

# BASIC DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY VISUAL ART

## 1. GENERAL COMMENTS

The standard of the paper was average. It compared favourably with previous years'. All the ten question were of average standard and within the limits of the school candidates. The performances of candidates seem slightly better than that of the previous year.

## 2. SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES STRENGTHS

- Candidates from a few schools on the other hand, did marvelously well. They read and perfectly understood the questions thereby supplying the appropriate responses. They showed vivid understanding of vocabulary, terminologies as well as spellings and as such scored very high marks in every question attempted.
- Most candidates answered questions in their chosen areas fully. They avoided wasting time to answer all ten (10) questions instead of three.
- The majority of candidates showed an improved drawing skills.

## 3. SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES' WEAKNESSES

- A few of candidates' inability to read and understand led to the answering of more than **one** question to be chosen from the eight questions in Section **B**.
- Some candidates spent unnecessary time attempting to scan through all questions.
- Some candidates are not conversant with the technical names of tools, materials and processes. For example, Batik was referred to as "stamping" by many.
- Shading was also a term the candidates could not explain.
- Drawing and shading in tones was a major challenge to most of the candidates.
- Practical question, for e.g. Questions 3 (b) and 4 (a) were poorly answered by some of the candidates.

#### 4. **SUGGESTED REMEDIES**

- Candidates must learn to read the examination instructions carefully before attempting to answer the questions. Examinations need a lot of concentration to be able to answer each chosen question properly and not haphazardly as some majority did.
- Candidates should be sensitized to work within their area of study.
- Teachers should engage candidates in practical activities in the classroom.
- Teachers and candidates should ensure that they use the right teaching and learning materials in order to reproduce correct information.

#### 5. **DETAILED COMMENTS**

##### **Question 1**

- (a) **State one reason why a dressmaker would use double stitch for fastening on a stitch instead of a knot.**

Many candidates gave such responses as : “to beautify the dress; to make the dress last long” etc. Instead of “knot may come off from fabric; knot may tear fine fabric; Double stitch is firmer and will not come off”

- (b) **List two suitable methods each of preserving the following food items:**

- (i) **Plantain**
- (ii) **Mango**

Some of the wrong responses candidates gave were: frying, boiling, keeping in cool and dry place for item (i) and keeping in a cool place for item (ii)

The right responses are:

- (i) Drying and freezing for food item
  - (ii) Bottling, Canning, Drying, Jam making, freezing, Chuttening.
- (c) i. **Complete the table below by providing one suitable instrument for carrying out each of the operations listed**

| <b>Operation</b>          | <b>One suitable instrument</b> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Drawing a horizontal line |                                |
| Measuring an angle        |                                |

Candidates gave pencil, pen and hand as instruments for drawing a horizontal line and compass and protractor for measuring.

The right responses are T-Square or ruler, Compass and Protractor in the sequence.

ii. Sketch the following geometric solids

- (i) Cylinder (ii) Cone

Almost all candidates were able to draw the geometric solids.

(d) i. **What is an Exhibition?**

Almost all candidates were able to define “exhibition”

ii. **Give two reasons why works are exhibited.**

This was also adequately answered.

iii. **List two types of exhibitions.**

Here many of the candidates gave

‘general’ and ‘internal’; ‘general’ and ‘special.’

The right responses are general and specialized types of exhibitions.

iv. **State one major difference between the two types of exhibitions listed in (d) (iii) above.**

General exhibition and Specialized Exhibition.

## **Question 2**

(a) **List any two processes of decorating paper for wrapper.**

Most candidates gave drawing and shading as two ways of decorating paper for wrapper.

The correct responses are: Painting, Printing, Spraying, Dabbing, Marbling, Texturing, Frottage, etc.

(b) **State two other uses of a decorated paper.**

Most candidates gave one use instead. Correct responses are:

Book covers, Greeting cards, Wall papers, Photo frames, Wardrobe and Box Lining.

(c) i. **Explain the term “shading”**

Most candidates explained shading as “the completed or partial rubbing of a drawing with either pencil or pen”

The correct response is “the act of giving tones to an outline drawing to create a feeling of form or solidity”

ii. **Use the following techniques: stippling, hatching and smudging to shade the drawings provided.**

Here most of the candidates shaded the fruit but left the shadow. Again many candidates did not know the difference and hence gave shaded none of them. Others had the source of light wrong.

(d) **The passage below is a short description of illustration. Complete the passage by filling the blank spaces with the appropriate words provided below.**

*drawing, stories, strokes, illustrations, interest, designer, trained, people, passages, shaded.*

Some visual communicators are specially..... to make pictures based on..... they do this by reading and making ..... to explain the information.

The process begins with the ..... making many sketches. He selects the best and improves the ..... to make his idea clear. The pictures may be outline drawings or ..... with pen ..... Other types of illustrations are photographs of ..... or objects. Illustrations explain difficult .....and help keep the .....of the reader.

Because many candidates could not read, they could not understand hence their poor responses to the question. If the spaces are numbered from top line to the last line 1 -10, the passage will read: 1 – trained 2 – stories 3 – illustrations 4 – designer 5 – drawings 6 – shaded 7 – strokes 8 – people 9 – passage 10 – interest.

**SECTION B**

**Question 3**

(a) **Describe the following processes in weaving and stitching.**

Example:

Fitching: Open or loose working in basket.

Candidates did woefully poor work here because they did not know these processes.

The correct responses are:

- i. Upsetting: Turning or folding up of stakes.
- ii. Wrapping: The winding round weavers as finishing or bundles of stakes.
- iii. Reeding: Passing of warp threads through the dents/spaces in the reed.
- iv. Stitching: Passing a threaded needle through a fabric/material for joining/decoration.
- v. Waling: Weaving a basket with three or more weavers.

(b) **Arrange the processes below in the right order to describe the weaving of a kente strip.**

**typing up, heddling, beating up the weft, laying of warps, opening of shed**

Since most candidates did not know the processes they got the right order wrong.

The correct order is:

1. Laying of warp
2. Heddling
3. Tying - up
4. Opening of shed
5. Beating up of weft

(c) **In the box provided below, draw the following stitches**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| (i) Running stitches   |  |
| (ii) Chain stitches    |  |
| (iii) Blanket stitches |  |

Candidates did not know the stitches hence they did their own thing.

(d) **State one tool used in weaving and stitching.**

Many of the candidates who answered Question 3 did not answer this particular question. Many others got it all wrong. The correct responses are; Bodkin; Awl, Needle, Knife, Hammer, Hacksaw, Pincers, Pair of Pliers.

#### **Question 4**

(a) **The following are processes in making a coiled bag. Rearrange them in the right order.**

- **make another mat using same method**
- **wrap bundled weavers together**
- **attach handles**
- **ply together weavers**
- **continue stitching to desired width of mat**
- **with a needle, stitch together wrapped bundle**
- **stitch mats together half way up**

Here a few candidates could answer rightly; the majority did not know and therefore did guessed work. The right response/order is:

- i. Ply together weavers
- ii. Wrap bundled weavers together
- iii. With a needle, stitch together wrapped bundle.
- iv. Continue stitching to desired width of mat.
- v. Make another mat using the same method
- vi. Stitch mats together half way up.
- vii. Attach handles.

(b) **Use fig 1. below to answer questions (i) to (v).**

Many of the candidates who attempted this question could not visualize the figure and therefore could not answer rightly.

The correct responses are:

- i. **What is the material labeled A?**  
Plywood board/ flat board.
  - ii. **Name the part of the base labeled B**  
Foot-rac.
  - iii. **What is the technical name of the part labeled 'C'**  
stake/spoke.
  - iv. **What material is commonly used for weaving the article in Fig 1.?**  
Cane/ Straw.
  - v. **List two weaving methods that can be used to complete the article in Fig 1**  
Randing, Pairing, Waling, Fitching, Slewing, Wrapping, Scalloping.
- (c) i. **List two methods of decorating a cane basket**  
Scorching, Smoking, Lacquering, Painting, Spraying, etc.
- ii. **What is an appliqué?**  
*It is a type of ornamentation made by cutting and sewing pieces of fabric onto a background fabric using decorative stitches.*
  - iii. **In three steps, describe the in-lay appliqué process.**
    - Cut a pattern / hole in fabric
    - Place piece of fabric / leather under the pattern / hole.
    - Stitch from the top.
  - iv. **Name another method of appliqué apart from in-lay.**  
Most candidates wrote out-lay for the answer.  
The correct response is “on-lay”.

**(d) i. In the space provided, draw a pair of pliers.**

Many candidates drew something close to scissors while a few others drew fairly well. There were others whose drawing was far-fetched.

**ii. State one use of a pair of pliers**

Most candidates gave “cutting” wire as the answer.

Correct responses are: For Gripping, for Holding, for Twisting, for Squeezing.

**PART II**

**MODELLING, CASTING AND CARVING**

**Question 5**

**(a) i. Explain casting**

Many of the candidates answering this question could not explain the term properly.

The right responses are:

Pouring a liquid/semi-liquid substance into a mould/container to solidify and produce an exact copy, producing a replica from a master mould.

**ii. Describe how the paper laying method is used to cast a bowl in five steps.**

Candidates gave how paper mache is used to make a bowl rather than the demand of the question.

The correct responses is:

- Gather tools and materials e.g. Bowls, paper, adhesive (starch)
- Tear or cut paper into pieces.
- Size the mold with oily substance e.g. Shea butter, Vaseline, grease.
- Dip torn paper into adhesive and paste in/ on the mould.
- Repeat process until desired thickness is achieved, dry, remove mould and decorate.

(b) i. **What is relief carving?**

Most of the candidates explained carving but left out relief making their answers inadequate.

The correct responses is: Creating a three-dimensional composition on a surface by cutting away pieces, while figures are still attached to the background.

ii. **Name two types of relief carving**

Most candidates gave the right response.

(c) **Give two reasons each to explain why**

i. **Clay is seasoned**

Most candidates wrote – to make the clay soft.

The right responses are: To increase plasticity; To break down humps; To enhance texture, To become smooth.

ii. **Clay bowls are fired.**

Candidates gave as to make them strong; To make them durable.

The correct responses are: To make them permanent; To give colour; To make them durable.

iii. **Clay objects should not be dried in the sun.**

Few candidates were able to give, break or crack as their answer. Some of the wrong responses were: clay objects should be dried in the sun to be well dried; to change colour; to be fired well.

(d) **List three modeling tools.**

Most of the candidates could not list correctly.

The right tools are: Wire-end tools, spatula, box-wood, modeling, tools, dental tools.

## **QUESTION 6**

- (a) **The passage below is a description of the processes involved in modelling and carving. Fill in the blank spaces by selecting the appropriate words from the list provided.**

**in-the-round, project, subtractive, relief, sides, one, forms, modelled, method, background.**

In modelling, Casting and Carving, .....that are carved involved the ....method .....forms are also described as the additive ..... Objects that can be viewed from all ..... are said to be ..... However, when forms ..... from a .....and can be viewed from only ..... side, they are in a.....

Candidates answering this question also did their own thing. Just a few got some right by guessing.

The right/ correct responses numbering from 1<sup>st</sup> line (from top)      1 – forms; 2 – subtractive; 3 – modeled;      4 – Method 5 – Sides      6 – In-the –round; 7 – Project; 8 – Background;      9 – One; 10 – Relief.

- (b) **State the purpose of each of the following processes in the preparation of clay. Example:**

**Sieving: This is done to separate and remove foreign materials form the clay.**

Candidates did not understand or know the purpose of the processes in the preparation of clay. The correct responses are:

- i. **Pounding:** Done to break lumps down
  - ii. **Soaking:** To soften the clay.
  - iii. **Kneading:** To remove air bubbles and make clay soft to mix well.
  - iv. **Wedging:** To remove unwanted materials e.g. Twigs, stones, leaves; to mix well.
- (c) (i) **Give one reason why it is necessary to dry wood before carving**

Many of the candidates could not give a reason why it is necessary to dry wood before carving.

The correct response is: To prevent warping; To prevent it from getting rotten; To prevent insect infestation or attack.

- (ii) **Name two methods of firing clay works.**

Most of the candidates could not give open firing and firing in the Kiln.

- (d) **List three materials used in casting.**

The correct responses are:

Clay, Cement, P.O.P, Sand, Sawdust, Wax, Metal, etc. construction and assemblage

### **QUESTION 7**

- (a) **Explain the following terms in Construction and Assemblage**

Example: Decoration: The art of beautifying the surface appearance of a construction and assemblage product.

- i. **Drilling:** Pierce or bore holes in an object
- ii. **Trimming:** A finishing process of removing excess parts from a product to enhance it.
- iii. **Welding:** The process of joining or bonding metals by melting edges and them together when they are red hot
- iv. **Binding:** Holding or joining two or more things together by sewing, tying, glueing etc.
- (v) **Recycling:** the process of using supposed waste materials to create something new.

These terms were poorly defined or described by most candidates.

- (b). The passage below is on the application of adhesive in Construction and Assemblage.

Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate words form the list provided below.

cleaning, brush, lime, rug, neat.

Adhesive is prepared form cassava starch, will not last long unless a few drops of ....is added to it. It is necessary to use a ..... to apply the adhesive to make the work look ..... A small clean ..... is useful when pasting, but it should not be used for ....the brush.

While a few candidates had them all correct, majority tried to just do anything thereby scoring almost nothing.

The right order should be:

1.- Line; 2. - Brush; 3. - Neat; 4.- Rug; 5.- Cleaning.

(c) (i) **Write two statements to describe how to prepare an old book for rebinding.**

The drawing in fig. 2 below, shows a method of joining torn leaves of a book together.

(ii) State the method used.

(iii) The leaves of the book are pasted on a piece of.....

Any two of the under listed would be correct

- Dismantle damaged book
- Arrange sections (signatures)
- Using any appropriate techniques, bind the book.
- Fig 2 is an illustration showing a method of joining torn leaves of a book together
- Requires the candidate to state the method used. It is glueing or pasting or sewing
- The leaves of the book are pasted on a piece of..... The correct response in cardboard or Gauze

(d) **Provide one technique that would be most suitable for joining each of the following pairs of materials.**

Example: Metal and metal: welding

- (i) **Paper and paper:** glueing, stitching, stapling.
- (ii) **Wood and wood:** Nailing, glueing, bolt and nut.
- (iii) **Plastic and plastic:** Glueing, heating and pressing.
- (iv) **Paper and wood:** Glueing, stapling

This question was answered by just a small percentage of candidates and was so poorly rendered.

## **QUESTION 8**

### **(a)(i) Define Construction**

The definition of “Construction” was not stated properly by the very few candidates who answered it. Such candidates mistook this for the building construction industry.

The correct response ought to be “altering existing shapes or cutting required shapes and putting them together by a suitable bonding technique”.

### **(ii) List any three techniques used in construction.**

These include – Drilling, Welding, Trimming, Tying, Cutting, Sewing etc.

### **(iii) List four basic tools in Construction and ssemblage.**

They include;

- Cutting tools; e.g. Saw, scissor knife, hacksaw
- Hitting tools: e.g. Hammer, Mallet etc.
- Holding tools; Pliers etc.

### **(b) The drawing in Fig. 3 below is an envelope, opened and spread out flat.**

- (i) Draw how the envelope would look like, folded with only the top flat opened in the box provided below.

Candidate were expected re-draw an opened and spread out envelope, by folding all sides except the top. Candidates’ answers or drawings were technically wrong.

### **(ii) State any two types of paper used in making envelopes.**

Correct response is Art, Bond, Cartridge, Brown, (A4 or A3). Candidate’s responses however included cardboard.

### **(c) In three simple steps, describe how to make a simple mask, using a card.**

- Make a preliminary design
- Collect tools and material
- Trace design on card
- Cut out areas for eyes, nose, mouth etc.

- Decorate by painting, spraying etc.
- Attach elastic thread.

(d) **Give two reasons why it is important to study construction and assemblage as a subject.**

The correct response must include:

- To promote recycling, cultural identity
- To create beautiful things from odds and ends;
- For financial and economic gains.

This question was poorly answered by almost all candidates who attempted it.

### **Question 9**

(a) (i) **Explain two reasons why fabric and leather products are decorated.**

Correct responses must include

- For enhancement: to attract buyers, to add value

(ii) **State two methods of decorating a leather purse**

- Dyeing, stamping, embossing, appliqué, printing, thronging etc.

(iii) **Define Resist Dyeing:**

(iv) **Name two types of resist dyeing.**

The correct response is:- method of dyeing where some areas of the fabric are prevented from absorbing dye in order to create patterns.

(b) The passage below describes the cutting of thongs for leather work. Select the correct words from the list below to fill the blank spaces in the passage to make it meaningful.

edge, spiral, stretched, cut, break, scissors, leather.

To obtain a thong from a piece of ....., a line is drawn on the leather from the ..... A pair of .....used to neatly..... along the line to get a thong. Finally, the thong ....out. If it does not ....., it is then suitable for use.

Words for the fill - in follows in this order:

1.- Leather 2.- Spiral 3.- Edge 4- Scissors 5.- Cut 6.-Stretched 7.- Break

(c) **State the technique used in producing the following:**

**Example: Yarn spinning**

❖ **Kente**..... Weaving

❖ **Batik**.....Dyeing, waxing

(d) **List three materials used in batik making**

Wax, fabric, dyestuff, caustic soda, sodium, Hydrosulfite, salt etc.

Candidates' response were quite acceptable in many instances.

### **Question 10**

(a) (i) **What is a textile and leather decorator?**

- A person who produce fabric and leather items by designing, dyeing, printing and fixing attachments.

(ii) **List four products of Textile and Leather decorations**

- Tie and dye, batik and printed fabrics, bags, belts, scarf, adinkra, etc.

(b) Fill in the blank spaces with the words provided to complete the passage on adinkra printing.

Practised, paste, carving, materials, three, Ashantis, badie, stamp, calabash, handle.

Adinkra printing has been ..... for a long time by the ..... Simple tools and....are used. The adinkra .....is made by .....the adinkra motif on a piece of .....and attaching.....broomsticks as a ..... The printing .....is prepared by boiling .....and iron.

The fill-in follows in this order: 1. - Practiced, 2. - Ashantis  
3. - Materials 4.- stamp, 5.- Carving 6. – Calabash 7. - Three

8.- Handle 9.- Paste 10.- Badie

- (c) Explain the following terms in leather decoration.
- i. **Texturing:** Application of marks on a surface for enhancement
  - ii. **Tasseling:** Using strips of leather or leather lace for decoration.
  - (iii) **Burnishing:** Rubbing the surface of leather with smooth object for a glossy appearance.
- (d) (i) Give **one reason why thronging is done on a piece of leather article**  
Decoration or Joining
- (ii) State one metal fasteners in leather work

Core metal fastener in leather work includes: Press studs; Buckle; Metal buttons.

Very few candidates' attempted question number 10 and responses given did not properly meet the demands of the question. It showed ill-prepared most candidates were before coming to the examination hall.