

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

161/01

FINE ARTS 1

(For Schools Candidates Only)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2021

Instructions

1. This paper consists of TEN questions.
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and two questions from section C.

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1. (i) Which of the following is the most important factor in designing a poster?

- A. Decoration
- B. Beautification
- C. Communication
- D. Layout
- E. Packaging

Correct answer: C. Communication

Reason: The primary purpose of a poster is to convey a message effectively to the audience.

(ii) An element of design which can be used to describe quality of surface of an object is known as

- A. Colour
- B. Texture
- C. Space
- D. Lines
- E. Emphasis

Correct answer: B. Texture

Reason: Texture describes how the surface of an object feels or appears to feel.

(iii) Which tool is used to draw, add details of outlines and make crosshatching textual lines with a big range of leads?

- A. Charcoal
- B. Crayon
- C. Chalk
- D. Pencil
- E. Pen

Correct answer: D. Pencil

Reason: Pencils offer a wide range of hardness for detailed drawing and crosshatching.

(iv) Mwanandi was assigned to compose pictures reflecting the elements of composition. Which art could be used to express ideas, feelings or mood in pictorial?

- A. Drawing
- B. Sculpture
- C. Painting
- D. Printing
- E. Weaving

Correct answer: A. Drawing

Reason: Drawing is a direct method of expressing ideas and emotions through imagery.

(v) A system representing a size and distance of the object in a unified visual space is called

- A. Aerial perspective
- B. Bird's eye perspective
- C. Linear perspective
- D. Convergence perspective
- E. Worms perspective

Correct answer: C. Linear perspective

Reason: Linear perspective creates the illusion of depth and space using lines and vanishing points.

(vi) Shading technique which uses smoothly drawing of dark values by pressing harder on the drawing is known as

- A. Crosshatching
- B. Hatching
- C. Blending
- D. Smudging
- E. Stippling

Correct answer: C. Blending

Reason: Blending involves smoothing out pencil strokes to create gradients and shading.

(vii) What does an emblem consist?

- A. Various letters in a graphic design and motto
- B. Symmetrical design with motto and visual images
- C. Various images in a graphic design
- D. Symmetrical design with pictures and motto
- E. Visual information

Correct answer: B. Symmetrical design with motto and visual images

Reason: Emblems often combine symbols, balanced design, and textual elements to represent identity.

(viii) What do you understand by the term pictorial composition?

- A. Surface qualities of a painting
- B. Arrangement of elements of painting
- C. Arrangement of ideas and principles on surface
- D. Qualities of two and three-dimensions form
- E. Arrangement of set objects drawing

Correct answer: C. Arrangement of ideas and principles on surface

Reason: Pictorial composition refers to the structured layout of visual elements to form a cohesive image.

(ix) Where can a written summary about subject matter fulfilments in a book cover design be found?

- A. At the back
- B. At the spine

- C. At the front part
- D. Centre part
- E. Inside the book

Correct answer: A. At the back

Reason: The back cover typically contains the book summary and subject details.

(x) The Tanganyika Academy needs certificates which will be awarded to students who excel in various academic and curricular activities. As an artist, which type of lettering could you use to design the certificates?

- A. Typographic
- B. Calligraphic
- C. Roman letters
- D. Block letters
- E. Lowercase letters

Correct answer: B. Calligraphic

Reason: Calligraphic lettering is formal and decorative, commonly used in certificates.

(xi) The element of Art and Design which is used to enclose shapes, define forms, suggest movements and create different moods and emotions is called

- A. Line
- B. Texture
- C. Colour
- D. Value
- E. Size

Correct answer: A. Line

Reason: Lines are used to define shapes, guide the eye, and express emotion or motion.

(xii) Which of the following statements is true about colour?

- A. Primary colours are obtained by mixing two hues.
- B. Primary colours are obtained by mixing primaries and secondary colours.
- C. Primary colours cannot be obtained by mixing any other colours.
- D. Primary colours can be obtained by mixing red and blue colours.
- E. Primary colours are obtained by mixing of two secondary colours.

Correct answer: C. Primary colours cannot be obtained by mixing any other colours

Reason: Primary colours (red, blue, yellow) are base colours and can't be created by mixing others.

(xiii) What does a texture as an element of design mean?

- A. Two dimension
- B. Shape of an object

- C. Effect of distance
- D. Proportional parts
- E. Qualities of surface

Correct answer: E. Qualities of surface

Reason: Texture refers to the visual or tactile characteristics of a surface.

(xiv) Why perspective is applied in a picture?

- A. To create shade
- B. To create sizes
- C. To create distance
- D. To create shadow
- E. To create length

Correct answer: C. To create distance

Reason: Perspective helps represent depth and spatial distance realistically in a 2D artwork.

(xv) The principle which is used by the artists to carry the viewer's eye from part of a work is called

- A. Emphasis
- B. Proportion
- C. Movement
- D. Harmony
- E. Rhythm

Correct answer: C. Movement

Reason: Movement guides the viewer's eye through the composition and creates visual flow.

2.

List A and List B Matching:

(i) A shading technique which uses a series of parallel lines that is placed close together for dark areas and further apart for light shading.

Correct match: B. Hatching

(ii) A shading technique which uses two sets of hatching lines (parallel lines) that cross one another to create dark and light area.

Correct match: C. Crosshatching

(iii) A shading technique which allows an artist to use a finger or a blending stick (compressed paper) to spread the medium on the surface.

Correct match: F. Smudging

(iv) A shading technique which uses the side of the tool in a back and forth motion to create area of shadings and its shade effects are closely similar to smudging.

Correct match: G. Curved line

(v) A shading technique which uses the point of drawing tool to make small dots in order to create an area of dark or light.

Correct match: A. Stippling

3. With illustrations, briefly describe four types of perspectives in artwork.

Linear perspective – uses vanishing points and converging lines to create the illusion of depth, e.g., railway tracks appearing to meet at a point.

Aerial perspective – shows depth by changing the color and clarity of distant objects, e.g., mountains fading into bluish tones.

Worm's eye view – presents the scene from a very low angle, making objects appear towering, e.g., looking up at a tall building.

Bird's eye view – shows a scene from above, giving an overview of the arrangement, e.g., a map-like drawing of a city from above.

4. (a) Elaborate the importance of unity, texture and proportion in accomplishing any artwork.

Unity brings together all parts of an artwork to feel cohesive and complete. It helps the viewer see the piece as a whole.

Texture adds visual interest and realism by showing the surface quality of objects. It enhances emotional response and detail.

Proportion ensures size relationships among elements are correct, improving balance and making the composition believable.

(b) Briefly describe five functions of a line as a basic element of design.

Outlines shapes and forms, defining objects.

Creates textures through repeated patterns.

Suggests movement or direction in a composition.

Separates spaces or sections within a layout.

Expresses emotion (e.g., curved lines for calmness, jagged lines for tension).

5. Describe five characteristics of a good poster.

Clear and bold message – easily understood at a glance.

Strong visual hierarchy – guides the viewer's eye from heading to content.

Attractive design – uses colors, images, and layout effectively.

Appropriate typography – readable fonts that suit the message.

Well-balanced layout – spacing and alignment that maintain harmony.

6. Why advertising artwork is very important to the public? Give five points.

Raises awareness about products, events, or services.

Influences consumer decisions through visual appeal.

Educates the public about new offers or solutions.
Creates brand identity and recognition.
Enhances communication between sellers and consumers.

7. Briefly explain the role of colour in composition.
Colour attracts attention and creates focal points.
It sets the mood or emotional tone of an artwork.
It helps differentiate and define areas or subjects.
It enhances realism and depth in visual presentation.
Colour relationships create harmony or contrast.
It can symbolize ideas or represent cultural meanings.

8. Explain seven uses of materials and equipment for drawing.

Pencil – A primary drawing tool available in different grades (from hard to soft). Hard pencils (e.g., H, 2H) are used for light and fine lines, while soft pencils (e.g., B, 2B–8B) are used for shading, sketching, and creating deep tones. Artists use pencils to make outlines, apply shading, and define details.

Eraser – Used to correct mistakes and to lighten areas for highlights in shading. There are different types such as rubber erasers for general use and kneaded erasers which can be shaped to erase fine details or soften pencil marks without damaging the paper.

Paper – It is the surface upon which all drawings are made. Different types of paper affect the outcome of artwork. Smooth paper is good for detailed pencil work, while rough textured paper is suitable for charcoal or pastel work. The thickness and tooth (surface texture) of the paper determine how it holds the medium.

Ruler – A measuring instrument used for creating straight lines, aligning elements in technical drawings, architectural plans, and helping maintain proportion in artwork. Rulers ensure accuracy and neatness in drawing.

Drawing board – A flat, rigid surface on which paper is fixed to provide support while drawing. It allows artists to work at a comfortable angle, especially when used with a T-square or parallel rule. It also prevents paper from moving or wrinkling during the drawing process.

Compass – A tool used for drawing circles, arcs, and symmetrical curves. It is vital for geometric drawing, technical sketches, and designing circular patterns. Compasses can also assist in dividing spaces evenly.

Fixative spray – A chemical solution sprayed lightly over a finished pencil, charcoal, or pastel drawing to prevent smudging. It fixes the particles to the paper and preserves the drawing for a long time. It is especially important for professional or exhibition-level artwork.

9. Describe visual elements of art as used in art and design by giving six points.

Line – A fundamental element that defines shape, structure, and movement in an artwork. Lines can be straight, curved, thick, thin, broken, or continuous. They create direction, suggest movement, and can express mood (e.g., jagged lines for tension, smooth lines for calmness).

Shape – Shapes are two-dimensional enclosed areas formed by lines or contrast in color or texture. They can be geometric (e.g., squares, circles) or organic (e.g., natural or irregular shapes). Shapes form the building blocks of composition.

Form – Form adds depth to shape by giving it a three-dimensional appearance (height, width, and depth). Sculptures are actual forms, while drawings and paintings use light, shadow, and perspective to create illusion of form.

Color – A powerful visual element that affects mood, emphasis, and harmony. Colors can be warm (red, orange, yellow) or cool (blue, green, purple), and they can convey emotion, highlight focal areas, or establish harmony through color schemes.

Texture – Refers to the surface quality of an object, whether real (tactile) or implied (visual). Artists use texture to add realism or evoke a sensory response. For example, smooth textures may represent calmness, while rough textures may create tension.

Space – The area between, around, or within components of an artwork. Space can be positive (occupied by objects) or negative (empty areas). Techniques such as perspective, overlapping, and placement help artists create the illusion of depth and distance.

10. You are assigned to design an emblem showing three traditional musical instruments for a popular music group at your school. As a designer, describe seven basic principles to consider when working with visual and creating graphics.

Balance – Balance refers to the even distribution of visual weight in a design. It can be symmetrical (elements mirrored on both sides) or asymmetrical (different elements balanced through contrast or placement). Proper balance ensures visual stability and makes the emblem feel complete.

Contrast – Contrast involves placing opposite elements together, such as light and dark, big and small, or textured and smooth. This helps to highlight important parts of the emblem, like the musical instruments, and makes the design more visually interesting.

Emphasis – Emphasis draws attention to the focal point of the design. In the emblem, the three instruments should stand out clearly through size, position, or color contrast, helping viewers recognize the purpose of the emblem at a glance.

Proportion – This principle ensures that elements in the design are sized in relation to each other. For example, instruments should be scaled realistically and consistently, and text should be readable but not overpowering the imagery.

Unity – Unity ensures all elements in the emblem feel like they belong together. This can be achieved through consistent use of style, color, line, and spacing. A unified emblem communicates clearly and feels professional.

Rhythm – Rhythm involves repeating elements to create visual movement. Repeating shapes or lines in the layout of the instruments can guide the viewer's eye across the emblem smoothly and add harmony to the composition.

Alignment – Proper alignment ensures that all visual components are neatly positioned in relation to each other. It improves readability and organization. Aligning text and images properly helps the emblem look polished and communicates effectively.