

2025 END OF SEMESTER EXAMS – SCULPTURE 2 SOLUTION

FORM TWO

1.

(a) **Five principles of design:**

- Balance
- Emphasis
- Proportion
- Rhythm
- Unity

(b) **Five importance of planning prior to the execution of a sculpture:**

1. Ensures efficient use of materials and resources.
2. Provides a clear vision for the final piece.
3. Prevents costly mistakes and wastage.
4. Allows for better time management and organization.
5. Facilitates experimentation with ideas to improve creativity.

2.

(a) **Explanation of sculpture:**

Sculpture is a three-dimensional art form created by shaping or combining materials such as stone, wood, metal, or clay to produce artistic or functional objects.

(b) **Six significant roles of sculpture in society:**

1. Preserves historical and cultural heritage.
2. Enhances aesthetics in public and private spaces.
3. Serves as a medium for religious and spiritual expression.
4. Educates and informs about important events or figures.
5. Promotes economic growth through tourism and art sales.
6. Acts as a form of therapy and emotional expression.

3.

(a) **Drawings of carving tools at end of page**

(b) **Uses of tools:**

- **Mallet:** Used to drive chisels with controlled force.
- **Riffler:** Used for detailed finishing and smoothing of carvings.
- **Parting tool:** Creates fine lines and deep grooves.
- **Fish-tail chisel:** Used for precise cutting in tight or curved areas.
- **Hand saw:** Used to cut wood into desired shapes.

4.

(a) **Relief in carving:**

Relief refers to a sculptural technique where the carved elements remain attached to a solid background, creating a raised or recessed design.

(b) **Three types of relief in carving:**

1. **High Relief:** Elements project significantly from the background.
2. **Low Relief (Bas-relief):** Elements slightly project from the background.
3. **Sunken Relief:** Design is carved into the surface, creating a recessed effect.

(c) **Three differences between relief and in-the-round carving:**

1. **Relief carving:** Attached to a background; **In-the-round:** Freestanding and viewable from all sides.
2. **Relief carving:** Requires less material; **In-the-round:** Uses more material.
3. **Relief carving:** Typically decorative; **In-the-round:** Often sculptural and functional.

5.

(a) **Explanation of scooping in sculpture:**

Scooping is the process of hollowing out material, such as clay or wood, to reduce weight, improve drying, and prevent cracking.

(b) **Four importance of scooping:**

1. Prevents cracks in drying clay or wood.
2. Reduces the weight of the sculpture.
3. Saves material and resources.
4. Allows for structural stability during firing or construction.

(c) **Steps for scooping a leather-hard clay work (with illustrations):**

1. Mark the areas to be scooped out on the clay.
2. Use a clay loop or scoop tool to remove clay from the marked area.
3. Smooth the edges with a damp sponge or knife.
4. Hollow evenly to maintain uniform thickness.

6.

(a) **Five steps in the preparation of papier mâché (wet method):**

1. Tear paper into small pieces and soak in water.
2. Boil or blend the soaked paper into a pulp.
3. Drain excess water using a sieve or cloth.
4. Mix the pulp with adhesive (e.g., glue or flour paste).
5. Knead into a workable consistency.

(b) Steps to build a figure in-the-round using the dry method:

1. Create a base structure using wire or armature.
2. Tear dry paper into strips.
3. Prepare an adhesive solution (e.g., glue).
4. Layer the paper strips onto the armature, applying adhesive as you go.
5. Build the desired form layer by layer.
6. Allow to dry completely before adding details.
7. Sand and paint the sculpture for finishing.

