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2

91180



Draw a cross through the box (☒) if you have NOT written in this booklet

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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

## Level 2 Art History 2023

### 91180 Examine the effects of formal elements of art works

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine the effects of formal elements of art works.	Examine in depth the effects of formal elements of art works.	Examine perceptively the effects of formal elements of 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.

**You should attempt ONE of the questions in this booklet.**

Make sure that you have Resource Booklet L2–ARTR.

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

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (⊘). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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

Merit

TOTAL 05

## Page 1

Make sure you have the paper Resource Booklet L2-ARTR.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE question from ONE area of study.

Answer BOTH parts of your chosen question, with reference to **TWO art works from Resource Booklet L2-ARTR** and TWO formal elements chosen from the list below.

Support your answer with evidence from your chosen plates. Ensure you use appropriate art terminology in your answer.

### FORMAL ELEMENTS

- colour
- composition
- decorative features
- form
- light
- line
- media / materials
- scale
- space
- technique
- tone

### ASPECTS OF GOTHIC ART (c.1120–1420)

#### **EITHER: QUESTION ONE**

Select and name TWO art works from Plates 1–6 in the resource booklet that feature **different styles**, and TWO formal elements from the list provided.

- In each of your chosen art works, describe the formal elements and the effects they create.
- Explain the importance of these effects in creating different styles in this period.

#### **OR: QUESTION TWO**

Select and name TWO art works from Plates 1–6 in the resource booklet that feature **buildings**, and TWO formal elements from the list provided.

- In each of your chosen art works, describe the formal elements and the effects they create.
- Explain the importance of these effects in buildings in this period.

### TOWARDS MODERNISM (c.1780–1900)

#### **OR: QUESTION THREE**

Select and name TWO art works from Plates 7–12 in the resource booklet that feature **different styles**, and TWO formal elements from the list provided.

- In each of your chosen art works, describe the formal elements and the effects they create.
- Explain the importance of these effects in creating different styles in this period.

#### **OR: QUESTION FOUR**

Select and name TWO art works from Plates 7–12 in the resource booklet that feature **architecture and / or outdoor scenes**, and TWO formal elements from the list provided.

- In each of your chosen art works, describe the formal elements and the effects they create.
- Explain the importance of these effects in architecture and / or outdoor scenes in this period.

### ART IN AOTEAROA (c.1800–1980)

#### **OR: QUESTION FIVE**

Select and name TWO art works from Plates 13–18 in the resource booklet that feature **different styles**, and TWO formal elements from the list provided.

- (a) In each of your chosen art works, describe the formal elements and the effects they create.
- (b) Explain the importance of these effects in creating different styles in this period.

**OR: QUESTION SIX**

Select and name TWO art works from Plates 13–18 in the resource booklet that feature **portraiture**, and TWO formal elements from the list provided.

- (a) In each of your chosen art works, describe the formal elements and the effects they create.
- (b) Explain the importance of these effects in portraiture in this period.

**SELECTED QUESTION**

Copy and paste the question you have chosen into the space below.

Question Three  
 Select and name Two artworks from Plates 7-12 that feature different styles, and TWO formal elements from the list provided.  
 a) In each of your chosen artworks, describe the formal elements and the effects they create.  
 b) Explain the importance of these effects in creating different styles in this period.

Select your first plate:

Select your second plate:

Select your first formal element:

Select your second formal element:

**PLANNING**

**B I U**

1st painting, neoclassicism era, looks staged and posed, she is the focus of the painting. This style was important for the time as this was during a revival of classicism.  
 2nd painting, impressionism, painting en plein air, less detailed, makes you look at the painting as a whole rather than having one focus

**ANSWER SPACE**

Type your answer in the space below. You should aim to write a concise response of no more than 750-800 words. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your answer. (The counter will change colour when you reach the recommended word count.)

**B I U**

Mademoiselle Caroline Rivière was painted in 1806 by Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, an influential artist of the Neo-classicism movement. Neo-classicism believed in the revival of classicism art and took place in the midst of the French Revolution, so a lot of the movement involves portraits of political figures.

In this painting, a woman stands in the centre, with a lake behind her. She looks staged, like she is standing for a portrait rather than being candid. Neo-classicism paintings often look staged and theatrical, especially the historical paintings. Ingres used small and precise brushstrokes, they are almost invisible to the naked eye. This was to make the painting look as accurate as possible. Neo-classicism artists also often used the technique of painting from the back forwards, so he most likely painted the landscape first, painting the woman over the top, to give the illusion of depth. The composition of this painting brings the viewer's eye directly to the woman. The landscape looks far away and small, while she takes up most of the canvas. She is placed front and centre, letting us know that she is the focus of the painting, not what is behind her. The combination of the accurate, invisible brushstrokes and the composition placing the woman directly in our view, gives the effect of a history painting, posed and proper.

This style of stiff, posed paintings was very popular during the Neo-classicism era and was important for the time. This era brought back a style of painting and portraiture that had been 'abandoned' for fantasy-style paintings after Rococo. This movement was supposed to ground artists and bring them back down to a more classic and 'timeless' style. This style helped us review historical events and told a story without words. So while the movements that followed find this style stiff and uptight, the theatrical staging of the painting remains classic.

La Gare Saint-Lazare was painted in 1877 by prominent Impressionist Claude Monet. The Impressionist movement believed in painting en plein air, so a lot of artworks from this time involved outdoor scenes. The Impressionists wanted to bring a lighter approach to painting, moving away from the more serious attitude that Realism had before it. Impressionists strived to capture moments of fleeting light, often making their paintings look candid and natural.

Monet uses pastel colours to show us a train station, billowing steam clouding the city behind it. Impressionists cared less about detail than Neo-classicism, you can see this when comparing these two paintings. This painting uses visible brush strokes to create some texture in the painting, giving it a rougher look. The buildings and people don't have intricate little details, yet they are still easily identifiable. The painting appears as if you are looking at the scene with blurry vision. The composition of this painting makes us look at the painting as a whole, rather than focusing on one detail or object. The trains are placed closer to the front of the canvas, along with one or two people, while the buildings reside in the back. Our eyes could fall anywhere on the painting and we'd still be looking at an important part. Even though some things are bigger than others in the painting, each object, building or person is strategically placed, all working to create the bigger picture. The combination of these elements gives the painting an almost abstract appearance, creating a relaxed effect on the painting.

Outdoor scenes were a crucial part of the Impressionism era. Painting en plein air was one of their main values. They believed in using a naturalistic depiction of light, painting only where the sun would fall naturally. These paintings are so important as they set the foundation for the landscape paintings we see today. Impressionist paintings are natural and soft, using a more relaxed and less detailed style to show this effect. This style makes you see the painting as a whole, each part is good on its own, but when you look at the way each detail fits with each other it creates something beautiful. The movements that followed claim that Impressionism was too concerned with painting outdoors and a naturalistic depiction of light, but these paintings create a soft and light outlook on the world.

705 WORDS / 800 RECOMMENDED



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New Zealand Qualifications Authority

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## Merit

**Subject:** Art History

**Standard:** 91180

**Total score:** 05

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
Three	M5	The candidate has described the formal elements in the selected art works in some detail. The explanation of effects is uneven across works. They provided an accurate description of techniques in both works, with contextual support for the differing styles. The explanation of composition is less accurate, with the effects more generalised.