

Objects



Figure 1. Objects galore!

Credit: Emilija Manevska Getty Images

The objects that you use are entirely your choice. You can choose physical objects, alternatively you can use images of the objects if it is not practical or possible to obtain the physical item.



Figure 2. Photo of a Barbara Hepworth sculpture in The Sculpture Garden, St Ives, UK.

Source: "[Hepworth circles fuschia.jpg](#)" by flickr - polandeze is licensed under / CC BY

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When you curate the exhibition, you can display the physical objects and/or photos. For the work that you hand in for marking you will need photos or images of all three objects. Note that an object may be digital rather than physical, for example a post on social media.

When you choose your objects do not choose them randomly. Choose something which is of interest to you or which has some meaning personally either through your studies or life outside the classroom. Each of the objects you choose must be an existing object: it can be one that you have made yourself, but it must exist already and not be made especially for the exhibition.

The reason for choosing three objects is because it allows you to explore different aspects of knowledge through them. They may, for example, reflect confirmation of claims, tensions or doubts. Each object of your choice should connect to the prompt in different ways.



Important

Your objects must refer to something real. Objects cannot be generic, which means that you cannot use of picture of a child copied from the internet, but you can use a photo of your little brother i.e. a child you know.

Why objects? If you think about it, you will realise that objects are a representation of some form of knowledge. We show what we know through concepts or ideas as well, but much of our knowledge is manifested through objects. If you consider the function (or functions) of each object, it will help you relate it to knowledge. The exhibition will enable you to explore different interpretations and points of view about this knowledge.

There are innumerable types and forms of objects that are suitable for the exhibition. Remember that objects may be physical or digital. They can be artefacts, instruments for measurement, exploration or to make music, technological devices, implements, manufactured objects or artistic and practical creations. A digital object could be, for example, a photograph of your grandfather’s passport or a page of an ancient book, but it could also be a tweet from a renowned person. These all represent knowledge of some form.



Figure 3. A camera can be an object for the theme knowledge and technology.

Source: "[2017 Nikon D5500.jpg](#)" by Jacek Halicki is licensed unedr [CC BY-SA](#), WikimediaCommons

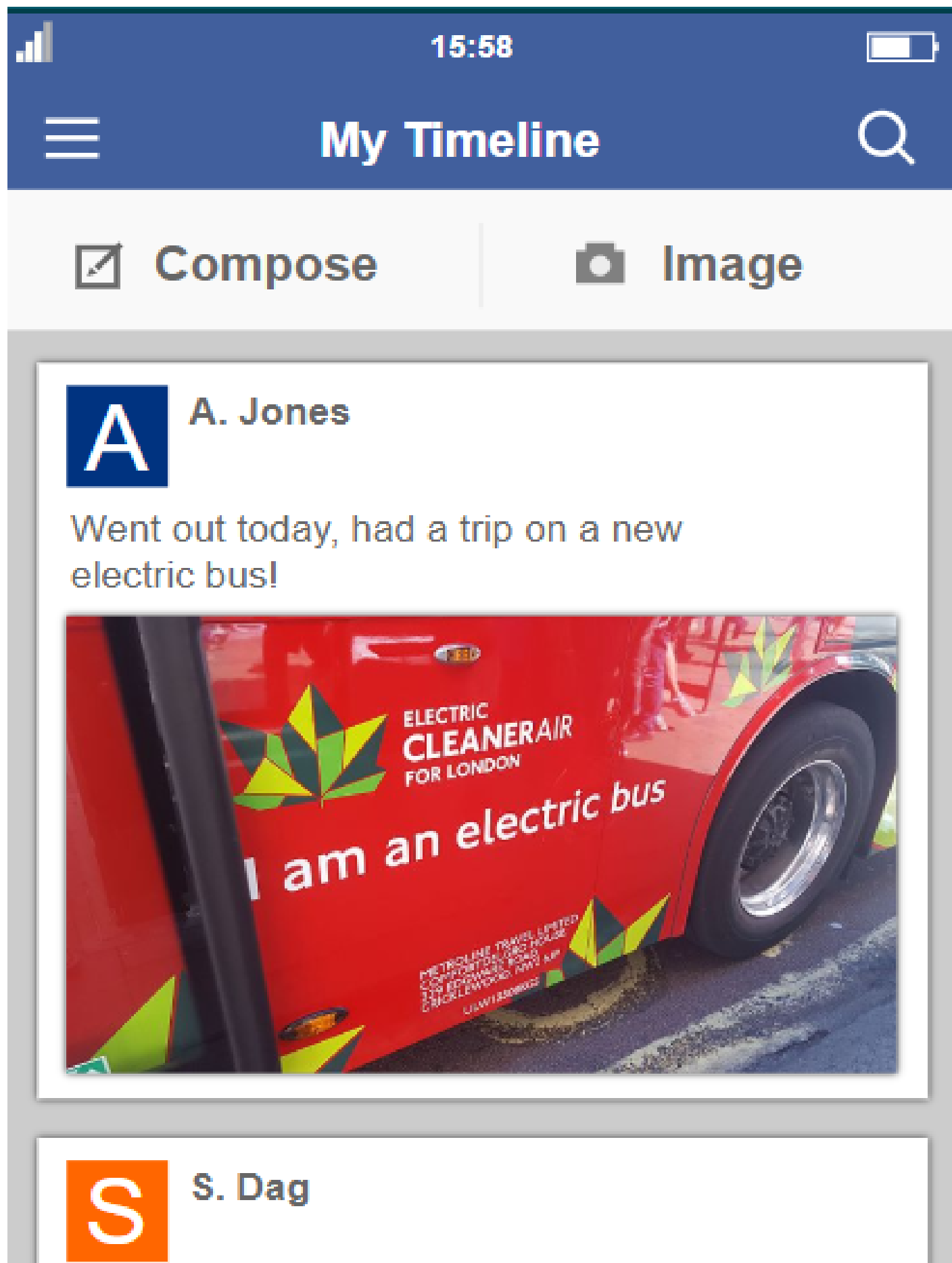


Figure 4. A digital object.

Source: "[Social media app mockup screenshot.svg](#)" by domdomegg is licensed under CC0, Wikimedia Commons

Once you have firmly decided on your objects you should inform your teacher of your choice because it is not permitted for the same object to be used by more than one student in a class. You may choose the same prompt as another student, but having different objects will ensure that you write your own individual commentaries.



Exam tip

If you try to identify the special features of each of your chosen objects it will help you to understand the concepts involved in the prompt you are exploring.



Activity

Objects

Copy and paste five pictures of objects in a document or your Kognity notebook. Include photos of personal objects, objects that you know about, and objects in which you have an interest. Include also one or two which are not suitable for the exhibition because they are generic. Working in a group or with a partner, look at each other’s choices and see if you can agree on which are suitable for the exhibition and which are not, and can identify why.

Objects

Mark as complete

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