



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

## LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017

# ART

## History and Appreciation of Art

### Higher Level

150 marks are assigned to this paper, i.e. 37.5% of the total marks for Art

**Thursday, 15 June**

**Afternoon, 2:00 – 4:30**

### **Instructions**

Answer **three** questions as follows: one from Section I (Art in Ireland), one from Section II (European Art 1000 AD - Present) and one from Section III (Appreciation of Art).

All questions carry equal marks (50).

Sketches and diagrams should be used to illustrate the points you make.

Refer where indicated to the *illustrations on the accompanying sheet*.

## Section I - Art in Ireland

1. There are many documented Stone Age tombs in Ireland that reveal a wealth of information about the lives of the people who built them.  
Discuss this statement with reference to **two** named stone tombs that you have studied. In your answer refer to the structure, function and location of each of the examples you have chosen.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss the motifs and stone working techniques used to decorate Stone Age tombs.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
2. Name, describe and discuss the **two** artefacts *illustrated on the accompanying sheet*. In your answer refer to form, function, materials and the techniques used in their production and decoration.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss the periods in which these artefacts were made.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
3. The design of metalwork artefacts for religious purposes developed significantly between the 8th century and the 12th century.  
Discuss this statement with reference to **two** named Irish religious metal artefacts from this period. In your answer refer to form, function, materials and decoration of each artefact.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss the metalworking techniques developed during this period.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
4. Describe and discuss the architectural features of a named Irish building in the Neoclassical style. Name the architect of your chosen building and refer in your answer to the structure, decoration and layout of both the interior and exterior of the building.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss the work of any named *stuccadore* of this period in Ireland.  
*Illustrate your answer.*

5. Sir John Lavery (1856-1941) was known as a leading society portrait painter. Discuss this statement with reference to **“The Artist’s Studio: Lady Hazel Lavery with her Daughter Alice and Stepdaughter Eileen”**, *illustrated on the accompanying sheet*. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, style, colour and light.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss **one** other named work by Sir John Lavery.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
6. The reality of human isolation is a recurrent theme in many of the works of Louis le Brocqy (1916-2012). Discuss this statement with reference to **“Child in a Yard, 1953”**, *illustrated on the accompanying sheet*. Refer in your answer to subject matter, composition, style, influences and techniques.  
**and**  
Name and briefly describe and discuss **one** other work by Louis le Brocqy.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
7. Select **one** of the following:
- Nathaniel Hone the Elder (1718-1784)
  - John Henry Foley (1818-1874)
  - Mary Swanzy (1882-1978)
  - Nano Reid (1900-1981)
  - Seán Keating (1889-1977)
  - Edward Delaney (1930-2009)
  - Jim Fitzpatrick (b.1946).
- Describe and discuss the work of your chosen artist, making detailed reference to **two** named works by that artist. In your answer refer to subject matter, style, media/materials, techniques and influences.  
*Illustrate your answer.*

## Section II - European Art (1000 AD – Present)

8. The scenes of judgment and damnation found in Romanesque sculpture contrast greatly with the more serene imagery used in Gothic sculpture.  
Discuss this statement with reference to **one** named example of Romanesque sculpture and **one** named example of Gothic sculpture. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, style and treatment of the human figure.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss the main features of Gothic architecture.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
9. Jan van Eyck (c.1390-1441) was a master of detail, colour and symbolism.  
Discuss this statement with reference to the “**The Virgin and Child with Chancellor Rolin**”, *illustrated on the accompanying sheet*. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, techniques and the period in which the work was produced.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss **one** other named work by Jan van Eyck.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
10. Michelangelo (1475-1564) created awe-inspiring compositions using muscular figures in dramatic poses.  
Discuss this statement with reference to the “**Doni Tondo**”, *illustrated on the accompanying sheet*. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, colour and treatment of the human figure.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss **one** other named work by Michelangelo.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
11. Jean-François Millet (1814-1875) used colour and light to present a heroic view of peasant life in the countryside.  
Discuss this statement with reference to the painting “**The Angelus**”, *illustrated on the accompanying sheet*. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, style and treatment of the human figure.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss **one** other named work by Jean-François Millet.  
*Illustrate your answer.*
12. Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) was a Post-Impressionist artist whose work is best known for its vivid colour, striking brushwork and emotional impact.  
Discuss this statement with reference to **one** named work by Vincent van Gogh. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, colour, style and techniques.  
**and**  
Briefly describe and discuss Vincent van Gogh’s influence on 20th century art.  
*Illustrate your answer.*

13. Georges Braque (1882-1963), a founder of Cubism, developed a new way of representing the world around him.  
Discuss this statement with reference to **“Woman with a Guitar”**, *illustrated on the accompanying sheet*. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, style, colour and techniques.

**and**

Briefly describe and discuss **one** other named Cubist work by another named artist.  
*Illustrate your answer.*

14. Answer (a), (b), and (c).

(a) Choose and name a work by **one** of the following:

- Giotto (c.1267/76-1337)
- Titian (c.1488-1576)
- Pieter Bruegel the Elder (c.1525-1569)
- Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732-1806)
- Vasily Kandinsky (1866-1944).

(b) Describe and discuss the work you have chosen in detail, making reference to the artist, subject matter, style, composition, materials, techniques and the period in which the work was produced.

(c) Name and briefly describe and discuss **one** other work by the artist you have chosen.

*Illustrate your answer.*

15. Answer (a), (b), and (c).

(a) Discuss the development of **one** of the following art styles or movements:

- Baroque
- Neoclassicism
- Art Nouveau
- Dada.

(b) Describe the main characteristics of your chosen style or movement.

(c) Describe and discuss **one** named work by a named artist whose work is typical of this style or movement.

*Illustrate your answer.*

### Section III - Appreciation of Art

16. Galleries, museums and interpretive centres are designed to display artefacts and often employ many techniques to inform and educate the viewer.

Discuss this statement with reference to any named gallery, museum or interpretive centre you have visited. In your answer discuss **two** named works and refer to the techniques used to inform and educate the viewer about them.

**and**

Describe and discuss how you would display the following artefacts in a gallery setting:

- a pair of gold earrings
- an A4 watercolour painting, framed under glass
- a life-size figurative sculpture.

*Illustrate your answer.*

17. Public sculpture plays an important role in commemorating people and/or events. Discuss this statement with reference to a named public sculpture you have studied. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, materials, techniques, location and the context of the work.

**and**

Briefly outline your visual concepts for a public sculpture to be placed in your locality to commemorate a person or an event.

*Illustrate your answer.*

18. The purpose of graphic design is to attract attention and communicate information. Discuss this statement with reference to the posters **illustrated on the accompanying sheet**. In your answer refer to imagery, layout, typography, colour and briefly outline which poster is more effective.

**and**

Briefly outline your visual concepts for a poster based on a festival of your choice.

*Illustrate your answer.*

19. Product design should involve a balance between appearance and function. Discuss this statement with reference to the vacuum cleaner **illustrated on the accompanying sheet**. In your answer refer to form, function, materials and decorative qualities.

**and**

Briefly outline your visual concepts for a container/bag to carry your school lunch.

*Illustrate your answer.*

20. Street art has become popular in Ireland in recent years with cities and towns embracing the exciting potential of the urban landscape.

Discuss this statement with reference to the **illustration on the accompanying sheet**. In your answer refer to subject matter, composition, location and scale.

**and**

Briefly outline your visual concepts for a mural in your own locality.

*Illustrate your answer.*



Scrúdú na hArdteistiméireachta, 2017  
Leaving Certificate Examination, 2017

Ardleibhéal  
Higher Level

Ealaín: Stair agus Léirthuisctint na hEalaíne - Léaráidí  
Art: History and Appreciation of Art - Illustrations

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Déantúsán 1  
Artefact 1



Déantúsán 2  
Artefact 2

Ceist Question

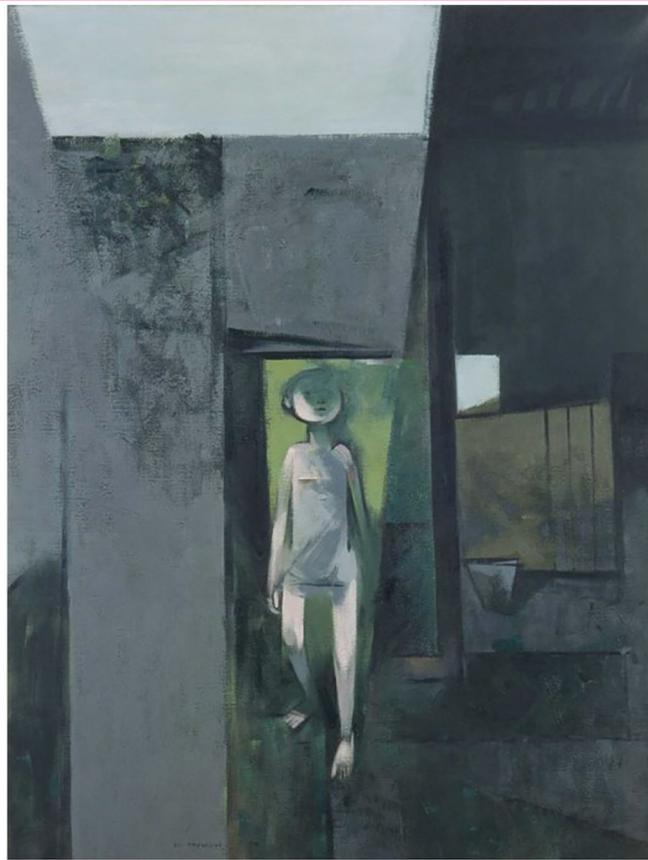
5



Ceist Question

Stúideo an Ealaíontóra: Lady Hazel Lavery  
lena hIníon Alice agus lena a Leasiníon Eileen le  
Sir John Lavery  
The Artist's Studio: Lady Hazel Lavery with her  
Daughter Alice and Stepdaughter Eileen by  
Sir John Lavery

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Páiste i gClós, 1953 le Louis le Brocqy  
Child in a Yard, 1953 by Louis le Brocqy

Ceist Question

18



Póstaer 1  
Poster 1



Póstaer 2  
Poster 2

*Léaráidí le caoinchead*  
*Illustrations courtesy of*  
Ardmhúsaem na hÉireann  
The National Museum of Ireland  
An Gailearaí Náisiúnta, Baile Átha Cliath  
The National Gallery, Dublin  
Dánlann Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath An Hugh Lane  
Dublin City Gallery The Hugh Lane  
Musée du Louvre, Páras/Paris  
Uffizi Gallery, Flórans/Florence  
Musée d'Orsay, Páras/Paris  
Centre Georges Pompidou, Páras/Paris

Ceist Question

11

Ceist Question



Fáilte an Aingil le Jean-François Millet  
The Angelus by Jean-François Millet

13

Ceist Question



Bean le Giotár le Georges Braque  
Woman with a Guitar by Georges Braque

9



Ceist Question

An Mhaighdean agus an Leanbh leis an Seansailéir Rolin le Jan van Eyck  
The Virgin and Child with Chancellor Rolin by Jan van Eyck

10

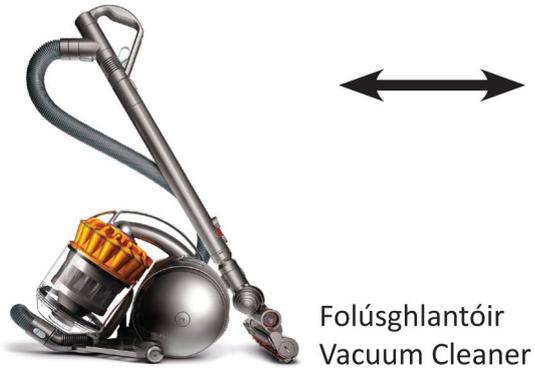


Ceist Question

Doni Tondo le Michelangelo  
Doni Tondo by Michelangelo

19

Ceist Question



Folúsghlantóir  
Vacuum Cleaner



20

Ceist Question

