work presented at the symbolist theater de oeuvre, is so, this play has been now, is now recognized as a precursor of the new modernist theatre movement. And this theater modernist theater movement has other acolytes as well, Georgina, Eugene Ionesco, Samuel Beckett and Fernando arable. These people wrote what is today known as the theatre of the absurd, coined by the term is coined by Martin Esslin, was coined by a Martin Esslin in his book theater of the absurd in 1961. You have to consider how the non realistic characters and settings of these plays naturally posed as at the coming of symbolism, a challenge to traditional approaches to acting and scenic design. So, that is the beauty of the theater of the absurd it challenged the traditional way of acting, traditional sets traditional dialogue, traditional plot as well.

Many a time you would find it, find that nothing is happening. Life has become unbearably monotonous, but that is the state of life according to the absentees. Number 28 is a, the term the death of character emphasizes on fragmented characters given to us by the theater critic Elinor Fuchs now. So, number 28 is a. And number 29 is b. Burlesque which is an artistic composition sort of. Burlesque shows are still organized in several parts of the world it is a sort of stage entertainment, developed in the United States that came to be designed for exclusively male patronage.

A catered slapstick sketches it had jokes, which are not very decent, chorus numbers solo dances in the United States burlesques were introduced in 1868 by a company of English coral girls. And burlesque shows of the 19th century was patterned after the popular, minstrel show moving from one place to another, but it was done on a larger scale. Number 30 is c. Guerrilla theater. So, that is it for week 6 we have covered American novel, American theatre, American poetry and we will soon move on to world literature literary theory, criticism and also Asian writing also writings from our own country. So, this is what we are going to do for the next 2 weeks.

Thank you.