**TERM 2-2022**

**ART AND DESIGN (MARKING SCHEME)**

**FORM FOUR**

 **TIME 1 ½ HRS.**

 **PAPER 1**

 **SECTION A (20MARKS)**

1. Subject matter-mother’s love[1mk]

(ii) Most outstanding element-**Tone/value** [1mk]

 Principle-**Rhythm and movement** [1mk]

 (b) ***Shading –The process of darkening a surface/Colour by adding a dark medium while***

 ***Tinting is the process of brightening a surface/Colour by adding a lighter medium*. [1mrk @=2mks]**

 ***(c) -Bird’s Eye view-****the photo/drawing/illustration is seen from above such that everything is below the eye level (the horizon is presumably above the drawing* ***(1mk).***

(c) Explain any one additive and subtractive techniques of sculpture. (2marks)***Additive-Mas is added in bits, to build up a sculptural form such as modelling, while in subtractive techniques, some mas and pieces of sculptural material are removed/scooped out to come up with the desired form e.g. curving.(1mk@)***

(d) Primary source of colour-**light** (1mark)

 -Secondary source-***Pigment (1mk)***

(e) Technique-**Block printing** (1 mark)

(f)Mordant-A chemical use in fixing the dyes permanently in a fabric.

 Helps the fabric avoid fading and bleeding on wash. [2mks]

 (g) **Shapes are basic figures that exist in flat/2 D and descried by the number of sides e.g. rectangles triangles, circles etc.**

**Forms are 3D figures formed out of shapes joined together.eg spheres, cylinders, prism, etc.[2mks]**

(h) Photomontage is an artwork/ technique that uses cutout **photographs** which are superimposed and pasted on a surface /support to create a composition. [2mks]

(i) Grouting-**The process of filling in between the cracks left when setting tesseraes. Used in Mosaic artworks [1m**k]

(j**) T-serif T-Sanserif [1mk @=2mks]**

(k) Causes of pinholes -**Touching the screen while it’s still wet**

 **-Application of a blocking media (e.g. photo coat) with dirt or dust on the screen.**

 **-uneven application of a blocking media on the screen.[2mks]**

(l) View finder-**a device used in drawing that helps to block parts of the scenery that are not wanted in a drawing so that specific features as a focal point are captured. [1mk]**

**SECTION B (25MARKS)**

**Answer all questions from this section in the spaces provided.**

1. (a) **A Motif**[1mk]- a **hawk/eagle/bird** flying[1mk]=2mks

(b)**A student draws the identical motif on the right side, facing the left so that it creates a mirror image. Should be proportional and identical [1mk]**

1. (i) **-Letter to letter spacing**

 **-Word to word**

 **-Line/sentence to line/sentence** [any two-2mks]

**(ii) Any three well drawn/constructed and illustrated word e.g. cracked, broken, fat, dripping, flame, hot, soccer, etc.[1mk@-3mks]**

1. (a)-**Warm and cool colours used harmoniously and they show contrast**

**-Subject matter not specific as the items (presumably traditional) are mixed up.**

**-Unity and harmony not well executed since some items are scattered and no overlap observed [Any 2=2mks**]

**(b) Cool colours appear restful, calm, symbolize coldness, life and tend to recede [any 1=1mk]**

 **Warm colours are vibrant, ‘shouting’ associated with heat, anger, violence and tend to advance. [Any 1=1mk]**

**5(a) printing-The process duplicating a design/image by transferring it from a prepared surface to another. [2ms]**

**(b)Registration is the use of grids /grid lines/squares which guide the printer to accurately place the pattern/image on to the surface so that the final impression is same as the original design. [3mks]**

6 **Inlaying** [1 Mk]

(ii)***All moisture is gone which would otherwise lead to explosion of clay items due to sporadic and instant drying. [3mks]***

*(iii)* ***Grog is ground fired (bisque) ceramic powder used to stiffen leather hard clay while slip is porridge-like and less viscous clay used to join pieces of ceramic articles and slabs together [2mks]***

 **SECTION C (15 MARKS)**

7(a) ***Warp faced-weave structure is where a greater number of warp threads are more pronounced/visible than wefts. The warps dominate***

***While weft faced woven materials have greater number of weft threads packed together and visible than warps. The warps are more spaced, less pronounced. (2mks each=4mks)***

***(b) Waisting-a weaving defect/anomaly caused by***

***- Too tight weft threads pulled at tension over warp threads as it goes through the shed hence to causing a concave-like shape inwards the sides of a woven material***

***-Over loosened warp threads.***

***-Not enough slat in the weft to allow for bending as it goes over the warp threads.***

***- Sagging is the drooping effect on a woven material caused by***

***- Use of warps that are not in tension***

***- Wefts that are not firmly beaten down. [2mks each =4mks]***

***(c) Firmly tying up the yarns/threads to avoid sagging***

***-Using thick yarn instead of thin yarns/threads.***

***-Allowing minimum spacing between the warps***

***-pulling the weft threads firmly at the end of each woven end/line.***

***-Beating down the weft threads with a beater after every row [any 4=4mks]***

***(d)Ways of finishing a woven mat/fabric:***

***-fringes/Knotting***

***-Hemming warp/folding***

***-sewing the warps***

***Binding/overcast [any 3=3mks]***

8(a) ***Silk screen printing*** [1mk]

***(b)-Prepare a wooden frame.***

 ***-Join four pieces of frame in a rectangular/square shape/according to the format of the design.***

***-Stretch the silk mesh/organdie on the frame and fix it using staples or pins***

***-Develop a design on a paper and there after transfer it onto the screen***

***-Using shellac, glue, vanish or photo coat, block out the marked areas according to the design (negative areas) leaving positive areas.***

***-In case photo coat is used [photosensitive solution] expose the design on a transparent paper in a dark room and let it dry, and thereafter, use a spray gun with clean water to wash and expose the positive designs.***

***-Allow the screen to completely dry before it is used to avoid creation of pinholes***

***-Once it is dry, use the squeegee to push the printing paste through the screen to create the desired image on to the fabric. (Any well explained steps chronologically=14mks)***

*9(a) Design brief-****a summary of the information and requirements a designer gives to the client after investigating the problem to be solved. [3mks]***

***b (i) Research-Gathering information from the client***

***The client and the designer meet to discuss the specific problem-theme/subject matter, purpose, target audience, time frame/schedule, materials and tools and the budget. [4mks]***

***(ii) Lay out-arranging the visual elements such as letters, illustrations, etc.***

***Making preliminary sketches, refining, alterations, corrections and adjustments to making the complete work, [4mks]***

***(iii) Client presentation. The artist presents to the client the exact copy of the required work in terms of colour, techniques, measurements/dimensions,***

***Explains on the elements and features in the design to enlighten the client***

***The client ma suggest some changes, improvements, alterations and adjustments***

***The final artwork is then printed [4mks]***