1. Dramatic characters are images of ourselves because it gives us a vivid and incisive picture of ourselves. We see individuals at their best and at their worst, we also see them perform heroic acts of courage. Sometimes when we watch a theatre performance, we see a part of ourselves on stage, and realise for the first time some truth about our lives.
2. Extraordinary dramatic characters generally represent men and women at the worst and best as shown by the playwright. In drama of the past, playwright constantly shows extraordinary individuals, people who were outstandingly villainous or saintly. For example lady Macbeth is not only a noble woman, she is one of the most ambitious noble women ever depicted on stage. While modern characters they are ordinary. They can be from the upper, middle, and lower class, but their problems and concerns reflects those people in everybody’s life, even though they go to an extreme.
3. I, contrasting characters: contrasting characters is by putting two characters side by side, like relatives with opposite personalities rather than the opposition. For example, the antagonist and the protagonist.

ii.) Non-human characters: in many primitive cultures, actors portray birds, and animals, these acts are often done to emphasize human quality. Examples include, animal farm, birds and frogs.

iii.) Minor characters: this are characters that appear briefly and serve chiefly to support more important characters.

iv.) sub-major characters: they play supporting roles. Very close to major characters, they appear many times.

1. A, Play analysis is the separation of anything into constituent elements to distinguish it’s parts separately.

B, plot is important to drama because it is referring to the basic storyline of the play, is the structure of a play which tells us what happens as the story goes. It is what gets the story going.

5a.)I, Exposition: the beginning, every story must have a beginning. The start or exposition it’s where the character setting are established, during this part of the drama the conflict is introduced. It provides the background for the plot of the story.

ii.) Rising action: introduction of the problem, in this part of the story the main character is in crisis. This event creates tension and excitement in the plot. The complication can arise through the characters conflicts to society, nature, faith or a number of things.

iii.) Climax: The high point, the climax is the high point of the story, it is the main event or danger that the character faces, this is the darkest moment, the worst challenge the character most oppose, at this point it looks as if the character will fail.

iv.) Falling action: That is winding down, following the Climax, the story begins to slowly wind down, one of the two final story element, shows the result of the actions the characters as made as a result of climax. This eventually leads to the final part if the drama, the crisis resolution.

v.) Resolution: Here the conflicts are resolved, all loose ends are tied up and the story concludes with either a happy or a sad ending.

B.) A story is a series of events recorded in their chronological order while a plot is a series of events deliberately arranged so as to reveal their dramatic, thematic and emotional significance.

6a.) Conflict is a struggle between opposing forces. Usually, the main characters struggles against some other force.

B.)I, Character vs character: the most common type of conflicts is character vs character. In this classic conflict type, one character that is the protagonist Is fighting physically or mentally with another character the antagonist.

ii.) character vs self: in some story’s the conflict does not come from outside source but instead from inside the character himself or herself. Often character vs self conflict, involves an internal struggle.

iii.) Character vs nature: when the problem the character is facing comes from the natural world, the character must deal with the character vs nature problem. Many stories with this type of conflict, feature in character trapped in the wilderness and fighting against the element for survival.

Iv.) Character vs society: when the rules of society prevent a character from reaching his or her goals, the plot has character vs society conflict.

C.) Seeing a play and reading a play are different experiences in the sense that they both require different tools and different approaches. Seeing a play is the complete theatrical experience while reading a play from the book offers a very incomplete experience. This happens because of the incompleteness of the written text.