

Test Item File

Introduction

Understanding the Arts

Multiple Choice

1. In visual arts and architecture, _____ refers to the arrangement of line, form, mass, and color.

- A) palette
- B) composition
- C) plot
- D) form
- E) perspective

Answer: B

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2. _____ refers to the representation of distance and three-dimensionality on a two-dimensional surface.

- A) Form
- B) Palette
- C) Narrative
- D) Composition
- E) Perspective

Answer: E

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3. _____ is a system of writing music so the composer can communicate clearly to the performer the pitches, rhythms, and other elements of the piece.

- A) Symbol
- B) Musical syllabics
- C) Musical notation
- D) Liturgy
- E) Cuneiform

Answer: C

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4. In theatre, film, and narrative literature, _____ is the structure of the artwork comprising crises, climax, exposition, complication and dénouement, foreshadowing, discovery, and reversals.

- A) criticism
- B) myth
- C) symbol
- D) composition
- E) plot

Answer: E

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5. A _____ is a form, image, or subject standing for something else.

- A) crisis
- B) myth
- C) perspective
- D) symbol
- E) story

Answer: D

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6. _____ is a descriptive analysis of a work of art that may or may not include a value judgment about the work.

- A) Notation
- B) Review
- C) Perspective
- D) Composition
- E) Criticism

Answer: E

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7. _____ consists of paintings, drawings, prints, and photographs.

- A) Media
- B) Symbol
- C) Two-dimensional art
- D) Three-dimensional art
- E) Form

Answer: C

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8. _____ are the physical material of the work, such as oil paint.

- A) Composition
- B) Form
- C) Content
- D) Subject
- E) Media

Answer: E

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9. The elements and principles of _____ are the building blocks of two-dimensional art.

- A) form
- B) composition
- C) balance
- D) repetition
- E) color

Answer: B

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10. _____ refers to the basic colors of the spectrum, such as red.

- A) Hue
- B) Pastel
- C) Color
- D) Form
- E) Sheen

Answer: A

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11. _____ refers to the relative grayness or whiteness of a color.

- A) Hue
- B) Value
- C) Pastel
- D) Form
- E) Color

Answer: B

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12. _____ refers to the number of hues and values used by an artist in a work.

- A) Pastel
- B) Perspective
- C) Spectrum
- D) Palette
- E) Oil

Answer: D

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13. The receding lines of linear perspective that converge on a vanishing point are called _____ lines.

- A) vanishing
- B) depth
- C) orthogonal
- D) flat
- E) mathematical

Answer: C

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14. _____ refers to the illusion that shapes and forms diminish in size as they recede into deep space.

- A) Vanishing
- B) Deep space
- C) Linear perspective
- D) Foreshortening
- E) One-point

Answer: D

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15. _____ refers to the condition of identical shapes and colors appearing on either side of an artwork's axis.

- A) Harmony
- B) Spectrum
- C) Symmetry
- D) Asymmetry
- E) Balance

Answer: C

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16. _____ refers to balance achieved by using unequal shapes.

- A) Harmony
- B) Repetition
- C) Asymmetry
- D) Symmetry
- E) Mass

Answer: C

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17. In sculpture, _____ refers to the size, shape, and volume of forms.

- A) symmetry
- B) weight
- C) harmony
- D) mass
- E) spectrum

Answer: D

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18. _____ sculpture is freestanding and fully three-dimensional.

- A) Relief
- B) Additive
- C) Linear
- D) Subtractive
- E) Full-round

Answer: E

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19. _____ sculpture projects from a background and cannot be seen from all sides.

- A) Subtractive
- B) Additive
- C) Relief
- D) Freestanding
- E) Linear

Answer: C

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20. _____ sculpture emphasizes construction with thin, tubular items such as wire.

- A) Subtractive
- B) Additive
- C) Relief
- D) Linear
- E) Freestanding

Answer: D

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21. _____ refers to the surface treatment of a sculpture.

- A) Pattern
- B) Patina
- C) Texture
- D) Haut-relief
- E) Smooth

Answer: C

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22. _____ refers to relief sculpture in which the figures protrude from the background by at least half their depth.

- A) Haut-relief
- B) Freestanding
- C) Full-round
- D) Low-relief
- E) Bas-relief

Answer: A

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23. _____ refers to relief sculpture that projects only slightly from its background.

- A) Freestanding
- B) Full-round
- C) Low-relief
- D) Texture
- E) Amateur

Answer: C

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24. _____ is a method of casting sculpture using a wax model melted to leave the desired spaces in the mold.

- A) Lost-wax
- B) Free-wax
- C) Full-wax
- D) Light-wax
- E) Hot-wax

Answer: A

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25. One of the oldest architectural structures is the _____, in which a horizontal piece is laid across two vertical supports.

- A) skeleton frame
- B) post-and-lintel
- C) ribbed vault
- D) bearing wall
- E) cantilever

Answer: B

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26. _____ refer to arches joined end-to-end.

- A) Dome
- B) Skeleton frame
- C) Lintel
- D) Bearing wall
- E) Vault

Answer: E

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27. _____ uses a framework to support the building.

- A) Post-frame
- B) Bearing wall
- C) Skeleton frame
- D) Masonry
- E) Vault-ribbing

Answer: C

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28. Skeleton framing using wood (as in house construction) is called _____ construction.

- A) steel-cage
- B) balloon
- C) bearing
- D) Gothic
- E) cantilever

Answer: B

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29. _____ refers to wall material that is solid and continuous, rather than joined or pieced together.

- A) Masonry
- B) Monolithic
- C) Monumental
- D) Structural
- E) Vaulted

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

30. When metal forms the frame of a building (as in a skyscraper), it is called _____ construction.

- A) balloon
- B) bearing
- C) rib-cage
- D) steel-cage
- E) structural

Answer: D

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Fill in the Blank

31. A(n) _____ is a large musical composition for orchestra, usually divided into four movements.

Answer: symphony

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32. _____ refers to the type of music, such as a symphony or a concerto.

Answer: Genre

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33. _____ is a drama set to music.

Answer: Opera

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34. Handel's *Messiah* is an example of a(n) _____.

Answer: oratorio

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35. _____ comprises a succession of sounds with rhythmic and tonal organization; it is one of the two most important technical elements of music.

Answer: Melody

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36. Musical _____ are melodies that convey "musical ideas" to the listener.

Answer: themes

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37. Musical _____ are shorter melodic or rhythmic ideas.

Answer: motifs

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38. There are two types of musical form: _____ and closed.

Answer: open

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39. _____ is an example of a performing art.

Answer: Theatre

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40. The hero or main character of a dramatic or literary work is called a(n) _____.

Answer: protagonist

Page Ref: 20

41. _____ poetry consists of brief, subjective treatments employing strong imagination, melody, and feeling.

Answer: Lyric

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42. Biographies of saints and other religious figures are called _____.

Answer: hagiographies

Page Ref: 21

43. "Closet dramas" refer to dramas written for _____ rather than performance.

Answer: reading

Page Ref: 21

44. The dominant idea of a story is called a(n) _____.

Answer: theme

Page Ref: 21

45. _____ film tells a story.

Answer: Narrative

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True or False

46. Tragedy and comedy are the most well known genres of theatre.

Answer: True

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47. Biography, essays, and speeches comprise the major forms of fiction.

Answer: False

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48. Biographies of saints and other religious figures are called hagiographies.

Answer: True

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49. First person, epistolary, third person, and stream of consciousness are all types of point of view.

Answer: True

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50. Documentary film almost always uses professional actors.

Answer: False

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51. Absolute film exists for its own sake.

Answer: True

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52. Modern dance emphasizes natural or spontaneous movement, in contrast to the formalized approach of ballet.

Answer: True

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53. Jazz dance is rooted in Europe.

Answer: False

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54. The creator or instructor of a dance is called a choreographer.

Answer: True

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55. Folk dance strengthens an individual's bond to a community.

Answer: True

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Short Answer

56. What are some of the traditional concerns of art?

Answer: creativity, aesthetic communication, decoration, entertainment, social commentary, and therapy

Page Ref: 25-27

57. What does it mean for art to function as an "artifact"?

Answer: It represents the ideas and technology of its time and place.

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58. How does "formal criticism" approach an artwork?

Answer: It focuses only on the internal form and design of the work.

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59. How does "contextual criticism" approach an artwork?

Answer: It examines both the artwork and information in the society.

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60. What does the branch of philosophy called aesthetics study?

Answer: beauty and art

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Essay

61. Do you think art has the power to change lives? How might it do so? Do you think it can change society?

62. Do you think most art historians typically employ “formal” or “contextual” criticism? Which do you think offers a more useful way to approach an artwork?

63. How would you distinguish the mission of art from the mission of science? How are they both “ways of knowing”? Use an example of an artwork in any medium to help explain your position.