

SCULPTURE 2

1. GENERAL COMMENTS

The standard of the paper compares favourably to those of previous years. The questions set were within the scope of the syllabus and the performance of the candidates was marginally above average.

2. SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES' STRENGTHS

- (1) Generally, most candidates demonstrated very good understanding of the questions and answered them well.
- (2) Some candidates wrote legibly and neatly which facilitated reading and scoring.
- (3) A sizable number of candidates demonstrated good drawing skills of the tools which is commendable.

3. SUMMARY OF CANDIDATES' WEAKNESSES

- (1) Most answers that needed **explanation** or **description** were either **listed** or **stated** by some candidates.
- (2) Some candidates wrote in the **margins** that have been reserved for **scoring** and also answered **more than one question** on a **page**.
- (3) Some candidates answered more questions, instead of the **stipulated four**, whilst others also failed to number questions they answered.
- (4) A few candidates also forgot to write **same question numbers** where parts of the answers were continued on a **different page**.
- (5) Some candidates could not draw some tools correctly.
- (6) Some of the candidates also failed to **cancel the rough work** done on pages in the answer booklet.

4. SUGGESTED REMEDIES

- (1) Candidates should be taught how to answer questions. For example, words such as; **'describe'** and **'explain'** which are used to construct items should be explained to candidates.
- (2) Candidates should be made to understand the need to follow examination regulations.
- (3) Candidates should be taken through the rudiments of answering questions especially starting a new question on fresh page and writing the corresponding question number.
- (4) Teachers should lay emphasis on drawing of tools and equipment.
- (5) Candidates are advised not to rush in answering the questions. They should take their time to assess the demands of each question before they answer.

5. DETAILED COMMENTS

QUESTION 1

- (a) Explain construction in sculpture
- (b) Describe four bonding techniques used in construction.
- (c) State four benefits of construction to the society.

(a) This question was answered by most candidates but some of them could not explain construction in sculpture properly.

- Some candidates mistook assemblage for construction.
- In construction, **some** or **all** of the found objects are **altered**.

Expected answer

In construction, found objects like metal scraps, wood offcuts and plastics etc. are used. These materials are deliberately fashioned out or cut to achieve a desired form or shape. Bonding techniques which include welding, nailing, soldering etc., are used to hold the materials to form a sculpture.

(b) Some of the candidates who answered this part could not spell the bonding techniques correctly. For example, **tying** as **typing**; **welding** as **wedding**, **weldering** and **wedging**; **riveting** as **reverting**, **revelting**, **reuting**, **reveting**.

Some of the candidates listed the bonding techniques but failed to describe them.

Expected answer

In riveting, two metals are cut, and a hole is perforated through them with an appropriate tool like the drill machine. A rivet is inserted into a riveter, then inserted into the predrilled holes of the two metals to be joined.

The handle of the riveter is squeezed to bring out the inner pin causing the rivet to flatten on the back side of the work.

(c) This part was well answered by the candidates.

Expected answers

Some of the benefits of construction in the society are:

- To beautify the environment;
- For therapeutic purposes;
- Economic benefit for the sculptor as a source of employment.

QUESTION 2

(a) Describe five steps in the preparation of Pâpier Mâché by the wet method.

(b) Describe how to build a figure in-the-round with Pâpier Mâché using dry method

Candidates who attempted (2a) performed well.

In (2b), some candidates wrote the wet method instead of the dry method required which implies they were not familiar with the dry method.

Expected answer

The dry method:

- Select the tools and materials needed:

Tools: pencil, bowl, pliers, etc.

Materials: paper, adhesive, etc.

- Get an idea of the figure to be executed
- Make a model of the figure
- Build an armature with the appropriate materials on a modelling board
- Tear paper into strips
- Dip strips of paper into the adhesive
- Pick them one by one and paste them on the armature to build the form
- Continue the activity until the desired form is achieved
- Allow the work to dry
- Give it an appropriate finish.

QUESTION 3

(a) Draw the following tools

- (i) Frog**
- (ii) Parting tool**
- (iii) Wire-end tool**

(b) Describe how each of the tools in 3 (a) is used

Majority of the candidates who attempted question 3(a) could not draw the tools well.

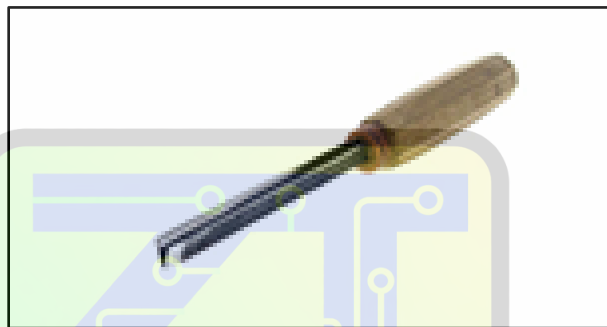
- Some candidates interchanged Frog for Wire -End tool.
- The technical name of a **cutting-wire** is **frog**
- Technically, a **v-gouge** is known as a **parting tool**

Expected answer

i) Frog



ii) Parting tool



iii) Wire-end tool



3(b) Frog

- In case leather-hard clay work is to be scooped, the wooden handles of the frog are held with the two hands apart. Then the wire is used to cut the clay work into required pieces.
- If clay is to be wedged, the frog is used to cut it into slices

Parting tool

In carving, the design is first drawn on the wood then the parting tool is held in the hand and a mallet is used to drive it to make grooves along the design.

Wire-end tool

This tool is used when leather-hard clay work is cut into pieces to be scooped, the wire-end tool is held in the hand to scrape the inner part of the pieces to achieve even thickness.

QUESTION 4

Describe four factors that determine the strategy of packing a sculpture piece.

Most Candidates did not answer Q4. It was the least answered question.

Some of the candidates who answered this question wrote on packaging in Graphic Design.

Some other candidates also wrote on the importance of packaging instead of the factors that determine the strategies of packaging.

Expected answers

The factors are; **weight, size and shape, the surface protection of the work, fragility of the work, mode of transportation, material to be used for the package**, etc.

- **Surface protection of the work:** when the surface of the sculpture is smooth for example, soft materials like cotton wool and styrofoam are needed to cover the whole work when packing to avoid scratches.
- **Weight:** when packing, heavy weight sculptures should go beneath whilst the lighter ones are placed on top to prevent damages and cracks due to their heavy nature.
- **Fragility of the work:** soft materials like cotton wool and Styrofoam are needed to cover the whole work. There should be an indication on the package on how it should be handled.

QUESTION 5

(a) Explain an alloy.

(b) Describe four characteristics of a metal.

Generally, this question was well answered by the candidates.

In Q5(b), some of the candidates listed characteristics instead of describing them.

Expected answers:

Some of the characteristics are;

- **Malleability**

It can be hammered or pressed permanently out of shape without breaking.

- **Elasticity**

It has the ability to return to its original shape after deformation.

- **Ductility**

It can be drawn out into threads or wires.

QUESTION 6

(a) State five principles of design.

(b) Explain five importance of planning prior to the execution of a sculpture.

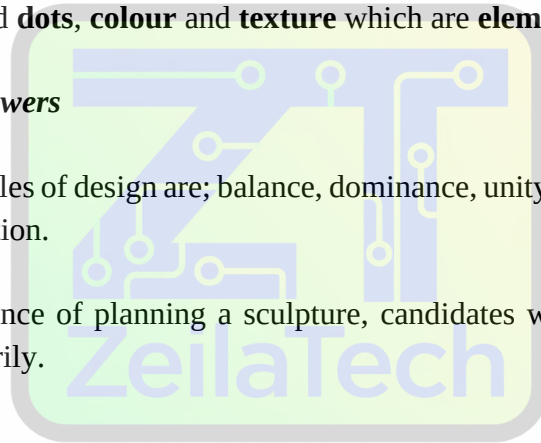
(a) This was a very popular question which attracted the majority of candidates. The performance was very impressive.

Few candidates stated **Elements of design** instead of **Principles of design** in 6(a). For example, they listed **dots, colour** and **texture** which are **elements of design**.

Some expected answers

Some of the principles of design are; balance, dominance, unity, harmony, contrast, variety, rhythm and proportion.

(b) On the importance of planning a sculpture, candidates were able to list and explain them satisfactorily.



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