

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

161/02

FINE ARTS 2

(For Schools Candidates Only)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2016

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. Basketball players scrambling at the goal, struggling to score.

In this painting, show a fast-paced moment where several basketball players are gathered near the goalpost, each trying to either score or defend. One player can be mid-air attempting a shot, while defenders reach up to block him. Add facial expressions full of determination and effort. The basketball court should have markings, a clear hoop and net, and spectators in the background to add realism. Use bold and contrasting colours to highlight movement, tension, and energy in the scene.

2. Students busy in the Chemistry Laboratory.

Illustrate a busy school chemistry lab with students performing various experiments. They should wear lab coats and goggles for safety. Some students can be mixing liquids in test tubes, others heating substances using Bunsen burners, and a few recording results in notebooks. The tables should display different lab apparatus like flasks, beakers, pipettes, and chemical containers. The background may include shelves with labeled bottles, charts of the periodic table, and a fume cupboard. Use a mix of calm and bright colours to reflect focus and activity.

3. Villagers making mud blocks.

This painting should capture the community effort of villagers engaged in making mud blocks for construction. Show a group of men and women working together—some mixing mud with hoes and water, others filling wooden moulds with the mixture, while a few are laying out freshly made blocks to dry in the sun. You can include children helping or watching, with huts or unfinished structures in the background. Use earthy tones like browns, reds, and yellows to reflect the natural environment and materials. Include trees, hills, or farming tools nearby to add local context and realism.

4. A man hunting with his dog.

In this composition, depict a hunter moving through a natural setting such as a forest, bushland, or grassland, accompanied by a focused dog. The man can be shown holding a spear or bow, cautiously moving as the dog sniffs or points toward possible prey. You can show signs of animals like footprints or a shadow in the bushes. Use natural colours like greens, browns, and greys to reflect the outdoor environment, with light

filtering through trees or casting shadows on the ground to create depth. The relationship between the man and his dog should be evident through their shared focus.

5. A curtain cloth using attractive natural motifs. Use only two colours.

In this design, the curtain cloth should be filled with repeated natural patterns such as leaves, flowers, vines, or animal forms like birds or butterflies. These motifs must be arranged rhythmically across the fabric in a way that creates visual flow and balance. The background can be a soft colour like cream or light blue, while the motif design can be in a contrasting tone like dark green or deep brown to make the patterns stand out. The style should be simple yet elegant, suitable for home decoration. The use of only two colours calls for creativity in playing with positive and negative space, using outline and filled areas to create depth.

6. A Khanga using any three colours of your choice.

Design a traditional Khanga cloth with a decorative border (pindo), a central motif (mji), and a space for a written message (jina or ujumbe). The border can include patterns like flowers, zigzags, or geometric shapes, repeated all around. The middle section should feature a bold and symmetrical motif such as a large flower, a star, or a cultural symbol. Choose three colours such as red, black, and white or blue, yellow, and green, ensuring good contrast and harmony. The message in the jina section can be a Swahili proverb or motivational phrase in capital letters. Make sure the design reflects cultural pride and beauty.

7. A poster 25cm x 35cm using three colours, having portrait and include “THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING”.

This poster should raise awareness about the dangers of smoking while appreciating those who abstain. At the center, draw a portrait of a smiling person representing health and happiness. Around the portrait, include visual elements like a no-smoking symbol (a crossed-out cigarette), healthy lungs, or a green check mark. The message “THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING” should be written clearly and boldly at the

bottom or top in uppercase letters. Use three colours—perhaps black for text, red for the danger symbol, and green for the positive message—to create visual impact and emphasize the health theme.

8. An emblem for a newly formed farming society at your home area. Use two colours only. Measurements; either 20cm x 20cm or a radius of 10cm for a circle.

Design a simple but powerful emblem representing the farming community. If choosing a circular format, place a central symbol like a hoe, maize cob, or a pair of hands planting seeds. Surround it with a ring that includes the name of the farming society. Use only two colours—like green and brown—to emphasize agriculture and earth. The emblem should be symmetrical, with neat lines and balance, suitable for use on documents, T-shirts, or farm produce. If using the square format (20cm x 20cm), follow the same concept but arrange the elements so the message remains centered and clear.