

SCULPTURE 2 EXAM STUDY GUIDE

What is Sculpture?

- 3 dimensional work of art.
- the art of using materials to transform an idea into a real object
 - a. Sculpture is art that is meant to take up space.
 - b. This is one way in which sculpture is different than drawing (or 2D Art).

What does three-dimensional mean?

Having, or appearing to have, height, width, and depth. A sensation of space which seems to have thickness or depth as well as height and width

What are the Elements of art?

The elements of art are sort of like atoms in that both serve as "building blocks."

The elements are: line, shape, form, space, texture, value and color.

Artists manipulate these elements, mix them in with principles of design and compose a piece of art.

What types of sculpture are there?

Regardless of the media, sculpture will be one or two types:

a. Sculpture in the Round -

This type of sculpture is surrounded on all sides by space.

Another name for this is called free standing.

You can walk around it or turn it over in your hand.

This is interesting from all sides.

b. Relief Sculpture-

This type of sculpture protrudes from a flat background

Relief sculptures are designed to be viewed from only one side

You cannot see the back of this type of work.

c. Other RELIEF sculpture need to know:

- High Relief: Sculptural relief in which the modeled forms project from the background by at least half their depth
- Low Relief: A French term from the Italian *basso-relievo* ("low relief"), **bas relief** is a sculpture technique in which figures and/or other design elements are just barely more prominent than the (overall flat) background

How do you create a sculpture?

1. **Modeling** –
 - a. In this process, a soft, pliable material is built up and shaped. Media such as clay or wax can be used in modeling.
 - b. Because the sculpture gradually adds more material to build a form, modeling is referred to as an **ADDITIVE PROCESS**.
2. **Carving** –
 - a. In carving the sculptor cuts, chips, or drills from a solid surface.
 - b. Carving is called the **SUBTRACTIVE PROCESS**.
 - c. Wood, plaster, and stone can be used.
3. **Assembling** – In this process, also called constructing, a variety of different materials are gathered and joined together to make a sculpture.
 - a. These materials can be welded, glued, or even sewn.
 - b. This is also called assemblage.

What are the steps of “CRITIQUE”?

(Be able to complete each step with one or more of these terms)

Art Criticism is more than saying "I like it" or "I don't like it." It is a step-by-step process of logical thinking. Similar steps are used by scientists who present ideas clearly. The major steps in art criticism are describing what you see, analyzing relationships, interpreting meanings and judging.

Step 1 - Describe

Take time to look at the work. Describe it in detail using facts, not opinions. In this step you are an art "detective." You are gathering visual evidence or clues. You will use these clues to interpret the artwork.

Step 2 - Analyze

Analyze the evidence. In this step, you look for similarities, differences or repeated patterns in what you have observed. You look for the most important features. These will help you interpret the artwork.

Step 3 - Interpret the Meaning

Interpret the evidence. In this step, you develop a hypothesis (a good guess) about the meaning of the work. A good interpretation explains what you have observed and analyzed. You will use all your knowledge about art and life to interpret the artwork.

Step 4 - Judgment

A critical judgment can be made after you have interpreted an artwork. Judging art is always a matter of being fair and logical.

VOCABULARY

Abstract

Artistic style that simplifies or distorts the form of a subject or object almost unrecognizable

Armature

The skeleton structure constructed to help support the sculpting material

Assemblage

Gathering, constructing, and joining a variety of different materials together in a sculpture

Bas

Meaning lower in French, also refers to low relief

Balance

- refers to the ways in which the elements (lines, shapes, colors, textures, etc.) of a piece are arranged
- Balance can be *symmetrical* ("formal"), where elements are given equal "weight" from an imaginary line in the middle of a piece. For the most basic example of symmetry, think of your eyes in relation to either side of your nose.
- Balance doesn't necessarily mean symmetry, though. *Asymmetrical* ("informal") balance occurs when elements are placed unevenly in a piece, but work together to produce harmony overall

Carving

Subtractive method involving cutting, drilling, digging, or chipping away at a material

Ceramic

a hard brittle heat-resistant material made by firing a mixture of clay and chemicals at high temperature

Clay

A fine-grained, firm earthy material that is plastic when wet and hardens when heated usually in a chamber called a kiln

Dust Mask

Protects the artist from inhaling caustic and unhealthy materials

Found Object

An object used for a purpose other than which it was created for in an artwork

Free-Standing

Another term for sculpture "in the round"

Geometric

Precise forms that can be described using mathematical formulas

Usually man-made

Gouge

A chisel having a partly cylindrical blade with a convex or concave bevel

Medium

Term given to a specific material used in the creation or building of your artwork

Needle-Nose

Both cutting and gripping pliers used to bend, re-position and cut wire

Organic

This type of form is also known as a free-form. Usually found in nature

Paper Mache

Light weight method for sculpting created with a thin paste and swatches of paper

Plaster

This sculpting material can be used to carve/ mold or build with strips of gauze. Its property begins as a powder, then a liquid, and finally a solid

Positive/ Negative Space

Positive space is an area occupied by a tangible object, but an object's edges are defined by negative space

Proportion

Making the correct size(s) for different parts to an object.

Rasp

A tool used for filing/shaping wood, plaster, or other materials

Sunken-Relief

Known as intaglio or hollow-relief, describes an image that is carved into a flat surface, with the images usually mostly linear in nature

Texture

The treatment given to creating the different surface qualities of an object

Thumbnail

Preliminary drawings or sketches created to develop a ideas before starting an artwork

Three-Dimensional

2 dimensions is having only the dimensions of height and width, like a square.

3 dimensions is having height, width and depth, like a cube

Kinetic

Sculpture with movement