

BDT VISUAL ARTS 2

1. GENERAL COMMENTS

The standard of question papers compares favourably with that of the previous year in terms of rubrics and content. Candidates' performance was above average and slightly better than the previous year's.

2. A SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES STRENGTHS

- Candidates handwriting continues to improve.
- Most candidates adhered to the rubrics and answered the three questions expected of them.
- Few candidates exhibited comprehensive understanding of the subject and scored very high marks.
- The English Language of some of the candidates was precise and perfect.

3. A SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES' WEAKNESSES

The main weaknesses of a few candidates are as follows:

- Disregard for the rubrics. Some candidates answered almost all the questions instead of the three required.
- Some candidates were also inadequately prepared for the examination.
- A good number of the candidates misspelled words that were clearly stated in the examination question paper.

4. SUGGESTED REMEDIES

- Candidates are to take note of the rubrics before attempting to answer the questions.
- Candidates should be encouraged to make adequate preparations before going to write the papers.
- Teachers should advice candidates to understand the requirements of the questions before attempting to answer them.

5. DETAILED COMMENTS

Question 1

- (a) State one advantage of baked foods
- (b) State two disadvantages for freehand cutting.
- (c)
 - (i) List two stages of the design process
 - (ii) List two methods of recording information for solving a design problem.
 - (iii) Name a suitable pencil for sketching a possible solution in a design work
 - (vi) List two methods of sketching a final solution in pictorial drawing
- (d)
 - (i) Define a poster
 - (ii) Give two reasons why poster is important in advertisement
 - (iii) List two types of posters

- (a) Candidates were to state one advantage of baked foods

Expected answer

- * appetizing,
- * attractive.

This question was well answered by most candidates.

- (b) State two disadvantages for freehand cutting.

Expected answer

- Not easy for beginners,
- Mistakes made cannot be corrected easily.
- Mistakes can result in waste of fabric.
- Difficult to estimate quantities.
- Difficult to match motifs and lines.
- It may lead to change in style etc.

Most candidates performed well.

- (c) (i) Candidates were to list two stages of the design process.

Expected answer

Identification, definition, situation brief, analysis investigation, possible solution, specification, working drawing, sketch model, prototype, testing and evaluation.

This question posed problems to many candidates.

- (ii) List two methods of recording information for solving a design problem.

Expected answer

Note taking, tape recording, taking photograph, pictures, sketches, graphs, charts, modeling, video recording.

Candidates rather gave responses that are related to the question in (i) above.

- (iii) Candidates were to name a suitable pencil for sketching a possible solution in a design work.

Expected answer

“H” pencil,
“HB” pencil,
“2B” pencil.

Most candidates did well.

- (iv) Candidates were to list two methods of sketching a final solution in pictorial drawing.

Expected answer

Oblique, Isometric, or Perspective.

Some candidates did well. Few candidates mentioned temporary or permanent sketching which were incorrect.

- (d) (i) Candidates were to define Poster.

Expected answer

A poster is a notice or an advertisement that informs the public about an event. Written or printed message on a fairly large sheet of paper use to announce events and advertise goods and services.

This was not well defined by most candidates.

- (ii) Candidates were to give two reasons why poster is important in advertisement.

Expected answer

Education, Entertainment, Information on important events.

Few candidates had it easy, but majority fumbled.

- (iii) Candidates were to list two types of poster.

Expected answer

Pictorial Poster: Combines drawing or photographs with text.

Text: Goes strictly with text and uses no illustration.

Majority of candidates who attempted this question got it wrong.

Question 2

- (a) **Explain marbling**
(b) **State five uses of a decorated paper**
(c) **State two types of marbling**
(d) **State two uses of each of the following:**
(i) **Cartoon;**
(ii) **Poster;**
(iii) **Logo;**
(iv) **Package;**
(v) **Illustration;**
(vi) **Label.**
(e) **State three differences between a poster and a logo.**

- (a) Candidates were to explain Marbling.

Expected answer

Marbling is the art of decorating paper by sprinkling oil paint or poster colours on top of water or starch and using sheets of paper to pick the patterns created.

This was a big challenge to majority of candidates. The explanation was poorly rendered and majority of candidates who attempted it got it all wrong.

- (b) Candidates were to state five uses of decorated paper.

Expected answer

The uses of decorated paper includes:
Packages, gift bags/boxes, wrappers, bag, folders, envelopes, book binding, end papers and greeting cards.

Most candidates got the use of decorated paper correct.

- (c) Candidates were to state two types of Marbling.

Expected answer

- i. Controlled marbling,
- ii. Uncontrolled marbling.

Most candidates did not attempt this question.

- (d) The expected responses to this question are as follows:

- i. Cartoon: Entertainment, announcement, education.
- ii. Poster: Identification, education, communication.
- iii. Logo: Identification, Trademarks, Legal protection.
- iv. Package: Protection, easy handling, holding.
- v. Illustration: Gives better meaning to text, easy understanding.
- vi. Label: Identification, Information, Instruction, Direction.

Most candidates did well by providing the uses.

- (e) Candidates were to differentiate between a poster and a logo.

Expected answer

Poster: A poster is a notice or an advertisement that informs the public about an event. It is usually large and it is displayed on walls.

Logo: Is small in dimension. It usually appears on products, letterheads etc.

Most candidates were able to state the difference correctly.

Question 3

- (a) (i) **Explain weaving.**
(ii) **Explain stitching.**
- (b) (i) **Name two tools that can be used in weaving and stitching.**
(ii) **Give one use of each of the tools named in b (i) above.**
(iii) **Mention one way in which any of the tools named in b (i) is maintained.**
- (c) **Identify five skills used in weaving and stitching.**
- (d) **Write down five steps in preparing cane for weaving.**
- (e) (i) **Define the following:**
Tool;
Material.

- (a) Candidates were asked to explain;

- (i) Weaving,
- (ii) Stitching.

Expected answer:

Weaving: Is the process of interlacing threads, yarns strands to form artifacts e.g. fabric, bag etc.

Stitching: Is the process of joining, attaching and assembling materials by sewing. Passing a threaded needle through fabric for the purpose of joining or decoration.

Most candidates were able to explain weaving and stitching correctly.

- (b) (i) Candidates were to name two tools that can be used in weaving and stitching.

Expected answer:

Tools: Scissors, cutlass, scraper, awl, needle, nails knife, bodkin, shears, wrapping iron.

- (ii) Give one use of the tools named in (i) above.

Expected answer:

Scissors/cutlass – for cutting

Awl – for piercing

Needle – for sewing

- (iii) Mention one way in which any one of the tools named in b(i) is maintained.

Expected answer:

The tools can be maintained by cleaning, oiling and storing.

Most candidates were able to mention the various tools provided their uses and also how each can be maintained.

- (c) Candidates were to identify five skills used in weaving and stitching

Expected answer:

The skills are: coiling, randing, pairing, plaiting, twinning, interlacing, braiding, upsetting, knotting, slewing etc.

Some candidates could not answer this question correctly. They did not know that the processes they go through to make articles are termed “skills”.

- (d) Write down five steps in preparing cane for weaving.

Expected answer:

Cleaning, Trimming, Peeling, Splitting, Scraping, Shaping.

This is the most favorite question. Most candidates did very well and scores the maximum marks.

(e) Candidates were to define tool and material:

Expected answer:

(i) Tool: Device/implement used for working/ producing items. It is usually held in the hand.

Material: A substance used in producing an item. It forms part of the finished work.

(ii) Give two reasons why the subject weaving and stitching is studied as a vocation:

Expected answer:

For self expression, future employment, acquisition of knowledge and skills and cultural heritage.

The question was well answered by most candidates.

Question 4

(a) Describe the following processes in weaving and stitching:

- (i) **Upsetting:**
- (ii) **Scrapping:**
- (iii) **Stitching:**
- (iv) **Waling;**
- (v) **Weaving:**

(b) (i) The following are processes in making a coiled table mat:

Rearrange the in the right order:

- **Wrap bundled weaves together**
- **Make another mat using same method**
- **Continue stitching to desired width of mat**
- **Ply together weavers**
- **With a needle, stitch together wrapped bundle**

(ii) **List two weaving methods.**

(iii) **List three methods of decorating a cane basket**

(c) (i) **State three reasons for finishing the raw edge of an article**

(ii) **List two articles made from raffia palm**

(a) The expected responses to this question are as follows:

- i. **Upsetting:** weaving by using three weavers.
- ii. **Scrapping:** Pulling by splitting cane through a small device.

- iii. Stitching: The process of joining, attaching and assembling materials by sewing.
- iv. Waling: weaving the body of a basket.
- v. Weaving: Interlacing threads, yarns strands etc. to form artifact e.g. fabric, bags etc.

Most candidates performed very well. Only few of them could not describe the various processes well.

- (b) (i) The expected responses are as follows:
 - i. Wrap bundled weavers together.
 - ii. Ply together the weavers
 - iii. With a needle, stitch together the wrapped bundled.
 - iv. Continue stitches to the desired width of the mat.
 - v. Make another mat using wrapped bundled.

- (ii) Candidates were to list two weaving methods

Expected answers:

Knotting, Twisting, Stitching, Coiling, Pairing, Twinning, Plaiting, Braiding, Randing, Interlacing.

- (iii) Candidates were to list three methods of decorating a cane basket

Expected answer:

Painting, Texturing, Polishing, Spraying, Smoking, Lacquering and scorching.

Most candidates did very well. This was one of the most preferred questions answered by the candidates. Majority scored high marks.

- (c) (i) State three reasons for finishing the raw edge of an article.

Expected answer:

- To prevent fraying.
- To strengthen it.
- To improve the appearance.
- To beautify it.
- To make it attractive.

- (ii) Candidates were to list two articles made from raffia.

Expected answer:

Basket, mat, hat, bag etc.

Candidates' performance was good.

Question 5

- (a) (i) **Explain modelling.**
(ii) **Explain carving.**
- (b) (i) **Name two tools that can be used in modelling, casting and carving.**
(ii) **Give one use of each of the tools named in (i) above**
(iii) **Mention one way in which any one of the tool named in (b) (i) is maintained.**
- (c) **Identify five skills used in modelling, casting and carving**
- (d) **Write down five steps in preparing clay for modelling**
- (e) (i) **Define the following:**
Tool:
Material:
(ii) **Give two reasons why the subject modelling, casting and carving is studied as a vocation.**

(a) Candidates were asked to explain:

- (i) Modeling,
(ii) Carving.

Expected answer:

Modeling: It is an additive method of making sculpture by building bit by bit with plastic material e.g. clay.

Carving: It is a subtractive process of making sculpture by gradual removal of the material bit by bit to get the required form e.g. wood, stone, wax etc.

Most candidates explained modeling and carving correctly.

- (b) (i) Candidates were to name two tools that can be used in Modeling, Casting and Carving.

Expected answer:

Modeling tools: wire end tools, spatula etc.

Casting tools: modeling tools.

Carving tools: adze, gauge, cutlass, chisel, mallet, knife, awl, axe etc.

- (ii) Give one use of the tools named in (i) above.

Expected answer:

Cutlass – for cutting, blocking, splitting.

Adze – for splitting, blocking.

Chisel – for cutting and blocking.

Gauge – cutting.

- (iii) Mention one way in which any one of the tools named in b(i) is maintained.

Expected answer:

The tools can be maintained by washing, drying, cleaning, oiling and storing.

Most candidates were able to answer the question in (b) appropriately.

- (c) Candidates were to identify five skills use in Modeling, Casting and Carving.

Expected answer:

The skills are: Sanding, Texturing, Blocking, Detailing and Burnishing.

Some candidates could not answer this question correctly. They did not know that the processes they go through to make articles are termed “skills”.

- (d) Write down five steps in preparing clay for modeling .

Expected answer:

- Dry clay thoroughly.
- Pound dry clay into powder.
- Sieve clay to remove unwanted material.
- Mix sieved clay with water to make it plastic.
- Wedge and knead to remove air bubbles and store in polythene bag.

This question was a favourite one. Most candidates did very well and had the maximum marks.

- (e) Candidates were to define tool and material

Expected answer:

- (i) Tool: Device/implement used for working/ producing items. It is usually held in the hand.

Material: A substance used in producing an item. It forms part of the finished work.

- (ii) Give two reasons why the subject Modeling, Casting and Carving is studied as a vocation:

Expected answer:

For self expression, future employment, acquisition of knowledge and skills and cultural heritage.

Most candidates did very well in answering this question.

Question 6

- (a) Describe the following processes in modelling, casting and carving:
- (i) blocking;
 - (ii) detailing;
 - (iii) texturing;
 - (iv) smoothing;
 - (v) sanding.
- (b) (i) The following are processes in paring clay using the wet method. Rearrange them in the right order.
- remove unwanted materials
 - wedge the clay
 - pound the clay
 - soak the clay
 - knead the clay
- (ii) List two methods in carving
- (iii) List three methods in decorating a sculpture piece
- (c) (i) State two reasons for finishing carved work
- (ii) List two articles made from clay

(a) The expected answers are as follows:

- i. Blocking: Shaping wood/material to bring out main form.
- ii. Detailing: Finishing a sculpture by providing intricate designs.
- iii. Texturing: Making marks on a surface for decoration.
- iv. Smoothing: Scraping surface to remove roughness..
- v. Sanding: Rubbing the surface with an abrasive tool.

Candidates performed very well. Only few of them could not describe some of the processes well.

(b) (i) The expected answers are as follows:

- i. Soak the clay.
- ii. Pound the clay.
- iii. Wedge the clay.
- iv. Remove unwanted materials.
- v. Knead the clay.

(ii) Candidates were to list two methods in Carving

Expected answers:

Blocking, Detailing, Texturing and Sanding.

(iii) Candidates were to list three methods of decorating a Sculpture piece

Expected answer:

Painting, Texturing, Polishing, Spraying, Lacquering and scorching.

Most candidates did very well in answering the question (b). Majority scored high marks.

(c) (i) State three reasons for finishing Carved work.

Expected answer:

- To last longer.
- To add value.
- To improve the appearance.
- To beautify it.
- To make it attractive.

(ii) Candidates were to list two articles made from clay.

Expected answer:

Pots, Bowls, Plates, Tiles, Bricks, Coolers.

Candidates were able to answer this question (b) very well.

Question 7

(a) (i) **Explain construction**

(ii) **Explain Assemblage**

(b) (i) **Name two tools that can be used in construction an assemblage**

(ii) **Give one use of each of the tools named in (i) above**

(iii) **Mention on way in which any one of the tools name din (i) is maintained.**

(c) **Identify five skills used in construction and assemblage**

(d) **Write down five steps in firing clay sculpture by the traditional method**

(e) (i) **Define the following:**

Tool:

Material:

(ii) **Give two reasons why the subject construction and assemblage is studied as a vocation.**

(a) Candidates were asked to explain:

(i) Construction,

(ii) Assemblage.

Expected answer:

Construction: Altering found objects to create new artifacts

Assemblage: Using found objects to create new artifacts.

Most candidates explained Construction and Assemblage correctly and had the maximum marks.

- (b) (i) Candidates were to name two tools that can be used in Construction and Assemblage.

Expected answer:

Cutting tools: Knife, Scissors.

Piercing tools: Punch, Nail.

Bending tools: Pliers.

Folding tools: Pliers, Hammers etc.

- (ii) Give one use of the tools named in (i) above.

Expected answer:

Scissors – for cutting.

Awl – for piercing.

Pliers – for bending.

- (iii) Mention one way in which any one of the tools named in b(i) is maintained.

Expected answer:

The tools can be maintained by cleaning, oiling and storing.

Performance of candidate on question (b) was good.

- (c) Candidates were to identify five skills use in Construction and Assemblage.

Expected answer:

The skills are: Cutting, Tying, Piercing/Boring, Folding, Bending, Joining, Riveting, Glueing and Soldering.

Some candidates could not answer this question correctly. They did not know that the processes they go through to make articles are termed “skills”.

- (d) Write down five steps in firing clay sculpture by the traditional method.

Expected answer:

- Dig a hole in the ground for packing.
- Arrange firewood, straw, leaves in the hole.
- Pack/Arrange pots/ware on firewood.
- Cover with twigs, straw, leaves.
- Set fire at the bottom, allow to burn completely. Allow to cool and unpack.

This question was a favourite one. Most candidates did very well and had the maximum marks.

(e) Candidates were to define tool and material:

Expected answer:

(i) Tool: Device/implement used for working/ producing items. It is usually held in the hand.

Material: A substance used in producing an item. It forms part of the finished work.

(ii) Give two reasons why the subject Construction and Assemblage is studied as a vocation:

Expected answer:

For self expression, future employment, acquisition of knowledge and skills and cultural heritage.

Candidates were able to answer this question and scored high marks.

Question 8

(a) Describe the following processes in construction and assemblage:

(i) riveting:

(ii) soldering:

(iii) welding:

(iv) drilling:

(v) brazing

(b) (i) The following are processes in the construction of a drum.

Re-arrange them in the right order

- Stretch animal skin on top of the wood.
- Hold the wood with a metal.
- Make preliminary design.
- Split wood to a desirable shape.
- Cover the wood with animal skin by sewing.

(ii) List two construction methods

(iii) List three methods of decorating a toy cat

(c) (i) State three reasons for finishing a constructed articles.

(ii) List two articles made from scraps.

(a) Candidates were to describe the following processes in Construction and Assemblage.

Expected answer:

- i. Riveting: Drill through the material insert rivet and press together/hammer.
- ii. Soldering: Bring scratched metal surfaces together, place soldering rod at the joint, apply heat using the soldering iron.
- iii. Welding: Bring metal scrap together, use welding machine to apply heat.
- iv. Drilling: Punch hole on metal plate. Drill bit by bit in the hole and operate it.
- v. Brazing: Bring metals together, join/unite metals at very high temperature.

Candidates performed well. Only few of them could not describe some of the processes well.

- (b) (i) The expected answers are as follows:
- i. Make preliminary design.
 - ii. Split wood to a desirable shape.
 - iii. Hold the wood with metal.
 - iv. Stretch animal skin on top of the wood.
 - v. Cover the wood with animal skin by sewing.
- (ii) Candidates were to list two construction methods.
Expected answers:
Cutting, Joining, Welding, Folding, Pressing, Tying and Nailing.
- (iii) Candidates were to list three methods of decorating a toy car
Expected answer:
Painting, Texturing, Polishing, Spraying, Lacquering and Cut and Paste.

Most candidates did very well. Majority scored high marks.

- (c) (i) State three reasons for finishing constructed article.
Expected answer:
- To last longer.
 - To add value.
 - To improve the appearance.
 - To beautify it.
 - To make it attractive.
- (ii) Candidates were to list two articles made from raffia.
Expected answer:
Basket, mat, hat, bag etc.

Most candidates performed very well.

Question 9

- (a) (i) **Explain fabric**
(ii) **Explain leather**
- (b) (i) **Name two tools that can be used in fabric and leather decoration**
(ii) **Give one use of each of the tools named in (i) above**
(iii) **Mention one way in which any one of the tools named in (b)(i) is maintained.**
- (c) **Identify five kills used in fabric and leather decoration.**

(d) Write down five steps in dyeing fabric.

(e) (i) Define the following:

Tool:

Material:

(ii) Give two reasons why the subject fabric and leather decoration is studied as a vocation.

(a) Candidates were asked to explain:

(i) Fabric,

(ii) Leather.

Expected answer:

Fabric: It is woven, knitted or felted material. Material constructed by weaving or felting using yarns

Leather: It is a treated skin or hide of animals used for making shoes, bags etc..

Most candidates could not explain Fabric and Leather correctly and therefore had low marks.

(b) (i) Candidates were to name two tools that can be used in Fabric and Leather Decoration.

Expected answer:

Scissors, Needles, Awl, Bodkin, Squeegee, Bowls, Spoon.

(ii) Give one use of the tools named in (i) above.

Expected answer:

Scissors – for cutting.

Needle – for sewing, thronging.

Awl – for piercing.

(iii) Mention one way in which any one of the tools named in b(i) is maintained.

Expected answer:

The tools can be maintained by washing, drying, cleaning, oiling and storing/packing.

Most candidates were able to mention how each can be maintained.

(c) Candidates were to identify five skills used in Fabric and Leather Decoration.

Expected answer:

The skills are: Dyeing, Embossing, Printing, Sewing, Appliqué, Embroidery and Thonging.

Some candidates could not answer this question correctly. They did not know that the processes they go through to make articles are termed “skills”.

- (d) Write down five steps in dyeing fabric.

Expected answer:

- Prepare the dyebath (add chemicals).
- Wash/Wet the fabric.
- Immerse fabric in dye bath.
- Boil or leave fabric in dyebath for the required time.
- Remove fabric, rinse, wash, dry, iron.

This question was a favourite. Most candidates answered this question very well.

- (e) Candidates were to define tool and material:

Expected answer:

- (i) Tool: Device/implement used for working/ producing items. It is usually held in the hand.

Material: A substance used in producing an item. It forms part of the finished work.

- (ii) Give two reasons why the subject Fabric and Leather Decoration is studied as a vocation:

Expected answer:

For self expression, future employment, acquisition of knowledge and skills and cultural heritage.

Most candidates did very well in answering this question.

Question 10

- (a) **Describe the following processes in fabric and leather decoration:**

(i) **Embossing:**

(ii) **Sewing:**

(iii) **Dyeing:**

(iv) **Stenciling:**

(v) **Printing**

- (b) (i) **The following are the processes in resist dyeing.**

Re-arrange them in the right order

- **immerse the fabric**
- **add chemicals**
- **turn fabric in the solution**
- **tie or wax the fabric**
- **dry the fabric**

(ii) **List two dyeing method**

(iii) **List three methods of decorating leather**

- (c) (i) **State three reason for finishing leather articles**

(ii) **List two articles made from leather.**

- (a) Candidates were to describe the following processes in Fabric and Leather Decoration.

Expected answer:

- i. Embossing: Process of producing raised motifs/designs in relief on surfaces of fabrics or leather.
- ii. Sewing: Passing a threaded needle through a fabric.
- iii. Dyeing: Immersing fabric in a dye bath for the required time to absorb colour/change its colour.
- iv. Stencilling: Printing from a paper, plastic or metal, out of which shapes have been cut
- v. Printing: Transferring marks/design from one surface block/screen etc. onto a surface(fabric) by using a paste.

Candidates performed well. Only few of them could not describe some of the processes well.

- (b) (i) The expected answer are the processes in resist dyeing. arranged in the correct order:

Expected answer:

- i. Tie or wax the fabric.
- ii. Add chemicals.
- iii. Immerse the fabric.
- iv. Turn fabric in the solution.
- v. Dry the fabric.

- (ii) Candidates were to list two dyeing methods.

Expected answers:

Warm dyeing – Tie and dye.

Cold dyeing – Batik .

- (iii) Candidates were to list three methods of decorating leather.

Expected answer:

Appliqué, Stamping, Dyeing, Weaving, Thonging, Embossing, Printing, Painting, Polishing, Spraying, Lacquering.

Most candidates did very well. Majority scored high marks.

(c) (i) Candidates were to state three reasons for finishing leather article.

Expected answer:

- To last longer.
- To add value.
- To improve the appearance.
- To beautify it.
- To make it attractive.

(ii) Candidates were to list two articles made from raffia.

Expected answer:

Slippers, bags, hat, belt, carpet, armrest, footrest etc.

Most candidates performed very well in answering question (c).