

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

1. Categories of cooking methods.

(i) Moist heat method

Example: boiling, steaming, stewing, frying, poaching, braising

(ii) Dry heat method

Examples: baking, roasting, micro-wave, grilling

(½ mark for category and ½ mark for example)

2 x ½ = 1 mark and 2 x ½ = 1 mark

Total = 2 marks

2. Frozen foods should be thawed completely before cooking to ensure that heat penetrates the food (1) to reduce cooking time/use less fuel/food cook well (1) or easily. Total = (2 marks)

3. Definition of terms:

(i) **Lunch** is a meal taken in the middle of the day/meal taken between 1 to 2 pm;

(ii) **Brunch:** is a meal taken during mid-morning a combination of breakfast and lunch.

Each definition 1 mark = (2 marks)

4. Macronutrients are nutrients required in big/large quantities by the body while micro nutrients are those required in tiny/little/less small amounts by the body.

*Well differentiated (2 marks)

5. A recipe is a plan of a meal that shows the type and (1) quantity of ingredients/ amount of ingredients to use/ingredients alone ½ mark without amount method (1) of preparation and the yield of meal

(2 marks)

6. Use of:

(i) **Paring knife** is used for peeling vegetables and fruits.

(1 mark)

(ii) **Kitchen shears** is used for portioning chicken/breaking/cracking nuts

(1 mark)

7. Symptoms of toxemia/toxic in the blood in pregnancy:

High blood pressure/hypertension/oedema/swelling of the feet/face/hands/whole body.

Presence of protein in the urine.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

8. Causes of cracks on feet:

- Continuously wearing open shoes
- Failure to scrub often to remove hardened skin/dead skin
- Walking bare footed all the time/walking on rough surfaces
- Not moisturizing the feet/oil the feet

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

9. Disadvantages of complementary feeding:

- requires a lot of time(1) and energy(1) to prepare.

- may lead to infection if feeding equipment is not adequately(1) sterilized and food not (1)thoroughly washed.
- the baby may not accept the new food easily
- it breaks the bond between mother and child
- the food may not have adequate nutrients
- it is expensive in time and money
- the baby may develop allergies to the food
- the baby may refuse to breastfeed
- may cause stress or distress because the baby is learning to use equipment
- it may deny the baby immunity acquired from the mothers breast milk
- the digestive tract not fully developed leading to stomach upset.

(Any 3 x 1 =3 marks)

10. Reasons for pouring hot water down a sink after cleaning

- to dissolve any grease present/dirt that sticks
- to kill germs/disinfect
- to kill pests e.g. cockroaches.

(Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

11. Table on colours

Primary colour	Secondary colours
Yellow + Red	Orange
Blue + Yellow	Green
Red + Blue	Purple/Violet

12. Agencies that deal with consumer protection in Kenya

- Kenya Consumer Association/KCA
- Kenya Bureau of Standards/KEBS
- Weights and Measures Department//WMD

13. Reasons for steeping in laundry work:

- to loosen dirt
- to dissolve some stains

(2 x ½ = 1 mark)

14. Functions of salt in laundrywork:

- Fixing colours/prevent fading
- Removing stains e.g protein stains e.g blood
- Disinfecting
- Loosening mucus

15. Reasons why white cotton is preferably used to make handkerchiefs:

- Shows dirt easily
- Can withstand laundry agents e.g bleach
- Can withstand friction/strong to withstand frequent washing
- Can withstand special laundry treatment/boiling/bleaching/sterilizing/high temperature
- Easy to launder
- For aesthetic value/beauty/emphasize on cleanliness
- Is soft
- Is absorbent

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

16. Points to bear in mind when caring for a clothes cupboard:

- Line drawers
- Avoid banging doors
- Clean regularly/dust regularly
- Avoid over-loading drawers
- Air the storage facilities
- Use naphthalene balls to keep drawers from moths.
- Keep the doors closed
- Oil the hangers

(Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

17. Stitches used to finish a hem.

- Hemming
- Slip-hemming
- Machine/edge
- Herringbone stitching
- Satin stitches
- Loop stitches
- Blankets
- Overlock
- Shell edging
- Zigzag

(4 x ½ = 2 marks)

18. Balance marks used on patterns in clothing construction.

- Dots/circles
- Notches

(2 x ½ = 1 mark)

19. Ways in which the term “Patch” can be applied in clothing construction:

- Patch as a pocket
- Patch as a method of repair
- Patch as a decoration e.g in Jeans

(2 x ½ = 1 mark)

20. Quantities of well made back stitches: should

- be firmly fastened at the beginning (½) and at the end (½)
- be continuous with no gaps
- be even in size
- be straight/follow stitching line
- have even tension/correct tension
- firmly stitched/strongly stitched

(Any 4 x ½ = 2 marks)

21. A **tuck** is a method of controlling fullness while a **tack** is a temporary stitch.

A tuck is a style feature while a tack is a temporary stitch.

Well differentiated

(2 marks)

SECTION B (20 marks)

22. (a) Procedure to follow when laundering a knitted acrylic scarf.
- Prepare/Collect ($\frac{1}{2}$) the equipment and materials required
 - Shake ($\frac{1}{2}$) to remove loose dirt
 - Wash by kneading and squeezing ($\frac{1}{2}$) in warm ($\frac{1}{2}$) water using a mild detergent ($\frac{1}{2}$)/soapy water
 - Rinse ($\frac{1}{2}$) several times in warm ($\frac{1}{2}$) water.
 - Squeeze out ($\frac{1}{2}$) as much water as possible without wringing ($\frac{1}{2}$) or twisting
 - Roll ($\frac{1}{2}$) in a dry clean ($\frac{1}{2}$) less/towel ($\frac{1}{2}$) to remove excess water
 - Hang/Dry ($\frac{1}{2}$) flat down ($\frac{1}{2}$) under shade ($\frac{1}{2}$)
 - Press ($\frac{1}{2}$) using a warm($\frac{1}{2}$) iron
 - Air ($\frac{1}{2}$) and fold ($\frac{1}{2}$)
 - Clear equipment use and store appropriately ($\frac{1}{2}$)
- (Total = 10 marks)**
- (b) Cleaning of muddy leather shoes with laces in readiness for polishing:
- Protect the working surface ($\frac{1}{2}$)
 - Remove ($\frac{1}{2}$) the laces, wash ($\frac{1}{2}$) in warm ($\frac{1}{2}$) soapy ($\frac{1}{2}$) water using friction ($\frac{1}{2}$) method
 - Rinse ($\frac{1}{2}$) in clean cold ($\frac{1}{2}$) water put/hang to dry ($\frac{1}{2}$) on a cloth-line
 - Scrape off the mud ($\frac{1}{2}$) with a blunt object/back of knife ($\frac{1}{2}$) stick
 - Clean ($\frac{1}{2}$) the shoes with a cloth /wring ($\frac{1}{2}$)out of warm ($\frac{1}{2}$) soapy ($\frac{1}{2}$) water.
 - Rinse/wipe ($\frac{1}{2}$) with a cloth wrung out of clean ($\frac{1}{2}$) water
 - Wipe/clean the inside ($\frac{1}{2}$) with a damp piece of cloth ($\frac{1}{2}$)
 - Dry in airy place/or under a shade ($\frac{1}{2}$).
- (Total = 10 marks)**

SECTION C

23. (a) Malnutrition is poor (1) intake of nutrients(1) either below (1) or in excess of the body's (1) requirements
- (2 marks)**
- (b) Factors that cause malnutrition
- Poverty**
- Lack of resource (1) to obtain adequate (1) food and/balanced diet /variety nutrients
- (2 marks)**
- (i) **Lifestyle**
- An increased/decreased (1) intake of certain nutrients (1) associated with one's way of life.
- (2 marks)**
- Where there is less physical activities due to low burning of calories
Modern technology e.g. use of labour saving devices leading to limited
Lack of enough time leading to consumption of convenience foods.
- (2 marks)**
- (ii) **Cultural practices**
- Some cultures prohibit certain groups (1) of people eating particular foods (1) some foods
- (2 marks)**
- (iii) **Ignorance**
- Lack of knowledge on balanced diet (1) leading to consumption of less (1) nutritious meals/foods
- (2 marks)**
- (Total = 8 marks)**
- (c) Rules to observe when storing left over foods
- Foods should be

- Left to cool before storing
- Stored in clean containers
- Stored in temperatures that do not encourage growth of germs/bacteria/cool temperature/low temperature
- Stored in airtight containers/covered/wrapped
- Stored in appropriate labeled containers
- Stored in small portions/as required
- Don't keep the leftover for too long
- Store when its still fresh.

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(d) Reasons why it would not be advisable to buy a refrigerator on hire purchase

- it does not legally belong to the consumer until it is paid for in full.
- It costs much more in the long run
- In case the consumer defaults on payment, the refrigerator is taken away and no refund is made
- It is psychologically disturbing to always remember a debt.
- One cannot obtain cash discount.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

24. (a) Reasons why wool is not suitable for an apron

- It is warm (1) fibre therefore not suitable for cloth work (1)
- It stretches (1) and therefore loses its shape (1) easily.
- It is destroyed by strong laundry (1) agents and therefore difficult to remove stains (1)
- It is weak when (1) wet therefore cannot withstand frequent (1) washing.
- It shrinks/felts/matting not suitable for work cloth.
- Its difficult to launder and not suitable for work cloth
- Its bulky(heavy) therefore not suitable for work cloth.
- Its too expensive not suitable for work cloth
- Not easily available not suitable for work cloth

(b) Procedure for removing an oil stain from an article.

Grease solvent

Scrape/Remove (1) oil

Use of grease solvent, (1) with a cloth or sponge (1) on the stain(1)

Work from outside (1) to the centre (1) Dry clean (1) clean appropriately

Absorbent powder

Scrap/remove the oil

Put absorbent (1) powder, covering (1) the stain (1) remove for a while (1) brush off (1) Dry clean (1) clean appropriately. Scrap/remove excess (1)

Place a blotting grease proof paper (1) onto the stain (1) and use a warm/hot iron (1) working from the outside (1) to the centre/inside (1) to remove as much oil as possible (1)

Wash the article normally (1).

(7 marks)

(c) Steps to follow when mending a gaping seam

- Pin (1) and tack (1) seam back in position, remove pins (1)
- Using a thread (1) that matches what was used before or the fabric. Machine stitch/ Sew (1)
- Remove tacking (1)
- Press (1) the seam

(7 marks)

25. (a) Actions to be avoided in the management of a burn.

- Avoid exposure to the air as this can cause more pain
- Covering/tying tightly to avoid pain/allow blood circulation/damaging
- Avoid touching the burnt area with bare hands as it will cause infection
- Do not use cotton wool or material with lints as this will stick on the exposed part.
- Breaking the (1) blisters as this may expose the burn to germs/cause more pain.
- Applying lotions/ointments/oils/fats (1) to a severe burn as this will cause further damage (1) to the tissues/increase the risk of infection.
- Removing adherent (1) clothing as this will peel (1) off the skin.
- Applying adhesive (1) dressing/tape to the skin as it will (1) peel off the skin.
- Avoid linen getting into contact with the burn as this will peel off the skin/delay the healing of the burn.

(Any 3 x 2 = 6 marks)

(b) Conditions necessary for the occurrence of an infection.

- **Causative agent**

These are microorganisms capable of producing infection Bacterias/virus/fungus/protozoa
(1 mark)

- **Reservoir infection**

An area/condition/place which micro – organisms can exist and multiply.
Environment in which the micro-organism can exist and multiply

(1 mark)

The path through which the agent can leave its reservoir.

Various openings on the body/mouth ear/ nose/private part/ways or routes

(1 mark)

- **Mode of transmission**

How micro-organisms can be acquired./infection, ingestion, inoculation, inhalation contact, placenta.
This is how the micro-organism are acquired.

(1 mark)

(Total + 4 marks)

(c) Situations that would make one wash hands to prevent the spread of disease.

- after contact with body fluids such as blood/urine
- after handling soiled dirty objects/clothes/money/public transport
- after doing work that involves touching dirt e.g greetings
- before eating (1)/drinking/before handling (1) a person with an infectious disease/after handling (1) a person with an infectious disease
- after using the toilet.
- before handling food /cooking food

(any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(d) Qualities of a good disinfectant. A good disinfectant should

- Kill a wide range of micro-organisms/spores/germs
- Be chemically stable and effective in the presence of organic compounds and metals.
- Penetrate crevices/cracks
- Not destroy the material on which it is applied
- Not affect the person using it
- Be aesthetically acceptable/have a good colour
- Have a pleasant smell.

30.12.2 Home Science Paper 2 (441/2)

1.)	PRESENTATION		
a.	Work well pressed (1) and folded ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1½	6½
b.	Label ($\frac{1}{2}$) firmly fixed (1) without concealing details ($\frac{1}{2}$) and on a single fabric ($\frac{1}{2}$).	2½	
c.	Pins/needles ($\frac{1}{2}$) and unnecessary tacking threads ($\frac{1}{2}$) and loose threads ($\frac{1}{2}$) removed.	1½	
d.	Made up for the right half.	1	
2.	CUTTING OUT		
a.	All seven pieces cut out ($\frac{1}{2} \times 7$).	3½	13
b.	C.F of skirt smoothly cut (2) and on straight grain to within 2 mm (2).	4	
c.	C.F of waistband and interfacing smoothly cut ($\frac{1}{2} \times 3$).	1½	
d.	Smooth cutting of skirt lower edge front (2) and back (2).	4	
3	DART		
a.	Straight stitchery of dart (1) and tapering to nothing ($\frac{1}{2}$).	1½	6
b.	Thread well fastened at the tip.	1	
c.	Correct length of dart (8 cm) to within 3 mm (7.7 – 8.3 cm).	1	
d.	Correct width of dart (1 cm) to within 3mm (0.7 – 1.3 cm).	1	
e.	Dart pressed toward C.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$	
f.	Dart flat on W.S ($\frac{1}{2}$) and R.S ($\frac{1}{2}$).	1	
4.	PLEATS		
a.	Two knife pleats ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2$) made	1	17
b.	Correct depth (2.5 cm) to within 3mm (1 x 2) – (2.2 – 2.8 cm)	2	
c.	Pleats pressed towards C.F ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2$)	1	
d.	Top stitching straight (1 x 2) and close to the edge (1 x 2)	4	
e.	Pleats reinforced ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2$)	1	
f.	Correct length of topstitching 7.5 cm (1 x 2) to within 3mm (7.2 – 7.8cm)	2	
g.	Evenness of pleats on the R.S (1 x 2)	2	
h.	Pleat; well-pressed (1 x 2) and flat (1 x 2) on R.S and W.S at the waistband.	4	

5.	POCKET		
a.	Pocket pieces appropriately placed i.e facing downwards.	1	12½
b.	Pocket pieces attached with straight stitchery (1 x 2)	2	
c.	Notches matching (½ x 2) (If trimmed give zero (0))	1	
d.	Pocket pieces attached 5mm away from the side seams to within 2mm (½ x 4).	2	
e.	Smooth stitchery round the pocket bag.	2	
f.	Correct shape (1) and size (1) of pocket (superimpose pattern piece) to within 5mm.	2	
g.	Pocket mouth reinforced at base (½) and top (½) to lie on the front piece (½).	1½	
h.	Correct size of pocket mouth 11cm to within 5mm (10.5 – 11.5cm)	1	
6.	SIDE SEAM		
	If not open seam give zero (0)		11
a.	Seam joined with straight stitchery above (½) and below (1) the pocket.	1½	
b.	Pocket mouth left unstitched.	½	
c.	Back seam allowance snipped above (½) and below the pocket (½) and neatened (1).	2	
d.	Seam well neatened below the pocket.	2	
e.	Evenness of the neatened seam allowance.	1	
f.	Correct size of neatened seam allowance 1 cm to within 2 mm (0.8 – 1.2 cm)	2	
g.	Seam open (½) and flat (½) at the waistband.	2	
7.	WAISTBAND		
a.	Waistband interfaced (½) and correctly done (½).	1	
b.	Waistband seam joined with straight stitchery (mark by impression)	2	
c.	Waistband seam evenly trimmed.	1	
d.	CB of waistband well snipped (½) and corner pointed (½)	1	
e.	Waistband fixed to skirt with straight stitchery (mark by impression)	2	
f.	Waistband seam allowance evenly trimmed.	1	
g.	Waistband well knife edged.	1	
h.	Straight top stitching of waistband.	2	
i.	Waistband correctly finished on W.S i.e. well tucked under (1) with neat stitchery (1) <i>if not slip hemming award zero (0).</i>	2	
j.	Evenness (1) and correct width of the back waistband 2.7cm to within 3mm (2.4 - 3cm) (1).	2	

k.	Flatness of the back waistband on R.S (1) and W.S (1)	2	20
l.	Seam allowance of skirt on CB correctly turned.($\frac{1}{2}$) flat at the waistband ($\frac{1}{2}$) and neatly edge stitched (1)	2	
m.	CB of waistband matching with CB of skirt ($\frac{1}{2}$) and CF of waistband flash with CF of skirt ($\frac{1}{2}$) to within 2 mm.	1	

8	WORKED LOOP		
a.	Correct positioning i.e. 8mm from waistband seam to within 2mm (0.6 – 1 cm).	1	
b.	Quality of stitchery If not loop or buttonhole stitch award zero (0).	2	5
c.	Correct width (1 cm) (1) and radius (0.5cm) (1) to within 2mm. 0.8 – 1.2 cm 0.3-0.7mm	2	
	Total		90
	Divide by 2 =		45

30.13 ART AND DESIGN (442)

30.13.1

Art and Design Paper 1 (442/1)

1.	(a)	Line marked A is fold line, a broken line or dashed line while B is an outline/ Margin/ contour. A - marks the lines on which the folding will be done. B - marks the outer areas of the object.	(1 mark) (1 mark) (1 mark)
	(b)	Contrast gives the design depth while harmony gives continuity and progression.	(2 marks)
	(c)	(i) B is red violet or red purple/purple red D is indigo or Blue purple/purple blue. (ii) Colours represented by A, B, C, D and E are classified as analogous colours or harmonious colours.	(1 mark) (1 mark) (1 mark)
	(d)	(i) Tessellation effect due to interstices. (ii) Shimmering effect due to light and colour of tesserae. (iii) Single material such as stone, glass, paper pasted on a surface to form a design, figure or pictorial composition.	

Any two correct characteristics
Each 1 mark = (2 marks)

(e) Illustration in graphic design enhances visual communication of the message.
It complements the message.
Any correct function (1 mark)

(f) (i) A shows twill weave (1/2 mark)
B shows twining weave (1/2 mark)
(ii) Twill weave involves passing the weft thread under two warp thread, over two, under two, in succession across the width of the cloth. (1 mark)

Twine weave entails chaining, where two weft threads cross every time they entwine a warp thread/Two wefts embrace a warp thread/
Two wefts interlock a warp. (1 mark)

(g) (i) To remove any surface finish i.e. starch or dirt.
(ii) To take care of any potential shrinkage.
(iii) To allow easy adherence/penetration of colour/dye/ink.
(iv) To remove dirt and any other impurities.
Any two correct reasons each 1 mark = (2 marks)

(h) Malleability/pliability/Plasticity. (1 mark)

(i) - Inverse/intaglio relief has forms and figures sunken into the surface or background. (1 mark)

- Bas/low relief has forms and figures standing out slightly from the surface or background. (1 mark)

(j)

- (i) Montage technique
- (ii) Mother and Child/Babycare.

(½ mark)

(½ mark)

2.



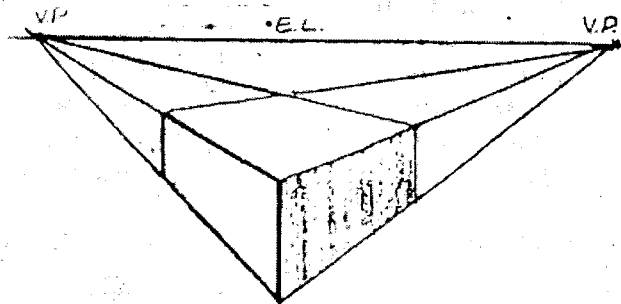
Correct concept (silhouette) = 3 marks

Intensity of shade = 2 marks

Total = (5 marks)

3. (a) With increasing distance from the viewer parallel lines appear to converge and eventually meet at a point on the horizon. It is this point that is referred to as vanishing point. (1 mark)

(b)



Drawing of the cube in two point perspective = 2 marks

2 vanishing points = 2 marks

Horizon line = 1 mark

Total = (5 marks)

4. - Dry point media refers to the dry tipped drawing tools such as pencil, crayons, Charcoal etc. (2 ½ marks)
- Liquid media is used to refer to tools that are used together with ink, such as felt pens, pens, biro and brushes. (2 ½ marks)

5. (a) Vertical format/portrait (1 mark)
- (b) Semi-abstract/distorted/stylised/semi-realistic, surreal. (2 mark)
- (c) Printing (1 mark)

(d) Taking a stroll, woman with a hat and flowing dress. (1 mark)

Total = (5 marks)

6. Sketch of a name of a popular actress "Tuti Kacheza".

tuti kacheza

Appropriateness of letter style to the idea of actress. (2 marks)

Consistency/uniformity/spacing/general/overall). (1 mark)

Originality/Creativity/Overall legibility. (2 marks)

Total = (5 marks)

7. (a)

- Jewellery are decorative objects worn on the body for beauty purposes. (1 mark)
- Ornaments are decorative objects that are worn or hang for beauty and also for symbolic or utilitarian purposes. (1 mark)
- Ornamentation is embellishment/adornment or decoration of of an item. (1 mark)

(b)

CLASSIFICATION	ORNAMENT JEWELLERY	MATERIAL	PART WORN DISPLAYED
Authority	Crown, armband, bracelet, ring pendant, belt	Animal skin, wood, fabrics, ivory, metal, bones, beads.	Head, arm wrist, neck, legs
Status	Waistband, Armband, Bracelet, Pendant	Metal Beads, plastics, leather, Fabric, wood.	Arm Neck Waist Wrist
Wealth	Ring, Bunkles Pendant Belt	Ivory, Gold, Jards. Metal, Precious Beads, Stones	Wrist Neck Waist
Age group	Waistband Waist beads Bracelet Pendant	Beads, Plastics Fibres, Wood Metal	Wrist, Nose Neck, ears Waist, arms

Each classification 3 marks

(12 marks)

8. (a) Resist dyeing.

(2 marks)

(b)

- Stretch the fabric and pin it tightly over a frame. (1 mark)
- Prepare a design and transfer it onto the fabric. (1 mark)
- Wax the areas of the design that are to resist the dye and expose those to receive dye. (2 marks)
- Remove the cloth from the frame after waxing and crumple it under running water for even dyeing when fabric is wet.
- Crumpling the fabric cracks the wax giving effects of streaks of colour appearing on a white or coloured background. (3 marks)
- Immerse the fabric in the dye bath and stir for even dyeing. (2 marks)
- Remove the fabric, rinse thoroughly and dry away from direct sunlight. (2 marks)

- Unwax the fabric by washing it in cold water, while rubbing vigorously between the fingers to remove the wax/Ironing waxed fabric in between newsprint paper or newspapers/Washing fabric in white spirit.
Total = 15 marks

9. (a) (i) Sculpture is derived from the latin word "sculptura" which means to cut out of stone. (1 mark)
- (ii) The art of carving wood chiselling stone casting and welding metal, modelling clay into 3 Dimensional representations such as figures, statues, forms etc are collectively referred to as sculpture. (1 mark)
- (b) 'Papier mache' mask using clay and strips of paper.
- Model or carve a mask from a slab of clay to use as a mould. (1 mark)
 - Rip/Cut paper into small thin strips. (1 mark)
 - Fill a bowl halfway with water and mix paste with the water until the mixture begins to get sticky. (2 marks)
 - Dip the strips into the paste one at a time and place them over the clay. (2 marks)
 - Keep adding one strip over the other, criss crossing them, pressing each strip down and smoothing to prevent air bubbles being caught under the paper. If the paper gets too wet and murky put on a dry strip now and then. Keep adding strips until the required thickness. (3 marks)
 - As the thickness is gained, shape the soggy paper with your fingers, pressing it on the clay form underneath to get the exact shape required. (1 mark)
 - When the work attains the required shape and thickness of the mask, place it aside for several days until it is dry (hard) (1 mark)
 - Turn the mask upside down and take out the clay. Cut out the eyes, ears, nose and mouth. Trim the edges to neaten. (1 mark)
 - Decorate it and apply appropriate finish e.g. paint and apply varnish. (1 mark)
- Total = 15 marks

30.13.2 Art and Design Paper 2 (442/2)

SECTION A: DRAWING/PAINTING

QUESTIONS 1 & 2

		MARKS
1.	INTERPRETATION	
	• Relevance of subject matter to theme	02
	• Correct Dimensions	02
		04
2.	COMPOSITION	
	• Appropriate use of space	04
	• Appropriate format	04
	• Unity/rhythm/balance	08
	• Creativity/imagination/originality	10
	• Rendition of perspective (aerial/linear)	06
		32
3.	FORM/STRUCTURE	
	• Definition of forms	10
	• Capture of action/mood	08
	• Articulation of posture and features	06
	• Proportions of forms in relation to each other and whole	08
	• Texture/pattern	04
		36

4.	TONE/COLOUR		
	• Tonal value to create volume/depth	08	
	• Harmony/contrast	04	24
	• Competency in use of media (workmanship)	08	
	• Appropriateness to subject matter	04	
5.	PRESENTATION		
	• Neatness	02	04
	• Presentation/finish	<u>02</u>	
	Total =	100	marks

SECTION B: GRAPHICS

QUESTIONS 3 & 4

			MARKS
1.	INTERPRETATION		
	• Relevance of subject matter to theme	02	
	• Correct Dimensions	02	16
	• Appropriate format	02	
	• Requirements: understanding of graphic design process	06	
	• Mood/symbolism in relation to subject matter	04	
2.	COMPOSITION		
	• Layout of pictorial forms/letters	08	
	• Rhythm/unity/balance	04	32
	• Spacing of letters, words and lines	10	
	• Originality/creativity/imagination	10	
3.	FORM/STRUCTURE		
	• Definition of forms (pictorial/letters)	12	
	• Proportion of forms (pictorial/letters) in relation to each other and whole	10	30
	• Appropriateness of forms/(pictorial/letters to function)	08	
4.	COLOUR		
	• Appropriate colour	06	12
	• Harmony/contrast	06	
5.	PROFESSIONAL SKILLS		
	• Precision	06	
	• Neatness	02	10
	• Presentation/finish	02	
	Total =	100	marks