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For

Reality Through the Arts

Eighth Edition

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Reality Through the Arts

Chapter ONE: TWO-DIMENSIONAL ART

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Which of the following is considered the foundation of two-dimensional art?
- drawing
 - painting
 - sculpture
 - printmaking

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 39

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 2) Chalk, charcoal, pastel, and graphite are what kind of materials?
- wet media
 - soft media
 - dry media
 - hard media

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 39

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 3) Pen and ink, and wash and brush are what kind of materials?
- dry media
 - wet media
 - soft media
 - hard media

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 39

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 4) The popularity of oil paintings stems from what fact?
- are inexpensive and can be easily purchased
 - have a long lifespan
 - are fast-drying
 - offer a wide range of color possibilities and can be reworked

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 42

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 5) What painting media traditionally refers to a transparent paint usually applied to paper?
- watercolor
 - acrylic
 - tempera

d) fresco

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 42

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

6) Michelangelo's *Sistine Chapel* is an example of what kind of painting media?

a) tempera

b) oil

c) fresco

d) mixed media

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 43

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

7) What printing technique includes etching, drypoint and aquatint?

a) intaglio

b) relief

c) lithography

d) planography

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 44

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

8) Albrecht Durer's *Lamentation*, 1497-1500 is an example of what kind of printmaking technique?

a) lithography

b) woodcut

c) silkscreen

d) intaglio

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 44

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

9) Which of the following is the most common stencil processes?

a) monotype

b) aquatint

c) silkscreen

d) etching

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 47

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

10) Which artist is considered the driving force behind recognition of photography as a fine art?

a) Ansel Adams

b) Man Ray

c) Dorothea Lange

d) Alfred Stieglitz

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 49

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

11) Dorothea Lange's *Dust Bowl Farm in Texas*, 1936 is an example of what kind of photography?

a) straight

b) photogram

c) documentary

d) camera obscura

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 49

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

12) To copy nature accurately, artists of the sixteenth century used what photographic technique:

a) daguerreotype

b) camera obscura

c) photogenesis

d) calotype

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 50

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

13) What photographic technology has rendered film obsolete?

a) digital

b) photogenesis

c) calotype

d) wet-plate collodion

Answer: a

Page reference: 51

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

14) What is the basic building block of any design?

a) shape

b) space

c) color

d) line

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 51

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

15) Hung Liu utilizes what kinds of lines in her painting 2005 painting, *Relic 12*? (Hung Liu is a female artist. There is a typo in the text.)

a) expressive and straight

- b) contour and dominant
- c) classical and curved
- d) implied and outline

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 53

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

16) What term denotes the measurable wavelength of a specific color?

- a) tint
- b) shade
- c) hue
- d) value

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 55

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

17) Adding white to any color is called a

- a) shade
- b) tint
- c) value
- d) hue

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 55

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

18) The hues red, yellow and blue are what kinds of colors?

- a) secondary
- b) primary
- c) tertiary
- d) complementary

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 55

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

19) What is the result when complementary colors are mixed together in equal proportions?

- a) gray
- b) black
- c) white
- d) brown

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 55

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

20) What is the relationship of blacks to whites and gray?

- a) complementary
- b) tertiary

c) shade

d) value

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 55

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

21) What term describes not only surface reflectance but also characteristics synonymous with value?

a) intensity

b) chroma

c) brilliance

d) saturation

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 56

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

22) What term describes the application of thick paint with a palette knife?

a) impasto

b) mass

c) palette

d) intensity

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 56

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

23) What design principle constitutes rhythm, harmony and variation?

a) repetition

b) pattern

c) texture

d) unity

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 56

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

24) What are the four basic Principles of Design?

a) unity, harmony, texture, perspective

b) repetition, line, value, illusion

c) balance, line, shape, perspective

d) repetition, unity, balance, focal areas

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 58

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

25) Linear, atmosphere, and shifting are examples of?

a) elements of design

b) perspective

- c) principles of design
- d) verisimilitude

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 59

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

26) Which term refers to the suggestion of three-dimensional forms via “light and shade?”

- a) chiaroscuro
- b) shifting perspective
- c) atmospheric perspective
- d) verisimilitude

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 60

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

27) What term refers to the balancing of like forms and colors on opposite sides of the vertical axis of a composition?

- a) asymmetry
- b) radial symmetry
- c) psychological balance
- d) symmetry

Answer: d

Page reference: Page 58

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

28) Which of the following techniques constitutes a form of illusionistic painting?

- a) verisimilitude
- b) trompe l’oeil
- c) juxtaposition
- d) perspective

Answer: b

Page reference: Page 64

A-Head: Sense Stimuli

Essay Questions

29) Explain the differences between the following printmaking processes: intaglio, relief, and planography. Include specific artworks for each technique.

30) Compare and contrast the use of line in Joan Miro’s *Composition*, 1933 and Van Gogh’s *The Starry Night*, 1899. Describe the physical characteristics utilized in each painting.

31) Explain linear perspective, atmospheric perspective and shifting perspective.

32) Describe the arrangements of colors on the color wheel. Explain primary, secondary, and tertiary colors.

33) How do artists use focus to control our physical attention and sense response?

Reality Through the Arts

Chapter TWO: SCULPTURE

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) When a sculpture is freestanding and can be viewed from any angle it is
- relief
 - linear
 - full round
 - panoramic

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 68

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 2) August Rodin's *The Burghers of Calais*, 1866 is an example of what kind of sculpture?
- full round
 - relief
 - bas-relief
 - haut-relief

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 68

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 3) Sculptures that project by at least half their depth from their base are called
- bas-relief
 - low relief
 - haut relief
 - mid-relief

Answer: c

Page reference: Page 69

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 4) Which of the following is a carver's ideal kind of rock because of durability, ease of carving and a wide range of colors?
- igneous
 - sedimentary
 - metamorphic
 - terracotta

Answer: a

Page reference: Page 70

A-Head: Formal and Technical Qualities

- 5) The method of execution in sculpture in which works are carved.
- construction
 - manipulation