

1. (a) Colour is what is perceived when waves of light strike the retina of our eyes while texture is a surface quality of a particular object.

OR

Colour is a pigment perceived by the sense of sight while texture is the smoothness or roughness of the surface of an object.

- (b) Function of texture in drawing;

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It creates interest by patterning for attraction• It is used to create mood and feeling• It creates contrasts• It shows perspective | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It brings out form• It is used to create space• Texture creates an illusion of depth and distance <p>(Any 4x1 = 04marks)</p> |
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2. (a) Papier Mache is a work of art made by holding wet papers mixed with wood glue and painted when dry.

OR

Is a light material made from paper pulp and glue which can be hardened and painted when dry.

(1x1=01 mark)

- (b) Describe the process of making papier mache.

- Choosing the type of papier mache e.g. a mask or a sculpture.
 - Selecting technique to use i.e. paper pulp or strips.
 - Developing a concept or source of inspiration i.e. a human being or an animal in case of a sculpture.
 - Acquiring various materials and tools such as new papers.
 - Sketching the idea on the paper to guide you in the process.
 - Start preparing your materials.
 - Mix the papers until they are like soft clay
 - Add wood glue and knead the mixture
 - Add salt to prolong the life span of the material
 - Make an armature
 - Start attaching the mixture onto the armature until your sculpture is formed.
 - Add details and leave the creation to dry.
 - Finally apply paint and varnish as a way of protecting and decorating.
- (Any 6x1 = 06marks)

3. (a) Outline three possibilities and three limitations of wood.

Possibilities (Advantages)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood is a durable material• wood has a natural glyptic texture• Wood may not need painting to be attractive.• Wood is cheap material to access | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is cheap to prepare wood unlike clay• If well handled any texture can be created. <p>(3x1 = 03 marks)</p> |
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Limitations (disadvantages)

- Wood can be destroyed by fire.
- It is a hard material which resists the artist while curving forms required.
- It can result in a failure if grains are violated.
- It's not a recyclable material.
- It breaks if not handled with care.
- It can be destroyed by pests like weevils and wood peckers. (Any 3x1 = 03)

- (b) Describe the three techniques used in preparing wood sculpture.

- Seasoning is the process by which wood is covered by a rag or cloth and then dried gradually to prevent cracking.
- Wood can be prepared for use by applying oil onto the surface to control its drying speed.

4. (a) Define Collage

Is a decorative artwork made by pasting, glueing or attaching a single or a variety of textural material on a flat surface. **OR** Is an artwork made by pasting or attaching different and unrelated original materials on a flat surface.

(1x1 = 01mark)

(b) Describe the techniques of making collage.

- Collage has only basic technique and that is pasting or attaching the materials directly onto the surface.
- However, when using different materials a technique may change ranging from one artist to another.
- There is assembling or arranging of materials one by one onto a flat surface.
- Pasting of beads, egg shells and sand.
- Painting and drawing.
- Montage and photomontages are techniques related to collage.

5. Give six functions of sculpture.

- Used for aesthetics/beauty and decoration
- Used as monument i.e. for remembering important persons and events.
- Spiritual sculpture can be used for strengthening faith and belief.
- Used for tourist attraction in museums.
- They are used as sources of income for artists.
- They are used for communications.
- For preservation of cultures e.g drums
- Through sculptures artists convey their messages, feelings and ideas to the public.
- Are used as home utilities such as motors.

6. Give three materials used in patchwork.

- Piece of plain cloth
- Threads of different colours
- pieces of new papers.
- Coloured clothes (fabrics) (Any 3x1 = 03 marks)

7. Give the procedures of making a photomontage.

* Photomontage is a technique related to collage in which photographs are glued whole or cut out parts on to a flat surface.

* Procedures:

- Develop a concept of what could be an area of inspiration.
- Acquiring various materials and tools such as paper glue, ink.
- Sketch your idea on paper to guide you in forming the photomontage.
- Prepare the plywood and plan to glue the photos into a paint like decorative craft.
- Apply wood glue onto the surface using a brush or finger
- Start attaching cut outs from photographs onto a design.
- Add drawings and patterns such as lines and shapes using ink.
- Varnish your photomontage as you wish as a way of finishing.

8. (a) Distinguish between a logo and a badge.

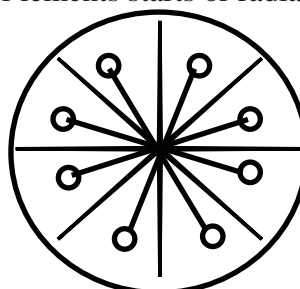
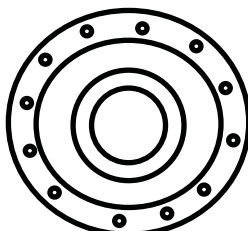
A logo is a graphic design/ symbol that identifies a product of a specific manufacturer while a badge is a symbol worn to show affiliation or membership of a particular group such as school, Club or association.

(b) Describe the steps taken when one is designing a badge.

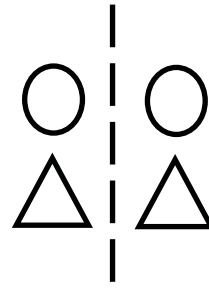
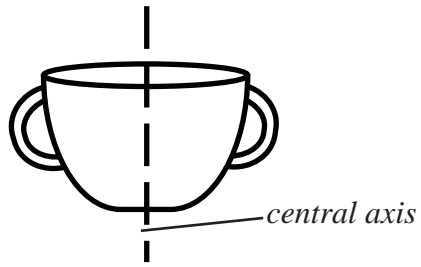
- Choose the type of a badge e.g school badge
- Know the name of the school or group
- Understand the value e.g. what they do/motto
- Sketching the ideas by thinking creatively
- Acquire materials and tools and re-sketch
- Transfer the sketch to a new sheet
- Use rulers, compasses and other tools to make your badge neat and apply colours as a way of finishing . (4x1=04)

9. Using diagrams explain any two types of balance.

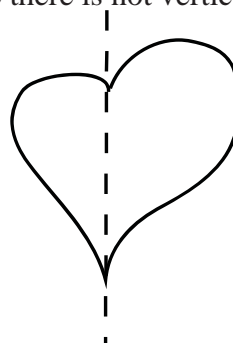
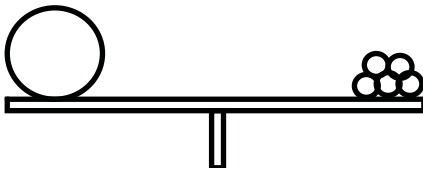
Radial Balance - this is a type of balance whose distribution of elements starts or radiates from the centre.



Symmetrical Balance - is a type of balance in which the elements are distributed equally in both sides creating a vertical central axis.



Assymetrical Balance - is a type of balance where there is not vertical central axis in the distribution of the elements of art and design.



Balance not based on Identical Images on both sides

10. Outline three techniques used in tie and dye.

- Stichery (Tritik)
- Crumpling
- Gathering
- Pleating
- Spirals
- Strips
- cicle

END