

Student's Assessment Number.....

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

019

THEATRE ARTS

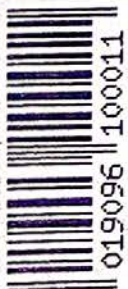
Time: 2:30 Hours

Year: 2020

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** at the top right corner of every page.

FOR ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	ASSESSOR'S INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		



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2

SECTION A (30 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

I. 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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.

- (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.

- (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.

2. Match the descriptions of world theatre in **List A** with the 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	List B
(i) The theatre which is based on Hindu epics with violence and death.	A. Storytelling
(ii) The theatre which use more singing text than spoken with acrobatics and clowning.	B. Comedy
(iii) The theatre that employs techniques of facial expression, songs and gestures when narrating the story.	C. Kathakali
(iv) The theatre with visual medium which major component is the human body with varieties of expression.	D. Songs
(v) The theatre that uses figurative languages and high tone in its delivery when narrating the verse.	E. Dance
(vi) A play consisting of a serious play with a topic of universal human import as its theme.	F. Recitation
(vii) The theatre of Japan with highly stylized scenery, acting and makeup.	G. Sanskrit
(viii) The theatre from Japan with highly ceremonial drama, mysterious and tragic.	H. Tragedy
(ix) Traditional theatre which involve gestures and spoken text to communicate with gods.	I. No
(x) The dance theatre from India performed indoors, danced and acted with an onstage instrumental and percussion accompaniment.	J. Melodrama
	K. Opera
	L. Theatrical rituals
	M. Kabuki
	N. Zaju-zaju

Answers

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

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.....
- (ii) The combination of auditorium, stage, scenery, costumes and lights creates.....
- (iii) In many societies art is produced on both aesthetic and value for a purpose of.....
- (iv) Storytelling is an art which its performance is based on
- (v) Children learn traditions by growing up in a particular society through a process called.....

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

SECTION B (50 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

5. Identify five common characteristics of Eastern theatre.

- (i)
- (ii)

Answers

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

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.....
 - (ii) The combination of auditorium, stage, scenery, costumes and lights creates.....
 - (iii) In many societies art is produced on both aesthetic and value for a purpose of.....
 - (iv) Storytelling is an art which its performance is based on
 - (v) Children learn traditions by growing up in a particular society through a process called.....
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 which is popular in some Tanzanian societies.
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 - (iv) African theatre reflects the culture and traditions of African societies.....
 - (v) Kabuki is a traditional form of Japanese theatre which originated in the 1691.....

SECTION B (50 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

5. Identify five common characteristics of Eastern theatre.

- (i)
- (ii)

Student's Assessment Number.....

(iii).....
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(iv).....
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(v).....
.....

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

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

(i)

(ii)

(iii).....

(iv).....

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

(i)
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(ii)
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(iii).....
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(iv).....
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(v)
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8. Elaborate five key elements which make story interesting to the audience.

(i)
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.....

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

9. Study the following picture and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name a type of theatre arts shown on the picture.
.....
- (b) Is the performance practiced in African, Western or Eastern theatre?
.....
- (c) Give two reasons for your answer in (b).
- (i)
.....
- (ii)
.....
- (d) Briefly describe three components of theatre arts included in a picture.
- (i)
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- (ii)
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- (iii)
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SECTION C (20 Marks)

Answer **one (1)** question from this section.

10. Explain six uses of ritual performance in African society.
11. Describe six functions of African theatre forms during the pre-colonial era in Tanzania.

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