

Student's Examination Number.....

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

019

THEATRE ARTS

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2015

Instructions

1. This paper consists of Section **A, B, C, D** and **E** with a total of **twelve (12)** questions
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. Section **A** carries **fifteen (15)** marks, section **B** carries **twenty five (25)** marks, section **C** carries **twenty (20)** marks and section **D** carries **thirty (30)** marks and section **E** carries **ten (10)** marks
4. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are not allowed in the assessment room
5. Write your **Examination Number** at the top right-hand corner of every page.

FOR ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	ASSESSOR'S INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		



1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.

(i) Write the other name of art.

- A. Media
- B. Installation
- C. Fine arts
- D. Visual art

Correct Answer: D

Reason: Visual art is another term for art, encompassing forms like painting, sculpture, and drawing that are primarily visual in nature.

(ii) Identify the importance of learning values, beliefs and attitudes.

- A. To help people understand each other
- B. To shape and influence perception
- C. To create harmony
- D. To make people live in peace

Correct Answer: A

Reason: Learning values, beliefs, and attitudes fosters mutual understanding among individuals, promoting empathy and effective communication.

(iii) Identify the sentence which is not related to heroic recitation.

- A. Poetic drama talking about heroic issues
- B. Depends on an oral delivery
- C. Using written script when performed
- D. Heroic issues include war and hunting

Correct Answer: C

Reason: Heroic recitation relies on oral tradition and memorized performance, not a written script, which distinguishes it from scripted drama.

(iv) What is storytelling fundamentally

- A. Events
- B. Colour
- C. Oral narration
- D. People

Correct Answer: C

Reason: Storytelling is fundamentally the act of conveying narratives through oral narration, often involving events, characters, and emotions.

(v) Which of the items is not a form of theatre.

- A. Reading
- B. Storytelling
- C. Recitation
- D. Initiation

Correct Answer: A

Reason: Reading is not a theatrical form, as it lacks the performative and interactive elements present in storytelling, recitation, and initiation.

(vi) What is the great Indian theatre.

- A. Peking and opera theatre
- B. Sanskrit theatre and Kathakali
- C. Wangshifu and Kathakali
- D. Sanskrit and Kohra

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Sanskrit theatre (e.g., Natya Shastra) and Kathakali are prominent traditional Indian theatre forms, known for their elaborate performances.

(vii) Define the term “theatrical rituals”.

- A. Forms of theatre arts representing religious ceremony
- B. Any element of theatre arts represents religious ceremony
- C. The characteristics of theatre arts were representing religious ceremony
- D. The form of theatre arts representing religious ceremony

Correct Answer: A

Reason: Theatrical rituals are specific forms of theatre that enact or represent religious ceremonies, often with symbolic and spiritual significance.

(viii) What is the meaning of Cue?

- A. A signal from the makeup designer to the actor
- B. A signal from the stage manager to the actor
- C. A signal from the director to the actor
- D. A signal from the costume designer to the actor

Correct Answer: B

Reason: A cue is a signal, typically from the stage manager, to prompt an actor's action, line, or entrance during a performance.

(ix) What are the years during which drama was very active in colonial Tanganyika.

- A. 1941 and 1950
- B. 1945 and 1961
- C. 1949 and 1952
- D. 1940 and 1950

Correct Answer: B

Reason: Drama flourished in colonial Tanganyika between 1945 and 1961, particularly with the rise of local performances and cultural movements.

(x) Identify the person who is responsible for assisting the director for recording the blocking and calling the show.

- A. Set designer
- B. Head technician

C. Lead actor

D. Stage manager

Correct Answer: D

Reason: The stage manager assists the director by recording blocking (actors' movements) and calling cues during the show to ensure smooth execution.

2. (a) Define the term theatre arts

Theatre arts is the collective term for performing arts that involve live performances, including acting, storytelling, dance, and music, to convey stories or emotions to an audience.

(b) Mention four theatre forms of African indigenous theatre

Storytelling: Oral narratives performed to share history or morals.

Ritual drama: Performances tied to religious or cultural ceremonies.

Masquerade: Costumed performances often linked to spiritual or social events.

Dance drama: Expressive dances conveying narratives or cultural values.

3. (a) Define the term "Art for art's sake"

Art for art's sake refers to the creation of art for its own aesthetic value and beauty, without serving a political, moral, or utilitarian purpose.

(b) Give out three reasons why the first president of Tanzania J.K. Nyerere set up the Ministry of National Culture in 1962.

To promote and preserve Tanzanian cultural identity and heritage.

To foster national unity through shared cultural expressions.

To support the development of arts as a tool for education and social cohesion.

4. Briefly describe the following terms:

(a) Action area

The specific part of the stage where the main performance or scene takes place, designed to focus the audience's attention.

(b) Audience

The group of spectators who watch and engage with a theatrical performance, influencing its energy and reception.

(c) Plot

The sequence of events in a play, structured to create a narrative with a beginning, middle, and end, driving the story forward.

(d) Actress

A female performer who portrays a character in a theatrical production through acting, movement, and dialogue.

(e) Prompt book

A script annotated with cues, blocking, and technical notes, used by the stage manager to coordinate the performance.

5. Match each sentence in List A with the corresponding word in List B by writing the correct letter beside the item number.

LIST A | LIST B

- (i) An art form which tells ideas, emotion and has element of rhythm and melody. | **E. Music**
- (ii) An art form which applied pictures in colouring. | **J. Painting**
- (iii) An art form of carving. | **F. Sculpture**
- (iv) An art which presents a subject. | **O. Poetry**
- (v) Production of performance arts in general. | **H. Theatre**
- (vi) An art form of repeating something learned or prepared, especially in front of people. | **C. Recitation**
- (vii) An art form which is an interactive performance. | **A. Dancing**
- (viii) An art form performed by actor. | **M. Drama**
- (ix) A literary composition often with imaginatively expressed content. | **K. Poet**
- (x) The functional narration involving relationship between characters. | **D. Storytelling**

6. (a) Outline five art forms found in Tanzania

Makonde sculpture: Intricate wood carvings depicting cultural themes.

Tingatinga painting: Vibrant, colorful paintings of animals and daily life.

Traditional dance: Includes ngoma and sindimba, expressing cultural narratives.

Storytelling: Oral narratives preserving history and morals.

Pottery: Functional and decorative clay works by various tribes.

(b) Mention the five functions of dance in the society

Expresses cultural identity and preserves traditions.

Facilitates social bonding during communal events.

Serves as a medium for storytelling and historical narration.

Enhances spiritual and religious ceremonies.

Promotes physical fitness and emotional expression.

7. (a) Define the term 'recitation performance'

Recitation performance is the oral delivery of memorized poetry, prose, or narratives, often with expressive tone and gestures, to engage an audience.

(b) State four fundamental elements of recitation

Clarity: Clear pronunciation to ensure the audience understands the words.

Expression: Use of tone and emotion to convey meaning.

Pacing: Controlled speed to maintain rhythm and impact.

Gesture: Body movements to enhance the delivery and narrative.

(c) Identify five techniques used to perform storytelling

Voice modulation: Varying tone and pitch to reflect characters or emotions.

Facial expressions: Using the face to convey mood and reactions.

Gestures: Hand and body movements to illustrate the narrative.

Audience engagement: Interacting with listeners to maintain interest.

Pacing: Adjusting the speed of narration for dramatic effect.

8. Briefly explain five components of the major forms of Western theatre

Script: The written text providing dialogue and stage directions.

Acting: Performers portraying characters through speech and movement.

Stage design: Sets and props creating the visual environment.

Lighting: Illuminates the stage and sets mood or focus.

Costumes: Clothing that defines characters' roles and historical context.

9. (a) List six African theatre forms practiced in any community

Storytelling: Oral narratives sharing cultural history.

Masquerade: Costumed performances with spiritual significance.

Ritual drama: Performances tied to religious or initiation ceremonies.

Dance drama: Narrative-driven dances like Yoruba Egungun.

Puppetry: Use of puppets to enact stories or myths.

Praise poetry: Recitations honoring leaders or ancestors.

(b) Describe four general characteristics of African theatre

Communal participation: Involves the audience and community in performances.

Oral tradition: Relies on spoken word, music, and dance rather than written scripts.

Spiritual connection: Often linked to rituals, ancestors, or religious beliefs.

Improvisation: Performers adapt narratives to suit the audience or context.

10. (a) Identify six performing techniques of Eastern theatre

Stylized movement: Exaggerated gestures, as in Kabuki or Kathakali.

Mask usage: Masks to represent characters, common in Noh theatre.

Symbolic makeup: Elaborate face paint, like in Peking opera, to denote roles.

Musical accompaniment: Live music or chanting to enhance drama.

Minimalist sets: Simple stages, as in Noh, to focus on performance.

Ritualistic pacing: Slow, deliberate movements to convey meaning.

(b) Outline four types of Eastern theatre

Noh: Japanese minimalist theatre with masks and spiritual themes.

Kabuki: Japanese vibrant theatre with elaborate costumes and makeup.

Peking opera: Chinese theatre combining music, acrobatics, and stylized acting.

Kathakali: Indian dance-drama with colorful makeup and expressive gestures.

11. Briefly explain three major types of theatre stages in performing arts

Proscenium stage: Features an arch framing the stage, separating performers from the audience, ideal for traditional plays.

Thrust stage: Extends into the audience on three sides, creating intimacy and dynamic interaction.

Arena stage: Surrounded by the audience on all sides, offering an immersive experience with minimal scenery.

12. Describe the following terms:

(i) Director

The person responsible for overseeing the artistic vision of a production, guiding actors, and coordinating design elements.

(ii) Producer

The individual who manages the financial and logistical aspects of a production, ensuring it is completed on time and within budget.

(iii) Scene

A subdivision of a play where a specific event or action occurs, typically in one location or time frame.

(iv) Auditorium

The area in a theatre where the audience sits to watch the performance, designed for optimal viewing and acoustics.