

# SMARTWIZ

## GRADE10 VISUAL ARTS EXAM

**MARKS: 100**

MARKS	

**TIME: 2 hours**

**SCHOOL** \_\_\_\_\_

**CLASS (e.g. 4A)** \_\_\_\_\_

**SURNAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

### Instructions for Learners:

- Read all the instructions carefully before you begin the exam.
- Write your name and learner number clearly on the answer sheet/booklet.
- Answer all the questions unless otherwise instructed.
- Show all your work/calculations where applicable.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- Use only blue or black ink. *Do not use correction fluid or tape.*
- No electronic devices (calculators, phones, etc.) are allowed unless explicitly permitted.
- Raise your hand if you have any questions.
- Do not talk to other learners during the exam.
- Any form of cheating will lead to disqualification.

**This test consists of 6 pages including the cover page.**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 × 1 = 10 MARKS)**

Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number.

1.1 What is the art technique of scratching through a layer of paint to reveal the surface underneath called?

- A. Sgraffito
- B. Impasto
- C. Wash
- D. Scumbling

1.2 Which colour scheme uses only one hue with different tints and shades?

- A. Complementary
- B. Monochromatic
- C. Analogous
- D. Triadic

1.3 The principle of art that directs the viewer's eye through a work is called:

- A. Unity
- B. Emphasis
- C. Movement
- D. Proportion

1.4 Which of these is NOT a type of line?

- A. Vertical
- B. Horizontal
- C. Diagonal
- D. Circular

1.5 What type of paint is water-based and dries quickly?

- A. Oil paint
- B. Acrylic paint
- C. Tempera paint
- D. Encaustic

1.6 What does the term “negative space” mean in art?

- A. The main subject
- B. The area around and between subjects
- C. The colour black
- D. Shadows only

1.7 Which artist is known for the “Blue Period”?

- A. Claude Monet
- B. Pablo Picasso
- C. Henri Matisse
- D. Salvador Dalí

1.8 Which medium is used to create prints by carving a design into a block?

- A. Lithography

- B. Etching
- C. Linocut
- D. Collage

1.9 Which tool is used to blend graphite or charcoal smoothly?

- A. Eraser
- B. Tortillon
- C. Palette knife
- D. Stylus

1.10 Which art style is characterized by distorted forms and bold colours to express emotion?

- A. Impressionism
- B. Cubism
- C. Expressionism
- D. Surrealism

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## SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

### QUESTION 2: ART ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES

2.1 Define “texture” in art.

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2.2 List four principles of art.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

2.3 Explain the difference between “symmetrical” and “asymmetrical” balance.

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### QUESTION 3: ART MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Name two wet media painting materials.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

3.2 Describe the term “layering” in painting.

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3.3 Give two examples of tools used to create texture in sculpture or mixed media.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

3.4 What is the advantage of using charcoal for drawing?

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#### QUESTION 4: ART HISTORY AND CULTURE

4.1 Name one famous artwork from the Renaissance period and its artist.

Artwork: \_\_\_\_\_

Artist: \_\_\_\_\_

4.2 Briefly explain how art can be used to tell stories in different cultures.

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4.3 Identify one contemporary South African artist and describe their art style briefly.

Artist: \_\_\_\_\_

Style: \_\_\_\_\_

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#### QUESTION 5: VISUAL ANALYSIS

(Use the image provided by your teacher or on the exam paper.)



5.1 Describe the main colours used in the artwork.

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5.2 Identify two art elements visible in the work and explain their effect.

1. Element: \_\_\_\_\_ Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Element: \_\_\_\_\_ Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

5.3 What emotion or mood does the artwork convey? Support your answer.

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### SECTION C: ESSAY (50 MARKS)

Answer ONE of the following questions:

**6.1** Explain how an artist can use colour to influence the mood of a painting. Include examples of colour schemes and their emotional impact.

OR

**6.2** Discuss the importance of art preservation and the challenges involved in conserving artworks. Include examples of materials that need special care.

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**TOTAL: 100 MARKS**

## MEMO

### SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 × 1 = 10 MARKS)

- 1.1 A — Sgraffito
  - 1.2 B — Monochromatic
  - 1.3 C — Movement
  - 1.4 D — Circular
  - 1.5 B — Acrylic paint
  - 1.6 B — The area around and between subjects
  - 1.7 B — Pablo Picasso
  - 1.8 C — Linocut
  - 1.9 B — Tortillon
  - 1.10 C — Expressionism
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### SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

#### QUESTION 2: ART ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 Texture: The surface quality of an artwork, how it feels or looks like it would feel (rough, smooth, soft, hard).
  - 2.2 Four principles of art (any four): Balance, Emphasis, Movement, Rhythm, Unity, Variety, Proportion, Contrast.
  - 2.3 Symmetrical balance is when both sides of a composition are equal or mirror each other. Asymmetrical balance is when the sides are different but still balanced visually.
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#### QUESTION 3: ART MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

- 3.1 Two wet media painting materials:
    - Acrylic paint
    - Watercolour
    - Oil paint (any two)
  - 3.2 Layering: Applying multiple layers of paint or materials on top of each other to build depth, texture, or colour intensity.
  - 3.3 Tools to create texture:
    - Palette knife
    - Brushes with stiff bristles
    - Sponges
    - Fingers (any two)
  - 3.4 Advantage of charcoal: Easy to blend and create rich dark tones; good for expressive, bold drawing.
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## QUESTION 4: ART HISTORY AND CULTURE

### 4.1 Renaissance artwork and artist (examples):

- *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci
- *The Last Supper* by Leonardo da Vinci
- *David* by Michelangelo

4.2 Art tells stories by representing cultural myths, historical events, traditions, and beliefs through symbols, colours, and images.

### 4.3 Contemporary South African artist example:

- William Kentridge — known for his animated drawings and political themes.
- Esther Mahlangu — known for bold, colourful Ndebele patterns.

## QUESTION 5: VISUAL ANALYSIS

(Note: Sample answers based on any provided image)

5.1 Main colours could be warm (reds, oranges) or cool (blues, greens) depending on the image.

### 5.2 Art elements and effects example:

- Line: Creates movement or directs the eye.
- Colour: Sets the mood or highlights focal points.

5.3 Mood/emotion: Could be calm, tense, joyful, sad, etc. Supported by colour choice, composition, or subject matter.

## SECTION C: ESSAY (50 MARKS)

### 6.1 Colour and Mood:

- Warm colours (red, orange, yellow) create excitement, energy, or warmth.
- Cool colours (blue, green, purple) evoke calmness, sadness, or relaxation.
- Monochromatic schemes can create harmony or simplicity; complementary colours can create contrast and vibrancy.
- Examples: Van Gogh's use of yellow to express hope; Picasso's Blue Period showing sadness.

OR

### 6.2 Art Preservation:

- Importance: Protects cultural heritage, keeps artworks intact for future generations.
- Challenges: Exposure to light, humidity, temperature, pollution can damage materials.
- Special care needed for fragile materials such as paper, oil paints, textiles.
- Use of conservation techniques like controlled environments and restoration.

**TOTAL: 100 MARKS**

