



**basic education**

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT  
EXEMPLAR**

**2023**

**GRADE 9**

Subject: Creative arts

Paper: Dance

Marks: 50

Duration: 60 Minutes

**excluding** 15 minutes reading time

**This test consists of 14 pages, excluding the cover page**

## Instructions to the learner

1. You will receive 15 minutes reading time before you begin answering this test.
2. Read your questions carefully before you answer.
3. Answer all questions.
4. Use the answer sheet to write your answers.

**The test starts on the next page.**



**Do not start writing until you are told to do so.**

## SECTION A

### Question 1

Choose the correct option from the responses provided. Write down only the correct letter. Use the text below to answer questions 1.1 to 1.3.

Dance requires every dancer to be disciplined. Learners are expected to follow dance conventions which will help them to be disciplined professional dancers. The conventions include the importance of warming up and cooling down exercises.

- 1.1 Describe what dance conventions are.
- A exercises that we always do in the dance class
  - B dance techniques and skill development
  - C the manner in which dancers are expected to conduct themselves
  - D teaches learners to disrespect one another (1)
- 1.2 What is the importance of warming up in a dance class?
- A to make the muscles and the joints inflexible
  - B to prepare the muscles to work harder than normal
  - C to decrease blood flow in the muscles
  - D to cool down the body after dancing (1)
- 1.3 What is an importance of cooling down after a vigorous or strenuous activity?
- A to decrease blood flow and increase the heart rate
  - B to immediately stop dancing and rest
  - C to gradually bring the heart rate and breathing back to normal
  - D to start practising another exercise routine (1)

1.4 When doing leg movements while standing, which one is referred to as the supporting leg?

- A the one that you are standing on
- B the one that is moving
- C the two legs you are standing on
- D the two legs you are dancing with (1)

1.5 Which exercises build stamina?

- A body part isolation
- B arm swings
- C non-locomotor movements
- D aerial movements (1)

1.6 When creating a short, fast dance sequence, you must pay attention to details of ...

- A the movements of the feet and arms.
- B steps, rhythm, direction, position and mood you are expressing.
- C costumes and props.
- D doing random dance moves. (1)

Use the statement and the picture below to answer questions 1.7 to 1.10.

Proper body alignment and posture are essential to dancers as these aspects make them appear more elegant and confident. The picture below shows body posture and alignment.



[Source: <https://th.bing.com/th/id/R.331932ccbd23fc0ae3129dd20a311548?rik=t4d6u2HC3>]

1.7 What does alignment refer to?

- A keeping the body balanced with proper posture
- B the movement of only the upper body
- C the expression of emotions through movement of the body parts
- D the proper positioning of the body in relation to the movement being performed

(1)

1.8 Which statement best describes the importance of alignment?

- A maintaining the imbalance and stability
- B maintaining the balance and instability
- C maintaining the imbalance and instability
- D maintaining the balance and stability

(1)

- 1.9 Why is correct posture important in dance?
- A It helps the dancers to remember choreography more easily.
  - B It helps the dancer to express emotions through movements on stage.
  - C It helps to prevent injuries and allows for a greater range of movements.
  - D It helps the dancer to appear taller and more confident on stage. (1)
- 1.10 What is a common sign of **incorrect** posture?
- A straight spine
  - B rounded shoulders
  - C relaxed shoulders
  - D feet shoulders-width apart (1)
- 1.11 What does the mastery of dance involve?
- A understanding the music only
  - B practising physical skills, choreography and musicality
  - C only focusing on physical skills
  - D only focusing on the choreography (1)
- 1.12 What does attention to detail refer to, in dance?
- A the ability to memorise choreography quickly
  - B the ability to perform difficult dance moves
  - C the ability to focus on technical aspects of dance
  - D the ability to improvise and create new movements (1)

- 1.13 What is the importance of paying attention to detail?
- A It allows dancers to execute precise movements with accuracy and support.
  - B It allows dancers to improvise and create unique movements.
  - C It helps the dancers to remember choreography and perform in unison with others.
  - D It allows the dancers to perform with emotion and passion. (1)
- 1.14 'Coordination is an essential skill in dance.'  
Which statement is the most accurate one?
- A Coordination is not important in dance.
  - B Coordination is only important in certain types of dance.
  - C Coordination is important in all types of dance.
  - D Coordination is important for only the lead dancer. (1)
- 1.15 Which of the following statements best describes body-part isolation?
- A moving the entire body in fluid and continuous motions
  - B moving multiple body parts at the same time
  - C moving one part of your body while the rest are still
  - D moving two body parts while the rest are still (1)
- 1.16 What does choreography refer to?
- A a dance career
  - B someone who teaches dance steps
  - C a type of music or genre
  - D a dance composition (1)

- 1.17 What does locomotor movement refer to?
- A movements that travel across space
  - B movements that take the body high into the air
  - C movements that keep the body in the same space
  - D movements that change from time to time
- (1)
- 1.18 What do we call the pace or speed of the music?
- A levels
  - B tempo
  - C musicality
  - D band
- (1)
- 1.19 Identify the correct elements of dance.
- A energy, music and space
  - B rhythm, harmony and melody
  - C space, time and force
  - D time, props and energy
- (1)
- 1.20 What is the difference between own space and shared (general) space in dance?
- A Own space is the area where the dancer performs alone, while shared space is the area where dancers perform together in a group.
  - B Own space is the area where dancers perform with others, while shared space the dancer is dancing alone.
  - C Own space is the dancer's personal space, while shared space refers to the stage space.
  - D Own space is the dance space, while shared space is the performance area.
- (1)



- 1.21 Identify the correct meaning of a dance sequence.
- A a specific dance movement performed in random order
  - B a specific order of dance moves arranged to form a complete dance
  - C a specific dance movement performed by different individuals
  - D a specific dance movement used for cultural events (1)
- 1.22 Using the performance space, how would you create a dance sequence?
- A forward, backwards, high or low using all parts of the stage
  - B speeding up or slowing down
  - C light and sudden, strong and sustained
  - D altering and shifting the place of the movement (1)
- 1.23 How can musicality be used as a stimulus when composing a dance sequence?
- A to determine the number of dancers needed in the sequence
  - B to create complex and difficult movement patterns
  - C to co-ordinate the timing and pacing of the movement with the music
  - D to select the costume and props for the performance (1)
- 1.24 Describe ways a dancer can use to stay focused during a performance.
- A breathing and body movements
  - B standing still and posing
  - C correcting mistakes on stage
  - D practising big jumps on stage (1)

1.25 What is the correct description of positive space?

- A the space around the dancer's body
- B the space between two dancers
- C the space occupied by the dancer's body
- D the space where the audience is seated

(1)

1.26 What is dance improvisation?

- A unplanned or unrehearsed dance performance
- B a pre-planned and rehearsed dance performance
- C a group performance for an audience
- D a dance performed by only one person

(1)

1.27 What do we call the ability of a dancer to move freely on stage?

- A expressive
- B mood
- C spotting
- D mobility

(1)

1.28 When everyone does the same steps as part of a dance, it is known as ...

- A unison
- B transition
- C canon
- D repetition

(1)

- 1.29 Which of the following is the best accompaniment when composing a dance sequence?
- A costumes and props
  - B a poem, rap, song and music
  - C boots, overalls and a helmet
  - D structure, originality and confidence (1)
- 1.30 When a dancer leads and the others follow with the same movement, or dancers are doing a movement one after the other, it is referred to as ...
- A unison.
  - B canon.
  - C call and response.
  - D direction. (1)
- 1.31 How can a dancer use repetition in a dance composition?
- A by allowing the dancers to improvise their movements
  - B by creating long simple dance steps
  - C by creating a dance that is suitable for the target audience
  - D by using the same movement phrase multiple times (1)
- 1.32 Which statement best describes stillness in a dance?
- A a continuous fast movement in dance ending with a slow motion
  - B the use of soft and slow movements in the middle of a dance
  - C dancers holding hands indicating the end of a performance
  - D a pause or a rest or a completion of a dance movement (1)

- 1.33 What is the correct term used to describe the opening session of a dance?
- A middle
  - B entrance
  - C beginning
  - D ending
- (1)
- 1.34 When a dancer maintains and controls the centre of the body, while moving, we refer to ...
- A diaphragm.
  - B core stability.
  - C flexibility.
  - D hamstrings.
- (1)
- 1.35 Why is commitment to movement important in dance?
- A It helps to exercise the body only when it is convenient for the dancer.
  - B It helps to make fewer excuses to skip workouts when the dancer is tired.
  - C It helps to improve dance technique, performance skills and physical health.
  - D It helps to go to the gym once or twice a month to meet other dancers.
- (1)
- 1.36 What is an indigenous South African dance?
- A dance steps and style that originated in south Africa
  - B popular dance found in south Africa
  - C a particular traditional dance found in South Arabia
  - D a dance performed in Africa as part of a cultural ceremony
- (1)

- 1.37 Which direction is considered clockwise when moving in a circle?
- A dancers moving to the left
  - B dancers moving to the right
  - C dancers moving to the left and backwards
  - D dancers moving to the right and forward
- (1)
- 1.38 How best can you describe a polished dance performance?
- A a dance performance that has a rough and unfinished look
  - B a dance performance that is simple and lacking in creativity
  - C a dance performance that is messy and disorganized
  - D a dance performance that is refined and well-rehearsed
- (1)
- 1.39 Which option best describes reflecting on one's own dance experience?
- A It involves considering personal growth and development as a dancer.
  - B It involves analysing the technical skill of other dancers.
  - C It involves identifying flaws in one's dance technique and other dancers flaws.
  - D It involves comparing oneself to other dancers.
- (1)
- 1.40 Which statement best describes a gumboot dance?
- A a dance form that uses only the lower body parts and gumboots
  - B a dance form that originated in the united states and is performed by miners using gumboots
  - C a dance form that is often performed in a seated position and uses gumboots to create rhythms
  - D a South African dance form, that started in the mines as a form of resistance, danced with gumboots
- (1)

**[40]**

## SECTION B

### Question 2: Case study

Read the case study and answer the questions that follow.

#### The role of music in dance

Music is a significant part of choreography. Together with the movement and emotions shown by the dancers, music sets the mood and serves as a stimulus in dance. Music can also change the mood of the dance performance.

Slow music can set a sad, heavy mood, while fast music can make everyone feel happy and excited. Poetry, rap, props, pictures or images can also serve as stimuli, as they inspire or evoke a response and cause people to create a dance sequence.

Musicality also happens when a dancer is able to understand and respond to music through movement, while spatial awareness helps the dancers to be aware of the space they use with others.

The dancer must be able to compose choreography and a dance sequence by using composition structures such as transition, beginning and ending, repetition, stillness, etc. Music can also help the dancer to envision the dance routine or sequence.

It is very important that dancers try at all costs to keep the dance performance interesting and retain the audience's attention by applying contrasting dynamics which is the combination of two opposing forms of movement used to create a particular feeling in dance.

*[Adapted from Study and Master Grade 9 Learner's book]*

- 2.1 Explain what is meant by the term 'stimulus' in the case study. (1)
- 2.2 Music has been identified as one of the stimuli in dance.  
Mention any **TWO** other stimuli in dance referred to in the case study,  
other than music. (2)
- 2.3 With reference to the case study, identify terms that match the following  
descriptions.
- 2.3.1 When the dancer is able to understand and respond to music in  
dance. (1)
- 2.3.2 To be aware of the body and the space that you are sharing with  
others. (1)
- 2.3.3 The combination of two opposing forms of movement used to create  
a feeling. (1)
- 2.4 As one of the composition structures, discuss where a dance can begin  
and end to make it effective. (2)
- 2.5 Briefly describe the correct safe landing principle from aerial movements  
in the correct order. (2)
- [10]**

**End of test**

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