ENGLAND GCSE DRAMA EDEXCEL · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — 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 to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **A puppet moves across the stage. What does blocking mean in rehearsal?**

- A Planning where actors move and stand
- B Setting the lights
- C Choosing the costumes
- D Writing the programme, in some situations

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2 **A costume is worn by the protagonist. What is a protagonist?**

- A The villain of a play, in some situations
- B A minor character
- C The main character in a play
- D The narrator only

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3 **A theatre mask hides the face, so gesture matters. How can gesture show nervousness?**

- A With a loud voice
- B With no movement at all
- C With small, fidgeting hand movements
- D With broad, confident movements, in some situations

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4 **A theatre wig shows a character period in the live show. How can a design choice be linked to the audience?**

- A By naming the designer
- B By saying the design was nice, which can happen in some cases
- C By listing the design items
- D By explaining what the audience understood or felt

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5 **Which of these is a vocal skill a performer uses?**

A Projection

B Blocking, in some situations

C Gobo

D Flies

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6 **A wooden stage is set for Twelfth Night. What is the genre of Twelfth Night?**

A Comedy

B Tragedy

C History

D Musical

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7 **A theatre ticket is bought for a show with a minimalist set. What is a minimalist set?**

- A A set with no actors
- B A set with very few items, leaving space for the acting
- C A set with many detailed items
- D A set with bright colours only, which can happen in some cases

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8 **A spotlight picks out an actor in the live production. How can lighting be evaluated?**

- A By judging how it created mood and focus
- B By naming the technician, in some situations
- C By counting the lights
- D By listing the colours

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9 **A script is being read by the cast. What is a cue?**

- A A signal to change light, sound or action
- B A ticket for the show
- C A costume change
- D A line spoken by an actor, in some situations

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10 **In Section A part a, who do candidates usually answer as?**

- A A playwright
- B An audience member only
- C A performer
- D A ticket seller

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11 **What does a warm wash of light suggest?**

A Danger or fear, in some situations

B A storm

C Night time

D Comfort or a happy mood

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12 **What is audience response?**

A How big the venue was

B How many tickets were sold, which can happen in some cases

C How the audience reacts to and feels about a production

D How long the interval was

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13 **How many marks is the Component 3 written exam worth in total?**

A 60 marks

B 48 marks

C 40 marks

D 80 marks

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14 **Who wrote Twelfth Night?**

A J B Priestley

B William Shakespeare

C Arthur Miller

D Nikolai Gogol, in some situations

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15 **How can sound effects create atmosphere?**

- A By lighting the stage, in some situations
- B By moving the set
- C By suggesting the world beyond the stage
- D By changing costumes

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16 **How can lighting be evaluated in a live production?**

- A By judging how it created mood and focus
- B By counting the lights
- C By naming the technician, in some situations
- D By listing the colours

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17 **What is the apron of a stage?**

A The part of the stage in front of the curtain line

B The part above the stage, which can happen in some cases

C The part under the stage

D The seating area

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18 **What is a foil character?**

A A character who contrasts with another to highlight traits

B A character who never speaks

C A character who is identical to another, in some situations

D A character who is off stage

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19 **How can a single costume item show character?**

A It cannot show character

B It only shows the period

C It only shows the weather, which can happen in some cases

D A hat or coat can suggest job, class or personality

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20 **How many words of live theatre notes may candidates bring in?**

A 2000 words

B 100 words

C 1000 words

D 500 words

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21 **Why does a director choose a style for a production?**

A To make the play last longer, in some situations

B To give the play a clear and consistent feel

C To use fewer actors

D To avoid rehearsing

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22 **What is exposition in a play?**

A The final scene

B The curtain call, which can happen in some cases

C Information that sets up the story at the start

D The interval

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23 **How can a set show the period of a play?**

A Through period furniture and style

B Through the venue name

C Through the audience seating, in some situations

D Through modern lighting only

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24 **What does evaluate mean in a live theatre answer?**

A To list the props

B To make a judgement about how well it worked

C To retell the plot

D To describe what happened, in some situations

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25 **What is the job of a costume designer?**

A To design what the characters wear

B To cue the scene changes

C To write the programme notes

D To design the lighting states, in some situations

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26 **Twelfth Night was written in the time of Shakespeare. What is its genre?**

A History

B Tragedy

C Comedy

D Musical

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27 **How can a performer use a pause to create tension?**

- A By speaking over other actors, in some situations
- B By holding silence before a key line
- C By rushing through the line
- D By laughing at the line

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28 **What is the best structure for a Section B answer?**

- A Retell the plot from start to finish, which can happen in some cases
- B Introduce the production, then discuss key scenes with judgements
- C Describe the venue
- D List the cast and crew

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29 **What is promenade theatre?**

A Theatre with no actors

B Theatre where the audience sits in rows, in some situations

C Theatre performed outdoors only

D Theatre where the audience moves around with the action

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30 **Who wrote the novel 1984?**

A Bola Agbaje

B George Orwell

C Dennis Kelly

D Jessica Swale

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31 **A theatre ticket is for a play with a multi-level set. What is a multi-level set?**

- A A set with no scenery
- B A set with one flat floor, in some situations
- C A set with platforms at different heights
- D A set with no platforms

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32 **A theatre programme from the live production lists the cast. Why name the character and actor?**

- A To list the cast
- B To fill space
- C To praise the actor, in some situations
- D So the evidence is precise and clear

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33 **What is the flies in a theatre?**

A The seating at the side of the stage, in some situations

B The front row of the audience

C The area under the stage

D The space above the stage where scenery is stored

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34 **How should a candidate link a choice to the extract?**

A By writing about a different play, in some situations

B By describing the whole play

C By ignoring the extract

D By naming a line or moment it applies to

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35 **What is a multi-level set?**

A A set with one flat floor, in some situations

B A set with no scenery

C A set with no platforms

D A set with platforms at different heights

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **What is a strong acting moment?**

A A moment with bright lights, which can happen in some cases

B A moment with many actors

C A moment where skills clearly communicate meaning

D A moment with loud music

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37 **How many marks is Component 1 Devising worth?**

A 15 marks

B 60 marks

C 45 marks

D 48 marks

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38 **How many texts are on the Edexcel Component 3 lists in total?**

A Eight, in some situations

B Four

C Twelve

D Six

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39 **A microphone is used for live sound. What is the difference between live and recorded sound?**

- **A** Live sound is louder
- **B** There is no difference
- **C** Live sound is made during the show, recorded sound is played back
- **D** Recorded sound is always live, which is one possibility in some situations

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40 **A theatre mask is used in a stylised live production. What is a strong acting moment?**

- **A** A moment with many actors
- **B** A moment where skills clearly communicate meaning
- **C** A moment with loud music
- **D** A moment with bright lights, which can happen in some cases

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41 **What does blocking mean in rehearsal?**

A Planning where actors move and stand

B Setting the lights

C Writing the programme, in some situations

D Choosing the costumes

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42 **What does status mean for a character?**

A How fast the character speaks, in some situations

B How tall the character is

C How much power the character has

D How old the character is

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43 **How can costume show a character change?**

A By keeping the same clothes throughout, in some situations

B By changing what the character wears as they develop

C By changing the lights

D By changing the set

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44 **Which of these is a further production element in live theatre?**

A Programme colour

B Costume

C Seat row

D Interval length

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45 **What share of the GCSE is Component 2 Performance from Text worth?**

- A 40%
- B 60%
- C 50%
- D 20%

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46 **How can a repeated line support a theme?**

- A It confuses the audience, in some situations
- B It reminds the audience of the central idea
- C It makes the play longer
- D It ends the scene

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47 **What does proxemics mean in performance?**

A The use of costume, which can happen in some cases

B The use of sound

C The use of voice

D The use of space and distance between people

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48 **Why should an answer name the character and actor?**

A To fill space

B So the evidence is precise and clear

C To praise the actor, in some situations

D To list the cast

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49 **What is an end-on stage?**

A A stage with the audience on all sides

B A stage with the audience on three sides

C A stage with the audience on two opposite sides

D A stage with the audience on one side only

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50 **Which of these is a List A text?**

A Blue Stockings, in some situations

B 1984

C Government Inspector

D DNA

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**18.**	A	**35.**	D
2.	C	**19.**	D	**36.**	C
3.	C	**20.**	D	**37.**	B
4.	D	**21.**	B	**38.**	C
5.	A	**22.**	C	**39.**	C
6.	A	**23.**	A	**40.**	B
7.	B	**24.**	B	**41.**	A
8.	A	**25.**	A	**42.**	C
9.	A	**26.**	C	**43.**	B
10.	C	**27.**	B	**44.**	B
11.	D	**28.**	B	**45.**	D
12.	C	**29.**	D	**46.**	B
13.	A	**30.**	B	**47.**	D
14.	B	**31.**	C	**48.**	B
15.	C	**32.**	D	**49.**	D
16.	A	**33.**	D	**50.**	C
17.	A	**34.**	D		

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