

Test: *The Glass Menagerie*, Drama, and Literature Terms

If the statement is correct, mark it “C.” If it is not correct, mark it “NC.”

- ___ 1. Tom Wingfield is a dynamic character in the play.
- ___ 2. The conclusion of the play is very ironic.
- ___ 3. The setting of the play is a small apartment in St. Louis during the Depression.
- ___ 4. Tom’s closing speech is angry and accusing.
- ___ 5. Amanda’s primary motivation is greed.
- ___ 6. Although she is afraid to face her mother, Laura tells Amanda when she stops going to business school.
- ___ 7. Only three of the characters try to escape their present reality.
- ___ 8. The picture of Amanda’s husband shows him as a handsome young World War I soldier.
- ___ 9. Tom as narrator says the play is a sentimental memory play.
- ___ 10. The screen that is part of the setting appears only in the scenes before the gentleman caller appears.
- ___ 11. Amanda grew up in the South when racism was the norm.
- ___ 12. Amanda tells her children that their father had been her most popular and prominent suitor
- ___ 13. Amanda never uses the fire escape.
- ___ 14. Amanda’s describing unmarried women who must depend upon others to support them is an example of dramatic irony.
- ___ 15. Tom breaks some of Laura’s glass after a terrible argument with his mother.
- ___ 16. Amanda says that Tom reminds her more and more of her husband.
- ___ 17. Tom speaks to the audience several times during the course of the play.
- ___ 18. Tom understands Laura much better than Amanda does.
- ___ 19. When Jim comes to dinner, Amanda wears a party dress she had worn as a young woman in the South.
- ___ 20. Laura is nervous but very happy when she realizes who is coming to dinner.
- ___ 21. Jim calls Tom “Shakespeare.”
- ___ 22. Both words and pictures are projected onto the screen during the play.
- ___ 23. When Tom calls the fire escape “the terrace,” he is speaking with verbal irony.
- ___ 24. Jim and Laura sit together on the floor for a while during their scene together.
- ___ 25. Jim tells Laura he won’t be seeing her again before he tells her he is engaged.
- ___ 26. Amanda is furious with Jim when she hears he is engaged.
- ___ 27. Amanda believes that Tom knew Jim was engaged.
- ___ 28. “Then go to the moon—you selfish dreamer!” are the last words Tom hears from his mother.
- ___ 29. After leaving home, Tom kept moving because something was pursuing him.
- ___ 30. After Tom’s leaving, Amanda abandons Laura, as well.

Match the definitions and examples from the play with the terms on the right. You will use some of them more than once.

A. the fourth wall B. plot C. internal conflict D. theme E. atmosphere F. dialog G. monolog

H. situational irony I. symbol J. protagonist K. external conflict L. setting M. props N. narrator

___ 1. the time and place a drama occurs

___ 2. a series of related events

___ 3. Laura's gentleman caller is engaged; Amanda is responsible for Tom's leaving

___ 4. the leading character with whom we most identify

___ 5. the invisible wall between the actors and the audience

___ 6. the candles, the glass collection, the record player, the couch, the new lamp, the typing chart

___ 7. Tom's need to leave home vs. his need to stay and support his family

___ 8. conversation between characters

___ 9. Tom when he speaks to the audience

___ 10. a long speech by one character

___ 11. events turn out the opposite of what one would reasonably expect

___ 12. the main idea communicated in a play

___ 13. produced by a problem that exists between two characters

___ 14. a physical object that communicates an idea or special meaning

___ 15. the mood or overriding feeling of a play produced by the set, music, lighting, and costumes

___ 16. Amanda's controlling nature vs. Tom's need to be free and independent

___ 17. Escape is only an illusion.

___ 18. Laura's glass menagerie

___ 19. Tom's opening speech and his closing speech are examples.

___ 20. a small St. Louis apartment during the 1930s

Short Answer Essay: Which specific elements make *The Glass Menagerie* an unusual play to stage?

Test Key:

I. Correct and Not Correct Statements

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. C | 16. C |
| 2. C | 17. C |
| 3. C | 18. C |
| 4. NC | 19. C |
| 5. NC | 20. NC |
| 6. NC | 21. C |
| 7. NC | 22. C |
| 8. C | 23. C |
| 9. C | 24. C |
| 10. NC | 25. C |
| 11. C | 26. NC |
| 12. NC | 27. C |
| 13. NC | 28. C |
| 14. C | 29. C |
| 15. C | 30. NC |

II. Matching Terms with Definitions and Examples

1. L
2. B
3. H
4. J
5. A
6. M
7. C
8. F
9. N
10. G
11. H
12. D
13. K
14. I
15. E
16. K
17. D
18. I
19. G
20. L

Short Answer Essay:

Specific elements in the play which make it an unusual stage production include the narrator who breaks the fourth wall by addressing the audience, the screen with its projected words and images, the special lighting, and the music.