

Practice Test #1

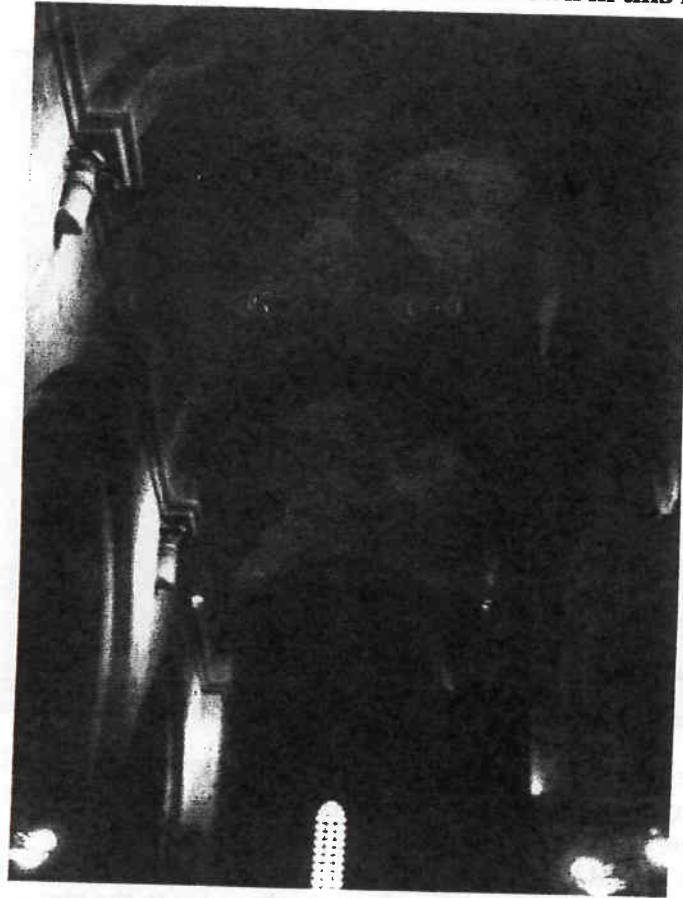
1. Which of the following best describes how Fauvism artists departed from previous styles?

- a. They used small dots of pure color to let the eye blend the colors together, rather than mixing colors on the palette.
- b. They used intense, unnatural colors and disregarded proportions rather than using realistic colors and portraying proportions accurately.
- c. They portrayed nonrepresentational subjects rather than portraying recognizable subjects in their artwork.
- d. They reduced subjects into geometric shapes and primary colors rather than faithfully representing recognizable subjects.

2. Which of the following best describes form, which is an element of art?

- a. The positive and negative areas of an artwork
- b. A flat element with height and width
- c. The way things feel or look like they may feel in an artwork
- d. A three-dimensional shape that has width, depth, and height

3. Which of the following types of architectural vaults is shown in this image?



- a. Groin vault
- b. Barrel vault
- c. Rib vault
- d. Tunnel vault

4. Which of the following artists did NOT paint in the color field style?

- a. Vladimir Tatlin
- b. Mark Rothko
- c. Clyfford Still
- d. Frank Stella

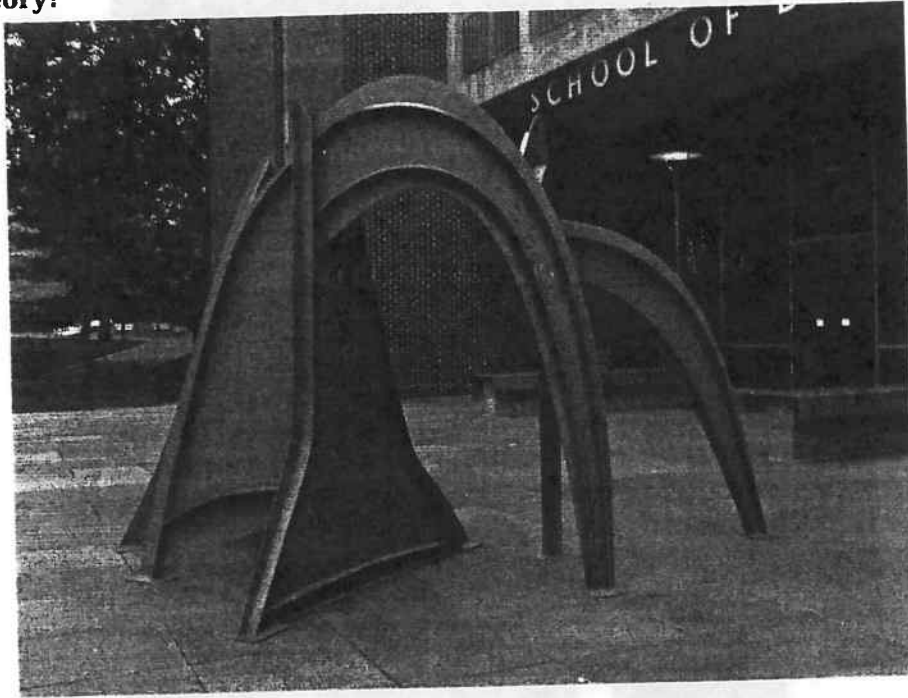
5. Which of the following is NOT a function of linseed oil when used for oil painting?

- a. Helps to maintain the flexibility of oil paint
- b. Makes the oil paint more fluid and transparent
- c. Cleans and conditions paintbrushes
- d. Decreases the drying time of oil paint

6. Which of the following best describes what willow charcoal is composed of?

- a. Graphite shaped into thin sticks
- b. Pigment bound with gum arabic
- c. Organic materials bound with a wax binder
- d. Sticks burnt in a kiln without air

7. Which of the following best describes this sculpture as analyzed with the formalism aesthetic theory?



- a. This sculpture evokes feelings of warmth and closeness due to its color and form.
- b. This monochromatic sculpture is red, and it is asymmetrically balanced, leading the eye in arcs toward the ground.
- c. This sculpture would be more successful if it represented a recognizable object.
- d. This large sculpture is intimidating; the red color adds to the menacing appearance.

8. Which of the following most accurately describes the art technique of pouncing?

- a. A decorative method of writing that involves a broad-tipped pen
- b. A method similar to tracing that involves pricking holes in paper and forcing a powder through those holes
- c. A method of sketching that involves large, broad gestures with the arm and hand to capture the subject
- d. A method of drawing that involves creating lines perpendicular to each other to create values

9. Which of the following does NOT describe an advantage of creating an artwork on a toned paper or canvas, instead of the usual white ground?

- a. A dark-toned ground can serve as the darker tones in the artwork.
- b. A toned ground can be less intimidating to begin working on than a white ground.
- c. A toned ground will often be less expensive than a white ground for artwork.
- d. A medium-toned ground can allow the artist to build up both highlights and shadows in the artwork.

10. Which of the following architectural styles is characterized by decorative timbering and a steeply pitched roof, as shown in this image?



- a. Tudor
- b. Queen Anne
- c. Art Deco
- d. Italianate

11. Which of the following best describes the aquatint printmaking process?

- a. Melting fine particles of acid-resistant material onto a metal plate, then etching the plate with acid
- b. Alternately scraping smooth and roughening a metal plate to create light areas and shading
- c. Carving a block with a gouge, leaving the raised parts of the block as the positive image
- d. Arranging materials onto a surface to create a raised textured print

12. Which of the following terms best describes the contrast of the figure on the right with dark clothes and skin, placed next to the figure with pale skin and white clothing?

- a. Transformation
- b. Contextualization
- c. Appropriation
- d. Juxtaposition

13. Which of the following best describes the motivations of the Expressionist artists?

- a. To minimize their concepts into simple geometric forms
- b. To present their ideas subjectively and express emotions through their artwork
- c. To capture the effects of light on their subject through color
- d. To elevate popular culture in artwork and challenge the traditions of art

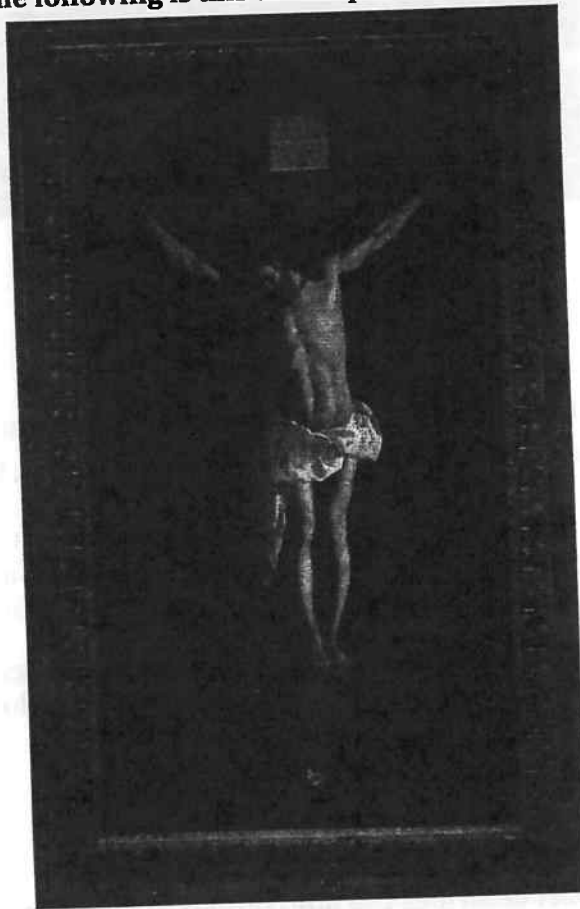
14. Which of the following themes did Keith Haring often address in his murals and artwork?

- a. Global warming
- b. Immigration and social justice
- c. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and homosexuality
- d. Industry and progress

15. Which of the following metals is usually added to silver to create sterling silver?

- a. Copper
- b. Bronze
- c. Gold
- d. Pewter

16. This painting shows a strong contrast between the dark background and the highlights on the subject. Which of the following is this technique an example of?



- a. Chiaroscuro
- b. Sfumato
- c. Fresco
- d. Intonaco

17. Which of the following color combinations could be used to create an analogous color scheme?

- a. Red, yellow, and blue
- b. Red, orange, green, and blue
- c. Yellow, red-violet, and blue-violet
- d. Green, blue-green, and blue

18. Which of the following describes how a student could use their metacognitive skills in the art classroom?

- a. Answering selected response questions about a period of art history
- b. Tracing a drawing made by a famous artist
- c. Creating an artwork with two different materials
- d. Making revisions on their sketches after revisiting their goals for an artwork

19. Which of the following was NOT an innovation contributed to the art world during the Renaissance period?

- a. Linear perspective
- b. Egg tempera
- c. Foreshortening
- d. Sfumato

20. An artist wishes to mask off an area of an artwork to prevent paint from changing that area. Which of the following materials would they use?

- a. Tissue paper
- b. Rice paper
- c. Frisket
- d. Linseed oil

21. Which of the following best describes what a camera's ISO setting adjusts?

- a. The size of the lens opening
- b. The image sensor's sensitivity to light
- c. The depth of field
- d. The shutter speed

22. An artist wants to use an oil- or wax-based media and a water-based media in one project. Which of the following describes the best way to layer these media?

- a. Oil paint layered on top of acrylic paint
- b. Gouache layered on top of oil pastels
- c. Watercolor layered on top of encaustic
- d. Tempera layered on top of crayon

23. Which of the following best describes the work of Romare Bearden?

- a. Detailed collages of African-American life
- b. Life-sized silhouettes of slave scenes
- c. Miniature sculptures encouraging social justice
- d. Street art highlighting the plight of poor neighborhoods

24. Which of the following pigments is NOT considered hazardous due to its use of toxic metals?

- a. Cadmium red
- b. Chrome yellow
- c. Yellow ochre
- d. Cobalt blue

25. Which of the following best describes the difference between watercolor paint and gouache paint?

- a. Gouache is used in a thick impasto technique, whereas watercolor is painted in thin layers
- b. Gouache is available only in neutral tones, whereas watercolor is available in a full range of colors
- c. Gouache is used for illustration work, whereas watercolor is used for fine art
- d. Gouache is opaque, whereas watercolor is transparent.

26. This woman is using a wax-resist dyeing method to decorate fabric. Which of the following is the correct term for this technique?



- a. Intaglio
- b. Batik
- c. Etching
- d. Inlay

27. Artists Eugène Delacroix, Théodore Géricault, and Thomas Cole are all associated with which of the following art movements?

- a. Romanticism
- b. Surrealism
- c. Art Nouveau
- d. Neoclassicism

28. This painting gives the illusion of viewing space from below on a ceiling, using foreshortened figures. Which of the following is the correct term for this technique?



- a. Chiaroscuro
- b. Di sotto in su
- c. Fresco
- d. Pentimento

29. Of these architectural designs, which best describes an Art Nouveau-style building?

- a. A symmetrical design with a pediment and Corinthian columns
- b. An open floor plan with a low-pitched roof, strings of windows, and long horizontal lines
- c. A rectangular, utilitarian plan with solid walls and without ornamentation
- d. An asymmetrical facade with decorations including butterflies, orchids, and water lilies

30. In this still life, which technique does the artist use to create visual interest?



- a. The arrangement in the artwork forms a pattern.
- b. The still life is comprised of an analogous color scheme.
- c. A variety of shapes are arranged throughout the work.
- d. The objects in the still life are arranged asymmetrically.

31. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using acrylic paint instead of oil paint?

- a. Acrylic paint can be cleaned up with soap and water, instead of needing solvents for cleaning.
- b. Acrylic paint can be thinned with water, whereas oil paints require oils and solvents.
- c. Acrylic paints are all nontoxic, unlike oil paints.
- d. Acrylic paints dry much more quickly than oil paints, allowing artists to produce work more quickly.

32. A watercolor artist wishes to stretch their watercolor paper prior to starting a painting. Which of the following best describes a proper method to stretch the paper?

- a. The paper is soaked with water, then manually stretched by hand in all directions.
- b. The paper is soaked with water, placed on a board, then taped around the edges with gummed paper tape and allowed to dry overnight.
- c. The paper is soaked with water, then hung with clips from a rail, and weights are hung off the bottom of the paper.
- d. The paper is soaked with water, then rolled with a wooden pin to remove the excess water.

33. An artist needs to be able to erase various parts of a drawing without leaving pieces of eraser on the paper and without harming the surface. Which type of eraser would work best for this purpose?

- a. Kneaded eraser
- b. Art gum eraser
- c. Pink pearl eraser
- d. Vinyl eraser

34. Which of the following best describes the purpose of artwork in Ancient Egypt?

- a. It was mostly created for tombs and for the afterlife.
- b. Artwork was created to decorate the pyramids.
- c. It was mainly jewelry to be worn by the rulers of Egypt.
- d. Artwork was mostly in the form of paintings to decorate the walls of palaces.

35. Which of the following describes correctly following an ethical standard related to creating artwork?

- a. Using public domain images without checking the fine print for restrictions
- b. Avoiding copyright issues by working from life or using your own photographs
- c. Copying a famous artwork and publishing it as your own work
- d. Using another artist's ideas without asking for permission beforehand

36. Which of the following cultures would this sculpture have originated from?



- a. Europe
- b. Asia
- c. Africa
- d. North America

37. Which of the following best describes the stage of clay called slip?

- a. Clay that is partially dry, but not yet completely dry
- b. Clay that is completely dry but has not been fired yet
- c. Clay that has been fired once in a kiln
- d. A mix of clay and water, with a runny consistency

38. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Armory Show in 1913?

- a. It was the first exhibition to showcase Realist artists in Europe.
- b. It was the first art show that showcased mainly Minimalist artists.
- c. It was the first art show to take place in a major military location.
- d. It was the first major modern art exhibition in America.

39. Which of the following types of perspective is shown in this image?



- a. One-point perspective
- b. Two-point perspective
- c. Three-point perspective
- d. Four-point perspective

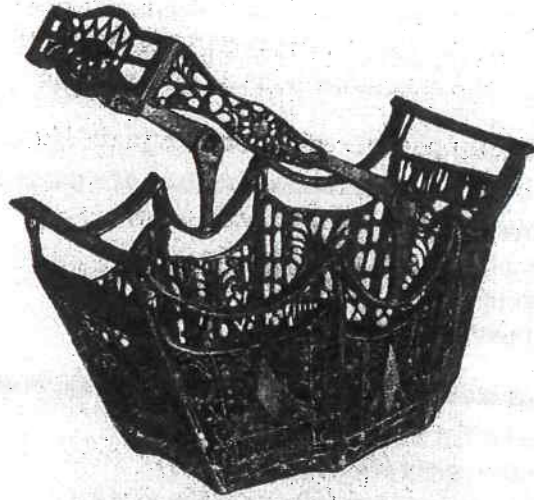
40. Which of the following best describes the nave of a church?

- a. A center aisle
- b. A vaulted, semicircular structure at the end of the aisle
- c. A circular opening in the center of a dome
- d. A flat, upright column inset in a wall

41. Which of the following best describes the process of enameling?

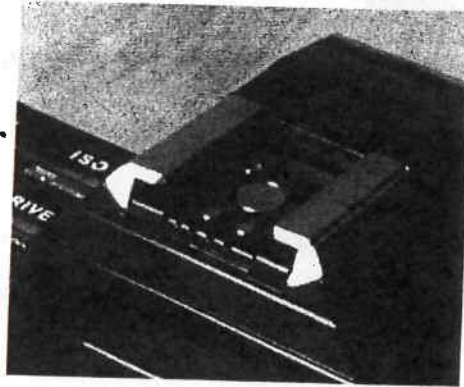
- a. Two metals are joined together to create a stronger type of metal.
- b. Sheets of glass are melted with metal leading in between.
- c. Liquid glaze is fired onto a ceramic piece, which then forms into a shiny glaze.
- d. Powdered glass is fused to a surface and melted to a smooth, shiny coating.

42. Which of the following metalworking techniques is shown in this image?



- a. Etching
- b. Lost wax casting
- c. Stamping
- d. Filigree

43. On a camera, what is the name of this part where the flash would attach to?



- a. F-stop
- b. Hot shoe
- c. Shutter release
- d. Emulsion plate

44. Which of the following best describes context as related to artwork?

- a. The physical materials used by an artist to create an artwork
- b. The elements or principles used within a work
- c. The conditions or circumstances around which something is made
- d. The ways in which an artist uses their skills to create a work

45. Which of the following genres of photography was NOT accepted as fine art prior to the 1970s?

- a. Nudes
- b. Fashion
- c. Portraits
- d. Landscapes

46. Which of the following best describes the mass tone of a paint pigment?

- a. The color of a paint straight from the tube
- b. The name of the color of the paint
- c. The opacity of the pigment
- d. How permanent the pigment is

47. Which of the following issues could occur if an oil painting is varnished too early?

- a. The varnish could peel off of the painting.
- b. The varnish could be too easily removable.
- c. The varnish could bring a more even sheen to the surface.
- d. The varnish could turn tacky and not dry.

48. Which of the following was NOT a role of an apprentice to a master artist during the Renaissance?

- a. Communicating with patrons
- b. Cleaning paintbrushes
- c. Grinding pigments
- d. Preparing surfaces for paintings

49. In intaglio printmaking, ink is squeegeed across the plate, forcing the ink into the lines. Which of the following steps would come next in this process?

- a. A dampened sheet of etching paper is laid on top of the plate.
- b. Felt blankets are placed on top of the paper.
- c. The plate is then wiped with a rag.
- d. The plate is rolled between two steel rollers on an etching press.

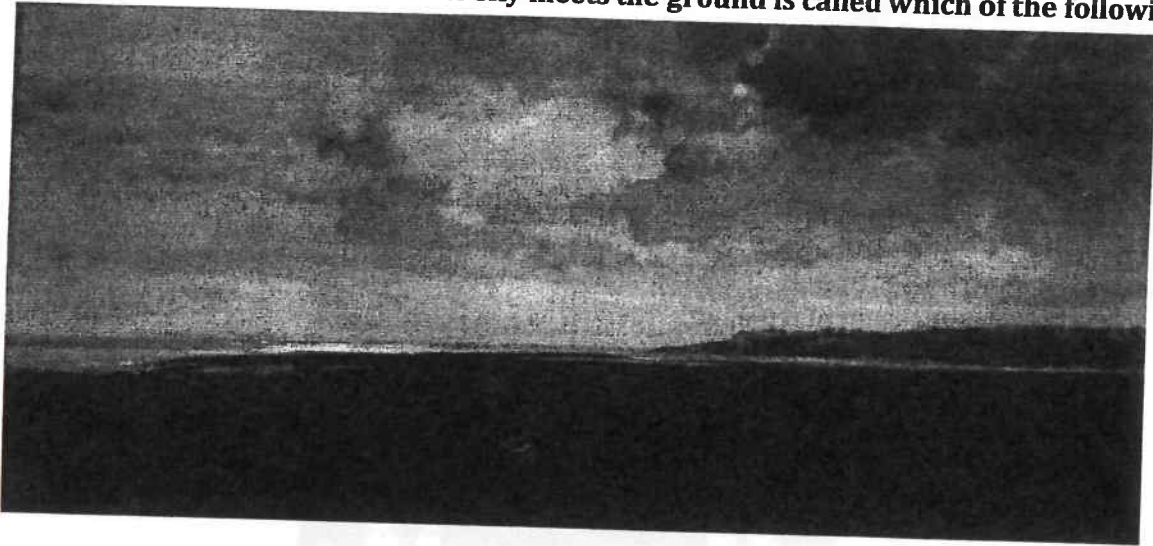
50. The artists Willem de Kooning, Jackson Pollock, and Franz Kline are all associated with which art movement?

- a. De Stijl
- b. Abstract Expressionism
- c. Dada
- d. Minimalism

51. Which of the following would be the correct method of creating a tint of the color red?

- a. Adding black to red
- b. Adding white to red
- c. Adding blue to red
- d. Adding yellow to red

52. The line in this artwork where the sky meets the ground is called which of the following?



- a. The proportional line
- b. The perspective line
- c. The axis line
- d. The horizon line

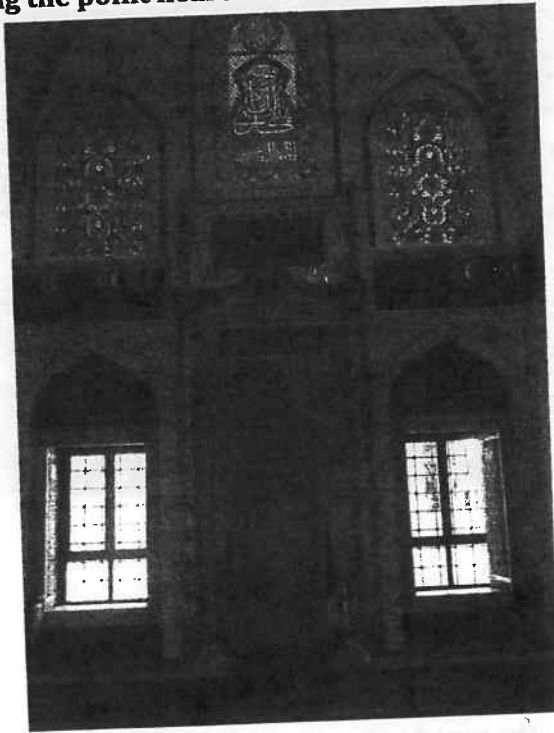
53. Which of the following describes a bas relief sculpture?

- a. A sculpture created in the round to be viewed from all angles
- b. A sculpture created around a framework or armature
- c. A sculpture attached to a back slab and projecting slightly
- d. A sculpture attached to a back slab and projecting significantly

54. Which of the following is the name given to the small Paleolithic sculptures shaped like women with enlarged stomachs and breasts that were likely used as fertility symbols?

- a. Junos
- b. Jupiters
- c. Venuses
- d. Mercuries

55. Which of the following is the correct name for this decorated semicircular alcove in a wall of a mosque, indicating the point nearest to Mecca?



- a. Mihrab
- b. Arabesque
- c. Madrasa
- d. Minbar

56. Which of the following best describes a motivation behind the iconoclasm in the Byzantine Empire in the 700s?

- a. Christian images were seen as idols, which opposed the Old Testament prohibition of idolatry.
- b. Artists began to purposely depict Christianity incorrectly, so the artwork was prohibited.
- c. Artwork depicting Christianity had been a focus for so long that it was time to focus artwork on new subjects.
- d. In light of debates of whether artwork was correctly depicting scenes from Christianity, these scenes were subsequently banned.

57. Which of the following best describes proportion in an artwork?

- a. A way that forms are organized in space
- b. A line along which forms are organized
- c. The relationships of sizes of various elements within the artwork
- d. The shape of the subject in an artwork

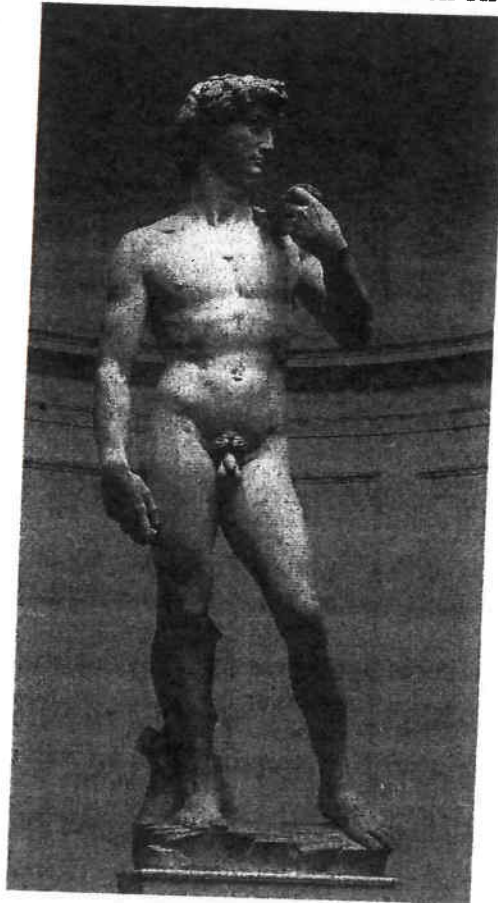
58. Which of the following accurately describes a difference between alkyd paints and traditional oil paints?

- a. Alkyds blend more easily than oils.
- b. Alkyds are thicker than oils.
- c. Alkyds dry glossier than oils.
- d. Alkyds dry more quickly than oils.

59. Which of the following best describes the difference between a gargoyle and a grotesque?

- a. A gargoyle depicts a creature with wings, whereas a grotesque depicts a person.
- b. A gargoyle is situated at the top of a building, whereas a grotesque can decorate any part of a building.
- c. A gargoyle is only on the corner of buildings, whereas a grotesque can line any wall of a building.
- d. A gargoyle has a waterspout, whereas a grotesque does not.

60. In this image, the figure has a dynamic pose, with the weight on one leg and the shoulders at an opposite angle from the hips. This pose is called which one of the following?



- a. Sprezzatura
- b. Pentimento
- c. Chiaroscuro
- d. Contrapposto

61. Which of the following was NOT a commonality among the artists of the New York School in the 1940s?

- a. They agreed on styles and theories of art.
- b. They were nearly all in their twenties and thirties.
- c. Many of them had worked on the WPA.
- d. They all believed in the individuality of the artist.

62. Which of the following describes how Frank Stella purposely removed expressive content from his artwork?

- a. He used straight edges rather than any curved forms.
- b. He eliminated visible brushstrokes, gesture, and definition of the surface.
- c. He only used one color at a time on each painting.
- d. He worked only in grayscale, without using any other colors in his artwork.

63. If an artist wishes to use an opaque paint to create an illustration with a matte sheen that could be reworked with water if needed, which of the following paints would be most appropriate to use?

- a. Acrylic
- b. Watercolor
- c. Oil
- d. Gouache

64. Which of the following cultures would include this figure as a sculptural form?



- a. China
- b. Egypt
- c. India
- d. Mongolia

65. Which of the following best describes the photography process of exposure bracketing?

- a. Setting the exposure for your photograph prior to taking the photo
- b. The process of deciding on the exposure for your photograph using a device to measure the light
- c. Taking one photograph at the correct exposure, one overexposed, and one underexposed
- d. Programming the digital camera to take the photograph using the proper exposure

66. Which of the following graphic file formats should be used if you need a web graphic with transparency?

- a. .jpg
- b. .gif
- c. .tif
- d. .raw

67. Which of the following would a hake brush be best suited for when painting?

- a. Laying large, flat areas of color in a watercolor painting
- b. Adding small areas of detail in an oil painting
- c. Painting repeated layers of egg tempera
- d. Creating an acrylic painting from start to finish

68. Which of the following English artists was NOT credited with establishing watercolor as an independent painting medium?

- a. Thomas Girtin
- b. Paul Sandby
- c. Joseph Mallord William Turner
- d. William H. Bartlett

69. Which of the following is a stipulation of the cultural heritage sites that UNESCO protects and preserves?

- a. They must be man-made.
- b. They must be more than 1 million years old.
- c. They must be made only of natural materials.
- d. They must be made within a certain distance of a major city.

70. Which of the following is the correct term for this four-sided architectural element with a pyramidal top?

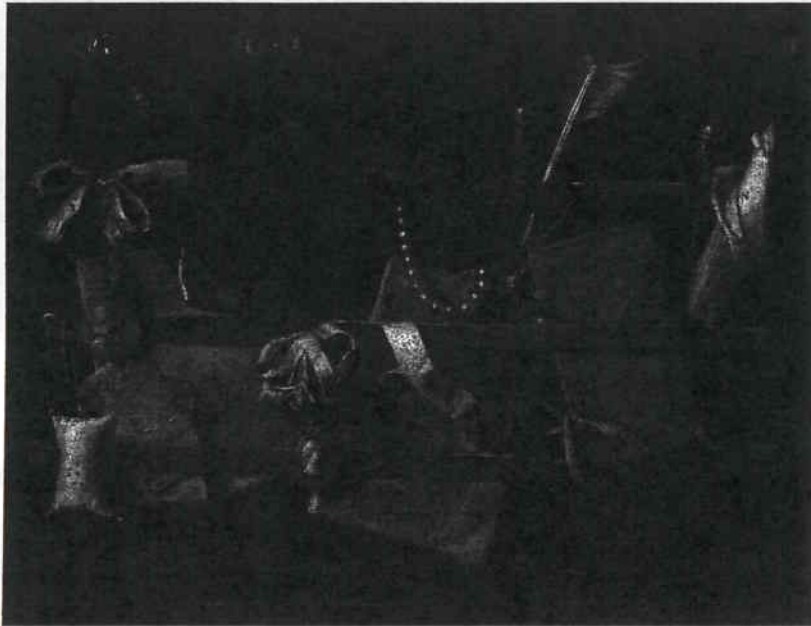


- a. Caryatid
- b. Entablature
- c. Peristyle
- d. Obelisk

71. Which of the following best describes the traditional Japanese aesthetic of wabi-sabi?

- a. A concentration on simple forms
- b. A portrayal of transcendent landscapes
- c. An acceptance of imperfections
- d. A focus on curving lines rather than straight

72. If an artwork is analyzed by the formalism aesthetic theory, which of the following would NOT be included in the analysis?



- a. The artist used primarily warm and neutral colors in the painting.
- b. The trompe l'oeil technique creates an optical illusion in this painting.
- c. The lighter objects contrast against the dark background.
- d. The ribbons and feather have a smooth implied texture.

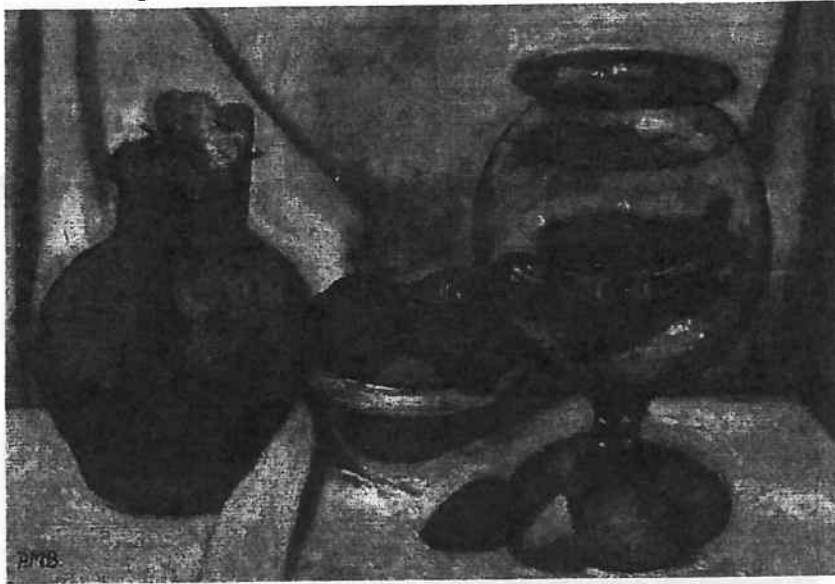
73. Which of the following describes the symmetry that would be found in a rose window of a Gothic-style cathedral?

- a. Asymmetrical
- b. Radial
- c. Reflexion
- d. Reciprocal

74. Which of the following painters was NOT an artist in the Hudson River School?

- a. Thomas Cole
- b. Albert Bierstadt
- c. Frederic Edwin Church
- d. Hans Fredrik Gude

75. Which of the following would NOT be recommended to improve this still life?



- a. Include only two of the objects shown, instead of three.
- b. Flatten the table a bit so the objects do not look like they will slide off.
- c. More consistently round the edges of the rounded objects.
- d. Make objects that are close together either overlap more or not touch at all, rather than barely touch.

76. Which of the following elements of art did Keith Haring's artwork most focus on?

- a. Color
- b. Line
- c. Value
- d. Texture

77. Which of the following best describes the difference between the principles of design pattern and rhythm?

- a. A pattern repeats elements in the same order, whereas rhythm repeats elements with variation.
- b. A pattern focuses on shapes, whereas rhythm focuses on line.
- c. A pattern will add elements as it progresses, whereas rhythm will repeat the same elements.
- d. A pattern will repeat elements in a grid, whereas rhythm repeats elements in a line.

78. Which of the following best describes Philip Pearlstein's artistic process?

- a. Applying drips and splatters of paint to a horizontal canvas
- b. Copying photographs using a grid system
- c. Creating photorealistic paintings from live models
- d. Creating large areas of color that reach the edges of the canvas

79. Which of the following is a theme that Cindy Sherman has explored in a photographic series?

- a. The homeless population in major cities
- b. Deviant and marginalized people
- c. The impact of businesses on the environment
- d. The roles of women in society

80. If an artist is said to be a contemporary of another artist, which of the following is true?

- a. The artists worked with the same materials.
- b. The artists worked in the same style.
- c. The artists lived at the same time.
- d. The artists lived in the same country.

81. Which of the following is an example of appropriation?

- a. Kara Walker's use of silhouettes in her artwork *Darkytown Rebellion*
- b. The Guerrilla Girls' use of the *Grande Odalisque* in *Do Women Have to Be Naked to Get into the Met. Museum?*
- c. David Smith's use of stainless steel in *Cubi XII*
- d. Alexander Calder's use of moving parts in his mobile sculptures

82. Which of the following types of domes are shown in this image?



- a. Onion domes
- b. Geodesic domes
- c. Monolithic domes
- d. Beehive domes

83. Which of the following best describes the goal of Surrealist art?

- a. To bypass reason and unlock ideas from the unconscious mind
- b. To capture the effect of lighting on a scene
- c. To simultaneously show interlocking planes used to construct a scene
- d. To react against the bourgeois and depart from traditional values of art

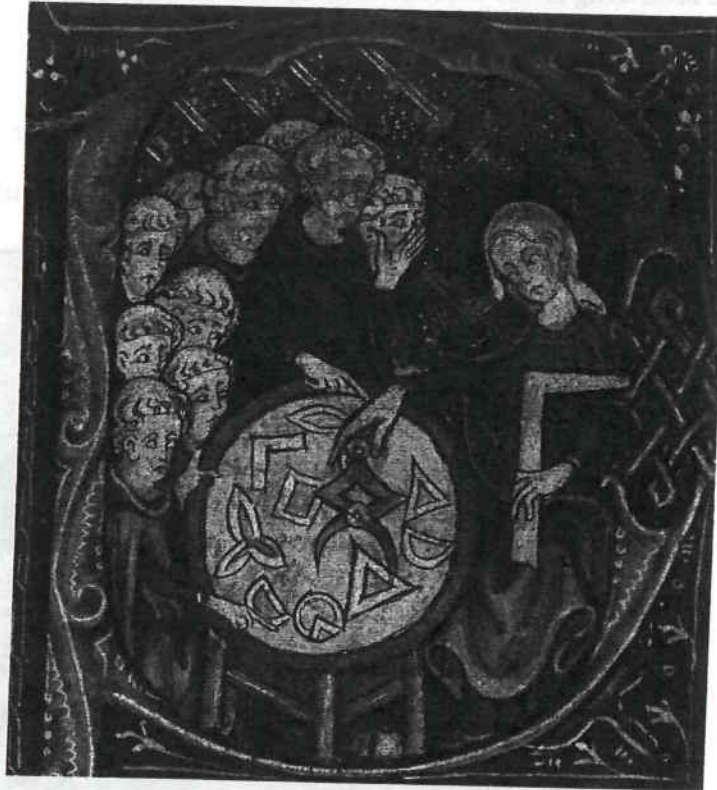
84. Which of the following best describes fine art versus applied art?

- a. Fine art includes paintings and drawings, whereas applied art includes all forms of sculpture.
- b. Fine art includes any art shown in museums, whereas applied art is done at home.
- c. Fine art is created by artists with a formal education, whereas applied art is created by self-taught artists.
- d. Fine art has no purpose other than being aesthetically pleasing, whereas applied art serves a purpose.

85. Which of the following would have been created with a subtractive sculpture technique?

- a. Robert Rauschenberg's *Bed*
- b. Claes Oldenburg and Coosje van Bruggen's *Spoonbridge and Cherry*
- c. Jeff Koons' *Balloon Dog*
- d. Michelangelo's *David*

86. Which of the following types of paints would have been used on this illuminated manuscript from the Middle Ages?



- a. Gouache
- b. Acrylic
- c. Tempera
- d. Oil

87. Which of the following best describes the drawing tool called a tortillon?

- a. A thicker type of drawing paper that is available in hot pressed or cold pressed
- b. A tightly rolled piece of paper, tapered at one end, used for blending
- c. A pouch of powdered gum eraser in a mesh fabric bag
- d. A flat metal sheet with various shapes cut into it for erasing

88. Which of the following types of paints replaced egg tempera in popularity in the 1500s?

- a. Oil
- b. Watercolor
- c. Acrylic
- d. Gouache

89. Which of the following is NOT an accurate safety recommendation when working with a ceramics kiln?

- a. Remove all combustible materials from the kiln area.
- b. Unload the kiln as soon as it is turned off.
- c. Always unplug the kiln before working on electrical components.
- d. Use protective glasses when looking into the kiln for long periods of time.

90. Which of the following is the correct description for repoussé metalwork?

- a. Reshaping metal by removing parts to alter its shape
- b. Molten metal poured into a die and then allowed to cool
- c. Metal wires that are bent to form intricate lacework designs
- d. Hammering a design into metal in a low relief on the reverse side

91. This type of depiction of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Christ is called which of the following terms?



- a. Pietà
- b. Predella
- c. Cassone
- d. Campanile

92. Which of the following is the correct term for the natural color of an object without it being affected by lighting or other factors?

- a. Absolute color
- b. Actual color
- c. Local color
- d. Real color

93. Which of the following would be considering a figurative artwork?

- a. *Broadway Boogie Woogie* by Piet Mondrian
- b. *Green and Maroon* by Mark Rothko
- c. *Oath of the Horatii* by Jacques-Louis David
- d. *On White II* by Wassily Kandinsky

94. Which of the following best describes the concept of repoussoir in a two-dimensional artwork?

- a. Disturbing images created by juxtaposing the supernatural in a mundane setting
- b. Creating tonal effects by grouping closely placed parallel lines
- c. Using shading and perspective to create the illusion that the subject is three-dimensional and deceiving the eye
- d. An object in the side foreground that frames the edge and directs the viewer's eye into the composition

95. Which of the following is the correct term for this mark used in graphic arts?



- a. Alignment mark
- b. Registration mark
- c. Calibration mark
- d. Positioning mark

96. Which of the following art movements relied heavily on optical color mixing?

- a. Pointillism
- b. Fauvism
- c. Dada
- d. Postmodernism

97. Which of the following is another word for a substance added to oils or varnishes to make them dry more quickly?

- a. Sinopia
- b. Retardataire
- c. Siccative
- d. Trucage

98. Which of the following best describes the printmaking technique of cerography?

- a. A raised surface, sometimes linoleum or wood, is used to create the print.
- b. An image is engraved into a layer of wax on a metal surface.
- c. An image is carved into a metal surface, and the ink is held in these lines.
- d. Ink is pressed through a fine mesh screen to produce a print.

99. Which of the following best describes the ideals of the Aesthetic movement of the mid-19th century?

- a. Pursuing authenticity by depicting immigrants and working-class people
- b. A belief that artists would be fulfilled by producing things that would be useful
- c. A desire to unearth people's desires and fears while showing intense creativity
- d. Rebellion against industrialism and maintaining that art should be a part of everyday life

100. Which of the following accurately lists the four stages of art criticism?

- a. Description, analysis, interpretation, and judgment
- b. Analysis, investigation, understanding, and summary
- c. Dissection, inquiry, perception, and resolution
- d. Itemization, classification, itemization, and recommendation

Answer Key and Explanations

1. B: Fauvism was a departure from previous movements in that artists focused on bright, unnatural colors, bold lines, and distorting geometric figures. Previous movements wanted to portray subjects more faithfully and use more natural colors. Impressionism, for example, sought to show the fleeting effects of light on objects and scenes, but artists still used colors that more faithfully depicted the scene and used accurate proportions as well.

2. D: Form is the space that an object takes up in three dimensions and can include geometric or organic shapes. Shape is a two-dimensional area that is flat and can also include geometric or organic shapes. The positive and negative areas in an artwork are the space, and space can also consist of the sense of depth within the artwork. The way things feel in an artwork, or appear that they would feel, is texture.

3. A: This is an example of a groin vault, which is formed when two barrel vaults intersect perpendicularly. This can also be known as a cross vault or a double-barrel vault. The edges of the intersecting vaults form the groin, which can be rounded or pointed. A barrel vault, or tunnel vault, has the appearance of a tunnel with a rounded ceiling. A rib vault, or ribbed vault, is any vault supported by masonry ribs.

4. A: Clyfford Still, Mark Rothko, and Frank Stella are artists who worked in the color field movement. This movement was characterized by large abstract fields of flat color that reach the edges of the canvas, implying that they continue past the edge. Vladimir Tatlin is best known for his work in Constructivism, which emphasized the construction of art and reflecting modern industry through abstracted artwork.

5. C: Linseed oil has many uses when working with oil paint. When mixed with oil paint, it can help to maintain the flexibility of the film, it can make the paint more fluid and transparent for blending and glazing, and it can even decrease the drying time of the paint. It is not, however, used to clean and condition paintbrushes. To clean oil paints out of paintbrushes, a solvent must be used, such as turpentine or mineral spirits.

6. D: Willow charcoal is a long, thin form of charcoal made by burning willow sticks in a kiln without air. Vine charcoal is similar, made by burning grape vines in a similar manner. Compressed charcoal is a combination of organic materials pressed with a gum arabic or wax binder into a hard stick. Willow and vine charcoal are used for quick sketches and are easy to blend. They are also easy to lift, meaning erasing parts with a kneaded eraser.

7. B: The formalism aesthetic theory is based on analyzing the artwork's success of using the elements and principles; it does not analyze the feelings or intentions behind it or even the abstraction or representational nature of the art. The emotionalism aesthetic theories investigate the expressive qualities of the artwork. Imitationalism looks at whether an artwork successfully represents what it sets out to represent.

8. B: Pouncing is a method similar to tracing, which has been used to transfer images since Renaissance times. A thin, paper-like tissue or tracing paper is laid over the original drawing, and small holes are pricked along the lines of the drawing either manually or with a pounce wheel. The drawing is then transferred by using a powder, such as chalk or charcoal, which is pushed through the holes making a dotted outline of the drawing onto a new surface.

9. C: There are many reasons to begin with a toned ground for artwork, but cost would not be a factor. Canvas is most commonly available in white, and the artist often will tone the ground to suit their needs. Using a toned ground can be less intimidating to start working on for many artists, and it can provide a middle ground for the artist to build both light and dark tones upon. The artist can also use a dark-toned ground as the darker tones in the artwork.

10. A: The Tudor style is characterized by, among other things, half-timber framing and steep roofs. The dark half-timber framing juxtaposed against a light exterior is shown here. Other characteristics of the Tudor style of architecture include diamond-shaped window panes with lead casing (also evident here), as well as dormer windows, flagstone floors, and tall, narrow windows and doors. This style was the final phase of Medieval architecture in England, during the dynasty of the House of Tudor.

11. A: An aquatint print is made by first melting fine particles of acid-resistant material onto a metal plate. The plate is then etched with acid, and the resulting print can resemble a watercolor painting. When a plate is scraped smooth for light areas and roughened for dark areas, and then printed, this is called a mezzotint. A wood or linoleum block can be carved with a gouge for a relief print. A relief print can also be created using various raised textures.

12. D: Juxtaposition is a term for placing two contrasting elements side by side to call attention to the contrast. In this example, the figure with dark clothing and dark skin is placed next to the figure with pale skin and white clothing. The poses of the figures also contrast, with one sitting in a compact manner and the other stretched out on the ground. The artist used these contrasts to create a juxtaposition to capture the viewer's eye.

13. B: Artists of the Expressionist movement sought to present their ideas subjectively and express emotions through artwork. They did this by distorting subjects and exaggerating colors, such as in Edvard Munch's *The Scream*. Minimalist artists minimized their subjects into simple forms and colors. Impressionist artists sought to capture the effects of light on their subject through color. Pop artists challenged the traditions of art and sought to elevate popular culture in artwork.

14. C: Keith Haring addressed many political and social themes in his artwork, but one of the main themes that he repeatedly addressed was acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and homosexuality. Haring was openly gay and was diagnosed with AIDS in 1988. After this, he used his artwork to increase awareness of AIDS. He also established a foundation to provide funding to AIDS organizations, among other causes. He died in 1990 of complications of AIDS.

15. A: Sterling silver is a combination of 92.5% silver combined with 7.5% of another metal, usually copper. A blend of two metals is called an alloy, and this is usually done to increase a metal's strength and hardness. Fine silver, which is 99.9% pure silver, is much softer than this alloy. Silver can also be mixed with other metals, such as zinc or platinum, to reduce its ability to tarnish.

16. A: Chiaroscuro emphasizes the contrast between light and dark. In this example, the artist used a dark background to contrast against the highlights on the subject. This technique was pioneered by artists such as Rembrandt, Caravaggio, and da Vinci, and it is also used to emphasize the modeling when portraying three-dimensional figures. In this example, the contrast accentuates the subject, as if a spotlight was used to dramatize the lighting.

17. D: An analogous color scheme consists of colors next to each other on the color wheel. In this example, green, blue-green, and blue could be used for an analogous color scheme. Red, yellow, and blue are the primary colors. Red, orange, green, and blue could be a tetradic color scheme, forming

a rectangle on the color wheel. Yellow, red-violet, and blue-violet would be a split complementary color scheme.

18. D: Metacognition is a process of thinking about one's own thought process and analyzing one's own learning. When a student revisits their sketches and aligns them to their goals in an artwork, they are thinking about the process of their own learning and analyzing their progress toward a goal. Another metacognitive skill would be for the student to analyze their artwork after it is finished, and reflect on their progress toward their end product.

19. B: The Renaissance period brought many artistic innovations, including linear perspective, foreshortening, and the sfumato technique. Egg tempera was already in use well before the Renaissance era, and it was a popular medium throughout the Middle Ages. Egg tempera reached its peak during the Renaissance period, and it fell out of favor with the growing popularity of oil paint.

20. C: Frisket is a material that prevents an area of an artwork from being altered. On a watercolor painting, a liquid frisket might be used to preserve the white of the paper so the artist can paint over it. The frisket dries like a rubber and is then rubbed off after the painting dries, exposing the paper underneath. On an airbrush painting, an artist can use a thin adhesive film to cut and adhere to the surface, masking off an area of the artwork.

21. B: The ISO (ISO stands for the International Organization of Standardization, which is the governing body that standardizes camera sensitivity ratings) setting on a camera adjusts the image sensor's sensitivity to light. A higher ISO number will increase this sensitivity. This allows photographs to be taken with less light. A lower ISO number will decrease the image sensor's sensitivity for situations with more light. A higher ISO might be desirable in an indoor setting with a fast-moving subject. A lower ISO might be desirable in an outdoor setting with plenty of natural light.

22. A: When layering oil- or wax-based media with water-based media, it is always best to layer the oil- or wax-based media on top of a water-based medium for maximum adhesion because oil or wax will repel water. In this situation, oil paints layered on top of acrylic paint will work best. Gouache, watercolors, and tempera are all water-based media, and oil pastels, encaustic, and crayon are oil- or wax-based media.

23. A: Romare Bearden was best known for his detailed collages depicting African-American life. He used clippings from magazines and created elaborate scenes of neighborhoods and other scenes including Harlem, jazz and blues musicians, and spirituality. Although he began as a painter, he later used his collage technique to express his ideas using found materials in a method similar to patchwork quilting.

24. C: Cadmium red, chrome yellow, and cobalt blue all contain toxic metals and should be handled with care. Paints should be kept separate from food or drink, and all materials should be washed after using. These paints should be kept off of skin if possible. If using a powdered pigment, a dust mask should be used. Yellow ochre is an earth pigment that contains iron oxide, which contributes to its hue.

25. D: Gouache is similar to watercolor, but it is opaque whereas watercolor is transparent. Both are water-based media. They are each used in thin layers, painted flat on the surface, and they would not be used in an impasto technique. Gouache and watercolors are both available in a full range of colors, and they are each used for fine art, although gouache is also used for commercial illustration work due to its tendency to lay in flat areas of color.

26. B: Batik is a wax-resist method used for decorating fabric. The resist is drawn onto the fabric with a tool called a canting, or it is printed on with a stamp. The artist can then dye the cloth, and the resist will keep those parts of the fabric from being dyed as well. The resist is then removed from the fabric by scraping or boiling it off. The word batik is of Javanese origin, although the process is used in many cultures for clothing and other fabrics.

27. A: Eugène Delacroix, Théodore Géricault, and Thomas Cole are all associated with the Romanticism movement, which was a movement not only in art but also in music and literature from the late 1700s to the mid-1800s. Romanticism was characterized by an emphasis on the individual and a glorification of nature and the past. In art, Romanticism focused on nature and dramatic scenes with strong lighting, evoking feelings and emotions.

28. B: Di sotto in su is an Italian term that means "seen from below." This technique involves creating a painting on a ceiling that employs foreshortened figures and/or a vanishing point to give the correct perspective as it would be seen from below. Chiaroscuro is a technique for the arrangement of light and dark in a work. Fresco is a painting technique involving wet plaster on a wall surface. Pentimento is an image concealed in a painting by a change made by the artist.

29. D: An Art Nouveau-style building would have an asymmetrical facade with ornamentation based on plant, animal, or flower designs such as peacocks, butterflies, orchids, or water lilies. The design would have curving forms and an eclectic style. The architect might also design the entire interior of the building, including the furniture, all with the same Art Nouveau ornamental forms and curving designs.

30. D: To create visual interest in this artwork, the artist Claude Monet arranged the still life asymmetrically. This is an effective method of creating a visually interesting composition. The arrangement does not form a pattern, nor does it use an analogous color scheme. The shapes used throughout the still life are primarily circles, seen in the various fruits spread out on the table.

31. C: Like oil paints, acrylic paints use toxic pigments and nontoxic pigments, depending on the colors being used by the artist. The artist must check each pigment to see how safe it is to use and what precautions they should take. Acrylic paints do dry much more quickly than oils, allowing the artist to work more quickly. Acrylics can be cleaned up with soap and water, and they can also be thinned with water, unlike oil paints.

32. B: An artist will often stretch their watercolor paper prior to starting a painting, which will keep the paper from warping when water and paint are applied. One method is to soak it with water, then tape it to a board with a gummed paper tape. The paper is then allowed to dry overnight. When it dries, the paper stretches and it will not warp when it is painted on. Alternately, an artist can buy a prestretched block of watercolor paper and peel each sheet off after using it.

33. A: Although an art gum eraser will also be gentle on the paper, the kneaded eraser is the only one that will not leave crumbs of eraser on the paper. A kneaded eraser can be molded to change its shape for various areas on a drawing, erasing small details and larger areas. It will not leave pieces behind, and it will not damage the paper. A pink pearl eraser, vinyl eraser, and art gum eraser will all leave crumbs of eraser behind on the paper when used.

34. A: Artwork in Ancient Egypt was mainly created for tombs and for a person's afterlife. Tombs were stockpiled with not only food and supplies, but also artwork and jewelry for a person's afterlife, especially for the wealthy. They used metals such as copper, gold, bronze, and silver, as well as stones including lapis lazuli, amethyst, quartz, and jasper for their jewelry. They also made carvings from a variety of native wood species.

35. B: It is important to correctly follow ethical standards involving copyright when creating artwork. If using other people's images, it is always important to read the fine print. It is best for the artist to use their own photographs or work from life. The artist should always get permission if using someone else's images or ideas and never copy someone else's artwork or ideas and present it as their own. If copying a famous work, it should be as an exercise only, and not be placed for sale.

36. C: Art and sculpture from Africa include an emphasis on the human figure, as well as visual stylization rather than representing them naturalistically. African art also focuses on symmetry and geometry, and figures often emphasize physical strength and youthfulness, as shown in this sculpture. Although some African art, such as this sculpture, is made from bronze, other African sculpture and masks are made from wood.

37. D: Slip is a mix of clay and water that has a runny consistency. It is used to join pieces of clay, by scoring the pieces and then applying the slip as a glue between them prior to joining. It can also be used to decorate ceramic pieces, by brushing, dipping, spraying, or building up the slip in intricate designs onto the surface. Slip can even be used for casting in a mold, as a solid cast, or as a hollow cast depending on the purpose.

38. D: The Armory Show in 1913 was significant because it was the first major modern art show in America. It was also known as the International Exhibition of Modern Art, and it took place at National Guard armories in several major cities. Prior to this, Americans were accustomed to realistic and representational art and found this exhibition to be full of new, shocking, and exciting ideas. The exhibition was a huge success and showcased many well-known artists.

39. B: This image shows two-point perspective, in which two vanishing points are on the horizon line. In this case, the vanishing points would be on either side of the building and the street and buildings would vanish into these vanishing points into the distance. The closest part of the building, from this perspective, is the front corner, and the horizon line is obscured by the buildings. The lines of the roof, ground, sidewalks, and windows could all be drawn back to the vanishing points.

40. A: The nave of a church is its center aisle, which usually extends from the main entrance to the apse or chancel. The apse or chancel is the vaulted, semicircular structure at the end of the aisle. A circular opening in the center of a dome is called an oculus, which is Latin for eye. A flat upright column inset in a wall is called a pilaster. It gives the appearance of a column without creating the same type of structural support that a column provides.

41. D: Enameling is a technique that involves melting powdered glass onto a surface at a heat of 750–850°C, which forms a shiny glass surface. This is often done on a metal surface, but enameling can also be done on glass or ceramic. The powdered glass is called frit, and it is colored by the addition of various minerals. Enameling can be transparent, opaque, or translucent once it is melted onto the surface.

42. D: Filigree is a metalworking technique that involves forming metal threads to create a lace pattern. The filigree technique requires skillful bending of wire to create simple or intricate patterns out of metal. The metal is first annealed prior to the filigree technique, which is a process of heating the metal then cooling it slowly, to make it easier to work with. The basket in this image was created from many pieces of metal bent to form a delicate pattern.

43. B: A hot shoe on a camera is a mounting point where a flash would attach. It is a squared U-shaped piece of metal with a metal contact point in the center. Modern cameras might have an accessory shoe without the function of creating an electrical circuit and will have the ability to be

triggered wirelessly without using the contacts. A microphone, viewfinder, satellite positioning unit, or other accessories might be positioned at this point.

44. C: The context of an artwork is the conditions or circumstances around which it was created. This could include historical events; the environment in which the artist was working; the artist's background, traditions, and values; and other factors. The physical materials used by an artist to create artwork are called media. The ways in which an artist uses their skills to create a work are called techniques.

45. B: Up until the 1970s, the main genres accepted as fine art photography were nudes, landscapes, and portraits. In the early and mid-1900s, several photographers including Ansel Adams worked to advance the acceptance of photography as a fine art. Photographs had the potential to record detail, but they were also seen as a threat and shortcut to artwork, so their acceptance as fine art was a struggle for some time.

46. A: Mass tone is the color of a pigment straight from the tube of paint. This differs from the undertone of a paint, which is the color when applied thinly. A paint color can be very different when applied straight from the tube and applied thinly, or it can have the same characteristics. Some colors are naturally opaque, whereas others are naturally transparent. These characteristics all depend on the color's pigment.

47. D: If an oil painting is varnished too early, before the paint is completely dry, several things could happen. The varnish could crack, or it could turn tacky and not dry. If it is a matte varnish, it could sink and the matting agent could leave a white deposit on the paint surface. The varnish could sink into the paint and change the color of the paint. Any attempt to remove the varnish could also remove paint from the support.

48. A: During the Renaissance, artists would begin their career as an apprentice to a master artist. They would perform duties such as cleaning paintbrushes, grinding pigments, and preparing surfaces for paintings. They would slowly learn to sketch and transfer sketches to surfaces for frescoes and learn how to paint like their master artist. Communicating with patrons was left to the master artist, whereas apprentices performed lesser tasks.

49. C: After the ink is forced into the lines on the plate, the plate is wiped with a rag to remove the ink from the raised areas of the plate, leaving the ink only in the recessed lines and areas of the plate so that the plate is ready for printing. Then the plate is placed onto the etching press, and a dampened sheet of etching paper is placed on the plate. Felt blankets are placed on top of the paper, and they are all run through the etching press between the steel rollers to create the print.

50. B: Willem de Kooning, Jackson Pollock, and Franz Kline are all associated with the Abstract Expressionism movement. This movement developed in New York in the 1940s, after World War II, and it was the first American movement to have international influence. Abstract Expressionist artists emphasized spontaneous and subconscious creation, gestural forms, abstraction, and emotion.

51. B: A tint of a color is a light value made by mixing a hue, or a color, with white. A shade, on the other hand, is a darker value made by mixing a hue or color with black. To make a tint of red, red would be mixed with white. A variety of tints could be made from red to white by mixing different amounts of red and white, just as a variety of shades could be made by mixing different amounts of red and black.

- 52. D:** The horizon line is the line where the ground meets the sky in a landscape. When using this to create a perspective drawing, vanishing points are placed along the horizon line. The horizon line is also sometimes referred to as eye level, depending on the perspective used in an artwork. When using vanishing points, objects become smaller as they are closer to a vanishing point, and they are larger as they are farther away from a vanishing point.
- 53. C:** A bas relief, or low-relief sculpture, is a sculpture that is attached to a slab or wall and projects only slightly from the surface. A high-relief sculpture, on the other hand, will project significantly from its attached slab or wall, and parts may even be detached from the surface. Neither a high- nor a low-relief sculpture is meant to be viewed from all sides, unlike a sculpture created in the round.
- 54. C:** The Venuses were small Paleolithic sculptures made of stone and animal bone that depicted women with oversized stomachs and breasts and were likely fertility symbols. The most famous of these is the *Venus of Willendorf* found in Austria, c. 28,000–23,000 BC. The anatomy of the figure is exaggerated, the head is obscured with curly hair, and the anatomy seems to represent all of women, not just one woman, or possibly the idea of fertility.
- 55. A:** A mihrab is a semicircular niche in a wall of a mosque, indicating the point in the mosque nearest to Mecca. This is used to indicate the direction to be faced when praying. Arabesque is an ornamental design used in Arabic artwork, using flowing lines and vines. It often covers a surface in a repeating pattern. A madrasa is a college for Islamic instruction, and a minbar is a short flight of steps used in a mosque by the preacher.
- 56. A:** One of the reasons for the iconoclasm during the 700s in the Byzantine Empire was the belief that the Old Testament prohibited idolatry, and the Christian images depicted idols and should be banned as such. Iconoclasm refers to the destruction of these icons because of the hostility toward these representations for a number of reasons. This might have also been a way to restrain the growing wealth and power of the monasteries who produced these icons.
- 57. C:** Proportion is the relationship of the sizes of various elements within an artwork. The way in which forms are organized in space is perspective. The line along which forms are organized in an artwork is the axis. The shape of the subject in an artwork is its form. Proportion deals with the difference between parts of a whole or the space between different elements of something such as a face.
- 58. D:** The main difference between alkyds and traditional oil paints is that alkyds dry much more quickly than oil paints. Alkyds are compatible to use with oils, and they will have the same sheen, blending qualities, and thickness, but the drying time is much shorter. They will still give a longer working time than acrylics. Alkyds should not be layered over oil paints because the film will be less flexible and more likely to crack.
- 59. D:** Gargoyles and grotesques will look similar and also have similar placement. The main difference between them is that the gargoyle will be functional with a waterspout whereas a grotesque is not functional and does not have a water spout. These can be stone carvings of fantastic or mythical creatures. Gargoyles are specifically designed to have a waterspout to convey water away from the side of a building.
- 60. D:** Contrapposto, or "counterpose," is a pose that departs from a stiff and formal sculptural pose. Contrapposto is when a figure is putting their weight on one leg, and has the other leg bent. Their hips and shoulders are at opposite angles. The figures appear more lifelike and natural than

previously used poses, and it adds a dynamic feel to the sculptures. This was first used with Ancient Greek statues and was often used in Renaissance sculptures, including Michelangelo's *David*.

61. A: The artists of the New York School of the 1940s had many commonalities, including their age (except Hans Hofmann, who was in his fifties at the time). Many of them had worked on the WPA, or Works Progress Administration, prior to the New York School. They all believed in the individuality of the artist and had their own individual styles and theories of art. Due to this, they disagreed on styles and theories. For instance, Hofmann disliked surrealism, and de Kooning and Pollock used painting as a process of discovery.

62. B: Frank Stella removed expressive content from his artwork by eliminating visible brushstrokes, gesture, and definition of the surface. According to Stella, "... what you see is what you see." The viewer was not intended to read any other information into the artwork that wasn't there, and he reduced the artwork to the simplest form possible by detaching himself from his art and making the surface as flat as possible.

63. D: Gouache paint is often used for illustration due to its opacity and flat, matte sheen, its ability to be reworked with water, and its wide range of colors. Gouache is more opaque than watercolor, is thinner than acrylics, and comes in smaller tubes like watercolor paints. Gouache, watercolor, and acrylics are all oil based, but only gouache and watercolor can be reworked with water once the paint has dried. Oil paint is oil based and cannot be mixed with water.

64. C: This statue of *Shiva as the Lord of Dance* is from the Chola Dynasty in India from c. 950–1000. Shiva is associated with dance and music and is often represented with a third eye, four arms, and a serpent around the neck. Shiva is a major deity of the Hindu religion, as part of the triumvirate including Brahma and Vishnu. Shiva's four arms represent the four cardinal directions, and Shiva has the weapon of a trident.

65. C: Exposure bracketing in photography means taking three photographs — one at the correct exposure, one underexposed, and one overexposed. With a digital camera with an automatic setting for exposure bracketing, this can be done automatically. This technique can be helpful in a difficult lighting situation, so the photographer will have the choice of several different exposures after the photographs have been taken.

66. B: A web graphic should have a small file size and load quickly. It does not need to have a high resolution for printing. A .jpg file does not have a transparency channel, so it must have a solid color background. A .gif image can have a transparent background, and it can be compressed to a small file, making it ideal for a web graphic. A .tif file can also be transparent, but it is a lossless raster format that is a larger size and not good for web publishing. A .raw file is also a large file by default.

67. A: A hake brush is a large, flat, oriental-style wash brush used to lay flat areas of color in a watercolor painting or ink wash. It has soft bristles, usually made from squirrel, goat, or ox hair. It could also be used for wetting the surface of the paper or for absorbing excess water from the paper. It would not be used for detail work or for any acrylic or oil painting. It would also not be used for egg tempera because egg tempera use requires small, short dabs of color that dry quickly.

68. D: Three English painters were credited with establishing watercolor painting as a credible artistic medium: Paul Sandby, Thomas Girtin, and Joseph Mallord William Turner. These men worked in watercolor in the late 18th century, and Sandby is credited as being the father of the English watercolor. William H. Bartlett was an artist in the Hudson River School of landscape artists in the United States during the 19th century.

- 69. A:** The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has a program that preserves cultural heritage sites including the Taj Mahal, Stonehenge, and the Eiffel Tower. One stipulation is that the site must be man-made. A cultural heritage site protected by UNESCO must be an excellent example of settlement, architecture, or technology that represents a stage in human history.
- 70. D:** This architectural element, with four sides and a pyramidal top, is an obelisk. The Washington Monument is an example of an obelisk. A caryatid is a stone carving, usually of the figure of a woman, used in place of a column as a support. An entablature is the horizontal lintel on a classical building that is above the columns and below the triangulated pediment. A peristyle is a row of columns lining a space such as a courtyard.
- 71. C:** The traditional Japanese aesthetic of wabi-sabi is an acceptance of imperfections. It is shown in artwork through asymmetry, incompleteness, simplicity, and modesty. The simple, rustic forms of Japanese teaware embody the idea of wabi-sabi. This is also shown in clayware with asymmetry or unrefined finishing. Wabi-sabi can also suggest melancholy and solitude or serenity and beauty.
- 72. B:** The formalism aesthetic theory focuses primarily on the elements and principles present in an artwork and how they work to make an artwork successful. It does not take into account the motivations of the artist, the historical context, the emotions that the artwork evokes, or other considerations including style. In this example, the trompe l'oeil does not factor into the success of the elements and principles present in this artwork. The critique would focus more on the colors, values, and textures, among other elements and principles.
- 73. B:** Rose windows, like mandalas, have radial symmetry. Rose windows are commonly found in Gothic cathedrals, and they can also be called wheel windows. They are divided into segments by spokes from a central point, much like a bicycle wheel. A rose window might have decorative stained glass, and it is often found in the nave or end of the transepts of a cathedral. Examples of these windows can be found all throughout Europe.
- 74. D:** Thomas Cole, Albert Bierstadt, and Frederic Edwin Church were all painters of the Hudson River School, an American art movement in the mid-19th century. Hans Fredrik Gude was a painter in the Düsseldorf school of painting, which was a group of painters who studied at the Düsseldorf Academy in the 1830s and 1840s and inspired some of the Hudson River School painters. The Hudson River School focused on Romantic landscape paintings.
- 75. A:** Still-life objects are usually grouped in odd amounts for visual interest; therefore, including three objects creates more visual interest than just two. Flattening the perspective of the table so that the objects do not look like they will slide off will ease some tension from this painting. It would also help if the bottoms of the rounded objects were more consistently rounded. Objects that are close together should either overlap, or not touch at all, rather than having "kissing" edges that barely touch.
- 76. B:** Keith Haring was an American artist whose work focused on graffiti-styled chalk outlines. His subjects included babies, spaceships, dogs, as well as many political and social themes. Although he did use bright colors on often black or white backgrounds, his signature style was to use line to create his subjects and express his ideas. His drawings were flat and did not include texture, and they did not focus on using multiple values either.
- 77. A:** Pattern and rhythm are both principles of design, but they differ in that pattern will repeat elements in the exact same order, whereas rhythm can repeat elements in a different order. The pattern can be of shapes, colors, lines, or other elements of art, and it can be in a line, a grid, or

another arrangement. Either of these principles can be used to order and arrange elements within an artwork.

78. C: Philip Pearlstein is best known for creating photorealistic representations by painting from live models. He chooses to work from life rather than using photographs to capture accurate lighting and space for his artwork and paint what he sees in front of him rather than what is captured by a camera. His process is different than that of Chuck Close, who creates his photorealistic paintings using photographs and a grid system.

79. D: One of the themes that Cindy Sherman focused on in her photographic series was the various roles of women in society. She used photography to portray herself in various roles, including housewife, mother, and actress. By doing this, she was both herself and those characters, calling into question the concept of identity and how one woman could occupy various roles in society. She encourages society to examine the identities and roles of women.

80. C: If an artist is said to be a contemporary of another artist, it means that they lived at the same time as each other. People working during the same time are considered contemporaries. Artists working in the same style at the same time within the same group are contemporaries, but artists working in different styles in different groups at the same time are also considered contemporaries.

81. B: Appropriation involves taking an original idea or image and using it in a new or different context while it is still recognizable as the original image or object. Appropriation recontextualizes an image for a different purpose or different audience. Marcel Duchamp used the concept of appropriation when he took a premade urinal and presented it as artwork, signed "R. Mutt." Pop artists also often used appropriation to incorporate images from pop culture into their artwork.

82. A: The domes shown in this image are onion domes. These domes are larger around than the base on which they sit, and they taper to a point at the top. The height is usually greater than the width. They are often found on Eastern Slavic churches, especially in Russia. It can also be found in Indo-Islamic architecture and in the Middle East and Central Asia. The onion domes on some cathedrals are brightly colored.

83. A: Surrealist artists were attempting to bypass reason and unlock ideas from the unconscious mind. Artists such as Salvador Dali and Rene Magritte sought to put these ideas down as artwork. Impressionist artists were trying to capture the effect of lighting on a scene. Cubist artists showed simultaneously interlocking planes used to construct a scene, and Dada artists were reacting against the bourgeois and departing from the traditional values of art.

84. D: Fine art is art that has no purpose other than being aesthetically pleasing. This can include paintings, drawings, and sculptures. Applied art is art that serves a purpose and might include graphic design, interior design, and architecture. Applied art can also include jewelry, ceramics, textiles, and other forms of art that are both decorative and serve a useful purpose. The line between fine art and applied art can be blurred depending on the intent of the creator.

85. D: A subtractive sculpture technique is one that starts with a large piece of material and the artist removes pieces to create the finished work. This is also known as carving, and it is commonly done with stone or wood. Michelangelo's *David*, carved from marble, is an example of the subtractive technique. An additive technique is any in which materials are added together to create the finished work, and this can be done with any number of materials.

86. C: Tempera paint, along with ink and gold foil, was used in illuminated manuscripts during the Middle Ages. Many different natural materials were used in creative ways to make the pigments and

surfaces for these manuscripts. Parchments were crafted from animal skins, and colors were made from ultramarine, insects, nuts, and other materials that would lend their natural dyes to this artistry.

87. B: A tortillon is a tightly rolled piece of paper, tapered at one end, that is used for blending with pencil or charcoal. A blending stump is similar, but it is longer and is pointed at both ends. Using a tortillon can help the artist keep their fingers clean when blending their drawing materials, and it can also help them achieve more control over blending because the tortillon has a finer point at the end.

88. A: Egg tempera was a popular medium until the 1500s when oil paints became more widely used. Although oil paint was used prior to the 1500s, it became more popular at this time and became the primary means of creating artwork, first on panels and then on canvas as canvas became more affordable and more readily available. Slow-drying oils helped Renaissance artists achieve the naturalism they sought.

89. B: It is recommended to remove all combustible materials from the kiln area before operating a kiln. Always unplug a kiln before working on the electrical components, and turn off the circuit breaker if it is hard wired. Use protective glasses if looking into the kiln for long periods of time. Do not unload the kiln before the temperature has dropped to at least 125°F. It is safer to allow the materials to cool slowly and unload them when they are cooler.

90. D: Repoussé is a metalworking technique that involves hammering a design into a malleable metal to create a low-relief design on the reverse side. The technique of chasing is used to refine this design on the front of the metal. Chasing is the opposite of repoussé, and when used together these two techniques are known as embossing. These techniques use the elasticity of the metal, and no metal is lost in the process.

91. A: A representation of the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Christ is called a *pietà*. Michelangelo sculpted several *pietàs* throughout his life, including this example titled *Pietà*, which was carved from marble in 1498–1499. A *predella* is the lowest section of an altarpiece. A *cassone* is a traditional Italian marriage or hope chest. A *campanile* is a freestanding bell tower in Italian architecture.

92. C: Local color is the term for the true color of an object without the effect of light or shadow altering its appearance. When considering how to portray colors in artwork, an artist must understand the difference between local color and how light, shadow, atmosphere, and other factors can affect that color and then make decisions about how to portray the color in their artwork. They will also decide whether to portray the color faithfully or alter the color scheme.

93. C: A figurative artwork is one that contains a recognizable subject, such as a landscape, people, animals, or still life. This is also called representational artwork, and it is clearly derived from real sources. This is in contrast to abstract art, which does not have a recognizable subject and which might focus instead on color, shapes, form, and space rather than expressing the artist's ideas through the subject of the artwork.

94. D: Repoussoir is the deliberate framing of a two-dimensional work along a side so that the viewer's eye is directed toward the center. This is a compositional choice made by the artist, and in a landscape painting it might include branches or other landscape elements framing the artwork. In an artwork involving architecture, the framing could include columns or arches. In an interior, it could consist of a wall, archway, or curtain.

95. B: A registration mark is used in graphic design so that the printer can line up multiple printing plates. When a graphic is printed using CMYK, for example, each color will need to be aligned so that the colors overlap precisely for the final image. The registration mark is a check to see that all colors are aligned correctly. The registration mark is printed outside of the area of the final work and will be trimmed away from the final piece.

96. A: The artists of the Pointillism movement relied heavily on optical color mixing. They would place small dots of colors next to each other and allow the brain to involuntarily mix the colors rather than mixing the colors on their palette. The Pointillism movement was pioneered by Georges Seurat, who experimented with juxtaposition of colors. Other prominent artists of this movement included Paul Signac and Camille Pissarro.

97. C: A siccative is an agent that is added to an oil or varnish to shorten its drying time. Sinopia is a reddish-brown underpainting created prior to a fresco, some of which have been found to be quite different from the final fresco. Retardataire describes an artwork created with a seeming lack of awareness of other styles of that time. Trucage is the forgery of a painting, and a person who forges a painting is a truqueur.

98. B: Cerography, also called glyphography, is a printmaking method in which an image is carved into a layer of wax that has been applied to a metal surface. A positive plate is then created through a method of electrotyping or stereotyping, and the plate can then be used for printing. This method was developed in the 1830s and was intended mainly to reproduce line drawings and maps because it was not able to recreate shading.

99. D: The Aesthetic movement rebelled against Victorian ideals and sought to create "art for art's sake." Artists emphasized quality craftsmanship and art as a part of everyday life. The artists of this movement embraced all forms of art, including fine arts and crafts. They pursued beauty in form and color, independent of any message or agenda. Prominent artists of this movement included James Abbott McNeill Whistler and Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

100. A: The four stages of art criticism are description, analysis, interpretation, and judgment. Description involves noticing what we see within the artwork. Analysis involves scrutinizing the formal qualities, or elements and principles, within an artwork. Interpretation involves trying to understand what the artist is attempting to communicate through their artwork. Judgment involves deciding whether the artwork is successful.