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#### Reality Through the Arts

### Chapter TWO: SCULPTURE

## **Multiple Choice Questions**

- 1) When a sculpture is freestanding and can be viewed from any angle it is
  - a) relief
  - b) linear
  - c) full round
  - d) panoramic

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 68

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 2) August Rodin's *The Burghers of Calais*, 1866 is an example of what kind of sculpture?
  - a) full round
  - b) relief
  - c) bas-relief
  - d) haut-relief

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 68

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 3) Sculptures that project by at least half their depth from their base are called
  - a) bas-relief
  - b) low relief
  - c) haut relief
  - d) mid-relief

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 69

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 4) Which of the following is a carver's ideal kind of rock because of durability, ease of carving and a wide range of colors?
  - a) igneous
  - b) sedimentary
  - c) metamorphic
  - d) terracotta

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 70

- 5) The method of execution in sculpture in which works are carved.
  - a) construction
  - b) manipulation

- c) substitution
- d) subtractive

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 70

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 6) The creation of a cast sculpture always involves the use of
  - a) a model
  - b) a mold
  - c) metal
  - d) polishing

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 71

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 7) Giovanni Bologna's *Mercury*, c. 1567 is an example of what kind of sculpture method?
  - a) construction
  - b) subtractive
  - c) built
  - d) substitution

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 71

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 8) The ancient sculpture technique of lost-wax casting is an example of
  - a) substitution
  - b) manipulation
  - c) construction
  - d) subtraction

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 72

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 9) When a sculpture directs the eye continually back into the form, it is called
  - a) closed
  - b) open
  - c) linear
  - d) formal

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 73

- 10) The relationship of shapes is called
  - a) mass
  - b) form
  - c) proportion

d) unity Answer: c

Page reference: Page 74

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 11) Michelangelo's *David*, 1501-1504, is made of marble and is therefore an example of what method of sculpting?
  - a) substitution
  - b) subtraction
  - c) manipulation
  - d) construction

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 70

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 12) The open spaces in sculpture are called
  - a) negative
  - b) positive
  - c) linear
  - d) literal

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 73

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 13) When an artist indicates the movement where one part starts and another part begins it is called
  - a) articulation
  - b) proportion
  - c) repetition
  - d) variation

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 74

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 14) When a sculpture places a moving object in a work the object immediately becomes a
  - a) reference point
  - b) convergent point
  - c) focal point
  - d) transition point

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 76

- 15) Robert Smithson's sculpture Spiral Jetty, 1969-70 is an example of what kind of sculpture?
  - a) environmental
  - b) found

- c) mixed media
- d) full round

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 77

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 16) When sculpture de-emphasizes lifelikeness in order to draw attention to the materials from which it is made, it is called
  - a) exaggerated
  - b) trompe l'oeil
  - c) manipulation
  - d) glyptic Answer: d

Page reference: Page 80 A-Head: Sense Stimuli

- 17) The maori sculptures located on Easter Island effect our senses due to
  - a) open composition
  - b) light and environment
  - c) mass and size
  - d) texture and pattern

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 79 A-Head: Sense Stimuli

- 18) The colors red, yellow and orange stimulate sensations of
  - a) warmth
  - b) coolness
  - c) value
  - d) neutrality

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 78 A-Head: Sense Stimuli

- 19) Michelangelo's tendency to create awe-inspiring characters is called
  - a) verisimilitude
  - b) terribilita
  - c) articulation
  - d) high relief

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 75

- 20) The sculptural technique of manipulation is also called
  - a) construction
  - b) articulation

- c) substitution
- d) modeling

Answer: d

Page reference: Page72

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 21) Alexander Calder's *Eleven Polychrome*, 1961, is an example of what kind of sculpture?
  - a) construction
  - b) linear
  - c) manipulation
  - d) substitution

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 70

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 22) In sculpture mass is literal and consists of actual
  - a) form
  - b) line
  - c) volume
  - d) texture

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 73

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 23) Line is revealed in sculpture by what other element?
  - a) texture
  - b) form
  - c) balance
  - d) unity

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 72

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 24) The technique of manipulation involves which of the following materials
  - a) marble
  - b) bronze
  - c) clay
  - d) wood

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 72

- 25) The life-like sculptures of Duane Hansen depend on which of the following elements of art?
  - a) color
  - b) mass
  - c) form

d) texture Answer: a

Page reference: Page 73

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

## **Essay Questions**

- 26) Compare and contrast Duane Hanson's *Tourists*, 1970 to the East frieze, from Halicarnassus. Include the following in your analysis: materials, subject matter and dimensionality.
- 27) Explain why sculptures in the round have certain constraints. Be specific.
- 28) Describe low relief and high relief sculptures? Include an example of each.
- 29) Explain why Maya Lin's *Vietnam Veteran's Memorial* evokes tremendous emotional and sense response. Discuss form, materials, and environment.
- 30) Evaluate how the following elements and principles of art are integrated into Michelangelo's David, 1502-1504: mass, texture, unity.