

2024 END-OF-SEMESTER EXAMS – SCULPTURE 2 SOLUTION
SCULPTURE
SHS ONE

1. (a) **What is sculpture?** (5 marks)

Sculpture is a form of visual art that involves creating three-dimensional forms by carving, modeling, casting, or constructing materials such as wood, stone, metal, clay, or even found objects. Sculpture can be both representational, depicting recognizable objects or figures, or abstract, focusing on form, texture, and composition.

(b) **What are the forms of sculpture?** (2 marks)

The forms of sculpture include:

1. Relief Sculpture: Sculpture that projects from a flat background. It can be low relief (bas-relief), where the design is only slightly raised, or high relief, where the forms project prominently.
2. Free-standing Sculpture: Sculpture that is intended to be viewed from all sides and is not attached to any background or support.

(c) **List three (3) differences between the forms of sculpture.** (3 marks)

1. Relief sculpture has a two-dimensional quality as it is attached to a flat surface, while free-standing sculpture is three-dimensional and can be viewed from multiple angles.
2. Relief sculpture often interacts with the background, while free-standing sculpture stands independently.
3. Viewers typically engage with relief sculpture from a fixed viewpoint, whereas free-standing sculpture allows viewers to move around and experience it from different perspectives.

3. (a) **Modelling:** is a sculptural technique where a pliable material such as clay, wax, or plasticine is shaped and manipulated by hand or tools to create a three-dimensional form. This method allows for intricate detailing and expressive forms, making it suitable for creating figurative sculptures and maquettes.

(b) **Casting:** is a sculptural process where a liquid or malleable material, such as molten metal, plaster, or resin, is poured into a mold to create a solid object. The mold is typically made by taking an impression of an existing object or sculpture. Once the material solidifies, the mold is removed, leaving behind a replica of the original form.

(c) **Carving:** is a sculptural technique that involves removing material from a solid block or mass to reveal a desired form. This method is commonly associated with materials such as wood, stone, and bone. Carving requires precision and skill, as the sculptor must carefully sculpt away material while considering the desired shape, texture, and detail.

(d) **Construction:** in sculpture involves assembling or joining various materials together to create a sculptural form. This can include welding metal pieces, binding wood elements, or connecting found objects to form a cohesive structure. Construction allows for flexibility in form and material usage, often resulting in abstract or conceptual sculptures.

(e) **Assemblage:** is a sculptural technique where artists combine various found objects or pre-existing materials to create a new composition. Unlike traditional sculptural methods that involve shaping or manipulating raw materials, assemblage involves arranging and recontextualizing objects to convey artistic expression or narrative. Assemblage sculptures often evoke themes of repurposing, juxtaposition, and cultural commentary.

4. **Draw the cross section of a wood and label the parts (10 marks)**

