



or



END OF FIRST TERM EXAMINATION
BASIC 8 CREATIVE ARTS AND DESIGN – TERM 1

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| <p>1. The first step in the design process is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. ideating possible solutionB. creating a prototypeC. identifying the problemD. testing <p>2. is the act of creating new ideas, imaginations and possibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. ReasoningB. ThinkingC. InnovationD. Creativity <p>3. Which of these processes is risk free?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. InnovationB. ProductionC. CreativityD. All the above <p>4. To draw curves, the artist will need the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. rulerB. T-squareC. compassD. sets square <p>5. To obtain green, mix and colours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. red, blueB. red, yellowC. yellow, blueD. red, black <p>6. Which of the following is not a principle of design?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. BalanceB. VarietyC. HarmonyD. Texture | <p>7. Which of the following is not a wet media?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. poster colourB. acrylic paintC. charcoalD. felt pen <p>8. Knife, scissors, blade and machete could best be described as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. adhesivesB. dry mediaC. cutting toolsD. drawing media <p>9. One key difference between creativity and innovation is that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. creativity is a productive process whiles innovation is imaginativeB. creativity is imaginative whiles innovation is a productive processC. creativity requires money whiles innovation does notD. creativity always comes with risk whiles innovation is risk free <p>10. In shading, the silhouette that an object projects on the surface where it is standing is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. dark toneB. highlightC. cast shadowD. reflected light <p>11. All the following are drawing media except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. acrylic paintB. crayonC. rulerD. charcoal |
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12. Drawing from direct observation is also known as
- A. drawing from photograph
 - B. drawing from life
 - C. imaginative drawing
 - D. tracing
13. The ... is the most useful tool artists take with them at all times because it is easy to use and erase.
- A. chalk pastel
 - B. marker pen
 - C. 4B pencil
 - D. biro
14. A drawing technique where the artist glues materials such as paper, cloth and other materials to a type of support or ground is known as
- A. collage
 - B. Still-life
 - C. mural
 - D. imaginative drawing
15. Materials used to create a work of art are termed
- A. tools
 - B. media
 - C. equipment
 - D. devices
16. Lines that overlap to create value in an art work is known as
- A. stippling
 - B. shading
 - C. cross-hatching
 - D. contour shading
17. Select the softest pencil from the list below.
- A. 2H
 - B. 8H
 - C. 2B
 - D. 4B
18. is the dark gray material usually found encased within a wooden pencil.
- A. Lead
 - B. Ink
 - C. Charcoal
 - D. Graphite
19. Drawings and paintings are done on surfaces commonly referred to as
- A. supports
 - B. faces
 - C. models
 - D. media
20. Which drawing tool is used to remove unnecessary lines and create highlights in a work of art?
- A. pencil
 - B. ruler
 - C. sharpener
 - D. eraser
21. Which of the following is not a drawing tool?
- A. easel
 - B. Charcoal
 - C. oil paint
 - D. kiln
22. The following are printmaking techniques except
- A. mosaic
 - B. stencil
 - C. block printing
 - D. relief
23. A printmaking process of using strong acid to cut into an unprotected parts of a metal to create a design in the metal is known as
- A. relief
 - B. stencil
 - C. etching
 - D. block printing
24. The process of making yarn from fibres is called
- A. spinning
 - B. weaving
 - C. sewing
 - D. threading

25. All the following are media for weaving except
- compass
 - straw
 - raffia
 - cane
26. is a frame or machine on which weaving is done.
- Warp
 - Loom
 - Weft
 - Yarn
27. The diagonal rib pattern is the distinguishing pattern of weave structure.
- twill
 - satin
 - plain
 - basket
28. Which is the major setback to the study of creative arts in Ghanaian schools?
- creative arts is a difficult subject
 - creative arts is very confusing
 - lack of learning resources
 - none of the above
29. Which of the following statements about weaving is **not** true?
- weaving can be done by hand
 - weaving involves the use of very complex equipment
 - weaving can be done by machine
 - weaving results in items like cloth, baskets and carpet
30. Motifs or elements that are repeated in arrangement are known as
- pattern
 - lines
 - shapes
 - principles

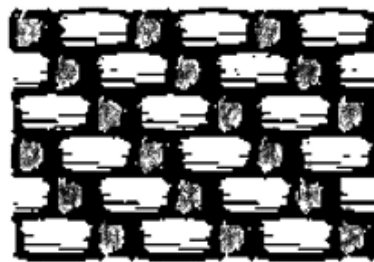
SECTION B

Part 1 – Compulsory (20 marks)

1. The following is a diagram of common weave patterns. Use it to answer question 1(a) and (b).



A



B



C

- Identify each pattern labelled **A**, **B** and **C**. – 6 marks
- Briefly describe the patterns labelled **A**, **B** and **C**. 9 marks
- List three examples of local media for weaving. 3 marks
- Mention two examples of woven products. 2 marks

Part 2 – (50 marks)

Answer two questions only from this part. All questions carry equal marks

1. a) Differentiate between *weft* and *warp* threads in weaving. - 6 marks

b) Draw a labelled diagram showing the weft and warp threads in weaving. 6marks



c) State the first five steps involved in the design process. 10marks

d) List three elements of design. 3marks

2. a) Define; 6marks

i) Creativity

ii) Innovation

b) Tabulate five differences between creativity and innovation. 10marks

c) State three printmaking techniques. 6marks

d) List three examples of wet media used in printmaking. 3marks

3. a) Differentiate between *materials* and *tools* as used in arts. - 6 marks

b) List three examples each of *materials* and *tools* for drawing. 6marks

c) State three ways of maintaining drawing tools. 6marks

d) Make a frottage in the space below using a coin and a pencil. 5marks



e) Apart from a coin, which two other tools are suitable for frottage? 2marks