

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

019

THEATRE ARTS

(For Both School Candidates Only)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2020

Instructions

1. This paper consists of TEN questions.
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and two questions from section C.

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1. For each of the items (i) - (xv), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

(i) Which of the following words indicate the events, the story of the play and dramatic actions?

- A Demonstrate
- B Experiment
- C Plot
- D Contest
- E Form

Answer: C

Reason: Plot refers to the sequence of events and actions that form the structure of a drama or play.

(ii) Which stage of the theatre for social change provides a clear picture of the environment of the area where the data collection is to be done?

- A Preliminary
- B Monitoring
- C Evaluation
- D Familiarization
- E Coordination

Answer: D

Reason: Familiarization is the stage where the facilitators get to know the environment before data collection begins.

(iii) Daka and Dana are two actors who are holding a conversation on a stage at a performance you have attended. How would you call the action?

- A Monologue
- B Dialogue
- C Polylogue
- D Discussion
- E Presentation

Answer: B

Reason: Dialogue involves two characters exchanging words or conversation on stage.

(iv) Juma is married and has two children. Apart from his family, Juma stays also with his Mother, Father, Uncle, Aunt, Cousin and his Nephew. How would you describe the kind of this family?

- A Two or more nucleus families
- B Single father nucleus families
- C Two mother nucleus families
- D Many wives nucleus families
- E One grandfather nucleus families

Answer: A

Reason: A household with multiple nuclear families living together is described as two or more nucleus families.

(v) You are in the day care class and children are narrating their short stories, “tortoise the trickster” and many with animal characters. How would you classify these types of stories?

- A Legends
- B Myths
- C Folktales
- D Historical
- E Cultural

Answer: C

Reason: Folktales are traditional stories often featuring animals and used to teach morals, common in children’s storytelling.

(vi) Imagine you are in a theatre arts class. Your teacher instructed the class to perform a play which is not in written form. What type of play does the teacher wanted the students to perform?

- A A radio play
- B A written play
- C A tragedy play
- D A stage play
- E An improvised play

Answer: E

Reason: An improvised play is one performed without a script, often spontaneously created by the performers.

(vii) A community-based process of theatre production which involves research, data analysis and the finding of solutions in addressing a variety of social and developmental issues is called

- A Theatre for social creation
- B Theatre for social development
- C Theatre for social problems
- D Theatre for social discussion
- E Theatre for social change

Answer: E

Reason: Theatre for social change uses artistic methods to raise awareness and address societal issues.

(viii) Jogoo Theatre Lab has invited you to facilitate the analysis of data collected during theatre for social change experience. Which of the following tools would you use?

- A Data analysis matrix
- B Mass observation
- C Questioner
- D Personal interview
- E Interview guiders

Answer: A

Reason: A data analysis matrix helps organize and analyze collected data systematically.

(ix) Which terms describe a theatrical performance presented with an absence of spoken words?

- A Gestures
- B Drama
- C Mime
- D Puppets
- E Acrobatics

Answer: C

Reason: Mime is a performance art that uses body movements and facial expressions without spoken dialogue.

(x) The act in which director picked performers to play specific roles in the play is known as

- A Acting
- B Rehearsals
- C Casting
- D Directing
- E Blocking

Answer: C

Reason: Casting is the process of selecting actors for specific roles in a production.

(xi) Which one is the indigenous theatre form practised in African societies?

- A Drama and plays
- B Audience and stage
- C Music and arts
- D Poem and poems
- E Ritual and recitation

Answer: E

Reason: Ritual and recitation are traditional African performance forms used in ceremonies and storytelling.

(xii) What is the common and cheap ways of advertisement used by artist in Tanzania?

- A Radio, television and posters
- B Posters, banners and e-mails
- C Fliers, television and radio
- D Banners, posters and fliers
- E Banners, posters and drama

Answer: D

Reason: Banners, posters and fliers are affordable and widely used methods of advertising by Tanzanian artists.

(xiii) Which one of the following is the process of translating the problems that identifies and analyses theatre performance?

- A Theatre creation
- B Data analysis
- C Data collection

D Theatre performance

E Action plan

Answer: A

Reason: Theatre creation is where analyzed issues are converted into performances for awareness and engagement.

(xiv) When seats are arranged around three sides of a raised platform that extends into the auditorium is known as

A Proscenium stage

B Centre stage

C Back stage

D Arena stage

E Thrust stage

Answer: E

Reason: A thrust stage extends into the audience with seating on three sides.

(xv) What are the essential equipment for preparing a television drama?

A Radio, dramatist and camera

B Video, radio and television

C Script, characters and note

D Video, camera and video tapes

E Radio, video and costume

Answer: D

Reason: Video, camera and video tapes are essential equipment for recording and preparing a television drama.

2. Match the description of stages in List A with the parts of stage in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in your answer booklet provided.

List A

(i) The areas immediately offstage left and right of the stage where actors stand to await their cues.

(ii) The area of the stage which is in view of the audience, where the actual performance takes place.

(iii) The offstage area hidden from the audience that is used for scenery storage and for actors' preparation.

(iv) The area of the stage from the point of view of a performer facing the audience.

(v) The area of the stage where audience seat in front of a stage.

List B

A Offstage

B Backstage

C Onstage

D Front stage

E Central stage

F Right stage

G Left stage
H Apron

Answers:

- (i) A
- (ii) C
- (iii) B
- (iv) F
- (v) D

3. Study the following diagram then interpret the content presented and answer the questions that follow.

(i) Which type of theatre arts is featured in the picture?

Answer: Storytelling

Reason: The picture shows an elder narrating to a group of children while using expressive hand gestures, which is a traditional form of storytelling.

(ii) In which continent is the type of theatre arts portrayed in the picture practiced?

Answer: Africa

Reason: Storytelling under trees by elders to children is a common traditional practice in African communities, especially in rural settings.

(iii) What time might the event in the diagram have happened?

Answer: Evening

Reason: Storytelling in African traditions is often done in the evening when people have returned from their daily activities and are gathered around for rest and learning.

(iv) Identify three among the fundamental elements of theatre arts featured in the diagram.

Answer: Character, Setting, Plot

Reason: The storyteller represents the character; the tree and sitting place form the setting; and the story being told builds the plot.

(v) What could be the message of the performance? Support your answer with some evidences.

Answer: The message could be a moral lesson about honesty, bravery, or respect. This is evidenced by the children's attention, the expressive gestures of the storyteller, and the traditional method of communication used to pass knowledge and values.

4. Suppose you want to make changes to the problems that exist in the school by the use of "theatre for social change method." Demonstrate five methods which you are going to use in data collection as one of the processes of theatre for social change.

Interview: I would conduct structured or unstructured interviews with students and staff to understand their views on the problems within the school.

Questionnaires: I would design and distribute questionnaires to gather information from a larger number of participants in a short time.

Focus group discussions: I would hold group discussions with different student groups to collect their shared experiences and ideas on school issues.

Observation: I would spend time in various school areas to observe behaviors and interactions, noting problems like bullying or poor facilities.

Document review: I would examine school reports, past drama presentations, and suggestion boxes to identify previously recorded concerns or themes.

5. Briefly describe five qualities of a good performer.

Confidence: A good performer is bold and comfortable on stage, capturing the audience's attention without hesitation.

Voice clarity: The performer speaks clearly and audibly so the audience can understand every word of the performance.

Emotional expression: They effectively use emotions to bring the character to life, making the performance believable.

Creativity: A good performer can improvise and adapt to situations on stage, making the act more dynamic and natural.

Discipline: The performer follows rehearsal schedules, listens to the director, and respects the entire production process.

6. Briefly describe five functions of costumes in a play.

Character identification: Costumes help the audience recognize the character's age, status, and role in the play.

Historical reference: They reflect the period in which the play is set, helping to create a believable setting.

Cultural representation: Costumes can display the cultural background of characters, enhancing authenticity.

Mood and theme support: Colors and designs of costumes can reflect the mood or support the theme of the play.

Transformation: Costumes help actors switch roles or represent non-human characters such as spirits or animals.

7. Briefly explain five major roles of the theatrical director.

Script interpretation: The director studies and interprets the script to shape the overall vision of the performance.

Casting: The director selects the most suitable actors for each role based on talent and character fit.

Blocking: The director determines actors' movements on stage to ensure proper positioning and interaction.

Rehearsal coordination: The director leads rehearsals, giving feedback and refining performances.

Team coordination: The director works with designers, technicians, and producers to ensure all production aspects support the drama's vision.

8. Kabuki is one of the notable Japanese arts. A group of Form Two students invited you to talk about what makes Kabuki a unique theatre experience in Western theatre. As a theatre expert, how would you explain the characteristics of Kabuki? Give five points.

Stylized movement: Kabuki actors use exaggerated and controlled body movements to convey emotion and story, distinct from naturalistic acting.

Colorful costumes and makeup: Elaborate costumes and face painting help identify characters and express their emotions.

Use of music: Live music, especially traditional instruments like shamisen, is used to enhance scenes and transitions.

Rotating stages and trapdoors: Kabuki theatres often use advanced stagecraft like revolving stages and trapdoors for dramatic effects.

Historical and moral themes: Kabuki plays usually focus on loyalty, honor, and historical conflicts, rooted in Japanese culture.

9. Assume you have been given a radio drama to listen and you are required to identify the elements of radio drama that are used. How could you describe the elements of radio drama used in preparation?

Script: A written plan with dialogue and directions that guides the entire performance.

Voice: The actors' vocal expression is the main tool used to portray characters and emotion.

Sound effects: Added to simulate actions, environments, or mood, such as footsteps or door creaks.

Music: Used to signal mood changes, transitions between scenes, or to enhance dramatic tension.

Narration: A voice that helps describe settings or internal thoughts, guiding the audience through the story.

Timing and pacing: Proper organization of scenes and speech delivery ensures the drama fits within its broadcast time and keeps the audience engaged.

10. With examples, describe six functions of Theatre Arts during post-colonial era in Tanzania.

Cultural preservation: Theatre was used to promote Tanzanian values and reject colonial influences, e.g., traditional dances in festivals.

Education: Theatre conveyed educational messages on health, literacy, and civic duties through community performances.

Political awareness: It mobilized citizens during the Ujamaa policy era, promoting unity and national development goals.

Social change: Theatre was used to address social issues like gender equality and HIV awareness, especially through government-funded troupes.

Entertainment: It provided recreation to communities in rural and urban areas through plays and musical dramas.

Identity formation: Theatre helped shape a post-independence national identity rooted in African traditions rather than colonial systems.