

LEATHER WORK

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

There will be three papers, Papers 1, 2 and 3 all of which must be taken. Papers 1 and 2 will be a composite paper to be taken at one sitting.

PAPER 1: Will consist of forty multiple-choice objective questions all of which must be answered within 50 minutes for 40 marks.

PAPER 2: Will consist of six essay-type questions. Candidates will be required to answer four questions within 2 hours for 60 marks.

PAPER 3: Will be two practical projects out of which candidates will execute one within five days, working for six hours each of the days. The paper will carry 80 marks.

The questions will be sent to the candidates two weeks before the execution period for candidates to study. Designing of sketches and preparatory notes should also be done within the two weeks prior to the execution of the project. These will carry 20 marks. The total mark for the paper is therefore 100.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

PAPER 1 **[OBJECTIVE]**

1. Select the cattle group leathers from the options below.
 - A. Kid, calf and colt
 - B. Nappa, peccary and morocco
 - C. Heifer, chamois and cape
 - D. Steer, cow and bull

2. A tracing wheel is a tool used for
 - A. creating serrated edges.
 - B. identifying stitch marks.
 - C. making hole at the seam.
 - D. stitching leather.

3. A case used for keeping arrows is called
 - A. holster.
 - B. quiver.
 - C. sheath.

- D. pannier.
4. Rivets are used to
- A. join two pieces of leather.
 - B. punch holes in leather.
 - C. split a thick leather.
 - D. stitch two pieces of leather.
5. Which of the following statements is **true** about leather?
- A. Can catch fire easily
 - B. Large and regular in size
 - C. Obtainable in different colours
 - D. Can be embossed or tooled
6. When is it very suitable to aerate a leather good?
- A. After tooling or embossing
 - B. Before joining parts together
 - C. Before burnishing
 - D. When polish is applied to it
7. Scouring leather after tannage helps to
- A. achieve flexibility.
 - B. make it waterproof.
 - C. remove surplus tannin.
 - D. remove wrinkles.
8. Two pieces of leather can be joined together permanently by
- A. bucking.
 - B. riveting.
 - C. skiving.
 - D. zipping.
9. Pickling leather is the technique of
- A. removing liquid preparations from leather.
 - B. soaking in various mixtures of acids and salts.
 - C. treating pelts with vegetable tannins.
 - D. washing leather to remove surplus tans.
10. High pressure polishing of leather surface is called
- A. burnishing.
 - B. finishing.
 - C. glazing.
 - D. setting out.

11. Leather is first cased to facilitate
 - A. stamping.
 - B. chiselling.
 - C. thonging.
 - D. pickling.

12. Colour is used in
 - A. antiqueing.
 - B. shading.
 - C. embossing.
 - D. seeding.

13. Which of the following is used to produce an adhesive?
 - A. Hoof
 - B. Blood
 - C. Brain
 - D. Flesh

14. Fire is used to decorate a leather surface in
 - A. scorching.
 - B. soldering.
 - C. burnishing.
 - D. singeing.

15. The yoke usually damages the
 - A. shoulder.
 - B. butt.
 - C. side.
 - D. belly.

PAPER 2

[Essay]

1. (a) Mention and explain **three** points to consider when designing handles for handbags. [12 marks]
- (b) Describe how **one** of the handles mentioned in (a) above is attached. [3 marks]

2. (a) Explain is a *template*? [3 marks]
- (b) Explain **three** importance reasons for using templates [9 marks]
- (c) Describe how templates are cut for a handbag. [3 marks]

- 3 List and discuss **five** basic factors to consider when establishing a small scale leather industry. [15 marks]
4. List and analyze **five** factors that can make a leather industry bankrupt. [15 marks]

PAPER 3

[PROJECT WORK]

1. Using a combination of marbling and embossing techniques, design and produce **three** different leather place (table) mats. **Each** mat should be mounted on a stiff fabric as backing and edged with decorative thronging.

Size: 35cm x 25cm