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Question 1

Complete

Marked out of 3.00

Match the materials and techniques of early painting media to the name for the media

Fresco	pigment mixed with wet plaster, or, in a technique called "secco" adhered to dry plaster wall
Encaustic	pignment is adhered in translucent layers using hot wax
Tempera	An opaque paint using egg as a vehicle for pigment that cannot be blended on the canvas

Question 2

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

Impasto is a technique used in painting. Which best describes impasto?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Paint applied very thickly to canvas or support.
- ☐ b. from the Italian tenebroso, meaning murky, a heightened form of chiaroscuro.
- ☒ c. A mark left by a moving point, actual or implied, and varying in direction, thickness, and density.
- ☐ d. The colour agents of a medium.



Question **3**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

Describe what is distinctive about oil painting as a medium.

Select one:

- ☐ a. It can be blended on the the painting surface to create a continuous scale of tones and hues, many of which, especially dark shades, were not possible before oil paint's invention.
- ☐ b. While still considered a criminal activity by many, oil painting has entered the mainstream art world.
- ☐ c. Colours could not easily be blended, so the effects of chiaroscuro were made using careful hatching.
- ☒ d. It is portable and an artist can work quickly. Once pigment is applied, there's no going back. The white of the paper is the white in this type of painting. Wetting the ground allows pigment to flow, pool and mix rather spontaneously. The artist cannot control the pigment as much as the conditions.

Question **4**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

Ethnocentrism is: "judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture."

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

Question **5**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

English art historian Sir Kenneth Clark compared a Greek sculpture of Apollo and an African mask of the Sang tribe. Using an *ethnocentric* approach, based on his understanding of the conventions of Greek sculpture, Clark understood the Apollo sculpture as an idealized form. But when it came to interpreting the African mask, his ignorance of the conventions of the West African tribe that created it lead him to

Select one:

- ☐ a. enact his own sexist beliefs. He ignored that intended meaning of the mask for the Sang tribe of West Africa - that of a symbol of female power.
- ☐ b. rely on his knowledge of the Greek philosopher Plato and conclude that artist is an imitator who mimics the real world.
- ☒ c. neglect the ritual, celebratory, and social function in African society. Clark thought that the mask represented the constant threat of punishment from fearful unpredictable gods. In fact, it was a way for humans to access the spirit world through ceremony.
- ☐ d. conclude that this object was not an African artwork. Clark was fond of European modernism and (wrongly) determined the mask to be the work of Picasso.

What was the greatest innovation of mixed media artists in the 20th Century to painting?

Select one:

- ☒ a. They introduced materials from the everyday world into the space of painting.
- ☐ b. Their paintings were impervious to the elements once they dried.
- ☐ c. They focused attention on the wastefulness of consumer society.
- ☐ d. They engage with painting as making a historical document (creating a record of the people, places and events of artist's time) and less about aesthetic beauty.

Select the best match between painting definitions and terms. Use each term only once.

The surface on which an artist works. Examples include a sheet of paper, panel of wood, or canvas.

Support

+

Seals the absorbent surface of the support and creates a smooth or textured surface upon which to paint.

Gesso

+

Pigments or powdered colours are suspended in a _____ that holds the particles of pigment together.

Medium

+

A coating applied to a surface to prepare it for painting

Ground

+

Preserves the pigment and is an adhesive to the support.

Binder

+

Any of a group of compounds that are intensely coloured and are used to colour other materials. Their hue comes from the way that they bounce light, absorbing some wavelengths and reflecting others.

Pigment

+

How is photomontage distinguished from collage? (choose the best answer)

Select one:

- ☐ a. The main difference is that the *collage* is a technique of art production using assemblage of different forms and college is a educational institution.
- ☒ b. When collage consists entirely of photographs, it is called photomontage.
- ☐ c. photomontange is a picture (usually a photograph) that has been divided into (usually equal sized) tiled sections, each of which is replaced with another photograph that matches the target photo.
- ☐ d. On the surface, they are very similar. Collagen is the long-chain of amino acids that builds our skin, connective tissue and bones but cannot be absorbed through our diet, unlike photomontage.