



ART NOTES (O – LEVEL)

STUDIO TECHNOLOGY

1a) What is basketry?

- Is the art of making interwoven objects such as baskets, bags, hats from pliable / flexible materials such as raffia and cane.

OR

- Is the art of making baskets by interweaving pliable materials such as banana fibres, creepers, sisal, raffia, papyrus and canes.

b) List five materials and five tools used in basketry.**MATERIALS**

- Sisal
- Raffia
- Papyrus
- Cane
- Creepers
- Banana fibre
- Straws

TOOLS

- Sharp knives
- Scissors
- Strong awls
- Niddles

c) Mention five uses of baskets in the community.

- Baskets are an income generating to the community.
- Baskets serve as gifts.
- Are used as references in studying.
- They are used for cultural purposes.
- They are used as storage materials.
- Decorative purposes e.g the western culture are baskets.
- For filtering / winnowing of cereals.

d) Describe the process of making a basket

- Make a plan of a design of the basket you intend to weave.
- Acquire the materials
- Prepare the materials for example dying them, soak etc.
- Build the base of the basket basing on the design you are following.
- Build the walls / sides of the baskets.
- Do the finishing by weaving the rim of the basket and cutting off or trimming off the unwanted materials.

e) Make brief notice about the four techniques of making baskets**i) Coils:**

In this technique one uses soft materials such as raffia, banana fibres to make coils and wrapped with a suitable material.

ii) Wicker work:

In this techniques tough / hard materials such as cane and reeds as warp and a softer material used as weft (weavers)

These ones are used to carry heavy objects / things.

iii) Plaiting:

In this technique soft materials are plaited and joined together to form a basket e.g palm leaves, sisal (Kikapu).


iv) Twining:

This involves use of two or more horizontal weavers that are woven over and under rigid vertical spokes.

ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF ART AND DESIGN**2a) List down any elements of Art**


- Line
- Shape
- Texture
- Form

b) Mention any four types of lines

Zig zag 

Dotted line _ _ _ _ _

Straight line 

Curved line 

c) Give five importance of line in art

- Lines are used to create shapes.
- Lines are used to create texture.
- They are used to express feelings.
- They create depth.
- Lines suggest movement in drawing.

d) Define the term colour.

- Colour is a sensation caused by viewer's eyes as a result of light reflection when he / she looks at an object.

e) What are the properties of colour?

- i) Hue is the property of colour that makes it look different from each other.
- ii) Value, This is the degree of darkness or lightness of the colour.
- iii) Intensity, Is the purity of the colour.

f) Write short notice on the following.

- i) Complementary colours:

These are colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel.

- ii) Monochromatic colours:

This refers to a colour scheme involving the use of one colour with all its' shades and tints.

(g) Differentiate between positive space and negative space:

Positive space is the one that occupies form while Negative space is the one that surrounds or with in the object.

h) Differentiate between Tactile texture and visual texture?

Tactile texture is the one experienced or felt by the sense of touch while **Visual texture** is the one perceived by sense of sight.

3a) Outline six types of papers used in graphic art.

- Bond paper
- Coated paper

- Matte paper
- Water marked paper
- Manila papers
- Parchment papers (for designing certificate)

a) Outline the characteristics of a good poster

- It should be simple and clear.
- Should have clear illustrations.
- Should have bright and attractive colours.
- Should have good choices of letter.
- Should not be in very many colours.

b) What is trade maker?

This is a name, symbol that identifies a product officially registered.

i) Billboard:

Is an outdoor display used for advertisement.

4a) What is a craft?

A craft is an object that has been skilfully made by use of bank.

b) Outline tools and materials used to come up with a craft work.

- Wood
- Grass
- Clay
- Wine
- Hammer
- Niddle
- Sisal

c) Identify the categories of crafts.

- Decorative crafts
- Fashion crafts
- Textile crafts
- Functional crafts

d) Examine the function of crafts in society today.

- For employment.
- They act as tourist attraction.
- For income.

- They are used in traditional functions.
- Some are used for storage purposes.
- They are used for furnishing homies.

5a) Describe four techniques used in firing clay wares.

- i) Use of electric kilns
- ii) Soda firing, a mixture of baking soda and sodium carbonate suspended in liquid is sprayed at pottery during the firing process.
- iii) Gas kiln
- iv) Wood burning kilns

b) Different between primary clay and secondary clay.

Primary clay is one found in its place of decomposition well as secondary clay is one carried away from its place of formation by soil erosion and characterised by containing a lot of impurities.

c) Outline the four properties of clay

Plasticity:

Clay should be easily manipulated into all sorts.

Porosity:

Clay should have the ability to absorb water.

Vitrification:

Clay should turn into glassy state during firing.

Shrinkage:

Ability to reduce (shrink) weight or size.

c) Examine the clay preparation process of clay.

- Mine clay from the source.
- Sort clay (in other words remove all the impurities).
- Slaking (soaking clay in water).
- Sieving the clay.
- Mixing clay
- Kneading the clay
- Wedging clay to remove air pockets.

- Storing clay

d) Defining the following terms.

i) Slip:

Is clay in it's waterly state.

ii) Green ware:

This is unfired clay articles

iii) Kiln:

This is a special oven from which clay articles are fired.

iv) Glaze:

Is a vitreous substance used to cover the ceramic.

v) Grog:

Is fired powdered clay.

e) Mention and explain the techniques of pottery production

i) Pinch method:

With this clay is pinched using the thumb and fingers to form the required articles.

ii) Slab:

Clay is rolled and out into slabs and later joined to form a desired shape.

iii) Coiled techniques

Coils which are built and joined upon each other to create the required shape.

iv) Throwing method:

In this we use a potter's wheel to bring up clay articles.

6a) What is painting?

Is the art of using colours to describe form, express ideas, feelings and mood.

b) Outline any four tools used in painting.

- Brushes
- Painter's stand (easel)
- Sponge
- Pallet knives

Materials

- Canvas
- Pallet
- Oil paint
- Poster paint
- Frosco

7a) What is puppetry?

This is the art of making dolls.

ii) A puppet, is an imitative or representational figures of humans or animals.

b) Examine any two types of puppets you know.

- Sock puppet, this is one formed in the sock and it is operated by inserting one hand inside the sock.
- Shadow puppet, this is a figure puppet that is held between a source of light and a translucent screen.
- Carnival / body puppet, this is a puppet that is at list the size of a human.
- Hand puppet, One controlled by the hand.
- Marionettes, are ones controlled by a string attached to a control ban by a puppeteer.

c) List down the tools and materials used to form or come up with puppets.

- Cloth
- Wood
- Cotton wool
- Sticks
- Threads
- Socks
- Plastics
- Strings
- Wires
- Glass
- Hammer
- Niddle

7a). What is leather?

Leather is a durable and fixable material created by the tanning of animal hide / skin.

b) Describe the process of preparing leather

- i) Preparatory state, in this hides / skins are prepared by cleaning, washing, removing the unwanted hair,.
- ii) Tanning, in this stages hides are converted into a stable material that can be used for various purposes. The tanned material is more flexible when dry
- iii) Crusting, hide / skin is thinned and retanned.

c) Examine the types of leather.

- Full-grain leather, refers to the one which has not been sanded And still has it's natural marks on the surface of the hides.
- Top-grain leather, the one with the split layer separated away.
- Corrected-grain leather, any leather that has had an artificial grain applied to it's surface.
- Split leather is the type created from the fibrous part of the hide left once the top-grain of the raw hide has been separated from the hide.

d)As an artist list down 5 tools used in leather work.

- Drawing gauge
- Cobble's knife
- Wood stump
- Mallet
- Stitching tools(niddles)
- A rotary punch.

8 a) List down any five tools and materials one should use when coming up with mosaic art work?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| - Glass | - Tiles | - Hammer |
| - Glue | - Tile cutters | - Flames |
| - Banana fibres | - Sea shells | - Nails |
| - Seeds | - Glass cutters | - Papers |

b) Write short notice about the following

- (i) **Tessera;** A small block of stone, tile, glass, or other material used in the construction of a mosaic.

(ii) **Direct method of mosaic;** This is a method of directly gluing of individual tesserae on to the support surface.

(iii) **Indirect method,** In this tiles are applied face down to a backing paper using an adhesive, and later transferred onto the walls.

c) Outline the process one should follow to come up with a finished mosaic.

- Collect and prepare necessary materials.
- Make sketches of the composition of how you would like your mosaic to look like.
 - Use a pencil to transfer the sketch on to the surface e.g ply wood.
 - Apply the glue on to the surface as you paste the tesserae.
 - After you trim off the unwanted parts from your articles.
 - You can even frame the work to give a good finishing.

9 a) What is a sculpture?

Is an art form that is either in three or two dimension especially by modelling clay, using stone, carving wood or by casting metal.

b) List down the tools and materials one should use to come up with a sculpture.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| - Wood | - Marble |
| - Clay | - Chisels |
| - Metal | - Pliers |
| - Stones | - Hammer |

c) Examine the types of sculpture?

Relief sculpture: This is the type of sculpture partially carved into or out of another surface.

Architectural sculpture: This is a form of sculpture architect or sculpture in the design of building.

Sculpture in the round: Is standing sculpture in which the figures are presented in complete three dimension form.

d) Mention the techniques of coming up with a sculptural art piece.

- Casting (melting of the material)

- Modelling (Use of clay)
- Curving (this is used on stones and wood)
- Assembling (Any material can be assembled)

10 a) What is tie and dye?

Is a fabric decoration technique in which sections of the fabric are tightly bound with threads to resist the penetration of dyes.

OR

This is a resistant dyeing method in which the areas you do not want dyed are tied before dyeing the fabric.

b) List down the tools and materials used in tie and dye.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| - Cotton (fabric) | - Zip ties | - Fiber reactive dye |
| - Soda ash | - Rack | - Niddle |
| - Rubber bands | - Plastic bin | |

c) Examine the method one should use to come up with a tie and dye piece.**i) Gathering and folding:**

In this method a cloth is folded, tied and dipped in the dyes.

ii) Pleats.

With this you lay a cloth on a flat surface and fold it into small folds (pleats) and the selected sections are dyed.

iii) Stripes:

In this we lay the cloth on a flat surface, gathered following this length and tied.

(iv) Circles:

Pull up a point on your cloth and twist the clock wise and tie it from up.

(v) Spiral:

With this, you touch the middle of the cloth and twist it then tie and dye.

(d) As an artist examine the process followed to come up with a tie up and dye piece.

- Wash the fabric and get rid of starch and dirt.
- Dry and iron the cloth.
- Follow any method of your choice e.g circle technique and start tying.
- Mix the dyes in water as instructed, i.e it should be boiled water (hot).
- Then you deep the fabric in the dyes.
- Remove the fabric from the dyes leave it to dry.
- Do the same to apply the second and third colour.
- Finally dry the cloth, iron it and then your cloth, will be considered ready.

11 a) List down any 5 tools and materials needed in Batik.

- Cloth (fabric)
- Basin
- Brushes
- Tjanting tool
- Wax blocks
- Sauce pan
- Heat source
- Dyes
- Flat iron
- Pencil
- Papers such as news paper

b) Briefly describe the techniques of using batik.

- Make a sketch of your sources of inspiration.
- Lay your fabric/cloth on a flat surface and transfer your sketch on it using a pencil.
- Melt wax on fire in container.
- Using a brush or tyanting tool apply wax on the cloth.
- Apply the first dyes (colour) and ensure that you begin with a light colour.
- Wax the dried areas and apply wax once again and then apply the second colour.
- When the composition is done squeeze out the wax from the cloth.
- Place newspapers or papers below and on top of the fabric.
- Iron the cloth to remove the wax.

12 a) What is paper mache?

Is a soft material composed of paper pulps with glue that becomes very hard yet strong and light when dry.

b) Examine the advantages of using paper mache.

- It's a cheap material.
- It's flexible and can be decorated.
- It's has no serious health hazards on the artist.
- It's is very light yet very hard when dry.
- It's doesn't require any machinery and tools.

13 a) Mention 10 tools and materials one uses when a making a mash.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| • Wasted | • Cassava flour | • Animal hair |
| • Clay | • mixture | • Shells |
| • Water | • Polythene | • Brushes |
| • Wood | • Paint | • Drawing tools |
| • Glue | • Sisal | |

b) Describe the process undergone when making a paper mask.

- Generate an idea, and make a study from animals of human.
- Make a sketch of the idea on paper.
- Gather the required material and tools and prepare them.
- Formulate a mold/model from the prepared clay as you refer to the sketch.
- Dress /cover the mold with polythene.
- Soak papers and apply glue to them.
- Apply strips on to the model.
- Expose the mask in the sun so as layers dry evenly.
- Remove the mask from clay model.
- Trim the unwanted parts.
- And finally decorate the mask by painting, putting hair, texture.

14 a) What is weaving?

This is the interlacing vertical threads (warps) with horizontal threads (weft) to form a web.

b) List down the tools and materials used in weaving.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| • Sisal | • Yains or | • Palm | • Cutters / |
| • Silk | • cotton | • leaves | • Scissors |
| • Banana | • threads | • Loom | • Shuttle |
| • fibres | • Paper | • Beater | • Weaving |
| | | | • frame. |

c) Define the following terms as used in weaving.

(i)Loom: Is a hand or machine operated device used in the process of weaving to stretch warps and wefts at tension.

(ii) Shed: This is space between the warp yarns.

(iii)Beater: Is a stick / device / tool used for beating / compacting the weft threads together.

(iv)Warps: These are vertical yarns on the loom / fabrics.

(v) Web: Is a finished woven article.

(vi) Shuttle: Is a device on to which weft yarns are put.

(vii) Tapestry: This is a technique of weaving pictures and abstract images.

(d)Explain the three types of weaves.

➤ **Plain weave:**

Is one in which each weft yarn goes alternately over and under one warp yarn. (1/1 pattern).

➤ **Satin weave:**

This weave is floated over four or more weft yarns.

It can be tied down with one thread.

➤ **Twill weave:**

Is a type of textile weave with a pattern of diagonal parallel ridges.

➤ **A twining weave:**

Is a form of weaving where two weft threads cross every time they entwine a warp thread.

➤ **Aghiordes knot:**

Is a knot in which weft yarn is passed over two warp yarns pulled through between them.

(d) List down any two types of loom you can use in weaving.

- A spring loom
- Electrical looms
- Inkle loom
- Dowel
- Paper loom
- Serrated loom (made out of cardboard)
-

(e) What is the importance of weaving in a daily life?

- It is a source of income after selling the woven items.
- Woven items can be worn e.g sweaters.
- Some woven items are used for decorative purposes such as wall hangings.
- It preserves cultural identity.
- It exhibits talents.
- Some woven items act as status symbols for prominent people such as kings, chiefs etc.

(f) Examine the steps of making a serrated / cardboard loom.

- Acquire or get / set the materials and tools to be used.
- Prepare a string cardboard / old box.
- Mark your points using a ruler and a pencil.
- Draw lines of ½ inches to the top and bottom of cardboard.
- Cut out the notches to create teeth to acquire the serrated loom.
- After cutting the teeth, one can warp the loom and start weaving.

15a) Define the term applique?

This is fabric decoration way in which different pieces of fabrics are sewn or fixed onto another piece of cloth to create a design.

b) List down the tools and materials needed in applique.**TOOLS**

- Needles
- Pins
- Drawing tools
- Scissors
- Cutters

MATERIALS

- Threads
- Adhesives
- Fabric
- Paper
- Dyes

(c) Discuss the methods employed when making applique

- **Reversed method.**
In this shapes being cut are sewn from under.
- **Direct method:**
In this shapes are sewn on top of the background cloth and this technique.

(d) Outline the types of stitches used in applique.

- Running stitch
- Blanket / button hall
- Stem stitch
- Cross stitch
- Chain stitch
- Zig zag stitch
- Satin stitch

(e) Differentiate between applique and patch.

Applique is a fabric decorative way of sewing pieces of cloth on the background cloth while patch work is the sewing together cut pieces side by side to form a design.

(f) What is Quilting?

This is a process of sewing two or more layers of fabric together to make a thicker padded material (quilt).

16 a) What is embroidery?

Is the art of decorating a fabric using a needle to Apply threads yarns.

b) Mention any five tools and materials one should use to come up with an embroidered piece.

- Niddle
- Threads
- Fabric
- Scissors
- Carbon paper
- Drawing tools
- Hoop
- Thimble

c) Examine the steps followed in embroidery

- Develop an idea of what to do.
- Make your sketches on paper.
- Gather or collect the tools and materials and prepare them by washing them.
- Transfer the design / sketch with a carbon paper on the fabric.
- Fix the fabric on the embroidery hoop.

- Stitch the design as you refer to the sketch made on paper until when the design is done.
- End by knotting the threads.
- Finish the work by trimming off hanging threads.

17a) Define the term collage.

Is an art of arranging and gluing pre-existing materials on to a base to create an art work.

b) Mention the materials and tools used in collage.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| • Ply wood | • Sweet | • Sand |
| • Wood glue | • wrappings | • Paint |
| • Papers | • Beeds | • Egg shells |
| • Photos | • Saw dust | • Vanish |

TOOLS

- Scissors
- Drawing
- Craft knife
- Cutters
- Brushes

c) Describe the process followed when making a collage.

- Develop a concept
- Make a sketch of a developed idea
- Gather the tools and materials to be used e.g papers.
- Arrange the cut outs (or materials) onto the surface following the sketch.
- Apply glue to the base.
- Fix the materials on the glued areas.
- Let the work dry.
- Make a finishing by trimming off unwanted materials and vanishing the work to make it more attractive.

18a) What is block printing?

Is the process of printing patterns by means of engraved wooden blocks.

Or

Block printing is a relief printing technique that uses a carved material (typically wood, linoleum or rubber) to transfer ink onto fabric or paper.

(b) List down five tools and materials used in block printing

- Softwood
- Carving tools
- Drawing tools
- Sand paper
- Bucket
- Fabric
- Paper
- Inks
- Paste

(c) Discuss the process one follows to come up with a block printing motif.

- Develop a source of inspiration and sketch it out on a paper.
- Get a source of centre of interest from your sketch.
- Break the features to create positives and negatives.
- Draw a grid on the developed motif.
- Fill up the grid.
- The positives as preferred.

(d) Describe the process of block printing

- Acquire the materials and tools required i.e block ink etc.
- Prepare the cloth by washing and ironing it.
- Pin the fabric firmly on a printing table / flat surface.
- Apply ink on printing block.
- Place the block onto the cloth so that you transfer the motif on the cloth.
- Allow the fabric to dry from the shade.
- Iron the fabric to fix the inks firmly.

19a) List down the importance of principles of art

- They help in organising the elements of art in a given piece of work.
- They help the artist in planning for his or her work.
- Art works are applied basing on the principles.

b) Explain the following principles of art and design.**(i)Balance:**

Is the state of equilibrium between elements used in a composition.

(ii)Emphasis:

It's a principle of art that makes an element stand out from the rest in an artwork.

(iii)Unity:

Is the wholeness of the work that is brought about by usage of elements.

(iv) Perspective:

Is illusion created by distance. In this things near appear to be bigger than those from the far.

(v) Variety:

This refers to a combination of one or more elements to creat interest in the work.

(vi)Pattern:

This is an orderly arrangement of lines, colours, shapes to form a design.

20 a) Define the term fabric decoration

It refers to the act of beautifying a piece of cloth.

b) List down any three methods one can use to decorate the fabric.

- Tie and dye
- Batik
- Printing
- Painting
- Patch work
- Embroidery