

G12 ECZ ART & DESIGN 2019 THEORY PAPER SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Art and Design 2019 Written Theory Paper (6010/1)

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

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

- 4 Cross cutting issues or emerging issues for example drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and many others are a source of worry to every Zambian including artists.
- (i) Mention **five** major causes of drug abuse.
 - (ii) State at least **five** ways artists (visual, performing or literary) would do to help combat drug abuse. [10]
- 5 There are main ways of decorating pottery. Explain the following methods of pottery decorations before it is fired.
- (i) Impressing
 - (ii) Incising
 - (iii) Decorative mark (texture)
 - (iv) Inlaying
 - (v) Burnishing [10]



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**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA**

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Art and Design

Paper 1

6010/1

Friday

22 NOVEMBER 2019

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.

Section A

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

- 1 In Art and Design occasional card can be categorized into two. Name the type of cards that have both inside and outside faces. [1]
- 2 Coloured powders that form paint when mixed with a liquid are referred to as ... [1]
- 3 ... is a direct innovative way of turning what the general public and industries throw away as waste products into new and useful products. [1]
- 4 Today organisations in Zambia, whether small or big, famous or not have got symbols to BRAND their products. Define branding. [1]
- 5 Aesthetic judgement means ... [1]
- 6 In drawing or painting, an artist can use a window as a ... in order to select an interesting composition. [1]
- 7 What term is used when a line describes the shape and form of something? [1]
- 8 In painting, a night sky may be painted blue with brilliant orange stars. This colour scheme could be described as ... [1]
- 9 Intaglio is an Italian word that means ... [1]
- 10 Give **one** reason why it is important for artists to make a sketch before coming up with a master piece or finished product [1]
- 11 Shade and tint are two main techniques an artist uses to create ... [1]
- 12 In art and design, there are different types of symbols used for identity. Mention **one** example of these symbols. [1]
- 13 Calligraphy is one type of lettering, however, there are other types, especially, computer fonts or type faces. Give anyone example of a computer font or type face. [1]
- 14 Identify the other name for the torso. [1]
- 15 A pyramid is a variation of which basic shape? [1]
- 16 Explain what you understand by the term assemblage in art and design. [1]
- 17 A work of art that shows a large outdoor scene (place) is called ... [1]

- 18 The time period in which perspective was created is known as ... [1]
- 19 Baskets have many uses. The shape or form of a basket is decided by its use.
Name the type of basket used for winnowing. [1]
- 20 What type of shape is illustrated in the diagram below? [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 State the difference between [10]
- (a) curator and freelance artist
 - (b) weaver and potter
 - (c) fashion designer and fabric designer
 - (d) calligrapher and sign writer
 - (e) industrial designer and interior designer
- 2 (a) Define the following methods of making a sculpture. [10]
- (i) Casting
 - (ii) Carving
 - (iii) Construction
 - (iv) Modelling
- (b) What do you understand by the term 'Relief sculpture'?
- 3 What is an advertising poster? Explain the characteristics of advertising posters? [10]

Question A1. In Art and Design, occasional cards can be categorised into two. Name the type of card that has both an inside and an outside face.

Answer: A folding (folded) card.

Question A2. Coloured powders that form paint when mixed with a liquid are referred to as ...

Answer: Pigments.

Question A3. ... is a direct, innovative way of turning what the public and industries throw away as waste into new and useful products.

Answer: Recycling.

Question A4. Organisations use symbols to BRAND their products. Define a brand.

Answer: A brand is a name, symbol, logo or design that identifies a product/maker and distinguishes it from others.

Question A5. Aesthetic judgement means ...

Answer: Judging or appreciating the beauty and artistic quality/value of a work of art.

Question A6. In drawing or painting, an artist can use a ... (a window/frame) in order to select an interesting composition.

Answer: A viewfinder.

Question A7. What term is used for a line that describes the shape and form of something?

Answer: An outline (contour line).

Question A8. A night sky painted blue with brilliant orange stars uses a colour scheme described as ...

Answer: Complementary colours (a complementary/contrasting scheme).

Question A9. 'Intaglio' is an Italian word that means ...

Answer: To engrave, cut or incise (to carve into a surface).

Question A10. Give one reason why it is important for an artist to make a sketch before producing a finished master-piece.

Answer: To plan and experiment with the composition, proportion and ideas, and to correct mistakes before the final work.

Question A11. Shade and tint are two main techniques an artist uses to create ...

Answer: Tone / tonal value (a shade adds black; a tint adds white).

Question A12. Mention one example of a symbol used for identity in art and design.

Answer: A logo (also a trademark, monogram or emblem).

Question A13. Besides calligraphy, give another example of a computer font or type-face.

Answer: A typeface such as Times New Roman (also Arial, Calibri).

Question A14. Identify the other name for the torso.

Answer: The trunk (of the human body).

Question A15. A pyramid is a three-dimensional variation of which basic shape?

Answer: The triangle.

Question A16. Explain what you understand by the term 'assemblage' in art and design.

Answer: Assemblage is a three-dimensional artwork made by joining or putting together found objects and various materials.

Question A17. What term describes a large outdoor sculpture set up in a public place?

Answer: A monument (a public/monumental sculpture).

Question A18. The historical period in which (linear) perspective was created is known as the ...

Answer: The Renaissance.

Question A19. Baskets have many uses and the shape is decided by use. Name the type of basket used for winnowing.

Answer: A winnowing basket (a flat, open winnowing tray/fan).

Question A20. What type of shape is illustrated in the diagram (a tree)?

Answer: An organic (natural/irregular) shape.

Question B1. State the difference between the following pairs.

- (a) Curator vs freelance artist: a curator manages, selects and looks after artworks/collections in a gallery or museum; a freelance artist is a self-employed artist who creates and sells work independently. [2]
- (b) Weaver vs potter: a weaver makes articles (baskets, mats, cloth) by interlacing fibres/threads; a potter shapes and fires clay to make pots and ceramic ware. [2]
- (c) Fashion designer vs fabric designer: a fashion designer designs garments/clothing styles; a fabric designer designs the patterns, prints and textures ON the cloth/textile. [2]
- (d) Calligrapher vs sign writer: a calligrapher produces decorative, artistic hand-lettering; a sign writer letters and paints signs, boards and posters for information/advertising. [2]
- (e) Industrial designer vs interior designer: an industrial designer designs mass-produced products/machines/appliances; an interior designer plans and decorates the inside spaces of buildings. [2]

Question B2. (a) Define the following methods of making a sculpture. (b) Explain 'relief sculpture'.

- (a)(i) Casting — pouring a liquid material (molten metal, plaster, resin) into a mould and letting it set to take the mould's shape. [2.5]
- (ii) Carving — cutting/chiselling away material from a solid block (wood, stone) to reveal the form (a subtractive method). [2.5]
- (iii) Construction (assembling) — building up a sculpture by joining separate parts/materials together (welding, gluing, bolting). [2.5]
- (iv) Modelling — shaping a soft, pliable material (clay, wax, plasticine) by adding and moulding it by hand (an additive method). [2.5]
- (b) Relief sculpture: a sculpture in which the forms project from, but remain attached to, a flat background (e.g. low/bas-relief or high relief), meant to be viewed mainly from the front.

Question B3. What is an advertising poster? Explain the characteristics of advertising posters. [10]

An advertising poster is a large, printed notice displayed in a public place to promote, announce or sell a product, service, event or idea.

Characteristics: it has a bold, eye-catching heading/slogan; a striking illustration or photograph; brief, clear and legible text (the message read at a glance); bright, attractive and contrasting colours; a good, balanced layout/composition; large enough to be seen from a distance; it gives essential information (what, where, when, price/contact); and it is persuasive and appealing to the target audience.

Question B4. Cross-cutting issues such as drug abuse and HIV/AIDS worry every Zambian, including artists.

(i) Five major causes of drug abuse: peer pressure; idleness/unemployment; curiosity and experimentation; family/social problems and stress (frustration/poverty); and easy availability of drugs plus poor parental guidance/media influence. [5]

(ii) Five ways artists (visual, performing or literary) can help combat drug abuse: create posters, paintings and murals that warn against drugs; compose and perform songs, drama and poems with anti-drug messages; write stories, plays and articles that sensitise the public; hold exhibitions, concerts and campaigns to raise awareness; and act as positive role models and mentors to the youth. [5]

Question B5. Explain the following methods of decorating pottery before it is fired. [10]

(i) Impressing — pressing objects (fingers, sticks, seeds, stamps) into the soft clay surface to leave decorative marks/patterns. [2]

(ii) Incising — cutting or scratching lines and patterns into the leather-hard clay surface with a sharp tool. [2]

(iii) Decorative mark (texture) — creating surface texture/patterns by rolling, rouletting, combing or pressing textured materials onto the clay. [2]

(iv) Inlaying — filling incised lines/depressions with clay (or slip) of a different colour, then smoothing the surface so the design shows. [2]

(v) Burnishing — rubbing the leather-hard clay with a smooth object (stone, spoon, bone) to compress and polish it to a smooth, shiny surface. [2]

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