

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

019

THEATRE ARTS

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2020

Instructions:

1. this paper consists of sections A, B and C with total of eleven questions
2. answer all questions in section A and B, and one question in section C.
3. All answers must be written in spaces provided.

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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 form of theatre arts the audience experience sad ending?

- A Comedy
- B Tragedy
- C Tragicomedy
- D Melodrama

Answer: B Tragedy

Reason: Tragedy is characterized by a sad ending, often involving death or great loss, unlike Comedy, which focuses on humor, or Tragicomedy, which blends elements of tragedy and comedy.

(ii) When did the theatre performance focus on promoting Ujamaa and self-reliance in Tanzania?

- A After Arusha declaration
- B During colonial period
- C During Arusha declaration
- D During pre-colonial period

Answer: C During Arusha declaration

Reason: The Arusha declaration emphasized Ujamaa and self-reliance as fundamental policies in Tanzanian cultural and political contexts.

(iii) Which of the following performing technique involves process of rehearsal based on imagery in the dramatic text?

- A Storytelling
- B Recitation
- C Dance
- D Drama

Answer: D Drama

Reason: Drama often includes rehearsals that rely on imagery and visualization to prepare actors for their roles.

(iv) Which set are major types of stories?

- A Fiction, legends and singing
- B Fable, tales and fiction
- C Acting, legends and tales
- D Myths, legends and folktales

Answer: D Myths, legends and folktales

Reason: Myths, legends, and folktales represent traditional storytelling forms that convey cultural values and lessons.

(v) When was Tanzanian theatre disturbed by the colonial system?

- A In the 16th century
- B In the 19th century

C In the 17th century

D In the 12th century

Answer: B In the 19th century

Reason: The colonial period significantly disrupted Tanzanian theatre by imposing Western cultural forms and suppressing indigenous expressions.

(vi) Which drama in oriental theatre is the text sung to percussion accompanied with songs, drum, and symbols?

A Kathakali

B No.

C Kabuki

D Opera

Answer: C Kabuki

Reason: Kabuki is a traditional Japanese drama characterized by its musical accompaniment, elaborate makeup, and expressive acting.

(vii) Which characteristics differentiate the recitations from storytelling?

A Facial expression

B Songs and gesture

C High tone in its delivery

D Dance and songs

Answer: B Songs and gesture

Reason: Songs and gestures are integral to recitations, setting them apart from storytelling, which is often verbal and narrative-focused.

(viii) Which of the following are the major segments practiced in Tanzanian theatre?

A Pre-colonial, Colonial and before Arusha declaration

B Pre-colonial, Colonial and Post-independence

C Colonial, Post-independence and Arusha declaration

D Pre-colonial, Arusha declaration and Contemporary

Answer: D Pre-colonial, Arusha declaration and Contemporary

Reason: These segments reflect the historical development and evolution of Tanzanian theatre.

(ix) The methods which were used by Tanzanian indigenous theatre to educate the society in pre-colonial times were

A formal and participatory

B informal and demonstration

C informal and non-formal

D participatory and non-formal

Answer: C Informal and non-formal

Reason: Indigenous theatre was often informal, emphasizing community involvement and oral traditions.

(x) What are the major components of Western Theatre?

A Spectacle, characters, thought, element, and diction

B Elements, characters, thought, music, and diction

C Forms, thought, diction, music, and spectacle

D Plot, characters, thought, diction, and spectacle

Answer: D Plot, characters, thought, diction, and spectacle

Reason: These components are fundamental to Western theatre, focusing on structure and thematic depth.

2. Match the descriptions of world theatre in List A with the title name of theatre form in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A

(i) The theatre which is based on Hindu epics with violence and death.

(ii) The theatre which uses more singing text than spoken with acrobatics and clowning.

(iii) The theatre that employs techniques of facial expression, songs, and gestures when narrating the story.

(iv) The theatre with visual medium which major component is the human body with varieties of expression.

(v) The theatre that uses figurative language and high tone in its delivery when narrating the verse.

(vi) A play consisting of a serious play with a topic of universal human import as its theme.

(vii) The theatre of Japan with highly stylized scenery, acting, and makeup.

(viii) The theatre from Japan with highly ceremonial drama, mysterious and tragic.

(ix) Traditional theatre which involves gestures and spoken text to communicate with gods.

(x) The dance theatre from India performed indoors, danced, and acted with an onstage instrumental and percussion accompaniment.

List B

A Storytelling

B Comedy

C Kathakali

D Songs

E Dance

F Recitation

G Sanskrit

H Tragedy

I No

J Melodrama

K Opera

L Theatrical rituals

M Kabuki

N Zaju-zaju

Answers:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
G	C	D	E	F	H	M	I	L	N

3. Complete the following statements by writing the answer in the spaces provided.

- (i) Art stimulates an individual's thought, emotions, beliefs, or ideas through expression.
- (ii) The combination of auditorium, stage, scenery, costumes, and lights creates a performance.
- (iii) In many societies, art is produced on both aesthetic and value for a purpose of cultural preservation.
- (iv) Storytelling is an art in which its performance is based on narration.
- (v) Children learn traditions by growing up in a particular society through a process called socialization.

4. For each of the following sentences, write True if the statement is correct or False if the statement is not correct in the spaces provided.

- (i) Recitation is a form of theatrical performance that is popular in some Tanzanian societies. True
- (ii) Tragedy is a play that begins as tragedy but includes comic elements and ends happily. False
- (iii) A key role of Theatre Arts is to promote freedom of expression and society's democratization. True
- (iv) African theatre reflects the culture and traditions of African societies. True
- (v) Kabuki is a traditional form of Japanese theatre that originated in the 1691. False

5. Identify five common characteristics of Eastern theatre.

- (i) Heavy use of symbolism in performances.
- (ii) Emphasis on traditional values and cultural expression.
- (iii) Incorporation of music and dance into dramatic performances.
- (iv) Use of stylized gestures and movements to convey emotions.
- (v) Integration of mythical and spiritual themes in narratives.

6. (a) Briefly describe three functions of the Theatre Arts to the African community.

- Theatre Arts serve as a medium of cultural preservation by showcasing traditional dances, songs, and rituals, which help maintain the heritage of African societies.
- They act as a tool for social education, addressing societal issues such as morality, unity, and cooperation through storytelling and dramatic performances.
- Theatre Arts provide entertainment, creating a platform for relaxation and enjoyment while indirectly imparting lessons and moral values.

(b) Mention four techniques used in performing African Theatre.

- Storytelling with the integration of local myths and legends.
- Use of traditional dances to convey emotions and narratives.
- Inclusion of drumbeats and music as a means of enhancing performances.
- Interaction between performers and the audience to foster communal participation.

7. Briefly describe five important resources to be considered when performing the Western drama.

- The script, which provides the foundation and structure of the performance.
- Skilled actors capable of delivering believable and engaging performances.
- Costumes and makeup to depict the characters and time setting of the play.
- A suitable stage with proper lighting to enhance the visibility and mood of the performance.
- Sound equipment to ensure clear communication and create an immersive experience.

8. Elaborate five key elements which make a story interesting to the audience.

- A well-defined plot with engaging twists and conflicts.
- Relatable and multi-dimensional characters.
- Emotional appeal, whether through humor, sadness, or suspense.
- Use of vivid imagery and descriptive language.
- An impactful conclusion that leaves a lasting impression.

9. Study the following picture then answer the questions that follows



(a) Name a type of theatre arts shown in the picture.

- Musical performance.

(b) Is the performance practiced in African, Western or Eastern theatre?

- The performance is practiced in African theatre.

(c) Give two reasons for your answer in (b).

- The inclusion of music and dance, which are significant elements of African theatre.
- The communal interaction and the expressions of joy, commonly found in African performances.

(d) Briefly describe three components of theatre arts included in a picture.

(i) Performance: The person holding the microphone represents the primary performer engaging the audience through music.

(ii) Audience: The people cheering and raising their hands symbolize the audience actively participating in the performance.

(iii) Music: The musical notes drawn in the background emphasize the use of music as a key element of the performance.

10. Explain six uses of ritual performance in African society.

- Ritual performance is used for religious worship, connecting individuals with spiritual entities.
- It serves as a medium for celebrating life events such as birth, marriage, and death.
- It is used to appease ancestral spirits and ask for blessings or protection.
- Rituals play a role in community healing processes, both spiritually and physically.
- They are performed to mark seasonal transitions, such as harvest celebrations.
- Ritual performance acts as a cultural preservation tool, passing down traditions and values.

11. Describe six functions of African theatre forms during the pre-colonial era in Tanzania.

- African theatre was a platform for storytelling, preserving historical and cultural narratives.
- It provided moral education, teaching community values through performances.
- Theatre was a form of entertainment during communal gatherings and festivals.
- It facilitated communication, delivering important messages in an engaging way.
- It was used in conflict resolution, where performances conveyed the consequences of disputes.
- African theatre promoted unity and social cohesion by involving the entire community in its activities.