

G12 ECZ ART & DESIGN 2016 THEORY PAPER 1 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Art and Design 2016 Written Theory Paper (6010/1)

2 hours 30 minutes | 50 marks | Section A (all, 1 mark), Section B (Q1 compulsory + any 2, 10 marks each)

paper appears first — worked answers follow. Model answers are given for ALL questions (including the optional Section B questions) so every

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Art and Design

6010/1

Paper 1

Wednesday

16 NOVEMBER 2016

Additional Material(s):

Answer Booklet

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Marks: 50

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 2 There are **two (2)** sections in this paper. Answer **both** sections.
- 3 Write your answers in the Answer Booklet provided.
- 4 If you use more than one Answer Booklet, fasten the booklets together.

Information For Candidates

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

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Section A

Answer all the questions in this section using One word or short phrase in the space provided.

1 Define a sketch in a drawing.

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..... [1]

2 Give an example of a tertiary colour.

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..... [1]

3 Define linear perspective.

.....

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..... [1]

4 What do we call an artist's personal way of expressing ideas in a work of art?

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..... [1]

5 What is pre-historic art?

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..... [1]

6 Mention the material used as a resistance to the dye in the process of making tie and dye.

.....

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..... [1]

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7 A special image representing a business or company is known as ...

.....

.....

..... [1]

8 If a clay pot allows water to pass through its walls then the pot is said to be

.....

.....

..... [1]

9 Define what collage is.

.....

.....

..... [1]

10 There are three natural colours. State any **two**.

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..... [1]

11 Give **one** reason why form is important in an artwork.

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..... [1]

12 Describe warm colours and give **two** examples.

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..... [1]

13 An internal frame used by sculptors as a skeleton on which to model clay or wax is known as

.....

.....

..... [1]

- 14** The process of transferring an inked image from one prepared surface to another is known as ...

.....

.....

..... [1]

- 15** There are five basic lines. Name any **two**.

.....

..... [1]

- 16** Mention any **two** famous artists you know in Zambia.

.....

..... [1]

- 17** What is the difference between actual and visual texture?

.....

..... [1]

- 18** List **two** ways in which the use of a computer can enhance design process for a graphic artist.

.....

..... [1]

- 19** A method in which the artwork is made by removing materials from a block such as wax, wood, stone, until the desired shape is achieved is referred to as ...

.....

..... [1]

- 20** Who is a freelance artist?

.....

..... [1]

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Section B

This section consists of five (5) questions answer three questions only. Question one (1) is compulsory. Choose any other 2 questions from the remaining four (4). Each question carries ten (10) marks.

- 1 Crafts are Artworks made for a functional or decorative purposes e.g.
 - (a) Clay pots for storing water
 - (b) Jewellery for decorationsClearly explain in detail how a traditional pot is mad using a pinch method.
- 2 Write the characteristics of the following
 - (a) Realistic art
 - (b) Abstract art
 - (c) Non-objective art
- 3 Give a detailed explanation on how one can earn a living in art. In each case give relevant examples.
- 4 Identify the elements of art and explain briefly on each one of them.
- 5 What is art in general terms? How can art be used to express one's emotions and feeling. Give examples.



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Question A1. Define a sketch in a drawing.

Answer: A sketch is a quick, rough drawing done freehand to capture an idea, plan a composition or study a subject before the final work.

Question A2. Give an example of a tertiary colour.

Answer: Orange-yellow (also red-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet, red-violet).

Question A3. Define linear perspective.

Answer: Linear perspective is a technique of drawing objects on a flat surface so they appear to recede and converge towards a vanishing point on the horizon, creating an illusion of depth and distance.

Question A4. What do we call an artist's personal way of expressing ideas in a work of art?

Answer: Style.

Question A5. What is pre-historic art?

Answer: Pre-historic art is art made before written records existed, e.g. cave/rock paintings and carvings by early humans.

Question A6. Mention the material used as a resistance to the dye in the process of making tie and dye.

Answer: Wax (also thread/string or rubber bands used to tie/bind the cloth).

Question A7. A special image representing a business or company is known as ...

Answer: A logo.

Question A8. If a clay pot allows water to pass through its walls then the pot is said to be ...

Answer: Porous.

Question A9. Define what collage is.

Answer: Collage is an artwork made by sticking different materials (paper, fabric, photographs, found objects) onto a flat surface to form a picture.

Question A10. There are three natural colours. State any two.

- (a) Red.
- (b) Yellow (also blue) — the primary colours found in nature.

Question A11. Give one reason why form is important in an artwork.

Answer: Form gives an artwork a three-dimensional quality (volume/mass), making it appear solid and realistic.

Question A12. Describe warm colours and give two examples.

Warm colours are colours that suggest heat, energy and closeness, associated with the sun and fire.
Examples: red and orange (also yellow).

Question A13. An internal frame used by sculptors as a skeleton on which to model clay or wax is known as ...

Answer: An armature.

Question A14. The process of transferring an inked image from one prepared surface to another is known as ...

Answer: Printing (printmaking).

Question A15. There are five basic lines. Name any two.

- (a) Straight (vertical) line.
- (b) Curved line (also horizontal, diagonal, zigzag).

Question A16. Mention any two famous artists you know in Zambia.

- (a) Style Kunda.
- (b) Flinto Chandia (also Henry Tayali, Style Nsofu, William Miko).

Question A17. What is the difference between actual and visual texture?

Answer: Actual (tactile) texture can be physically felt on the surface; visual texture is only an illusion of texture created through shading, pattern or line, and cannot actually be felt.

Question A18. List two ways in which the use of a computer can enhance design process for a graphic artist.

- (a) It allows quick editing, resizing and correction of designs without redrawing.

(b) It offers a wide range of tools, fonts, colours and effects, and makes storing/sharing designs easier.

Question A19. A method in which the artwork is made by removing materials from a block such as wax, wood, stone, until the desired shape is achieved is referred to as ...

Answer: Carving.

Question A20. Who is a freelance artist?

Answer: A freelance artist is a self-employed artist who works independently for different clients rather than being permanently employed by one organisation.

Question B1. (COMPULSORY) Crafts are artworks made for a functional or decorative purpose, e.g. clay pots for storing water; jewellery for decorations. Clearly explain in detail how a traditional pot is made using the pinch method. [10]

-
- Prepare (wedge/knead) a well-mixed ball of clay to remove air bubbles.
 - Hold the ball of clay in one palm and push the thumb of the other hand into the centre, stopping short of the base.
 - Gently pinch and squeeze the clay between the thumb (inside) and fingers (outside), slowly rotating the pot as you pinch.
 - Work evenly around and upward, gradually thinning and raising the walls to the desired height and shape.
 - Smooth the surface (inside and out) with wet fingers or a tool to remove cracks and even out the thickness.
 - Allow the pot to dry slowly, then decorate it if desired, before firing it in a kiln/open fire to harden it.

Question B2. Write the characteristics of the following. [10]

-
- (a) Realistic art — depicts subjects as they truly appear in real life, with accurate proportion, detail, colour and perspective (true to nature).
 - (b) Abstract art — simplifies or distorts real subjects into shapes, colours and forms that only suggest the original subject rather than depicting it accurately.
 - (c) Non-objective art — has no reference to any recognisable subject at all; it is composed purely of shapes, colours, lines and textures for their own sake.

Question B3. Give a detailed explanation on how one can earn a living in art. In each case give relevant examples. [10]

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- As a freelance/practising artist — selling paintings, sculptures and crafts to the public and galleries.
 - As a graphic designer — designing logos, adverts, posters and packaging for companies.

- As an art teacher/lecturer — teaching art in schools, colleges or universities.
- As a craftsperson — making and selling pottery, basketry, woodwork or jewellery.
- As an interior/fashion/industrial designer — designing spaces, clothes or products for clients.
- As a curator/gallery owner or art critic — managing exhibitions and collections or writing about art.

Question B4. Identify the elements of art and explain briefly on each one of them. [10]

- Line — a mark made by a moving point; used to outline, define edges and create pattern or movement.
- Shape — a two-dimensional, enclosed area (geometric or organic).
- Form — the three-dimensional version of shape, having length, width and depth.
- Colour — the hue/pigment reflected or produced by light, used to create mood and contrast.
- Tone (value) — the lightness or darkness of a colour or surface.
- Texture — the surface quality of an object, actual or visual (rough, smooth, etc.).
- Space — the area around, between or within objects (positive and negative space).

Question B5. What is art in general terms? How can art be used to express one's emotions and feelings? Give examples. [10]

Art, in general terms, is the creative expression and communication of human ideas, feelings and skill through visual, auditory or performing media (painting, sculpture, music, drama, etc.).

Art expresses emotions through the artist's choice of colour (bright colours for joy, dark/dull colours for sadness), line (jagged lines for tension, flowing lines for calm), subject matter (a war painting expressing anger/grief) and composition/style. Examples: a portrait with tears expressing sorrow; bold, clashing colours in an abstract piece expressing anger or excitement; and a soft, pastel landscape expressing peace and calm.

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