



Hoërskool Johan Jurgens
Dramatic Arts
Cycle Test- Marking Guidelines
Grade 10

Time: 1 Hour

Marks: 50

Section A: Introduction to Dramatic Arts

Question 1

1.1 Define the term theatre using **Source A**.

- **Theatre is a live performance where performers present a story or ideas to an audience in a shared space.**

Accept Marks for any relevant answer that includes:

- **Live Performance**
- **Presence of an audience** (2)

1.2 Identify **TWO** elements of theatre evident in **Source A**.

Accept any Two:

- **Performers/Actors**
- **Audience**
- **Performance space** (2)
- **Voice/Movement**

1.3 Explain **TWO** reasons why theatre is important society.
Accept any **TWO** explanations

- **Entertainment- Provide enjoyment**
- **Education- Teaches lessons/awareness**
- **Social Commentary- Reflects social issues**
- **Cultural expression- preserves Culture**

(2marks per explanation)(2x2=4)

(4)
[8]

Question 2

2.1 Identify the type of breathing mentioned in Source B

- **Diaphragmatic breathing**

(1)

2.2 Explain why this type of breathing is important for actors.

Accept any **ONE**

- **To support the voice**
- **Gives vocal control**
- **Improves projection**
- **Prevents vocal strain**
- **Supports long speech**

(1)

2.3 Define resonance and explain how it helps an actor's voice.

- **Resonance: Vibration of sound in body cavities**
- **Makes voice fuller, louder, clearer without shouting**

Award **ONE** mark for each

(2)

2.4 What is articulation?

- **Clear pronunciation of speech sounds (One mark)**

Give **TWO** articulation exercises an actor may use.

- **Tongue Twisters**
- **Lip trills**
- **Exaggerated constants**

(2)
[6]

Section B: Cultural and Oral Traditions (Have you seen Zandile?)

Question 3

3.1 According to **SOURCE C**, what was the role of cultural performance in the development of South African Theatre.

Accept any **TWO**:

- **Teach values**
 - **Preserve history**
 - **Entertain communities**
- (2)**

3.2 Describe the role and purpose of “Imbongi” as a type of storytelling.

- **They are the store houses of ancestral clan histories.**
 - **Their role is to celebrate, praise, criticise and recite the lineages of clans**
 - **They capture these histories in poetic phrases that are packed with imagery and convey ideas and associations.**
 - **The clan praises consist of a series of names which have been extended with imagery into a number of lines and stanzas.**
- (6)**

Award marks for any 3 explanations given

3.3 Like Ritual, storytelling is universal and crosses between cultures and continents. Discuss why stories are told in traditional communities.

Accept any **TWO**:

- **Teach lessons**
 - **Educational- teaches about sharing, discipline or identity**
 - **Contains lessons on how to live.**
 - **Build social structures to reinforce certain behaviour and morals**
 - **Teach lessons to younger generations**
- (4)**

3.4 Give a brief explanation of the structure and function of cultural performances.

Accept any **ONE** well explained answers:

- **They unite the community**
 - **The celebrate traditional values and beliefs**
 - **The usher new phases of life (Coming of age)**
- (4)**

3.5 Stories are created for many different purposes.
Identify and explain the **FOUR** purposes of storytelling.

- 1. To make sense of the world (myths)**
 - **Represent our ancestor's attempts in ancient times to make sense of great mysteries of the world.**
- 2. To celebrate heroes (legends)**
 - **Stories told about an individual person animal or hero**
- 3. To remember Histories**
 - **Many cultures record their histories in the form of storytelling**
- 4. To teach wisdom and morality**
 - **Stories passed down different generations** **(8)**

Question 4

4.1 Identify the **SIX** principles of drama referred to in **SOURCE E** and write them in order of importance

- **Plot**
- **Character**
- **Themes**
- **Language(Diction)**
- **Music**
- **Spectacle** (Penalise 2 marks if elements aren't written in order of importance) **(6)**

4.2 Define the following terms:

4.1.1 Protagonist

- **The central or main character in the play.**

4.1.2 Antagonist

- **The character who acts in opposition to the protagonist.** **(4)**

4.3 Explain how language and diction may be used by dramatists when writing a play.

Accept any Statement:

- **Provides a system of verbal signs that clearly present the character's actions to the audience.**
- **Conveys important information.**
- **Helps to characterise.**

- Puts direct attention to important plot elements.
- Used to reveal themes and ideas of a play.
- Used to establish the scheme of probability.
- Used to indicate the genre of the play.
- Used to establish tempo and rhythm.

(2)

[12]

Test Total:50