

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

**019**

**THEATRE ARTS**

**Time: 2:30 Hours.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2023**

**Instructions**

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1. This paper consists of sections **A, B** and **C**.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. Section A carries **15** marks, section B  
Carries **70** marks and section C carries **15** marks each.
4. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials  
are **not allowed** in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	EXAMINER'S INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
<b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>CHECKER'S INITIALS</b>		

## SECTION A (15 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this section.

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) The theatre arts form that is used as a major way of teaching children about customs and values of communities in pre-colonial Tanzania is

- A. Drama
- B. Dance
- C. Storytelling
- D. Rituals

**The correct answer is C. Storytelling was used to teach on how to behave in society, helping elders and also greetings and other habits.**

- (ii) The name which is used to describe the moment in theatre performance where the flow of events acquires a new direction which increases tension and excitement towards the end of the performance is

- A. Turning point
- B. Resolution
- C. Conflicts
- D. Climax

**The correct answer is A. This is a part in a play development where the conflicts of the play take a new direction.**

- (iii) Describe the characteristics of the pre-colonial era in the Tanzanian theatre.

- A. Most performances were participatory.
- B. Most performances were for the children only
- C. Theatre was generally not functional
- D. There was no need for a specific area for performance.

**The correct answer is A. In that era, performance involved audience in activities such as dancing, singing, clapping hands, responding to actions and calls, or playing instruments.**

(iv) “African theatre is functional.” Demonstrate knowledge of the functions of art.\

A. It interacts with social, economic and political life of the people.

B. It unites people.

C. It makes people popular and rich and therefore known.

D. It originates from African theatre.

**The correct answer is A. Functionalism is based on the interpretation that every theatre performance in Africa is associated with performing a certain function.**

(v) The name of the stories liked by children because of the use animal characters for they arouse their attention was

A. Children Stories

B. Legends

C. Folktale

D. Myth

**The correct answer is C. The use of animal characters like hare and hyena attracts children because they represent the behaviour of human beings.**

(vi) What are the types of rituals and their functions?

A. Circumcision

B. Initiation

C. Installation

D. Sacrifice

**The correct answer is B. In African societies, initiation is practiced when the youth are collected together for the prior training of developing among them a sense of togetherness and comradeship.**

(vii) Identify the form of theatre which emphasizes confidence of the performer and is also a kind of body exercise.

A. Recitation

B. Rituals

C. Dance

D. Storytelling

**The correct answer is C. In the dance performance, the performer should have confidence to follow the rhythm, beat and steps which are termed as a kind of body exercise.**

- (viii) In Tanzanian schools, students engage in performing a variety of theatre forms whenever there is school occasion. What is the most popular theatre form practiced in their environment?

- A. Storytelling
- B. Dance
- C. Singing
- D. Ritual

**Th correct answer is B. In Tanzania, both dance and recitation are used in different events such as festivals and other celebrations.**

- (ix) In Tanzania, there is a presence of mora than 120 ethic groups which make Tanzanian theatre arts. What are they?

- A. Drama and Music
- B. Dance and storytelling
- C. Drama and storytelling
- D. Music and dance

**The correct answer is B. The indigenous Tanzania theatre forms include dance, storytelling, recitation and rituals.**

- (x) The Japanese theatre performance in which the performers do not wear masks on the stage is

- A. Kathakali theatre
- B. Kabuki theatre
- C. Noh theatre
- D. Opera theatre

**The correct answer is B. The performers in Kabuki theatre does not wear masks during the performance.**

2. Match the description of theatrical forms in **List A** with the respective theatrical forms in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response to the corresponding item number in each case as shown in the table below:

<b>List A</b>		<b>List B</b>
(i)	A theatre form based on oral narration with audience participatory	A. Recitation B. Dance C. Spectacle D. Theatrical ritual E. Storytelling F. Drama G. Diction H. Zaju-zaju
(ii)	A theatrical performance with a dramatic monologue and lyric poems in high tone	
(iii)	A theatrical performance with gestures and spoken words to communicate with gods in a traditional space.	
(iv)	A theatre form which focus on the movements of body and uses two or three-dimensional space.	
(v)	A theatrical performance whose techniques involve a process of rehearsal and is based on written.	

### Answers

<b>List A</b>	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
<b>List B</b>	E	A	D	B	F

### SECTION B (70 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this section.

3. You are organiser of the festival based on African theatre forms. Briefly describe five types of African theatre forms you would use in your performances.

(i) **Storytelling Theatre**

This form of theatre involves narrating traditional folktales, myths, or legends passed down orally through generations. The storyteller uses voice, gestures, and expressions to engage the audience, often accompanied by musical instruments or responses from the audience. It preserves African cultural heritage and moral teachings.

(ii) **Dance Theatre.**

Dance is an essential part of African theatre used to express emotions, celebrate events, and communicate messages. Traditional dances vary by tribe and region, often accompanied by drums, songs, and costumes. In a festival, dance theatre can depict themes like harvest, war, love, or initiation.

(iii) **Ritual Theatre**

This form combines performance with spiritual or religious meaning. It includes rites of passage, initiation ceremonies, and ancestral worship. Ritual theatre uses symbols, chants, and masks to connect the performers and audience with the spiritual world, reflecting the deep cultural and religious beliefs of African societies.

(iv) **Music Theatre.**

African music theatre combines singing, drumming, and acting to tell stories or convey messages. Songs are used to express joy, sorrow, or protest, while drums set the rhythm and mood. It can be used to dramatize social issues or historical events during the festival.

(v) **Masquerade Theatre.**

Masquerades involve performers wearing elaborate masks and costumes to represent spirits, ancestors, or mythical beings. It is a communal performance combining dance, drama, and music. In a festival, masquerade theatre adds visual appeal and cultural depth, while also promoting African traditions and spiritual values.

4. Your school is preparing a drama play for inter-school competitions. The drama must observe major components of western drama. Briefly explain five major components of western drama you would use in your play.

### **Plot**

The plot is the sequence of events that make up the story of the play. It includes the introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. A well-structured plot helps to maintain audience interest and gives the play a clear direction from beginning to end.

### **Character**

Characters are the people or figures who carry out the actions in the play. Each character should have distinct traits, motivations, and roles that contribute to the development of the story. In western drama, characters are often developed psychologically to make them believable and relatable.

### **Theme**

The theme is the central idea or message that the play conveys. It may deal with love, justice, conflict, betrayal, or freedom. The theme guides the audience to understand the playwright's purpose and gives the play deeper meaning beyond the surface action.

### **Dialogue**

Dialogue refers to the spoken words between characters. It reveals their personalities, emotions, and relationships, while also moving the plot forward. In western drama, effective dialogue is natural, expressive, and helps to build tension and conflict.

### **Setting**

The setting is the time and place where the events of the play occur. It provides the background that supports the mood and atmosphere of the performance. Proper use of setting through stage design, props, and lighting helps the audience to visualize and connect with the story.

5. Briefly describe the given five types of dances practised in Tanzania.

(i) **Wedding dance**

This dance is performed during marriage ceremonies to celebrate the union of a couple. It expresses joy, love, and unity between families and communities. Traditional wedding dances often include rhythmic drumbeats, colorful costumes, and graceful movements that symbolize happiness and blessings for the newlyweds.

(ii) **Work dance**

Work dances are performed during or after communal labor activities such as farming, fishing, or building. The movements often imitate the actual tasks being done, helping to motivate workers and create a sense of teamwork. In Tanzania, such dances are common in rural areas where music and rhythm make work more enjoyable and productive.

(iii) **Ritualistic dance**

Ritualistic dances are performed during religious or spiritual ceremonies to communicate with ancestors or deities. They are often accompanied by chants, drumming, and symbolic gestures. These dances hold deep cultural meaning and are used to seek blessings, protection, or guidance from the spiritual world.

(iv) **Celebration dance**

Celebration dances mark joyful events such as national holidays, harvests, or victories. They are energetic, involving group participation and vibrant music. In Tanzania, celebration dances are a way of expressing gratitude, unity, and pride within the community.

(v) **Healing dance**

Healing dances are performed to restore physical or spiritual well-being. They are often led by traditional healers who use rhythm, movement, and song to drive away illness or bad spirits. These dances are believed to balance the body, mind, and soul, promoting harmony and recovery among participants.

6. Interpret the given picture on a form of theatre arts and answer the questions that follow:





- (i) Which form of theatre arts is presented in the picture? **DRAMA**
- (ii) What are the four elements of the theatre arts that are revealed in the picture
  - **Performer**
  - **Performance**
  - **Performing area**
  - **audience**
- (iii) Is the theatre form represented in the picture African, Western or Oriental theatre performance? Give two reasons for your answer.
  - **The theatre practiced in the picture is African theatre because:**
    - (i) **There is the use of traditional stage which is from modern stage**
    - (ii) **The use of traditional costumes and props.**

7. Why African theatre performance audience participation is active in dance performance than in any other forms? Briefly explain by giving five points.

(i) **Dance is communal in nature**

In African societies, dance is not limited to performers alone but involves the whole community. Everyone is encouraged to join in by clapping, singing, or dancing, which makes audience participation naturally active.

(ii) **Dance allows physical involvement**

Unlike storytelling or spoken drama, dance invites physical movement. Audience members can easily join the rhythm through body movements, hand gestures, or foot stamping, creating a shared performance experience.

(iii) **Music and rhythm attract participation**

African dances are accompanied by drums and other traditional instruments that produce captivating rhythms. The beats stimulate excitement, making the audience feel emotionally and physically drawn to participate.

(iv) **Cultural familiarity and connection**

Dance in African theatre is rooted in daily life and cultural traditions. Because audiences understand the meaning and symbolism of the dances, they feel comfortable engaging directly, either by singing along or joining the movements.

(v) **Interactive performance style**

African dance performances often break the boundary between performers and spectators. Dancers may move among the audience, invite them to respond to songs, or encourage them to join the rhythm, making the experience more participatory than in other theatre forms.

8. Theatrical rituals are a variety of activities performed by different African societies so as to pay homage to the supernatural powers. Briefly explain five roles of theatrical rituals performed in indigenous African societies.

**Communication with ancestors and spirits**

Theatrical rituals serve as a medium through which people communicate with ancestors and supernatural beings. Through songs, dances, and symbolic acts, communities seek blessings, protection, and guidance from the spiritual world.

**Preservation of cultural heritage**

These rituals help to preserve and transmit traditional beliefs, values, and customs from one generation to another. By performing them, communities keep their history and identity alive.

**Promotion of social unity**

Theatrical rituals bring people together in shared participation. They strengthen community bonds by encouraging cooperation, mutual respect, and a sense of belonging among members.

**Healing and purification**

Many rituals are performed to cleanse individuals or the entire community from misfortunes, diseases, or evil spirits. The combination of dance, chants, and symbolic actions is believed to restore balance and harmony.

**Marking important life transitions**

Theatrical rituals are used to celebrate major stages in life such as birth, initiation, marriage, and death. These ceremonies help individuals and the community to acknowledge and honor changes in social or spiritual status.

9. Form one students have been invited to perform Ngonjera at the inter-school competition. Briefly describe five important elements of Ngonjera which the students must include in their performance.

### **Dialogue in verse form**

Ngonjera is a poetic dialogue performed between two opposing groups or individuals. The lines are delivered rhythmically in verse form, creating a lively exchange of ideas, arguments, or opinions on a particular theme.

### **Call and response technique**

This element involves one performer or group presenting a statement or question, and the other responding creatively. It keeps the performance interactive and engaging for both performers and the audience.

### **Rhythm and rhyme**

The verses in Ngonjera follow a strong rhythm and rhyme pattern. This musical quality adds beauty to the language, helps the audience remember the message, and enhances the entertainment value of the performance.

### **Gesture and movement**

Performers use expressive body movements, facial expressions, and hand gestures to emphasize their words and emotions. These physical elements make the performance more dramatic and visually appealing.

### **Social or educational message**

Every Ngonjera performance carries a clear message related to social, moral, or educational issues such as unity, hard work, or discipline. The purpose is not only to entertain but also to teach and inspire positive change in the audience.

## **SECTION A (15 Marks)**

Answer question **ten (10)**

10. In six points, describe the Eastern theatre forms.

### **Use of symbolism and stylization**

Eastern theatre often relies on symbols and stylized movements rather than realistic acting. Gestures, facial expressions, and colors in costumes or makeup represent emotions, moral values, or social status, helping the audience interpret deeper meanings.

### **Integration of music, dance, and drama**

Unlike Western theatre which often separates these elements, Eastern theatre combines music, dance, and dialogue into a single performance. This blend creates a rich, rhythmic, and expressive form of storytelling.

### **Spiritual and religious themes**

Many Eastern theatre forms are rooted in religious traditions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, or Shintoism. Performances often aim to honor deities, teach moral lessons, or reflect spiritual journeys rather than merely entertain.

### **Highly trained and disciplined performers**

Actors in Eastern theatre undergo years of training to master body control, voice modulation, and traditional movement patterns. Their performance is precise, graceful, and disciplined, reflecting deep cultural respect for the art.

### **Elaborate costumes and makeup**

Costumes and makeup play a key role in defining characters, emotions, and social rank. For instance, in Japanese Kabuki or Chinese Opera, specific colors and designs immediately signal whether a character is good, evil, noble, or comic.

### **Audience interaction and tradition**

Eastern theatre maintains strong traditional ties, where audiences are familiar with the stories, characters, and gestures. Participation may involve chanting, responding, or spiritual reflection, making the performance a shared cultural experience rather than just a show.