THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

CANDIDATES' ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION (CSEE) 2020

FINE ART

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FOREWORD

The National Examination Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue the report on Candidates' Items Response Analysis (CIRA) on the performance of the candidates for the Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations (CSEE) 2020 on Fine Art subject. The report has been prepared so as to provide feedback to candidates, teachers, policy makers and other stakeholders in education on the candidates' performance in this subject.

The report identifies reasons for the candidates' good performance and points out some of the factors which account for the inability of some candidates to provide correct responses to the given questions. The analysis conducted in order to identify different misconceptions and errors which occurred in answering the questions. The report shows the percentage of the candidates who performed good, average and poor in each question.

It is expected that the feedback provided in this report will enable teachers, students and stakeholders in education to take appropriate measures in order to improve the teaching and learning process that will eventually lead to better performance in future examination administered by the Council.

Finally, the Council would like to thank all those who participated in preparing this report.

Dr. Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report analyses the performance of the candidates in Fine Art subject for the Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (CSEE), which was done in November 2020. The examination covered the Fine Art syllabus of 2005 and adhered to the examination format issued in 2019.

The paper comprised of ten questions in three sections, namely A, B and C. The candidates were instructed to answer all questions in sections A and B and only two out of three questions in section C. The candidates were required to answer a total of nine questions which weighed 100 marks.

The report shows how the candidates performed in each question by presenting the strengths and weaknesses in various areas of their answers. The report also presents the percentage of scores in each group and finally provides the conclusion and recommendations based on the analysis. The extracts of candidates' answers have been attached in appropriate questions to illustrate the respective cases.

Furthermore, the candidates' performance per topic has been grouped into three categories based on the percentage of the candidates' scores. The performance from 65 to 100 percent is considered as good, from 30 to 64 percent is considered as average and weak performance is from 0 to 29 percent. These groupings have been presented in the appendix by using specified colours in which green, yellow and red represents good, average and poor performances, respectively.

A total of 714 candidates were registered for Fine Art examination out of which 682 (95.5%) sat for the examination and 485 (71.22%) candidates passed with the following grades: A - 0 (0%), B - 5 (0.73%), C - 129 (18.91%), D - 351 (51.47%) and F - 196 (28.74%) failed. The analysis of candidates' results showed that the general performance of this paper was average.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' RESPONSES IN EACH QUESTION

2.1 SECTION A: Objective Questions

2.1.1 Question 1: Multiple Choice Items

This question consisted of 15 multiple choice items derived from four topics, namely; *Design, Painting, Drawing and Theory of Art.* The candidates were required to choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in their answer booklets.

The question was attempted by 676 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination. Out of which 274 (40.5%) candidates scored from 0 to 4 marks indicating weak performance, 367 (54.3%) candidates scored from 5 to 9 marks which is an average performance and 35 (5.2%) candidates scored from 10 to 15 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was average since 59.5% scored from 5 to 15 marks. The results for this question are further illustrated in Figure 1.
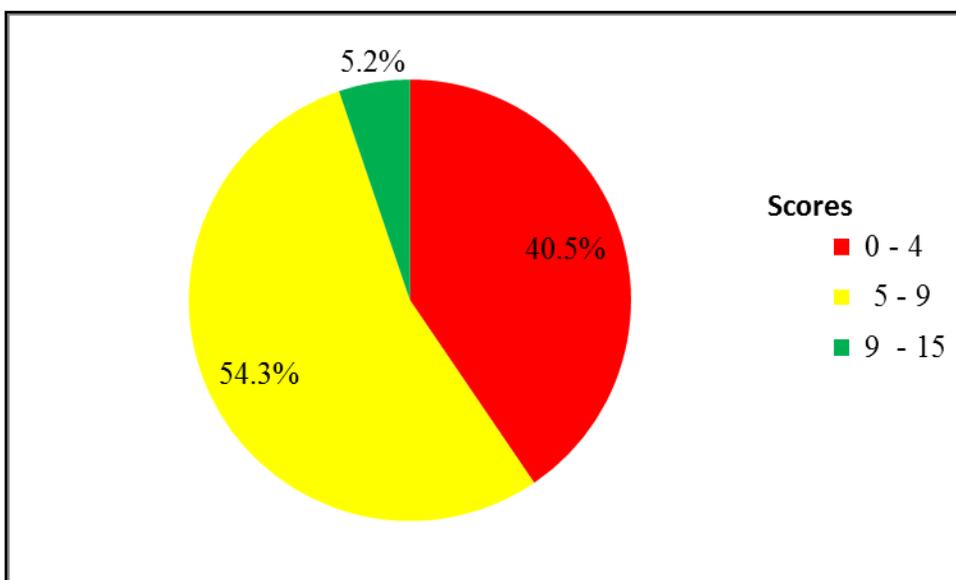

Figure 1: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 1.*

In item (i), the candidates were required to identify a part of book cover which is used as an identification of the book. The correct answer was B, *The tittle.* The candidates who answered it correctly were knowledgeable

about the meaning of a book cover. The book cover is the hard outer part of the book which protects the book and expresses the content inside the book. The most components required in designing a book cover are tittle, author, publisher and place of publication. The candidates who opted for A, *The last page,* C *The content*, D, *The summary* and E, *The first page* failed to comprehend that all these options are not parts of the book cover, rather they are the parts inside the book.

In item (ii), the candidates were required to identify the elements used in drawing a non-human figure. The correct response was D, *Line and dots*. The candidates who chose for the correct response had an adequate knowledge about elements of art drawing used to make a sketch. The candidates who opted for A, *Line and circle* failed to understand that only line is an element in art drawing but circle is an enclosed area created by line or dots. Other candidates who opted for B, *Dots and shape* failed to identify elements used to create figures. A shape is a two dimensional area with height and width. The candidates who chose C, *Line and form* did not understand the use of form as an element of art. A form is a three dimensional figure created by line and shape. The candidates who chose E, *Dots and form* did not understand the use of form as illustrated in option C.

In item (iii), the candidates were required to identify the option which is not essential quality of a good poster. The correct response was D, *The message must contain incomplete sentences*. The candidates who chose response D had an adequate knowledge about the qualities of a good poster. The candidates who opted for A, *A poster must be displayed in a public place,* B, *The colour used must be attractive* C, *The message should be brief and to the point* and E, *A poster must carry the message with illustration* had inadequate knowledge concerning qualities of a good poster because all of them are essential qualities of a good poster.

In item (iv), the candidates were required to describe how visual texture can be identified. The correct response of this item was E, *Through seeing*. The candidates who chose the correct response were knowledgeable on the sense organs in testing different types of texture. Visual texture can be identified by eyes. The candidates who opted for A, *Through smelling* failed to recognise that smell is tested by noise. The candidates who chose B, *Through hearing* failed to understand that hearing is recognised by ears. The candidates who opted for C, *Through touching* failed to recognise the

sense organ for visualizing since touching can be recognized by skin. The candidates opted for D, *Through testing* failed to recognise that testing is done by tongue and not ayes.

In item (v), the candidates were required to give the correct name of colour obtained when two primary colours are mixed in more or less equal proportion. The correct response was D, *When mixing red and blue the result is purple.* The candidates who chose for the correct response had an adequate knowledge on colour theory, especially colour wheel. The candidates who chose A, *When mixing red and yellow the results is green* had inadequate knowledge in colour theory, red and yellow results into orange. The candidates who opted for B, *When mixing blue and red the results is an orange* failed to understand that red and blue results into purple. The candidates who opted for C, *When mixing yellow and blue the results is violet* failed to understand that yellow and blue results into green. The candidates opted for E, *When mixing yellow and blue the result is an orange* lacked knowledge about colour theory.

In item (vi), the candidates were required to identify the fastest techniques used by an artist to capture an ideas for land scape drawing. The correct answer was B, *quick sketching.* The candidates who opted for the correct answer were aware of sketching techniques. Those who opted for A, *complex sketching* did not knew that complex sketching cannot be achieved faster since it is difficult to accomplish. The candidates who chose C, *Simple sketching* did not understand the demand of the question which requires the fastest technique to capture idea for land scape, simple sketch is achieved by simple picture like drawing a table but not a too detailed picture like land scape. The candidates who chose D, *Short sketching* and E, *Moderate sketching* had inadequate knowledge of the types of sketches, short and moderate sketching cannot be used to achieve a fastest capturing of ideas for a land scape drawing this can be used for a long time pictures drawing.

In item (vii), the candidates were required to identify the best medium for writing calligraphy letters. The candidates who chose the correct answer D, *Bamboo* had the knowledge about the media for writing calligraphy letters which is bamboo pen. The candidates who chose A, *Pencil*, B, *Pen*, C, *Crayon*, E, *Marker pen,* were not aware of the medium for writing

calligraphy letters because pen, pencil, crayon and marker pen are the medium for drawing and not for writing calligraphy letters.

In item (viii), the candidates were required to identify the correct word which involves an arrangement of a text and pictorial material within an available space. The correct answer was C, *Layout.* The candidates opted for the correct answer had adequate knowledge about layout in coordination to elements of art. Those who chose A, *Printing* had inadequate knowledge in elements of art. The candidates were not aware that printing is the form of art involving the process of reproducing an image on a surface. Those who opted B, *Lettering* were not aware that lettering is the process of designing letters which cannot correlate with element of art (space). The candidates who chose D, *Calligraphic* had inadequate skill about elements of art because calligraphic is the type of letters. Those who chose E, *Constructed* failed to realize that constructed is the past tense of construct, thus it does not relate to any element of art.

In item (ix), the candidates were required to identify tools suitable for creating visual texture in artwork. The candidates who opted for the correct answer C, *Pen and ink* knew the suitable tools for visual textures. The candidates who opted for A, *Crayon and colour* B, *Brush and colour*, D, *Pencil and eraser* E, *Charcoal and eraser* failed to understand that all these are equipment and tools but the suitable is pen and ink which are compatible and cannot be used separately.

In item (x), the candidates were required to identify the correct statement that describes a still life drawing. The correct response was A, *It consists of an arrangement of non-living objects.* The candidates who opted for the correct responses had adequate knowledge on still life drawing. They knew that only still life involves arrangement of non-living objects outdoor or indoor. The candidates who chose B, *It consists of an arrangement of images ideas,* C, *It consists of an arrangement of outdoor of non-living,* D, *It consist of an arrangement of living organism,* and E *It consists of an arrangement of nature object did not had knowledge and the essence of still life drawing* failed to comprehend that still life drawing involves drawing of non-living objects outdoor or indoor.

In item (xi), the question required the candidates to select the types of shading that are suitable for an artist to use in drawing objects from nature.

The correct response was C, *Line cross hatching, dots and smudging*. The candidates who opted for this response had adequate knowledge on shading techniques. The candidates who opted for A, *Dark, linear, line and smudging* failed to recognize that only line and smudging in this option is correct but the rest were wrong. Those who opted for B, *Line, sketch, dots and smudging* also failed to know that only dots and smudging were correct while the rest were distractors. The candidates opted for D, *Tone, cross hatching, dots and smudging* and E, *Tone, cross hatching, light and smudging* were unable to recognises that tone and light are not among the shading techniques.

In item (xii), the candidates were required to identify the correct statement which describes a colour value. The candidates who opted for A, *The lightness or darkness of the colour* had adequate skills in colour theory. Candidates opted for B, *The weight and mass of the colour* were not knowledgeable in colour theory because weight and mass are the quantity. Those who opted for C, *Whiteness or blackness of a colour* lacked knowledge in colour theory, whiteness and blackness are adjectives and not concerned with colour theory. The candidates who opted for D, *The thickness or lightness of a colour* failed to realizes that thickness and lightness signifies dimensions and not terms related to colour value. Candidates who selected distracter E, *The warm or cool colour* lacked knowledge on colour theory. Warm colours are those colours of fire such as red, yellow and orange, while cool colours are colours of natural resource. Examples of cool colours are blue, green and purple.

In item (xiii), the question required the candidates to identify the picture of an object used to represent an idea, concept, object or an association in designing. The candidates who chose the correct option B, *Emblem* were knowledgeable in graphic designing, thus they were able to differentiate all types of graphic designing. The candidates who selected A, *Logo* failed to recognizes differences between logo and emblem. Logo is a symbol for a company or organization. Those who opted for C, *Poster* failed also to realize that poster is a placard with meaningful information for different purposes. Moreover, the candidates who opted for D, *Illustration* had inadequate knowledge concerning graphic design. An illustration is a supportive information used in poster design. The candidates opted for E, *Badge* failed to distinguish different types of graphic design. A badge is an identification used for schools, police or army, business and association.

In item (xiv), the candidates were required to identify the meaning of portraiture. The correct response was D, *It is a human face and its characteristics.* The candidates who opted for the correct answer had an adequate knowledge on human figure drawing, especially portraits drawing which involves only part of human's face. The candidates who opted for A, *It is a feature of the body,* B, *It is a human figure and its characteristics,* C, *It is a human proportions of the body* and E, *It is a structure of the human figure* lacked relevant knowledge concerning the meaning of portraiture.

In item (xv), the candidates were required to justify when the folding method used while designing a book. The correct option for this item was B, *When a paper is folded into zigzag*. Candidates who selected this option were well knowledgeable in book designing. The candidates who opted for A, *When a paper is placed with the grain,* C, *When a paper is cut into the same length,* D, *When the paper is folded into line of the hinge,* and E, *When a paper is combined with a hard spine* chose by guessing because they failed to understand well the concept of book designing since the presented options do not address the required demand but relates to the concept of book cover design.

2.1.2 Question 2: Matching Items

The question consisted of five matching items derived from topic of *Painting*. The question required the candidates to match the paint descriptions in column A with the corresponding colour names in column B by writing the correct response beside the item number in the candidates' answer booklet.

The question was attempted by 676 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination. Out of which 299 (44.2%) of the candidates scored from 0 to 1 marks indicating weak performance, 308 (45.6%) candidates scored from 2 to 3 marks which is an average and 69 (10.2%) candidate scored from 4 to 5 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was average since 55.8 percent scored from 2 to 5 marks. The general performance for this question is further illustrated in Figure 2.
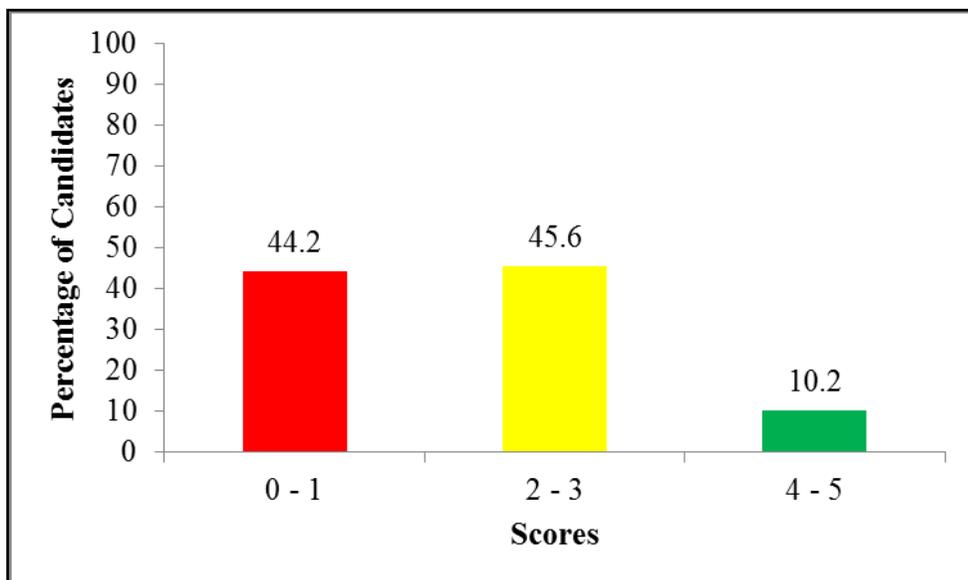
Figure 2: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 2.*

In item (i), the candidates were required to identify the colours which are able to mix most other colours in the visible spectrum. The correct response was A, *Primary colours*. The candidates who matched for the correct response were able to realize that only primary colours can be mixed in different ways to obtain other secondary and tertiary colours which appears in a visible spectrum. The candidates who matched with incorrect response had inadequate knowledge about colour theory. They failed to understand that primary colours (red, blue and yellow) are the only colours which can be mixed in different ways to obtain other colours.

In item (ii), the candidates were required to identify colours which are directly opposite to each other and create maximum contrast and maximum stability. The correct response was G, *complementary colours*. The candidates who matched it correctly were able to classify the different colours in the colour wheel and they comprehend that complementary colours are only colours which are opposite in the colour wheel, these candidates had adequate knowledge about Colour theory. On the other hand, the candidates who matched for different options failed to differentiate the names of colours because they are closely related to each other.

Item (iii), instructed the candidates to identify colours created by mixing two primary colours. The correct response was D, *Secondary colours*. The candidates who matched the correct response were knowledgeable in colour theory. They comprehended that when two primary colours are mixed, they result into secondary colour, for example (Red + Yellow = Orange), (Red + Blue = violet) and (Yellow + Blue = Green). The candidates who matched for incorrect responses show inadequate knowledge in colour theory since they failed to recognize the correct colour name resulted when two primary colour mixed together which is a secondary colours.

In item (iv), the candidates were required to identify colours which are close to each other on the colour wheel and considered to have a harmonious relationship. The correct response was C, *Analogous colours*. The candidates who matched for the correct response were able to identify the required name for closely related colours in the colour wheel arrangement. The candidates who matched for incorrect responses had inadequate knowledge on colour wheel arrangement. They failed to recognize that the *analogous colours* are only colours which are close to each other and the colours share a common hue.

In item (v), the candidates were required to identify the correct name of colours made with equal mixture of primary colours added one secondary colour adjacent on a colour wheel. The correct response was E, *Tertiary colours*. The candidates who matched for the correct responses knew that, one primary colour can mix up with one secondary colour to obtain tertiary colour, for example. (yellow + green) = (yellow-green), (red + orange) = (red-orange) and (yellow + orange) = (yellow-orange). These candidates had an adequate knowledge on colour theory and colour wheel in general. The candidates who matched for incorrect responses had inadequate knowledge on colour theory, since they could not remember the order of colour arrangement in the colour wheel.

2.2   SECTION B: Short Answer Questions

2.2.1   Question 3: Drawing

The candidates were required to describe five techniques used in drawing with illustrations.

The question was attempted by 676 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination. The analysis show that 603 (89.2%) candidates scored from 0 to 2.5 marks indicating weak performance, 65 (9.6%) candidates scored from 3 to 6 marks which is an average performance and 8 (1.2%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 10 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was weak since 603 (89.2%) of the candidates scored below average. The results for this question are further illustrated in Figure 3.
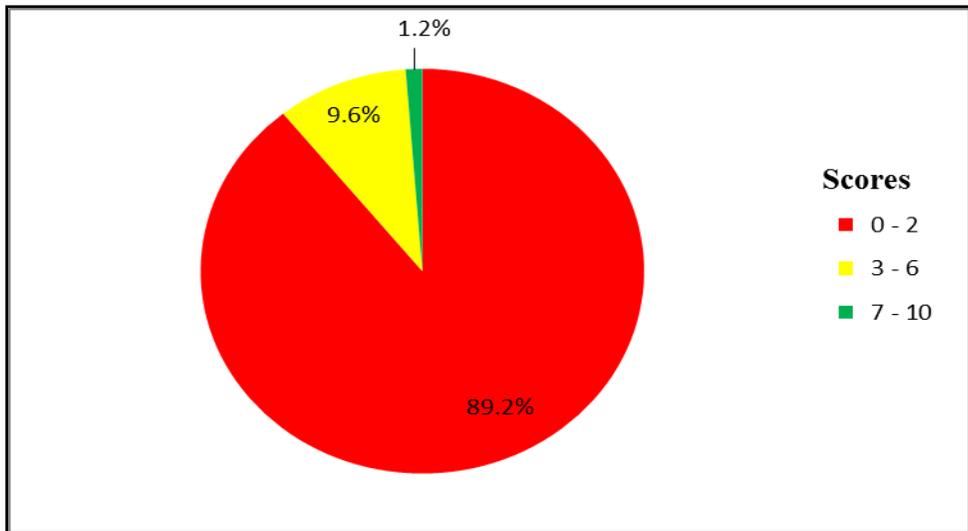
Figure 3: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 3.*

The analysis of the candidate's response indicates that 603 (89.2%) candidates scored from 0 to 2.5 marks which is a weak performance. These candidates were not able to describe techniques used in drawing. Further analysis in this category shows that 485 (71.7%) candidates scored 0 marks. These candidates misconceived the requirements of the question as most of them described shading techniques instead of drawing techniques. For example, one candidate wrote; *The following are techniques used in drawing; i) Hatching, these is the technique used by the people in drawing which the line are drawn and are close to each other. ii) Cross-hatching, this is a technique which is drawn the line to cross other line. iii) Dotism, this technique in drawing this use the dots to create the lightness and darkness in the image in order to make it beautiful. iv) Scrubing this is a technique which use the piece of paper and charcoal or pencil powder to scrube the shadings. v) Cycle shade this is the technique which use the cycle in image to shade place.*

Further analysis indicated, these candidates did not understand the question since they were to describing elements and principles of art instead of drawing techniques. For example, one of the candidates described elements and principle of art: *i) Line, is the technique used in drawing by using line. ii) Doted, is the technique used in drawing by using doted method. iii) Balance, is the technique that make a picture in middle.* Moreover, some of the candidates did not answer the question though it was compulsory while others copied some captions in the question paper. For example, one candidate copied options from question 1 (vi) and supplied as the responses in this question as follows; *i) Moderate sketching   ii) Complex sketching iii) Short sketching   iv) Quick sketching   v) Simple sketching.* This indicates that the candidates were not knowledgeable of drawing techniques. However, the remaining 118 (17.5%) candidates in this category scored from 0.5 to 2.0 marks out of 10 marks allocated. They managed to list one to two out of five drawing techniques, though they were not able to describe them with illustrations, which signify that th**e** candidates had inadequate knowledge about drawing techniques as shown in Extract 3.1.

Extract 3.1: A sample of a weak candidate's response in question 3.

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Extract 3.1 presents a weak performance of the candidate who failed to describe the five techniques used in drawing. He/she described shading techniques and one element of art drawing.

On the other hand 65 (9.6%) candidates scored from 3 to 6 marks which is an average performance. These candidates described the techniques used in drawing without illustrations which shows that they had inadequate knowledge of the subject matter. Furthermore, some of the candidates mixed correct and incorrect responses as the results they scored lower marks. Examples of their responses were; *i) Pencil, is the technique that an artist used to create their work using pencil. ii) Crayon, crayon can be used by an artist to create their works and their works look good. iii) Pen, an artist can use the pen to draw their work and their work to be well because of using pen. iv) Charcoal, The an artist can use the charcoal to draw their work and to get good work. v) Colour, Also an artist can create his work by using different colours.* The above four mentioned responses are drawing techniques although the colour is not among the drawing technique. This is equipment for drawing and not a tool for drawing.

Furthermore, the candidates failed to describe the required five drawing techniques. The candidates mentioned three to four drawing techniques and elements or principles of art drawing. For example, one candidate described the four drawing techniques and one element of art drawing; *Techniques used in drawing; i) Charcoal, is the drawing technique where the piece of burned wood is used in drawing. ii) Pencil, the use of pencil for drawing. iii) Crayons, the use of coloured pencil for drawing. iv) Brush v) Perspective, The drawing of three dimensional figures into two dimensional figures.* Generally, these candidates were able to describe the techniques used in drawing but failed to give illustrations in their responses, thus they ended in scoring average marks.

3.	The following are techniques used in drawing. That include :-	
	i) Charcoal technique	
	▷ This is a method of using charcoal in designing or painting an object through out the body of work in which artist use charcoal to sketch a picture	
	ii) Pencil technique	
	▷ This is a techniques in which an artist use pencil to sketch a drawings of a certain object.	
	iii) Crayon technique	
	▷ This is the method of using different colours on drawing or sketching a certain picture for example red colour, blue colour, Yellow colour or other colour.	
	iv) Bamboo technique	
	▷ This is the method or techniques used in drawing a certain picture by using small piece of bamboo tree on painting or designing a picture as well as sketching it.	
	v) Marker pen technique	
	▷ This is the method used in drawing in which an artist use coloured pen ink (marker pen) to draw or paint or design or sketch a certain picture.	

Extract 3.2: A sample of an average candidate's response in question 3.

Extract 3.2 presents an average performance of the candidate who described five techniques used in drawing without any illustration.

Further analysis shows that, only 8 (1.2%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 10 marks which is a good performance. These candidates were able to describe techniques used in drawing, by providing the correct responses. For example, one of them wrote; *(i) Charcoal drawing, this is a drawing technique that involves the use of charcoal to make image of an object. (ii) Pencil drawing, this is a drawing technique that involves the use pencil to make drawings. (iii) Crayon drawing, this is a drawing technique that involves the use of crayons to make the picture of an object.(iv) Brush drawing, this is the drawing technique that involves the use of brush to*

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produce a picture. (v) Acrylic drawing, this is the drawing technique that involves the use of acrylic method in drawing. This candidate wrote the four correct answers out of five points with relevant illustrations and one incorrect answer. Acrylic is not a drawing technique. It is equipment used in painting accompanied by brush as a tool. However, there were few 2 (0.3%) candidates who scored full marks allocated. These candidates described well all the techniques used in drawing with clear illustrations. This proves that the candidates had adequate skills and competence in the topic of drawing.

3 Five techniques used in drawing
i) Charcoal drawing
   This refers to the technique of drawing by using a piece of charcoal on a flat surface eg paper or bead

II) Pencil drawing
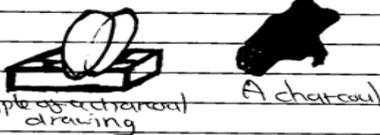
example of a charcoal drawing   A charcoal

II) Pencil drawing
   This refers to a technique of drawing by using a pencil on a flat surface suhas paper or other
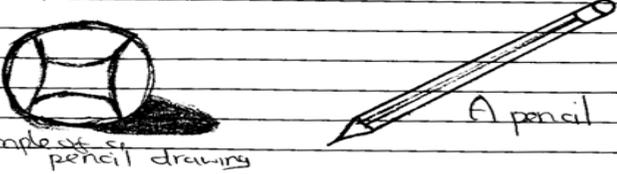
example of a pencil drawing   A pencil

iii) Crayon drawing
   This refers to a technique of drawing by using crayons on a flat surface especially white paper
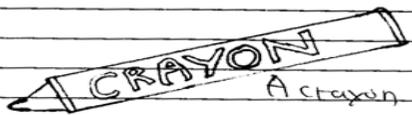
A crayon

IV) Pen drawing
   This refers to the technique of drawing by using a pen
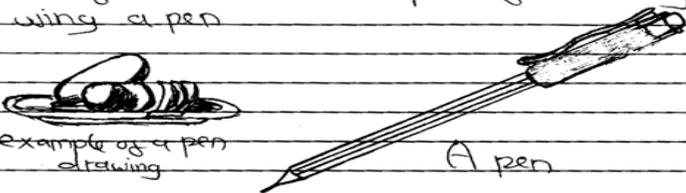
example of a pen drawing   A pen

V) Brush drawing
   This refers to the technique of drawing by using a brush which is mixed with colour
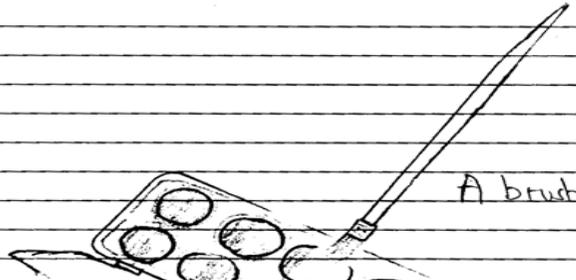
A brush

Extract 3.3: A sample of candidate's good response in question 3.

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Extract 3.3 presents a good performance of the candidate who described well the five techniques used in drawing with clear illustrations.

2.2.2 Question 4: Designing

In this question, the candidates were required to (a) describe the meaning of balance as used in art work, (b) explain three types of balance as a principle of design in Fine Art.

The question was attempted by 676 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination. Out of these 530 (78.4%) candidates scored from 0 to 2.5 marks, indicating weak performance: 121 (17.9%) candidates scored from 3 to 6 marks which is an average and 25 (3.7%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 10 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was weak since majority of the candidates, 530 (78.4%) scored below average as illustrated in Figure 4.
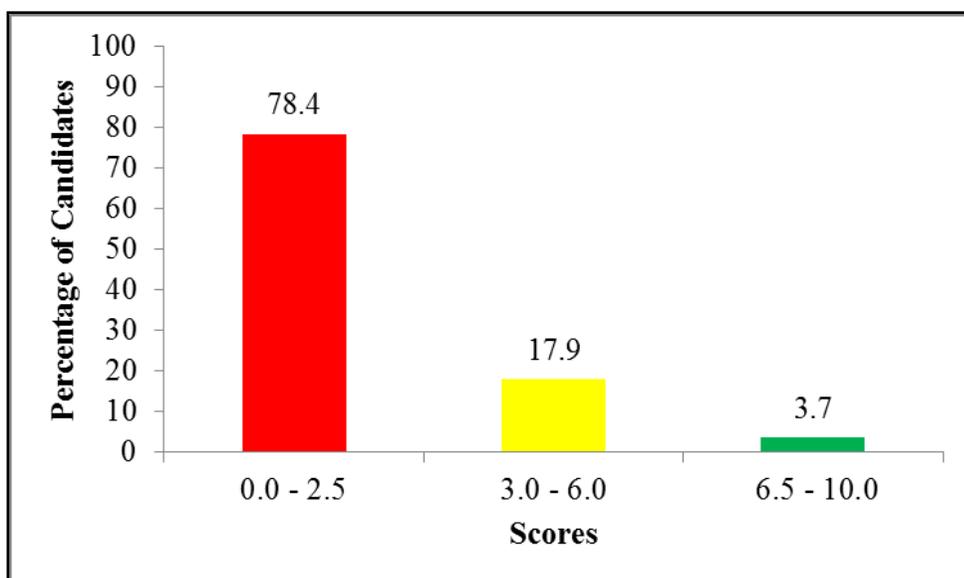
Figure 4: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 4.*

The analysis of the candidates' responses shows that 530 (78.4%) candidates attempted this question scored from 0 to 2.5 marks. Out of these, 348 (51.5%) candidates scored 0 marks and only 182 (26.9%) candidates scored from 0.5 to 2.5 marks out of 10 marks allocated. The majority of the candidates were unable to give the meaning of balance and to explain the three types of balance. These candidates wrote an irrelevant response. For example, one of them explained the irrelevant response such as: *(a)*

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Balance is the element of work of art that consider the use of drawing sheet in ¾ of the sheet used drawing (b) (i) Colour balance, is the balance of colour by considering the object colour also painting balance. (ii) Shape balance, is the balance of the shape by using or considering the object shape and the sheet used, we almost use ¾ of the sheet. (iii) Texture balance, is the balance of the darkness and the lightness of the picture. This signified that the candidate was not able to give the meaning of balance and explain the three types of balance because he/she was not familiar with the topic tested. Moreover, a total of 182 (26.9%) candidates showed some knowledge on the question since were also able to explain the concept of balance though they were not much correct. Others mentioned only two types. For example, one of the candidates wrote: *(i) Formal balance* and *(ii) Informal balance.* Most of the candidates failed to explain three types of balance by giving relevant explanations due to insufficient knowledge about the topic tested as shown in extract 4.1.

Extract 4.1: A sample of a weak candidate's response in question 4.

Extract 4.1 presents a weak performance of the candidate who copied distractors in question 1 (vi) by adding the word balance at the end of distractors instead of giving the meaning of balance and also explain the three types of balance.

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Further analysis shows that 121 (17.9%) candidates attempted this question scored from 3 to 6 marks. They were able to give the meaning of balance and also explained three types of balance. Some of the candidates mixed relevant and irrelevant responses. For example, one of the candidates wrote: *b) i. Formal balance is the type of balance where the picture appears the same when cut into two halves. ii. Informal balance is the types of balance which not the same in weight of the objects. iii. Contrast is the type of balance which is not got any picture and has no any centre.* While other candidates supplied two out of three correct types of balance and incorrect response. These show that the candidates were familiar with the topic of designing. The incorrect response *Contrast* is not type of balance but it is one among the principles of art design together with balance. These candidates had sufficient knowledge of the tested topic, though they were unable to give accurate meaning of balance and they explained fewer points than the required three types of balance as shown in Extract 4.2.

4	a) Balance is The state of equilibrium between the elements in The composition	
	b)i)Symmentrial balance. This is the Type of balance in which when the imaginary vertical line passing through the centre of the composition called axis divides The composition into two equal and identical parts.	
	ii) Assymmentrial balance. This is the type of balance in which when the axis line is drawn in the composition divides it into two unequal and unidentical parts.	
	iii) Radial balance. This is the Type of balance in which the elements radicate from the centre point.	

Extract 4.2: A sample of candidate's average response in question 4.

Extract 4.2 presents an average performance of the candidate who managed to give the meaning of balance and also explained the three types of balance.

On the other hand, 25 (3.7%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 9 marks out of 10 marks allocated in this question. They were able to define the term balance and also to explain the three types of balance as the question required. Examples of responses from a candidate's responses in part (a) wrote: *Balance- is the principle of art and design which deals mainly with the put of an object drawn in a picture in a correct space and proportional compared to the paper or sheet space to bring the equilibrium in a picture."* Another candidate wrote: *Balance is the principle of art and design which show the actual relationship of all elements of art and design correctly on the space of artwork.* In part (b), most of the candidates were able to explain three types of balance as a principle of design in fine arts such as: *Symmetrical balance, Asymmetrical balance and Radial balance.* However, the candidates did not attain the full marks due to lack of clarity in their explanations as shown in Extract 4.3.

Extract 4.3: A sample of candidate's good response in question 4.

Extract 4.3 presents a good performance of a candidate who managed to give the meaning of balance and also explained types of balance correctly.

2.2.3 Question 5: Theory of Art

The question required the candidates to describe five characteristic of the genres in Fine Art.

The question was attempted by 676 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination, out of these 633 (93.6%) candidates scored from 0 to 2.5 marks indicating weak performance, 29 (4.3%) candidates scored from 3 to 6 marks which is an average and 14 (2.1%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 10 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was weak since majority of the candidates scored below pass marks as illustrated in Figure 5.
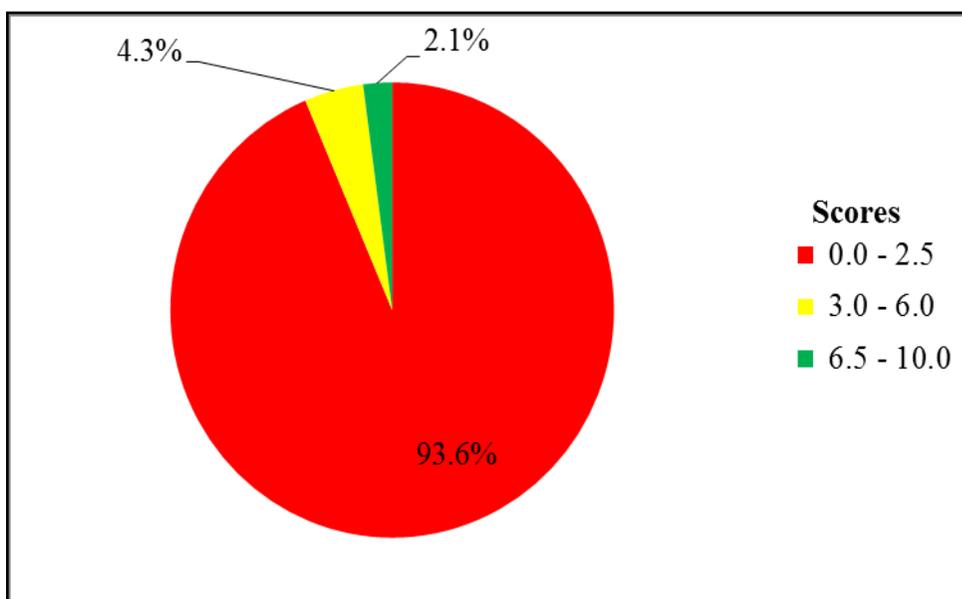
Figure 5: *The percentage candidates' performance in question 5.*

The analysis of the candidates' responses showed that 633 (93.6%) candidates scored from 0 to 2.5 marks and out of these, 582 (86.1%) scored 0 marks. These candidates failed to describe genres in fine art but instead they wrote the importance of fine art, function of texture, characteristics of a good poster and principles of art. For example, one of the candidates wrote; *(a) Express human's idea, feelings and experience, all genres of art*

gives information of human's feelings, idea and experience through visual symbols. (b) Are products of man and his environment; All genres of art are extracted from interconnection between man and his environment example colours from coloured flowers. (c) Express people culture and preserve it for future generation, example ceramic. (d) Communicate through visual symbols; All genres of art provide information to the community through visual elements example literature and sculpturing. (e) Enhance beauty and environmental conservation; All genres of art gives an area of beautiful scenery and attractive conditions hence conserve our environment for better life example Art Gallary. This indicates that the candidates failed to interpret the question demand.

Furthermore, in this category the candidates failed to explain five characteristics of genre in fine art, thus they instead explained elements and principles of art. For example, one candidate mentioned *texture* and *balance* which is actually not the genres in fine art. Texture and balance are element and principle of art, respectively. These candidates also wrote the characteristics of a good poster such as: *they are communicative, they are simplify language and they have good visual attraction and they provide messages and lessons.* Moreover, the candidate mentioned *versatile, memorable, scalable, measurable* which are not related to fine art concept of view, while another candidate provided answers such as *used to illustrate image, it is show the series of the image, it attract people to see the art work and it show the different between the first work to another work* instead of providing correct answers which are drawing, painting, designing, sculpture and printing. This proves that the candidates failed to understand the demand of the question and they also lacked knowledge about the theory of art as shown in Extract 5.1.

> 5. The following are the characteristics of genres of art :-
>
> i) Attracts viewers attention: One characteristics of genres of art when is applied can help to bring viewers attention example sculpture genre of fine art when is used can help to bring readers attention.
>
> ii) Simple and straight forward: Genre of fine art example Poster design, it is simple and straight forward that do not have many things.
>
> iii) Have short and clear messages: The genre of fine art example greeting cards composes of short and clear message like "Get well soon"
>
> iv) Have effective use of colour: One characteristics of genres of art is that have effective use of colour which bring about viewers attention. Example posters should have effective use of colour so as to bring viewers attention.
>
> v) They should be scalable and well balanced: Anothe characteristic of genres of art is that the composition should be well balanced and been scalable so as to be convincing and attracting viewers attention.

Extract 5.1: A sample of candidate's weak response in question 5.

Extract 5.1 presents a weak performance of a candidate who described the characteristics of a good poster instead of describing characteristics of genres in fine art.

On the other hand, the analysis shows that, 29 (4.3%) candidates who scored from 3 to 6 marks were able to describe some of the genres in fine art. They described two to three characteristics of genres in fine art. This indicates that the candidates were familiar with the theory of art but lacked adequate knowledge since they did not adhered to the question requirements. Moreover, some candidates outlined all five genres in fine art, instead of describing as question demand. Other candidates described the characteristics of genres in fine art by repeating the points, *drawing, painting, graphic design, design, printing,*

Extract 5.2: A sample of candidate's average response in question 5.

Extract 5.2 presents an average performance of the candidate who managed to describe the characteristics of genres in fine art although the explanations were not very clear.

On top of this only 14 (2.1%) candidates scored from 7 to 10 marks. Out of these, 8 (1.2%) candidates scored full allocated marks and the remaining 6 (0.9%) candidates scored from 7 to 8 marks. These candidates were able to describe the characteristics of genres in fine art. This is because they had adequate knowledge on the theory of art and demonstrated competence in using English language to describe the correct points. However, some of them scored less than the allocated marks as represented in Extract 5.3.

5. Five characteristics of the genres of fine art.

i/ Drawing:

This is the reproducing an object on a surface chiefly by means of line. It consist of different equipment and materials which are used for drawing, such materials are pencil, paper, charcoal and other.

ii/ Painting:

This is the art which consist of representational and imaginative produced by coloured paints to a two-dimensional or flat surface. Different colour are used for painting the art work.

iii) Print making.

This is the process of reproducing an image on a surface such as paper. There are different techniques used in print making such techniques are: Relief, antiglio, lithography and screen painting. Example of print making is rubber tamp.

iV/ Graphic designs.

This is the visual representation of an idea or messages such as print and broad caste including all aspect of final image such as colour and illustration.

V/ Sculpture.

This is the art work which ends up with producing 3-dimensional form. It have different techniques such as modeling, assemblage, casting and carving. Modeling and assemblage involve the use of materials adding now and then until a figure is formed they are called additive process. Carving and casting involve taking away material until a figure formed.

Extract 5.3: A sample of candidate's good responses in question 5.

Extract 5.3 presents a good performance of the candidate who managed to describe correctly five characteristics of genres in fine art.

2.2.4   Question 6: Designing

The question required the candidates to explain briefly five principles of two-dimensional of art and design.

The question was attempted by 676 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination. Out of these, 534 (79%) candidates scored from 0 to 2.5 marks, which indicates weak performance; 108 (16%) candidates scored from 3 to 6 marks, which is an average and 34 (5%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 10 marks, which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was weak because 534 (79%) scored below average. The results for this question are further illustrated in Figure 6.
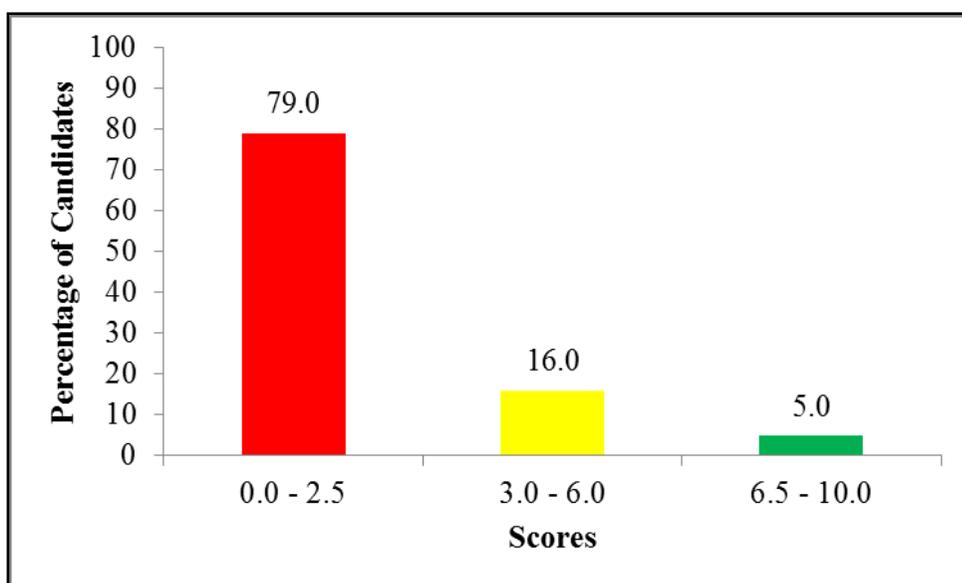
Figure 6: *The percentage candidates' performance in question 6.*

The analysis of candidates' response shows that 539 (79%) candidates performed weakly, out of these, 398 (58%) candidates scored 0 marks and only 136 (21%) scored from 0.5 to 2.5 marks. These candidates failed to explain the five principles of two dimensional of art and design. Most of them mentioned types of graphic design and some of them went farther by explaining the elements of art and shading techniques. This shows that they had inadequate knowledge on principles of art and design, thus they gave incorrect responses. For example, one candidate in this category wrote: *(i) badge, (ii) poster, (iii) pencil, (iv) logo and (v) paper length* since the given responses were the forms of graphic design (badge, poster, logo)

and materials and equipment for drawing (pencil and paper). Another candidate presented by giving shading techniques that are *cross hutching, stippling, smudging and scribbling*. This proved that the candidates lacked knowledge on principles of art design since they did not give relevant responses for the given question. However, a total of 136 (21%) candidates who scored from 0.5 to 2.5 marks, managed to explain relevant responses and irrelevant principles. For example, one of the candidates wrote: *Balance, this principle helps the artists for designing and drawing. Shape, are the principle of art which artist used if drawing the picture. Drawing is the application of pencils, chalk word in the board of flat surface. Design is the application of colours or pigment of board or flat surface.* Out of all points presented, only balance is the principle while other points are element and genres of fine art. Such responses prove that the candidates had inadequate knowledge about the principles of art design as shown in Extract 6.1.

Extract 6.1: A sample of a candidate's weak response in question 6.

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Extract 6.1 shows a sample of the candidate weak response as he/she provided the shading techniques instead of describing the principles of design.

Further analysis indicated that 108 (16%) candidates, who performed averagely scores ranging from 3 to 6 marks. These candidates had relative knowledge on the principles of art. The candidates were able to explain principles of two-dimension of art and design, although some of them did not include illustrations in their responses. For example, one of the candidates wrote: *Perspective is the method of portraying principle of two dimensional of art and design from the process of improving from two-dimensional. Balance refers to the development of same stability in the body of work. Rhythm, refer to the arrangement of elements on pages. Proportion the process of improving of people from one move place to another in country from one move place to another.* However, few candidates in this category lacked English language proficiency as a result, they were not able to explain well their responses and hence they scored lower than allocated marks as shown in Extract 6.2.

6	In fine art a principle is the things that should followed and dependently in the picture. The following are the five principles of two-dimensional of art and design.	
	Firstly harmony. This is the process of creating a centre of interest in a drawing or a picture to mark an important part of an object in order to attract the viewers eye.	
	Secondly, movement. This is the situation where by objects in picture are seen in motion. Hlwother peoples move form one place to another or creating shapes to represent movement as object.	
	Thirdly, perspective. This is the natural phenomenona in the world. It is seen when two straight lines example of road or railway and at the point seen meet each other and the objects to be converge each other.	
6	Forthly, balance. this is the situation where by objects are seen at the centre when they are drawing. This is in three types symmetrical, assymmetrical and radial balance.	
	Fifthly, Unity. This is the principle of two dimensional art and design where by objects are seen near or meet each other to make them unite together to be seen as one object in a picture.	

Extract 6.2: A sample of a candidate's average response in question 6.

Extract 6.2 represent a sample of an average performance from the candidate who described principles of two-dimensional art designing. However, his/her explanations lacked illustrations.

Further analysis of the candidates' responses showed that only 34 (5%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 10 marks. These candidates were able to explain the five principles of two-dimensional of art and design by giving relevant responses. For example, one of the candidates presented the following responses: "*balance is the state of equilibrium between the elements in the composition. It includes formal balance, informal balance,*

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and radial balance. Perspective is the points of view which enlarge or extend the objects drawn in a picture where the object near the viewer is appear to be larger than the distant. Proportion is the relationship between the parts within the whole composition. It shows how one art relates to the other parts in the composition. Emphasis is the principle of art which shows the focal point or point of interest in a work of art. Rhythm is the repetition of the elements of art to create unity and harmony. These candidates' responses showed that they were conversant with the five principles of two-dimensional of art and design as shown in Extract 6.3.

PRINCIPLES OF ART and DESIGN are the guidelines that enable an artist to draw a good artwork. The following are the principles of two - dimensional of art and design

VARIETY

This is a principle which involves the use of more than one element of art inorder to attract ones' or the observers attention.
Example

EMPHASIS

This is a principle of art which involve the choosing of a point to stand out on an art work or the direct concentration to a specific object.

point of emphasis
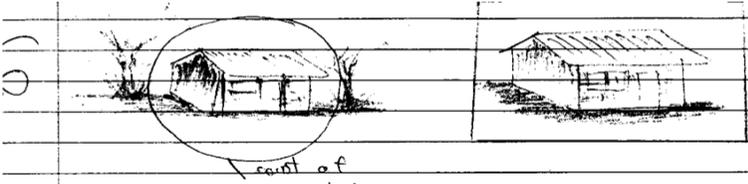
Here the house is put into emphasis than other things which are not concerned.

PERSPECTIVE.

This is a principle of two dimensional of art and design which shows far objects to appear smaller than the nearer objects hence the nearer objects appearing bigger than the far objects.
Example
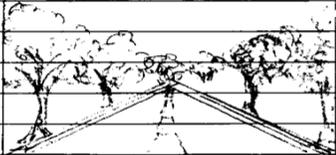
In the case that for objects appear smaller than the nearer objects hence showing the perspective of an area

PROPORTIONALITY

This is a principle of art and design which draw the relationship of objects being drawn in an art-work
Example

Extract 6.3: A sample of a candidate's good response in question 6.

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Extract 6.3 is a sample of a good response from the candidate who the described five principles of two-dimensional of art and design.

2.2.5   Question 7: Painting

The question required the candidates to describe the five elements of art as used in painting.

The question was attempted by 676 (100%) candidates who sat for the examination. Out of these, 327 (48.4%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 2.5 marks indicating weak performance, 281 (41.5%) candidates scored from 3 to 6 marks which is an average and 68 (10.1%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 10 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was average since 51.6 percent scored from 3 to 10 marks. The results for this question are further illustrated in Figure 7.
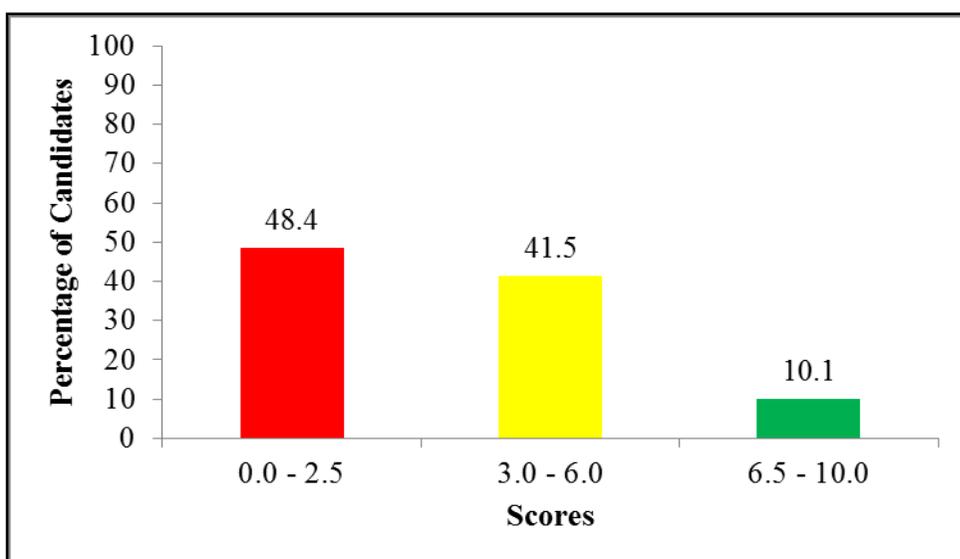

Figure 7: *The percentage candidates' performance in question 7.*

The analysis showed that, 327 (48.4%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 2.5 marks. Out of these 145 (21.5%) candidates scored 0 marks and 182 (26.9%) candidates scored from 1 to 2.5 marks. These candidates were unable to describe the five elements of art, where most of them managed to mention only one element art. For example, one candidate wrote: *(i) Colour, you should choose colours you want to use from it name value and intensity. (ii) Shade, this is how you can use white colour to decrease darkness that is tint or you can use black colour to increase darkness that*

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is shading. (iii) Unity, this is when you paint your work of art so as to make the sense of wholeness. (iv) Emphathy, is when you use colour to paint something which can pay viewer's attention to your picture. (v) Harmony, is when you arrange your colours in painting so as it create a sense of connection. Another candidate wrote: *i) water colour (ii) oil colours (iii) spray (iv) digital (v) acrilyic.* Moreover, some responses presented were: *Elements used in painting are;(i) brush, it is used for taking or holding colour. (ii) paper, this is used to present a painting. iii) colour, this is used for painting. (iv) water, this is used for mixing colours but its necessary for water colours only. (v) pencil, this is used to putting balance.* These responses signified that the candidates had inadquate knowledge on elements of art. However, some of the candidates mentioned the element of art instead of describing the points. Yet others misinterpreted elements and principles of art, which are basically refering to two different art aspects. These responses indicated that the candidates were not conversnt with elements of art as presented in Extract 7.1

Extract 7.1: A sample of a candidate's poor response in question 7.

Extract 7.1 is a sample of a response from the candidate who described the forms of art instead of explaining the elements of art in painting.

On the other hand, the analysis showed that 281 (41.5%) candidates whose scores ranged from 3 to 6 marks performed average. These were able to

describe few correct elements of art, although some of the responses were taken to the principles of art. This indicated that the candidates had insufficient knowledge on the elements and principles of art because they failed to differentiate the two concepts. Furthermore, the candidates failed to provide clear elaborations on the points because some of their clarifications contradicted with the question demand. Hence they scored average marks. For example, one candidate wrote: *Shape, is the elements of art where by objects must have a shape. Colour, is the element of art used in painting. Value, is the element of art in painting that show the lightness and darkness of a colour of an object. Texture, also another element in texter the picture should have a texture. Line, is element of art in painting where the line used to form an object to be painted.* Generally, in this group the candidates were able to present correct responses of the elements of art although they failed to provide reliable descriptions of their points due to inadequate knowledge of the subject matter of painting.

Further analysis of the candidates' responses in this question showed that 68 (10.1%) candidates scored from 6.5 to 9.5 marks. The candidates were able to describe elements of art in a coherent way and managed to show clear explanations to justify their points. However, the candidates' scores varied from one to another depending on the capability of a candidate in providing the clear explanation of the points. For example, one of the candidates wrote: *line is the element which used to give out the boundary between one object and another in contact. Colour is the element extracted from reflection of light waves from a substance on our eyes to give actuality of the painting composition. Shape and form are element which gives actual appearance of the object in terms of its shape. Examples Geometrical shape and organic shape.* Another candidate wrote: *Dots and line, dots are the point made on surface artist use dot as symbol of position and line pattern created by image of object arranged in series an artist can used line to suggest movement, define shape and endorsed shape.* In this rank there are candidates who completely provided the elements including line shape, texture, value and colour. Generally, the candidates' responses in this group portrayed an adequate knowledge about elements of art since they provided clear elaborations of the points as the question demanded as presented in Extract 7.2.

Q7 i) Colour : Ic the pigment that is used in ~~drawing~~ painting in art work. It shows emotions and feeling of an artist. Example, red means anger, blue means calm and white means pure	
ii) Space : Refer to the area around, the objects within art works. In painting, an artist must differentiate space from objects. Example by using different colours, between objects and background.	
iii) Shape : Ic the physical appearance of objects in artwork. Example, an artist must maintain round shape for round-objects like tyre in painting.	
iv) Value : Refers to the lightness or darkness of a soft colour. Example, ~~vat~~ background have transparent colour than the objects so as to see the objects well.	
v) Texture : Refers to the softness and roughness of the objects in artwork. Example, warm colors like yellow, orange are used to show smoothness of an object while ~~soft~~ cool colours shows roughness of the	

Extract 7.2: A sample of the candidate's good response in question 7.

Extract 7.2 represents the sample of a good response from the candidate who managed to describe well the elements of art as used in painting.

2.3   SECTION C: Essay Questions

2.3.1 Question 8: Fine Art Entrepreneurship

The question required the candidates to suggest seven ways which they could use to advertise the work of art effectively.

A total of 516 (76.3%) candidates opted for this question out of all candidates who sat for this examination. The analysis of candidates' performance showed that 425 (82.4%) of the candidates scored from 0.0

to 4.0 marks indicating weak performance; 57 (11%) candidates scored from 4.5 to 9.5 marks which is an average and 34 (6.6%) candidates scored from 10.0 to 14.5 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was weak since the majority 425 (82.4%) scored below average as illustrated in Figure 8.
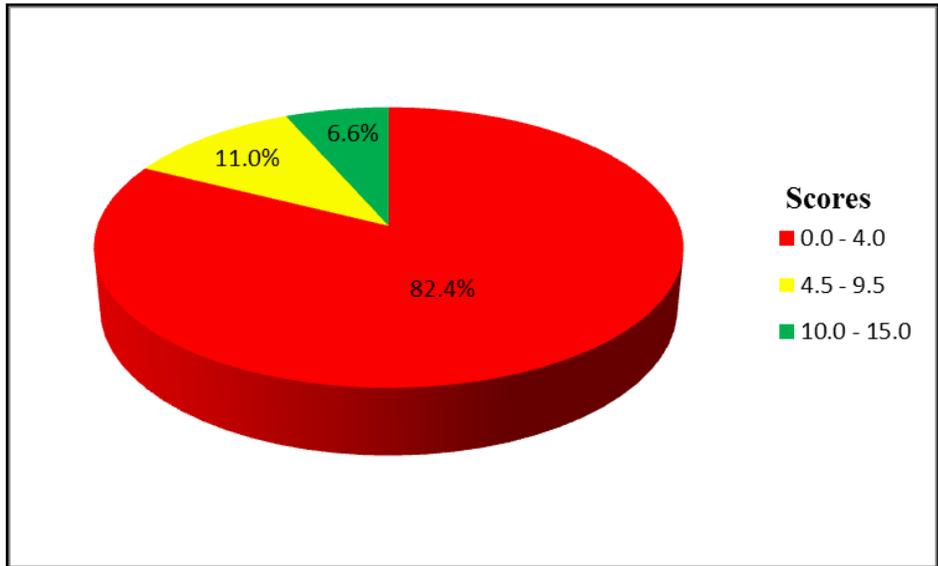

Figure 8: *The percentage candidates' performance in question 8.*

The analysis of the candidates' responses showed that 425 (82.4%) candidates who opted for this question scored from 0.0 to 4.0 marks, out of which, majority 326 (63.2%) candidates scored 0 marks in this category. They failed to understand the question demand. Instead of suggesting the ways of advertising the work of art, they provided irrelevant responses. For example one of the candidate's responses was such as: *art of work improve culture, art of work is the source of employment, art of work increase confidence, art of work improves skills.* Another candidate also wrote; *work of art help people to joy with other people and art of work lead people opportunity.* Another candidate wrote, *composing a logo for an industry, composing business name for an industry, composing emblem for an industry, composing address for an industry, composing paints of the products of an industry and composing packaging of the product.* Another candidate added: *composing the reagents made of your product.* The candidates' responses showed that they had inadequate knowledge on entrepreneurship since they provided irrelevant responses contrary to the

demand of the question. However, few of them, 99 (19.2%) managed to give correct responses which did not meet the requirement of the question since they outlined few points without describing. For example, one of candidates provided irrelevant responses and only one relevant response: *using posters, drawing, printing, designing, decoration and painting.* In this responses only *using poster* was correct while the rest were irrelevant as presented in Extract 8.1.

8.	Art Is the application of human skills through a practical woll. The following are the ways which you could use to advertise the work of art effectively. Drawing: In the work of artist It drawing a picture or other material was drawing For example drawing for pencil, chark, woord or colours. Painting; In the work of artist. The artist was a painting a picture For need good picture and people like our work so artist was painting our picture need goo d picture and good work and people like our picture. and our work. Designing, The artist was designing a picture because the artist was need a good Picture so was designing a picture For paperdi parpendicular because was need good picture and good work bnd people like our work and our picture. Balance, In the artist work was need to Balance our work of drawing our Picture.	
e.	Shading, are suitable for an artist to use In drawing objects from nature for example OF shading is smudging like dotod cross hatching and Linner Colours This are the ways which could use to advertise the work of art effectively for example primary colours like blue, Yellow red and secondary colours like green, purple, orange There Fore I concluding is saying that These are the ways which artist you could use to advertise the work effectively.	

Extract 8.1: A sample of a candidate's poor response in question 8.

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Extract 8.1 presents a sample of a weak response from the candidate who described characteristics of genres in fine art instead of suggesting the ways which could be used to advertise the work of art.

Further analysis showed that 57 (11%) candidates scored from 4.5 to 9.5 marks. These candidates had average performance thus were able to suggest some of the ways of advertising the work of art. The candidates in this category had insufficient knowledge on ways which could be used to advertise the work of art effectively. Most of the candidates suggested few ways, for example one of them wrote: *Establishment of posters, Making friendship with other people, Cooperation and unity, Social media, Through television, Through Radio and Newspapers.* This indicated that the candidates had knowledge about the media for conveying information. Generally, the candidates had insufficient knowledge about the topic as presented in Extract 8.2.

Extract 8.2: A sample of an average candidate's response in question 8.

Extract 8.2 shows a sample of an average response from the candidate who managed to suggest ways of advertising work of art although he/she failed to meet the require points.

In additional, the analysis showed that 34 (6.6%) candidates scored from 10 to15 marks. These were able to interpret and identify the question demand by writing the ways of advertising works of art. These candidates had a good command of English language and they presented relevant introduction and suggested seven ways which could be used to advertise the work of art effectively with relevant conclusion. For example, one of the candidates who had adequate knowledge wrote: *Advertisement is the situation or process of announcing the certain information to be known by the public. This may involve advertising of business, new products and many others to be known by all people of a given area. This may be intended to have enough customers for the business to grow up.* Another candidate explained these points: *Poster, Billboards, and Banners, Mural, television, radio and internet.* The conclusion was: *generally, advertising the works of art to the public helps the producers to increase the number of customer, selling the products to various places and many others.* Therefore, the candidates in this category signified adequate knowledge about entrepreneurship. Extract 8.3 is a sample of a good response from a candidate.

8	The seven ways which i would use to advertise the work of art effectively are as follows:	
	Poster; is a public note designed * so as to attract attention of passers by. The poster will make the society visualise about my new artwork industry and thus getting in touch with me for more information thus advertisement conclude.	
	Billboards; are big boards located in city areas where people will b pass and watch out the information. Advertising by using billboards will attract of more customers, also the way of earning higher because of the use of good means of advertisement such as billboards.	
	Banner; is a piece of cloth designed to give information about something. Also this way will enable i to receive many customers, by use of banners.	
	Mural; is a drawing / design made on a wall concerning a certain information. This is another way, where people will be influenced by my painting and designing of information about my new art work industry therefore will enable to receive many customers.	
	Television; is a way of advertising by showing video about something. In a new artwork industry i can advertise using television because it will show the industry and the common works in the new art work industry thus getting many customers.	
	Radio; is a way of advertising by the use of audio (listening) where people especially rural areas will be influenced on my work of art industry Thus is the information will reach effectively to rural areas since many rural areas use radios and can't afford	
8	television set.	
	Internet; This is mainly for those who can afford expensive things. Internet are like e-mails, telex and Mobile phones, where i will advertise my new artwork industry and influence people to want to know more about the industry and thus meet the customers at a particular time. Thus benefit in advertising effectively by the use of internet.	
	Conclusively, the industry will grow large because of having many operates in the artwork industry but also the industry will be acknowledge of influencing people to learn more about the artwork industry.	

Extract 8.3: A sample of a candidate's good response in question 8.

Extract 8.3 represent a sample of a good response from the candidate who managed to suggest seven ways used to advertise the work of art.

2.3.2 Question 9: Painting

The question required the candidates to examine five steps used for maintaining painting brushes. A total of 466 (68.9%) candidates who sat for the examination opted for this question.

The analysis of candidates' performance shows that 324 (69.5%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 4.0 marks, which is poor performance; 100 (21.5%) candidates scored from 4.5 to 9.5 marks, which is an average and 42 (9%) candidates scored from 10.0 to 13.0 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was average since 142 (30.5%) candidates scored above average as illustrated in Figure 9.
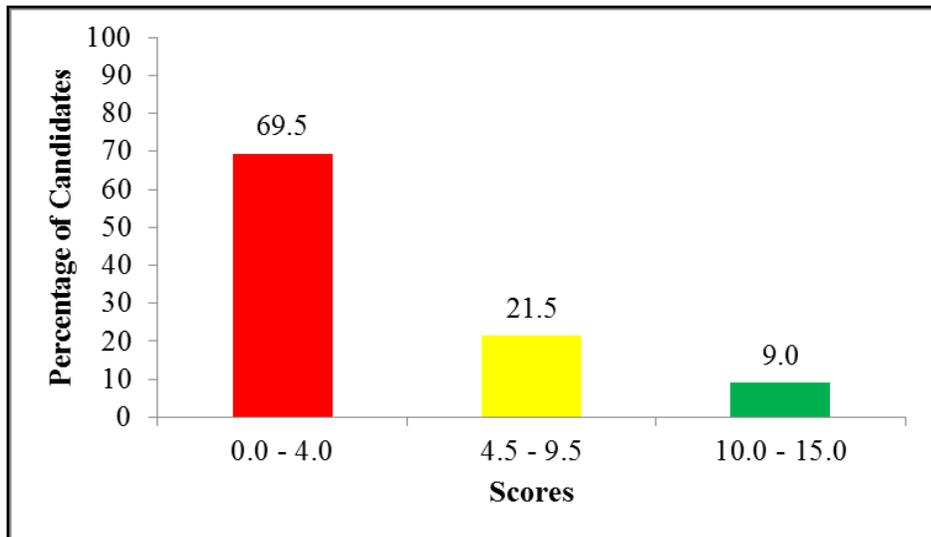

Figure 9: *The percentage candidates' performance in question 9.*

The analysis of the candidates' responses showed that 324 (69.5%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 4.0 marks, out of which 221 (47.4%) candidates scored 0 marks. Some of the candidates were unable to examine the steps of maintaining the brushes. Some of them lacked knowledge of the topic of painting because they failed to understand the requirement of the question, hence they examined by giving irrelevant responses. For example, one candidate wrote: *Painting is a type of*

drawing of drawing to use colour and employment elements, and to use pencil and paper, drawing is a ly of - master drawing picture. Another candidate wrote: *Painting brushes is the principle of drawing after drawing to the painting brushes, flat brushes. This flat of the drawing of the flat brushes the principle of set in used for drawing and painting. Round brushes; - are required to design a poster so as to present information of the painting to the important brushes. Printing: after the painting brushes on the printing of the human in the poster design which colour wheel, pencil are the pencil for the use of painting brushes of the art in the surface of the maintaining, painting brushes their important of the society.* These candidates provided the types of brushes and uses of painting brushes instead of the steps for maintaining painting brushes. However, few candidates 103 (22.1%) outlined some of the steps for maintaining painting brushes thus scored low marks. Generally the candidates' responses in group portrayed inadequate knowledge about the topic of painting as shown in Extract 9.1.

9.	Painting is the application of human skills through a colour or pigment in the board or flat surface. And brushes are the ways of artist used to make drawing The following are the steps used For maintaining painting brushes. Used for make and sketch are colours in the picture; In the painting brushes was used For sketching are colours and make a picture in good Picture and is face a picture forg beautifully. Used for drawing the Callargthrap callargraphical letter, The pro brushes is used For make and drawing or painting are callargraphical letter For example in a Shope, market, Hotels, forge. Brushes used for painting a picture brushes are the steps used for maintaining painting brushes this steps are Obseve. There Fore I concluding is saying that those are mentioned are the steps are shows the steps used for maintaining painting brushes so the artist if used the the painting brushes are used this steps and make this steps If you need to Used Painting brushes.	

Extract 9.1: A sample of a weak candidates' response in question 9.

Extract 9.1 presents a weak performance of the candidate who failed to examine five steps for maintaining painting brushes instead described the uses of brushes.

On the other hand, 100 (21.5%) candidates who scored from 4.5 to 9.5 marks, were able to examine the steps for maintaining painting brushes. They provided relative relevant explanations of the points although they were not satisfactory. For example, one candidate wrote: *Painting brushes are brushes that are used for painting pictures, there various painting brushes that differ from thickness and having different functions. don't use same brush over and over again for painting as it can ruin the brush and some of the hairs may start falling out, different brushes should be used to prevent it from happening, you should not leave the brushes lying around after the work had done i.e. it can get stolen hence loss of money. Another candidate wrote: Painting brushes should be kept from children or careful people so as to not play with them so as to avoid breaking of brushes.* The candidates' responses from this category, showed insufficient knowledge about the topic tested. Thus is because the candidates' responses were characterized by insufficient explanations of the points which resulted to score average marks as shown in Exact 9.2.

Maintaining painting brushes is the process of uses a brushes without dirty a work of art. The maintaining painting brushes helped the artist in perventating his/her work to have dirty of tan unnecessary materials for example line, dark, with high so the maintaining of brushes. The following are the steps of maintaining painting

Washing a brush before using. The brush must be clean in order to do work in clean way and good looking.

Use only one in the brush, in order to avoid bad work or dirtyness work, so an artist should use one by one colour in order to keep his/her work smart.

After using one colour the brush should being washing before use other colour or another colour in order to keep a smartness of the work.

After Finshing a work the brush should washing and keeping dry before storage it, in order to avoid effects to the brush.

Therefore the maintaining of brush should be followed in order to get good work and clean and smart.

Extract 9.2: A sample of an average candidate's response in question 10.

Extract 9.2 presents a sample of an average response from the candidate who managed to examine the steps in maintaining painting brushes but examined only four out of five.

Further analysis showed that only 42 (9%) candidates scored from 10 to 13 marks. These candidates demonstrated adequate understanding of the question demand as they were able to examine all steps used for maintaining painting brushes correctly. For example, one of the candidates wrote: *Painting is the visual work of art that used colour or paints to create an image on a surface. There are many types of painting, there is water colour, and oil painting spray painting also there is digital painting. The following are the ways of maintaining painting brushes, wash your brushes immediately after using it, clean your brush from upside down by using leg, store your brushes upside down in order to keep the quality of such hairs for long time, store your*

brush in dry and clean area, keep your painting brushes clean every time. Another candidate wrote: *Washing with water after using it, stand brush upright with bristle, store in cool and dry place, most be stored in special container and use brush in proper ways.* This indicated that candidates were knowledgeable about the topic of painting as shown in Extract 9.3.

Qn 9. Painting is a form of art of representing immarginative. by using a colours in that work the work can be imarginative but also painting brush is a tool used in painting were by has many mantainance so the following are the maintain steps used for maintaining of printing brushes.	
Avoid using one brush in different colours; this is one of the steps used for maintaining the printing brushes because using one brush can make your work to be dirty also the brush will come elder in few days.	
Making it dry before use; In order to maintain the brush we should ktp keep it dry before starting using it usually. Because it make soft ness to the brush.	
Never live the brush standing on its head while drawing because it's can have the possibility of being destroyed in the water. So we must remember to remove the brush out of water.	
Dry the brush after using it; Also in order to mantain the brushes we must pull the well drying after using it because it will be safe and clean to use it dry.	
Wash the brush when changing the colour Before changing the colour when painting we must wash the brush in order to clean it and to make it also to be clean.	
Use clean water when painting; A painting especial a painting of different colour must ensure that used of clean water is avillable in order to keep the bta brush clean all the time.	
Therefore; these are some of the steps used for maintaining of painting brush. And in order to mantain the brushes we must make sure we follow those step which two of them are Drying the brush after using it and avoiding using one brush in different colours.	

Extract 9.3: A sample of a good candidate's response in question 9.

Extract 9.3 represent the sample of a good response from the candidate who managed to examine steps for maintaining painting brushes.

2.3.3 Question 10: Designing

The question required the candidates to explain how they could apply the elements of graphics design when creating a poster. A total of 370 (54.7%) candidates opted for this question.

The analysis of candidates' performance showed that 262 (70.8%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 4.0 marks, which is weak performance; 60 (16.2%) candidates scored from 4.5 to 9.5 marks which is an average and 48 (13%) of the candidates scored from 10.0 to 15.0 marks which is a good performance. The candidates' performance in this question was weak since the majority 262 (70.8%) scored below average as illustrated in Figure 10.
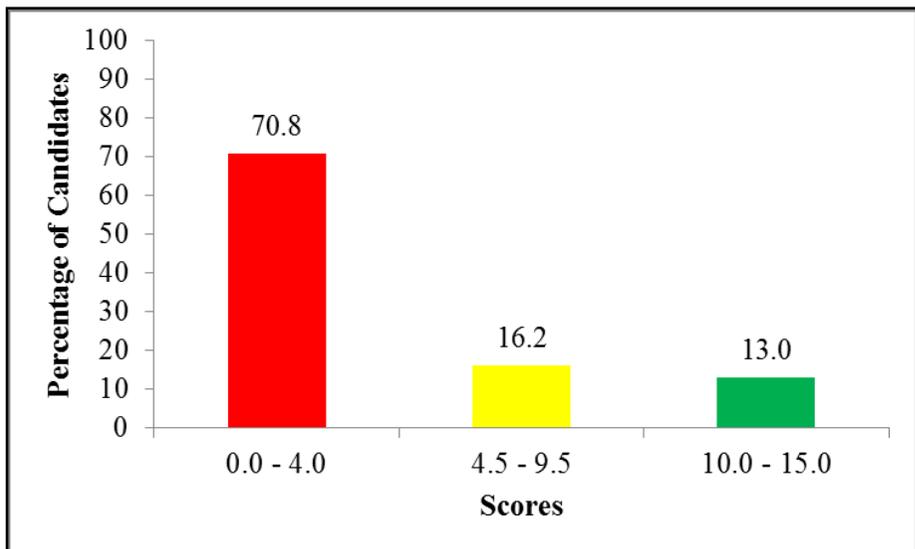

Figure 10: *The percentage of candidates' performance in question 10.*

The analysis of the candidates' responses showed that 262 (70.8%) candidates scored from 0.0 to 4.0 marks, out of which 89 (24.1%) candidates scored 0 marks. Some of the candidates failed to explain how elements of art can be used in designing because they lacked knowledge in designing. Some of them misconceived the requirement of the

question because they presented unrelated responses. The candidates provided irrelevant responses such as qualities of a good poster, uses of a poster and equipment and tools required for poster designing. Instead of showing how elements can be applied when designing posters. For example, one candidate wrote: *To think what do you want do, to choose a purpose, to choose equipment that you want use to choose materials and to choose a place.* Another candidate wrote: *design is the strong and good by educate society and others. To develop bad design, poor education, poor market and availability of capital.* Moreover, some of the candidates used Kiswahili to present their responses instead of English language which is commonly used as medium of instruction. This implied that the candidates had inadequate knowledge of the topic of painting and lacked English language proficient as presented in Extract 10.1.

Extract 10.1: A sample of a weak candidates' response in question 10.

Extract 10.1 represent the sample of a weak response from the candidate who failed to explain the application of elements of graphic design in creating a poster.

Further analysis showed that 60 (16.2%) candidates scored from 4.5 to 9.5 marks. The candidates had relative knowledge on the topic of designing as they managed to explain application of the elements of graphics designing in creating a poster. However, other candidates in this category explained fewer elements of art while other mixed with the incorrect points from the principles of art design. For example, one candidate wrote: *Balance is the state of putting things together, line is the dot in motion, variety is the difference in elements and texture is the smoothness or roughness of the surface and unity.* These candidates failed to understand that balance, variety and unity are not among the elements of art design. These are principles of art design. Nevertheless, other candidates explained fewer points than the required, hence could not score higher marks as represented in Extract 10.2.

Extract 10.2: A sample of an average candidate's response in question 10.

Extract 10.2 represent a sample of an average response from the candidate who managed to explain the application of elements of graphic design in creating a poster although failed to meet the required points.

Moreover, 48 (13%) candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks they had adequate knowledge on the elements of designing. Hence, they managed to explain the application of elements of art in graphics design with clarity language and in logical flow of points. Examples of the candidates' good responses were such as: *Colour, this is the visual element of designing the poster where by it is applied in helping the poster to be observed well, shape, also this is the visual element of designing the poster where by the good poster must be large in shape so that it can be seen well, texture; also this applied in case that for the good poster the illustration must be briefly and large so that it can readable to people.* Another candidate wrote: *Texture is the natural of the surface of an object on work of graphic design. The poster supposed to use different texture such a abstract so as to attract so as to attract the students eye, shape is the feature that body occupying. In the poster designing the artist use different shape for example horizontal, vertical shape for example FIRE EXTINGUISHERS this is vertical shape.* These proved that the candidates had adequate knowledge and competence in the topic of designing as presented in Extract 10.3.

		SECTION: C.	
10.		Graphic design is the art work which used for transfering the message to the people through using electronic devices like computers. The following are the elements of graphic design when creating posters are:	
		Colour: Is the perseption of dinitinly hue, intensity and value of an object due to absorption of light. The graphic design should be have good colour selection in creating posters. This make the posters to be good and attractive to the people. For example; of colours which are very attractive like red; and also the good colour selection like purple and yellow like a gold.	
		Value tonal: Is the degree of lightness and darkness of an object due to absorption of light on it. The graphic design on creating posters; the pictures or posters should have lightness and darkness of object due to absorption of light. This make the posters to have felling. For example; the pictures or illustrations should have differ in dark and light hence the tonal value inorder to occur. This makes the poster to be good and emotional.	

	Texture : Is the surface of an object on the paper / flat surface paper. The texture can be tangible or non- tangible. The graphic design on creating poster, the picture or illustration should be like tangible; This make the people to feeling and emotional. For example; The poster of "fire extinguisher" The fire extinguishers should be like a tangible think, this caused the people to feell and to have the emotional about that thing.	
	Shape : Is the external part of object which make the object to be real on the flat surface paper. The graphic design on creating a poster, the illustration should have the real shape compared to the object. This makes the poster to be	
10	good and attractive to the people. For example; The poster of "fire extinguishers". The fire extinguishers 's illustration should have real shape; This caused the fire extinguisher on the paper's surface the to be the same to the real on, and also caused the poster to be good and to attractive people.	
	Lines : This are formed Inorder to help the artist to draw thing or picture in good way. The graphic design on creating posters, should be use line inorder to make the object and illustration on the poster to be good and attractive. For example; Poster of "fire exitinguishers" The words should be used line in design, hence caused them to be balance and to be good.	
	Generally; the graphic design are very important because of the following reason which are : Help to design the pictures in motion or movement; it facilitate the artist to transfer the one very faster and at larger number of people. It creat employment to the people hence they improve standard of living.	

Extract 10.3: A sample of a good candidate's response in question 10.

Extract 10.3 represents the sample of a good response from the candidate who managed to explain the application of graphic design in creating a poster.

3.0   ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH TOPIC

The Fine Art paper had ten questions that were set from five topics, namely *Painting, Drawing, Designing, Fine Art Entrepreneurship* and *Theory of Art*. The analysis of candidates' performance in each topic shows that the five topics that were tested none had a good performance. However, two topics of *Painting* and *Drawing* that were tested in questions 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9 had an average performance, thus the percentage of candidates' performance were 45.97 and 35.15, respectively.

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Further analysis of the candidates' performance indicates that three topics that were tested in questions 4, 5, 7 and 10 had a weak performance. The topics were *Designing*, *Fine Art Entrepreneurship* and *Theory of Art* of which the percentage of candidates' performance were 23.87, 17.6 and 6.4, respectively. The general performance across topics is summarized in figure 11.
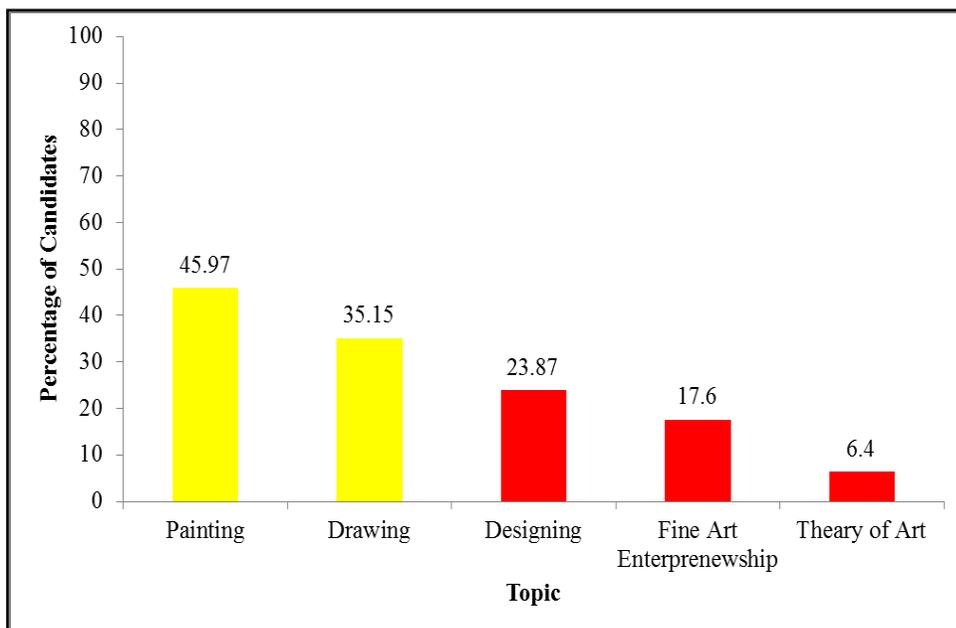

Figure 11: *Percentage of Candidates' Performance per Topic.*

4.0   CONCLUSION

The general performance of the candidates in Fine Art, in the CSEE 2020 was average since majority of them 485 (71.2%) scored above 30 percent in the five topics. The candidates' performance increased by 11.68 percent as compared to CSEE 2019 where the performance was 59.54 percent. The analysis shows that the candidates' average performances were attributed to ability to identify the tasks of the questions demand and adequate knowledge in the subject matter related to the topics. However, the candidates with weak performance revealed lack of knowledge, skills and competences in the three topics which they scored below average pass mark. The candidates' performance in various topics is summarized in the appendix attached

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to improve the student's learning for sustainable performance, it is recommended thus:

(a) Teachers should make initiative measure on the topics of Theory of Art, Fine Art Entrepreneurship and Designing to improve Teaching and Learning strategies and learning materials in order to improve the performance on these topics which had weak performance on the CSEE 2020.

(b) Teachers are advised to put more efforts to lead the students to perform more practical exercises on the elements and principles of art since the candidates seemed to misconceive these two aspects of art.

(c) Teachers should guide candidates to put more effort and encourage them to study Fine Art theory. It was revealed that they performed well in practical (paper 2) questions but failed in theory (paper 1) questions.

(d) Teachers should provide enabling environment for the students to interact with various sources of Fine Art materials. They ought to provide education and techniques to access the most relevant sources in different routes such as internet sites, magazine and books. This will help to raise their knowledge skills and familiarity.

(e) The Tanzania Institute of Education (TIE) should upgrade the Fine Art Teacher's Manual Book. This is because some of the topics allocated in the syllabus are not found in the manual. For example, the topic of Fine Art Entrepreneurship which affect effective teaching and learning of this topics.

Summary of Candidates' Performance per Topic

S/N	Topics	Total Number of Questions	The % of Candidates who Scored an Average of 30 % or Above	Remarks
1.	Painting	3	45.97	Average
2.	Drawing	2	35.15	Average
3.	Designing	3	23.87	Weak
4.	Fine Art Entrepreneurship	1	17.6	Weak
5.	Theory of Art	1	6.4	Weak