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3

91482



914820



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 Art History, 2017

91482 Demonstrate understanding of style in art works

2.00 p.m. Tuesday 28 November 2017
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of style in art works.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of style in art works.	Demonstrate perceptive understanding of style in art works.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

There is ONE question in this booklet.

Make sure that you have Resource Booklet L3–ARTR.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Low Achievement

TOTAL

03

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INSTRUCTIONS

Select **ANY TWO** art works from Plates 1–30 of Resource Booklet L3–ARTR, and **TWO** stylistic characteristics to answer parts (a) and (b) of the question. (The art works may be from the same area of study or from two different areas of study.)

This **definition** may help you:

Style refers to the characteristics of an art work that, when combined, distinguish the style of an artist, art movement, period, or place. These characteristics may include ways of using line, colour, tone, light, form, composition, space, scale, shape, mass, texture, ornament, and media.

Stylistic characteristics (choose TWO):

Tick (✓) your selection

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Light | <input type="checkbox"/> Form | <input type="checkbox"/> Composition |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Space | <input type="checkbox"/> Ornament | <input type="checkbox"/> Modernist design |

Plate (1): "Light Prop for an Electric Stage"

Plate (2): "Monument to the Third International"

QUESTION

- (a) Using supporting evidence from the art works and their contexts, explain the treatment of your two chosen stylistic characteristics in **EACH** of the two art works.
- (b) Explain the reasons for the similarities and differences between the styles of the two art works with reference to the time and place that each artist was working in.

1.) Light Prop for an Electric Stage.
The 'Light prop for an Electric Stage' (Light-Space Modulator) was designed and created by László Moholy-Nagy in 1930, to be used on stage to project different light sources. It was made up of aluminium, steel, nickel-plated brass and other metals, along with wood and ~~plastic~~ plastic. Its function was to move different parts around on the machine and create different illusions with light.

The different objects on the machine would rotate and move by the built in electric motor, and project different light sources all around, giving the area around the machine different shimmers of light and colour. This was exactly the affect Moholy-Nagy wanted from the Modulator, as it gave the ^{audience} ~~a different~~ a different view-point of light and what you can do with it.

The space Moholy-Nagy used for the Modulator was very precise. Everything on it moved around gracefully without ~~colliding~~ banging into each other, and if it did, it would be to create a new source of light pattern. The modulator was also not too large, so that when put on stage, it wouldn't take up too much ~~room~~ space.

- 2.) Monument to the Third International.
The ~~structure~~ structure, 'Monument to the Third International', was created by artist Vladimir Tatlin in 1919-20 out of painted wood, iron, and glass. It stood at 6.1 metres tall and was made as a model for the real ~~monument~~ structure Tatlin wanted

to create. The height of the model took up a ~~lot~~ lot of space in his art studio, but Tatlin wanted that as it showed a great accomplishment on what the real one could be like. This shows that Tatlin used up a large space of his studio in order to show people the great structure he created, and how the real one could ~~be~~ be better.

The height and shape of this structure / model also created a pattern of light. The spiral when hit by light caused a shadow to appear which changed its pattern during the day when the sunlight would move. The ~~shadow~~ shadow cast out is one way to show the structures unique pattern and height.

Simulations

Both artists had a purpose with their structures. They created and that was to organise space and create light to show off their masterpieces. Both artists had arranged the space around their creations in

order to fit in everything they wanted to and this would create different light patterns.

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Differences

The difference between Moholy-Nagy's light modulator and Tatlin's ~~structure~~ is that ~~the~~ the light modulator is run on an electric motor and creates its own light and casting out different patterns because of this. Meanwhile Tatlin's structure needs a separate light source in order to cast a shadow of the model.

Achieved Exemplars	Grade Score	Annotation
Sample 6	A3	<p>This candidate's script is at the low end of A3. The response provides evidence towards A3 rather than A4 because of the high level of description. The discussion on light and space is integrated for both the chosen art works; where the discussion for 'Light Prop' was discussed, the explanation for space is weak. However, the candidate does mention 'area around the machine' which indicates understanding of the stylistic element of space. The comparisons made between both art works meets the requirements at the Achieved level of the assessment criteria. For this response to sit higher at the A3 level and more towards A4 there needs to be clearer evidence given by the candidate of their understanding of the stylistic features they have chosen. Also, students at this level need to show greater control and understanding of art historical terminology when discussing art works.</p>

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High Achievement

TOTAL

04

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

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Stylistic characteristics (choose TWO):

Tick (✓) your selection

☐ Light

☒ Form

☒ Composition

☐ Space

☐ Ornament

☐ Modernist design

Plate (1): Salvador Dali, Swans Reflecting Elephants

Plate (2): Hannah Hoch, Da Dandy

QUESTION

- (a) Using supporting evidence from the art works and their contexts, explain the treatment of your two chosen stylistic characteristics in EACH of the two art works.
- (b) Explain the reasons for the similarities and differences between the styles of the two art works with reference to the time and place that each artist was working in.

In the painting Swans Reflecting Elephants by Salvador Dali, Dali uses form and composition to express different meanings. In the title Swans Reflecting Elephants Dali talks about how even something or someone can look like one thing they could also be like ~~or~~ yet like another thing. In the centre of the composition we immediately see three swans ~~sit~~ on top of the water ~~reflecting~~ what looks ~~to~~ to be reflecting images of three elephants. There is this optical illusion you could say of the truth. If you told me you had a picture of swans reflecting elephants I wouldn't believe you but ~~some~~ somehow Dali has managed to make the swans look like elephants in the water. The swans

body bodies / wings have been painted to look ~~very similar~~ ^{like and} to ~~elephant's faces~~ form elephants faces and ears making it look ordinary and making something that doesn't make sense, make sense. The rest of the composition has been painted nearly close to realistic with a normal looking landscape and background. The forms in the painting have also been painted realistic and not cartoon like. So Dalí has taken normal forms, landscapes and objects but has made an illusion of what's real and is ~~fake~~ fake, he has put objects ~~together~~ / animals together that don't usually go together but in the painting it looks normal and like they belong together.

Hannah Hoch's photomontage / collage *Pa Dandey* uses ~~high~~ form and composition in a way that was different and unique to a few movements. Hoch's composition is quite all over the place with shapes cut out forms and figures creating an image and story. There is no rule of thirds or any rule at all dividing or organising the page which explains the art movement Dada which Hoch was involved with. There was no real rules in Dada but just to express yourself using whatever you wanted. The composition has a mixture of ^{female} figures in the front and a bunch of letters including the title of the work and Dada the movement. Hannah Hoch was ~~at~~ ~~seen~~ somewhat about promoting female figures and how especially ~~as~~ as artists, weren't treated fair / equally to men. We see this in the way she has used female figures in the central foreground. The form is made up of many different female parts including five female faces, a set of feet, and

the top half of a body. Hoch could be saying that no matter what the woman looks like it doesn't matter we should all be treated fairly and equally.

Some similarities in the styles of the two artworks are in the form ~~that both~~ both Hoch and Dalí both used realistic forms but then twisted them to convey different messages that were personal to them and their movement. Dalí was all about the surreal and mixing ~~real and~~ real with imagination and ~~hyper~~ ~~psyche~~ ~~like~~ ~~dreams~~ etc. Hoch ~~also~~ used collage

thus ~~has~~ photomontage to also mix realistic objects ~~but instead make them dream like she just made them~~ such as all the figures ^{started} female figures in *Do Dandy* but mixed them together to kind of make an unrealistic looking object. Another similarity is Dalí painted ~~a~~ a realistic looking background where Hoch used cut out images of landscapes in the background too.

A difference in the styles of the in the way the artist used their styles is their composition layout. Hoch's composition is ~~the~~ more messy and ~~there~~ there is very little open space. where as Dalí's composition looks more planned with the sky and water reflecting each other nicely and the animal / tree objects in the centre everything has a specified space, kind of of a purpose for where it belongs. Another difference is that the composition in Hoch's collage is broken up by shapes and lines where Dalí's painting is ~~the~~ separate objects they are all objects that you would find together.

Apart from one of the art works being a collage/
photomontage and the other a painting the ~~other~~ artworks
both have similar and different styles that make each art
work unique to the artist.

Achieved Exemplars	Grade Score	Annotation
Sample 5	A4	This is a solid example of an A4 script. The candidate shows that they have acquired the skills required for a Level 3 Art History student to look at the art works within the question booklet and can clearly identify the similarities and differences between the given works. There is some evidence of analysis, which is at the M5 level, however this is not sustained enough for a Merit-level grade. The candidate's response shows that they are able to use art historical terminology with confidence. The candidate can describe the selected characteristics of form and composition well.