

STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZANA

S.4 TERM ONE TASKS

GRAPHICS (IPS 612/5)

Instructions: Attempt all questions:

- 1) Design a book cover in an area of 17cm by 20cm by 3cm, entitled **“THE ZOO STORY”** with the author as **John Mary** . The book will be published by **FIRE PRESS PRINTERS** . Use not more than three colors.
- 3) Frogs are edible in china; In an area of 30cm by 40cm ,design a repeated pattern to be used for wrapping boxes to be exported to china with a word **“Tasty Frogs”**, exported by Dam-ba group of companies limited .use not more three colours .
- 4) With creative boarders, write this inspirational message in a good calligraphic handwriting in the space of 20cm by 28cm

“NEVER REGRET”

Anything that has happened in your life

It cannot be changed

Undone or forgotten,

So take it as a lesson and move on!

Your life is precious and treasured.

IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITION (IPS/4)

Instructions: Attempt three questions

TASKS

1. Run! Run! Run! it is going to swallow us.
2. It's too heavy!

3. Imagine a terrible fight at the drinking joint.
4. Commotion as huts set ablaze.
8. A village boy chasing goats back home at sun set

STILL LIFE/ NATURE (IPS 612/2)

ATTEMPT ALL

1. Make a study or studies on a creeping plant.
2. Draw or paint an old dry branch with distinct scaly bark at least 30cm long.
3. On the floor near the wall place an office chair ($\frac{3}{4}$ view), on the chair place a box with its flaps open. On right side of the chair place a scrubbing brush on the floor with the its stick leaning against the box and the chair.

On the floor in front of the chair and the brush randomly place 3 big sweet potatoes

STUDIO TECHNOLOGY (IPS/1)

FABRIC DECORATION

This is the act of beautifying or adding of attraction to cloth materials such as cotton, silk, linen khaki etc. This includes printing, tie and dye, batik, appliqué.

1. PRINTING

This is the process of reproducing text, images or designs with ink by means of pressing on to a printable surface. The following are printings methods;

i) STENCIL PRINTING: This is the process by which ink is deposited through the cut openings of transparent paper, plastic, or metal with patterns or letters on to the printable surface.

PREPARATION OF A DESIGN/MOTIF

- This starts with identifying a source of inspiration which may be objects from nature or artificial world with good textural patterns, shapes and colour.
- The objects are then simplified, re-arranged to make a pattern clearly showing negatives and positives. One follows balance and rhythm in to make an interesting pattern.
- The patterns are encased in a square or rectangular shape with right angles to form a motif. The edges of the motif must be carefully balanced to make the design join while printing.

Motif: This is a single and decorative idea recurred to form a design

Process of screen printing

- Make sure that the stencil is fixed on top of the motif and laid on a flat table.
- Cut out positives(marked areas) on the stencil using a cutter or razor blade.
- Detach the stencil from the paper and prepare for printing.
- Spread the cloth on a flat surface(table) and place the stencil on top of the fabric.
- Use the sponge or brush to print the fabric by pressing ink through the stencil.
- Clean/wash the stencil and place it back in a new position of the cloth and re-ink it through the stencil
- Do it several times until the required space is covered.

Advantages of stencil printing

- A stencil can be re-used repeatedly and rapidly to produce the same work
- It is a cheap method to use.
- It can be used for a long time.
- The screen can be used for a long time.
- It is easy to clean the stencils using a cloth

Disadvantages of Stencil printing

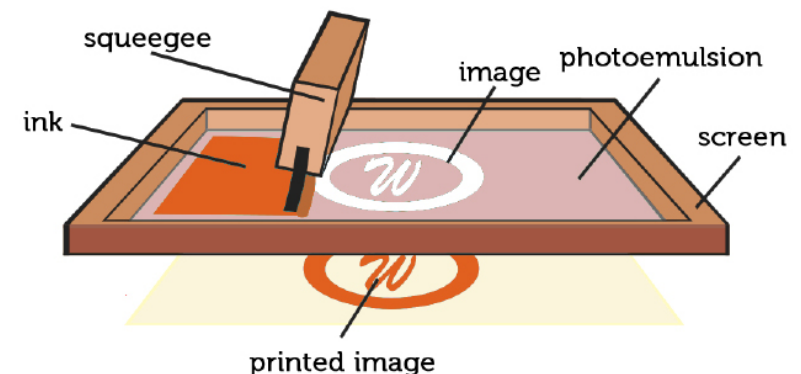
- Stencils are not durable enough

- Unnecessary damages can mistakes in the work
- Requires high level of patience
- The process is time consuming since stencils have to be cut carefully

ii) SCREEN PRINTING: (silkscreen, serigraphy, and serigraph printing) is the process of applying colour to fabric or printable surface in definite patterns or designs using a mesh screen. Ink is forced into the mesh openings by the fill blade or squeegee onto the printing surface.

The attached stencil/films forms open areas on mesh that transfer ink or other printable materials which can be pressed through the mesh as a sharp-edged image onto a printable surface.

A mesh screen is woven material which has been photo patterned using a mesh screen.



Process of screen printing.

- Prepare tools, materials like water, ink, fabric, stencil, cutter, squeegee and printing table
- Make a design and attach the developed motif on the stencil. Make sure that the stencil is fixed on top of the motif and laid on a flat table.

- Cut out positives(marked areas) on the stencil using a cutter or razor blade.
- Detach the stencil from the paper and prepare for printing.
- Fix the stencil on the back side of the screen or mesh using a masking tape.
- Spread the cloth on a flat surface
- Place the screen on the cloth and print with printing paste and squeegee
- After printing get the stencil off the screen and wash immediately.

Materials used

- Screen mesh (with a design)
- Squeezer
- Fabric (cloth)
- Printing paste
- Light table

c) PHOTO EMULSON

Instead of a stencil or graphic film, one can use photo emulson.

This is a light-sensitive coating or chemical which consists of fine grains of silver bromide suspended in a gelatin

Procedure

- Prepare positives of a motif on a plastic transparency using a photocopier or lazerjet printer.
- Prepare a solution of photo emulson and spread a thin layer on the screen.
- Let the solution dry in a dark room for some time about 35 minutes to an hour.
- Lay the screen upside down, place the transparent sheet with positives on the screen and then cover it with a glass block
- Expose the screen to light that will cause the emulson to bind to the screen.
- Spray down the screen with water washing off the emulson only in areas of positives. This clear area is where ink will pass through when you print.

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- Print the cloth using paste by pressing it through the screen using a squeegee.



d) Wood block printing:

This technique originated in China, around 220 A.D. Areas to show white/positives are cut away with knife or chisel leaving the image to show.

The cut block is inked and brought into contact with paper /fabric to achieve an acceptable print. The art of carving is technically known as xylography, though the word is rarely used



Illustrations of wood block printing

How wood block printing is done

- Develop the idea you want to print.
- Prepare the wood block by cutting one of the ends very flat and smooth.
- Transfer your motif on the block in reverse using a tracing paper or carbon paper.
- Cut out your design using scooping tools and blade and scoop out the unwanted parts leaving the design to show.
- Lay the papers on a table and on it spread the cloth to be

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printed.

- Apply ink on the design by either dipping it ink or using roller apply an even layer.
- Press the design face down on the fabric and print.

ADVANTAGES OF BLOCK PRINTING

- Simple and easy technique.
- Not expensive.
- There is no limitation in repeat.
- Prints produced have a great decorative value.
- Block prints can be quite detailed if the block is well done.

DISADVANTAGES

- The process is very slow.
- Fine and delicate designs need a lot of craftsmanship to produce.
- It requires a lot of skill and experience.
- Only one colour is printed at a time.

2. TIE AND DYE

This is a bound resist process of dyeing plain fabrics which are made from woven yarns usually cotton using brighter colours. The product normally reflects the features or patterns from which the source of inspiration was entailing.

Techniques used in Tie and Dye.

There are basically two methods used in tie and dye

a) Gathering and folding: This is a method in which a cloth is folded, tied and dipped in the dyes. The cloth can be folded to form pleats, spirals, circles, stripes etc.

Pleats

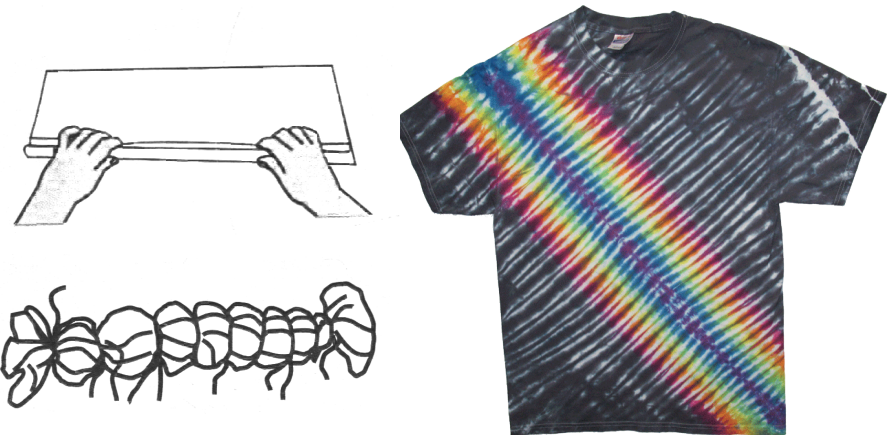
Lay the cloth on the flat surface and fold it into small folds(pleats) as shown in illustrations. This can be done following

the length of the cloth or diagonally from one corner of the cloth.



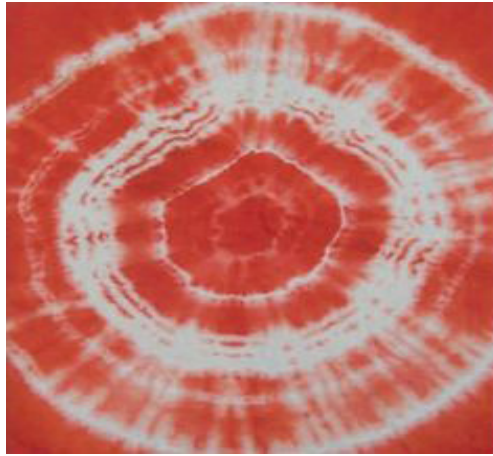
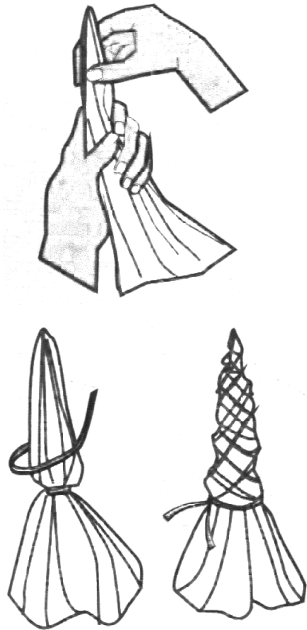
Stripes

Lay the cloth on the flat surface, gather the cloth following its length and tie it as shown



Circles

Pull up a point on your cloth and twist clockwise, it forms an ant hill form as in the illustration above. Then tie it with threads



Spirals

At the middle of the cloth, pinch a part and twist it to form a curl as



Technique

- vi. Wash the cotton cloth to get rid starch and dirt.
- vii. Dry and iron cloth
- viii. Follow method of your choice for example pleating, circles. z
- ix. Mix dye with water in the source pan
- x. Boil water and add the mixture of dye
- xi. Dip the cloth in water and boil for about 30 min
- xii. Remove cloth dry in a cool place
- xiii. When the cloth is dry, tie it further in the area you want to retain the dye and dip it in another dye.
- xiv. Dry cloth and tie it carefully and rinse it in water to get rid of excess dye.
- xv. Dry the cloth and iron it.

b) Stitchery/Sewing: This is a technique of fabric decoration that involves sewing and tying some parts of the fabric before dyeing the cloth.

With this method you begin sketching the required pattern on the paper with a pencil, and then you trace the sketch on the cloth with the help of either a carbon paper or tracing paper and pencil.

Get a sizable needle with a thread and saw the pattern. The threads should be left hanging at the beginning and end of each stitch. The threads such as nylon threads create better effects in a pattern to prepare them both for pulling and tying.

Select uniform areas to start with, pull and tie them with stitches and dip the fabric into the prepared ink.

Leave the fabric to dry and thereafter select another group of threads to tie and dye. Do this at different intervals to cover up all selected areas of design. Good organisation of pull and tie will give you a perfect design.

Cut out the remaining threads after drying the fabric from the shed

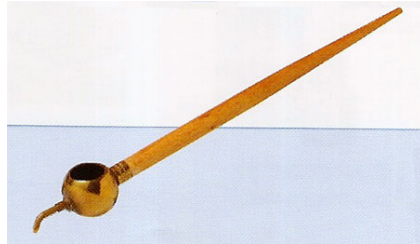
and then iron it to regain shape.

Materials needed

- Cloth(cotton cloth considered for tie and dye)
- Dyes such as dylons
- salt

Tools used

- Heat source
- Flat iron or iron box
- Sauce pan



3. BATIK

This is a “wax resist” process for making designs or patterns on fabric. Hot wax is applied to portions of fabric and penetrates the cloth. After the wax dries, dye is applied to the fabric. Wax prevents (resists) the dye from spreading to those areas of the fabric that have been waxed.

Materials used:

- Cloth
- Dyes
- Wax

Tools used

- Basin, water and soap
- Brushes of different sizes
- Tjanting tool
- Heat source
- Iron box
- Papers such as news papers
- Pencils and rubbers etc

Process of making a Batik Piece

- Make sketches representing composition.
- Avail necessary materials.
- Lay cloth on flat surface.

- Transfer the sketch on the cloth using pencil.
 - Melt wax in the container using a heating source.
 - Using a brush or tjanting apply to all lines you would like to maintain white
 - Using a big brush apply a color to the entire cloth.
 - Spread the cloth to dry in the shed to dry it slowly without direct sunshine
 - When cloth dries apply more wax to places where you would want to retain the second color
 - Go on with the same exercise until the final color is applied.
- When done with design apply wax to the whole cloth then crackle the article when the wax cools. **Crackling** is when you put cracks in the wax on the cloth and paint the cloth with dark color
- Paint the entire cloth with a dark colour to penetrate the created cracks
 - Leave the cloth to dry and remove the wax by ironing it.

4. APPLIQUE

This is a method of decorating a fabric in which pieces of fabrics are sewed, stapled or fixed onto another fabric to create patterns. It involves applying small fabric cutouts onto a larger background piece of fabric by sewing using a thread and needle to create a decorative design.

Examples of Applique work:

Female skirts, Bed sheets, Table cloth mats, pillow cases.

Types of Applique:

a) Direct Applique:

This is a method where a piece(s) of fabric is sewn, stapled or fixed onto another fabric to create patterns.

b) Reverse Applique

This a technique where the ground is cut and another piece of fabric is sown under the ground fabric.

Procedure

- Sketch a pattern
- Get tools and materials
- Draw or tress design onto the cloth then carefully cut out the designs
- Lay fabric on a flat surface then mark the background where the appliqué design will be placed
- Arrange cutouts on the base – use pins to secure them
- Stitch the cutouts onto the underlying fabric by stappling or sewing using or tailoring machine.
- Trim off all loose threads from the back of the applique. then iron to make the appliqué pieces totally flat.

Importances of appliqué

- Way of decorating fabric.
- Makes fabric look more interesting and get value.
- Cost effective in design making.
- It's the easiest way of decorating plane fabric in fabric decorations.
- Reduces on time used when making designs and making designs and motifs to decorate fabric.

Materials

- Fabric / cloth
- Thread for stitching
- Pencil /markers draw design on fabric
- Pins to hold fabric prior to stitching
- Ribbons
- Beads
- Paper
- Sisal

Tools

5. PATCH WORK

Refers to sewing small geometric fabric cut outs together by hand or machine until a large piece is obtained.

Process of Patch work

- Choose materials you are going to use (small piece of clothes)
- Cut them in small shapes.
- Arrange them on them ground suggesting the design you want.
- Join them together using a simple stitch.
- Sew them finally using a machine or hands.
- Cut off any thread spills and your patch work is ready.

Materials and Tools for patch work]

- Cloth
- Needle

EMBROIDERY

This is a craft of using a needle and threads to decorate a fabric.

Material

- Threads
- Fabrics
- Carbon paper

Tools

- Needles
- Embroidery hoop
- Scissors

TECHNIQUES USED IN EMBROIDERY

1. Flat embroidery:

Patterns are drawn on a fabric and embroidered with best stiches. Colours can be used to give illusions of flat and raised areas.

2. Patch work work.

Is basically 2 dimensional and involves the sewing together pieces of fabric cut to definite shape. The shapes are usually geometric since joining can easily be done.

3. Quilting:

This refers to the process of stitching, sewing or tying of two or more layers of material together to make a sticker padded material. This process may not have base cloth.

4. Drawn thread work.

This technique involves removing threads from a piece of cloth material. The areas where the threads have been removed are embraced to give an interesting effect.

Stitches include

- Running stitches
- Chain stitches
- Stem stitches
- Button/Blanket stitches

1. Running stitches

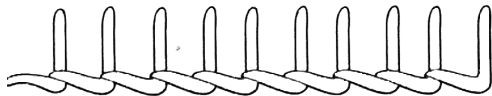
This stitch is done by passing a needle in and out of the fabric. It is sometimes called **straight stitch**



Running stitch

2. Blanket/Button stitch.

This is where one catches the rope of the thread on the surface of the fabric and the needle is returned to the back of the fabric at right angles to the original start of the thread.



Blanket stitch

3. **Stem stitch:** This stitch outlines patterns to give raised effects.



Stem stitch

4. Cross stitch.

This is where the needle is inserted from the left to the right diagonally into the fabric so that slanting lines of stitches are formed. The cloth is formed by taking the thread and needle to cross in the previous stitch.



Cross stitch

5. Cross Stitch: This is for stitching straight and curved lines as well as filling shapes.



BASIC STEPS TO A SUCCESSFUL EMBROIDERY DESIGN

- Make sketch of the design you want to do.
- Transfer the design to the fabric by direct drawing or tracing using a carbon paper.
- Put the fabric on the hoop to flatten it and ensure it is tight.
- Using a needle, choose threads of the colour you want to start with. Make stitches long or randomly.
- Make several stitches in place