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# 2

91215



912150



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## Level 2 Drama, 2015

### 91215 Discuss a drama or theatre form or period with reference to a text

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 25 November 2015  
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Discuss a drama or theatre form or period with reference to a text.	Discuss a drama or theatre form or period with reference to a text showing informed understanding.	Discuss a drama or theatre form or period with reference to a text showing perceptive understanding.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.**

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Achievement**

**TOTAL**

**9**

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To answer the questions in this paper, name the drama/theatre form or period you have studied, and ONE text from the form or period to which you will refer. (If the text was not written as a script – as for example in commedia dell'arte – give brief details of the action.)

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Drama/theatre form or period: Commedia dell'Arte

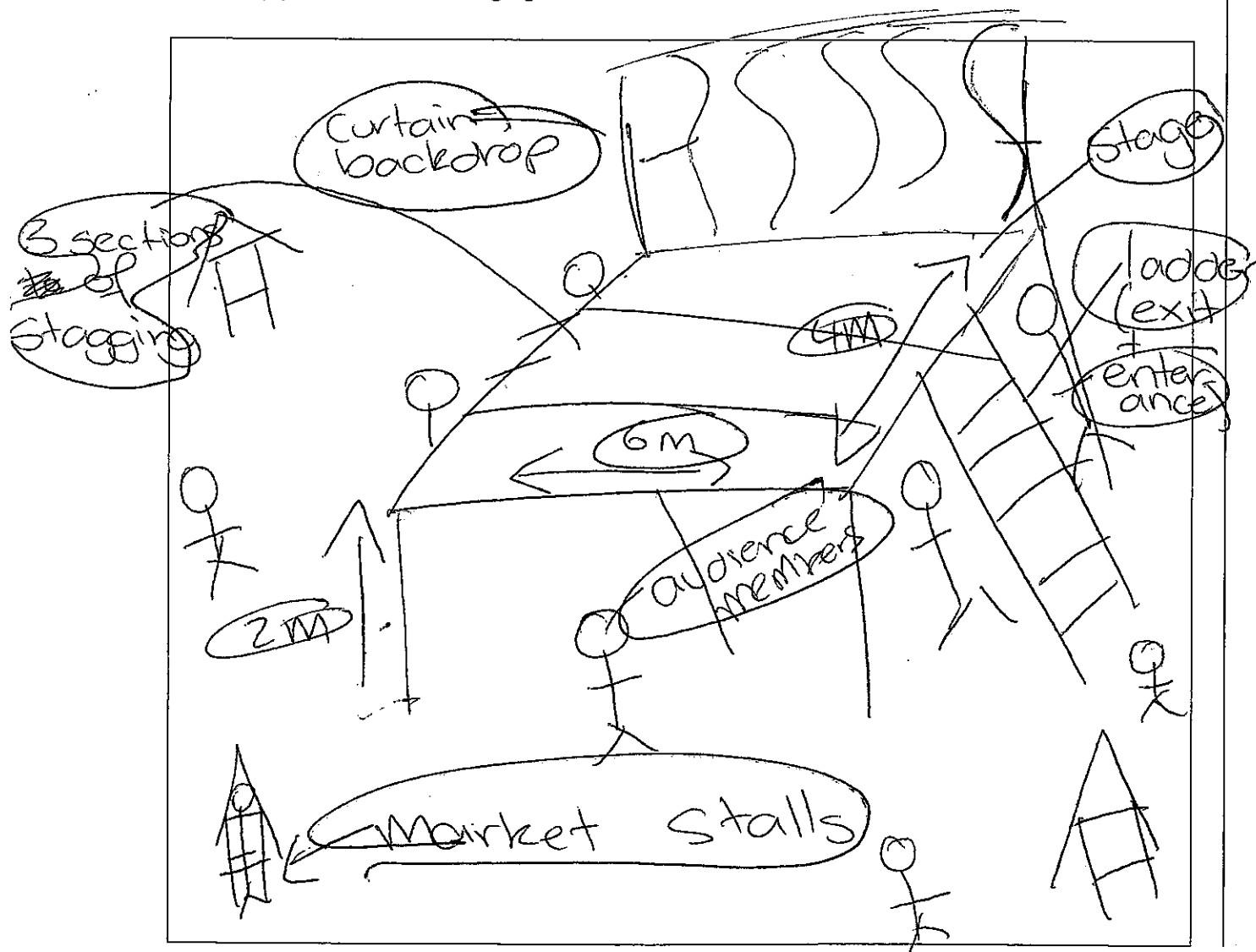
Title of the text (or summary of the action): Il Dottore / Il Dottore's wiggled lover

Playwright (if applicable): [scribble]

**QUESTION ONE: THE ACTING SPACE**

(a) Sketch the acting space that would typically have been used to perform your chosen text. Annotate your sketch to clearly show:

- the shape and position of the acting space
- the shape and position of the audience space
- entrances and exits to and from the acting space
- key pieces of set or staging.



(b) Explain how the actors would typically have used this space in a key scene from the text. Give specific details from the text to support your answer.

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A key scene in the text (servant) was when Allorchino's wig comes off which meant ~~(master)~~ <sup>(servant)</sup> Il Dottore was tricked into falling in love with a male servant. Then because Allorchino is Pantelone's servant, Pantelone bet him for making a fool of Pantelone. To try get away from being beaten with his own slap stick, Allorchino does forward flips, roley-polleys, kart-wheels to get away. The acrobatic movements on an empty 4x6m stage would catch the eye of servants in the market place.

(c) Discuss how the acting space affected the audience's experience of the performance.

You might consider:

- the interaction between actors and the audience
- the use of theatre technologies of the time
- the audience's experience in other theatre forms or periods.

Because the stage would be erected in market places the stage was high (2m). This meant the actors would have to do eye catching movements to attract audience members from all around the market place. The actors also improved a lot of props because of the lack of space the troupe of actors had when travelling. This improve helped attract audience members. Actors also had to have a clear physical appearance and voice so audience members could recognise characters from a distance. The actors would interact with the audience to grab their attention too. For example in the text when Pantelone is plotting to cheat the card game he asks the audience for suggestions.

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The examination continues on the following page.

## QUESTION TWO: A LANGUAGE FEATURE

Identify a language feature that is typical of your chosen form or period. If the form is traditionally silent, you may identify a feature of body language.

Language feature:

Neologism

(a) Describe this language feature, and give an example of the feature in your chosen text.

Neologism is the creation of new words. In *Dotore* done this when diagnosing *Pantelone*, he diagnosed him with made-up diseases.

(b) Explain how an actor would use the drama techniques of voice, body, movement, and/or use of space typical of the form or period to perform this example. Give specific details to support your answer.

In *Dotore* stood tall and looked down at ~~the~~ people, he had his nose raised. This showed he was proud of himself and nobody could prove he is wrong because he was a master and a doctor.

(c) Discuss how the use of this language feature is typical of the form or period. You might consider:

- the style of the form (e.g. realistic, surrealist)
- the time and place in which the form was performed
- the purpose of the playwright or creator(s) of the text.

Because this was performed in a market place to servants, servants often got a laugh out of it. They found this language feature comedic because their master could sometimes say stuff that the servant knows isn't right but they can't laugh at their master because they may get a beating, so they would laugh at *Dotore*. This is why this language feature is typical of *Commedia del'Arte*. Also actors could make fun of masters for the servants to laugh at and the masters will never know because they are never in the market place.

## QUESTION THREE: A THEME OR IDEA

(a) Describe ONE theme or key idea from your chosen text.

Underhand plotting. Often used when a servant would plot against a master to make the masters orders or plans change.

(b) Explain what a character does or says to communicate this theme or idea to the audience. Give specific details from the text to support your answer.

Tartaglia plots against III' Dotore wanting to marry Pantelone's daughter because he knows Pantelone will say no. So Tartaglia says to III' Dotore that III' Dotore wants to play cards for money to save Tartaglia getting beaten by Pantelone because of the 'stupid idea'.

(c) Discuss the importance of this theme or idea to the people originally in the audience. You might refer to:

- social structures (e.g. class systems)
- the geographical or historical context
- moral or cultural values.

This theme is important to the audience because of the audience being servants they can relate to this theme because they could do it to their masters to save them from a beating or get something they want out of it from the higher class eg: masters or higher servants. it was always somebody plotting against someone who was a higher class than them.

Annotation for Achieved paper AS 91215 L2 Drama 2015

Q1: Candidate identifies three areas of staging that were typical for Commedia character. Candidate also has a clear sense of where the performance took place by identifying Market stalls. To lift grade to a Merit in (b) candidate needed to identify a specific moment more clearly as well as typical position of stock characters in the performance space.

Q2: Neologism is a typical language feature of Commedia (more commonly identified as Grummalot). To lift this A3 grade, student needed to give a specific quote or explained more clearly what II Dottore would say.

Q3: Candidate identifies and describes the appropriate theme for Commedia as underhand plotting. To be clear candidate needed to clarify with an example or describe how this was typical.