

Academic honesty is a matter of character and integrity and is valued at SHHS. I understand that my participation in the use of any form of deception which unfairly, illegally, or improperly enhances my grade or that of another is cheating and will be dealt with under the JCS Student Code of Conduct.

Pottery Final Exam

Name and class period _____

Each question is worth 3 point.

Matching (Write the correct word next to the definition)

Stoneware Flange Glaze Firing Oxidation Fire Earthenware Reduction Pug
Trimming Pug Mill Porcelain Kiln Furniture Greenware Engobe Maturing Point

1. _____ -A low fired clay body. Glazed pottery is fired to a temperature of 1,830 - 2,010 degrees Fahrenheit. (Available in red and also white)
2. _____ -To heat a clay object, in a kiln, to a specific temperature.
3. _____ -The final firing, with glaze.
4. _____ -Unfired pottery.
5. _____ -Refractory posts and shelves used for stacking pottery in the kiln.
6. _____ -Firing with a full supply of oxygen.
7. _____ -White stoneware, made from clay prepared from feldspar, china clay, flint and whiting.
8. _____ -To mix.
9. _____ -A machine for mixing clay and recycling clay.
10. _____ -Firing with reduced oxygen in the kiln.
11. _____ -All ceramic wear fired between 2,100 and 2,300 degrees.
12. _____ - Colored clay slip used to decorate Greenwear or leather hard pieces before bisque firing. Clay, oxide and water.
13. _____ -The temperature at which the clay becomes hard and durable.
14. _____ - A clay ridge that holds the lid of a pot, allowing it to rest securely.
15. _____ - The process of refining a leather-hard shape with cutting tools.

Fill in the blank with the correct pottery term.

16. The base of a ceramic form is called the _____.
17. The cracking of a glaze on a fired pot. It is the result of the glaze shrinking more than the clay body in cooling process is called _____.
18. A thin coating of glass. An impervious silicate coating, which develops on clay ware by the fusion under heat of inorganic materials, is called _____.
19. A furnace of refractory clay bricks for firing pottery is called a _____.
20. Clay mixed with water to a mayonnaise consistency, used to join clay pieces together is called _____.
21. A rubber, metal or wooden tool used in the creation of pottery forms is called a _____.
22. The firing of pottery to the point of glossification or to the point where the clay will no longer accept moisture is called _____.
23. The branch of philosophy that deals with issues of beauty such as what is considered to be beautiful and what is considered to be art is called _____.
24. A primary ingredient in clay and glazes. It strengthens the clay, adds cohesion to a glaze, and greatly reduces gloss to produce a matte surface and is called _____.
25. A piece of clay rolled like a rope, used in making pottery is a _____.
26. Types of cracking through the ware caused by cooling vessels too rapidly after firing are called _____.
27. Alumina + silica + water = _____.
28. Manipulate clay with you fingers, in your palm, to create a hollow shape is called _____.
29. To remove clay by carving is called _____.
30. Pottery that is capable of accepting moisture is _____.
31. A thick slip is referred to as _____.
32. Oxide and water, used as a colorant for bisque wear is _____.

33. A surface decoration technique whereby an impressed design is filled with a different colored clay slip is called _____.
34. A _____ is a device with either a manual (foot powered) or an electric rotating wheel head used to sit at and make pottery forms.
35. A pyramid composed of clay and glaze, made to melt and bend at specific temperatures is called a _____.
36. An ancient rubbing process that polishes the outside of a clay pot while greatly reducing its porosity is called _____. This finishing is done by hand, using a stone or a piece of metal, which is usually held in the hand.
37. _____ is the stage of the clay between plastic and bone dry. Clay is still damp enough to join it to other pieces using slip. For example, this is the stage handles are applied to mugs.
38. The technique of moving clay into a symmetrical rotating axis in the middle of a wheel head is called _____.
39. _____ is the quality of clay which allows it to be manipulated into different shapes without cracking or breaking.
40. A bare spot (from the shrinking of a glaze) on a finished piece where oil, grease or dust prevents the glaze from adhering to pottery is called _____.
41. _____ is a method of kneading clay to make it homogenous by cutting and rolling.
42. Clay that is non-plastic and breaks or crumbles easily is called _____.
43. Creating ceramic shapes on the potter's wheel is called _____.
44. A revolving wheel head which sits on a pedestal base. It is turned **by hand** and used for creating pottery is a _____.
45. The first firing, without glaze, slips can be used in this firing. _____
46. Completely air dried clay is called _____.
47. A glaze flaw where sections of glaze lift off a piece is called _____.
48. A term for any ceramic is _____.
49. Scratching the edges of clay before joining them together is called _____.

50. Pressed or rolled flat sections of clay used in hand building are called _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

Kilns can be fired by a variety of fuels and are generally named after the kind of fuel they burn. Name six methods used to fire pots, naming the fuel source.

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____

54. _____ 55. _____ 56. _____

57. What type of kilns do we fire here at SHHS? _____

58. The _____ are thought to have invented the momentum potters wheel.

59. The _____ are thought to have invented the banding wheel.

60. Where are residual clay deposits found? _____

61. _____ clay deposits are the most pure.

62. Who is credited with making the first pots? _____

63. Why do we want to wedge clay before forming it into a shape?

64. The temperature at which the cone 05 glaze firing takes place is _____.

65. A base for throwing, hand building, or trying; usually made of plastic, pressboard, plywood, or plaster is a _____.

66. A defect, caused by glazes being applied to thickly. Air pockets just below the surface of the clay will sometimes cause the glaze to bubble if the air cannot escape. This is called _____.

67. A clay shape used to secure leather hard pieces in place for trimming on the wheel is a _____.

68. _____ is caused by either over firing or too thin of an application of glaze.

69. The process of shaping clay by forcing it through a die is called _____.

70. A long tapered knife used for cutting and trimming clay is a _____.

71. The temperature at which the cone 06 glaze firing takes place is _____.

72. A type of glaze that produces a dull surface, which is not shiny, is a _____ glaze.

73. A mix of clay, paper pulp and water that is very strong and flexible and has a extremely low shrinkage rate is called_____.

74. The state, quality, property or degree of a liquid is referred to as the _____.

75. A decorating technique where a layer of slip applied to a clay body is scratched through to reveal the clay color is called_____.

76. A decoration in relief, attached to greenware with slip is called a _____.

77. A defect caused by dirty or dusty ware or too fast of a firing is called _____.

78. Sculptural or decorative forms that project from a flat background are called_____.

79. The quality of being able to withstand high temperatures without melting is called _____.

(True or False) Circle one

80. Clay is nothing more than decomposed rock containing silica and alumina,
a. True b. False

81. If clay is not thoroughly dried before placing it in the kiln, it's ok because the moisture will migrate throughout the clay and gradually dissipate, causing no harm,
a. True b. False

82. Clay shrinks twice; once when drying out and again when it is fired,
a. True b. False

83. A person needs nothing at all to be a potter because all the tools can be made by hand from scrap materials and pots can be fired in a pit covered with straw or other combustible material.
a. True b. False

Short Answer

84. What part of your pot is the most important?
85. What are the only two tools needed to create a piece of pottery?
86. What are the basic elements of clay?
87. What are the five methods used to create hand built pottery?
88. Why is it important to score and slip clay that will be joined together?
89. What are the three stages clay goes through before being fired the first time?
90. Which direction should the potters wheel turn if you are right handed?

Describe What You See

When you describe an artwork you identify the things about the work that you can see, name, and describe with certainty. You should not include opinions, evaluations, or possible meanings here.

91. What is the artist name?
92. When was the work created?
93. What medium did the artist use?
94. Describe the artwork. Include objects, color, and placement.
95. List the elements and principles of design used.

Analyze the Way it is Organized

When you analyze an artwork, you tell how the subject and elements of the work have been organized by the artist. You tell how they work together.

96. What is the most important art element in this artwork?
97. Where is the focal point?
98. Why is this, the focal point?
99. How is the composition set up (symmetry)?
100. Is there an emphasis in the artwork?

