

**FORM FOUR
ART AND DESIGN
TERM 2 -2023
PAPER 1
THEORY**

MARKING SCHEME

Instructions

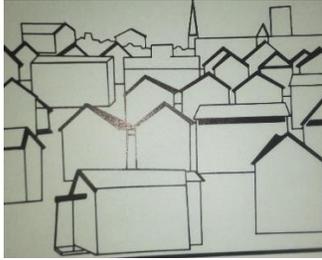
- a. Write your name and index number in the spaces provided
- b. This paper consists of **THREE** sections A, B and C.
- c. Answer **ALL** the questions in section A and B.
- d. Answer any **ONE** question in section C.
- e. Answers to all questions must be written in the spaces provided.
- f. Where drawings and diagrams are appropriate, they should be included within the context of your answers.
- g. The candidates should ensure that the question paper has all printed pages and no missing questions.
- h. Answer the questions in English

Question	Candidate's score	Max Score.
SECTION A		20mks
B		25mks
C		15Mks
TOTAL SCORE		60 mks

SECTION A. [20 marks]

Answer all questions in this section in the spaces provided.

1. The most outstanding element and principle in the work bellow.



Element- ***Lines, shapes*** [Any 1,mk]

Principle ***Rhythm/movement*** [1=1mk]

b). Porosity –***The ability of clay to absorb and release water/fluids.***

The ability of clay to breath (Any 1=1mk)

(c)The term ***mounting refers to the technique /process of placing an artwork against a background to make it more appealing usually of a complimentary/contrast.*** [1=1mk]

Two types of mounting in art works

- ***Window mounting***

-***Mat mounting*** [2=2mks]

(d)Two uses of a book cover

-***To identify the book and its contents***

-***To advertise the book***

To protect the rest of the pages from external damages

To tell more about the book [any 2=2mks]

(e)Three approaches to painting.

Painting from Imagination

-***From observation***

-***From Memory*** (3mks)

(f) Name and specific the art work bellow and label any two of its elements.



Name...*Sculpture /abstract sculpture* (1mk)

Labelling elements-*VOIDS, solids, planes, contours* (Any 2=2mks)

(g) Two reasons why paper is preferred as a suitable surface for painting:

-Affordable compared to other surfaces.

Readily available in many types and sizes

-Cheap to obtain

-Easy to use

(Any 2=2mks)



h) Difference between “tracking” and “Kerning” as used in typography

Tracking-spacing between letters to letters

Kerning- word to word spacing (2mks)

(I) Simulated texture-*textural effect and type of texture perceived/judged by sense of sight known as Visual texture.* (2mks)

SECTION B [25marks]

Answer all questions in this section in the spaces provided.

2. (i) Type of repeat below. Inverse, circle network (any 1=1mk)



(ii) Any other three types of repeats

Ogee, Diamond, Inverse, Full repeat, Full drop, Half drop, (Any 3=3mks)

(iii) Suitable subject matter in the artwork above

-Flight/Motion, Rhythm /movement (Any 1=1mk).

(iv) The technique used to produce the above art work –**Printing/stencil printing/serigraphy**[any 1=1mk

(b) Why a fabric should be washed before dyeing

-To reduce on absorbance

-To remove dirt, excess des and other impurities such as oils and grease? (2mks)

c) Using an illustration, Describe a double container and its use in an art work technique

A set up device made of two pans-one with water and another with wax used to heat and melt the wax in order to use it for batik technique using either a Tjanting or Tjap tools (Well illustrated and explained=3mks)

4. Identify the technique bellow-**Stencil printing** (1=mk)



(ii) Any other two techniques that can be used to achieve the results as of the artwork above

-Silk screen printing

-Block Printing (2mks)

/ . The technique and type of drawing shown below

-Perspective-**Linear perspective** (2mk)



Other type apart from the one above

Atmospheric/aerial (2mks)

5. (a) Using illustrations, explain to weaving defects and their causes

Sagging- drooping defect Caused by loosened warps and weft threads or wefts that are not firmly beaten down.

Waisting-Caused by too tightened wefts and loose warps

(Two and well-illustrated=4mks)

(b) **floats-Diagonal patterns created during the weaving process as a result of altering the weave techniques and structures such as 1/3, 2/2 or tabby while sheds are openings/spaces created as a result of tapestry and joineries in the weaving process** (2mks)

(c) Explain a tabby weave-**A woven structure/technique which involves one weft thread going under and over one warp thread in succession across the width of the fabric** (1mk)

SECTION C -15 Marks [Answer only one question from this section in the spaces provided at the back].

4(a) Jewellery -**Personal ornaments worn on human body**, ornamentation-**The process of making items that enhance the appearance of a person or an object itself.** (2mks)

(b) Process of making the following artworks

(i) **Masai collar** (3mks)

(ii) **Glossy paper beadworks** (ell explained process=3mks)

(c)i) Any three techniques of ornamentry

Beadwork, Papier mache, Wood work, Metal beadwork, Bone and leather work (Any 3mks)

ii) Factors to consider when designing ornaments

Function

Techniques and process/style

Tools

Materials (4mks)

4. (a) Sculpturing -*The technique of making 3D art work to express Ideas, feelings and experiences (2mk)*

(b) Different types and sculptural techniques are

Subtractive-Carving

Additive/addition-Construction, welding, assemblage,

Casting-A mould is used into which materials are placed to achieve specific shapes.

Modelling

Subtraction-Materials are chopped off /removed/cut or dug out using suitable tools such as mallets and chisels, Blades, saw or knives in the process,

Additive-the materials are added /pilled/built up in the process (The above processes well explained= [13mks)

5. (a) Characteristics that make clay a suitable material for pottery

Its ability to stretch and be manipulated without breaking Elasticity and plasticity

-Its virtuosity-Ability to be fired and turn into a vitreous state hence give a brittle and glassy material.-

And Porosity –Its ability to allow water and other liquids as well as air to seep through slowly (3mks)

(b) Clay preparation processes –**Mining,Drying and crushing, slaking, Mixing Sieving, Kneading/wedging/storing (well and chronologically explained=4mks)**

(c)(i) **Leather hard-Clay that is soft and wet, malleable and easily manipulateble /plastic clay.**

Bone-dry –dry clay that has no liquid in it, cannot be manipulated.

(ii) Glassware-Clay articles that have been fired, glazed and fired again for glaze to easily spread across the bisque product and bisque ware-clay/ceramic articles that have undergone firing in a kiln. Irreversible to clay state.

(iii) Slip-Very soft to almost Liquid clay used to join ceramic articles especially as, grog-Crushed fired ceramic articles ground and used as a hardener/stiffener

(iv) Embedding a ceramic decoration technique that involves Placing a foreign objects or other shapes into an incised clay article and Embossing-ceramic decoration technique where relieve/raised surfaces are used to press and create raised designs into a leather hard ceramic article to create impression [4mks]

(v) Open firing

Closed firing

Open earth

Saw dust kiln [any 2-1mk]

(d) Uses and how pyro metric cones work in a ceramic process.

Conical shaped devices placed within an electric kiln used to show/detect/indicate the firing temperature of the ceramic articles in the kiln and their readiness in that

The first cone indicates firing in progress,

2nd cone indicates warning and readiness

The 3rd cone should not be allowed to bend, least the articles be overfired and get burnt to ashes (3mks).