

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1995

CLASSICAL ART

73

1. Which animal was used as a decorative motif in the palace at Knossos?
a. lion b. snake c. horse d. bull
2. Which of the following would NOT be found on a Doric temple?
a. metopes b. volutes c. triglyphs d. guttae
3. Which sculptor's workshop has been found at Olympia?
a. Myron b. Lysippus c. Phidias d. Scopas
4. Which of the following structures is NOT located in the Forum?
a. Arch of Constantine b. Basilica Iulia
c. Temple of Castor and Pollux d. Curia
5. Castel de Sant' Angelo is the modern name of
a. the Flavian palace. b. the Basilica Aemilia.
c. Hadrian's Mausoleum. d. the Baths of Caracalla.
6. Michelangelo used this emperor's equestrian statue to adorn his Capitoline piazza:
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Constantine c. Augustus d. Hadrian
7. The Arch of Titus was built to commemorate his victories in
a. Dacia. b. Germany. c. Judaea. d. Parthia.
8. Which type of column was favored by the Romans?
a. Corinthian b. Doric c. Ionic d. Pergamine
9. The Lion Gate at Mycenae was built around
a. 3000 B.C. b. 1250 B.C. c. 1000 B.C. d. 750 B.C.
10. An altar dedicated to Zeus, a precinct dedicated to Athena, and a great library were all located on the acropolis of
a. Alexandria. b. Corinth. c. Pergamum. d. Ephesus.
11. Today, most of the Parthenon sculpture is kept in a museum in
a. London. b. Paris. c. Berlin. d. St. Petersburg.
12. To which period of Greek art does the calf-bearer statue found on the Acropolis belong?
a. Archaic b. Early Classical c. Late Classical
d. Hellenistic
13. During which period of Greek art were vases used as markers?
a. Geometric b. Archaic c. Classical d. Bronze

State Forum 1995 - Classical Art - 2

14. Which of the following sculptures is NOT attributed to the Etruscans?
a. Apollo of Veii b. Capitoline Wolf c. Chimaera of Arezzo
d. Venus de Milo
15. Which emperor removed the colossal statue of Nero to make room for his Temple of Venus and Rome?
a. Vespasian b. Hadrian c. Trajan d. Marcus Aurelius
16. The Piazza Navona lies on the site of
a. Domitian's stadium. b. the Baths of Diocletian.
c. the Circus Maximus. d. Nerva's Forum.
17. Site of a large and complex villa, important not only because of its design but also because of its great quantity of mosaics:
a. Tivoli b. Piazza Armerina c. Split d. Palatine Hill
18. Which type of Greek vase was used as a mixing bowl?
a. hydria b. krater c. lekythos d. amphora
19. Whom did Pericles appoint as the architect of the Parthenon?
a. Mnesicles b. Phidias c. Hippodamus d. Ictinus
20. Second-century A.D. traveller whose tourist guide to Greece provides us with valuable information on many lost works of art:
a. Plutarch b. Pausanias c. Pliny d. Polygnotus
21. The largest collection of Linear B tablets was discovered at
a. Knossos. b. Mycenae. c. Tiryns. d. Pylos.
22. The area in a Greek theater where the spectators sat is called the
a. orchestra. b. skene. c. cavea. d. parodos.
23. The Temple of Mars Ultor is located in the Forum of
a. Nerva. b. Trajan. c. Hadrian. d. Augustus.
24. Which of the following statements about the Pantheon is NOT correct?
a. The height of the dome is equal to the diameter of the base.
b. The dome is made of concrete.
c. It was designed by Marcus Agrippa.
d. The facade is constructed with Corinthian columns.
25. Which monument is our best source for detailed information about the Roman army?
a. Arch of Constantine b. Sanctuary of Fortuna
c. Trajan's Column d. Cancelleria Reliefs

26. The base of this emperor's column can be seen in the Vatican today:
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Trajan c. Domitian
d. Antoninus Pius
27. Which of the following lists the structures in the correct chronological order?
a. Sanctuary of Fortuna/Ara Pacis/Colosseum/Pantheon
b. Ara Pacis/Colosseum/Pantheon/Sanctuary of Fortuna
c. Sanctuary of Fortuna/Pantheon/Colosseum/Ara Pacis
d. Ara Pacis/Sanctuary of Fortuna/Pantheon/Colosseum
28. Which temple was decorated with metopes depicting the twelve labors of Heracles?
a. Erechtheum b. Temple of Apollo at Bassae
c. Parthenon d. Temple of Zeus at Olympia
29. The king of Bithynia offered to cancel the Cnidian public debt in exchange for their statue of Aphrodite sculpted by
a. Praxiteles. b. Scopas. c. Lysippus. d. Myron.
30. A palace similar in design to the Palace of Minos at Knossos has been found at
a. Pella. b. Gla. c. Phaistos. d. Mycenae.
31. In which city-state was the black-figure technique of vase painting invented?
a. Corinth b. Athens c. Sparta d. Argos
32. Which structure on the Acropolis was the last to be completed?
a. Parthenon b. Erechtheum c. Athena Nike Temple
d. Propylaea
33. Choose the list which puts the Greek sculptures in the correct chronological order.
a. Kritios Boy/Anavyssos Kouros/Laocoön/Spear Bearer
b. Anavyssos Kouros/Spear Bearer/Kritios Boy/Laocoön
c. Kritios Boy/Laocoön/Anavyssos Kouros/Spear Bearer
d. Anavyssos Kouros/Kritios Boy/Spear Bearer/Laocoön
34. Because of the well-preserved state of its streets, temples, baths, and houses, this city has become known as the African Pompeii:
a. Alexandria b. Leptis Magna c. Cyrene d. Timgad
35. The Fayoum region of Egypt is remarkable for the large number of _____ found there.
a. Greek vases b. Greek coins c. Roman portraits
d. Roman mosaics

36. A sculptural panel depicting Aeneas making a sacrifice can be seen on the
a. Ara Pacis. b. Arch of Constantine. c. Basilica Iulia.
d. Ludovisi Sarcophagus.
37. Which Greek statue is known to us only through Roman copies?
a. Kritios Boy b. Zeus of Artemisium c. Discus Thrower
d. Hermes and the Infant Dionysus
38. The François vase, by Kleitias, is an early example of which style of vase painting?
a. Geometric b. Orientalizing c. Red-figure
d. Black-figure
39. The archaeologist who developed the system of nomenclature for Greek vases:
a. Winckelmann b. Beazley c. Stuart d. Travlos
40. Which style of Pompeiian painting emphasizes the flat, confining nature of the walls and delights in delicate, sophisticated details?
a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
41. Apollodorus of Damascus redesigned the slope of the Quirinal Hill to create this emperor's Forum:
a. Nerva b. Trajan c. Hadrian d. Augustus
42. The Tomb of Reliefs, with representations of weapons and even the entire contents of a kitchen, has provided us with a wealth of information about the daily life of the
a. Minoans. b. Etruscans. c. Mycenaeans. d. Pompeiians.
43. What provides the structural support for the Prima Porta Augustus statue?
a. a tree trunk b. a shield c. an eagle d. a dolphin

Questions 44-50 refer to the pictures which follow.

44. Where is the temple depicted in picture A located?
a. Athens b. Rome c. Nimes d. Baalbek
45. Identify the sculptor of the statue in picture B.
a. Myron b. Polyclitus c. Lysippus d. Scopas
46. Which general is depicted in picture C?
a. Julius Caesar b. Pompey c. Alexander the Great
d. Pericles
47. Which archaeologist discovered the object depicted in picture D?
a. Elgin b. Evans c. Blegen d. Schliemann

48. Which monument did the sculpture in picture E decorate?
a. Altar of Zeus b. Ara Pacis c. Arch of Constantine
d. Stoa of Attalus
49. What is depicted in picture F?
a. Basilica of Maxentius b. Baths of Diocletian
c. Baths of Caracalla d. Basilica Aemilia
50. Which emperor is depicted in picture G?
a. Augustus b. Tiberius c. Caligula d. Nero

