## 1.2: Form, Volume, Mass, and Texture

1. These four visual elements of art-form, volume, mass, and texture-are present in $\qquad$ works of art.
a. two-dimensional
d. large
b. balanced
e. modern
c. three-dimensional
ANS: C
DIF: Level 1
REF: Chapter Opener
2. Because it is three-dimensional, a form has these three spatial measurements: height, width, and
$\qquad$
a. length
d. size
b. depth
e. strength
c. mass

ANS: B
DIF: Level 1
REF: Chapter Opener
3. A two-dimensional object is called a shape, and a three-dimensional object is known as a
$\qquad$ _.
a. form
d. pyramid
b. relief
e. cube
c. building

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Chapter Opener
4. The sculpture of the Great Sphinx stands as a symbolic guardian of the pyramids at Giza. The ancient Greek definition of a sphinx was a mythological creature whose features were:
a. the body of a lion, the wings of an eagle, and the head of a woman
b. the body of a man and the head of a bull
c. the body of a horse and the head of a man
d. the body of a lion and the head and claws of an eagle
e. the body of a woman, the wings of a bat, and the head of a pig

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Form
5. Forms such as pyramids, which tend to be precise and regular, are known as $\qquad$ forms.
a. textured
d. implied
b. organic
e. actual
c. geometric
ANS: C
DIF: Level 1
REF: Form: Geometric Form
6. The artist David Smith created sculptures of geometric forms. In his work Cubi XIX, Smith used the following geometric shapes:
a. cuboids
d. pyramids
b. rhomboids
e. ellipses
c. spheres

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Form: Geometric Form
7. Forms that tend to be irregular, and similar to naturally occurring objects, are known as $\qquad$ forms.
a. geometric
d. organic
b. volumetric
e. massive
c. implied
ANS: D
DIF: Level 1
REF: Form: Organic Form
8. In the Roettgen Pietà from fourteenth-century Germany, the artist $\qquad$ the organic forms of the bodies of Mary and Jesus in order to express pain and suffering.
a. abstracted
d. simplified
b. contrasted
e. colored
c. distorted
ANS: C
DIF: Level 1
REF: Form: Organic Form
9. In the Roettgen Pietà from fourteenth-century Germany, the shrunken, twisted body of Jesus and the oversized, anguished head of Mary are accentuated for expressive effect. This distortion of the human body, $\qquad$ form that we can all understand, makes the viewer feel uneasy and impresses on us the suffering of mother and son.
a. a geometric
d. an organic
b. an implied
e. a colorful
c. a textural

ANS: D DIF: Level 2 REF: Form: Organic Form
10. The organic form and abstract quality of Lino Tagliapietra's sculpture, Batman, allow it to express the idea of $\qquad$ .
a. geometry
d. death and despair
b. freedom and life
e. line
c. contrast

ANS: B DIF: Level 2 REF: Form: Organic Form
11. The Italian glass artist Lino Tagliapietra created the work Batman in 1998 to express his feelings about the "reality and fantasy of Batman's world." Discuss what you think Tagliapietra meant and compare it with your own impressions of Batman.

ANS:
Answer will vary.
DIF: Level 3 REF: Form: Organic Form
12. A three-dimensional surface that is designed to be viewed from only one direction is known as a
a. volume
d. texture
b. form in the round
e. mass
c. relief

ANS: C DIF: Level 1 REF: Form in Relief and in the Round
13. To imply greater depth, the sculptor who created the relief carvings on the outside of the Ara Pacis Augustae carved the figures in the $\qquad$ more deeply than those that are in the background, in order to make them stand out more.
a. foreground
d. drapery
b. round
e. fresco
c. south

ANS: A DIF: Level 2 REF: Form in Relief and in the Round
14. An upright stone that has an incised relief on its surface, such as the Maya sculpture (1.2.7), is known as $\qquad$ _.
a. a stela
d. a bust
b. a high relief
e. an altar
c. an obelisk

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Form in Relief and in the Round
15. This type of relief, which takes its name from the French word for low, does not imply great depth.
a. area relief
d. actual relief
b. bas-relief
e. a frieze
c. a plane

ANS: B DIF: Level 1 REF: Form in Relief and in the Round
16. A sculpture designed in the round can be viewed from $\qquad$ .
a. nearly every angle
d. the interior
b. one direction
e. the front and back only
c. above only
ANS: A
DIF: Level 1
REF: Form in Relief and in the Round
17. A sculpture that can be viewed from more than one side and that occupies space in the same way as other real-life objects is called a $\qquad$ sculpture.
a. freestanding
d. heroic
b. bas-relief
e. implied
c. high relief
ANS: A
DIF: Level 1
REF: Form in Relief and in the Round
18. The Roman artist who sculpted Naked Aphrodite Crouching at Her Bath (Lely's Venus) (1.2.8a,
1.2.8b) did so in such a way that it invites the viewer to move around the work to see more.

Describe the differences in the work from side to side that are evidence of this compositional idea.

ANS:
Answer will vary.

DIF: Level 3 REF: Form in Relief and in the Round
19. The element of art that defines the amount of space occupied by an object is $\qquad$ _.
a. form
d. texture
b. mass
e. geometry
c. volume

ANS: C DIF: Level 1 REF: Volume
20. $\qquad$ volume is a space that is enclosed by materials that are not entirely solid.
a. an open
d. an implied
b. an actual
e. a closed
c. a subversive

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Volume: Open Volume
21. Sculptors Ralph Helmick and Stuart Schechter experimented with open volume when they created this hanging sculpture, installed in the Evanston Public Library in Illinois.
a. Ghostwriter
b. Cubi XIX
c. Object
d. Cloud Gate
e. Monument to the Third International
ANS: A
DIF: Level 1
REF: Volume: Open Volume
22. Vladimir Tatlin's Monument to the Third International was intended as a heroic symbol commemorating the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. If it had been built, it would have been much smaller than the Eiffel Tower.

ANS: F DIF: Level 1 REF: Volume: Open Volume
23. The spiraling open volume of Vladimir Tatlin's Monument to the Third International was intended to give the design a feeling of $\qquad$ .
a. restriction
d. texture
b. conservatism
e. dynamism
c. weight

ANS: E DIF: Level 2 REF: Volume: Open Volume
24. American sculptors Carol Mickett and Robert Stackhouse created the work In the Blue (Crest) to imply the presence of water. The work's many empty spaces, which were created using irregular horizontal members, are an example of $\qquad$ volume.
a. open
d. restricted
b. closed
e. organic
c. actual

ANS: A DIF: Level 2 REF: Volume: Open Volume
25. The visual impact of the Olmec sculpture of a colossal head is directly related to its mass.

ANS: T DIF: Level 2 REF: Mass |Gateway to Art
26. This term refers to the substance contained in an object, but it does not necessarily imply weight.
a. volume
d. texture
b. mass
e. open volume
c. form

ANS: B
DIF: Level 1
REF: Mass
27. Our experience of objects in the natural world often leads us to assume that a large object will be heavy, but in fact this is not necessarily the case. This element of art is called $\qquad$ -.
a. space
d. form
b. volume
e. mass
c. texture

ANS: E DIF: Level 2 REF: Mass
28. Rachel Whiteread is a British sculptor who fills empty spaces with concrete. For her work House, created in 1993, Whiteread made a concrete cast using an entire house as her mold. What assumptions might a viewer make about mass in the context of Whiteread's work? How does it help us to understand the difference between mass and volume?

ANS:

Answer will vary.
DIF: Level 3 REF: Mass
29. Marisol was commissioned to create a sculpture of the Catholic missionary Father Damien. A stout figure in heavy bronze, the statue possesses a weighty $\qquad$ that communicates the strong beliefs and courageous determination of the priest.
a. mass
d. belt buckle
b. color
e. texture
c. outline

ANS: A DIF: Level 2 REF: Mass
30. Marisol's work Father Damien was created to memorialize the heroism of a priest who lost his life helping the victims of leprosy. This sculpture stands in front of the State Capitol Building in the U.S. State of $\qquad$ —.
a. Arizona
d. Tennessee
b. Utah
e. Pennsylvania
c. Hawaii
ANS: C
DIF: Level 1
REF: Mass
31. Because a form exists in "real" space, we can experience it not only visually, but also through our sense of $\qquad$ .
a. touch
d. humor
b. balance
e. hearing
c. mood

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Texture
32. When we touch an object we experience a tactile sensation that artists refer to as $\qquad$ texture.
a. mass
d. implied
b. actual
e. organic
c. subversive

ANS: B DIF: Level 1 REF: Texture
33. The $\qquad$ texture of Anish Kapoor's sculpture Cloud Gate is appealing for viewers to touch.
a. smooth
d. rough
b. implied
e. silky
c. furry

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Texture
34. The highly polished surface of Anish Kapoor's sculpture Cloud Gate means that the viewer and the city of $\qquad$ become a part of the work, in its reflection.
a. New York
d. London
b. Los Angeles
e. Paris
c. Chicago

ANS: C DIF: Level 2 REF: Texture
35. By using $\qquad$ texture to contradict previous tactile experience, artists can invite viewers to reconsider the world around them.
a. subversive
d. smooth
b. expected
e. rough
c. familiar

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Texture: Subversive Texture
36. In her work Object, a fur-lined teacup and saucer, the Swiss artist Méret Oppenheim employed subversive texture to contradict conscious logical experience. She belonged to the $\qquad$ art movement, which drew on ideas and images from dreams and the unconscious mind.
a. Expressionist
d. Impressionist
b. Cubist
e. Surrealist
c. Futurist
ANS: E
DIF: Level 1
REF: Texture: Subversive Texture
37. Méret Oppenheim was part of an art movement that rejected rational, conscious thought. Her fur-lined teacup and saucer, Object, conjures an unexpected and illogical sensation for the viewer by using $\qquad$ texture.
a. subversive
d. smooth
b. expected
e. silky
c. familiar

ANS: A DIF: Level 1 REF: Texture: Subversive Texture
38. Frank Gehry's Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain, and Louise Bourgeois's sculpture Maman exemplify many of the themes of this chapter. Identify two of the elements or principles discussed in this chapter that either the architect or sculptor have used in creating their artwork. How have these artistic devices been employed, and what effect do they have on the viewer?

ANS:
Answer will vary.
DIF: Level 3 REF: Texture: Box: The Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao

