Scholarship 2018
Art History

2.00 p.m. Tuesday 20 November 2018
Time allowed: Three hours
Total marks: 24

QUESTION BOOKLET

There are THREE sections. Answer ONE question from EACH section.

Write your answers in Answer Booklet 93301A.

Check that this booklet has pages 2 and 3 in the correct order and that neither of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.
INSTRUCTIONS

Answer THREE questions: ONE question from Section A and ONE from Section B, AND the compulsory question in Section C.
You may refer to art works and ideas from a wide range of art historical contexts.
Support your answers with detailed visual analysis of specific art works.

Notes
The terms ‘art’ and ‘art works’ are all-encompassing. They include, for example: architecture, sculpture, multimedia, photography, prints, painting, drawing, installation art, performance art, fabric arts, and ceramics.

SECTION A
Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER: QUESTION ONE
Art works are a combination of surface and symbolism. Discuss this statement with detailed reference to specific art works.

OR: QUESTION TWO
Picasso advised artists to learn the rules of art so they could break them. Discuss the ways in which artists ‘break the rules’ of art with detailed reference to specific art works.

OR: QUESTION THREE
The site of an art work enhances it. Discuss this statement with detailed reference to specific art works.

SECTION B
Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER: QUESTION FOUR
There are many reasons that some art works are valued above others. Discuss this statement with detailed reference to specific art works.

OR: QUESTION FIVE
Doubt and despair are underlying themes in art. Discuss this statement with detailed reference to specific art works.

OR: QUESTION SIX
Life is short, art is enduring. Discuss this statement with detailed reference to specific art works.
SECTION C

QUESTION SEVEN (COMPULSORY)

Read the following extract from John Berger’s *Ways of Seeing*. Explain Berger’s main ideas and discuss these with reference to specific art works.

Images were first made to conjure up the appearances of something that was absent. Gradually it became evident that an image could outlast what it represented; it then showed how something or somebody had once looked – and thus by implication how the subject had once been seen by other people. Later still the specific vision of the image-maker was also recognized as part of the record. An image became a record of how X had seen Y. This was the result of an increasing consciousness of individuality, accompanying an increasing awareness of history. It would be rash to try to date this last development precisely. But certainly in Europe such consciousness has existed since the beginning of the Renaissance.

No other kind of relic or text from the past can offer such a direct testimony about the world which surrounded other people at other times. In this respect images are more precise and richer than literature. To say this is not to deny the expressive or imaginative quality of art, treating it as mere documentary evidence; the more imaginative the work, the more profoundly it allows us to share the artist’s experience of the visible.
