

NTIMA, NYAKI AND MUNICIPALITY CLUSTER EVALUATION 2016

ART AND DESIGN

Paper 1

July/August 2016

MARKING SCHEME

1. a) i) Smudging a blanket shading
ii) The areas far away from light have been made darker whereas areas closer to light appear lighter because of the shading
- b) Leatherhard - not completely dry and is still workable e.g. decorative techniques in laying incising can be applied on the leather hard clay form
- c) The practice of analysing artwork by considering their strengths and weak points. The pieces are organised in an exhibition or display
- d) Tjanting or tjap -Has a wooden handle and spout where from the molten wax is poured onto the surface drawing marks that will resist the eye
- e) i) Spacing between the characters
ii) Spacing between words
iii) Spacing between lines of texts
- f) Armature - a support structure or framework used when making sculptures. They can be made out of wires or wood to support the weights
- g) Light energy
Pigments
- h) - the size of the sculpture
- accessibility
- the surrounding
- the position in that it can cause visual impact on people
- i) The formation of diagonal structures in the weave structures

SECTION B

2. - it utilises various materials from within the environment

- texture (Tactile) - collages lays emphasis on texture of surfaces captured or portrayed

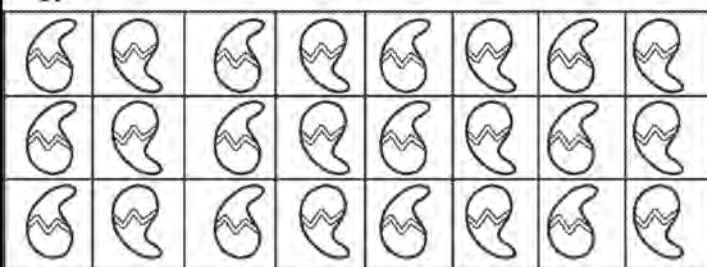
3. Similarities

- materials used is not malleable

Differences

- carving is a subtractive technique while construction is additive technique
- carving is majorly a single material for the piece of sculpture whereas construction utilises a variety of materials

5.



6. i) Weaving - the technique and proces of interlacing a set of warp threads with another set of wefts on a loom to create a fabric
- ii) Sisal - natural
Wool - synthetic
- iii) Weaving techniques
 - plain weave
 - twill weave
 - Ghiordes knot
 - twinning

7. a) Worms eye view
- b) The bottom surfaces can be sighted
The forms appears big (gigantic)
- c) Two varnishing points on either side
where the perspective lines will converge

d) Linear two point perspective

SECTION C (15 MARKS)

7. a) Print making - the transfer of images from one surface onto another

- b) - design on paper
- work on the colour scheme
- tie and dye for the background (faded or faint)
- stretch the fabric on printing table and hold using pins
- registration marks
- depending on technique develop the stencil, screen or block for printing
- print
- iron, trim, hem or other appropriate finish

8. a) Ornamentation - the decoration of surfaces i.e. to increase their aesthetic appeal.
Ornaments - objects that enhance appearance
Jewellery - the making of ornaments from expensive materials such as gold, diamond, gem stone

- b) Gold
- Diamond
- Gemstone
- Zinc
- Silver

- c) - design on paper noting measurements
- collect the materials needed
- have the appropriate tools
- sketch and cut out the design from the bone
- boreholes where appropriate
- smoothen by sanding
- attach the hook
- decorate by painting or varnishing

9. a) Shimmering effect
The glittering or shinny effect in mosaic pieces brought about by the way tesserae are arranged

- b) Tesserae
The cubes or small pieces that are paste d on the surface to create mosaic piece.
They may be cut from paper, banana fibres, plastics, ceramic tiles etc.

- c) Interstices
These are the spaces left in between the tesserae

Making a collage

Stage 1 - Planning and designing

Consider

- i) Theme and subject matter
 - ii) Materials to be used (availability)
- Plan and sketch the theme

Stage 2 - Collection of materials, tools and equipment

- materials (list of examples)
- supports give examples
- adhesives

The stage is critical as it ensures the working flows upto completion

Stage 3 - Execution

- draw out lines on support
- cut and paste the media carefully
- study the picture as it develops and make changes when and where necessary
- work patiently can incorporate painting

Stage 4 - Finishing

The technique

- trimming
- mounting
- framing