



**basic education**

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT  
EXEMPLAR**

**2023**

**GRADE 9**

Subject: Creative Arts

Paper Drama

Marks: 50

Duration: 60 Minutes

**excluding** 15 minutes reading time

**This test consists of 13 pages, excluding the cover page**

## Instructions to the learner

1. You will receive 15 minutes reading time before you begin answering this test.
2. Read all the instructions and questions carefully.
3. Answer all questions.
4. Use the answer sheet to write all your answers.

**The test starts on the next page.**



**Do not start writing until you are told to do so.**

## SECTION A

### Question 1

Choose the correct option from the responses provided. Write down only the correct letter.

1.1 When is the best time for actors to practise breathing exercises?

- A every day as part of their warm-up routine
  - B on stage while performing
  - C only during rehearsals
  - D during break
- (1)

1.2 How can actors improve their articulation skills?

- A by speaking in a monotone
  - B by practising tongue twisters and vocal exercises
  - C by speaking very quickly
  - D by speaking very softly
- (1)

1.3 Describe what 'tone' means in drama.

- A the attitude of the audience towards the performance
  - B the way the lighting is set on stage
  - C the type of music used in a performance
  - D the way the actors speak and convey their emotions
- (1)

1.4 What is 'neutral posture' in drama?

- A posture that is free of tension and that reflects a particular personality
  - B posture that has tension and does not reflect a particular personality
  - C posture that has tension and reflect a particular personality
  - D posture that is free of tension and that does not reflect a particular personality
- (1)

1.5 Why do we use neutral position in drama?

- A to show anger or frustration
- B to show sadness or grief
- C to show happiness and joy
- D to show calmness and readiness (1)

1.6 Explain the purpose of loosening exercises in drama.

- A to increase blood circulation and increase breathing
- B to improve physical comfort and reduce the risk of injuries
- C to access emotional range and increase the breathing
- D to project the voice and reduce the risk of injuries (1)

1.7 Which of the following is a trust-building exercise?

- A blind and guide
- B lead and follow
- C hide and seek
- D call and respond (1)

1.8 What is a purpose of a 'trust fall' exercise?

- A to build trust between actors
- B to test an actor's strength and flexibility
- C to practise physical acting skills
- D to teach actors how to fall safely (1)

1.9 Why are trust-building exercises important in drama?

- A They create a safe and supportive environment in which actors can work.
- B They help actors develop their technical skills.
- C They help actors become more confident on stage.
- D They teach actors how to work with props and costumes. (1)

Use this picture to answer questions 1.10 to 1.13.



1.10 What does the above picture represent?

- A acting
- B miming
- C natural gestures
- D tragedy (1)

1.11 What do we call working with a partner and taking turns to become each other's reflection?

- A mime
- B mirroring
- C mime artist
- D puppet show (1)

1.12 What is acting without words called?

- A mirror work
- B mime artist
- C mime
- D hand gestures

(1)

1.13 Examining one's own emotions and thoughts through self-reflection techniques on stage is called...

- A mirror work.
- B dramatic work.
- C self-reflection.
- D miming.

(1)

1.14 When parents run a drug-awareness group they ... the community.

- A inform
- B initiate
- C mobilise
- D entertain

(1)

1.15 When an audience of all ages laugh and enjoy themselves, they are ...

- A informed.
- B educated.
- C mobilised.
- D entertained.

(1)

1.16 When a group of Grade 8 learners are learning about the advantages and disadvantages of urbanization, they become ...

- A informed.
- B educated.
- C mobilised.
- D inspired. (1)

1.17 When a group of labourers organise a strike after they have been unfairly treated at work, they ... themselves.

- A inform
- B educate
- C mobilise
- D inspire (1)

1.18 Which of the following is the best description of a target audience?

- A the people who perform in the play
- B the people who design the sets and costumes
- C the people for whom the play is intended to be performed
- D the people who are critics and review the play (1)

1.19 What could the target audience for a political drama be?

- A children between 6-8 years
- B people who like politics
- C school-going children
- D families (1)

1.20 How would you describe basic staging conventions?

- A It is the performance area.
- B They are rules that need to be adhered to by the audience.
- C They are the generally accepted rules of the stage or the performance area.
- D They are the generally accepted rules of drama. (1)

1.21 What is the type of stage where the acting space is surrounded on three sides by the audience known as?

- A round arena stage
- B flexible stage
- C open stage
- D end on stage (1)

1.22 How would you describe 'props' in drama?

- A costumes worn by actors on stage
- B scenery and set designs
- C movable objects on stage
- D lighting and special effects on stage (1)

1.23 What is the purpose of 'props' in a play?

- A To provide background music
- B To create the mood or the atmosphere
- C To serve as distraction to the audience
- D To enhance the performance of the actors (1)



1.24 What do we call the act of inventing, making up and performing with little or no preparation?

- A acting
- B performing
- C characterisation
- D improvisation (1)

1.25 What is meant by an improvised drama?

- A a play that is rehearsed and scripted
- B a play that is performed only once
- C a play that is performed on radio with thorough preparations
- D a play that is unplanned, unrehearsed or made up drama (1)

1.26 What refers to various means of communication that are used to reach and influence a large audience?

- A bioscope
- B media
- C theatre
- D filming (1)

1.27 Which of the following best describes scene work?

- A working on one scene of a larger drama
- B a self-contained story that begins and ends in one episode
- C a story-telling tool that is used at the end of the episode
- D a story broadcast over many episodes (1)

1.28 How best can you define 'filming'?

- A a moving image with sound that makes up a story
- B a moving image shown on a screen, usually with no sound that make up a story.
- C a series of moving images shown on a screen, usually with sound, that makes up a story
- D a telecommunication medium for transmitting moving images and sound (1)

1.29 What do we call a system that converts visual images with sound into electronic signals, transmitting them by radio or other means and displaying them electronically on a screen.

- A radio
- B television
- C theatre
- D bioscope (1)

1.30 Which statement best describes radio drama?

- A a play read out aloud to an audience
- B a play performed on stage with actors and props
- C a play performed on radio using sound effects
- D a played performed in the auditorium (1)

1.31 What are the most powerful tools used in radio drama to communicate to the audience?

- A music and props
- B lighting and music
- C voice and music
- D costumes and music (1)

1.32 What is 'text analysis' in drama?

- A analysing only the text, characters and style
  - B questioning the text in order to gain a better understanding of the author's message, style or even the characters
  - C analysing the technical elements, text, characters and style
  - D analysing the paraphrased message of the author and the character only
- (1)

1.33 Which of the following best describes character development in drama?

- A the process of acting out a good or bad character
  - B the formation of a character and how it evolves throughout the story
  - C the way in which a character perceives another character's personality and traits
  - D the way in which a character interacts with other characters on stage
- (1)

1.34 Which of the following is an example of a character's sad tone?

- A a character speaking in a mournful manner
  - B a character speaking in a light-hearted manner
  - C a character speaking in a confrontational manner
  - D a character speaking in a sarcastic manner
- (1)

1.35 What is the purpose of using facial expression in drama?

- A to distract the audience
  - B to convey emotions and feelings
  - C to make the actors look more attractive
  - D to make the audience laugh
- (1)

1.36 What involves using the whole stage or parts of it, whether it is through the fourth wall, an aside or a monologue?

- A monologue
- B stage space
- C movement patterns
- D blocking (1)

1.37 What does a monologue refer to?

- A a speech by two people
- B a short statement made by the audience
- C a speech by a single character, usually to express thoughts out loud
- D a song sung by one person (1)

1.38 What do we call the process of placing actors on stage and the movements that they make?

- A blocking
- B symbols
- C modulate
- D projecting (1)

1.39 Why is critical reflection important in drama?

- A It allows actors to boast about their accomplishments.
- B It analyses and evaluates one's own performance and the performance of others.
- C It is a waste of time and should be avoided.
- D It helps actors to improve their performance and develop their skills. (1)

1.40 How can actors engage in critical reflection?

- A by dismissing any feedback that is given to them
- B by avoiding all criticism and feedback
- C by watching recordings of their own performances and analysing them
- D by ignoring the audience's reaction to their performance (1)

**[40]**

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## SECTION B

### Question 2

- 2.1 Explain the concept 'lead and follow'. (1)
- 2.2 When portraying an angry character, how would you use your body to suggest a mood? (1)
- 2.3 How is one convinced that someone portraying an angry character, has connected emotionally with that character? (1)
- 2.4 Mention **ONE** technical element that could be included in a play. (1)
- 2.5 Draw a round arena (centre or island) stage and place your audience accordingly. (3)
- 2.6 Mention **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage of television. (2)
- 2.7 How does theatre impact our lives? (1)

**[10]**

**End of test**

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