***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.
2. Mention the appropriate technique that was used to produce it. (1mk)
* ***Pottery***
1. 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 othe in the colour wheel, and appear to belong in the same family,***
1. 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

1. 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***
1. 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***
1. 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.***
1. a) Explain the mosaic technique under the following:
2. support (1mk)
* ***The supporting surface onto which the work is carried out on.***
1. pasting (1mk)
* ***The technique of attaching the tesserae being used***.
1. 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.***
1. 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***

1. *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*

1. *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.*

1. *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 ingridients 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.*