Art History

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. Which artist painted the Water Lilies series inspired by his pond at Giverny?
   A. Claude Monet
   B. Paul Cézanne
   C. Pierre-Auguste Renoir
   D. Camille Pissarro

2. Who made the Japanese print Under the Wave off Kanagawa, often called The Great Wave?
   A. Kitagawa Utamaro
   B. Utagawa Hiroshige
   C. Katsushika Hokusai
   D. Tōshūsai Sharaku

3. A Byzantine design is built from many small pieces of colored glass and stone set next to each other. What is this technique called?
   A. Fresco
   B. Mosaic
   C. Engraving
   D. Embroidery

4. Which Dutch artist painted Woman Holding a Balance, showing a figure beside a table with jewelry and a Last Judgment painting behind her?
   A. Jan Steen
   B. Judith Leyster
   C. Frans Hals
   D. Johannes Vermeer

5. A label describes late nineteenth-century French painters who used visible brushstrokes and shifting light to depict scenes of modern life. Which movement fits?
   A. Cubism
   B. Impressionism
   C. Neoclassicism
   D. Surrealism

6. A Chinese Qing dynasty wine cup has a bamboo design in underglaze cobalt blue. What does underglaze tell you about the location of the blue decoration?

A. It lies beneath the glaze.
B. It was applied over the fired glaze.
C. It appears only on unglazed areas.
D. It is mixed into the porcelain throughout.

7. The Met identifies a royal Asante-Akan kente as strip woven. Which description matches that construction?

A. Colored wax is placed on a finished cloth to resist dye.
B. Designs are printed onto a single piece of felt.
C. A wide sheet is cut from a larger embroidered panel.
D. Narrow woven bands are joined to make a wider cloth.

8. On an Athenian vase, the figures retain the reddish color of the clay while the background is dark. Which technique does that describe?

A. Blue-and-white underglaze
B. Black-figure
C. Red-figure
D. White-ground with a pale slip

9. In a Renaissance interior, the floor and ceiling edges that recede straight away from the viewer appear to converge on one spot. What device creates this effect?

A. One-point linear perspective
B. Hierarchical scale
C. Atmospheric perspective alone
D. A repeated border pattern

10. A printmaker cuts away the wood around a leaf, rolls ink onto what remains, and presses paper against the block. Which part makes the printed leaf?

A. The gaps cut away around the leaf
B. The deepest carved hollow
C. The uninked back of the paper
D. The raised area left in the block

11. Two versions of the same outdoor view use nearly identical framing, but one uses cool shadows and the other uses warm shadows. The artist changed the time of day. What does the comparison best help a viewer study?

A. The difference between relief and intaglio printing
B. The effect of using different vanishing points
C. The effect of changing light on color
D. The difference between a fresco and a mosaic

12. A still life breaks a bottle into interlocking planes and shows its rim and side as if seen from different positions. Which movement best fits this approach?

A. Impressionism
B. Cubism
C. Neoclassicism
D. Rococo

13. An artist wants a relief print with a dark background and white lines. Which preparation will produce those white lines on uncolored paper?

A. Cut away the surface around each line.
B. Leave the lines at the same height as the inked surface.
C. Apply more dark ink only along the lines.
D. Cut the lines below the block’s inked surface.

14. The Met lists Under the Wave off Kanagawa as one print in Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji. How does the series title help explain the small mountain in the design?

A. The mountain is a recurring subject that can appear from different viewpoints.
B. The title proves this print was carved from thirty-six different blocks.
C. The mountain fixes the exact day on which the wave occurred.
D. The mountain identifies the collector who first bought the print.

15. One painting arranges a tiled room around one vanishing point. Another overlaps several viewpoints of a guitar. What is the strongest comparison?

A. The first records several viewpoints and the second uses a single fixed viewpoint.
B. Both eliminate objects so only abstract color remains.
C. The first unifies space from a fixed viewpoint, while the second combines viewpoints in one image.
D. Both create depth entirely through changes in color temperature.