Assignment of Art

**Lesson 1 The Language of Art**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

**06165900**

1. Rachel Whiteread’s *House* and Zhan Wang’s *Urban Landscape*

both utilize everyday objects to

**A.** show the joy of urban living.

**B.** compare urban life with rural life.

**C.** demonstrate humanity’s loss due to urbanization.

**D.** demonstrate how modern architecture has improved society.

2. Picasso’s *Girl before a Mirror* and Constable’s *The Glebe Farm*

both demonstrate the fact that the colors used by an artist in

a painting

**A.** don’t really affect the spectator’s understanding and

appreciation of that work.

**B.** are sometimes naturalistic and sometimes arbitrary.

**C.** are not only naturalistic but also arbitrary.

**D.** are realistic and invented by the painter to convey an

emotional content.

3. Leonardo da Vinci is well known as an Italian Renaissance painter of immense

intellectual and creative powers. He was, in addition, a/an

**A.** innovative playwright. **C.** high church official.

**B.** draftsman. **D.** masterful sculptor.

4. You would *not* normally expect to see images from nature when viewing the works of

**A.** Ansel Adams. **C.** Frida Kahlo.

**B.** Imogen Cunningham. **D.** James Welling.

5. Among the two- and three-dimensional shapes used by artists to define space are

biomorphic shapes, which are

**A.** three-dimensional and geometric.

**B.** two-dimensional and representational.

**C.** naturalistic and formed by uneven curves.

**D.** representational shapes that have been simplified.

6. Brunelleschi’s experiments with a mirror and a painted copy of a mirror image of the

*Baptistry* at Florence led to his discovery of

**A.** the rule of divergence in perception.

**B.** multiple-viewpoint perspective.

**C.** the principle of optic inversion.

**D.** a means of creating the illusion of the third dimension.

7. In which of the following paintings is the technique of *sfumato* lighting used?

**A.** Watteau’s *Return from Cythera*

**B.** Leonardo da Vinci’s *Mona Lisa*

**C.** Manet’s *Le Dejeuner sur l’herbe*

**D.** Berlinghieri’s *Saint Francis Preaching to the Birds*

8. The naturalistic representations of wild animals and humans created by Ice Age

hunters on the walls of caves in what is now France and Spain

**A.** are simplified and awkward and resemble the art of children.

**B.** were created solely to decorate people’s living quarters.

**C.** were most likely used by their creators in magical rites.

**D.** were intended to be admired as the works of individual artists.

9. Which of the following works of art was created by an artist who had no formal art training?

**A.** Marisol’s *Last Supper*

**B.** Marc Chagall’s *I and the Village*

**C.** Anna Mary Moses’ *Hoosick Falls*

**D.** Frida Kahlo’s *The Little Deer*

10. Classical Greek artworks are *not* usually regarded as expressions of

**A.** athletic strength and physical beauty.

**B.** monumental vigor and spiritual growth.

**C.** a balance of surrealism and rationalism.

**D.** realism balanced with idealism.

11. Which of the following twentieth-century artists believed in a philosophy of art that

stressed expressiveness, used colors to communicate emotion, and maintained that art

should hint rather than be dogmatic?

**A.** Georgia O’Keeffe **C.** Andy Warhol

**B.** Willem de Kooning **D.** Jean Baptiste Camille Corot

12. Representations of Leonardo da Vinci’s *Mona Lisa* appear in several twentieth-century

artworks, including

**A.** Duchamp’s *L. H. O. O. Q.*

**B.** Saar’s *The Liberation of Aunt Jemima.*

**C.** Kahlo’s *The Little Deer.*

**D.** Marisol’s *Last Supper.*

13. Unlike a two-dimensional artist, such as John Constable, a three-dimensional artist,

such as Tony Smith, must consider

**A.** spatial issues from every possible viewing point.

**B.** the spectator’s fixed position in relation to the artwork.

**C.** the spectator’s value system and known experience of art.

**D.** temporal issues as they relate to the artwork.

14. To define the picture plane, the two-dimensional artist must establish

**A.** the borders of the artwork.

**B.** a figure-ground ambiguity.

**C.** specific atmospheric perspective.

**D.** a vanishing point/horizon.

15. Which of the following is a component of every great work of art?

**A.** Images that are recognized as beautiful

**B.** Brushstrokes that clearly define spatial limits

**C.** A realistic presentation of factual material

**D.** An original vision of the world

16. What is the quality possessed by a work of fine art that’s *not* possessed by a craft or

decorative art object?

**A.** Originality **C.** Vitality

**B.** Expressiveness **D.** Impact

17. Why is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, said to be the most moving

war memorial ever built?

**A.** It was designed by a young female architecture student and not a

government committee.

**B.** It’s a work of art that has the power to touch the emotions of the spectator.

**C.** It’s highly abstract and unlike the realistic memorials that one sees in parks and

town greens around the United States.

**D.** It’s located not far from Frederick Hart’s bronze *Statue for Vietnam*

*Veterans Memorial.*

18. What quality do Caravaggio’s *The Sacrifice of Isaac* and Seurat’s *L’echo* have in common?

**A.** The illusion of light and shade is clear in both works.

**B.** Both are masterworks from the seventeenth century.

**C.** The illusion of two dimensionality is striking in both works.

**D.** Their effectiveness is a result of polychromatic textural effects.

19. An artist can direct the viewer’s attention to a particular area of a painting by using

**A.** sympathy of form and color.

**B.** a sense of rhythm and movement.

**C.** parallel lines that follow the horizon.

**D.** crossed lines that converge on one location.

20. What significant compositional feature do Bramante’s *Tempietto* and a Buddhist

mandala have in common?

**A.** They’re both good example of artworks with figure-ground ambiguity.

**B.** Vanishing-point perspective unifies both.

**C.** Both are ordered around a central point.

**D.** Both feature rectilinear formal elements.

**Lesson 2**

**The Artist’s Materials and Tools**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

**06166000**

1. What is the quality of the site upon which the Parthenon

was built that underlines the ancient-Greek belief that such

a building speaks of human intellect, separate and above

earthly concerns?

**A.** It’s a hill above the city.

**B.** It has direct access to the sea.

**C.** It’s the site on which Athena was born.

**D.** It’s the oldest district of Athens.

2. Why did colonial American builders use clapboards to enclose

the sides of their dwellings?

**A.** Convenience of raw material

**B.** Aesthetic preference

**C.** Symbolic associations

**D.** Echoing architecture of the past

3. Wood engravings such as those created by Gustave Dore for Samuel Coleridge’s

*The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* are good examples of

**A.** relief prints. **C.** etchings.

**B.** intaglio prints. **D.** lithographs.

4. Like the decorative arts and design, architecture is meant to be useful.

Like sculpture, architecture

**A.** must be seen from multiple perspectives to be appreciated.

**B.** is generally thought to be less “pure” than the decorative arts.

**C.** is usually thought to be as “pure” as painting.

**D.** is most successful when it’s two dimensional.

5. If you were to spend a week in Athens visiting the major architectural achievements of

the ancient Greeks, which type of column would you see the least number of during

your stay there?

**A.** Ionic **C.** Doric

**B.** Corinthian **D.** Capital

6. Which of the following decorative arts and crafts was regarded as one of the highest

forms of art in the twelfth century by the Chinese?

**A.** Ceramics **C.** Tapestry

**B.** Stained glass **D.** Quilting

7. Which of the following is *not* a concern of the Tibetan monks from the Drepung Loseling

Monastery who, during a eight-day empowerment ritual, create a sand mandala?

**A.** The pattern of the mandala

**B.** The process of artistic creation

**C.** The use to which the finished work is put

**D.** The preservation of the completed work

8. Modern Chinese and Japanese artists model the centuries-old brush techniques after

those of

**A.** Wu Chen. **C.** Maya Ying Lin.

**B.** Zhan Wang. **D.** Daguerre.

9. *Spirited Away, Astro Boy,* and *Princess Mononoke* are classic examples of what

artistic form?

**A.** Hokusai **C.** Digital video

**B.** Pixar **D.** Anime

10. If Gianlorenzo Bernini’s *Apollo and Daphne* were to be moved from the Galleria

Borghese in Rome where it now stands into the Ufizzi Gallery, the *most* ideal place to

install it would be

**A.** anywhere in a gallery, provided it was with other sixteenth-century marble statues.

**B.** on the west wall of a gallery with other Renaissance marbles.

**C.** on the east wall of a gallery with other Renaissance marbles.

**D.** in the center of a gallery.

11. *How to Explain Pictures to a Dead Hare* is an example of

**A.** mixed-media installation.

**B.** environmental art.

**C.** performance art.

**D.** earth art.

12. Modeling a flexible material like clay is a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of sculptural method.

**A.** subtractive **C.** casting

**B.** additive **D.** lost wax

13. Which of the following sequences of architectural features is in the *correct* chronological

order of development?

**A.** Frame construction, barrel vault, groin vault

**B.** Post and lintel construction, groin vault, pointed arch

**C.** Pointed arch, steel frame construction, frame construction

**D.** Pointed arch, barrel vault, cast-iron construction

14. It wouldn’t have been possible to build a building such as London’s Crystal Palace in

the eighteenth century because

**A.** appropriate glass-making techniques were not yet known.

**B.** advanced structural construction methods were unknown.

**C.** iron hadn’t yet been developed as a building material.

**D.** innovative building techniques weren’t encouraged before 1850.

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is known as the “Queen of the Arts.”

**A.** Architecture **C.** Painting

**B.** Sculpture **D.** Music

16. In addition to being an artist, every architect must also understand the principles of

**A.** anatomy. **C.** hydraulics.

**B.** engineering. **D.** sociology.

17. Which of the following categories of sculpture was *not* introduced in the

twentieth century?

**A.** Kinetic sculpture **C.** Earth art

**B.** Performance art **D.** Installation

18. In which of the following buildings are there no arches?

**A.** Nave of Sainte-Madeleine **C.** Taos Pueblo

**B.** Amiens Cathedral **D.** Temple of Athena Nike

19. The interiors of Victor Horta are examples of

**A.** Art Nouveau.

**B.** the Rococo period.

**C.** eighteenth-century design techniques.

**D.** twentieth-century decorative skills.

20. Which of the following artists was *not* involved in the creation of Saint Peter’s Basilica

and the Vatican?

**A.** Michelangelo **C.** Carlo Maderno

**B.** Giacomo della Porta **D.** Leonardo da Vinci

Lesson 3

Ancient, Classical, and Medieval Art

EXAMINATION NUMBER

06166100

1. The figures in the mosaics in the North wall of the apse of

the church of San Vitale in Ravenna are

A. Galla Placidia and her family.

B. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

C. Justinian and his attendants.

D. Christ and a flock of sheep.

2. The Hagia Sophia in Constantinople is a remarkable

example of

A. early Gothic architecture.

B. a church transformed into a mosque.

C. a mosque that was transformed into a church.

D. a mosque that dates from the seventh century.

3. Which of the following ancient Egyptian artworks is *not*

carved from stone?

A. *Mycerinus and His Queen, Kha-Merer-Nebty II*

B. *Queen Nefertiti* from Tell-el-Amarna

C. the Second Coffin of Tutankhamen

D. *Akhenaton* from a pillar statue in the Temple of Amen-Re

4. During the Hellenistic Age, an elaborate style of column, which was topped with a

capital of sprouting leaves, became popular. This column was called

A. Doric. C. Ionic.

B. Iambic. D. Corinthian.

5. Typically, the art of the early Angles and Saxons consists primarily of

A. intricate and colorful patterns. C. realistic portraits of humans.

B. simple lines and shading. D. idealized portraits of gods.

6. Which of the following architectural features is not typically Gothic?

A. Massive rotunda C. Flying buttress

B. Pointed arch D. Ribbed vault

7. Trade and cultural interaction between the ancient cultures of Africa, Europe, and Asia

were possible because of

A. the Pax Romana, beginning with the birth of the Roman Empire.

B. innovative transportation advances made under Justinian.

C. their proximity to the Mediterranean Sea.

D. advanced linguistic developments in Asia Minor.

8. The statue known as Augustus of Prima Porta is posed so that it calls to mind the

Greek model of

A. the Spear Carrier. C. Aphrodite of Melos.

B. Nike of Samothrace. D. Discobolos.

9. Which of the following warrior tribes did not settle in England following the fall of the

Roman Empire?

A. Angles C. Jutes

B. Saxons D. Franks

10. If you were a citizen in ancient Greece and decided to travel from Pergamon to Troy, you

A. would sail across the Mediterranean Sea.

B. could do so by land or by sea.

C. would travel over 500 miles by sea.

D. could only do so by sea.

11. Which of the following religious groups was the focus of attacks by European Christians during the Crusades?

A. Moslems C. Buddhists

B. Jews D. Catholics

12. If you were a citizen in ancient Rome and you decided to worship in the Pantheon, you

would do so because you were interested in worshipping

**A.** the most powerful Roman gods and goddesses.

**B.** all of the Roman deities.

**C.** Athena and Poseidon.

**D.** Apollodorus, Nike of Samothrace, and Discobolos.

13. The religious architecture of the early Hindu people was

**A.** usually built from stone blocks.

**B.** not so much constructed, but carved.

**C.** frequently built with cedar timbers.

**D.** created by modifying existing Buddhist temples.

14. Which of the following components of the architecture of the Romans was used

extensively in the eleventh century in Medieval Europe in the construction of castles,

fortresses, churches, and monasteries?

**A.** Round arch **C.** Flying buttress

**B.** Pointed arch **D.** Architrave

15. In 313 A.D., Constantine the Great caused a significant change to be made in the daily

life of many Romans. In that year, he declared that

**A.** travel was possible anywhere within the Empire.

**B.** Christianity was legal.

**C.** gladiatorial games would be reinstated.

**D.** aristocratic privileges would be abolished.

16. Among the remarkable features of the Pantheon in Rome is the fact that

**A.** it’s built entirely in the Roman style of building.

**B.** at the top of the dome is a closed reculus.

**C.** it was erected in Rome in 113.

**D.** the rotunda’s diameter equals the building’s height.

17. Which type of artwork developed and flourished during the Roman Classical period?

**A.** Realistic portrait busts **C.** Stained-glass windows

**B.** Colorful ceramics **D.** Mural painting

18. Roman paintings in stone that have *best* stood the test of time are

**A.** frescoes. **C.** sosus.

**B.** mosaics. **D.** oculus.

19. Which of the following types of decoration was often used in Italian churches during

the Middle Ages?

**A.** Painted wooden altarpieces **C.** Intricate tapestries

**B.** Stained-glass windows **D.** Sculpted marble doors

20. For several hundred years following the end of the first millennium, many Christians

believed that the world was coming to an end. A consequence of that belief are the

many artworks from the period that are illustrations of the

**A.** expulsion from the Garden of Eden.

**B.** Last Supper.

**C.** day of judgment.

**D.** creation of Adam.

**Lesson 4**

**Renaissance and Baroque Art**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

**06166200**

1. What is *most* remarkable about the paintings of Pieter

Breugel the Elder?

**A.** Innovative brush strokes

**B.** Daring compositional features

**C.** Medium used

**D.** Subject matter

2. Which of the following subjects would lend itself to the use of

the *tenebroso* manner of painting?

**A.** A boating scene on a bright summer day

**B.** A secret meeting between two conspirators

**C.** A flower garden in full bloom

**D.** A little girl on a swing in the sun

3. The fact that the figures in Leonardo da Vinci’s *The Virgin of*

*the Rocks* are arranged in a figure triangle gives the painting

**A.** structural strength.

**B.** immediate viewer appeal.

**C.** a strong sense of immediacy.

**D.** clear market value.

4. One of the most significant achievements of Albrecht Durer was to

A. write treatises on painting, perspective, and human proportions.

B. sketch from nature, studying its most delicate details.

C. travel to Italy to study the great works of the Italian Renaissance.

D. make the print a fine art form.

5. One of the primary consequences of the Council of Trent in art and architecture was that

A. Protestant art became more realistic.

B. Catholic art became increasingly two-dimensional.

C. Roman Catholic art concerned itself more with the spectator’s emotions.

D. The Catholic church strengthened its position as an art censor.

6. The Villa Rotunda has been a model for architects in every century since it was built in

the 1500s. This building was designed by

A. da Vinci. C. Palladio

B. Michelangelo D. Raphael

7. Giotto’s Lamentation in the Arena Chapel in Padua is remarkable primarily because

A. it’s one of the first religious oil paintings with real human figures.

B. the characters in the painting are presented as individuals.

C. Giotto painted it in one sitting and made no revisions to the completed work.

D. of the colors used to convey allegorical meaning.

8. Caravaggio’s taste for dramatic and theatrical effects is typical of

A. Rococo. C. Counter-Reformation.

B. Baroque. D. Neo-classicism.

9. Which artistic value is least apparent in Mannerist paintings?

A. Refined style C. Elegance

B. Meaningful distortion D. Moral message

10. Which of the following works of art did Michelangelo complete first?

A. The Creation of Adam C. David

B. Pieta D. Tomb of Pope Julius II

11. Which of these artistic values is most apparent in the paintings of Hieronymus Bosch?

A. Symbolism C. Idealism

B. Grazia D. Simplicity

12. What quality do the paintings of Titian possess because of his use of the *impasto*

technique in painting?

**A.** Piety **C.** Sensuality

**B.** Restraint **D.** Religiosity

13. Descartes, Galileo, and Newton were great thinkers whose works are in harmony with

the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement in the arts.

**A.** Renaissance **C.** Mannerist

**B.** Baroque **D.** Rococo

14. Bernini’s *David,* unlike Michelangelo’s, shows David

**A.** after he has killed Goliath. **C.** in motion.

**B.** at rest. **D.** as a young man.

15. Which of the following statements is the best definition of a *triptych?*

**A.** A painting on three panels

**B.** A painting with a figure triangle

**C.** A carving of the Holy Trinity

**D.** A representation of the Stations of the Cross

16. In the name of what Protestant movement were many of Hans Holbein’s religious

paintings destroyed?

**A.** Monotheism **C.** Iconoclasm

**B.** Agnosticism **D.** Papism

17. Even if we didn’t know anything about the artist who created *Giovanni Arnolfini and His*

*Bride,* it would be safe to say, after examining the surfaces represented in the painting,

that it was created by a

**A.** northern European. **C.** man.

**B.** southern European. **D.** woman.

18. Which device was *not* used by Caravaggio to create a theatrical effect in his paintings?

**A.** Bold brushstrokes **C.** Stark lighting

**B.** Dramatic gestures **D.** Dark shadows

19. In which of the following paintings has the artist included a portrait of himself?

**A.** Rembrandt’s *Sortie of Captain Banning Cocq’s Company of the Civic Guard*

**B.** Tintoretto’s *The Last Supper*

**C.** El Greco’s *Purification of the Temple*

**D.** Velazquez’ *Las Meninas*

20. In religious works of art, the Holy Ghost is often represented symbolically as a/an

**A.** angel. **C.** unicorn.

**B.** dove. **D.** star.

**Lesson 5**

**Neoclassicism, Impressionism,**

**Postimpressionism, Expressionism,**

**Cubism, and Surrealism**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

**06166300**

1. Which of the following inventions opened new doors for early

twentieth-century artists?

**A.** Paint tubes **C.** Nylon brushes

**B.** Air brushes **D.** Synthetic pigments

2. The Dadaist movement resulted in artworks that were

designed to promote

**A.** pleasure and relaxation.

**B.** anarchy and chaos.

**C.** World War II.

**D.** established moral values.

3. The artist *most* closely associated with the Impressionist

method is

**A.** Giverny. **C.** Manet.

**B.** Monet. **D.** Seurat.

4. Which aspect of art was explored in detail by the Pointillist painters?

**A.** Color theory **C.** Light and shadow

**B.** Shape theory **D.** Forced perspective

5. By which primitive art form was Pablo Picasso known to have been inspired?

**A.** Neolithic amulets **C.** Eskimo carvings

**B.** Ice age cave paintings **D.** African masks

6. Some of the consequences of the economic depression that devastated Germany

in the years following World War I are

**A.** portrayed in Picasso’s *Guernica.*

**B.** chronicled in the paintings of Otto Dix.

**C.** manifest in the gouaches of Rene Magritte.

**D.** the subject of Giorgio di Chirico paintings.

7. Caspar David Friedrich was fond of portraying the natural world in his paintings.

Which of the following English painters, like Friedrich, gloried in the grandeur and

power of nature?

**A.** Thomas Gainsborough **C.** Frederick Church

**B.** J. M. W. Turner **D.** Thomas Cole

8. Which of the following elements is *not* present in *The Abduction of Rebecca* by

Eugene Delacroix?

**A.** Pale colors **C.** Curved lines

**B.** Variation in brushstrokes **D.** Literary figures

9. Fundamental to the artistic credo and practice of the Fauvist painters was the

belief that

**A.** the design of a painting is determined by colors.

**B.** naturalistic colors take precedence over arbitrary colors.

**C.** academic forms and structures can’t be set aside in the name of color.

**D.** equilibrium in a painting is achieved through the use of Renaissance perspective.

10. Which of the following Postimpressionist painters had the *greatest* impact on

twentieth-century art?

**A.** Gauguin **C.** Seurat

**B.** Van Gogh **D.** Cezanne

11. Which of the following human values is forcefully expressed in the paintings and

lithographs of Edvard Munch?

**A.** Hope **C.** Delicacy

**B.** Nobility **D.** Honesty

12. Fine art prints from which of these countries influenced the development of twentiethcentury

art?

**A.** China **C.** Japan

**B.** India **D.** Tahiti

13. Which of these artistic values is *most* apparent in the sculpture of Constantin Brancusi?

**A.** Purity **C.** Ornamentation

**B.** Sensuality **D.** Emotional expression

14. The Surrealists painters and Sigmund Freud were interested in exploring the dream

state. In that respect, their explorations are reminiscent of the artistic inquiries of

which of the following painters?

**A.** Renoir **C.** Picasso

**B.** Braque **D.** de Chirico

15. Which subject matter was a specialty of Jacques-Louis David?

**A.** Seascape **C.** Historical events

**B.** Nature scenes **D.** Peasant scenes

16. Gauguin isn’t regarded by art historians as a Fauvist painter. Like the Fauves,

however, Gauguin believed that

**A.** form follows function.

**B.** naturalistic forms and colors are inseparable.

**C.** colors in a painting are a function of emotional truths and not visual reality.

**D.** the reality of dreams takes precedence over conventional reality.

17. Which of these painters is well known for portraying scenes of French night life?

**A.** Gustave Courbet **C.** Claude Monet

**B.** Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec **D.** Berthe Morisot

18. In his celebrated “Manifesto of Futurism,” Filipo Tomasso Marinetti expressed the

belief that

**A.** painting, but not sculpture, is not to be bound by traditional art theory.

**B.** art and technology are independent human expressions.

**C.** the traditional cultural forms and arts are valueless.

**D.** that sculpture should be regarded as the leading art form of the new century.

19. Magritte was concerned with making the spectator of an artwork conscious of the

limitations of signs, labeling, and language. In so doing, he challenged the spectator

to see with fresh eyes and without prejudice the everyday world about him. As such,

his works are reminiscent of those of

**A.** Adolphe Bouguereau.

**B.** Salvador Dali.

**C.** Claude Monet.

**D.** Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres.

20. Some people are perplexed by the meaning of Salvador Dali’s paintings because the

artist portrayed

**A.** irrational dream states.

**B.** religious doctrines in an arbitrary manner.

**C.** non-naturalistic machine images.

**D.** hallucinatory self-portraits.

**Lesson 6**

**Abstract, Nonrepresentational,**

**and Alternative Art**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

**06166400**

1. Which of the following statements is an accurate description

of Pop Art?

**A.** Art that combines the potent psychological content of

Expressionism with an abandonment of any clear

reference to the visual world.

**B.** Art created by artists who believe that no kind of subject

matter is more important than any other and who

attempt to all but eliminate personal involvement.

**C.** Painting and sculpture that is self-sufficient and has no

subject mater, content, or meaning beyond its presence

as an object in space.

**D.** Art created by artists who are interested in rediscovering

the past, not rejecting it, and who aim to speak in clearer

images and see history as a vast menu from which

to select.

2. It would be virtually impossible to mount a traveling

exhibition of the works of which of the following artists?

**A.** Christo and Jeanne-Claude **C.** Mark Rothko

**B.** Claes Oldenburg **D.** Piet Mondrian

3. Which of these art forms is *not* associated with the work of Georgia O’Keeffe?

**A.** Abstract painting **C.** Nature photograph

**B.** City nightscape **D.** Still life

4. Diebenkorn’s *Ocean Park* series is

**A.** handcrafted sculpture that resembles a cornucopia.

**B.** a study of radiant Southern California light.

**C.** an integration of new technologies.

**D.** a preservation of the view of a castle for apartment dwellers.

5. Which of these artists is known for his or her imaginative paintings of American

metropolitan scenes?

**A.** Eva Hesse **C.** Carl Andre

**B.** Richard Estes **D.** Audrey Flack

6. There are African-American ritual objects in the works of which of the following artists?

**A.** Nam Jun Paik **C.** Louise Bourgeois

**B.** Betye Saar **D.** Lucas Sumaras

7. Which of the following architectural components is found in Le Corbusier’s *Villa Savoye*

in Poissy, France?

**A.** Palladian windows **C.** Oculus

**B.** Concrete columns **D.** Clerestory windows

8. Which of the following artists created paintings in which no one part or section

dominated the others or could be called the subject, in which everything was

intended to be equal in impact?

**A.** Willem de Kooning **C.** Hans Hofmann

**B.** Jackson Pollock **D.** Helen Frankenthaler

9. The sculpture created by which of the following Minimalist artists is *best* described as

controlled and logical?

**A.** Donald Judd **C.** Alberto Giacometti

**B.** Pablo Picasso **D.** Claes Oldenburg

10. Like freestanding sculpture, such as Gianlorenzo Bernini’s *Apollo and Daphne,*

twentieth-century kinetic sculpture, such as Alexander Calder’s *La Grande Vitesse*

in the Vandenberg Center, Grand Rapids, Michigan,

**A.** can be appreciated aesthetically from multiple perspectives.

**B.** is usually made of marble or alabaster.

**C.** is intended to be touched by the spectator, who remains stationary.

**D.** is made entirely by hand, except for the pediment.

11. With Tim Hawkinson’s *Uberorgan,* a football field size work of art, one can say that it’s

**A.** a huge sculpture that achieves the artist’s vision.

**B.** artwork that can’t be categorized.

**C.** installation art controlled by a computer.

**D.** “sound” art.

12. Giuseppe Penone’s *Cedre de Versailles* reveals

**A.** the original slender tree from which a great cedar had grown.

**B.** a landscape from the distant past.

**C.** African-American ritual objects.

**D.** shredded body parts.

13. The organization SITE, Sculpture in the Environment, was formed in 1970 for the

purpose of

**A.** reviving the iconography of the nineteenth century.

**B.** finding sources of content in the present.

**C.** creating an art-for-art architectural movement.

**D.** promoting the acceptance of kinetic sculpture.

14. Nonrepresentational, energetic Abstract Expressionist pictures first came into the

artworld scene with the works of

**A.** Picasso. **C.** de Kooning.

**B.** Pollock **D.** Rothko.

15. Which of these artists is known for painting geometric compositions which incorporate

primary colors?

**A.** De Stijl **C.** Gerrit Rietveldt

**B.** Piet Mondrian **D.** Georgia O’Keeffe

16. Which of the following artists painted using a technique similar to that used by

Jackson Pollock?

**A.** Piet Mondrian **C.** Helen Frankenthaler

**B.** Girogio di Chirico **D.** Georgia O’Keeffe

17. By the mid-1950s, which artistic movement was the *most* powerful force in

Western art?

**A.** Neorealism **C.** The new Surrealism

**B.** Minimalism **D.** Abstract Expressionism

18. The vigorous brushstrokes and emotion-laden imagery in the paintings of Anselm

Kiefer are reminiscent of the paintings of

**A.** Realism. **C.** Neoclassicism.

**B.** Superrealism. **D.** Expressionism.

19. Which of the following media is *not* typically associated with electronic art?

**A.** Video image **C.** Electronic sign

**B.** Computer image **D.** Laser collages

20. Which of these Postmodern artists is known for creating photographic self-portraits?

**A.** Cindy Sherman **C.** Kenny Scharf

**B.** Richard Diebenkorn **D.** Martin Puryear

**Exam: 061676RR - ART APPRECIATION FINAL EXAM**

When you have completed your exam and reviewed your answers, click Submit Exam. Answers will not be recorded until you

hit Submit Exam. If you need to exit before completing the exam, click Cancel Exam.

Questions 1 to 40: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page

break, so be sure that you have seen the entire question and all the answers before choosing an answer.

1. Impressionism began in what time period and in what country?

A. Nineteenth-century France

B. Eighteenth-century England

C. Nineteenth-century England

D. Seventeenth-century France

2. Which one of the following artists was associated with Impressionism?

A. William Turner

B. Paul Gauguin

C. Claude Monet

D. Paul Cezanne

3. Organic shapes can be described as

A. three-dimensional and geometric.

B. two-dimensional and representational.

C. naturalistic and formed by uneven curves.

D. representational and simplified.

4. St. Peter's Basilica was constructed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ centuries.

A. sixteenth and seventeenth

B. eighteenth and nineteenth

C. seventeenth and eighteenth

D. fifteenth and sixteenth

5. Shapes that aren't meant to refer to anything we can see in the real world are said to be

A. organic.

B. geometric.

C. nonrepresentational.

D. three-dimensional.

6. Who was Clement Greenberg?

A. An important artist

B. An innovative craftsperson

C. An influential graphic designer

D. An important art critic

7. Unlike Christian architecture, Hindu religious architecture is

A. generally unembellished and austere.

B. not so much constructed as carved.

C. very scarce, although very well preserved.

D. accessible only to men.

8. Which one of the following photographers was a documentary photographer during the Depression?

A. Alfred Stieglitz

B. Man Ray

C. Dorothea Lange

D. Mathew Brady

9. What medium did Andrew Wyeth use to paint Christina's World?

A. Tempera paint

B. Ink

C. Oils

D. Watercolors

10. Which one of the following items is a product of industrial design?

A. A vacuum cleaner

B. A blown-glass bowl

C. A ceramic vase

D. A woven basket

11. What is one characteristic of Cubism?

A. Highly accurate perspective

B. Appearance of great depth

C. Subjects of nature

D. Multiple viewpoints

12. Byzantine art is a combination of Christian symbolism and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ style.

A. French

B. Roman

C. Greek

D. Egyptian

13. The divine proportion is also called

A. atmospheric perspective.

B. the Golden Mean.

C. positive space.

D. symmetrical balance.

14. The Glass House was created by

A. I. M. Pei.

B. Le Corbusier.

C. Phillip Johnson.

D. Frank Lloyd Wright.

15. Western art culture was founded on and inspired by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ art.

A. Paleolithic

B. Neolithic

C. French

D. Greek

16. To define a picture plane, a two-dimensional artist must establish

A. specific atmospheric perspective.

B. the borders of the artwork.

C. the figure-ground effect.

D. a vanishing point and horizon.

17. Kinetic sculpture was associated with what artist?

A. Tony Smith

B. Alexander Calder

C. Auguste Rodin

D. Louise Bourgeous

18. Which Renaissance artist created the dome of the Florence Cathedral?

A. Donatello

B. Lorenzo Ghiberti

C. Andrea Mantegna

D. Filippo Brunelleschi

19. Action Painting was associated with what artist?

A. Frank Stella

B. Henri Matisse

C. Salvador Dali

D. Jackson Pollock

20. What artistic development is characterized by the use of bright colors, elaborate compositions,

exaggerated forms, and dramatic movement?

A. Modernism

B. Baroque

C. Mannerism

D. Rococo

21. Mary Cassatt was part of what art movement?

A. Impressionism

B. Realism

C. Expressionism

D. Feminism

22. Which one of the following buildings is an example of French Gothic architecture?

A. Crystal Palace

B. The Parthenon

C. Notre Dame Cathedral

D. The Seagram Building

23. Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo were artists from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period.

A. Baroque

B. Medieval

C. Romanesque

D. Renaissance

24. In drawing and painting, the term chiaroscuro refers to the use of

A. forceful contrasting colors.

B. two vanishing points.

C. complementary colors.

D. dramatic contrasts between light and dark.

25. What color is the complement of orange?

A. Red

B. Blue

C. Purple

D. Yellow

26. The vigorous brushstrokes and emotion-laden imagery in the paintings of Anselm Kiefer are

reminiscent of the paintings of

A. Realism.

B. Superrealism.

C. Expressionism.

D. Neoclassicism.

27. Edvard Munch's The Scream is an example of what movement?

A. Abstract Expressionism

B. Expressionism

C. Postimpressionism

D. Surrealism

28. Which one of the following statements is not true about the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople?

A. It was influenced by Roman architecture.

B. It was built by Justinian.

C. It was a church that was transformed into a mosque.

D. It was originally built in the eighth century.

29. Which one of the following artists was censored because of the subject matter of his or her

photographs?

A. Robert Mapplethorpe

B. Jeff Koons

C. Faith Ringgold

D. Bruce Nauman

30. Many of Hans Holbein's religious paintings were destroyed in the name of the Protestant movement

known as

A. Papism.

B. Agnosticism.

C. Iconoclasm.

D. Monotheism.

31. Who is considered the father of modern art?

A. Pablo Picasso

B. Vincent van Gogh

C. Paul Cezanne

D. Andy Warhol

32. The greatest Italian painter, and one of the most influential artists of the entire Baroque period of the

seventeenth century, was

A. Michelangelo de Merisi, called Caravaggio.

B. Gianlorenzo Bernini.

C. Domenikos Thetokopoulos, known as El Greco.

D. Artemisia Genteleschi.

33. What group promotes the rights of women artists?

A. Abstract Expressionists

B. Guerrilla Girls

C. Postmodernists

D. National Endowment of the Arts

34. The conversion of the English to Christianity began a rich period of artistic production in England,

especially in the creation of

A. ecclesiastical treatises.

B. Gothic cathedrals.

C. illuminated manuscripts.

D. secular mosaics.

35. The Chinese considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be one of the highest forms of art.

A. tapestry

B. ceramics

C. stained glass

D. quilting

36. What was one of the most significant achievements of Albrecht Durer?

A. He made printmaking a fine art form.

B. He wrote treatises on painting, perspective, and human proportions.

C. He raised commonplace objects in his subjects of fine art.

D. He created the art form known as installation sculpture.

37. Color-Field Painting was associated with what artist?

A. Mark Rothko

B. Jackson Pollock

C. Franz Kline

D. Willem de Kooning

38. Guernica was an important politically charged work. Who painted it and with what movement is it

associated?

A. Henri Matisse and Fauvism

B. Andy Warhol and Pop art

C. Max Ernst and Dada

D. Pablo Picasso and Cubism

39. Many Dada artists joined the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

A. Fauvist

B. Cubist

C. Futurist

D. Surrealist

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vaults were used to construct the nave of the Church of Sainte-Madeleine in Vezelay in

France in the twelfth century.

A. Barrel

B. Groin

End of exam

C. Pointed

D. Ribbed