# SMARTWIZ

**GRADE11 DRAMATIC ARTS EXAM**

**MARKS: 100**

| **MARKS** | |
|---|---|
| | |

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

SCHOOL _____

CLASS (eg. 4A) _____

SURNAME _____

NAME _____

**Instructions for Learners:**

• Read all instructions carefully before you begin the exam.

• Write your full name and student number clearly on the answer sheet/book.

• Answer all questions unless otherwise instructed.

• Show all your work/calculations where necessary.

• Write neatly and clearly.

• Use only a blue or black pen. Do not use correction fluid or tape.

• Electronic devices (calculators, cell phones, etc.) are not allowed unless explicitly permitted.

• Raise your hand if you have any questions.

• Do not talk to other learners during the exam.

• Any form of cheating will result in immediate disqualification from the exam.

**This exam consists of five pages, including the cover page.**

# SECTION A: THEATRICAL TECHNIQUES & STYLES (20 marks)

## QUESTION 1

1.1 Explain the term *tableau* and describe how it can be used in a performance.

_____
_____
_____

(4)

_____

1.2 Define *mime* and list THREE essential skills an actor needs to perform mime effectively.

_____
_____
_____

(5)

_____

1.3 What is *improvisation* in drama? Explain TWO benefits of improvisation for actors.

_____
_____
_____

(5)

_____

1.4 Describe how *mask work* can influence an actor's performance.

_____
_____

(3)

_____

1.5 What is the difference between *realism* and *expressionism* in theatre?

_____

(3)

# SECTION B: SOUTH AFRICAN DRAMA HISTORY (25 marks)

## QUESTION 2

2.1 Name and briefly describe TWO traditional South African performance forms.

(6)

2.2 Discuss the role of theatre during the apartheid era in South Africa.

(6)

2.3 Identify a South African play or playwright that critiques social inequality, and explain its significance.

(5)

2.4 How do contemporary South African playwrights address youth issues in their works?

(4)

2.5 What impact has globalization had on South African theatre?

_____

_____

(4)

# SECTION C: ACTING SKILLS (30 marks)

## QUESTION 3

3.1 Explain what is meant by *stage presence* and how an actor can develop it.

_____

_____

(4)

_____

3.2 List FOUR types of *vocal exercises* actors use and explain their purpose.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(8)

_____

3.3 How can *facial expressions* be used to convey different emotions? Give examples.

_____

_____

(6)

_____

3.4 What is *character motivation* and why is it important?

_____

_____

(4)

3.5 Explain how actors use *pace* and *rhythm* during a performance.

(4)

3.6 Describe the importance of *ensemble work* in theatre.

(4)

# SECTION D: THEATRE PRODUCTION & DESIGN (25 marks)

## QUESTION 4

4.1 What is the function of a *set designer* in a theatre production?

(4)

4.2 Explain how *props* can contribute to storytelling.

(4)

4.3 Describe THREE ways lighting can affect a scene's atmosphere.

(6)

_____

4.4 What is the purpose of a *sound designer* in theatre?

_____
_____

(3)

_____

4.5 Identify and explain FOUR responsibilities of a *director* during rehearsals.

_____
_____
_____
_____

(8)

_____

**END OF EXAM**

**TOTAL : 100**

**MEMO**

# SECTION A: THEATRICAL TECHNIQUES & STYLES (20 marks)

### 1.1 Tableau
A frozen picture or group of actors holding a pose to represent a scene or idea. Used to visually communicate key moments or emotions.

---

### 1.2 Mime
A form of theatre using only body movements and facial expressions without speech.
Essential skills:

- Control of body movements
- Facial expressiveness
- Timing and rhythm

---

### 1.3 Improvisation
Creating dialogue and action spontaneously without a script.
Benefits:

- Enhances creativity and quick thinking
- Builds confidence and adaptability

---

### 1.4 Mask work influence
Masks change an actor's physicality and voice to create new characters, often exaggerating emotions and movements.

---

### 1.5 Realism vs Expressionism

- Realism depicts everyday life realistically.
- Expressionism uses exaggerated and distorted elements to show inner emotions and thoughts.

---

# SECTION B: SOUTH AFRICAN DRAMA HISTORY (25 marks)

### 2.1 Traditional performance forms

- *Izibongo*: Praise poetry performed with rhythmic chanting.
- *Umxhentso*: Traditional dance used in storytelling and ceremonies.

---

## 2.2 Role of theatre during apartheid

- Used as protest and awareness tool against oppression.
- Gave voice to the marginalized and educated audiences.
- Promoted social change and unity.

---

## 2.3 Playwright critiquing social inequality
*(Example)* Athol Fugard — highlighted racial injustices and human suffering under apartheid.

---

## 2.4 Addressing youth issues

- Plays deal with identity, peer pressure, education, and unemployment.
- Reflect contemporary challenges faced by young South Africans.

---

## 2.5 Impact of globalization

- Introduced new styles and technologies.
- Broadened audience reach.
- Influenced local storytelling techniques.

---

# SECTION C: ACTING SKILLS (30 marks)

### 3.1 Stage presence
The ability to command attention on stage through confidence, energy, and connection with the audience.

---

### 3.2 Vocal exercises

- Lip trills (warm up vocal cords)
- Tongue twisters (improve diction)
- Breathing exercises (control breath)
- Pitch variation (expand vocal range)

---

### 3.3 Facial expressions

- Smile shows happiness
- Frown shows sadness or confusion
- Raised eyebrows show surprise
- Squinting shows suspicion

### 3.4 Character motivation

The reason behind a character's actions; important for believable and consistent portrayal.

### 3.5 Pace and rhythm

- Pace is the speed of speech/action; affects mood and clarity.
- Rhythm is the pattern of movement or speech; creates flow and emphasis.

### 3.6 Ensemble work

Actors working together as a cohesive group to create a believable and unified performance.

# SECTION D: THEATRE PRODUCTION & DESIGN (25 marks)

### 4.1 Set designer function

Creates the physical environment of the play to support the story and mood.

### 4.2 Props contribution

Help illustrate character traits, support the story, and create realism.

### 4.3 Lighting effects

- Warm colors create a cozy or happy mood.
- Cool colors create tension or sadness.
- Spotlight focuses audience attention on key actions.

### 4.4 Sound designer purpose

Creates and manages all sound elements to enhance atmosphere and storytelling.

**4.5 Director responsibilities**

- Guide actors' performances.
- Interpret the script.
- Manage rehearsal schedules.
- Collaborate with production teams.

**TOTAL : 100**