

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

019

THEATRE ARTS

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2021

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 of the following theatre is the most popular of the traditional Japanese theatrical forms that uses highly stylized setting?

- A. Bunraku
- B. Kathakali
- C. Kabuki
- D. Opera

Answer: C. Kabuki

Reason: Kabuki is a traditional Japanese theatre known for its elaborate costumes, makeup, and stylized performances.

(ii) Which of the following is a type of conversation between two characters or more?

- A. Miming
- B. Dialogue
- C. Improvisation
- D. Chanting

Answer: B. Dialogue

Reason: Dialogue is an exchange of words between two or more characters in a play or performance.

(iii) What is the role of language in Theatre arts?

- A. To make the characters genuine and reliable
- B. To define the actors and make them reliable
- C. To identify good and bad characters of the actors
- D. To define the characters and make them genuine and reliable

Answer: D. To define the characters and make them genuine and reliable

Reason: Language in theatre helps convey the characters' personalities and emotions, making them believable.

(iv) What makes dance an aesthetic communication?

- A. Movement, style and three dimensional space
- B. Time, sound, two and three dimensional space
- C. Style, weight and one dimensional space
- D. One dimensional space, style and sound

Answer: A. Movement, style and three dimensional space

Reason: Aesthetic communication in dance is achieved through expressive movement, style, and spatial awareness.

(v) How can you identify the culture of a particular society?

- A. By evaluating the values
- B. By identifying beliefs

C. By the life-style of the society

D. By analysing the norms

Answer: C. By the life-style of the society

Reason: The lifestyle of a society reflects its cultural practices, traditions, and values.

(vi) Which of the following are the characteristics of Indian Sanskrit theatre stage?

A. Indoors and within a roofed building

B. Outdoors and within a fenced space

C. Indoors and within a half-roofed building

D. Outdoor and in a non-fenced space

Answer: B. Outdoors and within a fenced space

Reason: Indian Sanskrit theatre is historically performed in open-air spaces that are enclosed for audience interaction.

(vii) Why were actors in Kathakali theatre trained from early childhood?

A. To make them use highly styles

B. To appear on stage as children's role

C. To achieve mastery of art

D. To make them mature

Answer: C. To achieve mastery of art

Reason: Kathakali actors require rigorous training from childhood to perfect their art form, which includes precise gestures and expressions.

(viii) Which technique is used to perform recitation?

A. Body movements

B. Voice

C. Facial expression

D. Oral delivery

Answer: B. Voice

Reason: Voice is the primary technique used for reciting lines in performances or readings.

(ix) Which one of the following is not related to heroic recitation?

A. Poetic drama talking about heroic issues

B. It was more memorized

C. It was narrative and imagery words

D. It delivery into high tone

Answer: D. It delivery into high tone

Reason: Heroic recitation focuses on narrative techniques and imagery rather than delivery tone.

(x) Who is responsible for the direction of the actors in a play?

A. Stage manager

B. Director

C. House manager

D. Producer

Answer: B. Director

Reason: The director oversees the actors' performance, blocking, and overall interpretation of the play.

2. Match the descriptions of titles in List A with the title names in List B by writing the letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

List A

- (i) A person who is responsible for the direction of the actors in a play, determines the tempo, interpretation and blocking of the actors.
- (ii) A person who plans and designs the clothes and accessories to be worn by the actors in performance.
- (iii) A person who makes decisions in every area of electricity, colour and mixture of colours to visualize a stage production.
- (iv) A person who portrays a character in a performance in the traditional medium of theatre.
- (v) A person who is responsible for arranged sound system effect, recorded music and the placement of microphones.
- (vi) A group of people who participate together in one place watching or listening to a work of art, music and theatre.
- (vii) A person who puts together a theatrical production and obtains the financial backing, supervises the advertising and budget.
- (viii) A person responsible for the stage setting and deals with all that happens on the stage.
- (ix) A person who assists the director during rehearsals and deals with the staff who moves sets and props.
- (x) A person responsible for writing dramatic materials for the purposes of performance within the theatre.

List B

- A. Director
- B. Lighting designer
- C. House manager
- D. Props designer
- E. Actors
- F. Sound designer
- G. Carpenter
- H. Choreographer
- I. Audience
- J. Playwright
- K. Publicity personnel
- L. Administrator
- M. Scene designer
- N. Stage designer
- O. Costume designer

Answers

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
LIST B	A	O	B	E	F	I	L	M	N	J

3. Complete the following statements by filling in the blanks.

(i) African children learn a tradition by growing up in a particular society through a process called socialization

(ii) The art whose performance is fundamentally based on oral delivery is known as oral literature.

(iii) The theatrical performances which are normally marked by a higher degree of stress in order to achieve emotional intensity in conversation are called dramatic performances.

(iv) The form of drama which exists only when there is a written play performed by the actors on the stage is known as scripted drama

(v) An instrument that enables communication among people in their customs, norms, and ideology in a given society is called Language

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

(i) A dramatic monologue is a type of lyrical poem that a person speaks to a selected listener. True

(ii) Culture is a way of life of a group of people at a certain place. True

(iii) Language, food, dress, land, and art are common elements of culture. True

(iv) Art functions as an educational instrument and weapon of social or political change. True

(v) Theatre performances during colonial eras were done in order to influence Tanzanians to imitate the European way of life. True

5. Briefly explain the importance of the following elements of theatre arts in performances.

(i) Scenery

Scenery plays a crucial role in setting the visual context of a performance. It helps create the environment where the story unfolds, giving the audience a clear sense of place and time. Additionally, it enhances the emotional tone of the play, whether it's a vibrant and energetic setting or a dark and mysterious one. Properly designed scenery also allows the performers to interact effectively with their environment, enriching the overall theatrical experience.

(ii) Costumes

Costumes are essential in defining characters and their social status, profession, or cultural background. They help the audience identify different roles and understand the storyline better. Moreover, costumes enhance the visual appeal of the performance and add authenticity, ensuring that the play resonates with the audience's perception of the depicted era or setting.

(iii) Props

Props are the physical objects used by actors during a performance. They help actors express their actions more effectively and add realism to the play. Props also contribute to storytelling by emphasizing specific details or elements crucial to the plot, thereby engaging the audience more deeply.

(iv) Makeups

Makeups are used to enhance the physical appearance of actors, helping them transform into their characters. They are essential in highlighting facial expressions and ensuring that the audience can see and interpret the actor's emotions even from a distance. Makeup also contributes to creating visual effects, such as aging or injuries, that are pivotal for certain scenes.

(v) Script

The script is the backbone of any theatrical performance. It provides the dialogue, storyline, and structure that guide the actors and directors. A well-written script ensures coherence and flow in the play, helping the performers deliver a meaningful and engaging performance to the audience.

6. In African societies, storytelling is one of the theatre forms which is as old as the history of man himself. Briefly describe five techniques applied by the storyteller when performing the storytelling.

(i) Use of gestures

Storytellers often use gestures to emphasize their narration. Movements of the hands, head, and other body parts help to express emotions, actions, and scenarios in the story, making it more vivid and engaging for the audience.

(ii) Voice modulation

The storyteller adjusts their tone, pitch, and volume to suit the mood of the story and the personalities of different characters. For example, a soft voice may be used for a sad moment, while a loud and deep voice might be used for a heroic scene.

(iii) Facial expressions

Facial expressions are critical in conveying emotions and reactions of the characters in the story. They help the audience understand the feelings and moods of the characters without the need for direct explanation.

(iv) Incorporation of songs and music

Many African storytellers include songs or simple musical instruments in their performance. This technique not only entertains the audience but also helps in reinforcing the themes or key messages of the story.

(v) Audience interaction

The storyteller often engages the audience by asking questions, inviting them to sing along, or encouraging them to respond to certain parts of the story. This interaction creates a participatory atmosphere and helps the audience feel connected to the narrative.

7. Briefly explain four theatres practiced in Asian countries which are more visual and sensual than literary.

(i) Kabuki theatre (Japan)

Kabuki is a highly stylized Japanese theatre known for its elaborate costumes, dramatic makeup, and exaggerated movements. It relies more on visual elements and physical expressions than on verbal dialogue.

(ii) Kathakali theatre (India)

Kathakali is a traditional Indian theatre that combines dance, music, and acting. It is characterized by its elaborate makeup, costumes, and hand gestures (mudras) that convey emotions and tell the story visually.

(iii) Beijing opera (China)

Beijing opera, or Peking opera, combines music, vocal performance, mime, dance, and acrobatics. It emphasizes facial expressions, costumes, and symbolic movements to tell stories, making it more visual and less dependent on literary scripts.

(iv) Wayang kulit (Indonesia)

Wayang kulit is a form of shadow puppet theatre in Indonesia. It uses intricate leather puppets and light to create visual narratives, accompanied by traditional gamelan music, making it more of a visual spectacle than a literary performance.

8. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow:

WHY TURTLES LIVE IN WATER

Turtles used to live on the land, they say, until a clever turtle was caught by hunters. They brought him before the 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. Take the turtle to the river and throw him."

As they congratulated themselves after they had thrown him in the water, the turtle said:

"Don't get those cooking pots out too fast, foolish people," as he swam away. He said: "I'll spend my time from now on, safely in the water."

QUESTIONS

(i) What type of the story is this?

This is a folktale. Folktales often involve animals as characters and contain moral lessons.

(ii) Identify the main character and a supportive character.

The main character is the turtle, and the supportive character is the chief.

(iii) Explain when the turning point appeared.

The turning point appeared when the turtle cleverly suggested that it be thrown into the water, making the chief believe that this would punish the turtle. Instead, it was the turtle's plan to escape.

(iv) Why did the storyteller use an animal as the main character in the children's story?

The use of an animal, such as the turtle, is symbolic in children's stories to simplify moral lessons. Animals are often used to personify human traits like cleverness or foolishness, making the story engaging and relatable to young audiences.

9. Briefly describe five functions of dance in contemporary theatre practiced in Tanzania.

(i) Entertainment

Dance serves as a source of enjoyment for the audience, making performances more lively and captivating.

(ii) Storytelling

Dance can be used to express a narrative, complementing the dialogue or action on stage.

(iii) Cultural preservation

Through dance, traditional Tanzanian cultural practices, values, and heritage are preserved and showcased to both local and international audiences.

(iv) Emotional expression

Dance provides a medium for performers to express emotions such as joy, sorrow, or anger, enhancing the overall impact of the performance.

(v) Social cohesion

Dance in theatre brings communities together, fostering unity and collaboration among performers and the audience.

10. Explain six fundamental elements of culture.

- Language

Language is a vital element of culture as it serves as a medium of communication and transmission of knowledge, beliefs, and customs from one generation to another. It enables people to express their thoughts, emotions, and traditions.

- Religion

Religion shapes the moral values, rituals, and beliefs of a community. It provides guidance on ethical behavior and forms a significant part of cultural identity.

- Customs and Traditions

These are the practices, rituals, and celebrations that are passed down within a culture. They define a group's way of life and create a sense of belonging and identity among its members.

- Arts and Literature

Artistic expressions like music, dance, painting, and literature reflect a community's values, creativity, and history. They preserve the culture and provide a means of self-expression.

- Social Organization

This refers to the way societies structure relationships, including family, community groups, and social classes. It defines roles, responsibilities, and social hierarchies within a culture.

- Economic Activities

Economic practices such as farming, trading, and industrial production are part of culture. They shape the way people interact with their environment and sustain their livelihoods.

11. Describe six elements of theatrical play whether it is written or not.

- Plot

The plot refers to the sequence of events or actions in the play. It drives the story and includes the exposition, climax, and resolution, making it the backbone of the theatrical performance.

- Characters

Characters are the individuals portrayed in the play. They carry out the actions and bring the story to life through dialogue and interaction.

- Theme

The theme is the central idea or message of the play. It reflects the playwright's intention and provides the audience with something meaningful to think about.

- Dialogue

Dialogue consists of the spoken words by characters. It is the primary means of communication in the play and conveys emotions, conflicts, and relationships.

- Setting

The setting refers to the time and place where the events of the play occur. It provides context and enhances the audience's understanding of the story.

- Spectacle

Spectacle includes all visual elements of the play, such as scenery, costumes, lighting, and props. These elements create a visual appeal and help to establish the atmosphere.