1. Can plays be classified under the two terms tragedy and comedy?

2. What are the four assumptions on which the discussion in Perrine is based?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

3. What are all of the popular distinctions between the two:

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<th>Tragedy</th>
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4. Why are the popular distinctions unreliable?

5. Review of Aristotle’s view below:
6. Central features of tragedy: Explain each.
   a. The tragic hero is a man of noble stature.

   b. The tragic hero is good, though not perfect, and his fall results from his committing what Aristotle calls “an act of injustice.”

   c. The hero’s downfall, therefore, is his own fault, the result of his own free choice—not

   d. Nevertheless, the hero’s misfortune is not wholly deserved.

   e. Yet the tragic fall is not pure loss.

   f. It arouses, pity and fear (Aristotle) and compassion and awe— it does not leave the audience in a state of depression.
7. What ways can the comic mask be interpreted?

8. What is the most essential difference between tragedy and comedy? Explain.

9. What is part of the function of comedy’s attempt to expose human folly?

10. On what does romantic or smiling comedy focus? Explain.

11. What are some other differences between comedy and tragedy?

12. Explain how comic plots are less likely than tragic ones to exhibit the high degree of organic unity that Aristotle required of tragedy. Explain how the comic ending is involved.
13. Define and explain melodrama:

14. Define and explain farce: