

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

019

THEATRE ARTS

Time: 2:30 Hours

Year : 2021

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B, and **one (1)** question from section C.
3. Section A carries **thirty (30)** marks, section B **fifty (50)** marks and section C carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. All answers must be written in the spaces provided.
5. All writing must be in black or blue ink.
6. Cellular phones and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
7. Write your **Assessment Number** on the top right corner of every page.

FOR ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	ASSESSOR'S INITIALS
1		
2		
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4		
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8		
9		
10		
11		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		



SECTION A (30 Marks)
Answer all questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

(i) Which of the following theatre is the most popular of the traditional Japanese theatrical forms that uses highly stylised setting?
A Bunraku B Kathakali C Kabuki D Opera

(ii) Which of the following is a type of conversation between two characters or more?
A Miming B Dialogue C Improvisation D Chanting

(iii) What is the role of language in Theatre arts?

- A To make the characters genuine and reliable
B To define the actors and make them reliable
C To identify good and bad characters of the actors
D To define the characters and make them genuine and reliable

(iv) What makes dance an aesthetic communication?

- A Movement, style and three dimensional space
B Time, sound, two and three dimensional space
C Style, weight and one dimensional space
D One dimensional space, style and sound

(v) How can you identify the culture of a particular society?

- A By evaluating the values B By identifying beliefs
C By the life-style of the society D By analysing the norms

(vi) Which of the following are the characteristics of Indian Sanskrit theatre stage?

- A Indoors and within a roofed building
B Outdoors and within a fenced space
C Indoors and within a half-roofed building
D Outdoor and in a non-fenced space

(vii) Why were actors in Kathakali theatre trained from early childhood?

- A To make them use highly styles
B To appear on stage as children's role
C To achieve mastery of art
D To make them mature

(viii) Which technique is used to perform recitation?

- A Body movements B Voice
C Facial expression D Oral delivery

- (ix) Which one of the following is **not** related to heroic recitation?
- A Poetic drama talking about heroic issues
 B It was more memorized
 C It was narrative and imagery words
 D Its delivery into high tone

- (x) Who is responsible for the direction of the actors in a play?
- A Stage manager B Director C House manager D Producer

2. Match the descriptions of titles in **List A** with the title names in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A	List B
(i) A person who is responsible for the direction of the actors in a play, determines the tempo, interpretation and blocking of the actors.	A Director
(ii) A person who plans and designs the clothes and accessories to be worn by the actors in performance.	B Lighting designer
(iii) A person who makes decisions in every area of electricity, colour and mixture of colours to visualise a stage production.	C Producer
(iv) A person who portrays a character in a performance in the traditional medium of the theatre.	D Props designer
(v) A person who is responsible for arranged sound system effect, recorded music and the placement of microphones.	E Actors
(vi) A group of people who participate together in one place watching or listening to a work of art, music and theatre.	F Sound designer
(vii) A person who puts together a theatrical production and obtains the financial backing, supervises the advertising and budget.	G Carpenter
(viii) A person responsible for the stage setting and deals with all that happens on the stage.	H Choreographer
(ix) A person who assists the director during rehearsals and deals with the staff who moves sets and props.	I Audience
(x) A person responsible for writing dramatic materials for the purposes of performance within the theatre.	J Playwright
	K Publicity personnel
	L Administrator
	M Scene designer
	N Stage designer
	O Costume designer

Answers

List A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
List B										

3. Complete the following statements by filling in the blanks.

- (i) African children learn a tradition by growing up in a particular society through a process called
- (ii) The art whose performance is fundamentally based on oral delivery is known as.....
- (iii) The theatrical performances which are normally marked by a higher degree of stress in order to achieve emotional intensity in conversation are called.....
- (iv) The form of drama which exists only when there is a written play performed by the actors on the stage is known as
- (v) An instrument that enables communication among people in their customs, norms and ideology in a given society is called.....

4. For each of the following sentences write **True** if the statement is correct or **False** if the statement is not correct.

- (i) A dramatic monologue is a type of lyrical poem that a person speaks to a selected listener.....
- (ii) Culture is a way of life of a group of people at a certain place.....
- (iii) Language, food, dress, land and art are common elements of culture.....
- (iv) Art functions as an educational instrument and weapon of social or political change.....
- (v) Theatre performances during colonial eras were done in order to influence Tanzanians to imitate the European way of life.....

SECTION B (50 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

5. Briefly explain the importance of the following elements of theatre arts in performances.

- (i) Scenery.....
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(ii) Costumes.....

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(iii) Props.....

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(iv) Makeups

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(v) Script.....

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6. In African societies, storytelling is one of the theatre forms which is as old as the history of man himself. Briefly describe five techniques applied by the story teller when performing the story telling?

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7. Briefly explain four theatres practiced in Asian countries which are more visual and sensual than literary.

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8. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow:

WHY TURTLES LIVE IN WATER

Turtles used to live on the land, they say, until a clever turtle was caught by hunters. They brought him before chief

Chief: "How shall we cook him"

Turtle: "Kill me and take me out of this shell ..."

Chief: "We will break your shell with sticks"

Turtle: "That never works" "Why don't you throw me in the water?"

Chief: "Excellent idea take the turtle to the river and threw him"

As they congratulated themselves after they had thrown him in the water, the turtle said;

Turtle: "Don't get those cooking pots out too fast, foolish people" as he swam away. He said; "I'll spend my time from now on, safely in the water."

Questions

- (i) What type of the story is this?

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- (ii) Identify the main character and a supportive character.

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- (iii) Explain when the turning point appeared.

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- (iv) Why did the story teller use an animal as the main character in the children's story?

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9. Briefly describe five functions of dance in contemporary theatre practiced in Tanzania.

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SECTION C (20 Marks)

Answer one (1) question from this section.

10. Explain six fundamental elements of culture.

11. Describe six elements of theatrical play whether it is written or not.

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