

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

019

THEATRE ARTS
(For School Candidates Only)

Time: 3 Hours

Monday, 10th November 2014 p.m

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **fifteen (15)** questions in sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room
4. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s)



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SECTION A (20 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 beside the item number in your answer booklet.

- (i) A **form** of communication that attempt to persuade potential customer to purchase or consume more of a particular brand is called
A promotion B human resource C advertising
D bureau of standards E commercializing
- (ii) Appreciation of art works of a society can involve
A all art works B music production C fine art production works
D theatre productions E ceremonies and storytelling.
- (iii) Which among the following are the traditional categories of arts?
A oral literature, legend, myth, theatre **and** dance.
B recitation music, architecture, songs and poetry.
C interior design, music, **dance**, songs and dance
D literature, **the performing arts**, music and architecture
E music, dance, poetry, painting, film and literature
- (iv) One of **the** following is **not** general characteristic of African theatre:
A functionalism B symbolism C participatory
D individualism E idealism.
- (v) Radio drama is a form of audio storytelling on
A radio B stage C television.
D film E cassette.
- (vi) The common types of theatre arts are
A South African theatre, Asian theatre and African theatre
B Japanese theatre, Asian theatre **and** African theatre
C Tanzanian theatre, Asian theatre **and** African theatre
D Western theatre, Asian theatre and African theatre
E Tanzanian theatre, Japanese theatre and Asian theatre
- (vii) In theatre for social change, the beginning of the stages of taking action is followed by
A judging **and** concluding B concluding and deciding
C monitoring **and** evaluation D monitoring **and** concluding
E judging **and** evaluation.
- (viii) Tanzania is a multicultural society. This means
A people speak Kiswahili and English B it operates under multiparty system
C a community involving many cultural groups D has many regions and districts
E formed of Zanzibar and Tanganyika.

- (ix) The training design of actors in Kathakali drama pay more attention on
- A childhood to adulthood B childhood to about age of forty
 C at the age of twenty to the age of forty D from childhood to the age of fifty
 E from forty to the age of fifty

- (x) Which of the following is the place where the story takes place?
- A Theatre B Auditorium C Stage
 D Arena E Hall.

2. Match the items in **Column A** with the corresponding responses in **Column B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in your answer booklet.

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Principles or ideas accepted as true in a community.	A	Norms
(ii)	Traditional activity or practice.	B	Circumcision
(iii)	Accepted ways of living	C	Art productions
(iv)	Moral principles or standards.	D	Show-room
(v)	A medium of transmitting knowledge and other valued information.	E	Customs
(vi)	In-come sources.	F	Constitution
(vii)	National anthem, national holidays and the map of Tanzania.	G	National identity
(viii)	Music productions, dance and recitations.	H	Newspapers
(ix)	Display of art works, agricultural products and other cultural activities.	I	Art works
(x)	Anything which is forbidden by social custom.	J	Community rules
		K	Beliefs
		L	Festival
		M	Language
		N	Taboo
		O	Value

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

3. Differentiate the audience experiences in a tragedy performance from a comedy performance.

4. Read the passage and answer the question that follows:

WHY TURTLES LIVE IN WATER

Turtles used to live on the land, they say, until a clever turtle 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, took the turtle to the river and threw him"

As they congratulating themselves after they threw him in the water and said, "Don't get those cooking pots out too fast, foolish people" and as he swam away he said "I'll spend my time from now on, safely in the water".

Questions

- (i) What is the type of this story?
- (ii) Identify the main character and supportive character.
- (iii) Explain when the turning point appeared.
- (iv) List one importance of using animal as main character to children stories.

5. Briefly explain the following terms.

- (a) Acting area
- (b) Audience
- (c) Plot
- (d) Actress.

6. (a) What is meant by a term rehearsal?

(b) Briefly explain three significance of rehearsal.

7. State four functions of theatre arts during the pre-colonial time.

8. Differentiate Nō theatre of Japan from Kabuki theatre by giving four points.

9. (a) List four guidelines needed in the data collection process.

(b) Distinguish between data analysis and data collection.

10. Briefly describe four types of theatre arts which are practiced in Tanzania.

11. (a) Define the term thrust stage as used in theatre production.

(b) State three characteristics of thrust stage.

12. (a) Identify two major functions of drama during the colonial era.

(b) Give two effects of dramatic performances during the colonial era.

SECTION C (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions in this section.

13. Describe six uses of ritual performance in African society.

14. Explain six ways in which art stimulates individuals' thoughts by using story telling as one of the forms of art.

15. With examples, describe six functions of the costumes in a theatre performance.
