**U.VINOTH**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH**

**DHARMAPURAM ADHINAM ARTS COLLEGE-MAYILADUTHURAI**

 **IV–SEMESTER\***

 **DRAMA**

 **Subject code; 16ACCEN7**

 **II-B.A., ENGLISH**

 **UNIT-I\***

 Dr.Faustus-Christopher Marlowe

1. What is the story of Dr Faustus?

 **Doctor Faustus**, a respected German scholar, is bored with the traditional types of knowledge available to him. He wants more than logic, medicine, law, and religion. He wants magic. His friends, Valdes and Cornelius, begin to teach him magic, which he uses to summon a devil named Mephistopheles.

2. What type of tragedy is Dr Faustus?

 **Dr**. **Faustus** is a **tragedy** of soul. In a **tragedy**, the hero dies at the end but here it’s not only that hero is dead at the end but also we see the death of his soul itself. He tries to challenge God and the rules of nature.

3. What happens at the end of Dr Faustus?

 **Doctor Faustus**' final soliloquy takes place during his last hour to live before his deal with the devil expires and he is carried off to spend eternity in hell. ... There is no repentance, though, and in the **end**, he is carried off to hell to spend eternity separated from God.

4. What is the main theme of Dr Faustus?

 Sin, Redemption, and Damnation

Insofar as **Doctor Faustus** is a Christian play, it deals with the **themes** at the heart of Christianity's understanding of the world. First, there is the idea of sin, which Christianity defines as acts contrary to the will of God.

5. Who is Beelzebub in Dr Faustus?

 **Beelzebub**: A devil. Pride, Covetousness, Envy, Wrath, Gluttony, Sloth, and Lechery: The seven deadly sins, they are led by a piper and appear before, even delighting, **Faustus** with the prospect of what he might find in hell.

6. What are the five conditions Faustus lists in his agreement?

 Mephistopheles promises this and more, whereupon **Faustus** reads the **contract** he has written, stipulating **five conditions**: first, that **Faustus** be a spirit in form and substance; second, that Mephistopheles be **his** servant at **his** command; third, that Mephistopheles brings him whatever he desires; fourth, that he

7. Why did Doctor Faustus choose magic?

 Black **magic** claims to perform anything, the most fantastic & the most impossible. **Faustus chooses magic** driven by the delusion that he can achieve anything. He barters away his soul ('the eternal jewel') to Devil (the common enemy of man'). Marlowe's play deals with the problematic of sin/evil.

8. Who are Dr Faustus friends?

 Valdes and Cornelius - Two **friends** of **Faustus**, both magicians, who teach him the art of black magic.

9. Was Dr Faustus a tragic hero?

 **Faustus** as a **tragic hero** is that he evokes the listeners and the readers' pity. It creates some form of connection between the audience and the **character**. Before joining Lucifer, he was working as a normal individual doing his studies in law, medicine, and theology.

10. Why did Faustus want 24 years?

 Using Mephistopheles as a messenger, **Faustus** strikes a deal with Lucifer: he is to be allotted **24 years** of life on Earth, during which time he will have Mephistopheles as his personal servant and the ability to use magic; however, at the end he will give his body and soul over to Lucifer as payment and spend the rest ...

 UNIT-II

[**The alchemist -Ben Jonson**](https://www.google.com/search?q=the+alchemist+by+ben+jonson+pdf&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwidntjQhJfpAhWEguYKHd0KDuMQ1QIoAHoECBgQAQ)

1. What kind of tone has been used by Ben Johnson in the play The Alchemist?

 Just like every single episode of The Simpsons, **Ben Jonson's** The **Alchemist** is all about satire. That means **Jonson** uses a boatload of humor, irony, and sarcasm to make fun of his characters and their flaws. (The **play** is chock-full of folks who are greedy, hypocritical, silly, and just plain foolish.)

2. What is original name of Face in The Alchemist?

 Jeremy the Butler This guy's **name** is actually "Jeremy the Butler," but we don't learn about this until Act 5. When the play opens, the dude has disguised him as a Captain named "**Face**," which is what most of his pals call him throughout the play.

3. What role does subtle play in Ben Jonson's The Alchemist?

 Face takes on the **role** of “Captain Face”, and **Subtle plays** the “Doctor.” Dapper wants a spirit that **will** allow him to win at gambling. **Subtle** promises one and then tells him he is related to the Queen of the Fairies.

4. What is the meaning of an alchemist?

 **Alchemist**: Someone Who Transforms Things for the Better

**Alchemists** believed that lead could be “perfected” into gold, that diseases could be cured, and that life could be prolonged through transmutation, or a change of some essential element into a superior form.

5. What is a spiritual alchemist?

 THE SCIENCE OF TRANSFORMATION

While physical **alchemy** is concerned with altering and transforming the properties within matter, **spiritual alchemy** is concerned with freeing your **spiritual** self who is trapped within you by the unrefined parts of yourself (e.g. your fears, personal beliefs, self-loathing, etc.

6. What do alchemy symbols mean?

 **Alchemical symbols**, originally devised as part of **alchemy**, were used to denote some elements and some compounds until the 18th century. Although notation like this was mostly standardized, style and **symbol** varied between **alchemists**, so this page lists the most common.

7. What is an alchemist person?

 Definition of **alchemist**. : A **person** who studies or practices **alchemy**. Other Words from **alchemist Alchemist**: **Someone** Who Transforms Things for the Better Example Sentences Learn More about **alchemist**.

8. What are the 7 metals of alchemy?

 In alchemy, each classical planet (Moon, **Mercury**, Venus, Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn) was associated with one of the seven metals known to the classical world (**silver**, **mercury/quicksilver**, **copper**, **gold**, iron, tin and lead respectively).

9. What happens in the Alchemist?

 The **Alchemist** tells the story of a young shepherd named Santiago who is able to find a treasure beyond his wildest dreams. Along the way, he learns to listen to his heart and, more importantly, realizes that his dreams, or his Personal Legend, are not just his but part of the Soul of the Universe.

10.Is the Alchemist a classic?

 With more than two million copies sold around the world, The **Alchemist** has established itself as a modern **classic**, universally admired. Paulo Coelho's masterpiece tells the magical story of Santiago, an And alusian shepherd boy who yearns to travel in search of a worldly treasure as extravagant as any ever found.

 UNIT-III

 **[She Stoops to Conquer-Oliver Goldsmith](https://www.gutenberg.org/files/383/383-h/383-h.htm)**

1. Why was she stoops to conquer written?

 **She Stoops to Conquer** was **written** during a time when England was going through rapid, unstoppable social and economic change, fuelled by the Industrial Revolution.

2. What is the meaning of She Stoops to Conquer?

 Stoops to **conquer** to adopt a role, position, attitude, behavior, undertaking, etc., that is seen as being beneath one's abilities or social position in order to achieve one's end.

3. What are the themes of She Stoops to Conquer?

 Social **Class** and Snobbery the social stratification of English life is a key theme in She Stoops to Conquer. The play's title implies social distinctions—Kate Hard castle "conquers," in the courtship game, by "stooping" when she pretends to be a humble barmaid to secure Charles Marlow's affections.

4. What is Mrs. Hard castle’s complaint to her husband?

 **Mrs**. **Hard castle’s complaint** with **her husband.** They do not travel to town now and then. Vanity and affectation.

 5. Who stoops to conquer?

 Oliver Goldsmith .She Stoops to conquer is a comedy by **Oliver Goldsmith**, first performed in London in 1773. The play is a favorite for study by English literature and theatre classes in the English-speaking world. It is one of the few plays from the 18th century to have retained its appeal and is regularly performed.

6. What is the role of Tony Lumpkin in She Stoops to Conquer?

 **Tony Lumpkin's Role** in the Drama **She Stoops to Conquer**. **Tony Lumpkin** is the most interesting character of the play '**She Stoops to Conquer**' by Oliver Goldsmith. ... **Tony** misdirects them in order to take revenge on his stepfather who always finds faults with him and calls him young dog and considers him to be a worthless boy ...

7. Who is the most important character in She Stoops to Conquer?

 Marlow. The **most important character** in this excellent comedy by Goldsmith is Marlow. This is because he is the one and only **character** who is willing to make the decision to marry based on nothing except his emotions.

8. What is a laughing comedy?

 **Laughing comedy**: In this **comedy** picture of the frailties of the novel, play in lower part of mankind who make a mistake with follies. And end is with happiness. Weeping **comedy**: in this **comedy** experiencing or marked by or expressing sorrow. In this **comedy** not a happy ending

9. What impression do we get of Tony Lumpkin?

 **Tony Lumpkin** is the most interesting character of the play 'She Stoops to Conquer' by Oliver Goldsmith. He is fond of eating and drinking. He is uneducated and wild in nature. He has been pampered and spoiled by his mother.

10. What is the subtitle of She Stoops to Conquer?

 How to justify the title "**She Stoops to Conquer**" and its **sub title** "The Mistakes of a Night"?

 UNIT-IV

 **Pygmalion** - George Bernard Shaw

1. What does Pygmalion mean?

 **Definition** of **Pygmalion**. A king of Cyprus who makes a female figure of ivory that is brought to life for him by Aphrodite.

2. What is the story Pygmalion about?

 The **story** of **Pygmalion** and Galatea is an enchanting myth about a Cypriot sculptor who fell in love with his own sculpture. He prays to goddess Aphrodite (aka Venus) to bring the sculpture to life for it to be his wife.

3. What are the themes in Pygmalion?

 **Pygmalion Themes**

* Language and Communication. We hear language in all its forms in Pygmalion: everything from slang and "small talk," to heartfelt pleas and big talk about soul and poverty. ...
* Transformation. ...
* Identity. ...
* Appearance. ...
* Manipulation. ...
* Society and Class. ...
* Women and Femininity. ...
* Dreams, Hopes, and Plans.

4. Why did Shaw write Pygmalion?

 **Shaw wrote Pygmalion** in 1912. It won him a Nobel Peace Prize in Literature in 1925. **Pygmalion** was **written** with the Suffragette movement in full flow and **Shaw** was partly inspired by memories of his time as a freelancer at The Pall Mall Gazette.

5. What is the main idea of Pygmalion?

 “**Pygmalion**” deals with several themes focusing on teacher-student relationship, social class and manners, education and intelligence, new women and so on. It is perhaps one of the comic masterpieces of Shaw.

6. What is the message of Pygmalion?

 In **Pygmalion**, we observe a society divided, separated by language, education, and wealth. Shaw gives us a chance to see how that gap can be bridged, both successfully and unsuccessfully.

7. Where does the name Pygmalion come from?

 **Pygmalion** (**name**) **Pygmalion** is the Greek version of the Phoenician **name** Pu'mayyaton. Hesychios of Alexandria transcribed it as Pygmalion. In Greek mythology, **Pygmalion** was a sculptor who fell in love with his statue.

8. Where was Pygmalion first performed?

 16 October 1913

9. What type of drama is Pygmalion?

 Gilbert, who wrote a successful **play** based on the story called **Pygmalion** and Galatea that was first presented in 1871. Shaw would also have been familiar with the burlesque version, Galatea, or **Pygmalion** Reversed.
...

10. What is the subtitle of Pygmalion?

 Audiences expected **Pygmalion**, especially given its **subtitle** 'A Romance in Five Acts', to conclude with a marriage. In a way it does, although the marriage in question is that of Eliza's father Alfred to his common-law wife – rather than that of Professor Higgins to Eliza.

 UNIT-V

 **Waiting for Godot**-Samuel Beckett

1. What did Beckett say about waiting for Godot?

 It's a play about two men – called Vladimir and Estragon – who are **waiting** for a **Godot** who never comes; a play about two men who meet, while they're **waiting**, two other men. ... **Beckett** himself **said** that if he **had** meant '**Godot**' to mean 'God', he'd have **said** God.

2. What does it mean to be waiting for Godot?

 **Waiting for Godot**. The play is a typical example of the Theatre of the Absurd, and people use the phrase '**waiting for Godot**' to describe a situation where they are **waiting** for something to happen, but it probably never will.

3. Why is Waiting for Godot important?

 No disaster or civil strife is complete without its own **Godot**. It was performed in Sarajevo under siege in the 1990s, in South Africa it was seen as a critique of apartheid and in the wake of Hurricane Katrina a performance in New Orleans was seen as an emblem of the city's wait for recovery.

4. What is Godot a symbol of?

 The play is a **symbol for** the purposeless nature of man's existence. Vladimir, Estragon, Pozzo, Lucky and the boy, all represent mankind whilst **Godot**, it appears, represents the ethereal, the unknown.

5. Is Waiting for Godot about God?

 The place to start is that **Godot’s name** has a **G-O-D** in it. ... (Beckett said we should pronounce it with the emphasis on the first syllable, **GOD**-oh, but a lot of people say **God**-OH.) So there's something **god**-like about **Godot**. Vladimir and Estragon wait in the hopes that he will "save" them.

6. What does the boy symbolize in Waiting for Godot?

 If **Godot** is indeed a representation of God, he appears much like the God of the Old Testament who punishes those with whom he is not pleased. The **boy symbolizes** the average person who lives at the whim of the power of the universe, or God.

7. What does Lucky's speech mean?

 **Lucky's speech is** an incoherent jumble of words which seems to upset Vladimir and Estragon, for sporadically both rise to protest some element of the **speech**. Therefore, the **speech does** communicate something to the two tramps or else they **would** not know to protest.

8. What does Pozzo symbolize?

 While Vladimir and Estragon **do** not belong in any stratum of society, **Pozzo** and Lucky clearly represent the domination of the lower classes by the upper class. **Pozzo**, the power-hungry authoritarian, flaunts his superiority over Lucky, the oppressed slave who **does** not even know he is oppressed.

9. Is Waiting for Godot a comedy or tragedy?

 Answer and Explanation: **Waiting for Godot** is both a **tragedy** and a **comedy**. More specifically, it falls under the genre of tragicomedy.

10. What is the message of Waiting for Godot?

 In **Waiting for Godot**, Beckett espouses the Existentialist tenet that the world is without meaning, but disagrees with the belief that one can give the world meaning and purpose through action.