



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## SENIOR PHASE

**GRADE 8**

**NOV / DEC 2021**

Stanmorephysics.com **CREATIVE ARTS**

**MARKS: 100**

**TIME: 2 Hours**

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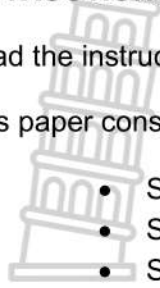
This question paper consists of 13 pages.

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## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the instructions carefully before answering question

This paper consists of 4 sections:



- Section A : Dance 50 marks
- Section B : Drama 50 marks
- Section C : Music 50 marks
- Section D : Visual arts 50marks

1. Answer **TWO SECTIONS ONLY** according to your chosen pathway.
2. Number your answers correctly.
3. Keep your work neat and tidy.

## **SECTION A**

### **DANCE**

#### **QUESTION 1**

State whether the following statements are True or False, write only the number and True or False.

- 1.1 Aerial movement deals with floor work e.g. rolling and crawling. (1)
  - 1.2 Articulation of the feet and mobility of the ankle include foot isolations, small jumps and safe landing. (1)
  - 1.3 There are only two levels of dance. (1)
  - 1.4 When dancing, we only use one part of the body. (1)
  - 1.5 You can tell a story using dance. (1)
- (5)**

#### **QUESTION 2**

Match Column A with Column B, write the number and the letter with the correct answer.

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
2.1 Indigenous dances	A. The way the dancers arranged e.g. zigzag, straight lines, semi circles etc.
2.2 Relationships	B. The art of creating dance.
2.3 Formations	C. Dances that are particular to a place and culture e.g. Xhosa umngqungqo dance.
2.4 Rhythmic	D. Leading and following, meeting and parting and mirroring are examples of ..... in dance.
2.5 Choreography	E. A regularly repeated pattern.

**(5)**

#### **QUESTION 3**

Explain the following terms:

- 3.1 Force (2)
- 3.2 Good posture (2)
- 3.3 Isolation (2)
- 3.4 Accompaniment (2)

3.5 Mobility

(2)

**(10)**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1 Write down two purposes of cooling down after a dance exercise?

(4)

4.2 Give two changes that happen in your body after a warm up?

(4)

4.3 What is literal gesture or movement?

(2)

**(10)**

**QUESTION 5**

Read the following extract and answer the following questions:





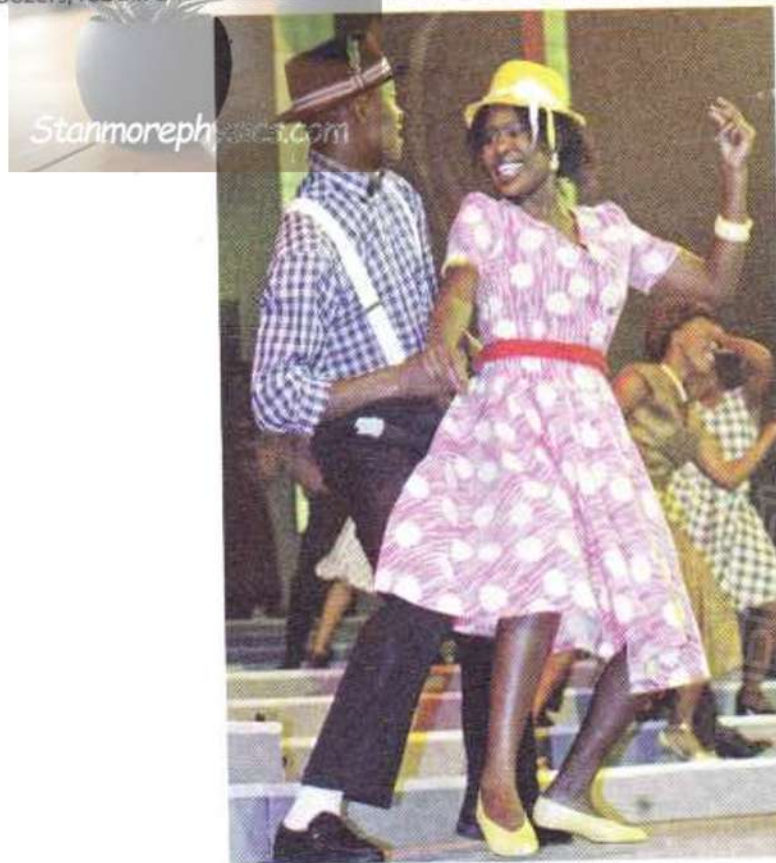
## Creative Arts in South Africa

### Locomotor movement in Sophiatown

Sophiatown is a special place in South African history. This suburb of Johannesburg began as Waterval Farm. The area became a vibrant cultural mix of a variety of **diverse** cultures. Although Sophiatown existed during apartheid, the people there generally rejected the rules, law and policies of racial segregation. All cultures lived side by side in unity, celebrating each other's differences.

During the 1950s, life in Sophiatown was influenced by American jazz culture. Gangsters roamed the streets, and shebeens opened their doors. Shebeens were clubs and meeting places for people to relax and drink alcohol. These had been banned elsewhere in Johannesburg.

The shebeens were run by "shebeen queens." These were strong women who were keen businesswomen and took charge of every situation. Life was vibrant, exciting and full of energy. New dance styles developed as choreographers, musicians, composers, writers and poets enjoyed each other's company. One of these dance styles was **Kwela dancing**. It is a vibrant African form of **jazz dancing** and swing dancing which was danced by couples in the shebeens. The pennywhistle and saxophone were instruments that influenced and produced the Sophiatown sound. In 1955 the inhabitants of Sophiatown were forcefully removed from their homes, leaving many of their possessions behind. The people were relocated to Soweto, a township created for black people. By 1963 the entire suburb of Sophiatown was flattened by bulldozers, rebuilt and renamed Triomf. In 2006 the suburb was renamed Sophiatown.



*Life in Sophiatown was a vibrant mix of culture often expressed through music and dance.*

**Kwela** dancing mostly uses locomotor or travelling movements. These allow the dancer to use space by moving across the performance area or stage.

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 In which country is Sophiatown? (2)
- 5.2 Where is this suburb? (2)
- 5.3 In which era / time did Sophiatown exist? (2)
- 5.4 What was good / positive about residents of Sophiatown? (2)
- 5.5 What influenced life in Sophiatown during the 1950s? (2)
- 5.6 What were sheeben queens? (2)
- 5.7 Name 5 careers listed in the above extract? (5)
- 5.8 Which dance style was popular in Sophiatown? (2)
- 5.9 In which place were Sophiatown people relocated after being forcefully removed in their homes? (1)
- (20)**

**[Total = 50 marks]**

## **SECTION B**

### **DRAMA**

#### **QUESTION 6**

State whether the following are TRUE or FALSE, write number and True or False.

- 6.1 Voice projection deals with the control of the volume of spoken words. (1)
  - 6.2 Props are objects such as scenery, decorations, backstage etc. (1)
  - 6.3 Set pieces are worn by characters to communicate to the audience what the characters are like. (1)
  - 6.4 Climax is always at the begging of a story / drama. (1)
  - 6.5 Tricks or illusion created on stage are called special effects. (1)
- (5)**



#### **QUESTION 7**

Match Column A with Column B, write the number and the letter with the correct answer.

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
7.1 Moral	A. A play where the story is told through dialogue, lyrics and dance
7.2 Puppet	B. A dramatic form where an actor will say something and another person will say something in return.
7.3 Musical	C. Stories with animal characters that speak and act like human.
7.4 Mood	D. The difference between right and wrong.
7.5 Call and response	E. The emotion, atmosphere or feeling that is created.

**(5)**

#### **QUESTION 8**

Define the following terms:

- 8.1 Puppet show (2)
  - 8.2 Comedy (2)
  - 8.3 Musical (2)
  - 8.4 Narrator (2)
  - 8.5 Folktale (2)
- (10)**

#### **QUESTION 9**

- 9.1 Write down five elements of drama in relation to vocal development? (5)



9.2 Name three examples of mass media commonly used in our community? (3)

9.3 What is a tragedy? (2)

(10)

### **QUESTION 10 A**

In Question 10 A Learner Chooses Either Question 10 A OR Question 10 B

Read the story below and answer questions that will follow:

#### **Indigenous storytelling**

Storytelling is an ancient form of drama. Some stories are true and serve to keep a piece of history alive. Other stories have a moral, these stories help to teach people the right way of acting according to a particular culture.

Indigenous South African stories were often told by older people in cultural groups and were often linked to rituals. Legendary stories like the story of Shaka Zulu tell of the might of the Zulu people.

Answer the following questions based on the above paragraphs:

- |      |  |             |
|------|--|-------------|
| 10.1 | What type of storytelling is highlighted above?              | (1)         |
| 10.2 | When did storytelling started?                               | (2)         |
| 10.3 | Are indigenous stories true?                                 | (2)         |
| 10.4 | Name three purposes of an indigenous story?                  | (6)         |
| 10.5 | In South Africa, who normally tells indigenous stories?      | (2)         |
| 10.6 | At what time of the day are these stories usually told?      | (2)         |
| 10.7 | Indigenous story can be divided into three stages name them? | (3)         |
| 10.8 | In which stage is climax / tension / conflict?               | (2)         |
|      |  | <b>(20)</b> |

**OR**

### **QUESTION 10 B**

#### **Drama – Dialogue**

10.1 What different aspects of characterisation can you use to build a character? (4)

10.2 How can you demonstrate space and time using your body? Provide an example for each. (4)

10.3 Style is described as “how we do something”. Can state two features which are particular to “how we do” a tragedy style? (4)



- 10.4 What is the purpose of symbol in drama? (2)
- 10.5 What is meant by the term 'symbol'? (2)
- 10.6 What are three main differences between poetry, prose and drama? (3)
- 10.7 What is the function of a stage set in drama? (1)

**[TOTAL MARK=50]**

**SECTION C**

**MUSIC**

**QUESTION 11**

State whether the following statements are True or False, write only the number and T for true or F for false.

- 11.1 Open slap is a drumming technique. (1)
- 11.2  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signature is also called common time. (1)
- 11.3 G major scale is a natural scale with no accidentals. (1)
- 11.4 Staccato is an example of articulation in music. (1)
- 11.5 Triplet is a group of three notes played / sung in the time of two notes, of the same kind. (1)
- (5)

**QUESTION 12**

Match the terms in column A with the correct answer in column B. Write the number and the letter with the correct answer only.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
12.1 Dotted crotchet is equivalent to..... quavers.	A. Timbre
12.2 Quality of music or sound is also known as	B. Tempo
12.3 F major scale has .... flat only.	C. Three
12.4 The speed of music is referred as	D. Breathing
12.5 Voice exercises include	E. One

(5)

**QUESTION 13**

Define the following terms:

- 13.1 Semitone (2)
- 13.2 Rest in music (2)
- 13.3 Forte (2)
- 13.4 Jingle (2)
- 13.5 Ostinato (2)

(10)

### QUESTION 14

Construct D major scale in ascending order on a treble clef staff, write name notes below the staff and show accidentals where applicable.

(12)

### QUESTION 15

C D E C C D E C E E F G E E F G  
d r m d d r m d m m f s m m f s  
M - nta - kwe -thu, m - nta- kwe- thu. U - le - le na? U - le - le na?

G A G F E C G A G F E C D D G C D D G C  
s i s f m d s i s f m d r s s d r s s d  
vu ku be th'i ntsi mbi, vu ku be th'i ntsi mbi, Khe le ke nkce, khe le ke nce

- 15.1 Which clef is used in the song above? (2)
- 15.2 In which type of sounds / notes is this clef normally used? (2)
- 15.3 What is the time signature of the above music piece / song? (2)
- 15.4 What is the value of the dotted note in bar 3 above? (2)
- 15.5 What is the name of the last note in bar 4? (2)
- 15.6 How many minim notes are shown in this song? (2)
- 15.7 How is the mood of the song and why? (4)
- 15.8 Write down the rest of the last note in bar 3? (2)

(18)

[Total = 50 marks]

## **SECTION D**

### **VISUAL ART**

#### **QUESTION 16**

State whether the following statements are True or False, write only the number and T for true or F for false.

- 16.1 A logo is a symbol adopted by an organization to identify its products. (1)  
16.2 One of the principles of design is colour. (1)  
16.3 Adding black to a colour to make it darker is called shading. (1)  
16.4 Tertiary or intermediate colours are obtained by mixing one primary colour and a secondary colour? (1)  
16.5 Someone who designs and makes signs for businesses, institutions, adverts etc is called a sign writer? (1)  
(5)

#### **QUESTION 17**

Match Column A with Column B, write the number and the letter with the correct answer.

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
17.1 Advertising	A. The place / part that attracts your eyes most.
17.2 Etching	B. Oneness or togetherness
17.3 Focal point	C. Making patterns and designs using letters of the alphabet
17.4 Lettering	D. To create awareness of a new product or company on television, magazines, radio etc
17.5 Unity	E. A technique of scratching part of a surface away to create an image using a sharp object.

(5)

#### **QUESTION 18**

Define the following terms:

- 18.1 Secondary colours (2)  
18.2 Graffiti (2)  
18.3 Mixed media (2)  
18.4 Harmony (2)  
18.5 Texture (2)  
(10)



**QUESTION 19**

- 19.1 Artists play an in role in our society, name three careers you can follow as a visual artist? (3)
- 19.2 Name any three things you need to focus on in life drawing? (3)
- 19.3 Write down two re-cyclable materials, you can use to design any 3D artwork, and one give example for each material. (4)
- (10)**

**QUESTION 20**

20.1 Design your own colour wheel and write names of primary and secondary colours in their positions in the colour wheel?

*(3 marks for designing & 2 marks for each name colour)* (15)

20.2 Name any two art elements in the above design? (4)

20.3 Name one design principles observed in your artwork? (1)

**(20)**

**[Total = 50 marks]**

**(GRAND TOTAL = 100 MARKS)**



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This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

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**SECTION A**

## **DANCE**

### **QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 True✓
- 1.2 True✓
- 1.3 False✓
- 1.4 False✓
- 1.5 True✓

(5)

### **QUESTION 2**

- 2.1 C✓
- 2.2 D✓
- 2.3 A✓
- 2.4 E✓
- 2.5 B✓

(5)

### **QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 Force refers to the flow of energy of movement and weight of the movements.✓✓
- 3.2 Good posture is when your body is in a proper alignment; your joints are lined up in the right way that prevents injuries.✓✓
- 3.3 Isolations mean that one body part is separated from the rest of the body or moves in a different direction. ✓✓
- 3.4 Accompaniment means anything which is used in dance like music, drums etc
- 3.5 Mobility means to be able to move freely✓✓

(10)

### **QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 Gradually reducing the speed and size of movements  
Reducing heart rate and breathing to normal.  
Getting ready for the next activity etc (Any 2)

(4)

- 4.2 The heart rate gets faster✓  
The joints move freely ✓  
The muscles become more elastic✓  
More oxygen is pumped to the body.✓  
Focus and interest created✓ etc (Any 2)

(4)

- 4.3 Literal gesture or movement is the actual action without adding imagination or exaggeration.

(2)

(10)

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 It is in South Africa. (2)  
5.2 It is in Johannesburg. (2)  
5.3 It existed in the apartheid era / time. (2)  
5.4 All cultures in Sophiatown lived in unity, celebrating each other's differences. (2)  
5.5 Life was influenced by American Jazz culture. (2)  
5.6 Shebeen queens were strong women who were keen business women and took charge of every situation. (2)  
5.7 Poet, Musician, Composer, Writer, Choreographer. (5)  
5.8 Kwela dancing was popular there. (2)  
5.9 They were relocated in Soweto. (1)

**[20]**

**[Total = 50 marks]**

**SECTION B**

**DRAMA**

**QUESTION 6**

- 6.1 True  
6.2 False  
6.3 False  
6.4 False  
6.5 True



**(1x5=5)**

**QUESTION 7**

- 7.1 D  
7.2 C  
7.3 A  
7.4 E  
7.5 B

**(1X5=5)**

**QUESTION 8**

- 8.1 Puppet show is a play in which puppets are used as characters.  
8.2 Comedy a funny play that makes the audience laugh  
8.3 Musical is a play where the story is told through dialogue, lyrics and sometimes dance.  
8.4 Narrator is a person speaking directly to the audience bringing them into the world of the story.  
8.5 Folktale is a very old story that has been told from generation to generation.

**(2X5=10)**



### **QUESTION 9**

1.1 Props Master: Designs, creates, collects and buys the necessary props for the play. Ensure that that all the hand props are laid out on a table in labeled areas for actors to use during the play. Keeps an inventory of all the props needed for each actor. Ensure that props that are broken are mended and ready for every performance.



(2)

1.2 Choreographer: Responsible for designing and creating of all the dances for the performers in a musical or gives advice on movement for characters and use of the stage space in a play. In larger productions, the choreographer turns rehearsals over to an assistant choreographer called the dance captain.

(2)

1.3 Director: The director is usually hired by the producer. He/she will often express what the producer wants the play to say. Directors take the text and make it come alive. He/she interprets the text through the use of actors and designers. The director analyses the text and create a vision for bringing it to life. The director works with the producer, and they hire a design team: the sets, costumes, lights, props. The most important thing about really good directors is that they are all very good collaborators. It takes lots of people to create a successful show, and the director is the liaison between all of them. The director works with the Actors, Stage Manager, the Producer, the Costume Designer, the Set Designer, the Lighting Designer, the Sound Designer, and if it is a musical, the Musical Director and the Choreographer to create the final product. The director has the final say on matters of the creative concept and it is his job communicate openly with everyone involved, and stay on budget.

(2)

1.4 Set Designer: Designs the set on stage. The set is motivated by the content of the play. The set is the immovable structure on stage and can be symbolic or realistic. He/she turns the director's creative concepts into reality through the design and construction of the set.

(2)

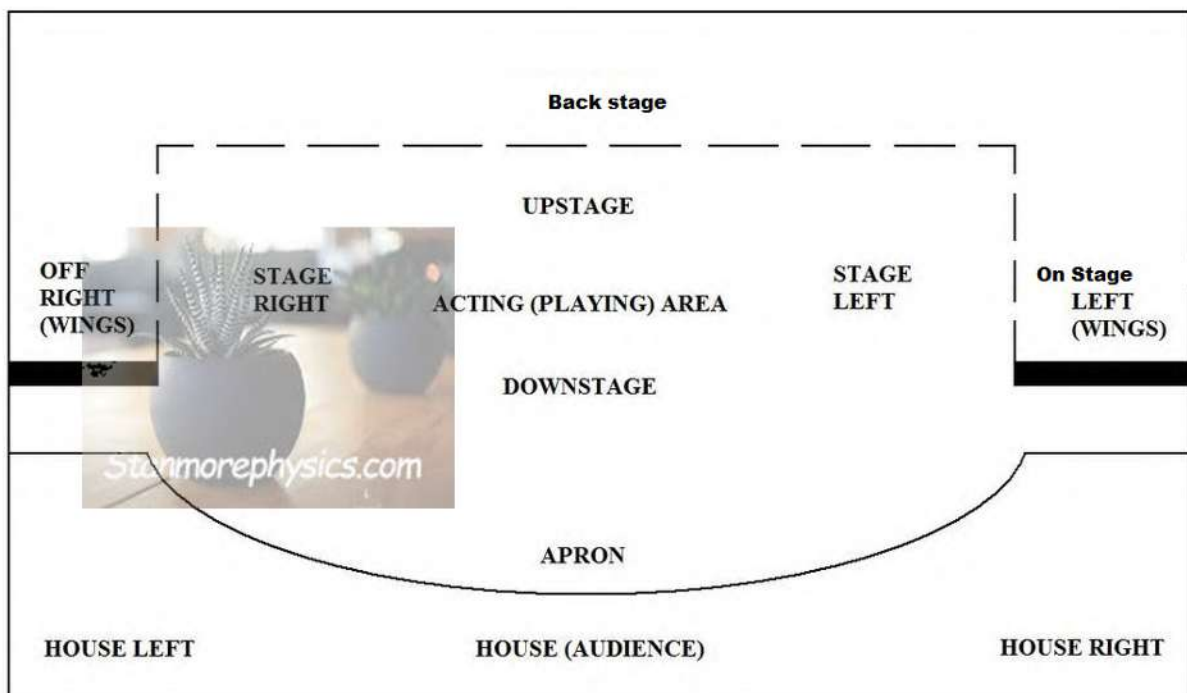
1.5 Lighting Designer: designs the sequence of light changes from beginning to end. The lighting adds atmosphere, indicates the time of day and enhances the mood of the play. He/she turns the director's creative concepts into reality through the use of lighting.

(2)(10)

### **QUESTION 10**

- 10.1 Indigenous story. (1)
- 10.2 Some stories are true and some are not. (2)
- 10.3 They are told to pass history from one generation to another, For Enjoyment, For Moral Values, For Enjoyment / Entertainment, To Educate, To Inform (Any relevant answer) (4)
- 10.4 By older people (2)
- 10.5 At night (1)

### QUESTION 11



### SECTION C

## MUSIC

### QUESTION 12

- 11.1 T
- 11.2 T
- 11.3 F
- 11.4 T
- 11.5 T

(1x5=5)

### QUESTION 13

- 12.1 C✓
- 12.2 A✓
- 12.3 E✓
- 12.4 B✓
- 12.5 D✓

(1x5=5)

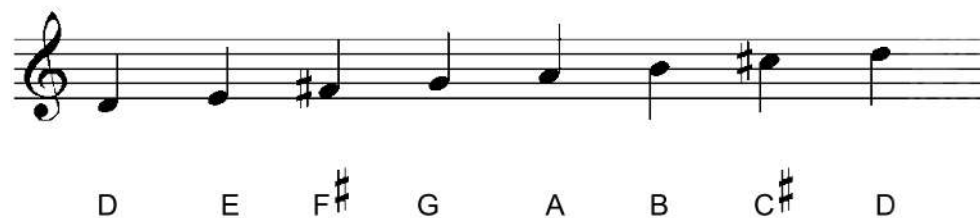
### QUESTION 14

- 13.1 Semitone is a shortest distance between two notes.
- 13.2 Rest in music is a moment of silence whilst you are singing.
- 13.3 Forte means sing out loudly.
- 13.4 Jingle is a short rhyme / song used in advertising and for other commercial uses.
- 13.5 Ostinato is a short rhythm or melody repeated throughout a song.

(2x5=10)

### QUESTION 15

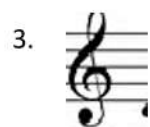
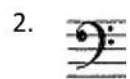
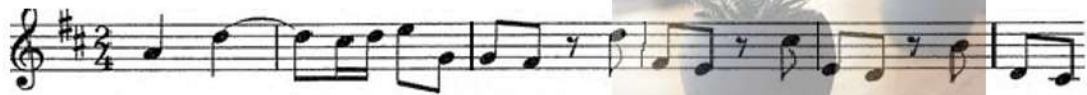
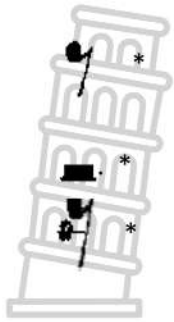
D Major Scale



(10)

Question 16





**Question 17**



d. t: d. r: m: m r: r: d: - d. t: d. r: m: m

Nko si si ke le l'i A fri ka Yl zwa ne mi tha nda

6 r: f: m: - r: - d: - r: - d: - d

zo ye thu, Nko si thi na lu

[18]

[Total = 50 marks

## SECTION D

### VISUAL ART

#### QUESTION 16

- 16.1 T✓
- 16.2 F✓
- 16.3 T✓
- 16.4 T✓
- 16.5 T✓



#### QUESTION 17

- 17.1 D✓
- 17.2 E✓
- 17.3 A✓
- 17.4 C✓

(5)

17.5 B✓

(5)

**QUESTION 18**

- 18.1 Secondary colours are colours we get by adding two equal amounts of primary colours. (2)
- 18.2 Graffiti is writing and spray-painting symbols on public walls. (2)
- 18.3 Mixed media is a combination of different media used in artwork. (2)
- 18.4 Harmony is created when art elements and design principles blend together in an artwork. (2)
- 18.5 Texture is the smoothness or roughness of an object which can be seen or felt. (2)

**(10)**

**QUESTION 19**

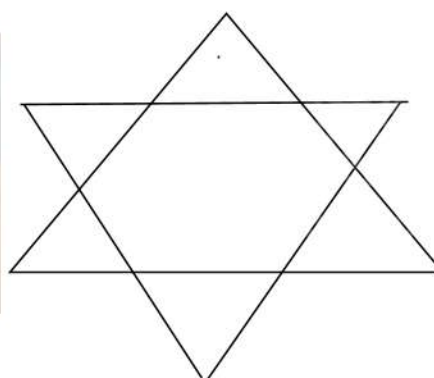
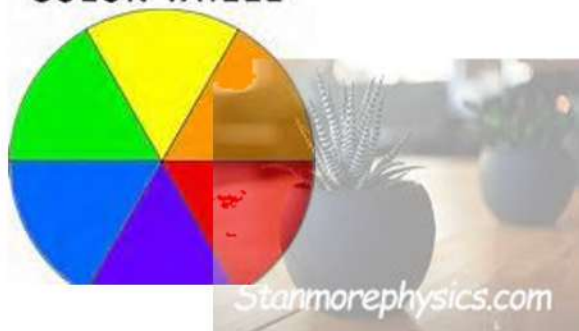
- 19.1 Fashion designer, art therapist, industrial designer, interior decorator, architect, sign writer etc (*Any three*) (3)
- 19.2 Pose, person to be drawn, size and format of the paper, theme etc (*Any three*) (3)
- 19.3 Sweet papers for belts, rings, bracelets. Empty cans for ash trays. Plastics for mats, bags, rope. Paper mache for necklace etc (*Any two*) (4)

**(10)**

**QUESTION 20**

E.g

**COLOR WHEEL**



(3)

(Learners must write colour names in their positions in the colour wheel or use crayons)

20.1 Primary colours: Red, Blue & Yellow

Secondary colours: Orange, Green & Purple or Violet  
20.2 Shapes, lines, colour, size etc (*Any 2*)  
20.3 Balance, proportion (*Just one*)

(12)

(4)

(1)

(20)

**[Total = 50 marks]**

**GRAND TOTAL= [100]**

