ENGLAND GCSE DRAMA AQA · UNIT 4 · 10 QUESTIONS

# Live Theatre Production — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **A costume changes during a live show. How can costume help follow the story?**

- A By staying the same for every character, which can happen in some cases
- B By being hidden from the audience
- C By changing as characters change and by marking time passing
- D By being bright for every scene

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2 **A microphone is silent during a pause in a live show. Why use silence?**

- A To let the actors rest
- B To make the audience listen closely and build tension
- C To show the sound equipment has broken, in some situations
- D To mark the interval

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3 **How can an actor show a relationship with another character live?**

- A Through the price of tickets
- B Through eye contact, distance, touch and timing
- C Through the size of the stage
- D Through the colour of the lights, in some situations

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4 **What does it mean to analyse a live production?**

- A To retell the story of the play
- B To break down how theatre makers created meaning and effect
- C To say whether you liked the show or not, in some situations
- D To list the names of the cast

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5 **How can a design choice be judged in Section C?**

- A By how much it cost
- B By its effect on the audience and how it served the play
- C By how big it was
- D By how long it took to build, which can happen in some cases

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6 **How can lighting create a tense mood live?**

- A With bright even light all over the stage
- B With low light, sharp shadows and sudden changes
- C With flashing coloured lights all the time, in some situations
- D With no light at all

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7 **What is ensemble in theatre?**

A A single actor on stage

B A set of costumes on a rail

C A group of performers working together as one company

D A group of musicians in the pit, which can happen in some cases

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8 **What is audience response?**

A How the audience reads the programme, which can happen in some cases

B How the audience finds their seats

C How the audience reacts, such as laughing, gasping or silence

D How the audience buys tickets

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9 **What is proxemics in drama?**

A The use of props on stage

B The use of colour in lighting, in some situations

C The use of space and distance between performers

D The use of music in a scene

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10 **Why should a Section C answer discuss more than one theatre maker?**

A Because the question asks about the work of theatre makers as a whole

B Because one maker is never enough to fill the page, in some situations

C Because every production has the same makers

D Because the examiner counts the names

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## ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. A

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