A Streetcar Named Desire QUIZ - Scenes 1 – 4

Directions: Choose the BEST answer. Answer on Scantron.

1. In addition to being the name of a streetcar, “Desire” also refers to which of the following?
   1. The love between Mitch and Blanche
   2. Blanche’s self-destructive personality
   3. The life force in Blanche and the other characters
   4. The infidelity of all the characters
2. In the first scene of the play, Stanley heaves a package of meat at Stella. What does this action symbolically reflect about his character?
   1. He is from a working-class family
   2. He will eventually be unfaithful to his wife
   3. His domineering sexual nature
   4. He has little money to pay for food for his family
3. What is the historical significance of the Elysian Fields?
   1. It refers to the Greek paradise where honored people go after death
   2. It is the place in between earth and heaven where all people go after death
   3. It refers to the childhood home of Blanche and Stella Dubois
   4. It is a fictional heaven from an Asian folktale
4. Stanley Kowalski and Blanche DuBois have very different last names. What is the significance of these two last names?
   1. The two names symbolize the clash between the old genteel south and the industrialization of the new south
   2. Blanche’s name shows that she has had a more proper upbringing than Stanley
   3. It shows that Blanche is accurate in calling Stanley a “Pollack”
   4. The two names show an unnatural shift between two very American families
5. Music is a big part of the play as well as the life in New Orleans. The music can represent
   1. The quiet, simple life
   2. The mix of cultures
   3. The emotional spirit of the place
   4. Both b and c
   5. Both a and c
6. New Orleans is described as a “cosmopolitan city where there is a relatively warm and easy intermingling of races in the old part of town.” This can best be described by saying New Orleans is
   1. The Easy Place
   2. The Big Easy
   3. The Easy Way
   4. The Party Town
7. The play opens when Stanley throws what at Stella?
   1. Package of canned goods
   2. Package of half-eaten spaghetti
   3. Package of dirty laundry
   4. Package of meat
8. This behavior can be seen as a
   1. Kind offering
   2. Symbolic representation of poverty
   3. Symbolic sexual reference
   4. The simple practice of food shopping
9. When Blanche first arrives she says she took which streetcars?
   1. Desire; Cemeteries
   2. Desire; Funerals
   3. Lust; Coffin
   4. Belle Reve; Elysian Fields
10. When Eunice brings Blanche into Stella’s apartment, Blanche tries repeatedly to
    1. Show how grateful she is
    2. Get Eunice to leave
    3. Find out why Stella lives live a bohemian
    4. Get directions to the bowling alley
11. While Stella is waiting alone in the apartment, she
    1. Sneaks a drink of whiskey
    2. Is startled by a screeching cat
    3. Sits stiffly clutching her bag
    4. All of the above
12. When Stella arrives, Blanche is
    1. Extremely hyper
    2. Fishes for compliments
    3. Offers backhanded compliments to Stella
    4. All of the above
13. Blanche says that where Stella lives is only fit for
    1. A fool
    2. An Edgar Allan Poe story
    3. A drunken Polack
    4. All of the above
14. Blanche tells Stella to turn off the light because
    1. Blanche is an albino
    2. Blanche is a vampire
    3. Blanche is afraid the light will make her look unattractive
    4. Blanche is embarrassed that Stella is more attractive
15. When Stella offers Blanche another drink and she says, “No, one’s my limit,” this is an example of
    1. Symbolism
    2. Figurative suggestion
    3. Verbal juxtaposition
    4. Dramatic irony
16. Blanche refers to Stella’s friends as “heterogeneous types,” meaning Blanche thinks
    1. They are interesting people
    2. They are old-style Southern ladies and gentlemen
    3. They are lower class than she
    4. They are mixed-raced and rich
17. When Stella says that when Stanley is away, she “can hardly stand it when he is away for a night,” she is showing how their relationship is based on
    1. Mutual respect
    2. Lustful passion
    3. Courteous detachment
    4. Emotional understanding
18. Blanche says to Stella, “I stayed and struggled! You came to New Orleans and looked out for yourself. *I* stayed at *Belle Reve* and tried to hold it together!” Blanche is trying to manipulate Stella by
    1. Scaring her
    2. Threatening her
    3. Begging her
    4. Guilting her
19. What happened at Belle Reve?
    1. Blanche squandered the money on parties
    2. Her family died and the funerals used up the money
    3. She married a boy who died
    4. She retreated there after being fired from teaching
20. Blanche may very well be traumatized by things she has seen and endured. This can be correctly assumed because
    1. Blanche talks about witnessing death
    2. Blanche sneaks drinks
    3. Blanche is timid and self-conscious
    4. All of the above
21. When Stanley meets Blanche, Blanche
    1. Runs to him, hugs him
    2. Turns away from his stare
    3. Introduces herself
    4. Tries to make a joke
22. Stanley can best be described as
    1. Crude
    2. Courteous
    3. Conscientious
    4. Considerate
23. When Stanley says of alcohol, “Some people rarely touch it, but it touches them often,” he is showing he is
    1. Philosophical and intelligent
    2. Perceptive and not easily duped
    3. A latent alcoholic
    4. Fond of hanging out with Mr. Brooks
24. At the end of the scene, Blanche says she thinks she is going to be sick. This is because
    1. She is uncomfortable with Stanley’s crudity
    2. She drank too much alcohol
    3. She is stressed from her long trip
    4. She is remembering her dead husband
25. The polka music can be considered
    1. A thematic element
    2. Dramatic irony
    3. A symbol
    4. A motif
26. Blanche’s clothes and jewelry can represent
    1. Her wealth
    2. Her many admirers
    3. Her tendency to lie
    4. Her need to feel accepted
27. Stanley suspects
    1. Blanche sold Belle Reve and spent the money on clothes
    2. Blanche gave away Belle Reve in exchange for clothes
    3. Blanche sold Belle Reve and is hoarding the money
    4. Blanche bought her clothes from Stan’s buddy, Mr. Grey
28. Stanley says, “It looks to me like you have been swindled, baby, and when you’re swindled under the Napoleonic Code I’m swindled *too*. And I don’t like to be *swindled*.” Stanley says this because
    1. He cares deeply about Stella getting a fair deal
    2. He believes he deserves some of the money from the sale of Belle Reve
    3. A husband can’t let his wife get ripped off because it makes him look bad
    4. Both a and b
    5. Both b and c
29. Stella responds to Stanley’s theories by saying
    1. He’s an idiot
    2. He’s being insensitive
    3. Belle Reve wasn’t sold, it was lost, lost!
    4. All of the above
30. Throughout the play, there are many instances where street vendors are yelling. At the end of Scene 2, a vendor yells, “Red-hot!” This can be interpreted as
    1. Theme: people are always yelling
    2. Symbol: tension and passion are mounting
    3. Characterization: passion and lust guide all characters
    4. Mood: creates verisimilitude of environment
31. Scene 3 is entitled “The Poker Night.” This is significant because
    1. Stanley is always “playing” some kind of game
    2. Stanley is in brute-form with his friends
    3. The scene illustrates the extremes of Stanley and Stella’s life together
    4. All of the above
32. Blanche seems to bath perpetually. This bathing could be symbolic of
    1. Her need to cleanse herself of her past
    2. Her need to have alone time
    3. Her desire to lure a man
    4. How hot it is in New Orleans
33. When Blanche and Stanley first meet, they connect immediately because
    1. They are both courteous to each other
    2. Stella wants them to “hook up”
    3. Blanche all but throws herself at him
    4. They each suffered the loss of someone they loved
34. Stanley’s behavior during the poker night scene wonderfully illustrates
    1. His compassionate, empathetic side
    2. His primal, brute nature
    3. His need to feel accepted
    4. His romantic flair
35. Part of the reason Stella might tolerate Stanley’s extreme behaviors is because
    1. His violence is attractive
    2. He proves he’s the man of the house
    3. He is a man of passion and intensity in all things
    4. He is a believer in the Napoleonic Code
36. In the famous “*STELL-LAHHHHH!*” sequence, Stanley is successful in calling Stella back to him. This is because
    1. Stella is simple-minded and doesn’t understand that she can do better
    2. Stella knows that even if she tried to leave, Stanley would track her down and possibly kill her
    3. Stella sees Stanley as incredibly vulnerable in this moment and honestly remorseful
    4. Stella is seduced by all aspects of Stanley’s personality and understands full well that if she wants the pleasures he offers she must tolerate the pains
37. In the following scene, Blanche concocts a scheme to escape involving
    1. An old friend named Allan
    2. A wealthy oil man named Shep
    3. A run-down place called the Flamingo
    4. A strange man named Mr. DiLeo
38. This behavior is an example of Blanche
    1. Being cleverly resourceful
    2. Living in an illusion
    3. Both a and b
    4. None of the above
39. Stella says, “There are things that happen between a man and a woman in the dark—that sort of make everything else seem—unimportant.” In response, Blanche is appalled, declaring that Stella is simply talking about
    1. “brutal desire—just—Desire!”
    2. “brutal passion—just—Passion!”
    3. “brutal love—just—Love!”
    4. “brutal puppies—just—Puppies!”
40. In response, Stella says to Blanche, “Haven’t you ever ridden on that streetcar?” In response, Blanche says, “It brought me here.—Where I’m not wanted and where I’m ashamed to be . . .” This exchange subtly illustrates how
    1. Blanche believes Stella is whoring herself to Stanley
    2. Blanche is manipulating Stella
    3. Blanche is open and indiscrete with her past
    4. Blanche loved Mr. DiLeo, but he was a streetcar conductor, married to the roads
41. Blanche gives a lengthy monologue in which she compares Stanley to
    1. A monster
    2. A hulking, bestial thing
    3. An anthropological study
    4. An animal
42. In this speech, Blanche hopes to convince Stella
    1. To be more sophisticated
    2. To embrace how she was raised
    3. To leave Stanley
    4. All of the above
43. Blanche repeatedly insults Stanley during her monologue, but she concludes with a final demeaning comment about
    1. Stanley’s filthy habits and sweat-stinking clothes
    2. Stanley’s lack of appreciation for art, poetry, and music
    3. Stanley’s ape-like behavior during the poker party
    4. Stanley’s lack of romantic affection
44. Every time the “streetcar named desire” is brought up in a literal sense, it is also used
    1. Antithetically to the events
    2. Humorously to underscore the gravitas of certain moments
    3. Symbolically to represent lust and its consistent undercurrent in the play
    4. To demonstrate the value that violence is always the answer
45. What early warning does Stella give Blanche about her husband, Stanley?
    1. He is abusive
    2. He does not like visitors
    3. His friends are not the type that Blanche is accustomed to
    4. He values his privacy
46. What is Blanche’s first impression of Mitch?
    1. He is just as crude as Stanley
    2. He is sensitive
    3. He is hiding a secret
    4. He reminds her of her father
47. Who says the following line: “They told me to take a streetcar named Desire, and to transfer to one called Cemeteries, and ride six blocks and get off at—Elysian Fields!”
    1. Blanche
    2. Stella
    3. Stanley
    4. Pablo
48. Who says the following line: “It looks to me like you have been swindled, baby, and when you’re swindled under the Napoleonic code I’m swindled too. And I don’t like to be *swindled*.”
    1. Blanche
    2. Stella
    3. Stanley
    4. Steve
49. The repeated stage positioning with Stella on the balcony and Stanley on the street is ironically reminiscent of
    1. Kino and Juana (simple love)
    2. Romeo and Juliet (lustful passion)
    3. Peeta and Katniss (futuristic dystopian friendship)
    4. Mr. DiLeo and the Dash (bizarre punctuation infatuation)
50. The pronounced differences between Stanley and Blanche illustrate the playwright’s effective use of
    1. Irony
    2. Metaphor
    3. Symbolism
    4. Juxtaposition

Bonus Questions (to be handwritten on Scantron):

* + 1. In *Petralia: The Musical*, the main character is doomed to
       - 1. Be highly successful
         2. Win the lottery
         3. Find true happiness
         4. Wallow in a pit of humiliating failure
    2. Mr. DiLeo’s first period has a leader, yet it should have what additional student role?
       - 1. General Galanin
         2. Evil Twin Smiths
         3. Pledge of Allegiance Choir
         4. Applause-Happy Parra
         5. Zack Craig Comforter