

2016 FJCL State Latin Forum Classical Art

Answer the questions related to the pictures at the end of the test.

Image 1

1. The image shown is an example of what style of vase painting?
a. Black-figure b. White-ground c. Geometric d. Red-figure
2. What is the term for this cup's shape?
a. Amphora b. Krater c. Lekythos d. Kylix
3. What is this cup called?
a. Dipylon Vase b. Bronze Vase from Derveni
c. Eleusis Vase d. François Vase

Image 2

4. Which style of painting is represented in these frescoes?
a. First Style b. Second Style c. Third Style d. Fourth Style
5. Where are these frescoes located?
a. Villa of Mysteries b. Domus Aurea
c. House of the Vetii d. Villa of Agrippa Postumus

Image 3

6. In this plan of a Greek temple, identify the pronaos.
a. 1 b. 6 c. 4 d. 7
7. In this plan of a Greek temple, identify the peristyle.
a. 5 b. 2 c. 8 d. 3
8. In this plan of a Greek temple, identify the room in which the statue of the god was kept.
a. 5 b. 6 c. 3 d. 1

Image 4

9. What method was used to decorate this statue?
a. encaustic b. tempera c. fresco d. faience
10. Where was this statue found?
a. Crete b. Cyclades c. Mycenae d. Thebes

Image 5

11. To which goddess was this temple dedicated?
a. Athena b. Artemis c. Aphrodite d. Hera
12. Who among these oversaw this temple's sculptural decorations?
a. Iktinos b. Phidias c. Myron d. Kallikrates

Image 6

13. This statue, called "Moschophoros," or "Calf-Bearer," exemplifies which period of sculpture?
a. Cycladic b. Archaic c. Classical d. Hellenistic

Image 7

14. Which mythological figure does this statue depict?
a. Theseus b. Perseus c. Hercules d. Jason
15. Where was this statue discovered?
a. Roman Forum b. Baths of Caracalla
c. Hadrian's Villa d. Forum of Trajan

Image 8

16. Which famous Roman does this bust depict?
a. Pompey b. Caesar c. Crassus d. Brutus
17. What style does this bust exemplify?
a. Idealism b. Illusionism c. Verism d. Hellenism

Image 9

18. In what century was this statue made?
a. 6th c BC b. 5th c BC c. 4th c BC d. 3rd c BC
19. Which god does this statue depict?
a. Zeus b. Poseidon c. Ares d. Apollo
20. What is this statue made of?
a. marble b. bronze c. terracotta d. wood

Image 10

21. What is this temple called?
a. Temple of Vesta b. Temple of Fortuna Virilis
c. Temple of Venus and Roma d. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus

22. What do we call the scroll-like capitals on Ionic columns?
a. Volutes b. Acanthus c. Abacus d. Flute

Image 11

23. This villa has been called the House of the Faun due to the statue that stood in which part of the house?
a. hortus b. impluvium c. tablinum d. triclinium
24. In what city was this villa located?
a. Rome b. Naples c. Tivoli d. Pompeii

Image 12

25. This statue is an early example of:
a. Kouros b. Kore
c. Contrapposto d. Imperial portraiture
26. Which of the following describes the sculptor's technique for creating this piece?
a. carving b. hollow-casting c. modeling d. repousée

Image 13

27. Which mythological figure is the central figure of this group?
a. Polyphemus b. Cronus c. Minos d. Sisyphus
28. This group was found at which emperor's villa?
a. Caracalla b. Hadrian c. Nero d. Tiberius
29. Where is this villa located?
a. Rhodes b. Sperlonga c. Ostia d. Tarentum

Image 14

30. What is the subject of this vase-painting?
a. Gigantomachy b. Trojan War c. Amazonomachy d. Dacian Wars

The remaining questions are not related to images on the test.

31. What was the term for the back porch of a Greek temple?
a. stylobate b. opisthodomos c. pediment d. naos
32. Which of the following monuments was *not* located in the Roman Forum?
a. Basilica of Maxentius b. Column of Antoninus Pius
c. Temple of Divus Romulus d. Arch of Constantine

33. Which style of painting imitated stone masonry?
a. First Style b. Second Style c. Third Style d. Fourth Style
34. Which Greek sculptor used mathematical formulas to write a treatise on how to create a perfectly proportioned statue?
a. Polydoros b. Praxiteles c. Lysippos d. Polykleitos
35. The Roman Pantheon, a temple to “all the gods,” is topped by a dome. What is the term for the circular opening at the apex of the dome?
a. auris b. manus c. oculus d. nasus
36. Which archaeologist excavated Pylos?
a. Carl Blegen b. Michael Ventris c. Heinrich Schliemann d. Lord Elgin
37. Which order has triglyphs and metopes in its frieze?
a. Doric b. Ionic c. Corinthian d. Composite
38. Which Roman emperor dedicated the Ara Pacis, the Altar of Peace?
a. Trajan b. Augustus c. Constantine d. Marcus Aurelius
39. Which of the following was not a building on the Acropolis?
a. Erechtheion b. Temple of Athena Nike
c. Propylaia d. Temple of Zeus
40. What is the term for a bronze “safety-pin”, which was often elaborately decorated?
a. inanes b. anulus c. fibula d. cameo
41. The Laocoön group exemplifies the Hellenistic interest in:
a. Logos b. Ethos c. Kairos d. Pathos
42. Which Roman emperor began construction of the Colosseum?
a. Titus b. Vespasian c. Nerva d. Domitian
43. Which of the following describes the process of removing all mention of a dishonorable Roman citizen from public monuments?
a. damnatio memoriae b. spoliation
c. adlocutio d. largitio
44. Which part of an Ionic temple’s entablature contained series of sculptures?
a. cornice b. architrave c. abacus d. frieze
45. Which of the following housed the colossal statue of Constantine?
a. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina b. Temple of Augustus and Livia
c. Basilica of Maxentius d. Diocletian’s Palace
46. Which type of pottery is known for its lustrous black surface?
a. Bucchero b. Faience c. Black-figure d. Red-figure

47. Which of the following was used to hold oils and perfumes?
a. Kylix b. Lekythos c. Amphora d. Kantharos
48. Which material did Praxiteles use to sculpt the Aphrodite of Knidos?
a. Pentelic Marble b. Lunense Marble c. Parian Marble d. Numidian Marble
49. In what year was the Arch of Constantine dedicated?
a. 315 AD b. 202 AD c. 212 AD d. 308 AD
50. Which Greek sculptor created the Apoxyomenos (Scraper)?
a. Polyclitus b. Myron c. Praxiteles d. Lysippos