



Creative Arts – Grade 9

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet. Example:- If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:-

4.	a	b	c	d
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Example 2:-

4.	a	b	c	d
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Dance

- 'Dance' can be described as**
 - expressive or rhythmic movement of the body for joy and entertainment.
 - creating two dimensional silhouette figures on paper.
 - creating static three dimensional objects in clay, steel or wood.
 - using the voice or instruments to create pleasing sounds.
- At the beginning of a dance lesson, professional dancers acknowledge the dance teacher as a form of**
 - a tutu.
 - respect.
 - centering.
 - a basic figure.

- Dancers can avoid injuries by**
 - not dancing on wooden floors.
 - avoiding dangerous dance moves, like spinning and jumping.
 - wearing a leotard.
 - doing warm up exercises before practicing or performing a dance.

The term for the introductory warm up exercises of a ballet class is 'barre'.

- During 'barre', the dancer**
 - jumps over raised bars in the middle of the studio floor like a hurdle.
 - drinks a warm drink, like coffee.
 - starts by supporting one hand on a wooden bar attached to the wall, working the opposite leg.
 - places hot water bottles on his/her muscles to warm them up.



- Break dancers are often called**
 - modern dancers.
 - intermission dancers.
 - jugglers.
 - Boys and B-girls.

Choreographers, teaching a Hip Hop dance, often break up the sections they teach into counts. These counts are later put together to become the dance.

- What is the most common number of counts found in a single section?**
 - 8
 - 10
 - 12
 - 1

- Which of the following terms describe a dancing style done in pairs, characterised by a rise and fall motion, often accompanied by classical music?**
 - A gumboot dance.
 - Hip hop.
 - A barn dance.
 - A waltz.

- What does the term 'elevation' mean in the context of dancing?**

- The ability to jump high into the air, and give the appearance of remaining suspended at the apex of the jump.
- The appropriate music that accompanies the dance.
- The beautiful costumes worn by a dancer.
- The strong spotlight on the principal dancer.



- A male ballet dancer is called a danseur, and a female ballet dancer is called a**

- ballerina.
- balleriana.
- B-girl.
- dance master.

The Domba is a traditional Venda dance in which dancers mimic the movements of a python.

- What does the term 'animal mimicry' mean?**

- The dancers move like the animal that inspired the dance.
- The dance is short.
- The dance is dangerous.
- The dancers stand still like a statue.



A dancer focuses his/her eyes on a point while spinning, to prevent becoming dizzy.

- We call this**

- spotting.
- quickstep.
- salsa.
- zumba.

In many dance forms a female dancer does a ceremonial curtsey at the end of a performance.

- What is a 'curtsey'?**

- A wave at the audience.
- Dipping the head and bending the knee.
- Clapping of her hands.
- Running across the stage.

Drama

13. Before rehearsing an actor or actress should always

- (a) ask someone to say 'break a leg'.
- (b) take photographs, called 'head shots', to get auditions.
- (c) sign autographs for her or his fans.
- (d) warm up the body and voice with warm-up exercises.



14. Why is stage make-up applied darker than normal make-up?

- (a) Make-up protects the skin from stage lights.
- (b) The make-up fades as the actors move and perspire during the performance.
- (c) The bright stage lighting drowns out some of the make-up's colour and the actors are some distance from the audience.
- (d) The actors don't pay for their make-up and don't have to apply it sparingly.



The South African born actress, Charlize Theron, has played many different characters. The photos on the left are from some of the different roles she has played.

15. For each role Charlize Theron needs to

- (a) have plastic surgery for each role she takes.
- (b) choose to play only characters that look and act like her.
- (c) have a body double.
- (d) have professional make-up artists, prosthetics, wigs and mimic the mannerism of the diverse character she plays.

When actors forget their lines, they sometimes make up their own words to allow the scene to continue.

16. The term for these made up words is

- (a) 'ad lib'. (b) 'unprofessional'. (c) 'resonance'. (d) 'acoustics'.

If an actor becomes sick, their part can be played by another actor who also knows the script.

17. This actor is called the

- (a) understudy. (b) back-up actor. (c) all-rounder. (d) late line learner.



18. What are the most important elements an actor uses to portray a character?

- (a) The actor's manipulation of his/her body and voice.
- (b) The audience and social media.
- (c) Reviews and marketing.
- (d) The backdrop and props.

19. What is 'street theatre'?

- (a) Broadway performances.
- (b) Scenes set in specific cities such as 'Chicago'.
- (c) A performance that takes place outside.
- (d) A performance by self-taught actors.

20. When designing costumes for a period piece, they should be

- (a) back-up costumes.
- (b) research done about the fashion of that time period.
- (c) comfortable materials.
- (d) brightly coloured materials.

21. During a stage performance an actor should not

- (a) turn their back on the audience for long periods.
- (b) make eye contact with other actors on stage.
- (c) use a short pause to enter something.
- (d) project their voice.



Actors use posture and gestures to communicate.

22. This is called body

- (a) doubles. (b) language. (c) building. (d) neutral.

23. The person who manages an actor's career, by organising auditions and negotiating contracts, is called a/an

- (a) patron. (b) stagehand. (c) director. (d) agent.

24. A performance in which the actor does not speak, but only uses gestures to communicate, is called

- (a) role play. (b) monologue. (c) mime. (d) film noir.

Learners who have studied drama but do not become actors, can use their drama knowledge in normal career challenges.

25. These include

- (a) speaking with a normal pace and pitch to act confident during a job interview.
- (b) projecting their voice during a meeting to speak loud and clearly.
- (c) acting calm during a stressful negotiation.
- (d) All of the above.

