



Creative Arts – Grade 8

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

1. Which of the following are examples of different types of dances?
 (a) Tap, Jazz and Ballroom. (b) Faucet, Spout and Valve.
 (c) Butterfly stroke, Breast stroke and Back stroke. (d) None of the above.



2. The first thing that should happen during a dance lesson is that the
 (a) dancers should discuss the latest gossip.
 (b) dancers greet their dance teacher to show respect.
 (c) dancers must cool down.
 (d) None of the above.

3. Warming up before any dance is important because
 (a) most dancing is done during winter.
 (b) warming up improves the flexibility and prevents injuries.
 (c) it is similar to a dress rehearsal.
 (d) stage make-up lasts longer on warm skin.

The picture on the right is of ballet slippers with hard tips.

4. What is the function of these ballet slippers?
 (a) To help the ballet dancers stand on their toes.
 (b) To identify Cinderella in the dance.
 (c) To keep the ballet dancer's feet warm.
 (d) For protection in case the dancer's partner steps on her toes.



5. What is the function of the castanets pictured on the left?
 (a) Castanets are tied to the shoe laces of tap dancers to make tap sounds.
 (b) Castanets are used to keep ballet dancer's hair in a neat bun.
 (c) Castanets are used as a type of shoehorn to stretch dancing shoes.
 (d) Castanets are percussion instruments, used in the hand movements of some dances, for example Spanish dance.



6. What is the name of the place where dancers practice?
 (a) Studio. (b) Hub. (c) Posture. (d) Basement.

7. Which of the following movements is most appropriate for ending a dance lesson?
 (a) High energy aerobics.
 (b) Rapid skipping.
 (c) Flossing.
 (d) Cool down stretching.

8. An improvised dance can be described as a dance that
 (a) you do not practice, but create just before or as you perform it.
 (b) gets better each time you practice it.
 (c) has strict rules and specific movements.
 (d) is performed by a traveling dance company.

9. The tempo of a dance is often influenced by the music and refers to
 (a) how fast or slow the dance movements are performed.
 (b) whether it is a classical or contemporary dance.
 (c) white Jazz gloves.
 (d) traditional Jewish dances.

10. The person who creates a dance sequence is called a
 (a) boogie woogie.
 (b) choreographer.
 (c) producer.
 (d) break dancer.





11. **Balance in a dance movement refers to**
 (a) the dancer's ability to maintain an upright or controlled position.
 (b) eating meals that contain a variety of vitamins and minerals.
 (c) practicing and resting the correct amount of hours.
 (d) the dancer's ability to not lose their temper when they struggle.
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12. **The term 'prima ballerina' refers to**
 (a) the male dancer who features most often in the leading role.
 (b) the female dancer who features most often in the leading role.
 (c) a ballet dancer who is demanding and unprofessional.
 (d) the youngest ballet dancer in a company.

Drama



13. **Drama can include the following:**

- (a) Directors, actors and designers creating a fictional or factual performance. (b) Reading a book.
 (c) Paintings and sculptures. (d) None of the above.



14. **One of the most important things an actor should do before a performance is**
 (a) warming up exercises.
 (b) sit as still as possible and be silent.
 (c) pay the stagehands in case they strike.
 (d) check how many seats are filled by the audience.

15. **Who is the 'protagonist' in a drama?**

- (a) The person who tags all their Facebook friends in the promotion of a drama.
 (b) The director.
 (c) The person who plays the piano in a silent movie.
 (d) The main character in a play.

16. **'Pace' and 'pause' refer to how an actor**

- (a) alter the speed at which they speak, to influence the mood and meaning.
 (b) uses sticks to remember their lines.
 (c) records movies.
 (d) uses alliteration to warm up their voice.

17. **When actors manipulate the pitch of their voice, they change**

- (a) costumes. (b) genres. (c) the volume of their voice. (d) how low or high their voice sounds.

18. **A monologue can be described as**

- (a) characters speaking incoherently over each other in a noisy scene.
 (b) a boring play.
 (c) one character speaking aloud while alone on the stage (or under the impression of being alone).
 (d) a short play.



19. **What does exaggeration in a drama refer to?**

- (a) A review of a play.
 (b) The high salaries of famous actors.
 (c) Overstating facts, gestures or characters for comic or dramatic effects.
 (d) A play that is too long.

20. **When actors project their voice, they**

- (a) pre-record audio to play it in a cinema. (b) speak clearly and loudly by expanding their diaphragm.
 (c) do voiceovers. (d) create adverts.



21. **'Farce' and 'Slapstick' are examples of**

- (a) tragedy. (b) comedy. (c) directors. (d) stage make-up.

22. **The person who is responsible for how the script is interpreted, scenes are set, lines are spoken and movements are used, is the**

- (a) director. (b) stagehand. (c) actor. (d) costume designer.