

## **DYEING AND BLEACHING**

### **EXAMINATION SCHEME**

There will be three papers, Papers 1, 2, and 3, all of which should be taken. Papers 1 and 2 shall be examined as a composite paper.

**PAPER 1:** The paper will consist of forty multiple choice questions drawn from the entire syllabus. Candidates will be required to answer all the questions in 45 minutes for 40 marks.

**PAPER 2:** The paper will consist of six essay type questions out of which candidates will be required to answer any four of the questions in 1 hour 40 minutes for 60 marks.

**PAPER 3:** This paper will evaluate candidates' skills in tie-dye, batik and printing. The paper has three alternatives: (a) Tie-dye; (b) Batik (Wax or Starch Resist) and (c) Printing. Candidates shall answer question(s) in one of the alternatives only.

The paper shall be rendered on fabric with dye-resist materials and printing inks. Each alternative shall carry 100 marks. Candidates shall have 30 minutes for preparation after which the test will commence and last for four hours.

The test will be conducted and assessed on-the-spot by a visiting Examiner appointed by the West African Examinations Council (WAEC). The question paper will be made available to candidates at least two weeks before the date of the test.

### **SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

#### **PAPER 1** **(OBJECTIVE)**

1. Which of the following is a method in tyedye?
  - A. Printing
  - B. Stencilling
  - C. Knotting
  - D. Labeling

2. Crackles occur in
  - A. starch resist fabric.
  - B. wax resist fabric.
  - C. tyedye resist fabric.
  - D. print resist fabric.
  
3. Which of the following objects can be used to transfer designs on fabrics?
  - A. Yam tuber
  - B. Yarn
  - C. Laquer
  - D. Motif
  
4. Half drop method is used in making motifs on a fabric to be
  - A. continued.
  - B. staggered.
  - C. isolated.
  - D. disjointed.
  
5. Oxidation on dyed fabric helps in
  - A. making colours to be permanent.
  - B. achieving brightness.
  - C. making it acceptable.
  - D. making it good to wear.

**PAPER 2**  
**(ESSAY)**

1.
  - (a) Differentiate between the term *hue* and *value*.
  - (b) Draw a 12-point colour wheel.
  - (c) List **three** cool colours.
  - (d) Explain why they are called cool colours.
  
2.
  - (a) What is *bleaching*?
  - (b) Mention **three** reasons why safety is important in tie and dye.
  - (c) List **five** materials used in batik making.
  
3.
  - (a) What is *printing*?
  - (b) Describe **two** methods used in achieving motif on a Mesh.
  - (c) Draw and explain the usefulness of squeegee.
  
4.
  - (a) What is a *batik*?
  
  - (b) List **six** materials used in the production of batik.
  
  - (c) In sequential order, describe the procedure for effecting a floral design on fabric through wax resist method.

**PAPER 3**  
**(PRACTICAL)**

1. Make a good print using African motif on a 2 yard fabric using only one colour  
You can pre dye, the dye or dab your fabric to make it beautiful.
  
2. On a 1½ yards fabric, produce a batik that will be suitable for a new ICT building in your school using **three** colours. You can use **at least two** methods of resisting.
  
3. Design and produce a pictorial wall hanging to be used to decorate a chief's palace in your traditional area using batik technique.

Use only **three** colours excluding the background of the fabric. The dimension of the picture should measure 45 cm x 70 cm.

4. Design and produce tie-dye and printed fabric to be used for the speech and prize giving day of your school.

Use your school colours and logo as a motif.

Dimension: 90 cm x 270 cm