

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 name of the colour scheme that uses only one colour in different shades and tints?

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

1.2 Which of the following tools is mainly used for blending charcoal?

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

1.3 Which art element refers to the distance or area between objects?

- A. Texture
- B. Space
- C. Shape
- D. Form

1.4 What does the principle of emphasis in art refer to?

- A. Using different colours
- B. Creating a focal point
- C. Repeating patterns
- D. Balancing elements

1.5 Which of the following is a printmaking technique?

- A. Fresco
- B. Collage
- C. Linocut
- D. Mosaic

1.6 What is a characteristic of Impressionism?

- A. Detailed realism
- B. Visible brushstrokes
- C. Dark colour palette
- D. Abstract shapes

1.7 What type of line creates a sense of calmness?

- A. Zigzag
- B. Curved
- C. Horizontal
- D. Diagonal

1.8 Which of these materials is considered a dry media?

- A. Watercolour

- B. Charcoal
- C. Acrylic paint
- D. Ink

1.9 Who is known as the father of Cubism?

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

1.10 What is the main purpose of a sketchbook?

- A. Final artwork
- B. Testing colours
- C. Planning and experimentation
- D. Framing art

SECTION B: MATCHING QUESTIONS (10 × 1 = 10 MARKS)

Match the items in **Column A** with the correct descriptions in **Column B**. Write the letter (A–J) next to the question number.

Column A	Column B
2.1 Tint	A. A technique of using dots to create shading
2.2 Stippling	B. Adding white to a colour to make it lighter
2.3 Primary colours	C. Colours red, yellow, and blue
2.4 Composition	D. The arrangement of elements in an artwork
2.5 Contrast	E. Difference between light and dark areas
2.6 Secondary colours	F. Made by mixing two primary colours
2.7 Texture	G. Surface quality that can be seen or felt
2.8 Negative space	H. The empty space around and between subjects
2.9 Form	I. 3D shapes with volume and depth
2.10 Analogous colours	J. Colours next to each other on the colour wheel

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE (5 × 1 = 5 MARKS)

Write **TRUE** or **FALSE**. If false, correct the statement on the line provided.

3.1 Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

3.2 A mosaic is made using small pieces of paper glued onto a surface.

3.3 The principle of rhythm in art creates a sense of movement by repeating elements.

3.4 Warm colours include blue, green, and purple.

3.5 A fresco is a painting technique done on wet plaster walls.

SECTION D: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

4.1 Define the term “**balance**” in art.

4.2 Name **three** tools used for drawing.

1.

2.

3.

4.3 Explain how **line** can be used to create mood in artwork.

4.4 What is the difference between **positive** and **negative** space?

4.5 Describe two ways an artist can create the illusion of **depth** in a 2D artwork.

1.

 2.

-

SECTION E: VISUAL ANALYSIS (15 MARKS)

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



5.1 Describe the **main subject** of the artwork.

5.2 Identify **two art elements** used in the artwork and explain how they contribute to the overall effect.

Element	Explanation
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____

5.3 What mood or feeling does the artwork convey? Explain.

SECTION F: ESSAY QUESTION (25 MARKS)

Choose **ONE** of the following topics to answer in full sentences:

6.1 Discuss the importance of **colour theory** in visual arts. Include definitions of primary, secondary, and tertiary colours, and explain how artists use colour to create meaning and mood.

OR

6.2 Explain the process of creating a **mixed media** artwork. Include the materials used, planning stages, techniques, and challenges an artist might face.

TOTAL: 100 MARKS

MEMO

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ($10 \times 1 = 10$ MARKS)

- 1.1 B. Monochromatic
 - 1.2 B. Tortillon
 - 1.3 B. Space
 - 1.4 B. Creating a focal point
 - 1.5 C. Linocut
 - 1.6 B. Visible brushstrokes
 - 1.7 C. Horizontal
 - 1.8 B. Charcoal
 - 1.9 B. Pablo Picasso
 - 1.10 C. Planning and experimentation
-

SECTION B: MATCHING QUESTIONS ($10 \times 1 = 10$ MARKS)

- 2.1 B. Adding white to a colour to make it lighter
 - 2.2 A. A technique of using dots to create shading
 - 2.3 C. Colours red, yellow, and blue
 - 2.4 D. The arrangement of elements in an artwork
 - 2.5 E. Difference between light and dark areas
 - 2.6 F. Made by mixing two primary colours
 - 2.7 G. Surface quality that can be seen or felt
 - 2.8 H. The empty space around and between subjects
 - 2.9 I. 3D shapes with volume and depth
 - 2.10 J. Colours next to each other on the colour wheel
-

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE ($5 \times 1 = 5$ MARKS)

- 3.1 TRUE
 - 3.2 FALSE – A mosaic is made using small pieces of glass, stone, or tile, not paper.
 - 3.3 TRUE
 - 3.4 FALSE – Warm colours include red, orange, and yellow (not blue, green, and purple).
 - 3.5 TRUE
-

SECTION D: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- 4.1 **Balance** is the principle of art that refers to the distribution of visual weight in a work of art to create stability.
- 4.2 Drawing tools:

1. Pencil
2. Charcoal
3. Ink pen

4.3 **Line** can create mood by using different types of lines, for example, curved lines can create a calm and gentle mood, while jagged lines can create tension or excitement.

4.4 **Positive space** is the area occupied by the main subjects or objects in artwork, while **negative space** is the empty or open space around and between those objects.

4.5 Two ways to create **depth** in 2D artwork:

1. Using overlapping objects
2. Applying perspective techniques like diminishing size or atmospheric perspective

SECTION E: VISUAL ANALYSIS (15 MARKS)

5.1 The main subject of the artwork should be described clearly based on the specific image given (e.g., a landscape, portrait, abstract form).

(Answer depends on image provided.)

5.2 Two art elements and explanations (example):

1. Colour: The use of warm colours creates a feeling of energy and warmth.
2. Line: Strong diagonal lines guide the viewer's eye through the artwork, adding movement.

5.3 The mood conveyed might be calm, energetic, sad, joyful, etc., based on the artwork. The explanation should connect elements such as colour, line, and composition to this mood.

SECTION F: ESSAY QUESTION (25 MARKS)

6.1 **Colour theory importance:**

- Primary colours are red, yellow, and blue.
- Secondary colours are made by mixing two primaries (green, orange, purple).
- Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and secondary colour.
- Artists use colour to create mood (e.g., warm colours for excitement, cool for calm), convey meaning, and unify composition.

OR

6.2 **Mixed media process:**

- Materials: Paper, paint, fabric, found objects, glue, etc.

- Planning: Concept development, selecting materials, sketching ideas.
- Techniques: Layering different materials, combining textures.
- Challenges: Adhesion issues, material compatibility, and solving them by testing and experimentation.

TOTAL: 100 MARKS

