KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL

KCSE 2007

ART AND DESIGN PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME

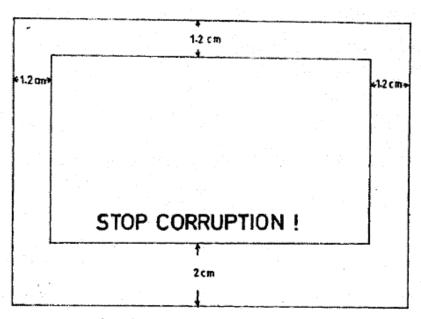
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1 Art & Design Paper 1

1.	(a)	Tone refers to areas of dark and light on a surface while shape outline.	is an area enclosed by an (1 mark)
	(b)	 Creates visual variety, enhancing the appearance of the conference of t	omposition.
	(c)	 (i) Tritik. (ii) A strong thread is stitched into the fabric around define the thread is pulled tight to draw the fabric together, into the dye. The string resists the dye. 	
	(d)	Inlaying.	(1 mark)
	(e)	Materials for a picture mosaic are the same type, light and are pictorial surface. Those for collage are of different types,	
	(f)	(i) Abstract: A work of art which may not look real or no	on-representational. (1 mark)
		 Often uses geometrical shapes. Uses bold bright colours. 	(2 marks)
	(g)	Cutting, folding and coiling or twisting.	(3 marks)
	(h)	An opening in the warp threads of a loom which allows the sh pass through.	uttle carrying the weft to (1 mark)
	(i)	Unity.	(1 mark)
	(j)	Line.	(1 mark)
2.	(a)	It is a creamy mixture of clay and water.	(1 mark)
	(b)	 Used for cementing or joining parts of clay work together Used for decorating pottery work. Used for casting. 	:. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
3.	(a)	Shade/tone.	(1 mark)
	(b)	Shading and tinting.	(2 marks)
	(c)	Shading : Is the process of darkening a surface or colour by achence reducing the ability of the surface or medium to reflect	

(1 mark) increasing the ability of the surface to reflect light. (1 mark) Weaving technique. 4. (a) (b) A: Interlocking wefts. B: Slits. (3 marks) C: Dovetailing. The different joints are used at the borders where two coloured areas meet in a weaving. (c) (2 marks) Roll the ink coated roller (brayer) over the block until the whole surface is evenly 5. (a) (1 mark) covered with ink. Turn the block over and lower it onto the paper to be printed. Press it down firmly to (b) (1 mark) ensure the paper picks up all the details. (1 mark) Remove the paper from the block. The print is ready to dry. (c) 6. (3 marks) 7. (a) High relief: Forms/images clearly stand out from the background. Low/ bas relief: The forms are carved shallow and very close to the background. Intaglio/ inverse bas/ pierced relief: Forms are carved below the surface of the material (sunken). Holes are pierced/drilled right through the material and they become part of the design (pierced relief). $(3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ marks})$ (b) Select the appropriate tools for the work. Prepare the slab to the desired size. Sketch/prepare the design indicating positive and negative areas. Transfer the design onto the slab and map out. Cut/ scoop/ carve/ pierce/ drill/ model the forms as planned. Texture the forms to give them individual character. Smoothen the forms. Dry under a shade. (9 marks) Fire for durability and aesthetics. Aerial/ atmospheric perspective uses colour and tones to effect depth, space or distance in 8. (a) (3 marks) a work of art. Foreground and objects generally are shaded in darker values and get lighter and lighter (b) (3 marks) as they recede into the middle ground. Middle ground and its objects get lighter still. (3 marks) (c) (3 marks) The background gets lightest. (d)

Tinting: Is the process of lightening a surface or medium by adding white thereby



- Select a board that is bigger than the poster. Take measurement of the work to be mounted.
- Determine the size of the mounting board.
- Measure and mark the size of the poster on the mounting board ensuring that the top and side margins are equal but narrower than the bottom.
- Fix the poster in position within the marked area.

(15 marks)