

2025 END OF SEMESTER EXAMS – SCULPTURE 1

FORM TWO

Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

1. Which of these following materials cannot be used in modelling?
(A) sawdust (B) plaster (C) bronze (D) wax
2. The proper order for marketing sculpture works is
(A) market survey, costing, pricing and production
(B) pricing, production, market survey and costing
(C) production, costing, market survey and pricing
(D) market survey, costing, production and pricing.
3. Hollowing-out clay from a leather hard model is termed
(A) cutting (B) scooping (C) texturing (D) opening
4. Which of the following sets of tools is most suitable in wood carving?
(A) mallet, adze and nail (B) awl, mallet and scraper
(C) chisel, mallet and gouge (D) knife, chisel and gouge
5. In sitting a workshop, you have to think of how customers could easily
(A) reach you (B) credit from you (C) think of you (D) lend you money
6. The modelling stand is used as a
(A) baseboard for modelling (B) throne for posing a model
(C) support for the baseboard (D) stand for exhibition of sculpture
7. Preliminary sketches done on paper are meant to
(A) remove problems that may arise in the final work
(B) organize creative ideas for the final work
(C) be a small replica of the final work
(D) make the final work beautiful
8. Which of these is not associated with funeral sculpture?
(A) plaque (B) bust (C) tombstone (D) shield
9. Unseasoned wood will not take polish well because
(A) the wood pores are too open (B) it does not contain much water
(C) the grains are not straight (D) of the density of wood
10. Which of the following materials requires the subtractive method?
(A) mortar (B) bronze (C) clayslip (D) stone
11. The sensation felt by touching a rough or smooth surface is referred to as
(A) tactile (B) simulated (C) visual (D) perception

12. Finials made on umbrella tops are always
(A) intaglio (B) in-the-round (C) high relief (D) low relief
13. Traditional drums are made hollow mainly to make them
(A) light and durable (B) beautiful (C) strong (D) sound better
14. Which of the following is not an abrasive tool?
(A) claw (B) rasp (C) riffler (D) file
15. A framework around which modelling is done is
(A) a modelling stand (B) a butterfly (C) an effigy (D) an armature
16. Where and how to sell, type of customer, advertising and display of sculpture works are considered under
(A) pricing (B) costing (C) marketing (D) production
17. In which of the following vocations are bronze and lead used to produce works?
(A) construction and assemblage (B) modelling and carving
(C) casting (D) carving and casting
18. Clay is prevented from drying fast by
(A) putting in under shade (B) covering it with cocoa sack
(C) putting it under water (D) covering it with polythene
19. Deep cutting on wood is done by the use of a/an
(A) adze (B) gouge (C) cutlass (D) axe
20. What is the order of classification of statues in terms of size?
(A) caricature, monumental, grotesque (B) life size, heroic, colossal
(C) abstract, realistic, exaggeration (D) figurine, miniature, statuette
21. Materials for modelling are by nature
(A) plastic (B) brittle (C) homogenous (D) hygroscopic
22. By what two processes can a sculpture be cast in metal?
(A) negative and piece moulds (B) direct and indirect moulds
(C) solid and hollow moulds (D) lost wax and sand moulds
23. What is roughing out in carving?
(A) texturing (B) splitting (C) blocking (D) joining
24. A thin mixture of plaster of Paris is only usable when
(A) more plaster is added (B) it is stirred to set
(C) part is poured away and allowed to set (D) the mixture is sieved and the water discarded

25. Moulds are required for
(A) slip casting only (B) cement casting only (C) plaster casting only (D) all kinds of casting
26. The most suitable tool for whittling is
(A) chisel (B) knife (C) axe (D) cutlass
27. The following are methods of finishing except
(A) laminating (B) sanding (C) waxing (D) lacquering
28. Water can be cast by
(A) boiling (B) pouring (C) freezing (D) stirring
29. In the lost wax casting, seams on casts are usually
(A) polished (B) chased (C) sanded (D) stained
30. In producing sculpture in styrofoam, the sculptor usually uses
(A) heated tools (B) adze (C) parting tools (D) cutlass
31. Which of the following finishing techniques will give a smooth texture?
(A) scorching (B) lacquering (C) sanding (D) waxing
32. The major medium for West African sculpture is
(A) clay (B) stone (C) wood (D) ivory
33. The most suitable medium for linear sculpture is
(A) ivory (B) stone (C) wax (D) wire
34. In mould making, undercuts are avoided to
(A) allow the cast to be released easily (B) prevent the cast from separating from the mould
(C) serve as locks and keys (D) hold mould pieces together
35. Which of these bonding techniques is mostly employed in building armature?
(A) welding (B) binding (C) riveting (D) screwing
36. Which of the following was an English sculptor?
(A) Rembrandt (B) Walter Gropius (C) Picasso (D) Henry Moore
37. The process of hollowing out a ball of clay to make an artifact is referred to as
(A) pinching (B) slabbing (C) coiling (D) rolling
38. Lacquer is used as a finish for wood sculpture because it
(A) provides strength to the piece (B) gives a coarse texture
(C) gives a clear protective coating (D) makes it resistance to fire
39. Which of these media will form patina when exposed to the atmosphere?
(A) cement (B) plaster (C) polystyrene (D) bronze
40. Foreign materials left in an unfired clay sculpture will
(A) give the sculpture its characteristic red colour (B) cause an explosion when firing
(C) make the sculpture resistant to water (D) make it porous when fired