**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD**

**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS- JULY/AUGUST, 2019**

**P615/2 STUDIO TECHNOLOGY**

**(CRAFT-B THEORY)**

**MARKING GUIDE**

Paper 4

1. hours 30 minutes

1. (a) Any two principles discussed 4marks

(b) Any two elements explained and importance given 4marks

2.

(i)- printing

ii –Gathering – Picking differential shaped

iii- Stitching

iv –Tying ( ½ mark each)

I-Using screens or stencils

ii – Picking different shaped objects, placed randomly then tie and dye

iii – By using needles and strings to stitch and tighten

iv – Folding while making patterns in different directions – spirals

v – Tying using strings, rubber bands, wires i.e pleats, stripes etc (2 marks)

3. –Beauty of Garments

Created by color, designs, patterns, shapes, giving differences with a lot of creativity leading to great competition by different artists in the art craft industry.

* However some designs are reproduced too much to a level of the public found dressed in almost uniform.

(2marks)

1. .C

* cloth, water , basin , soap
* Different brushes in sizes and shape
* Tools for spreading and scratching wax on to the cloth
* Wax blocks
* Heat source
* Saucepans
* Flat surface for working on
* Dyes (dylons) different colours./ shades
* Papers
* Iron equipments (iron box)

10b)

* laying the cloth on the flat surface for proper stretch
* Transferring the sketch from paper to cloth
* Melt the wax in a container on heat source
* Use brushes or other tools to apply wax along the lines sketched.
* Spread the cloth not on direct sunlight
* Apply light colours by use of big brush
* Apply more wax accordingly when the cloth is dry
* Apply wax to the whole cloth for cracking or creating cracks and apply more paint
* Remove the wax by squeezing and cleansing the cloth then iron to get rid of excess wax
* By laying more papers under and on top and keep changing paper for proper removal of wax.

10 . a) Batick is a wax resil process for making designs or patterns on fabric applying hot wax to portions of the fabric and penetrates the clothe and after dyes are applied.

(2 marks)

4.

* Dylons for different shades in colour
* -strings and rubbers for tying
* water for washing before tie and die to remove the starch
* salts/chemicals for binding links in the fabric
* sources of heat
* basins, buckets
* Working gears I e gloves, Nose/mouth covers etc
* found materials – stones, barts of bottles (4 Marks)

5. (a) screen printing is referred to the use of film and screen when creating designs on a fabric either by use of pitioto emission on the silk screen or mesh process or fixing the stencil under a mesh or screen by use of masking tape, a squeegee used to print. ( 2 marks)

5b.

* Place the paper that has a motive on flat surface or table.
* On top of motif place the stencil or use a tracing paper.
* Cut out the positives on the stencil using a cutter.
* fix the cut stencil – upside down on the back side of the screen or mesh using a masking
* place the screen on to the cloth and use printing paste and a squeegee
* After get a stencil off the screen and wash it immediately ( 8 marks)

6. (a)

* Dung from the valleys/ swampy areas
* Separated from foreign objectors i.e stone, pieces of sticks
* Crashed if dry. When not dipped into water in container
* Carefully sorted without a siev
* Water removed
* Grog in added-uneading
* Wedging takes place looking for a workable plasticity.

b) wood – carving /curving

- clay

-saw dust modeling (Additive and subtractive methods)

- peppier mache

* Clay Casting
* Plaster of pans
* Wax
* Glass
* Metals – fabrication
* Sand and element
* Pepier mache - Constructing
* Saw dust (Amature) ( 4 Marks)

7. a) Collage is referred to as the creation of an original artwork built by gluing together pieces of originally unrelated images and text .

Such sources are magazines, news papers and books, locally found on natural and artificial materials (2 Marks)

b) Collage is the art work assembles using different materials in nature or in making to create a composition. Whereas a mosaic is referred to Art work/picture design by using gluing directly or indirectly small pieces of the same material. (2 marks)

8 . –

* There is broad ability to arrange, organize, put together (compose) the elements of art coherently.
* Impressive compositions with dramatic qualities arranged to create unity and variety.
* Colour and tones depend on materials used in both collage and mosaic. Monochromatic or multi-colored products can be produced or used.
* There is a great possibility to create contrast, perspective or forms by use of tones and colors.
* Unique materials can be used to produce different effects in an artwork depending on the technique style and method in use by an individual artist.
* Finishing stage as a procedure carrier as abig impact as fan as neatness is conserved and puts and artwork to completion (6 marks)

9 .a)

* Collect and prepare the necessary material
* Make sketches for the composition on papers and suggest the colours.
* Transfer the sketch to a hard surface- support like a cardboard or ply wood.
* Tear small pieces of paper materials according to required tone and colour.
* Apply glue to the cut pieces of desired materials
* If completed, trim off the unwanted parts
* Art work can be framed using wood or plastic to more impressive.

(5 Marks)

b).

- In articulation

There is a clear outlook of texture, pattern/design shapes as elements of art created by the tone edges of the pieces of papers.

(4 Marks)