

MUM

1.
 - a) Already fired clay grounded into powder which is mixed with freshly prepared clay
 - b)
 - i) Increase the strength of the clay
 - ii) Provide texture especially when using the clay for sculpture
 - iii) Helps prevent cracking
 - b) In this type of balance, the weights & attractions on each side of the axis are balanced by elements which are not identical
 - c)
 - i) To keep the wax in a molten form for long
 - ii) To prevent wax from catching fire
 - d)
 - e) Here the glaze transformed into a coating of glass which fuses with the clay body/ ware thus making it impervious
 - f)
 - g) Teachers discretion
 - h) Bone-dry
 - i) By rubbing a smooth hard surface on a leather hard article/ ware

 - j)
 - a) Several exact copies can be cast in metal from the original clay model
 - b) Modeling materials are sensitive to the lightest touch and can be worked with great spontaneity
 - c) Designs can be continually changed as the sculptor develops his idea
 - d) Carving is more laborous
 - e) Carving tools are more expensive
2. Teachers discretion
3.
 - a) A hot furnace in which clay articles are fired
 - b)
 - i)
4. Teachers discretion
5. no picture
 - a) Horizontal/ landscape format
 - b) Realism
 - c) Block/ screen printing/ stencil printing
 - d) Wildlife
6. Teachers discretion
7. Shellac
8.
 - a) Slip – clay mixed with water and stirred to a porridge like consistency
 - b) Earthenware – raw unfired clay
Green ware – finished clay works/ ware that have not been fired
 - c)
 - i) Digging
 - ii) Slacking/ mixing
 - iii) Wedging/ kneading
 - iv) Storing
9.
 - a) Brief- set of instructions given to the artist by the client
Guidelines followed during processing and production of graphic work
 - b) Caption- A comment that accompanys a visual image
 - c) Animated cartoons – cartoons in motion
 - d)
 - Problem identification
 - Dev. A brief
 - collection of information/ data
 - Analysis of data

- Interpret data
 - Development – leading to the solution of the problem
 - Finishing
10. a) Jewellery – worn and can be detached from the body
 b) Ornaments- General objects that enhance the appearance of a person or object
 c) Ornamentation- Process of making jewellery/ ornaments
 B Ornament making techniques
- Bead work
 - Bone Jewellery
 - Metal Jewellery
 - Paper mache Jewellery
- C Teachers discretion

KKE

SECTION A

1. a) A – Brush stroke line
 B – Calligraphy pen line 1x2=2 mks
 In a paint while B – Ink ½ x2=1 mk
- b) – When lines fade towards a distant in a landscape.
 - Thick lines represents nearness while thin lines show distance 1x1=1 mk
- c) -Scribbling
 - The tool used is a pen 1x1=1 mk
- d)- It is created through repetition of elements, progression or flow until elements diminish
 and alternation where elements alternate after each other 1x3=3 mks
- e) Method – Throwing 1x1=1 mk
 Process – The use of a wheel on which clay is placed and formed as the wheel is rotating
- f) - Audience (public/ students)
 - Size of sculpture
 - Cost of materials and tools
 - Relevance to learning
 - Theme of sculpture 1x3=3 mks
- g) - Geometric
 - Organic (natural)
 - Abstract 1x3=3 mks
- h) - remove grease
 - To roughen the surface 2x1=2 mks
- i) Open fire – Low fires or bonfired kilns
 Closed fire- High fires or special ovens or furnaces 2x1=2 mks
- j) - Use of grids squares
 - To obtain the correct shapes and size of forms or shapes

SECTION B

2. a) - Worms eye – view 1x1=1 mk
 - Eye level is below/ bottom 2x1=2mks
- b) Located at two ends of the structure
3. A monogram
 e.g. Khayega Art Academy (abbreviated into a design
 Two or more letters of alphabet usually with a name/ initials made into a design
 A Logogram
 Example

It is a long form of a logo which has a picture alone, letters alone or a combination of both letters and a picture

4. a) Diagram
b)
- Aesthetic pictures are displayed
 - Utilitarian function i.e. table cloths, curtains
 - Depict social status or group affiliation
 - Cultural recognition/ nationalism i.e. national dress
 - Distinguish people of the world – national costume
 - Political context – patterned caps and T- shirts
 - Ritual/ religious purposes – church dresses
- 1x3=3
mks
5. a)
- Analogous colour – primary or basic colour
 - Secondary colour – colour obtained by mixing two primary hues
 - Tertiary colour – colour obtained by mixing a secondary and a primary colour/ hue
 - Subjective colour – artistic created colours
 - Objective colour – natural or realistic colours of nature
- 1x5=5 mks
6. Letter forms characteristics
- Deformation – distorted into another form
 - Condensation – squashed to become slim
 - Extension – stretched or elongated
 - Weight Boldness or heavy or thin/ light
- 1x2=2 mks

Deformation

Condensation

Extension

Weight

7. a) A – Dioroma 1x1=1 mk
B – Mobile 1x1=1 mk

Dioroma is a scene which is looked at through an opening e.g landscape with activities

Function

- To portray perspective
- To create imagination

Mobile has series of shapes cur from wood, plastic. Metal fabric e.t.c. They rotate gently when touched

Function

- To portray balance
 - To show relationships of weight
- 1x1=1 mk

b) Dioroma is pictorial art while a mobile is a sculptural art 2x1=2
mks

c) Pour water into a bowl

- i. 3
 - ii. 6
 - iii. 5
 - iv. Use an old kitchen knife or nail files, or hack saw to carve the plaster block into a sculpture
8. a) Registration marks
- Grid which guides the printer so that the design or motif is accurately on fabric in order

to have the pattern repeating accurately

2x1=2 mks

- b)
- Stating materials and tools 1x1=1
 - mk - Cutting the design (stencil) from a certificate paper hence fixing it with strips of gum or tape
 - Using a candle wax to draw the design
 - Covering areas with masking tape or opaque layer of water based paint
 - Using sensitive film coat and light 2x3=6 mks

Using a stencil

Using a candle wax

covering parts with masking tape

9. a) A word or design used to identify the goods of a manufacturer or a trader to distinguish them from similar goods produced by others 1x1=1

mk

Function

To disseminate goods and distinguish them from others

Used for business enterprise to identify goods and items

A symbol for a product company

1x1=1 mk

- b)
- Thumb nail
 - Rough
 - Final/ comprehensive

1x3=3 mks

Thumb nail stage – making of many small sketches for selection

Rough stage – Compiling all relevant information and ideas into a rough work similar to the final

Final/ comprehensive – Producing the final coloured work to be used e.g. a card, poster

Explanation

1x3=3 mks

c) Characteristics of an Emblem:

- A heraldic device e.g. Uhuru monument
- A symbolic picture consisting of words
- Has an explanatory text e.g. a motto or name of group
- It has a motto
- A visible symbol of a thing or idea
- Emphasizes on moral adage

Any other relevant point

(Student/ candidate to give an example for each point/ characteristic given)

****RCH***

1a) why is symmetrical balance undesirable in a pictorial composition?

- Makes the composition boring
- Unappealing
- Unpleasant to the viewers (½mk each for 2)

b) Name **at least** considerations in designing personal ornaments.

- shape
- form
- weight
- materials (½ mk each for 2)

c) Differentiate between sculpture in high-relief and in intaglio

- sculpture in high relief is almost a complete form in the round placed against a

background while intaglio designs are curved below the surface of the material

d) State **two** visual differences between collages and mosaic

- collage –paint like effect
- mosaic-interstices-tesserae

e) Name the primary and secondary source of colour

(1mk)

- light

f) What is simulated texture in painting

(1mk)

- texture brought about by the use of brush strokes

g) Define the following terms:

i) Colour contrast –ability of colours to rebel/balance-a state of equilibrium between elements in a composition (½)

ii) Balance- (1/2mk)

h) Give **two** advantages of quick sketching

(2mks)

- record image for future use
- acquire visual techniques of recording
- develop confidence as one becomes more skillful; in image drawing

i) Identify the **three** commonly used approaches to painting

(3mks)

- painting from memory
- painting from imagination
- painting from observation

j) Define the following terms used in printing process

(3mks)

- Relief printing-painting is made by raised surfaces
- Lithography-printing is made from a flat surface
- Intaglio-printing is made from sunken area

k) Define the term Logo

(1mk)

- a letter, character or symbol which may represent an entire word
- a word which is full of meaning

l) Describe the **two** types of shape as used in art and design

(2mks)

- organic shapes
- geometric shapes

m) arrangement of visual elements such as lines, shapes, letters and images on paper to attain a satisfying relationship.

SECTION B

2. a) Define the term '**value**'

(1mk)

- Lightness or darkness of a surface

b) State **two** techniques of creating value on a surface

(1mk)

- tinting
- shading

3. In carving there is only subtraction while in modeling there is addition and subtraction

4. a) Why is it necessary to wedge clay before using it for ceramic work

(2mks)

- Expel air and remove unwanted particles like stone
 - Bring it to uniform consistence
- b) What's the most appropriate way of keeping clay in the right moisture for a long time (1mk)
- plastic buckets
 - polythene bags
 - pits dug in the ground and covered with banana leaves or polythene
- c) Name and explain briefly the **three** qualities of good clay (3mks)
- plasticity: this refers to the elasticity of the clay .clay must be plastic in order to be worked. When plastic it can be manipulated into all sorts of shapes
 - vitrification: clay must be capable of being converted into a glassy (vitreous) state during firing in order to make it strong and hard
- 5 .a) Being conspicuous, bold and attractive to dominate the scene
- b) Explain **four** techniques of creating dominance in a composition (8mks)
- use of contrast
 - use of unexpected elements in a composition
 - limit the dominant are in the composition possibly to one only
 - group the forms of important parts of the composition

SECTION C

- 6 .a) alternating of an essential plan fabric to render it more appealing
- b) Name and explain **6(six)** functions of decorated fabric (9mks)
- aesthetic functions-wall hangings, clothing furnishing etc
 - cultural-distinguish various people of the world
 - social-state social status group affiliation or membership to societies e.g. academic gown
 - ritual-circumcision and initiation clothes, wedding garments etc
 - religious –religious groups garments/churches e.g. nuns habits, priests dog collars etc
 - political –used by political groups or politicians e.g. Kenneth Kaunda suit
 - economic –marketable commodities
- 7 a) List **five** methods used in the production of ceramic pieces (2 1/2mks)
- pinch, coil, ball, slab, throwing
- b) Explain how traditional potters fired their ceramic pieces (7 1/2mks)
- bonfire-hallow pit
 - ceramic ware piled-covered with wood and grass
 - fired
 - wood arranged to allow free circulation of oxygen within the enclosure
 - after fire has died pieces are left for some time
 - remove to cool

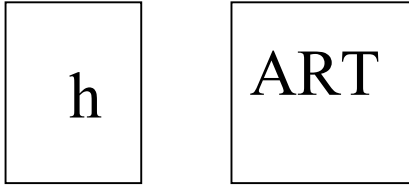
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- 1 .Any of the following
- Social cultural
 - Economic
 - Political
 - Utilitarian
 - Communication
 - Personal expression
 - Philosophy
 - Carthasis (any 5 answers=2 1/2mks)
2. Consider the correct illustration for the specified element of art and design (1 1/2mks)

3. Drawing is the making of marks in a surface to create images and painting is the application of colour on sketches on a surface to create images (1/2mk)

4. Dorminance (1mk)

5.



6. Characteristics of letter forms

- Size
- Colour
- Weight
- Condensed
- Distorted
- Expanded

7. ornament are objects that enhance the appearance of a person or object .these object can be plain or highly decorative, while weaving is the interlocking of the warps and wefts(2mks)

8. Four methods of decorating ornament are

- Bead work
- Painting
- Burning
- Incising

9. Asses the correct design layout in graphic design for

- Symmetrical layout
- Asymmetrical layout
- Radial layout (1 1/2mk)

10. The characteristics of montage

- Sticking picture
- Superimposition
- Monomedia
- 2 dimension (2mks)

11. A log is the design of a symbol representing a company etc with the text initials and the meaning of the ext while a monogramme has the text initials interlined and designed alone(2mks)

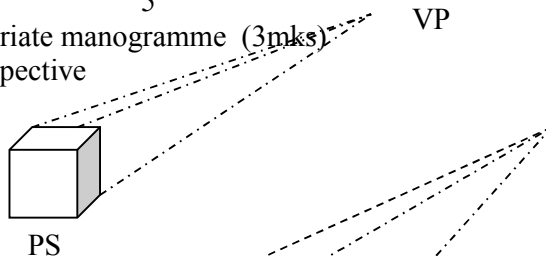
12. Consider the appropriate road sign and sports symbols (1mk)

13 .a)asses the drawing based on the following

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Interpretation of the question | 1 |
| Use of space | 1 |
| Forms and structure | 1 |
| Colour/tonal value | 1 |
| Composition | 1 |
| Total | 5 |

b) Asses the appropriate manogramme (3mks)

c i)one pointed perspective



ii) Two point perspective

d) Five hand building techniques are

- Digg method
- coil method
- slab method
- scoop method
- ball pellets (5mks)

ii) 2 methods of firing pottery items are

- kiln
- open air/earth
- bonfire kiln
- saw dust kiln (any two 2mks)

iii) Three methods of decoration pots

- excising
- incising
- stamping
- burnishing
- slip trailing
- inlaying
- embossing
- embedding (any three 3mks)

e) i) a cartoon is a pictorial parody (1mk)

ii) Assess the cartoon strip that is appropriate to the theme (four strips) (2mks)

f) Tie and dye is a resist method where we use strings to resist the appropriate design, batik is a resist

method where we use wax to resist the design on fabrics (2mks)

PAPER TWO

***KSM**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| INTERPRETATION | 15 |
| Theme/relevance of subject matter | 13 |
| Dimension | 2 |
| COMPOSITION | 30 |
| originality and creativity | 15 |
| unity/rhythm/balance | 10 |
| appropriate use of space | 5 |
| FORM/STRUCTURE | 30 |
| Definition of form | 5 |
| Capture of action and mood | 6 |
| Articulation of posture and features | 7 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Proportion | 7 |
| Texture | 5 |
| TONE/COLOUR | 15 |
| Effect on form | 5 |
| Harmony | 5 |
| Personal style/uniqueness | 5 |
| FINISH/PRESENTATION | 10 |
| competence in use of media/workmanship | 10 |
| TOTAL | 100 |
| GRAPHIC DESIGN | |
| INTERPRETATION | 15 |
| Themes/relevance of subject matter | 10 |
| Mood in relation to subject matter | 3 |
| Dimension | 2 |
| COMPOSITION | 30 |
| Originality and creativity | 10 |
| Unity/rhythm/balance | 5 |
| Layout/appropriate use of space | 5 |
| FORM/STRUCTURE | 30 |
| Definition of letter forms | 10 |
| Appropriate application of illustration techniques | 10 |
| TONE/COLOUR | 10 |
| Appropriate application of colour-harmony and contrast | 8 |
| Number of colour used | 2 |
| PROFFESIONAL SKILLS | 15 |
| Precision | 7 |
| Neatness | 6 |
| Presentation/finish | 2 |
| TOTAL | 100 |

RCH

ALTERNATIVE A: DRAWING OR PAINTING

Option 1

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Drawing | 08 |
| Creativity | 08 |
| Interpretation of the theme | 10 |
| Shape | 02 |
| Textural effect | 03 |
| Use of tonal value | 05 |
| Proportionality | 04 |
| Use of space | 03 |
| Balance | 05 |
| Finishing (craftsmanship) and presentation | <u>10</u> |
| Total | 50 |

Option 2

Painting

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Creativity | 05 |
| Interpretation of the theme | 06 |
| Shape | 06 |
| Textural effect | 02 |
| Use of tonal value | 06 |
| Choice and use of colours | 06 |
| Proportion | 04 |
| Balance | 05 |
| Use of space | 02 |
| Finishing (craftsmanship) and presentation | <u>08</u> |
| Total = | 50 |

OR

ALTERNATIVE B

No. (3) and (4) GRAPHIC DESIGN

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Originality | 07 |
| Creativity | 05 |
| Choice and use of letters | 05 |
| Use of space | 06 |
| Choice and use of colours | 05 |
| Balance | 05 |
| Layout/format | 05 |
| Dimensions/specifications | 02 |
| Finishing (workmanship) and presentation | <u>10</u> |
| Total | 50 |

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| | |
|--|-----|
| INTERPRETATION | 15 |
| Theme/relevance of subject matter | 13 |
| Dimension | 2 |
| COMPOSITION | 30 |
| originality and creativity | 15 |
| unity/rhythm/balance | 10 |
| appropriate use of space | 5 |
| FORM/STRUCTURE | 30 |
| Definition of form | 5 |
| Capture of action and mood | 6 |
| Articulation of posture and features | 7 |
| Proportion | 7 |
| Texture | 5 |
| TONE/COLOUR | 15 |
| Effect on form | 5 |
| Harmony | 5 |
| Personal style/uniqueness | 5 |
| FINISH/PRESENTATION | 10 |
| competence in use of media/workmanship | 10 |
| TOTAL | 100 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| GRAPHIC DESIGN | |
| INTERPRETATION | 15 |
| Themes/relevance of subject matter | 10 |
| Mood in relation to subject matter | 3 |
| Dimension | 2 |
| COMPOSITION | 30 |
| Originality and creativity | 10 |
| Unity/rhythm/balance | 5 |
| Layout/appropriate use of space | 5 |
| FORM/STRUCTURE | 30 |
| Definition of letter forms | 10 |
| Appropriate application of illustration techniques | 10 |
| TONE/COLOUR | 10 |
| Appropriate application of colour-harmony and contrast | 8 |
| Number of colour used | 2 |
| PROFFESIONAL SKILLS | 15 |
| Precision | 7 |
| Neatness | 6 |
| Presentation/finish | 2 |
| TOTAL | 100 |