

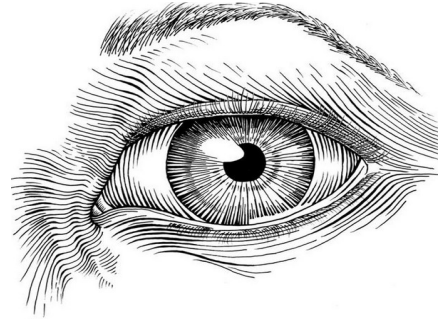
MARKING SCHEME FORM 4 CEKENAS TERM 2 PAPER 1

Section A: (20 marks)

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

1. a) Study the illustration given and answer the questions that follow.
 - i. Mention the appropriate technique that was used to produce it. (1mk)
 - ❖ *Pottery*
 - ii. Mention any one tool and material used. (2mks)
 - ❖ *Material- Clay, water, grog, slip.*
 - ❖ *Tool- loop tool, kidney scrappers, cutting wire, brush, sponge*
- b) Explain the smearing technique of drawing forms. (1mk)
 - ❖ *Using wet media such as ink or paint, dye etc; to produce a drawn composition.*
- c) State and explain any material that is used in clay correction during the preparation process. (2mks)
 - ❖ *Grog- used to help in hardening the clay thus making it less plastic to enhance it's workability. It is added in the kneading stage in the preparation process.*
- d) How can ornaments be used to preserve a nation's heritage? (1mk)
 - ❖ *Open ended as long as it sound logical.*
- e) Give any two factors to consider in packaging design. (2mks)
 - ❖ *The type of item to be packed.*
 - ❖ *Advertisement*
 - ❖ *Durability*
 - ❖ *Size and shape of the product*
 - ❖
- f) State any four tools used in weaving. (2mks)
 - ❖ *Shuttle*
 - ❖ *Shed stick*
 - ❖ *Loom*
 - ❖ *beater*
- g) Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow.
 - i. State the most outstanding element used in the picture. (1mk)
 - ❖ *Lines*
 - ii. Explain one use of the above-mentioned element. (1mk)

- ❖ *Enclose shapes*
- ❖ *Define form*
- ❖ *Create depth*
- ❖ *Create mood, express feelings*



h) Distinguish between a monochromatic colour scheme and an analogous colour scheme. (2mks)

- ❖ *Monochromatic- different shades of the same/one colour (colours with same varied hues)*
- ❖ *Analogous- colour placed next/ besides each other in the colour wheel, and appear to belong in the same family,*

i) Illustrate and state the importance of a view finder in Art. (2mks)

- ❖ *Used to limit the area under study in landscape drawings and paintings.*

j) Explain the 3 techniques of making marks on a surface. (3mks)

- ❖ *Smearing a mark using wet media*
- ❖ *Etching/ cutting /scraping the surface*
- ❖ *Pressing dry media such as charcoal, chalk or pencil*

Section B: 25mks

2. a) Identify the stage and approach of drawing the illustration given is. (1mk)

Stage

- ❖ *drawing as a study*

Approach

- ❖ *drawing from observation*

b) Highlight any two advantages of using the above mentioned approach and 2 disadvantages. (4mks)

- ❖ *Advantages- good capturing of details*
- *Improves keenness, curiosity*

- ❖ *Disadvantages- limits creativity*
- *Monotony*

3. a) Differentiate between tritik and discharge technique of decorating fabric in terms of the process. (2mks)
- ❖ *Tritik- use of a needle and thread to make detailed stiches if the design to be produced on the fabric,*
 - ❖ *Discharge- using a substance o dis-colour he fabric thus altering the initial colour giving it an effect of design.*
- b) Explain the importance of using shellac on a silk screen as opposed to varnish. (1mk)
- ❖ *It is washable thus the screen can be used to print different design unlike varnish which is not washable thus more permanent making the screen only usable for one given design only.*
- c) Define serigraphy as a printing process and the mention the two techniques used under the process. (2mks)
- ❖ *Serigraphy the printing process that is done thru a surface,*
 - *Stencil printing*
 - *Silk screen printing*
4. a) Identify the types of illustrations shown. (3mks)
- ❖ *silhouette*
 - ❖ *typographic*
 - ❖ *line art*
- b) Explain the importance of illustrations in a graphic artwork. (2mks)
- ❖ *To help in aiding the message with an actual image thus making it easy for the audience to understand what is being communicated.*
 - ❖ *Make the work more appealing.*
5. a) Explain the mosaic technique under the following:
- i. support (1mk)
 - ❖ *The supporting surface onto which the work is carried out on.*
 - ii. pasting (1mk)
 - ❖ *The technique of attaching the tesserae being used.*
 - iii. materials (1mk)
 - ❖ *The actual material being used to produce the artwork referred to as the tesserae.*
- b) Outline the importance of interstices in a Mosaic artwork. (2mks)
- ❖ *Helps to give the work a shimmering effect and also create the web-like effect that enhances the appearance of the work, this making it look unique.*
6. a) Differentiate between visual symbols and corporate symbols. (1mk)
- ❖ *Visual symbol- is an image or sign that is used to stand for something.*
 - ❖ *Corporate symbol- designs derived from visual symbols and are used mostly for office stationaries.*
- b) Identify and list four components of a badge. (4mks)
- ❖ *Shield*
 - ❖ *Emblem*
 - ❖ *Motto*
 - ❖ *Name of institution or organization.*

Section C

7. a. (1mk)

- Duplication/ transfer of images from one surface to another.

b. (5mks)

- Planography/ lithography; printing from a flat surface
- Serigraphy; printing through a surface e.g silk screen printing
- Relief; printing from a raised surface.
- Intaglio/ gravure; printing from a sunken surface e.g etching, engraving
- computer assisted printing
- photographic printing

c. (2mks)

i. -To spread the ink evenly on a flat surface.

- Transfer the ink onto the printing block.

i. (3mks)

Illustration 1mk

Labeling 2 mks

- Handle
- Roller

d. (4mks)

- ve and +ve

8. a. (2mks)

Tritik; a fabric is stitched and dyed to produce intricate designs.

b. (3mks)

- Remove excess dye
- Remove starch
- Remove dirt

c. (3mks)

- Vat
- Dylon
- Procion
- Reactives

d. (7mks)

- collect materials
- measure, mark and cut the fabric into required size
- wash and dry the fabric
- tie the fabric as required
- prepare the dye bath (starting with the lightest colour)
- immerse the fabric in the bath as desired and allow it to get the required shade (stir if necessary)
- remove the fabric and oxidise it
- wash the fabric to remove excess dye
- repeat the process for the second colour
- untie, dry the fabric, iron and present it.

9. a. (1mk)

i. Keramos

ii. 'potter's clay'

b. (4mks)

-Residual; found near the original rock source, they are the purest types

-Sedimentary; have been carried away from the original source by water, erosion etc. They are impure since they contain a lot of other substances.

c. (10mks)

Digging (wet) – getting the clay from the source

Crash (dry) – turn the dry clay to small fragments.

Slake- soak the clay in water for about 2 days

Mix- stir to mix into a porridge like consistency

Seive- to remove any impurities, after grog is added if necessary or any other ingredients needed to make a working clay body eg. Kaolin

Wedge/ knead- the clay is kneaded to expel all the air in it to render it into a smooth consistency. All air must be removed to prevent the form from cracking during firing.

Store- kneaded clay can be stored in plastic buckets, polythen bags or polythene.