



MINISTRY OF  
EDUCATION AND CULTURE

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SAMOA NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

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2025

YEAR 8

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VISUAL ARTS

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Time: 2 HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. You have 10 minutes reading time before you start writing.
2. Check that you have a separate Answer Sheet.
3. Check that all your information on the Answer Sheet is correct.
4. Use the Answer Sheet for **ALL ANSWERS**. Read each question carefully before using the Answer Sheet to mark your response (A, B, C or D).
5. Completely shade the circle like this: ● and **NOT** like this: ⊗ ⊘ ⊙ ⊚
6. **DO NOT** WRITE ANSWERS IN THIS BOOKLET.
7. This paper has 60 multiple choice questions.

VISUAL ARTS CURRICULUM		Page	Number of Questions
STRAND 1	CREATIVE PRACTICE	2	41
STRAND 2	RESPONSE AND ANALYSIS	12	12
STRAND 3	VISUAL ARTS IN CONTEXT	15	7
		TOTAL	60

**CHECK** that this booklet contains pages 2-16 in the right order.

**AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION GIVE THIS BOOKLET AND ANSWER SHEET TO THE SUPERVISOR**

**DO NOT WRITE ANSWERS IN THIS BOOKLET. USE THE ANSWER SHEET.**

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**STRAND 1: CREATIVE PRACTICE**

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Use the image below to answer Questions 1 to 4.

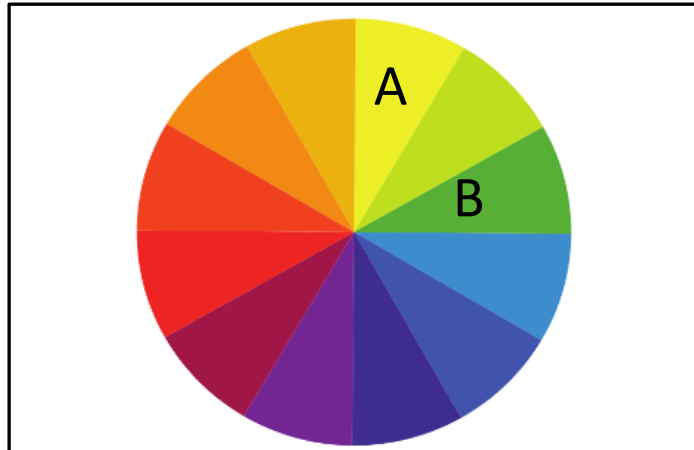


Fig 1: Basic colour theory, Chandler Health, 2022

1. What is the diagram above?
  - A. Colour pencil
  - B. Colour wheel
  - C. Colour paint
  - D. Colour dye
  
2. What is colour A?
  - A. Green
  - B. Purple
  - C. Yellow
  - D. Orange
  
3. What type of colour is B?
  - A. Warm colours
  - B. Analogous colours
  - C. Secondary colours
  - D. Complementary colours

4. When you mix Colour A and B, you are creating;
- A. Warm colours
  - B. Tertiary colours
  - C. Secondary colours
  - D. Complementary colours
5. Which of the following best explains Hue?
- A. The pure colour of any colour.
  - B. The colours we see when mixed.
  - C. The mixed colours on the colour wheel.
  - D. The lightest colour on the colour wheel.
6. Which of the following is best shown by colour?
- A. Form
  - B. Shape
  - C. Mood
  - D. Texture
7. A portrait is a picture of:
- A. a flower.
  - B. the land.
  - C. a person.
  - D. a building.
8. The center of an artwork is called:
- A. Horizon
  - B. Foreground
  - C. Background
  - D. Middleground
9. The background is the part of the artwork that is \_\_\_\_\_ the objects.
- A. before
  - B. behind
  - C. beside
  - D. in front of

Use the picture below to answer Questions 10 to 13.



Fig 2: jpeg

10. What type of line is shown in the picture?
- A. Thick lines
  - B. Curvy lines
  - C. Vertical lines
  - D. Diagonal lines
11. What principle of art is shown through the use of lines?
- A. Colour
  - B. Balance
  - C. Texture
  - D. Movement
12. Which of the following best explains what line can do?
- A. It can show space.
  - B. It can show colour in artwork.
  - C. It can show length and direction.
  - D. It can create other element of art.
13. When a line is repeated, it will show:
- A. balance.
  - B. texture.
  - C. pattern.
  - D. unity.

14. What is texture?
- A. The view of the object.
  - B. The weight of the object.
  - C. The outline of the object.
  - D. The visual feeling of an object.
15. Which of the following describes stippling?
- A. Shading with dots.
  - B. Shading with parallel lines.
  - C. Shading with diagonal lines.
  - D. Shading with gradual lines.
16. Why do artists add texture to their work of art?
- A. To show the same value.
  - B. To show the artist interest.
  - C. To show the different contrast.
  - D. To show the way the object seems to feel.
17. When lines enclose an area, what does it create?
- A. Line
  - B. Form
  - C. Shape
  - D. Space
18. A 2-Dimensional shape show two areas . What are they?
- A. Size and colour
  - B. Height and width
  - C. Depth and texture
  - D. Volume and length
19. How can an artist shows UNITY in artwork?
- A. By drawing everything closer to each other.
  - B. By colouring all objects with the same colour.
  - C. By adding different elements and principles in the artwork.
  - D. By using different elements and principles that work together.

20. How is collage made?
- A. Carving using wood chisels.
  - B. Printing images onto a fabric.
  - C. Weaving from natural materials.
  - D. Gluing different materials to make an artwork.
21. Artwork done on walls is called:
- A. Sculpture
  - B. Painting
  - C. Mosaic
  - D. Mural
22. Artworks that use different materials and technique on the same surface is called:
- A. Weaving
  - B. Mixed media
  - C. Print making
  - D. Wearable art
23. An example of 2-Dimensional artwork is:
- A. drawing.
  - B. weaving.
  - C. sculpture.
  - D. installation.
24. Gluing pieces of stones, tiles or glasses to create picture is:
- A. Mural
  - B. Mosaic
  - C. Carving
  - D. Painting

25. Which of the following is an example of mixed media?



26. Which technique is transferring image to another surface?

- A. Mural
- B. Painting
- C. Sculpture
- D. Printmaking

27. Which of the following best describes a Upeti?

- A. A wooden handle for beating.
- B. A material used for weaving baskets.
- C. A fabric designed with Samoan patterns.
- D. A carved wooden board designed with Samoan patterns.

28. Samoan Siapo is made from:

- A. u'a.
- B. lama.
- C. lau'ie.
- D. laufala.

29. Which of the following is an example of natural fibres?

- A. Husk
- B. Glass
- C. Metal
- D. Plastic

Use the artwork below to answer Questions 30 to 32.



Figure 3: Magical Head by Mervyn Taylor, .jpeg

30. What art element is used in the artwork?

- A. Texture
- B. Colour
- C. Shape
- D. Line

31. How do we know what is happening in the artwork?

- A. Direction of lines
- B. Placement of objects
- C. Colour of the drawing
- D. Background of the picture

32. What mood best relate to the artwork?
- A. Calm
  - B. Tired
  - C. Happy
  - D. Courage

Use the image to answer Questions 33 to 37.

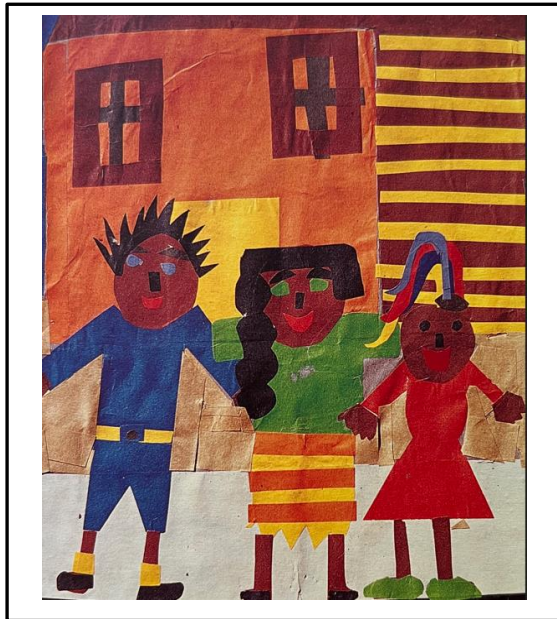


Figure 4: Auckland College of Education Collection,2001

33. What type of artwork is shown?
- A. Montage
  - B. Drawing
  - C. Collage
  - D. Mosaic
34. What type of shapes do you see in the artwork?
- A. Basic shapes.
  - B. Organic shapes.
  - C. Free form shapes.
  - D. Geometric shapes.

35. Which of the following best describes the lines in the artwork?

- A. Lines are curvy.
- B. All lines are short.
- C. Lines are straight.
- D. Most lines are zigzag.

36. Which part of the artwork show feeling?

- A. The building.
- B. The people.
- C. The angular lines.
- D. The colourful shapes.

37. Which line shows feelings?

- A. Thin line
- B. Thick line
- C. Curve line
- D. Spiral line

**Use the image below to answer Questions 38 to 41.**



Figure 5: Mosaic pattern, jpeg

38. What type of artwork is shown?

- A. Mural
- B. Mosaic
- C. Sign board
- D. Print media

39. What skills are used in creating the artwork?
- A. Drawing
  - B. Printmaking
  - C. Cut and paste
  - D. Sticking and removing
40. What material is used to create the artwork?
- A. Stones
  - B. Paper
  - C. Glass
  - D. Tiles
41. What art element takes our eyes through the artwork?
- A. texture
  - B. shape
  - C. point
  - D. line
42. Which of the following is an example of warm colour?
- A. Red
  - B. Blue
  - C. Black
  - D. Green

43. Samoan cultural symbols are shown on our:

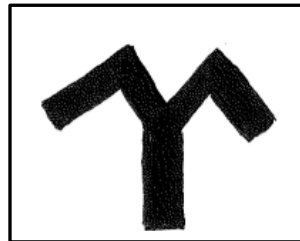
- A. tatau.
- B. fine mats.
- C. printmaking.
- D. food preparation.

44. Most of our cultural symbols are derived from our:

- A. social status.
- B. past experiences.
- C. natural environment.
- D. cultural environment.

45. What is the name of the tattoo symbol shown?

- A. Malu
- B. Gogo
- C. Aveau
- D. Vae'ali



46. What is a male with a Samoan traditional tattoo (pe'a) called?

- A. Soga'imiti
- B. Tatatau
- C. Tatau
- D. Malu

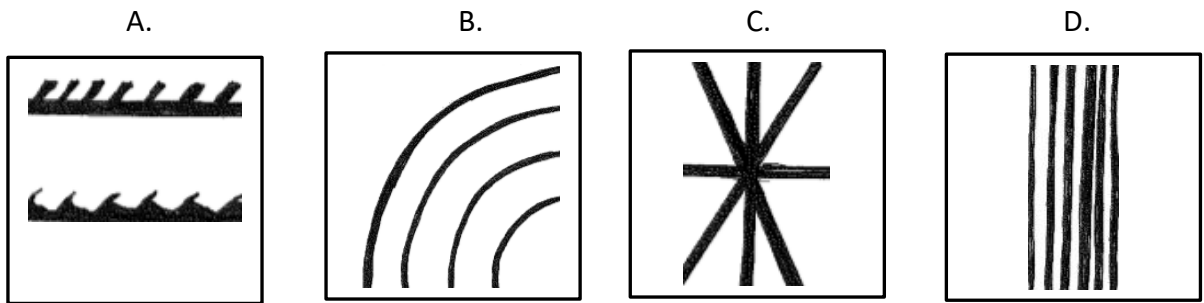
47. What does it mean to have a pe'a in Samoan society?

- A. It's a sign of Samoan identity.
- B. It's a ritual ceremony in the village.
- C. They are the children of the high chief.
- D. They are ready to serve the church.

48. The tattoo symbols can also be about:

- A. time.
- B. place.
- C. nature.
- D. genealogy.

49. Which of the following is the 'Aso fa'aifo'?



50. Samoan barkcloth is known as:

- A. 'ie sae.
- B. siapo.
- C. lavalava.
- D. kiki fulumoa.

51. The designs on the barkcloth is known as:

- A. mamanu Samoa.
- B. siapo mamanu.
- C. siapo Samoa.
- D. elei Samoa.

52. To whiten the siapo, it must be soaked with:

- A. sea water.
- B. tap water.
- C. rain water.
- D. river water.

Use the picture shown to answer Questions 53 and 54

53. What are these?

- A. Dried cocoa
- B. Banana pods
- C. Bowl of fruits
- D. Pandanus fruits



54. What are they used for?

- A. It is for carving.
- B. It is for tattooing.
- C. It is for siapo painting.
- D. It is for screen printing.

Use the painting below to answer Questions 55 to 57.

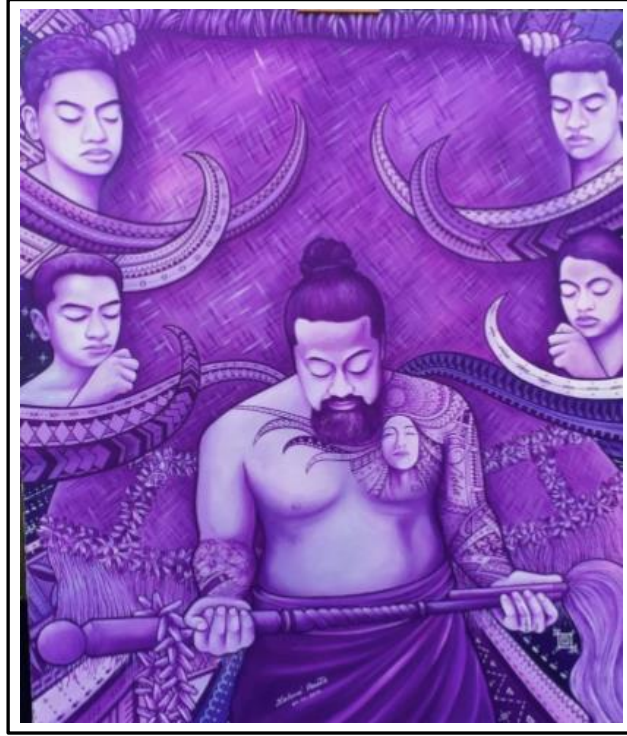


Figure 6: Lalovai Peseta, *Respect*, acrylic on canvas

55. What is the painting saying about family?
- A. Children must sleep.
  - B. Respect our culture.
  - C. Listen to your parents.
  - D. Be proud of who we are.
56. Which part of the painting shows Samoan culture?
- A. The closing of their eyes.
  - B. The portrait on the man's body.
  - C. The cloth the children are holding.
  - D. The staff, whisk and ulafala the man is holding.
57. What does the colour purple represent?
- A. Love
  - B. Pride
  - C. Anger
  - D. Loyalty

Use Figure 7 to answer Questions 58 to 60.



Figure 7: Mantha Lauili, all purpose bag,

58. What material is used to create bags shown in the picture?
- A. Plastic bags
  - B. Used fabrics
  - C. Natural fibres
  - D. Coffee packages
59. What makes the weaving contemporary?
- A. Bright colours
  - B. Different patterns
  - C. The materials used
  - D. The technique used
60. What technique is used to create the bags?
- A. Gluing
  - B. Pasting
  - C. Weaving
  - D. Designing