

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

**019**

**THEATRE ARTS**

**Time: 2:30 Hours.**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2024**

**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 form of theatre arts form that applies the knowledge of character impersonation, such as imitation of voice, gesture and facial expressions is
- A. Storytelling
  - B. Dance
  - C. Recitation
  - D. Rituals

**The correct answer is A. storytelling was a theatre form that utilised voice imitation, gestures, and facial expressions at their best.**

- (ii) Where African traditional performances occur?
- A. Indoor
  - B. Outdoor
  - C. On the stage
  - D. Auditorium

**The correct answer is B. African native performances are commonly presented in any open space not in a unique building. Most conventional African theatre performances are conducted in an open space like a playground, under a tree, or on other grounds.**

- (iii) The cultural practices that reflect values and beliefs held by community members for some time, especially for spanning generations is
- A. Customs
  - B. Language
  - C. Religion
  - D. Tradition

**The correct answer is D. In the community, traditions are past experiences people inherit from the old generation and are believed to be unchangeable. It includes initiation rites, marriage, funerals, ceremonies, traditional dances and rituals.**

(iv) The item which influences mood and feelings among the people is:

- A. Culture
- B. Art
- C. Religion
- D. Values

**The correct answer is B. This is because art influences people's conceptions and mood. Art acts as a method of expression that uses skills or imagination to create attractive objects, environments, or experiences that can be shared with others. It involves a diverse range of human activities and artifacts that express the mood and feelings of a society.**

(v) The form of theatre delivered through the word of mouth is:

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

**The correct answer is C. the form of theatre performed through word of mouth.**

(vi) On visiting one village, you see the girls between 13 and 15 years gathering for a traditional event celebrating their growth. What type of African theatre did you observe?

- A. Rituals
- B. Traditions
- C. Initiation
- D. Funeral dirgers

**The correct answer is C. African societies, initiation is practiced when youths are collected together for training to develop a sense of togetherness and comradeship. Initiations such as *Unyago*, play a vital role in training the girls on their present and future responsibilities. Initiation in African societies aims to assign notable roles to girls for adulthood responsibilities.**

(vii) The type of theatre that involves written plays performed by actors in an auditorium where stage, scenery, costumes, and light are necessary components is

- A. Western theatre

- B. Eastern theatre
- C. African theatre
- D. Romantic theatre

**The correct answer is A. in Western theatre, drama is dominant since it is directed by experts such as a playwright, director, scene and costume designer, choreographer, and musician.**

(viii) Which theatre is more visual and sensual than literary or intellectual?

- A. African theatre
- B. Western theatre
- C. Eastern theatre
- D. Medieval theatre

**The correct answer is C. It seems that Eastern theatre roots from more sensual and visual elements, so the performers did not invest more in literary and intellectual aspects.**

(ix) Which was the theatre forms before the advent of colonialism in Africa?

- A. Storytelling and dance
- B. Ritual and poem
- C. Drama and songs
- D. Dance and drama

**The correct answer is A. these forms of theatre represented the early traditional theatre forms in Africa. The famous and indigenous theatre forms including dance and storytelling were performed before the coming of colonialists.**

(x) Which is the specific technique employed when telling the story to the audience?

- A. Body, facial expression, body movement and hand
- B. Voice, movement, gesture and hand
- C. Hands, voice, eyes and movement
- D. Facial expression, voice, movement and gesture.

**The correct answer is D. In storytelling, a performer may use these techniques as both delivery tools and flavours to make a story interesting to the audience and simplify the intended message.**

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)	The culture that helps people to relax and gather energy before they engage in production.	A. Ideology
(ii)	A cultural aspect that does not allow people to do, use or talk about a particular thing as people found it an offensive or embarrassing.	B. Norms
(iii)	A set of ideas which lay down the principles and conditions to be followed by a given society in a given place and time.	C. Traditions
(iv)	A culture which helps societies adopt certain cultural value which are sometimes worthwhile for acceptance in certain occasions.	D. Recreation
(v)	A culture which plays a key role of uniting people together when they meet to conduct or celebrate the events.	E. Taboo
		F. Customs
		G. Art
		H. Beliefs

### Answers

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

### SECTION B (70 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this section.

3. You briefly explain five characteristics of African drama.

(i) **A play-within-a play.** African drama must have action – within - action so as to make a drama enjoyable and interesting to the audience.

(ii) **Combined form.** African drama involves combination of various forms such as dances, storytelling, songs and recitation during performance.

(iii) **Dialogue.** Dialogue in African theatre is part and parcel during presentation. There is active conservation between the actors who performed on the drama in order to facilitate the intended message to the audience.

(iv) **Theme** – This is a central idea which carries message, thought and reality in the drama. Examples of themes are poverty, oppression, humiliation, exploitation and classes.

(v) **Characters** – African drama consists of actors who are the performers the actions in drama. It involves fiction and non -fiction characters who are involved in performance. Example of characters are animals, human being and ghost.

4. Briefly describe five techniques you would use to make a good and enjoyable story.

#### **Use of suspense**

Creating suspense keeps the audience curious about what will happen next. By revealing information gradually or introducing unexpected twists, the storyteller maintains interest and excitement throughout the story.

#### **Incorporation of dialogue**

Including conversations between characters makes the story lively and realistic. Dialogue helps to reveal character traits, emotions, and relationships while moving the story forward naturally.

#### **Vivid description**

Using detailed descriptions of characters, settings, and actions helps the audience visualize the story. Strong imagery makes listeners or readers feel as if they are part of the events being told.

#### **Use of humor and emotion**

Balancing humor and emotion adds depth and enjoyment to the story. Humor entertains the audience, while emotional moments create empathy and connection with the characters.

### **Clear structure and message**

A good story has a clear beginning, middle, and end, with a meaningful lesson or message. A well-organized structure helps the audience follow the events easily and understand the moral or purpose of the story.

## **5. Briefly describe five types of Orientational theatre.**

### **Kabuki Theatre (Japan)**

Kabuki is a traditional Japanese theatre form known for its colorful costumes, exaggerated acting, and elaborate makeup. It combines drama, dance, and music to tell stories about love, honor, and historical events, often performed on a revolving stage.

### **Noh Theatre (Japan)**

Noh is a classical Japanese performance that uses slow, stylized movements, masks, and chanting. It focuses on spiritual themes, exploring human emotions and connections between the living and the supernatural world.

### **Chinese Opera (China)**

Chinese Opera is a musical and dramatic art form combining singing, acrobatics, dance, and martial arts. Performers use symbolic gestures, vivid costumes, and painted faces to represent different characters and emotions.

### **Kathakali Theatre (India)**

Kathakali is a dance-drama from southern India that tells stories from Hindu epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana. It features elaborate makeup, expressive eye movements, hand gestures, and powerful body actions to convey meaning.

### **Wayang Kulit (Indonesia)**

Wayang Kulit is a traditional Indonesian shadow puppet theatre. The puppeteer, called a dalang, manipulates leather puppets behind a screen while narrating stories from mythology, accompanied by gamelan music. It serves both entertainment and moral education purposes.

6. Explain five features required when performing heroic recitation.

**Strong and clear voice**

A performer must use a powerful and clear voice to project confidence and capture the attention of the audience. The tone should match the heroic nature of the story, showing courage, pride, and determination.

**Proper use of gestures and body movement**

Gestures and body movements help to emphasize key points and emotions in the recitation. Movements should be bold and expressive to reflect bravery and strength, making the performance more dramatic and engaging.

**Effective facial expressions**

Facial expressions convey the performer's feelings and help the audience connect with the story. During heroic recitation, expressions should display emotions such as courage, anger, victory, or sorrow where appropriate.

**Good rhythm and pacing**

The recitation should follow a strong rhythm with variations in speed and tone to maintain interest. A heroic story often requires changes in tempo to highlight moments of tension, battle, or triumph.

**Emotional involvement and confidence**

The performer must be emotionally connected to the story and deliver it with passion and confidence. This helps the audience feel the heroism, struggle, and achievement being celebrated in the recitation.



7. Briefly describe with examples the following terminologies used in African theatre.

(i) **Rituals**

Rituals are ceremonial performances performed to honor ancestors, deities, or supernatural powers. They often involve music, dance, chanting, and symbolic actions. For example, the Masai perform initiation rituals that include songs and dances to mark the transition of boys into adulthood.

(ii) **Dance**

Dance in African theatre is a form of expression using body movements to communicate ideas, emotions, or cultural stories. It often accompanies music and drums. An example is the Sukuma “Bugobogobo” dance performed during harvest celebrations.

(iii) **Recitation**

Recitation is the oral performance of poetry, prose, or heroic stories, often with dramatic expression and rhythm. It can involve gestures and voice modulation to emphasize meaning. For example, reciting tales of Shaka Zulu’s bravery in a rhythmic, expressive manner.

(iv) **Storytelling**

Storytelling is the art of narrating traditional folktales, myths, or historical events to entertain, educate, or preserve culture. The storyteller may use voice, gestures, and audience interaction. An example is the Gogo elders in Tanzania telling the story of “Hare and the Tortoise.”

(v) **Ngonjera**

Ngonjera is a form of verbal duel performed in rhyme, often between two groups or individuals. It combines wit, humor, and moral lessons, using call-and-response techniques. An example is two village youth groups performing Ngonjera to entertain and teach lessons about honesty or hard work.

8. Explain the five roles of theatrical rituals in indigenous African society.

**Communication with the supernatural**

Theatrical rituals provide a way for communities to communicate with ancestors, spirits, and deities. Through performance, people seek guidance, protection, and blessings from the spiritual world.

**Preservation of culture and traditions**

Rituals help to preserve and transmit cultural beliefs, values, and customs from one generation to another. They keep traditional practices, stories, and symbols alive within the community.

**Social cohesion and unity**

Ritual performances bring people together, promoting cooperation and a sense of belonging. They strengthen community ties and foster mutual respect among members.

**Healing and purification**

Many rituals are performed to restore health, drive away evil spirits, or remove misfortune. The combination of dance, music, and symbolic actions is believed to restore harmony and well-being.

**Marking life transitions**

Theatrical rituals are used to celebrate or acknowledge important life events such as birth, initiation, marriage, and death. They help individuals and communities recognize changes in social or spiritual status.

9. Briefly explain five major elements of a play as outlined by Aristotle.

**Plot (Mythos)**

The plot is the sequence of events in a play, structured to show cause and effect. It includes the beginning, middle, and end, leading to a climax and resolution. A well-constructed plot ensures the story is coherent and engaging.

**Character (Ethos)**

Characters are the individuals who carry out the actions of the plot. Each character should have distinct traits, motivations, and personalities that influence the story's outcome. Strong characters make the audience connect emotionally with the play.

### **Thought (Dianoia)**

Thought refers to the ideas, themes, and messages expressed in the play. It is the playwright's reasoning and moral purpose, often reflecting universal truths or lessons for the audience to consider.

### **Dialogue/Expression (Lexis)**

Dialogue is the spoken words of the characters. It conveys their thoughts, emotions, and relationships while advancing the plot. Effective dialogue is clear, expressive, and appropriate to each character.

### **Spectacle (Opsis)**

Spectacle includes all visual elements of a play, such as costumes, scenery, props, and stage effects. It enhances the dramatic experience and helps the audience visualize the story, making the performance more appealing and memorable.

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

Answer question **ten (10)**

10. Describe the importance of storytelling to the society.

(i) **Preservation of culture and traditions**

Storytelling preserves and transmits cultural heritage from one generation to another. Through stories, communities pass down beliefs, customs, histories, and values, ensuring that cultural identity and collective memory are maintained. This allows people, especially the younger generation, to understand their roots and the experiences of their ancestors.

(ii) **Education and moral guidance**

Storytelling teaches moral values and life lessons. Folktales often illustrate the consequences of good and bad behavior, helping listeners understand social norms and acceptable conduct. This educational role shapes character, encourages ethical decision-making, and reinforces community standards.

(iii) **Entertainment**

Storytelling provides enjoyment and engages audiences through imaginative narratives, vivid characters, and dramatic events. The entertaining aspect keeps listeners interested while making the lessons and cultural messages easier to remember. It also serves as a source of leisure and social interaction within communities.

(iv) **Promotion of social cohesion**

Storytelling brings people together during communal gatherings, festivals, and ceremonies. Shared stories foster a sense of unity and belonging among community members, strengthening social bonds and creating collective experiences that reinforce communal values.

(v) **Fostering creativity and imagination**

Storytelling encourages both performers and listeners to visualize scenarios, invent dialogues, and explore problem-solving. It nurtures creativity, imagination, and critical thinking, while also improving language skills, expression, and the ability to communicate ideas effectively.