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: DRAMA ELEMENTS & CONCEPTS (20 marks)

QUESTION 1

1.1 Define the following drama elements:

a) *Conflict*

_____

_____

b) *Mood*

_____

_____

c) *Suspense*

_____

_____

d) *Subtext*

_____

_____

$(4 \times 2 = 8)$

_____

1.2 Explain the difference between *protagonist* and *antagonist* in a play.

_____

_____

_____

(4)

_____

1.3 Identify and explain THREE ways a playwright can create tension in a scene.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

1.4 Describe how *sound* can be used effectively in theatre.

(2)

SECTION B: SOUTH AFRICAN DRAMATIC ARTS (25 marks)

QUESTION 2

2.1 What is *Ubuntu* and how is this philosophy reflected in South African theatre?

(5)

2.2 Describe the role of *oral storytelling* traditions in the development of South African theatre.

(5)

2.3 Discuss the impact of the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)* hearings on South African theatre.

(5)

2.4 Choose a South African theatre practitioner or director you have studied and explain their contribution to theatre.

_____
_____
_____

(5)

_____

2.5 Identify TWO challenges facing contemporary South African theatre and suggest possible solutions.

_____
_____
_____
_____

(5)

_____

SECTION C: ACTING & CHARACTERIZATION (30 marks)

QUESTION 3

3.1 What is *given circumstances* in acting? Give an example.

_____
_____

(4)

_____

3.2 Explain the difference between *objective* and *obstacle* in a character's journey.

_____
_____

(4)

_____

3.3 List and explain FOUR physical techniques actors use to develop a character.

_____
_____

_____
_____

(8)

_____

3.4 How can *breath control* improve an actor's performance?

_____
_____

(4)

_____

3.5 Describe the importance of *listening* in a scene partner's performance.

_____
_____

(4)

_____

3.6 Explain how actors use *tempo* and *pauses* to enhance a performance.

_____
_____

(6)

_____

SECTION D: PRODUCTION AND STAGING (25 marks)

QUESTION 4

4.1 What is the purpose of a *technical rehearsal*?

_____
_____

(4)

_____

4.2 Describe the difference between *naturalistic* and *stylized* set design.

_____
_____

(4)

_____

4.3 Explain the role of *props* in a theatre production.

_____
_____

(4)

_____

4.4 Identify and describe the responsibilities of THREE members of a theatre production team (excluding actors).

_____
_____
_____

(6)

_____

4.5 Discuss how *lighting* can affect the mood and focus in a theatre performance.

_____
_____

(7)

_____

END OF EXAM

TOTAL : 100

MEMO

SECTION A: DRAMA ELEMENTS & CONCEPTS (20 marks)

1.1 Definitions

a) *Conflict*
A struggle between opposing forces, which drives the plot of the drama.

b) *Mood*
The atmosphere or feeling created for the audience by the play.

c) *Suspense*
A state of uncertainty or excitement about what will happen next in the story.

d) *Subtext*
The underlying meaning or message behind the spoken words in a play.

1.2 Difference between protagonist and antagonist

- Protagonist: The main character or hero who faces the central conflict.
- Antagonist: The character or force that opposes the protagonist.

1.3 Ways to create tension in a scene

- Using pauses and silences.
- Increasing pace of dialogue or action.
- Introducing unexpected events or revelations.
- Using body language and facial expressions that show unease.
- Manipulating lighting or sound effects.
- Creating conflicting objectives between characters.

1.4 Use of sound in theatre

- To create atmosphere (e.g., rain, thunder).
- To indicate location or time.
- To build tension or mood.
- To support storytelling with music or effects.

SECTION B: SOUTH AFRICAN DRAMATIC ARTS (25 marks)

2.1 Ubuntu in theatre

- Ubuntu means "I am because we are" – emphasizing community and connectedness.
- South African theatre often reflects this by promoting shared stories and social unity.
- It encourages empathy and reconciliation.

2.2 Role of oral storytelling

- Oral storytelling preserves cultural history and traditions.
- It teaches moral lessons and entertains.
- Influenced the narrative style and performance methods in South African theatre.
- Encourages participation and communal experience.

2.3 Impact of TRC hearings on theatre

- Inspired plays dealing with truth, forgiveness, and reconciliation.
- Provided real stories that theatre makers adapted for stage.
- Helped the nation process painful history through art.
- Promoted dialogue about healing and justice.

2.4 Contribution of South African theatre practitioner

(Example: Athol Fugard)

- Wrote plays exposing apartheid injustices.
- Used theatre to give voice to the oppressed.
- Influenced future generations of playwrights.

2.5 Challenges and solutions

- Challenge: Limited funding — Solution: Seek sponsorships and community support.
- Challenge: Lack of audience attendance — Solution: Increase outreach and education about theatre's value.
- Challenge: Competition from digital media — Solution: Incorporate multimedia and interactive performances.

SECTION C: ACTING & CHARACTERIZATION (30 marks)

3.1 Given circumstances

- The specific details about the character's situation in the play.
- Example: A character is grieving the loss of a loved one.

3.2 Difference between objective and obstacle

- Objective: What the character wants to achieve.
- Obstacle: What stands in the way of the character achieving the objective.

3.3 Physical techniques to develop a character

- Posture (how a character stands or moves).
- Gestures (hand and arm movements).
- Facial expressions (showing emotion).
- Movement style (slow, quick, confident, hesitant).

3.4 Breath control benefits

- Helps with vocal projection.
- Controls pacing of speech.
- Supports emotional expression.
- Prevents running out of breath during long speeches.

3.5 Importance of listening

- Ensures believable and reactive performance.
- Helps actors respond naturally.
- Creates truthful interactions on stage.

3.6 Use of tempo and pauses

- Tempo controls the rhythm of speech and movement.
- Pauses add emphasis, create suspense, or show thought.
- Both enhance dramatic effect and clarity.

SECTION D: PRODUCTION AND STAGING (25 marks)

4.1 Purpose of technical rehearsal

- To integrate all technical elements (lighting, sound, set changes) with the actors' performance.
- To solve problems before opening night.

4.2 Difference between naturalistic and stylized set design

- Naturalistic: Realistic, detailed sets that mimic real life.
- Stylized: Abstract or symbolic sets focusing on mood or theme rather than realism.

4.3 Role of props

- Support the story and setting.
- Help actors portray character traits or actions.
- Add realism and interest to the performance.

4.4 Responsibilities of production team members

- Stage Manager: Organizes rehearsals, coordinates backstage.
- Lighting Designer: Plans and controls lighting.
- Costume Designer: Designs and creates costumes.

4.5 Lighting's effect on mood and focus

- Lighting can create atmosphere (e.g., warm light for comfort, cold light for tension).
- Directs audience's attention to important actions or characters.
- Changes can indicate time of day or location.

TOTAL : 100