

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (CSSC)
NORTHERN ZONE JOINT EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE (NZ-JES)



FORM FOUR PRE – NATIONAL EXAMINATION AUG 2025

FINE ART 1 THEORY

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. Multiple choice

LIST A	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.
LIST B	B	C	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A

2. Matching item

LIST A	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
LIST B	B	I	D	H	A

3. SECTION B

A student should be able to explain the following as follows and or should give related answers

1)

a) Abstract motif

It is a natural or man-made visual element, which does not represent exactly a related or recognizable forms, but uses non object forms, colors, textures, and marks to achieve its appearance.

b) Stylized motif

This is created by either simplified or exaggerated shapes depicted from natural things or man-made objects

c) Relief design

It is done by cutting and removing the negative space of a motif block, and the remaining part rises up higher than the other sides of a block

d) Art entrepreneurship

Is a broad term which can be described as the activity of establishing a new business and taking the risks and challenges with the perspective of making profit.

e) Pricing the product

Is the act of determining the value of a product or services. Price settings must consider the whole process of buying materials, fabricating of art products, transport, taxes such as the value added tax (VAT), renting of business premises, license and other expenses.

2) Explain principles of a good poster and their importance's

a. Emphasis

Emphasis is a principle of creating a focal point on a work of art. The elements are arranged based on the main purpose of the poster to create emphasis.

b. Balance or alignment

Alignment is the distribution of visual weight of elements or objects in a design. When the weight is appropriately distributed, it creates a very good balance in a poster design. The weight comes from several elements such as colour, line, form, size and texture. For example, red colour has more weight than yellow colour; therefore, if two colours are used together, they must be distributed equally in both sides.

c. Contrast

Contrast creates difference between elements in a poster. This difference manages the visibility of all elements in a poster. If contrast is not used correctly, it will damage the visual impact and a poster may fail to convey the intended message

d. Repetition

Repetition unifies and strengthens a poster. The repetition of font style, size and colour makes each and every element to belong to the same design; this is the meaning of unity in a design

e. Proportion

Proportion is the relationship of size and weight of individual elements used in a design. The good use of proportion will make a design to come out in separate readable sections

f. Movement

Movement is the control of elements in a design so that the viewer's eye will be directed from one part to another as it was meant by the designer. The elements are arranged in the design basing on the purpose. For example, the address might be the most important part and it is the second, so, to create that movement

- g. Space/negative space Empty space or negative space is an area with no text or graphics. It is the area that separates one element and another in a design so that each element will have a room to breathe.

3) Describe the **properties** and **importance's** of color

Properties of color

- Hue: This is a name of a colour in its untainted form. It is a unique character or attribute of a certain colour quality, for example, blue, red and yellow attributes of a colour.
- Value: This is lightness or darkness quality of a colour. When working on hues, value can be altered by adding black or white. Addition of black medium to a hue increases dark or black value called a shade in colour.
- Intensity: This is the brightness or dullness quality of a colour. Intensity of colour is also known as Chroma or Saturation. Intensity of a colour is a result of tinting or shading processes when applying colours in painting

Uses of color

- (i) Colours are used to enhance object recognition and visibility: We recognize objects more quickly when their colours reflect what we see in the real world
- (ii) Colour can be used to symbolize something of a cultural value
- (iii) Colours can be used in expression of emotions and feelings: Artists use colours to communicate their thoughts, ideas and feeling
- (iv) Colour can be used to influences or guides the way a work of art is appreciated by the audience
- (v) Colours are used to put emphasis on some parts of the work of art as well as attracting attention of viewers to his work

4) i. Natural motif :

This is also referred to realistic motif. It is created by copying the natural or man-made things as they exist in their natural environment. Examples of natural motifs includes; plants, animals and man-made objects.

ii. Abstract motif:

It is a natural or man-made visual element, which does not represent exactly a related or recognizable forms, but uses non object forms, colors, textures, and marks to achieve its appearance.

iii. Geometric motif:

This is another type of motif which is made by various lines that creates regular shapes like rectangles, circles, triangles and squares. These shapes are usually singular or in a repeated order to create a single motif. Sometimes they are formed by combining many geometric shapes and symbolize infinity in the universe.

iv. Stylized motif:

This is created by either simplified or exaggerated shapes depicted from natural things or man-made objects; as a result, motifs are created with a simple or complicated shape.

5) By using illustrations show 5 types of shading

i. Line method

ii. Smudging

iii. Cross hatching

iv. Hatching

v. Dots or pointillism

SECTION C

Each Question consider 5 Points with 15 marks

The following things should be considered when marking

- Introduction should be clear understood on a specified question. **2 Marks**
- Logical flow of arguments; insightful points, NO repetition **@2 Marks**
- Examples and application. **@1 Mark**
- Conclusion [Summary and realistic recommendation or final thought]. **2 Marks**

4. Fine Art can be a source of income, not just a hobby, in five points explore how Tanzanian youth can turn their artistic talents into sustainable businesses.

- Sell artworks at exhibitions, art fairs, and online platforms.
- Offer custom portraits, murals, and design services.
- Create branded merchandise like T-shirts and tote bags.
- Conduct art workshops or teach in schools and art centers.
- Collaborate with interior designers and event planners.

- Apply for grants and enter competitions to fund projects

5. Art is a mirror through which society sees its image. Discuss this statement by analyzing 5 roles of Fine Art in expressing cultural, political, or economic issues within your community

- Art documents cultural history and evolving traditions.
 - It reflects political events through protest art and satire.
 - Art raises awareness on economic challenges like poverty.
 - Source of income
 - Fine Art educates ,It influences public opinion and inspires social change
 - It's the source of refreshment and entertainment
6. Many artists struggle to access quality materials and art spaces. Suggest 5 strategies that the government or private sector can use to support the growth of Fine Art.
- The government should provide financial stability in art careers.
 - Job opportunities should be provided and public support for artists.
 - The government should provide awareness to demote Stigma that art is less valuable than other academic fields.
 - The government should provide sufficient exposure to art at an early education level.
 - Career guidance and mentorship in Fine Art should be provided.
 - Solution: Organize school-based art programs, scholarships, and mentorships