

A. Questions 1-4 are based on this slide.

1. The image on the screen is _____.
a. the *Discobolus* b. Mausolus c. the *Doryphoros*
d. the *Moschophoros*
2. It dates from the ____ period.
a. Hellenistic b. Republican c. Archaic d. Late Imperial
3. The period is reflected in the _____.
a. inclusion of an animal b. transparent clothing
c. recording of an historical event d. u-shaped smile
4. Most representations of males from this period are _____.
a. expressionless b. nudes c. highly realistic d. dwarfish in size

B. Questions 5-8 refer to this slide.

5. The image is a portrait of:
a. Marcus Aurelius b. Trajan c. Caligula d. Augustus
6. Many think the statue's bare feet indicate that _____.
a. the sculptor was Greek b. the subject is in sacred space
c. the subject is dead and deified d. the subject is making a sacrifice
7. Details in the sculpture identify the subject as ALL of the following EXCEPT:
a. commander in chief b. victor of Actium
c. related to the gods d. Olympic victor
8. The cupid next to the left ankle reflects _____.
a. Apollo's favor b. Roman love of cute effects c. the subject's
association with the sea d. the need to support the marble statue

C. Questions 9-14 refer to this slide.

9. The image on the screen is a _____.
a. mosaic b. fresco c. mural d. panel painting
10. It dates from the _____.
a. 1st century BC b. 3rd century BC c. 2nd century
d. 4th century
11. The work is probably a replica of an original from the _____.
a. 4th or 3rd century BC b. 2nd or 1st century BC
c. 1st or 2nd century d. 3rd or 4th century

12. The work was found in:
 a. Alexandria b. Pella c. Rome d. Pompeii
13. The use of few colors indicates that _____.
 a. glass tesserae could be made in very few colors
 b. the medium is river pebbles c. it faithfully reproduces the original in colors
 d. the patron had aristocratic tastes
14. The figure in the chariot can be recognized by his headgear as:
 a. Aeneas b. Achilles c. Alexander d. Darius

D. Questions 15- 18 are based on two slides which represent the same building. The slide on the right shows a section of the present condition of the building; the one on the left shows a reconstruction of the building in its original state.

15. The technique of construction used in this building is:
 a. ashlar stonework b. *opus testaceus*
 c. reinforced concrete d. *opus reticulatum*
16. Use of this technique suggests that the building is from the _____ period.
 a. late Roman Republican b. early Hellenistic
 c. late Antique d. High Classical
17. The term for the architectural feature in the slide on the right is _____.
 a. parapet b. belvedere c. apse d. exedra
18. The organization of this building focuses on _____.
 a. natural landscape b. vertical movement
 c. theatrical experience d. uniformity of design

E. Questions 19-24 are based on two slides.

19. Both of these objects are vases painted in _____.
 a. Persia b. Etruria c. Greece d. Egypt
20. The right hand vase can be assumed to be the later in date because of the _____.
 a. subject b. white ground technique c. narrow neck
 d. monumental scale
21. The technique used in the vase on the left is called _____.
 a. polychrome b. lost-wax c. coil method
 d. black figure
22. The shape of the vase on the left is called a/an _____.
 a. epinetron b. hydria c. oinchoe d. bell krater
23. The shape of the vase on the right is called a/an _____.
 a. alabastron b. skyphos c. pyx d. lekythos

36. Individual architects on the project included ALL of the following EXCEPT:
a. Iktinos b. Carpion c. Kallikrates d. Praxiteles

37. Matters of concern in the design of the temple included ALL of the following EXCEPT:
a. unified Greek glory b. the Panathenaian procession
c. three conjoined sacred sites d. establishment of sacred space

H. Questions 38-42 are based on this slide showing the reconstruction of a Roman building.

38. The term for a building of this type is a/an:
a. *insula* b. *basilica* c. *tholos* d. *valetudinarium*

39. The term reflects that the building _____.
a. filled an entire city block b. was used by kings
c. was beehive shaped d. was a hospital

40. Buildings of this type were found in _____.
a. densely populated cities b. the wealthy sections of towns
c. poorer provinces d. sacred areas

41. Regarding buildings of this type, Augustus Caesar passed legislation that:
a. subsidized construction b. limited the number of floors
c. required that they be at least 30% of new buildings
d. banned them

42. The central courtyard usually provided ALL of the following EXCEPT:
a. a fountain b. green space c. a secure recreational area
d. a latrine

I. Questions 43-44 are based on this one slide.

43. This object dates from the _____ period.
a. Geometric b. Archaic c. Classical d. Hellenistic

44. The vase is called the _____ vase.
a. Francois b. Portland c. Diplon d. Execias

J. Questions 45-50 are all single slide questions, one slide each.

45. This style of wall decoration as well as information on catapults were described in a book by the writer:
a. Pausanias b. Aristotle c. Archimedes d. Vitruvius

46. This coin associates Alexander the Great with _____.
a. India b. animal strength c. divine ancestry d. conquest of Persia

47. This building, the Tower of the Winds, is famous for_____.
- a. a water clock
 - b. High Classical relief sculptures
 - c. an Ionic colonnade
 - d. progression of spaces
48. The relief sculpture commemorates the Emperor:
- a. Augustus
 - b. Claudius
 - c. Titus
 - d. Trajan
49. This object was_____.
- a. a mummy mask
 - b. a dedication commemorating the *toga virilis*
 - c. the portrait of a Roman Senator
 - d. the future Emperor Commodus
50. The infant portrayed in this sculpture is_____.
- a. Jupiter
 - b. Ascanius
 - c. Dionysus
 - d. Ganymede