SN	QUESTIONS
01.	What is the main focus of Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks** A. Science and Technology B. Aesthetics C. Mathematics D. Economics
02.	How many units are in the Fine Art and Crafts syllabus for each year in primary education? **/2marks** A. Four B. Five C. Six D. Seven
03.	List the components of the Fine Art and Crafts syllabus as outlined in the notes. **/3.5marks**
04.	Which part of the syllabus is written in Kinyarwanda? **/2marks** A. Upper Primary Level B. Both levels C. None D. Lower Primary Level
05.	What is a key reason for including Fine Art and Crafts in primary education? **/2marks** A. To provide aesthetic and cultural awareness B. To replace science lessons C. To prioritize competitive grading D. To focus on rote learning
06.	Why is it important for learners to develop visual literacy? **/2marks** A. To master arithmetic skills B. To interpret and create visual messages C. To write stories D. To learn languages
07.	Discuss the importance of teaching Fine Art and Crafts in primary schools. **/2marks**
08.	If a student appreciates the works of other artists, which value are they developing? **/2marks** A. Collaboration

SN	QUESTIONS
	B. Scientific inquiry C. Musical talent D. Art appreciation
09.	What does the **"pedagogical approaches"** section in the syllabus emphasize? **/2marks** A. Memorization of facts B. Active and learner-cantered methods C. Standardized testing D. Passive learning
10.	Which skill can learners develop by transforming waste materials into craftworks? **/2marks** A. Environmental awareness and creativity B. Mathematical computation C. Language translation D. Historical analysis
11.	Provide an example of how Fine Art and Crafts can support learning in other subjects. **/2marks**
12.	If a teacher integrates Fine Art with history lessons, which skill is being enhanced? **/2marks** A. Abstract reasoning B. Interdisciplinary learning C. Memory retention D. Scientific accuracy
13.	What distinguishes the rationale for Fine Art and Crafts from other subjects? **/2marks** A. It only focuses on talent discovery. B. It promotes imagination and innovation through non-verbal expression. C. It eliminates the need for other subjects. D. It focuses on memorizing historical dates.
14.	Why does the syllabus include a section on assessment approaches? **/2marks** A. To explain the importance of grading scales. B. To discourage the use of tools and materials C. To eliminate creativity in assessments.

SN	QUESTIONS
	D. To ensure learners are assessed in real-life contexts.
15.	Compare the teaching approaches suggested in the Fine Art and Crafts syllabus with traditional teaching methods. **/2marks**

16.	Why is it important for the syllabus to outline weekly time allocation for Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks**
	  a. To ensure other subjects are not taught
	  b. TO reduce the importance of Fine Art
	  c. To eliminate practical activities
	  d. To guarantee structured learning

17.	Which component of the syllabus could be improved to make teaching easier for non-artistic teachers? **/2marks** A. The introduction B. Pedagogical approaches C. Weekly time allocation D. References
18.	How does promoting creativity in learners contribute to their overall development? **/2marks** A. By limiting their focus to one subject B. By fostering problem-solving and innovative thinking C. By encouraging competition alone D. By emphasizing theory over practice
19.	Evaluate the role of assessment approaches in the Fine Art and Crafts syllabus. How do they contribute to achieving the subject's objectives? **/3marks**
20.	Propose a new unit that could be added to the Fine Art and Crafts syllabus to enhance learners' skills. Justify its inclusion. **/5marks**
21.	Explain briefly the importance of teaching Fine art and Crafts in Primary. **/5marks**
22.	List any 2 printed materials used in teaching Fine Art and Crafts. **/2marks**

SN	QUESTIONS
23.	Select the ICT tools mentioned in the list below that are used in teaching Fine Art and Crafts: **/3marks** a) Computers b) Sketching books c) Projectors d) Arts dictionary e) Smartphones f) Sculptures g) Ceramic objects
24.	Which of the following is NOT an example of printed material used in teaching Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks** a) Art dictionary b) Flashcards c) Bottles d) Drawing books
25.	Explain why textbooks are important in teaching Fine Art and Crafts. **/2marks**
26.	Discuss the role of non-printed materials in promoting child-centred learning in Fine Art and Crafts. **/2marks**
27.	How can smartphones be used to enhance the teaching of Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks**
28.	How can a teacher effectively use a projector in teaching Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks** a) To store students' sketches for future reference. b) To display visual presentations and art demonstrations. c) To replace the use of sketchbooks in class. d) To create sculptures using light technology.
29.	What distinguishes non-printed materials from printed materials in teaching Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks** a) Non-printed materials are used only in advanced classes. b) Printed materials are tangible, while non-printed materials are digital.

SN	QUESTIONS
	c) Non-printed materials focus on hands-on learning, while printed materials focus on theory. d) Printed materials are more creative than non-printed materials
30.	Evaluate the effectiveness of using ICT resources like computers and smartphones in teaching Fine Art and Crafts. **/2marks**
31.	Which ICT resource is most effective for creating digital graphics in Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks** a) Smartphones with a basic camera b) Computers with design software c) Projectors displaying e-books d) Flashcards for art presentations
32.	Match the resources (Column A) with their roles in teaching Fine Art and Crafts (Column B): **/6marks** **Column A (Resources)** **Column B (Roles)** 1. Artistic textbooks a) Hands-on learning through creating sculptures and patterns. 2. Flashcards b) Enhancing theoretical knowledge and skills through structured content. 3. Bottles c) Supporting digital creativity and innovation. 4. Computers d) Displaying visual aids and artistic examples to students. 5. Projectors e) Providing visual cues for quick understanding of artistic concepts. 6. Clay f) Practical application of recyclable materials in art creation.
33.	Which of the following principles emphasizes teamwork in learning Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks** a) Motivation b) Concretisation c) Individualisation d) Cooperation
34.	What is the purpose of display in Fine Art and Crafts classes? **/2marks** a) To test learners' memory b) To appreciate and share learners' work c) To limit creativity d) To focus on individual work only
35.	Which method involves using real materials to clarify concepts? a) Demonstration b) Display

SN	QUESTIONS
	c) Concretisation d) Observation
36.	Match the following principles with their descriptions: **/3marks** **Principle** **Description** A.Individualisation 1. Focuses on hands-on learning and skills refinement. B. Motivation 2. Encourages personalized learning and individual artistic style. C. Practical Work 3. Keeps learners engaged through activities and appreciation.
37.	What is the key benefit of using the observation method in Fine Art and Crafts? **/2marks** a) Encouraging competition among learners b) Allowing learners to explore new skills through observing and imitating c) Ensuring all learners complete tasks in the same way d) Focusing on theoretical explanations only
38.	If a teacher wants learners to discover new colour combinations, which method should they use? **/2marks** a) Demonstration b) Experimentation c) Visit d) Display
39.	Match the activity to the correct teaching method: **/3marks** **Activity** **Method** A. Nature walk observations 1. Visit Method B. Learning how to model clay 2. Demonstration C. Exploring color mixing 3. Experimentation
40.	Which principle contrasts with **"Cooperation"** by focusing on personalized learning? **/2marks** a) Concretisation b) Individualisation

SN	QUESTIONS
	c) Motivation d) Transfer
41.	Match the scenarios to the methods used in Fine Art and Crafts: **/2marks** **Scenario** **Method** A. Students work in groups to model animals. 1. Project Work B. Finished artwork is discussed and critiqued. 2. Art Appreciation C. Students observe demonstrations of weaving. 3. Demonstration
42.	If a class combined Demonstration, Observation, and Experimentation in a single lesson, what would be the main goal? **/2marks** a) To compare different learning methods b) To create a comprehensive and engaging learning experience c) To reduce the workload of the teacher d) To prioritize theory over practice
43.	Which principle is most applicable when learners apply artistic skills in real-life contexts? **/2marks** a) Transfer b) Cooperation c) Motivation d) Progression
44.	Match the principles with their expected outcomes: **/3marks** **Principle** **Expected Outcome** A. Transfer 1. Students learn to use learned skills in new situations. B. Progression 2. Students advance from simple to complex tasks. C. Motivation 3. Students become attentive and eager to learn.
45.	If learners were tasked with designing a classroom mural, which teaching method would be most effective? **/2marks** a) Observation b) Practical Work

SN	QUESTIONS
	c) Project Work d) Display
46.	Match the goals with the teaching methods that achieve them: **/3marks** **Goal** **Teaching Method** A. Encourage teamwork 1. Project Work B. Encourage exploration 2. Experimentation C. Create curiosity about new places 3. Visit Method
47.	What is still life drawing? **/2marks** a) The art of making pictures of inanimate objects. b) The art of creating sculptures. c) The art of drawing living creatures. d) The art of abstract painting.
48.	Which of the following is an element of art? **/2marks** a) Sketching b) Line c) Painting d) Display
49.	Which material is used for shading? **/2marks** a) Ruler b) Charcoal c) Compass d) Scissors
50.	Explain the difference between "line" and "shape" as elements of art. **/2marks**
51.	Choose the principle of art that was used in creating the picture below. **/2marks**

SN	QUESTIONS
	a) Balance
	b) Perspective
	c) Dominance
	d) Rhythm/movement
52.	Match the elements of art to their definitions: **/3marks** **Element** **Definition** A.Texture 1. Appearance of light and dark on an object. B. Form 2. The outer appearance of an object. C. Value 3. How a surface feels or looks when touched.
53.	How does "**perspective**" as a principle of art help in drawing? **/2marks** a) It ensures symmetry in objects. b) It shows variation in size, tone, and colour with distance. c) It highlights texture in objects. d) It improves the appearance of patterns.
54.	Which tool would you use to draw a perfect circle for a still-life composition? **/2marks** a) Pencil b) Pair of compasses c) Crayons d) Ruler
55.	Describe the steps you would take to draw a bowl of fruit. **/3marks**
56.	Match the art tools with their appropriate uses: **/3marks** **Tool** **Use** A. Rubber 1. Cleaning mistakes from a drawing

SN	QUESTIONS
	B. Sharpener 2. Sharpening pencils for precise lines C. Crayons 3. Adding colors to drawings
57.	Which principle of art focuses on creating visual movement in an artwork? **/3marks** a) Balance b) Proportionality c) Rhythm d) Dominance
58.	Match the following principles of art with their purposes: **/3marks** **Principle Purpose** A. Balance 1. Ensures all elements agree with each other. B. Unity 2. Creates a feeling of equilibrium. Dominance 3. Highlights the center of interest.
59.	Using only one colour in a still-life drawing is the most effective way to achieve unity. **/2marks** **A) True** **B) False**
60.	Compare and contrast the principles of "rhythm" and "dominance" in art. **/2marks**
60	Which of the following methods would be most effective for teaching students to shade a cup? **/2marks** a) Demonstration b) Project work

SN	QUESTIONS
	c) Observation d) Visit
61	What should be prioritized when teaching still-life drawing using available resources? **/2marks** a) Expensive art tools b) Effective use of basic materials like paper and pencils c) High-quality paints d) Only using natural resources
62	Match the drawing steps for teaching students to draw a cup: **/2marks** **Step** **Description** A. Sketching 1. Cleaning up unnecessary lines. B. Shading 2. Adding tonal value for depth. C. Drawing Lines 3. Creating basic outlines for the cup.
63.	How can teachers incorporate cross-cutting issues into lessons on still-life drawing? **/2marks** a) By ensuring every learner uses the same tools. b) By promoting cooperation and respect among learners during group activities. c) By using only natural resources for drawing. d) By skipping group-based tasks.
64.	How can the principle of perspective enhance a landscape drawing? **/2marks**
66.	Read the following sentences about Letter Styles, Illustrations and Colours and fill in the blank space correctly. **/2marks** a) _____ colours are created by mixing two primary colours. b) The _____ is a tool that helps understand relationships between colours.
67.	What is typography? **/2marks** a) The study of colours b) The art of arranging letters for printing c) A method for mixing paints d) The process of drawing illustrations
68.	Which of the following colours is created by mixing two primary colours? **/2marks** a) Primary

SN	QUESTIONS
	b) Tertiary c) Secondary d) Neutral
69.	What is the vertical way of presenting information called? **/2marks** a) Landscape b) Portrait c) Abstract d) Horizontal
70.	What is the main purpose of illustrations in graphic design? **/2marks** a) To fill empty spaces b) To create complex art c) To communicate messages visually d) To enhance typography
71.	A teacher wants to include students with physical disabilities in a Fine Arts class. Which strategy would be most effective? **/2marks** a) Assign individual projects b) Use group work and visual aids c) Exclude complex activities d) Focus only on theoretical lessons
72.	What type of format would be most appropriate for designing a wide banner? **/2marks** a) Portrait b) Circular c) Landscape d) Vertical
73.	Analyse the role of colour in graphic design and how it influences communication in a given artwork. **/2marks**
74.	**Which of the following best evaluates the importance of using a simple design in graphic arts?** A) Simple designs tend to have less impact and fail to catch the viewer's attention. B) Simplicity ensures the message is clear and easy to understand without overwhelming the viewer. C) Simplicity restricts creativity and limits the use of different materials. D) Simple designs are less effective in conveying complex messages. **/2marks**

SN	QUESTIONS
75.	Design a poster that promotes unity and peace using letter styles, illustrations, and colours. Describe the choices you make and why. **/5marks**
76.	What is clay made from? **/2marks** a) Plant matter b) Sand and gravel c) Chemical weathering of rocks d) Volcanic ash
77.	Which material is NOT required for preparing clay? **/2marks** A. Clay B. Sieve C. Polythene materials D. Paint
78.	Define the term "**sculpture**." **/2marks**
79.	What does **"ceramic"** refer to in the context of clay art? **/2marks** A. The art of shaping an image from soft materials B. The art of making and firing objects from clay C. A tool used in wedging clay D. A type of soil used in agriculture
80.	Explain why clay must be well-prepared before using it in pottery. **/2marks**
81.	Which step in clay preparation involves removing air bubbles? **/2marks** a) Sorting b) Wedging c) Mixing with water d) Storage
82.	Why is it important to sort impurities from clay during preparation? **/2marks** A. To increase the volume of clay

SN	QUESTIONS
	B. To ensure the final product is smooth and durable C. To make the clay colourful D. To dry the clay faster
83.	Describe the steps involved in making a flower vessel using the pinching method. **/3marks**
84.	Why is it important to sort impurities from clay during preparation? **/2marks** A. To increase the volume of clay B. To ensure the final product is smooth and durable C. To make the clay colourful D. To dry the clay faster
85.	What material can you use to line your working surface during clay work? **/2marks** a) Glass sheets b) Plastic sheeting or newspaper c) Metal plates d) Fabric
86.	Which of the following techniques involves flattening clay to build figures? **/2marks** A. Coiling B. Pinching C. Slab method D. Ball method
87.	Compare the pinching and coiling methods of building clay figures. **/2marks**
88.	Which cross-cutting issue is most directly addressed when learners work together to prepare clay? **/2marks** A. Environment and sustainability B. Peace and value education C. Gender education D. Inclusive education
89.	Why is it important to sort impurities from clay before using it? **/2marks** a) To improve the clay's colour b) To ensure the clay is safe for children c) To avoid weak spots and cracking in the final product d) To increase its weight for sturdier figures

SN	QUESTIONS
90.	Evaluate the impact of poor clay preparation on the quality of a finished pottery piece. Provide at least two reasons. **/2marks**
91.	Propose a way to teach learners how to protect the environment when sourcing clay. **/2marks**
92.	Design an alternative way to improvise tools for building clay figures if proper tools are unavailable. **/5marks**
93.	Which of the following is NOT a material commonly used in making a collage? **/2marks** A. Scissors B. Glue C. Banana fibres D. Paintbrush
94.	What is the first step in creating a collage? **/2marks** A. Assembling materials B. Sketching your ideas C. Selecting the type of collage D. Attaching materials with glue
95.	Why is it important to sort materials by shape, size, colour, and texture before making a collage? **/2marks** A. To reduce the amount of waste generated B. To make the final artwork look organized and visually appealing C. To save time during the assembling process D. To ensure only natural materials are used
96.	Which of the following best describes the purpose of transforming wasted materials into crafts? **/2marks** A. To learn how to dispose of waste properly B. To promote creative and innovative use of resources C. To reduce the cost of purchasing art supplies D. To teach recycling techniques for industrial use
97.	A teacher wants to introduce collage-making to students. Which activity best aligns with this process? **/2marks** A. Having students draw a picture and colour it B. Asking students to collect materials like newspapers, cloth, and buttons C. Assigning students to research famous artworks D. Providing students with clay to make sculptures

SN	QUESTIONS
98.	Which cross-cutting issue is addressed when students are encouraged to participate equally in collage-making group activities? **/2marks** A. Environment and sustainability B. Gender education C. Peace and value education D. Inclusive education
99.	What criteria would you use to assess the quality of a finished collage created from wasted materials? **/2marks**
100.	Why is it important to teach learners how to transform wasted articles into useful crafts? **/2marks**
101.	Make a sketch of a flower that will be used in making collage. **/5marks**
102.	Read the following sentence and fill in missing words correctly. **/2marks** a) A _____ is a shape or form repeated to create a pattern. b) The process of inserting a needle in and out of fabric to form a horizontal line of stitches is called _____.
103.	What is the definition of "**fabric**" in embroidery? **/2marks** a) A design applied to wood b) A material made from wool, cotton, or silk c) A type of embroidery thread d) A decorative item made with a hoop
104.	Which of the following is a simple stitch used to join fabrics and outline patterns? **/2marks** a) Running stitch b) Blanket stitch c) Feather stitch d) Stem stitch
105.	Which tool is primarily used to keep fabric taut while embroidering? **/2marks** a) Scissors b) Embroidery hoop c) Thimble d) Needle

SN	QUESTIONS
106.	Which of the following materials is used in embroidery to create a design or pattern on fabric? **/2marks** a) Cotton b) Wool c) Silk d) All of the above
107.	Which of the following is NOT a key factor in assessing an embroidery artwork? **/2marks** a) Originality b) Time used c) Colour of the fabric d) Creativity
108.	Draw a leaf that may be uses in teaching motif and pattern in design. **/5marks**
108.	What should a teacher provide during the lesson? **/2marks** a) Only the lesson plan b) Teaching and learning aids c) A video recording d) Nothing, just the instructions
109.	Which of the following is a sign of a teacher's effectiveness in delivering a Fine Art and Crafts lesson? **/2marks** a) Speaking loudly b) Staying on topic c) Ignoring student participation d) Writing in small text
110.	What should a teacher avoid when interacting with students? **/2marks** a) Encouraging questions b) Using sarcasm or embarrassing students c) Asking exploratory questions d) Listening to students
111.	Why is it important for a teacher to be organized? **/2marks** a) It helps them prepare for a test b) It ensures the lesson is delivered smoothly c) It gives them more free time d) It helps them focus on one task at a time

SN	QUESTIONS
112.	What role does video play in lesson observation feedback? /2marks a) It is used to create classroom decorations b) It serves as an objective tool for discussion and feedback c) It helps students take notes d) It is used to record students' performances only
113.	Which of the following is an example of an effective questioning technique? /2marks a) "You need to do this now." b) "What do you think could be done to tackle the problem of...?" c) "I already know the answer, but I'll ask you anyway." d) "Why don't you understand?"
114.	When giving feedback after an observation, how should weaknesses be addressed? a) Focus on what went wrong only b) Highlight areas for improvement and suggest solutions c) Ignore the weaknesses d) Praise everything
115.	Which of the following best describes the importance of staying focused during lesson feedback? /2marks a) It helps identify new teaching methods b) It allows the observer to provide immediate solutions to previous issues c) It helps the teacher forget about the previous lesson d) It ensures no new topics are discussed
116.	Which aspect of teacher behaviour helps create a positive classroom environment? /2marks a) Ignoring student feedback b) Using humour and showing patience c) Speaking in a monotone voice d) Criticizing students for every mistake
117.	Why is it important to regularly give or receive lesson observation feedback? /2marks a) To create a fun environment b) To keep the lesson interesting c) To ensure continuous professional improvement d) To criticize teachers for mistakes
118.	Explain why a teacher should be smart in terms of dressing. At least 5 reasons justifying your answer. /5marks
119.	What is microteaching? /2marks

SN	QUESTIONS
120.	Name two roles of microteaching. **/2marks**
121.	Why is feedback important in microteaching? **/2marks**
122.	Give an example of a skill you would use to teach learners with special needs. **/2marks**
123.	How would you create interest in a lesson during microteaching? **/2marks**
124.	Why is scheming important for a student teacher? **/2marks**
125.	How does microteaching help in lesson planning? **/2marks**
126.	Design a brief strategy to improve questioning skills during microteaching. **/3marks**
127.	Discuss the skills a student teacher gets from Micro-teaching. **/10marks**
128.	What is the purpose of a class diary in teaching practice? **/2marks** • A) To record students' grades • B) To track homework, lesson topics, and evaluations • C) To plan lessons for the term • D) To prepare for assessments
129.	A scheme of work is used to break down the syllabus into teachable units. **/2marks** a) TRUE b) FALSE
130.	Why is the curriculum important for teaching practice? **/2marks**

SN	QUESTIONS
	• A) It is a tool for recording attendance. • B) It provides detailed lesson plans for teachers. • C) It outlines subjects, skills, and competences learners are expected to acquire. • D) It acts as a marking scheme for evaluations.
131.	What is one essential factor to consider when seating learners with special needs? A. Mixing them randomly in the back rows.　　**/2marks** B. Placing them in the front rows for better access to teaching materials C. Keeping them separate from other learners D. Arranging them based on their interests
132.	Which of the following best distinguishes a scheme of work from a lesson plan?　**/2marks** A. A scheme of work is for daily activities, while a lesson plan covers a term. B. A scheme of work provides an overview of topics for a term, while a lesson plan focuses on individual lessons. C. A scheme of work tracks attendance, while a lesson plan includes evaluation methods. D. A scheme of work is optional, but a lesson plan is mandatory.
133.	Read the statement below and answer by **TRUE** or **FALSE**.　　**/2marks** Evaluation of learners' artwork focuses solely on creativity.
134.	What is a major benefit of evaluating learners' Fine Art and Crafts work?　**/2marks** A. Ensuring competition among students B. Helping teachers refine teaching approaches and plan remedial work C. Avoiding the need for summative assessments D. Assigning grades without feedback
135.	Explain three factors, which are considered in assessment of work of Fine Art and Crafts.　　**/5marks**

END