**P615/4 UACE ART**

1.(a) Define the term ‘line’. (2mks)

* In two dimensional art, line is defined as the mark made by a moving point, or a path made by a sharp instrument when its point of contact is made to move on a given surface.
* In three dimensional art, it is defined as a contour created when planes meet

(b) Mention five uses of lines. (5mks)

* + To show the effect of light and shade in drawing
  + To create shape
  + To indicate weight on a given form
  + To create pattern
  + To create texture on a given surface
  + To show character or mood of a given object or surface
  + To show movement and direction.

2. (a) What is clay? (2mks)

Type of fine soil or rock. A fine grained material consisting mainly of hydrated aluminium.Silicates that occurs naturally in soil and sedimentary rock.

- Fine-grained, firm earthly material that is plastic when met and hardens when heated, consisting primarily of hydrated silicates of aluminum.

(b) Give four reasons why learners often experiment with clay first before other materials in sculpture. (8mks)

* Cheap or locally got free
* flexible and easily manipulated with hands
* common material in many swampy areas
* Recycled if not fined
* Does not need any expensive tool to work on it but first a hoe.

3. (a) What is meant by the term Mosaic? (2mks)

A picture or art piece, or pattern produced by arranging together small coloured pieces of hard materials e.g. stone, file and glass, Banana fibres and paper are also good material

* A decorative design made up of cubes, called tesserae, of coloured glass or stone embedded in cement or plaster.

(b) Mention and explain three methods for making mosaic artwork. (9mks)

1. The direct method – gluing of individual tesserae onto the supporting surface
2. Indirect method, tesserae (tiles, stones, beads etc.) are applied face-down to a backing paper using an adhesive and later transfer to the place where it is needed permanent.
3. Double Indirect method. The tesserae are placed face-up on a medium. When the piece is finished, a similar medium is placed a top.

4. Define the following terms.

(i) Void (2mks)

* Spaces which are partially or fully enclosed by planes on a sulphire
* They are virtually negative spaces on a sculpture
* The holes that pass through the sculpture or the depressions in the sulphire.

(ii) Solid (2mks)

* These are masses on a sculpture which are three dimensional
* Masses or forms that occupy spaces and which project out on a sculpture
* The areas in a sculpture that are occupied by the main body including its short and high projections.

5. Briefly explain five factors that must be considered in textile printing (10mks)

* Creativity-how the design develops from a given source of inspiration
* Line and shape-the organization and simplicity of shapes and use of various qualities of lines to create a pattern.
* Colour – choice and harmony to produce an appealing craft (i.e. print)
* Balance-in terms of space, shape and colour
* Rhythm/flow: ability to create mov’t in the design
* Craftsmanship—Registration without creating unnecessary (dirty) lines
* Use of craft – The craft shd be utilized

6. What is the difference between pleats and stripes in tie and dye technique? (6mks) . Pleats- the cloth is folded into small organized folds (pleats).This can be done . . . horizontally i.e. lengthwise or diagonally and then tied.

Stripes-On a flat surface the cloth is gathered and tied. Gust gathering and tieng 7. What is meant by the following terms?

(i) Puppet (2mks)

An inanimate object or representational figure animated or manipulated by puppetear.

* A puppet worked by strings
* A puppet operated by means of strings/wires attached to its hands, legs, head and body. It is normally operated from above.

(ii) Marionatte (2mks)

8. Define the following. (i) Wicker work

A basket type of craft which uses a stiff material such as cane or need as an inflexible warp and a more flexible material for the waft.eg locally made laundry baskets and traditional gramaries.

(ii) Plain weave

Type of weave where each weft yarn goes alternatively over and under over warp yarn. It is also known as a tabby weave. / Plain

(iii) Twill weave

This is a weave that is characterized by diagonal ridges formed by the yarns, which are exposed on the surface. Weaves go over several threads following basically two patterns 2/2(the weft goes over two warp(s) and then under two warp(s) and 1/3 or 3/1.These are closely woven and stronger

9. Mention four materials and four tools used in batik production (4mks)

Materials Tools

* Basin
* Brushes
* Tjanting tool
* Saucepan
* Heat source
* Flat surface
* Flat iron
* Pencils
* rubbers
* Material
* Water
* Soap
* Wax blocks
* Dyes
* Papers eg newspapers

10. Define the following terms;

(i) Patch work (2mks)

This is artwork which is basically two –dimensional and involves the sewing together of pieces of fabric cut to a definite shape (in most cases geometrical shapes that are easily joined.

(ii) Applique (2mks)

A method of decoration in which pieces of fabric are applied or sewn, or fixed to another fabric to create a pattern.

(iii) Quilting

This is a three-dimensional technique which consists of two layers which are padded with soft material in the middle. (2mks)

(iv) Drawn threadwork (2mks)

Is an embroidery technique which involves drawing threads from a piece of material.k **END**