Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

ART 4060/1

PAPER 1 Theory

SPECIMEN PAPER 2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
- Scanner Sheets
- Answer paper /booklet
- Pencil, rubber,
- Pencil crayons.

TIME: 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page and on all separate answer paper used.

Section A

You are advised to spend **not** more than **60 minutes** in this section.

Answer **all questions** in this section.

Section B

Answer **three** questions only in this section.

Write your answers on the **separate answer paper** provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Section **A**	
Section **B**	
TOTAL	

This question paper consists of 10 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

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SECTION A [40 marks]

Answer **all** questions in this section

1 The following best describes some of the themes explored in rock art:

A hunting, human and animal figures.
B gathering, mining and farming.
C farming, mining and hunting.
D ploughing, gathering and hunting.

2 A world heritage site is

A one of the seven wonders of the world that attracts many tourists into the country.
B a tourist attraction that needs to be preserved.
C a vibrant art centre that has historical artworks.
D a natural or cultural site that the world community regards as having immerse universal value.

3 The artworks found at the following places were inspired by Christianity **except**

A Italian Chapel.
B Serima.
C Tengenenge Community.
D Cyrene.

4 The major feature of the Great Zimbabwe ruins is the

A balancing rocks.
B pottery.
C stone bird.
D mortarless stone walls.

5 The bird sculptures found at Great Zimbabwe ruins were carved out of which stone?

A granite
B soapstone
C serpentine
D sandstone

6. Rock art can be described as

A human markings made on natural stone.
B a form of art involving painting text or images in public places.
C art of the people of long ago.
D the study of the nature of beauty and art.

7 Egyptian art paintings were mainly done on

A cloth
B A4 size paper
C pyramids
D walls and floors

8 Which Western artist is known as one of the founding fathers of Cubism?

A Leonardo da Vinci
B Pablo Picasso
C Michelangelo
D Vincent Van Gogh

9 A line is defined by all of the following **except**

A the path of a moving point.
B a mark with greater length than width.
C a closed line.
D a mark between two points made by a writing tool.

10 All of the following are uses of line in Art **except**

A to enclose shapes.
B to enclose lines.
C to show movement.
D to define form.

11 The following is an example of a complimentary colour scheme.

A blue and orange
B orange and red
C green and blue
D pink and maroon

12 The mounting of an artwork is

A placing an artwork on a raised area so that it can dry up.
B taking an artwork to a higher ground for clear viewing.
C gluing an artwork onto a backing paper or board that has a border around.
D raising an artwork so that it can be clearly seen.

13 One of the following statements best describes printing.

A A method that is used to create many copies of the design image.
B A direct transfer of paint from the brush to the paper to create an image.
C A process whereby images are transferred from one surface to another.
D A method by which an artist repeatedly transfers an original image from a prepared surface to another surface.

14 Which statement best defines a puppet?

A A craft object representing a character, used for drama purposes.
B Gloves worn on a hand representing a human figure.
C A craft object representing a human figure.
D Stockings warn on a hand representing a human figure.

15 Utilitarian sculptures

A represent African legend and traditional life.
B embody the spirit of Zimbabwe.
C please the eye and offer a service.
D allude to, but do not identify a given source.

16 A type of fabric work made by stitching, sewing or embroidering small pieces of fabric on to a backing fabric is called

A macramé.
B batik.
C tie and dye.
D appliqué.

17 'Focal point' is another word for

A balance.
B emphasis.
C pattern.
D contrast.

18 The following art theories are used for art criticism **except**

A judgement.
B formalism.
C emotionalism.
D mimicking.

19 The other term for 'imitationalism' is

A mimicking.
B formalism.
C emotionalism.
D judgement.

20 In criticizing a work of art, the most important questions is:

A What do l see?
B What is happening?
C How is the work organised?
D What do l think of the work

21 Which of the following statements is true about abstract art?

A It is non-representational art that is very confusing.
B It is non-representational art usually with a hidden meaning.
C It is non-representational art that is found in public places.
D It is non-representational art that is found in private places.

22 Aesthetics refers to

A the study of how art and nature are related.
B the study of how artworks can be criticised.
C the study of beauty and art.
D the study of art elements.

23 A pattern in an artwork can be achieved by

A repeating an art element or design in a regular, random or overlapping manner.
B tonal shading using the smudging method.
C creating contrast using art elements.
D maintaining rhythm and movement in a balanced manner.

24 Why did the art of Ancient Egypt remain unchanged?

A The artists of Ancient Egypt loved to copy from each other and their predecessors.
B It was due to use of set rules or canons that all artists had to follow.
C Artists were commissioned by one person who only had one taste.
D Egyptian artists wanted to preserve their culture.

25 Digital art refers to

A artworks made from digits.
B modern age art.
C artworks that are found on the internet.
D artworks made by use of digital gadgets.

26 The difference between a pattern and motif is

A a pattern is made up of repeated motifs; a motif is a single unit of a pattern.
B a motif is made up of repeated patterns, a pattern is a single unit of a motif.
C a pattern is an element of a motif.
D a pattern can be used instead of a motif, but motif works together with a pattern.

27 A potter`s wheel is used in pottery for

A shaping round vessels.
B firing round vessels.
C drying round vessels.
D impressing round vessels.

28. One of the following is an example of oil-based media:

A gouache.
B ink.
C tempera.
D acrylics.

29 Animation can be best described as

A the art of making animal sculptures.
B the art of making in animate objects.
C the art of making moving cartoons.
D the art of making animals.

30 Which of the following statements is true about graphic design?

A The designing of graphs in an artistic manner.
B Art based on printed words and illustrations.
C Use of written word only to communicate.
D Graphic design communicates different messages to different people.

31 In Art, the term 'found object' refers to;

A art created from undisguised, but often modified objects or products that are not normally considered art.
B art created from other artworks found by an artist.
C art that is found by the artist and is stored up in a storeroom for future use.
D art that was lost or stolen but has finally been recovered.

32 The general rule on margins in works of graphic design states that

A only top margins should be wider than the other margins.
B bottom and side margins should be equal width, the top margin can be slightly wider than the other margins.
C all margins should be of equal width.
D top and side margins should be of equal width, the bottom margin can be slightly wider than the other margins.

33 A Visual art gallery is a place where

A artists gather to compete and show off their talent.
B artists create artwork.
C visual art is shown for exhibition and sale.
D artists hang out and exchange ideas.

34 In Art, a photographer does all of the following **except**

A takes photographs of fashions, products, food, buildings and artworks.
B manufactures, services and repairs video cameras, cameras and other photographic equipment.
C films, moving pictures for T.V, videos and films.
D edits videos and photographs for different film and movie productions.

35 Piracy in Art occurs when

A an artist`s work is stolen by pirates.
B an artist`s work is reproduced and sold in many places.
C there are rights of an artist that are being violated.
D there is an unauthorised duplication of artworks protected by intellectual property law.

36 Airport art is usually targeted at

A tourists.
B urban dwellers.
C art lovers.
D the rich and affluent.

37 In business of Art, intellectual property can refer to:

A the property for the intellectuals that can only be used by intellectuals.
B artwork that is kept under strict security.
C any artwork that is protected under intellectual property law.
D an artist`s ability to be an intellectual and contribute to society.

38 All of the following are benefits of planning in Art business **except**

A making informed decisions.
B planning ahead.
C plagiarism.
D budgeting.

39 The major role of the Zimbabwe National Arts Council is

A to promote artists and coordinating arts events.
B to fund only the renowned artists.
C to distribute and market sculpture.
D to reproduce artworks for commercial purposes.

40 One way of cutting costs in the production of artworks in art business is to

A buy art materials at a sale.
B recycle.
C use non-bio degradable materials.
D sell more artwork.

SECTION B [60 MARKS]

Answer any **three** questions from this section

Each question carries **[20 marks]**

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

1 **(a)** Identify Zimbabwean artworks that were made for:

(i) religious purposes,

(ii) warfare,

(iii) awareness campaigns,

(iv) utilitarian purposes,

(v) educative purposes [5]

(b) Describe the role played by the following in the development of art in Zimbabwe.

(i) Tom Blomefield

(ii) Father Groeber

(iii) Alex Lamberth [15]

2 **(a)** Distinguish between **perspective** and **proportion**. [2]

(b) **(i)** Give **two** types of shapes. [2]

(ii) With the aid of sketches, identify **three** uses of shapes in art. [6]

(c) Explain how contrast can be achieved in an artwork. [10]

3 **(a)** State **three** properties of colour. [3]

(b) Describe the pigments and pigment sources used by the San people in rock paintings. [5]

(c) **(i)** What are: 1. primary colours

2. secondary colours [2]

(ii) Complete the following table.

primary colours	secondary colours	tertiary colours
red + yellow	……	red orange
blue + …….	purple/violet	……
…….. + blue	……	yellow green

[10]

4 **(a)** Define the term '**visual art**.' [2]

(b) Examine the steps in the design process. [6]

(c) Compare and contrast art technologies during the colonial and post-colonial period in Zimbabwe. [12]

5 **(a)** Define the following terms:

(i) attribution

(ii) value addition

(iii) patronage

(iv) curatorship

(v) evaluator [5]

(b) **(i)** Explain how intellectual property laws protect the works of artists. [5]

(ii) Examine the role of art as a medium for communication [5]

(c) Discuss the importance of the preservation of art collections [5]

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