Burwell Village College Primary

Sculpture - Wire Figures

Vocabulary	
additive sculpture	a way of making a sculpture by adding and building up material to make the shape
proportion	the relationship in size and scale between different parts of a piece of work of art
armature	a framework usually made from flexible metal on which a sculpture is moulded
in the round	a sculpture that stands on its own and can be looked at from all sides, not stuck to a background
instillation	where sculptures and objects are placed or set up in a space so they work together

Alberto Giacometti

Alberto Giacometti was a Swiss artist famous for his tall, thin sculptures of people.

Early in his career, his work was linked to Surrealism, an art style that explores dreams, imagination and unusual ideas.

Later, Giacometti became interested in Existentialism, a way of thinking about human life, choices and feelings. His sculptures often show people as lonely, thoughtful and resilient, encouraging us to think about what it means to be human.





Wire and Foil Joining Techniques

Twisting – Twist wire pieces together to join them securely.

Wrapping – Wrap wire around another piece to hold parts in place.

Looping – Create loops in the wire to connect shapes together.

Folding – Fold foil over wire to help it stay in place.

Hooking – Bend wire into hooks to connect different parts.

Threading – Push wire through foil and twist the ends together.

Wire and Foil Shaping Techniques

Bending – Carefully bend wire to create curves, angles, and shapes.

Coiling – Wind wire into spiral shapes (like springs or curls).

Scrunching – Scrunch foil into balls or rough shapes to build structure.

Sculpting by hand – Press, squeeze, and mould foil into 3D forms.

Layering foil – Add layers of foil to build size and strength.

Pinching – Pinch foil to create edges, points, or small details.