

**Question 3** refers to the following image.



Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art

3. The work shown is a print by Katsushika Hokusai, *Ejiri in Suruga Province* (*Sunshū Ejiri*), from the series Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji (*Fugaku sanjūrokkei*), created circa 1830–1832 C.E.

Describe at least two specific visual characteristics of the work shown.

Using at least two examples of specific visual evidence, explain how the artist creates a sense of movement in the work.

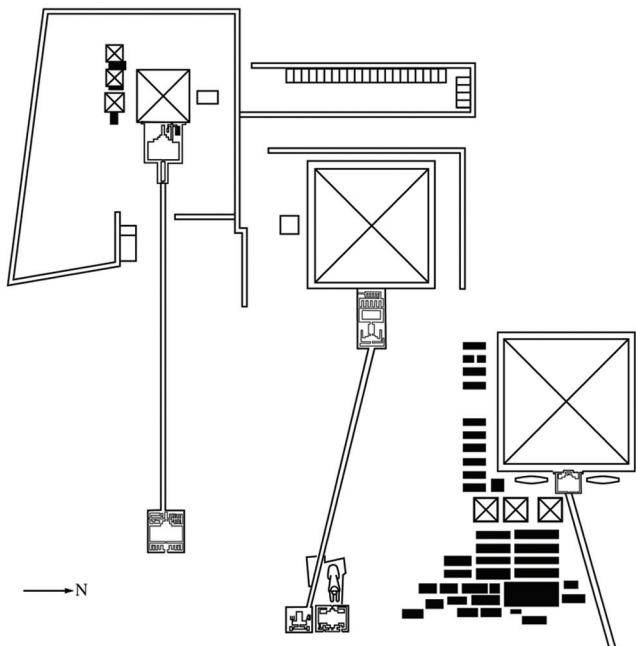
Using specific contextual evidence, explain how this work is characteristic of other Japanese prints (*ukiyo-e* prints) from this period.

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Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

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**Question 4** refers to the following images.



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4. The images show a plan and a view of the Great Pyramids (Menkaura, Khafre, Khufu) and Great Sphinx of Giza, Egypt, created circa 2550–2490 B.C.E. in Old Kingdom Egypt.

Describe at least one visual characteristic of the layout of the architectural complex shown.

Describe the original function of the architectural complex shown.

Using two examples of specific contextual evidence, explain how the religious practices of Old Kingdom Egypt influenced the design of the architectural complex and/or its monuments.

Using specific visual or contextual evidence, explain why the Great Pyramids and Great Sphinx of Giza are understood as an expression of power and authority in Old Kingdom Egypt.

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