

G12 ECZ ART & DESIGN 2017 THEORY PAPER 1 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Art and Design 2017 Written Theory Paper (6010/1)

1 hour 30 minutes | 50 marks | Section A (all, 1 mark each), Section B (any 3, 10 marks each)

aper 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

Tuesday

21 NOVEMBER 2017

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. Section **A** and **B**. 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.

www.zedpastpapers.com

Section A

Answer all the questions in this section using One word or short phrase in the space provided in the Answer Booklet. Each question carries one (1) mark.

- 1 The liquid clay used for joining clay pieces together is called ... [1]
- 2 What is the area occupied by the object(s) in a composition? [1]
- 3 If you are drawing to show different types of texture you will have to use different types of shading techniques and perhaps even some different media. Give any **one** example of shading techniques. [1]
- 4 Mention any **one** source of natural pigments. [1]
- 5 Two point perspective refers to ... [1]
- 6 When we make pattern, the group of elements being repeated as a unit is called a ... [1]
- 7 A clay pot must be thoroughly dry before it is fired. Clay is usually fired twice. What is the first firing called? [1]
- 8 State any **one** element of Art and Design. [1]
- 9 Define form. [1]
- 10 The technique of shading used in the diagram below is known as ...



- 11 Mona Lisa is one of the world's famous paintings. Name the artist behind this painting. [1]
- 12 State any media which were used by the Bushmen when painting on rocks. [1]
- 13 The ways of using art elements to show depth and distance is known as ... [1]
- 14 Define the term 'tint'. [1]

www.zedpastpapers.com

- 15 What do you understand by the term 'contrast' in Art and Design? [1]
- 16 Name a pictorial composition created out of different textured materials such as paper, textile, wood, seed etc. [1]
- 17 The regular repetition of elements, patterns or movements in a work of Art is known as ... [1]
- 18 What allows us to see objects as three dimensional shapes that have volume on a flat surface? [1]
- 19 When an image or text that has been stored by the computer is printed, it becomes a ... [1]
- 20 The understanding and enjoyment of the value in an artwork is called? [1]

Section B

This section consists of five (5) questions. Answer any three questions in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet. Each question carries ten (10) marks.

- 1 List any **five** tools you know in Art and Design and explain their use. [10]
- 2 Mention the importance of Art and Design in the educative process as a whole. [10]
- 3 Explain the stages to be followed when making a mosaic picture using paper. [10]
- 4 Briefly explain on the following carving techniques:
 - (a) Cutting
 - (b) Scorching
 - (c) Scrapping
 - (d) Grinding
 [10]
- 5 Outline the stages of clay preparation. [10]



**DOWNLOAD ECZ
PAST PAPERS
FROM YOUR
PHONE OR PC**

www.zedpastpapers.com

Question A1. The liquid clay used for joining clay pieces together is called ...

Answer: Slip.

Question A2. What is the area occupied by the object(s) in a composition?

Answer: Positive space.

Question A3. Give any one example of a shading technique used to show different types of texture.

Answer: Hatching (also cross-hatching, stippling, scumbling).

Question A4. Mention any one source of natural pigments.

Answer: Soil/earth (ochre) — also plants, rocks/minerals and charcoal.

Question A5. Two-point perspective refers to ...

Answer: Drawing an object using two vanishing points on the horizon line.

Question A6. When we make a pattern, the group of elements repeated as a unit is called a ...

Answer: Motif.

Question A7. A clay pot is usually fired twice. What is the first firing called?

Answer: Biscuit (bisque) firing.

Question A8. State any one element of Art and Design.

Answer: Line (also colour, shape, form, tone, texture and space).

Question A9. Define form.

Answer: Form is a three-dimensional shape having length, width and depth (height).

Question A10. The technique of shading used in the diagram (a smoothly shaded sphere) is known as ...

Answer: Blending / gradation (graded/smooth tonal shading). [Flagged — depends on the printed diagram.]

Question A11. Name the artist behind the famous painting the 'Mona Lisa'.

Answer: Leonardo da Vinci.

Question A12. State a medium used by the Bushmen (San) when painting on rocks.

Answer: Natural pigments/ochre (also charcoal, animal blood and plant dyes).

Question A13. The ways of using art elements to show depth and distance is known as ...

Answer: Perspective.

Question A14. Define the term 'tint'.

Answer: A tint is a colour that has been lightened by adding white.

Question A15. What do you understand by the term 'contrast' in Art and Design?

Answer: Contrast is the arrangement of opposite elements (light/dark, rough/smooth, large/small) to create visual interest.

Question A16. Name a pictorial composition created out of different textured materials such as paper, textile, wood and seeds.

Answer: A collage.

Question A17. The regular repetition of elements, patterns or movements in a work of art is known as ...

Answer: Rhythm (repetition/pattern).

Question A18. What allows us to see objects as three-dimensional shapes that have volume on a flat surface?

Answer: Shading / tone (the use of light and shadow) — supported by perspective.

Question A19. When an image or text stored by the computer is printed, it becomes a ...

Answer: Hard copy.

Question A20. The understanding and enjoyment of the value in an artwork is called ...

Answer: Art appreciation (aesthetics).

Question B1. List any five tools used in Art and Design and explain their use. [10]

-
- Pencil — for drawing, sketching and shading (different grades for line and tone).
 - Brush — for applying paint/colour to a surface.
 - Palette knife — for mixing paint and applying thick colour (impasto).
 - Scissors — for cutting paper, card and fabric in collage/craft work.
 - Chisel — for carving and cutting wood or stone in sculpture.

(Also acceptable: ruler/T-square, eraser, modelling tools, mahl stick, etc. — 2 marks per tool + use.)

Question B2. Explain the importance of Art and Design in the educative process as a whole. [10]

It develops creativity, imagination and problem-solving skills; improves hand-eye co-ordination and fine motor skills; provides a means of self-expression and communication; builds observation and appreciation of beauty (aesthetics); preserves and promotes culture and heritage; teaches patience, concentration and discipline; offers career/vocational and entrepreneurial skills (self-employment); integrates with and enriches other subjects; and boosts confidence and emotional well-being.

Question B3. Explain the stages to be followed when making a paper mosaic picture. [10]

-
- Choose a subject and make a simple outline drawing of the design on the backing board/paper.
 - Collect and sort coloured papers, then cut/tear them into small pieces (tesserae).
 - Apply glue to a small area of the design at a time.
 - Fill in the shapes by sticking the paper pieces close together, following the outline and colour scheme (working from the main shapes to the background).
 - Leave small even gaps between pieces, press them down firmly, then allow the work to dry.
 - Finally, clean up, trim the edges and mount/frame the finished mosaic.

Question B4. Briefly explain the following carving techniques. [10]

-
- (a) Cutting — removing/slicing away pieces of the material (wood/stone) with a sharp tool to rough out and shape the form. [2.5]
- (b) Scorching — burning/charring the surface (e.g. of wood) with heat to darken, decorate or texture it. [2.5]

(c) Scraping — dragging a tool across the surface to remove thin layers, smooth it and refine the shape. [2.5]

(d) Grinding — rubbing the surface with an abrasive (stone/sandpaper) to smooth, sharpen or finish it. [2.5]

Question B5. Outline the stages of clay preparation. [10]

- Digging/obtaining the clay from the ground.
- Drying the clay and breaking it into small lumps.
- Soaking (slaking) the clay in water to soften it.
- Sieving/removing impurities (stones, roots, grass).
- Weathering and allowing excess water to drain until workable.
- Wedging and kneading the clay to remove air bubbles and make it even in texture.
- Storing it in a damp, airtight place until ready to use (to keep it plastic/pliable).

Disclaimer

Created by eskulu Past Papers Tutor

These solutions were created using artificial intelligence and checked against ECZ marking guidelines. If you find an error, report it at eskulu.com/feedback.

eskulu.com | zedpastpapers.com