

5.0 THE YEAR 2012 KCSE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEMES

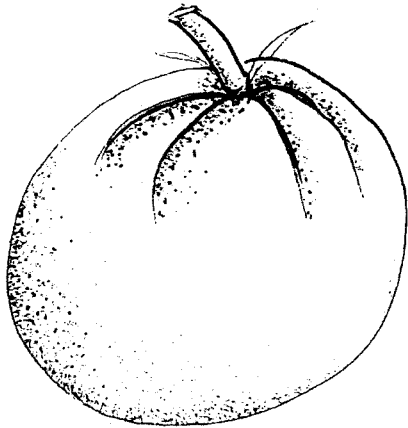
5.1 ART AND DESIGN (442)

5.1.1 Art & Design Paper 1 (442/1)



1. (a) A - Contour (1 mark)
B - Plane (1 mark)
C - Void (1 mark)
- (b) Visual art is a form of expression through which ideas, concepts and experiences are perceived through the sense of sight. (1 mark)
- (c) Hue is a name of a colour while pigment is the colouring matter that gives colour to objects. (2 marks)
- (d) (i) It makes the composition interesting, lively and active. (1 mark)
(ii) It creates variety, thus reducing monotony. (1 mark)
- (e) It helps to highlight the areas of weakness and strength for improvement. (1 mark)
- (f) The main reason of priming a canvas before painting is to improve the absorption of paint on the canvas. (1 mark)
- (g) (i) Represent objects on a flat surface.
(ii) Suggest movement
(iii) Creates an illusion of space and volume on a flat surface.
(iv) Creates an illusion of depth by overlapping shapes.
(v) Express mood/feelings/emotions/ideas/imaginings in a composition.
Any 4 x 1 = (4 marks)
- (h) It is a statement or summary of the clients specification/ comprehensive written document for a design project representing the business needs for a design and the designer. (1 mark)
- (i) Product design is concerned with the efficient and effective generation and development of ideas through a process that leads to new products/it involves creating forms for utilitarian purposes.
Communication design is concerned with the creation and making of visual forms to convey specific information or message. (2 marks)
- (j) (i) Pieces of montage are prepared and stuck in the same way as collage.
(ii) Whole pieces or parts are pasted by juxtaposition (overlying process) in both.
(iii) Paper is used for both techniques.
(iv) They both need a backing or support.
(v) They both possess visual variety.
Any 3 x 1 = (3 marks)

2.



Stippling technique 1 mark
 Tonal value (lights and dark) 2 marks
 3 - Dimensional effect 1 mark
Total = 4 marks

3.

Red Orange	Red	Red Violet
Yellow Green	Yellow	Yellow Orange
Blue Violet	Blue	Blue Green

Filling correct colours 1 x 5 = (5 marks)

4.



Correct motif (3 marks)
 Precision/accuracy (2 marks)
Total = 5 marks

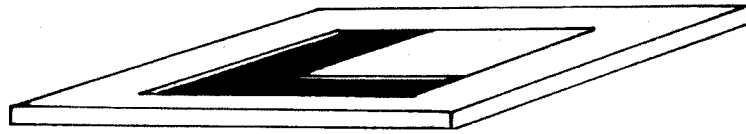
5.

- (a) Stamping - Designs are created by pressing objects into the moist clay forms. Patterned stamps, wood blocks can be used. (1 mark)
- (b) Burnishing - Firmly rubbing a leatherhard clay form with a smooth material to create a shiny/ sheeny/ glossy effect. (1 mark)
- (c) Slip-trailing - Applying coloured liquid clay onto the surface of leather hard clay form using a nozzle or a brush. (1 mark)
- (d) Incising - Making shapes by cutting, engraving or carving forms on the clay using a sharp tool. (1 mark)
- (e) Excising - Cutting out or away a part of the clay form in order to decorate it. (1 mark)

Total = 5 marks

6. (a) Intaglio (1 mark)

(b)



Correct image (2 marks)

Accuracy (1 mark)

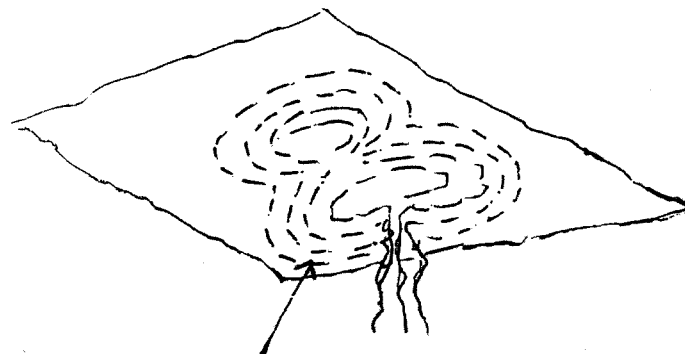
Total = 3 marks

(c) In direct printing, ink is forced through a silk mesh/ organdie on to the printing surface. The image created remains unchanged. For the indirect printing transfer an inked block is stamped/pressed onto the printing surface and the image is in the reverse.

(2 marks)

Total = 6 marks

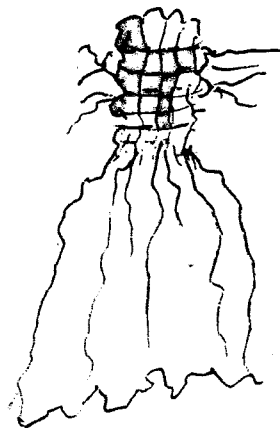
7. (a) (i)



Stitched design

(2 marks)

(ii)



Gathered and tied fabric (2 marks)

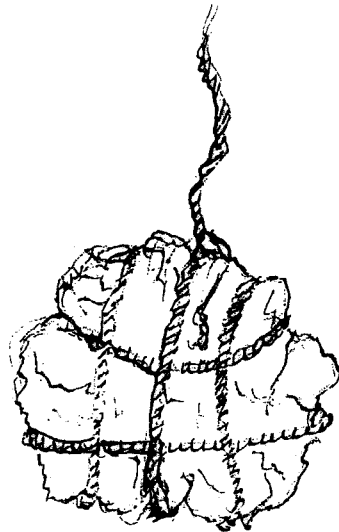
In tritik technique, strong thread is used to make running stitches which outline the design/ pattern on the fabric. They are then pulled tightly to form gathers and tied before dyeing. (1 mark)

(b) (i)



Crumpling the fabric into a ball
(2 marks)

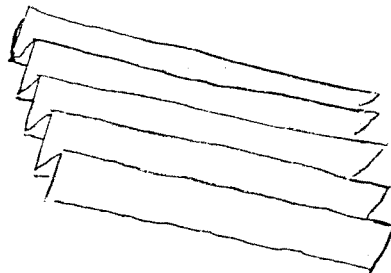
(ii)



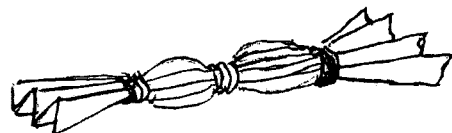
Crumpled and tied fabric
(2 marks)

In marbling, the fabric is gathered, crumpled and tied randomly into a ball before dyeing.
(1 mark)

(c) (i)



Folded pleats
(2 marks)



Tied pleats
(2 marks)

In pleating the fabric is folded (vertically) at equal intervals and tied before dyeing.
(1 mark)

Total = 15 marks

8. (a) The three properties of clay are:

- (i) Plasticity - which refers to the ability of clay to stretch or bend. It may also refer to the elasticity, malleability and pliability of clay. It is this property that makes clay a special material as it can be manipulated into any shape. (2 marks)
- (ii) Porosity - refers to the ability of clay to absorb water, air and other fluids. This make it dry without cracking. (2 marks)
- (iii) Vitrification - refers to the ability of clay to turn to a glassy substance during firing and become hard and strong material. (2 marks)

(b) Classification of clay

- (i) Residual/primary clay - pure clay found at its original source of formation. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Sedimentary/secondary clay - impure clay removed or transported from the place of origin by an agent of erosion and deposited in a new distant position. (2 marks)
- (c) Bone dry clay - is that clay which has lost all moisture, its brittle and ready for firing. (1 mark)
 - (d) Leather hard - is the point at which the clay has hardened, it is no longer pliable but can still be decorated using sharp tools. (1 mark)
 - (e) Slip - liquid clay that is in paste like consistency used as adhesive for joining and decorating clay articles. (1 mark)
 - (f) Grog - Fired clay that has been ground into powder and used for stiffening/thickening of clay to reduce shrinkage. (1 mark)
 - (g) Greenware - refers to unfired clay. (1 mark)

Total = 15 marks

9. Shed - is a temporary separation of lower and upper warp yarns which leave a gap/space through which the weft is passed in the weaving process. (1 mark)

(b) (i)

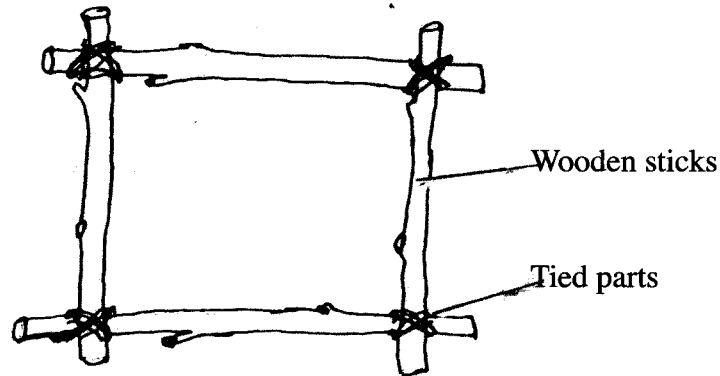


Illustration of a dowel loom

- Measure, mark and cut the dowels according to the required size of the loom.
- Notch all four lengths at their ends so that they lie against each other and tie them across each other at the marked points.

Correct description = (2 marks)

(ii)

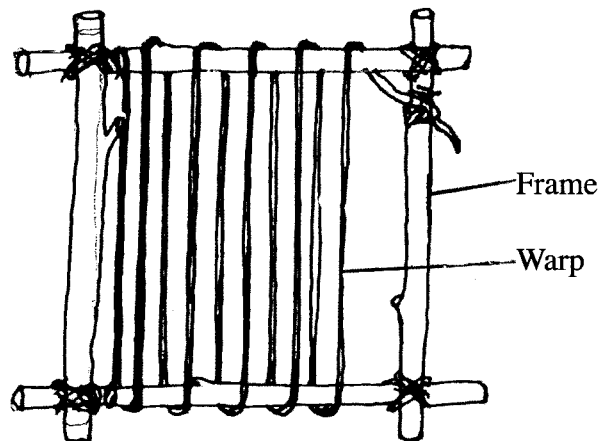


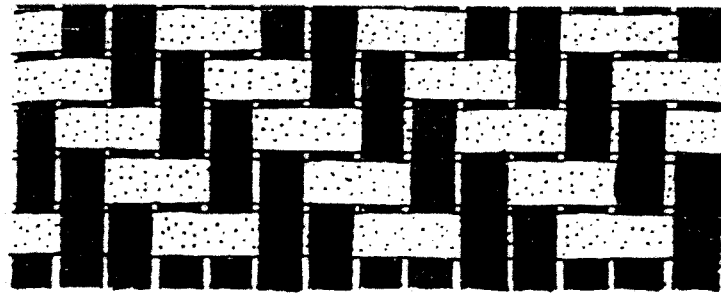
Illustration of dowel loom with warps.

(2 marks)

Tie the first end of the warp thread to the bottom bar of the dowel loom and take the yarn to the top bar, over it and down again to the bottom bar. Continue warping this way until the whole loom is covered with warp yarns/threads.

Correct description = (2 marks)

(iii)



■ Warp

□ Weft

Illustration of a twill weave

(2 marks)

1st row: starting from right to left, insert colour weft under 1, over 2, under 2, over 2, under 2 and over 1.

2nd row: from left to right, insert the weft under 2, over 2, under 2, over 2, under 2.

3rd row: right to left insert the weft over 1, under 2, over 2, under 2, over 2 and under 1.

4th row: left to right and insert the weft over 2, under 2, over 2, under 2 and over 2.

Correct description of each row 1 mark = (4 marks)

Note: order of rows may vary from one candidate to another.

Total = 15 marks