



Faculty of Applied Arts
 (Gen 1602) English Language Final Exam
 Time: 2 Hours

First Year (Sculpture and Restoration)
 January 2015
 Date: 13 / 1 / 2015
 Total Mark: (30)

The exam consists of two papers

I- Text Book

Answer the following questions:

(4

M)

- 1- What is one difference between a solid and liquid??
- 2- What are the types of polymers? Give more examples.
- 3- How can you create an even more realistic look?
- 4- What is the technique of relief sculpture?

Write the meaning of the following:

(2

M)

- 5- Stucco.
- Mache.

6- Paper

II- Structure

A- Do as Shown:

(6

M)

- 1- It's a nice day. we go out for a walk.
(Complete)
- 2- Normally I finish work at five, but this week I work until six to earn a little more money.
(Correct the verb)
- 3- Yes, we hired a car from Cairo. (Ask a question)
- 4- The television was on, but nobody
(Complete)
- 5- You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'where are you going for your holiday?'
You say:(not decide) (Complete)
- 6- Mahagot ajob in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down. At the time the factory closed down, Maha there for five years.
(Complete according to the situation)

III- Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

(6 M)

For thousands of years sculpture has filled many roles in human life. The earliest sculpture was probably made to supply magical help to hunters. After the dawn of civilization, statues were used to

represent gods. Ancient kings, possibly in the hope of making themselves immortal, had likenesses carved, and portrait sculpture was born. The Greeks made statues that depicted perfectly formed men and women. Early Christians decorated churches with demons and devils, reminders of the presence of evil for the many churchgoers who could neither read nor write.

From its beginnings until the present, sculpture has been largely monumental. In the 15th century, monuments to biblical heroes were built on the streets of Italian cities, and in the 20th century a monument to a songwriter was built in the heart of New York City. Great fountains with sculpture in the center are as commonplace beside modern skyscrapers as they were in the courts of old palaces. The ancient Sumerians celebrated military victory with sculpture. The participants of World War II also used sculpture to honor their soldiers.

Sculpture may be the oldest of the arts. People carved before they painted or designed dwellings. The earliest drawings were probably carved on rock or incised (scratched) in earth. Therefore, these drawings were as much forerunners of relief sculpture as of painting.

Only a few objects survive to show what sculpture was like thousands of years ago. There are, however, hundreds of recent examples of sculpture made by people living in primitive cultures. These examples may be similar to prehistoric sculpture.

From recent primitive sculpture and from the few surviving prehistoric pieces, we can judge that prehistoric sculpture was never made to be beautiful. It was always made to be used in rituals. In their constant fight for survival, early people made sculpture to provide spiritual support.

Figures of men, women, and animals and combinations of all these served to honor the strange and sometimes frightening forces of nature, which were worshiped as evil or good spirits. Oddly shaped figures must have represented prayers for strong sons, good crops, and abundant game and fish. Sculpture in the form of masks was worn by priests or medicine men in dances designed to drive away evil spirits or beg favors from good ones.

The earliest civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley, and China gradually developed forms of writing about 3000 B.C. The people of these civilizations, like their prehistoric ancestors, also expressed deeply felt beliefs in sculpture.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why was the earliest sculpture made?
- 2- Why did the Early Christians decorate churches with demons and devils?
- 3- How may sculpture be the oldest of the arts?



IV- Composition

Write a paragraph on ONE only of the following:

(6 M)

1- Your graduation project
Sculpture

2-

3- Restoration



V- Translation

Translate into Arabic:

(4 M)

Wire sculpture refers to the creation of sculpture or jewelry (sometimes called wire wrap jewelry) out of wire. The use of metal wire in jewelry dates back to the 2nd Dynasty in

Egypt and to the Bronze and Iron Ages in Europe. In the 20th century, the works of Alexander Calder, Ruth Asawa, and other modern practitioners developed the medium of wire sculpture as an art form.

Translation into English:

(2

M)
النحت المعماري هو عبارة عن استخدام المهندس معماري أو النحات للنحت في تصميم مبنى، جسر، ضريح أو غيرها من مثل هذا التصميم.

With Best Wishes



The Model Answer

I- Text Book

Answer the following questions:

(4

M)

1- Solid matter has a definite shape and it takes up a definite amount of space. Their overall shape doesn't change. But, liquid matter takes the shape of its container. The liquid is able to change its shape so we can pour it.

2- The types of polymers are synthetic (such as polystyrene) and natural (such as DNA and proteins).

3- To create an even more realistic look, you can mix media as needed to get the look you want. This means using real hair for a sculpture of a person, real fabric for clothes, or actual dirt, rocks, or moss for your sculpture's base.

4- It is to give the impression that the sculpted material has been raised above the background plane. It involves considerable chiseling away of the background, which is a time-consuming exercise with little artistic effect if the lowered background is left plain.

Write the meaning of the following:

(2

M)

5- Stucco is a material made of an aggregate, a blinder, and water. It is applied wet and hardens to a very dense

6- Paper Mache is a composite material consisting of paper pieces or pulp, sometimes reinforced with textiles.

.....

II- Structure

A- Do as Shown:

(6

M)

6- It's a nice day. I suggest we go out for a walk.

7- Normally I finish work at five, but this week I'm working until six to earn a little more money.

8- How did you go/ travel? By car?

9- The television was on, but nobody was watching it.

10- You are still thinking about where to go for your holiday. A friend asks, 'where are you going for your holiday?'

You say: I've not decided yet.

6- Maha got a job in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down. At the time the factory closed down, Maha had been working there for five years.

.....

III- Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

(6 M)

1- To supply magical help to hunters

2- To remind people of the presence of evil for the many churchgoers who could neither read nor write.

3- Sculpture may be the oldest of the arts. People carved before they painted or designed dwellings. The earliest drawings were probably carved on rock or incised (scratched) in earth. Therefore, these drawings were as much forerunners of relief sculpture as of painting.

IV- Composition

Write a paragraph on ONE only of the following:

(6 M)

2- Your graduation project
Sculpture

2-

3- Restoration

.....

V- Translation

Translate into Arabic:

(4 M)

يشير النحت السلكي إلى عمل هذا النوع من النحت أو المجوهرات (التي تسمى أحياناً مجوهرات الاسلاك الملتفه) من الأسلاك. فاستخدام الأسلاك المعدنية في المجوهرات يعود إلى الاسرة الثانيه في مصر والعصور البرونزيه والحديديه في أوروبا. وفي القرن العشرين، طورت اعمال كل من الكسندر كالدور، روث أسوا، وآخرين من الممارسين الحديثيين متوسط النحت السلكي كشكل فني.

Translation into English:

(2

M)
Architectural sculpture is the term for the use of sculpture by an architect and/or sculptor in the design of a building, bridge, mausoleum or other such project.

With Best Wishes