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SC7072&1
WASSCE 2021
BASKETRY 2&1
Essay and Objective
2 hours 50 minutes

2&1

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**West African Senior School Certificate Examination
for School Candidates**

SC 2021

BASKETRY 2&1
Essay and Objective

2 hours 50 minutes

*Do **not** open this booklet until you are told to do so. While waiting, read and observe the following instructions carefully. Write your **name** and **index number** in **ink** in the spaces provided above.*

*This booklet consists of **two** papers. Answer Paper 2 which comes first, in your answer booklet and Paper 1 on your Objective Test answer sheet. Paper 2 will last 2 hours after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do **not** start Paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last **50** minutes.*

Answer four questions only.

All the questions carry equal marks.

Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material.

1. (a) In **four** steps, describe open air treatment of bamboo. [8 marks]
- (b) Explain **two** advantages of building prototype of basketry articles using the computer. [4 marks]
- (c) State **three** precautionary measures to observe when using the knife. [3 marks]

2. Illustrate into detail, the following basketry tools and materials:
 - (a) The screw block;
 - (b) The mallet;
 - (c) Shears;
 - (d) The sisal plant;
 - (e) Date palm leaf.

[15 marks]

3. (a) Explain *braiding* in basketry. [3 marks]
- (b) Describe any **three** ways of finishing the edge of a basket. [6 marks]
- (c) Explain **two** factors that would promote the sale of a basketry article. [6 marks]

4. (a) Illustrate the plaiting process using **three** weavers. [8 marks]
- (b) With the aid of illustration, describe the bodkin tool. [4 marks]
- (c) State the **main** function of the following basketry tools:
 - (i) bradawl;
 - (ii) scrapper;
 - (iii) singeing lamp.

[3 marks]

5. (a) Explain *finishing* in basketry. [3 marks]
- (b) Mention any **three** finishing techniques in the basketry industry. [3 marks]
- (c) Explain how the techniques mentioned in 5(b) above are carried out. [9 marks]

6. (a) Name **three** primary processing methods for *rattan*. [3 marks]
- (b) Explain how **each** of the processes mentioned in 6(a) above is done. [12 marks]

END OF ESSAY TEST

**DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

**YOU WILL BE PENALIZED SEVERELY IF YOU ARE
FOUND LOOKING AT THE NEXT PAGE BEFORE
YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

**WHILE YOU ARE WAITING, READ THE FOLLOWING
INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

PAPER 1
OBJECTIVE TEST
[40 marks]

50 minutes

1. Use 2B pencil throughout.
2. On the pre-printed answer sheet, check that the following details are **correctly** printed:
 - (a) In the space marked *Name*, check your **surname** followed by your **other names**.
 - (b) In the spaces marked *Examination*, *Year*, *Subject* and *Paper*, check 'WASSCE School Examination', 'SC 2021', 'BASKETRY', and '1' in that order.
 - (c) In the box marked *Index Number*, your **index number** has been printed vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side, and each numbered space has been shaded in line with each digit. **Reshade** each of the shaded spaces.
 - (d) In the box marked *Subject Code*, the digits 707113 are printed vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side. **Reshade** the corresponding numbered spaces as you did for your index number.
3. An example is given below. This is for a male candidate whose *name* is Adams Smith ACKAH. His *index number* is 6102143958 and he is offering *Basketry* 1.

**THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ANSWER SHEET**

PRINTED IN BLOCK LETTERS.		GHA	
Name: ACKAH ADAMS SMITH			
Examination: WASSCE		Year: SC 2021	
Subject: BASKETRY		Paper: 1	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Use grade 2B pencil throughout.
2. Answer each question by choosing one letter and shading it like this: **A** **B** **C** **D** **E**
3. Erase completely any answer you wish to change.
4. Leave extra spaces blank if the answer spaces provided are more than you need.
5. Do not make any markings across the heavy black marks at the right hand edge of your answer sheet.

INDEX NUMBER	
6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
4	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SUBJECT CODE	
7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
3	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

For Supervisors only
If candidate is absent
shade this space. ☐

Answer **all** the questions.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find the **correct** option for **each** question and shade in **pencil on your answer sheet** the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give **only one** answer to **each** question. An example is given below.

In still life study, drawings are made from

- A. imagination.
- B. imitation.
- C. memory.
- D. observation.

The correct answer is observation which is lettered D and therefore answer space D would be shaded.

☐ A ☐

☐ B ☐

☐ C ☐

☒ D ☐

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answers you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this question paper.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following Basketry materials produces the **toughest** rope?
 - A. Coconut leaf
 - B. Pandamus leaf
 - C. Rachis
 - D. Straw
2. The **main** reason for waling in weaving is to make the weaves
 - A. more even.
 - B. tighter.
 - C. wider apart.
 - D. stronger.
3. Which of the following weaving techniques is **mostly** used in weaving a rushes bag.
 - A. Plaiting
 - B. Pairing
 - C. Randing
 - D. Wrapping
4. Pandamus roots are **commonly** prepared for use by a process known as
 - A. peeling.
 - B. splitting.
 - C. retting.
 - D. smashing.
5. Which of the following basketry materials is made up of culms?
 - A. Bamboo
 - B. Grass stalk
 - C. Plantain stem
 - D. Rattan
6. An oblong-shaped basket is often started with
 - A. by-stakes.
 - B. coiling weavers together.
 - C. radial arrangement of stakes.
 - D. slath-work.

7. A water-logged area is a natural habitat for the basketry material of
A. Bulrush.
B. Fan palm.
C. Guinea grass.
D. Pandanus.
8. Which of these basketry materials is **largely** made of spikey leaves?
A. Raffia
B. Rushes
C. Sisal
D. Straw
9. In macramé, the lark's head is formed the same way as
A. butterfly knot.
B. coil knot.
C. clove hitch.
D. half hitch.
10. The **main** reason for fringing in macramé is to
A. add complementary materials.
B. add other weaves.
C. make the weave beautiful.
D. make the weave stronger.
11. Another name for straw is
A. *Agave sisalana*.
B. *Typha domingensis*.
C. *Laccosperma opacum*.
D. *Veta vera*.
12. Split bamboo are also known as
A. rods.
B. slivers.
C. stakes.
D. spokes
13. Fibres from sisal are embedded in the
A. branches.
B. leaves.
C. roots.
D. stem.
14. Cane from rattan are **most** suitable for
A. frame-work.
B. slath-work.
C. starting-baskets.
D. weaving -borders.
15. Which hue of dye is produced from the sap of the moringa wood?
A. Black
B. Blue
C. Red
D. Yellow

16. Which part of the mahogany tree is processed to produce dye?
- A. Bark
 - B. Coir
 - C. Core
 - D. Pith
17. The rushes mat is **commonly** woven by the process of
- A. pairing.
 - B. plaiting.
 - C. randing.
 - D. stitching.
18. In basketry, the screw block is **commonly** used for
- A. bending canes.
 - B. holding stakes in position.
 - C. pressing weavers.
 - D. splitting canes.
19. Which of these basketry materials is prepared by pruning?
- A. Bamboo
 - B. Coconut
 - C. Corn shuck
 - D. Sisal
20. Leaving rods to dry out in a warm place until they hold their shape is known as
- A. Boonoot
 - B. Sarawak
 - C. Kooboo
 - D. Tohiti
21. The chemical which is applied to bamboo and placed in an oven for the colour to turn brown is
- A. chlorinic acid.
 - B. hydrochloric acid.
 - C. nitrogenic acid.
 - D. sulphuric acid
22. Vertical positioning of bamboo culms left for evaporation in the leaves reduces
- A. carbon content.
 - B. colouring content.
 - C. starch content.
 - D. water content.
23. Dissolving and removing waxy materials and gums found on rattan stems is done during
- A. bleaching.
 - B. deglazing.
 - C. fumigation.
 - D. oil-curing.
24. Which of the following is **not** a finishing technique in basketry?
- A. Bleaching
 - B. Lacquering
 - C. Smoking
 - D. Spraying

25. A tool that can **easily** be improvised in basketry is the
A. bradawl.
B. rapping iron.
C. scrapper.
D. screw block.
26. Dyes produced **mostly** from plants and animal are
A. artificial dyes.
B. chemical dyes.
C. natural dyes.
D. supplementary dyes.
27. The botanical name for oil palm is
A. *Barassius aethiopum*.
B. *Cocos nucifera*.
C. *Elaeis guineensis*.
D. *Raphia hookeri*.
28. Basketry articles are decorated in order to
A. achieve durability.
B. develop balance and symmetry.
C. ensure customer satisfaction.
D. make production easy.
29. Which of the following techniques is **best** applied to fibrous material?
A. Scraping
B. Splitting
C. Retting
D. Twisting
30. The thin end of a rod is known as
A. belly.
B. butt.
C. slype.
D. tip.
31. Good finishing of an article will
A. enhance functional value.
B. create skills of designing.
C. ensure regular supply of materials.
D. help identify good materials.
32. What is the **main** destroyer of cane?
A. Bacteria
B. Fungus
C. Protozoa
D. Virus
33. The **most** ancient technique of basketry making is
A. coiling and stitching.
B. stitching and plaiting.
C. stitching and knotting.
D. twining and stitching.

34. Singeing is necessary during the process of
A. decorating.
B. finishing.
C. seasoning.
D. scraping.
35. The idea of weaving is believed to have originated from
A. bird's nest.
B. colanders.
C. coracles.
D. palanquins.
36. What name is given to cords around which knots are tied?
A. Filler cord
B. Macramé cords
C. Sinnet cords
D. Working cords
37. The **first** thing one makes when weaving a cylindrical basket is the
A. border.
B. knot.
C. slath.
D. upset.
38. The inside curve of a rod is referred to as
A. belly.
B. butt.
C. slype.
D. stroke.
39. Which of the following materials is **best** used in rubbing off residual oil from cured rattan?
A. Coconut oil
B. Rubber sheet
C. Saw dust
D. Wet cloth
40. Prolonged immersion of cane in a bleaching agent affects it's
A. colour.
B. elasticity.
C. strength.
D. structure.

END OF PAPER