

1. Which Asmat art form exemplifies a facet of their society?
  - a. delicate human figurines
  - b. extensive body tattooing
  - c. heavy metal bracelets
  - d. decorated wooden shields
  - e. simple burial structures
2. Which of the following changes occurred alongside the rise of Corinthian columns?
  - a. Limestone statuary first developed.
  - b. Pottery became a preferred medium.
  - c. Tombs grew increasingly elaborate.
  - d. A more naturalistic visual style emerged.
  - e. Architecture traditions steadily declined.
3. How did Robert Rauschenberg's work anticipate Pop Art?
  - a. He intentionally violated unspoken traditional art rules.
  - b. He frequently used everyday objects as a central component of his work.
  - c. He commented on the problems of commercialism.
  - d. He used flat, bright colors to evoke popular advertisements.
  - e. His work referred to methods of mass media distribution.
4. What MAIN challenge does a museum face in exhibiting Dan art?
  - a. need to separate pieces of a unified collection
  - b. loss of the sense of scale in larger-than-life works
  - c. separation from its natural physical surroundings
  - d. inability to view objects serving their functional purpose
  - e. lack of its original interactive social context
5. Why were Rembrandt's self-portraits considered remarkable?
  - a. He depicted moments of action rather than a typical portrait pose.
  - b. The background elements he added showed more of his personality.
  - c. They showed how the gradual process of aging changed his self-perception.
  - d. He painted them without a reference guide for the human form.
  - e. They captured the nuances of his psychological state.
6. Cubists drew from African art traditions they saw as
  - a. romantic views of exotic locales
  - b. reflective of rituals and ceremonies
  - c. close to the natural world
  - d. infused with magical elements
  - e. in tune with emotional states
7. In which of the following ways does the Chartres Cathedral use design meaningfully?
  - a. Geometric forms reinforce order and stability.
  - b. Vertical lines direct viewers' gaze towards heaven.
  - c. Horizontal lines generate feelings of tranquility.
  - d. Organic shapes create a sense of dynamism and movement.
  - e. Low-contrast colors direct attention towards the altar.
8. Which of the following comments BEST describes Qinshihuang's terracotta army?
  - a. "It is a demonstration of masterful technical ability."
  - b. "It evidences the inequality of that time period."
  - c. "It puts on display the vast wealth of the empire."
  - d. "It illustrates the social importance of the military."
  - e. "It clearly recreates specific units in the Qin army."
9. How does an artist establish aerial perspective?
  - a. decreasing the contrast of background objects
  - b. placing complementary colors at the periphery
  - c. establishing a single vanishing point
  - d. increasing the size of objects close to the viewing plane
  - e. taking a birds-eye view of the work
10. How does China's Great Wall exemplify Bauhaus principles?
  - a. Its exposure to nature means its gradual wear will reflect the land.
  - b. It represents both physical and cultural barriers.
  - c. The delicate decorative elements contrast with the solidity of the wall.
  - d. The wall is symbiotic with its surroundings and the natural landscape.
  - e. Its functional purpose is integral to its visual aesthetic.

11. Which of the following art forms was made for contemplation?
  - a. Japanese block prints
  - b. Islamic floral motifs
  - c. Greek temple columns
  - d. Polynesian ritual tattoos
  - e. Chinese inked scrolls
12. Why was *Luncheon on the Grass* controversial at its debut?
  - a. its incorporation of exotic elements
  - b. its combination of nudes with a contemporary setting
  - c. its rejection of typical religious allegories
  - d. its lack of narrative subject matter
  - e. its use of stylistic elements associated with aristocracy
13. The Nok specialized in
  - a. tattoo work
  - b. wooden shields
  - c. ceremonial masks
  - d. terracotta sculptures
  - e. bronze reliefs
14. What element appears in Duane Hanson's and Gustave Courbet's art?
  - a. use of natural lighting and realistic colors
  - b. rejection of explicit narrative meaning
  - c. relationship to the politics of their respective times
  - d. experimentation with sculptural materials
  - e. realistic depictions of everyday situations
15. Jacques Louis David's relationship with his patrons MOST illuminates
  - a. an obligation of the artist to represent progressive interests
  - b. a problematic dismissal of the concerns of the lower class
  - c. the complicated status of an artist in sociopolitical landscapes
  - d. the use of art to uphold the accepted status quo
  - e. the desire of artists to create works both familiar and thought-provoking
16. Why was ancient Mesopotamia invaded more often than Egypt?
  - a. Mesopotamia provided access to valuable trade routes.
  - b. Egypt had a more developed military.
  - c. Mesopotamia lacked natural land barriers.
  - d. Mesopotamia lacked a united central government.
  - e. Egypt arose near fewer advanced civilizations.
17. Diego Velázquez's work MOST directly influenced
  - a. Dada
  - b. Art Nouveau
  - c. Cubism
  - d. Impressionism
  - e. Neoclassicism
18. Adding water will change ink's
  - a. depth
  - b. tint
  - c. tone
  - d. value
  - e. hue
19. What statement about Neoclassicism is TRUE?
  - a. The artworks' emotional intensity emphasized social engagement.
  - b. Flexible attitude towards art conventions reflected a revolutionary spirit.
  - c. The patronage system reflected democratic values.
  - d. A push for equality led to regular use of lower-class subjects.
  - e. It rejects stylistic elements associated with the aristocracy.
20. How did Postmodernists adjust the Modernist approach?
  - a. combining facets of different Modernist sub-genres
  - b. satirizing the political duality of Modernism
  - c. using exaggerated versions of the same techniques
  - d. explicitly referencing popular Modernist works
  - e. applying new technologies to older styles
21. Ready-mades challenged established art norms in their
  - a. simplification of items to their most basic forms
  - b. intentional satirization of popular culture
  - c. return to primitive and naturalistic imagery
  - d. exploration of different psychological states
  - e. commentary on the role of the artist in art creation

22. Which of the following changes dates from the Hellenistic Period?
- Asian art increasingly influenced Greek art styles.
  - Statuary gradually shifted to a more natural-looking shape.
  - Common art themes were more solemn and ceremonial.
  - Marble and limestone become more widely used in construction.
  - Freestanding sculptures were incorporated into temple designs.
23. For what artistic form is Assyrian art BEST known?
- relief carvings
  - stone statuary
  - vibrant frescoes
  - delicate metalwork
  - clay pottery
24. How did the art of Northern Europe change during the sixteenth century?
- The influence of Asian art became evident.
  - New gouache paints expanded available techniques.
  - Conventional portraiture became more idealized.
  - Artists shifted towards more realistic portrayals.
  - It reflected more awareness of Renaissance techniques.
25. A *qibla* wall is important to practitioners of
- Islam
  - Taoism
  - Catholicism
  - Judaism
  - Hinduism
26. Which of the following combinations will NOT produce paint?
- water and powdered gemstones
  - wax and insect material
  - polymers and ground minerals
  - linseed oil and plant matter
  - egg yolk and clay
27. Intaglio printmaking requires
- applying a waxy barrier to silk
  - drawing an image in wax
  - incising lines onto a plate
  - cutting away parts of a plate
  - forcing ink through a fabric sheet
28. On which of the following topics did Greek and Renaissance art theory diverge MOST?
- the social status of artists
  - acceptable subject matter
  - depiction of human subjects
  - inclusion of allegorical and moral themes
  - systems for commissioning artworks
29. In what period did limestone Greek sculptures originate?
- Athenian Period
  - Early Classical Period
  - Late Classical Period
  - Archaic Period
  - Hellenistic Period
30. Which civilization FIRST built ziggurats?
- Persians
  - Akkadians
  - Assyrians
  - Babylonians
  - Sumerians
31. Why did the Roman Catholic Church sponsor most European medieval art?
- Many pieces were lost due to poor conditions for preservation.
  - There was minimal access to art supplies during that time.
  - Most medieval artworks were functional and were not intentionally preserved.
  - The Church remained stable during a period of social instability.
  - There was little social interest or value in the production of medieval art.
32. What evidence supports the hypothesis that the Mycenaeans destroyed the Minoans?
- Oral history traditions include references to the destruction of the Minoans.
  - The archaeological record shows several large battles between them.
  - The event is hypothesized to form the basis of an allegorical Greek myth.
  - The peak of Mycenaean culture coincides with the decline of the Minoans.
  - Many Minoan artifacts have been found in Mycenaean ruins.
33. How did Caravaggio deviate from the norms of Baroque art?
- dramatically elongating his figures
  - employing a hyper-realistic degree of detail
  - blending portraiture and still life techniques
  - building his forms from patches of color
  - depicting religious subjects as poor folk

34. Which city holds the leading examples of Byzantine mosaic?
- Nicaea
  - Rome
  - Milan
  - Ravenna
  - Istanbul
35. Paul Cézanne's dissatisfaction with Impressionism arose from its
- weak emotional structure
  - avoidance of narrative subjects
  - focus on landscapes
  - lack of solid forms
  - disconnect from real social issues
36. What events MOST directly inspired cave paintings at Altamira, Chauvet, and Lascaux?
- harvest celebrations
  - hunting ceremonies
  - funerary rites
  - fertility rituals
  - solstice festivals
37. What technical innovation allowed did northern European artists to create highly realistic work in the fifteenth century?
- oil paints
  - ferrules
  - stretched canvas
  - paint tubes
  - the camera obscura
38. What aspect of Tintoretto's work anticipated Baroque style?
- appeal to viewers' emotions
  - depiction of common folk
  - focus on exotic subjects
  - use of dramatic spotlighting
  - acidic and vibrant colors
39. Depictions of Shiva often employ
- primitive sculptural techniques
  - a sinuous and lively style
  - a broad color palette
  - class signifiers
  - highly stylized forms
40. Gouache paints are popular for their
- affordability
  - translucence
  - slow drying time
  - easy blendability
  - bright colors
41. A Greek temple of the Archaic Period would MOST likely feature
- bright frescoes
  - Doric columns
  - barrel vaults
  - Corinthian columns
  - stone arches
42. Rock shelter and cave paintings differ PRIMARILY in their
- use of a broad color palette
  - extensive use of linework
  - inclusion of human forms
  - addition of decorative elements
  - employment of vanishing perspective
43. Albrecht Dürer's mature style can BEST be described as
- aggressive and colorful
  - natural and sophisticated
  - hyper-realistic and grim
  - stylized and distorted
  - dramatic and evocative
44. How did Rembrandt break with tradition in *The Night Watch*?
- He used a broader color palette.
  - He added details to the background.
  - He chose an elevated vantage point.
  - He idealized the subjects.
  - He did not arrange his figures by status.
45. Masaccio is known for his
- development of the sfumato technique
  - experimentation with dramatic spotlighting
  - controversial approach to color mixing
  - use of both linear and aerial perspective
  - hyper-realistic and highly detailed forms
46. Which of the following historical changes MOST relates to the declining emphasis on "artistic genius?"
- increased political biases and corruption seen in art institutions
  - intellectualization of art forms and the study of art history
  - revitalization of classical forms and subjects in modern art
  - broadening the scope of art to include more forms of visual media
  - dissolution of pictorial norms in the twentieth century

47. Which Michelangelo sculpture embodies Florence's spirit?
- a. *Moses*
  - b. *David*
  - c. *The Dying Slave*
  - d. *The Bound Slave*
  - e. *Pietà*
48. How did European artists MOST often encounter Japanese prints?
- a. Visiting Asian artists brought examples to Europe.
  - b. Japanese art motifs often decorated imported goods.
  - c. The prints were used to pack shipping goods.
  - d. British museums staged exhibits of the art form.
  - e. Many European artists traveled to Asia for training.
49. Why are few artifacts from the Americas more than 2,000 years old?
- a. Earlier civilizations did not create many significant artworks.
  - b. Environmental conditions inhibited preservation.
  - c. Much of the Americas was minimally populated in earlier times.
  - d. Nomadic cultures did not value permanence in artworks.
  - e. Most artifacts were destroyed during the colonization period.
50. What style includes hard-edge painting?
- a. Minimalism
  - b. Abstract Expressionism
  - c. Photorealism
  - d. Postmodernism
  - e. Dada