

DRAMA

Maximum Marks: 100

Time allowed: Two hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt **all** questions from **Section A**. Answer any **two** questions each from **Section B** and **Section C**.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A (20 Marks)

(Attempt **all** questions from this **Section**.)

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [20]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) In any form of Drama, the foundation is the _____.
- (a) story
 - (b) lighting
 - (c) costumes
 - (d) set design
- (ii) "No conflict no drama" was a famous quote by the playwright _____.
- (a) Bertolt Brecht
 - (b) Stanislavsky
 - (c) G.B. Shaw
 - (d) Sophocles

- (iii) Any area used by actors to engage with an audience is called _____.
- (a) Front of house
 - (b) Space
 - (c) Downstage
 - (d) None of the above
- (iv) If a stage has the audience sitting on all sides, it is called _____.
- (a) Central Stage
 - (b) Proscenium stage
 - (c) Alley Stage
 - (d) Thrust Stage
- (v) If an actor is between left profile and full-back position, it is called _____.
- (a) three quarter left
 - (b) right profile
 - (c) three quarter right
 - (d) one quarter left
- (vi) If an actor is standing between right profile and full front, it is called _____.
- (a) One quarter left
 - (b) Three quarter right
 - (c) One quarter right
 - (d) One quarter left
- (vii) When actors create scenes on-the-spot, for entertainment purposes or team building exercises, it is called _____.
- (a) Ad-libbing
 - (b) Improvisation
 - (c) Aside
 - (d) None of the above

- (viii) *Tamaasha* is a folk theatre form where the female actress is the chief exponent of the dance movements and she is called the _____.
- (a) Yaksha
 - (b) Murki
 - (c) Mela
 - (d) None of the above
- (ix) Kerala is the birth place of the popular folk theatre form called _____.
- (a) Jatra
 - (b) Kathakali
 - (c) Nautanki
 - (d) Tamaasha
- (x) An 'Aside' is a short speech by a character delivered _____.
- (a) to the co-actors
 - (b) directly to the audience
 - (c) to the musicians
 - (d) None of the above
- (xi) An acting tool used to reveal more about the thoughts, feelings, personality, mindset and motivations of the character is called _____.
- (a) a soliloquy
 - (b) an aside
 - (c) ad-libbing
 - (d) a monologue
- (xii) King Creon refuses to bury _____ who is one of Antigone's brothers, calling him a traitor to his country.
- (a) Polyneices
 - (b) Eteocles
 - (c) Haemon
 - (d) Tiresias

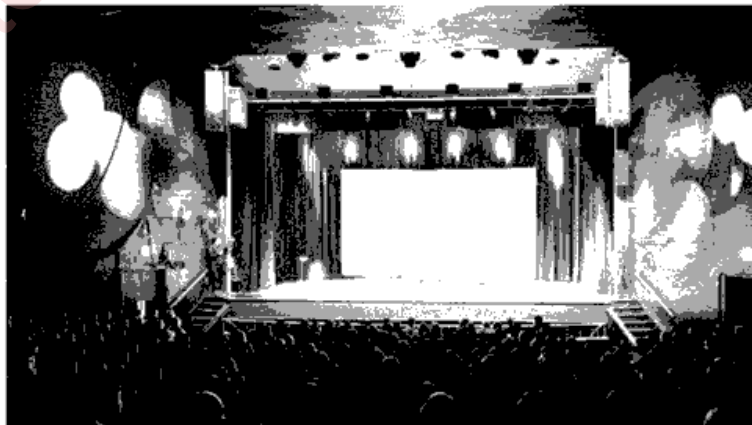
- (xiii) In the Greek tragedy Antigone, Eurydice is the King's _____.
- (a) Mother
 - (b) Wife
 - (c) Daughter
 - (d) None of the above
- (xiv) Mrs. Higgins, in the play Pygmalion is Prof. Henry Higgin's _____.
- (a) Wife
 - (b) Mother
 - (c) Sister
 - (d) None of the above
- (xv) The name of Galileo's student who first told him about the telescope is _____.
- (a) Andrea
 - (b) Christopher Clavius
 - (c) Ludovico
 - (d) None of the above
- (xvi) In the play 'Life of Galileo', Andrea is the housekeeper's son.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
- (xvii) An actor must always maintain pleasing stage pictures by moving into positions on stage that help with _____.
- (a) sightlines
 - (b) rhythm
 - (c) balanced stage pictures
 - (d) none of the above

- (xviii) The blocking of characters is directly related to the _____ of the scene.
This helps in controlling the focus of the audience.
- (a) Picturisation
 - (b) Composition
 - (c) Body positions
 - (d) None of the above
- (xix) Strong clues about a character's physical health, age, personality and state of mind are clearly seen in the _____ of a character.
- (a) Exit
 - (b) Body positions
 - (c) Entry
 - (d) None of the above
- (xx) The sound or music used to link scenes and to mark scene changes is called _____.
- (a) Atmospheric sounds
 - (b) Transitional music
 - (c) Spot effects
 - (d) Overture music

SECTION B (40 Marks)

(Answer any two questions from this Section.)

Question 2



(i) Identify the type of stage shown in the picture above. Highlight its advantages and disadvantages. [6]

(ii) Read the excerpt below. Use a diagram to depict the 3 characters on a Thrust Stage. [6]

PICKERING (sitting on a chair center stage left). I think you ought to know, Doolittle, that Mr. Higgins's intentions are entirely honorable.

DOOLITTLE (standing centerstage). Course they are, Governor. If I thought they wasn't, I'd ask fifty.

HIGGINS [standing downstage right] Do you mean to say, you callous rascal, that you would sell your daughter for 50 pounds?

DOOLITTLE. Not in a general way I wouldn't; but to oblige a gentleman like you I'd do a good deal, I do assure you.

PICKERING. Have you no morals, man?

DOOLITTLE [unabashed] Can't afford them, Governor. Neither could you if you was as poor as me. Not that I mean any harm, you know. But if Liza is going to have a bit out of this, why not me too?

HIGGINS [troubled] I don't know what to do, Pickering. There can be no question that as a matter of morals it's a positive crime to give this chap a farthing. And yet I feel a sort of rough justice in his claim.

DOOLITTLE. That's it, Governor. That's all I say. A father's heart, as it were.

(iii) If this scene was enacted on an Alley stage, what would the advantages and disadvantages be? Use a diagram to illustrate the blocking of the 3 characters on an Alley stage. Stage directions can be changed to best suit this staging format. (Marks are awarded for details and labelling, not aesthetic beauty.) [8]

Question 3

- (i) Explain how an actor can be clear, be consistent and be loud in his/her body language to express a character. [6]
- (ii) A gesture is sometimes even more powerful than a dialogue. Explain any two types of gestures that are used by actors. [6]
- (iii) The Director of a play is more than a coordinator. Briefly explain four important functions of a Director. [8]

Question 4

- (i) Describe briefly any one Puppet theatre form you know. [6]
- (ii) Props or properties are essential for character building. Differentiate between the Personal props of an actor and Stage props. [6]
- (iii) Actors have to hone their skill through carefully acquired techniques. Explain any four basic actor techniques. [8]

Question 5



Using the picture above, write a 2-3 page dialogue for a protest Street theatre play. Give names for your characters, and a title. [20]

OR

Create a 2-3 page Children's Theatre scene in the form of a dialogue highlighting social media addiction among children, due to the 2 years of lockdown. Start with a setting, give names to your characters and a title.

SECTION C (40 Marks)

(Answer any two questions from this Section.)

Question 6

- (i) A sound designer's role is much more than simply being a technician or sound engineer. Elucidate. [10]
- (ii) The actors on stage live in the 'world of a play' created by the Set Designer. Explain. [10]

Question 7

- (i) Rehearsals are crucial for any production. Explain the rehearsal process starting from casting for roles to the grand rehearsal. [10]
- (ii) What does the term blocking mean? What does composition mean? How are blocking and composition related? [10]

Question 8

- (i) Why is make-up important? Differentiate between the types of make-up used on an air-hostesses and a clown. Explain. [10]
- (ii) List out ten important items in a make-up kit. [10]

Question 9

- (i) Write short notes on *any four* of the following: [8]
- (a) Final dress rehearsal.
 - (b) Acoustics
 - (c) Finding the compromise in Lighting
 - (d) Black box stages
 - (e) Open to the audience
 - (f) Voice Modulation
- (ii) Explain the role of a Stage Manager in a theatrical production. [12]