

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2005
CLASSICAL ART

1. Phidias was considered the greatest master of
 - a. bronze casting. b. chryselephantine sculpture. c. stucco modeling.
 - d. encaustic painting.

2. Athens of Pergamon donated the Stoa Poikile to
 - a. Pergamon. b. the Roman people. c. the Gauls. d. Athens.

3. Heinrich Schliemann excavated all of the following sites **EXCEPT**
 - a. Troy. b. Mycenae. c. Tiryns. d. Pylos.

4. The Choragic Monument of Lysicrates is the earliest known building to use external Corinthian columns. Which of the following also belongs to the Corinthian order?
 - a. Temple of Zeus at Olympia b. Temple of Zeus Olympius in Athens
 - c. Temple of Hera at Olympia d. Temple of Hera at Paestum

5. Free-standing theaters were made possible by the Roman use of
 - a. columns. b. brick. c. arches. d. marble.

6. Which building had a hall with a revolving ceiling representing the motions of the heavenly bodies?
 - a. Diocletian's palace at Split b. the Baths of Caracalla
 - c. Nero's Golden House d. Hadrian's villa at Tivoli

7. Red-figure vase painting differs from black-figure in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**
 - a. firing method. b. background color. c. fluidity of line.
 - d. complexity of spatial arrangement.

8. Faience and ivory statuettes of elaborately dressed young women have been found at
 - a. Athens. b. Tiryns. c. Pylos. d. Knossos.

9. Etruscan bucchero pottery is characterized by its
 - a. smooth black finish. b. intricately interwoven patterns.
 - c. violent mythological subjects. d. poorly copied Greek designs.

10. The first piece of sculpture commonly assigned to the Classical period:
 - a. Kouros of Anaysos b. Kritias Boy c. Youth of Marathon d. Peplos Kore

11. The mosaic Battle of Alexander can be seen in the
 - a. British Museum. b. Capitoline Museum. c. Acropolis Museum.
 - d. National Archeological Museum of Naples.

12. Which of the following was **NOT** a painter?
a. Zeuxis b. Parrhasios c. Apelles d. Callicrates
13. The Pont du Gard was built by
a. Marcus Agrippa. b. Julius Caesar. c. the emperor Claudius. d. Vitruvius.
14. Which statement about the Pantheon is **NOT** correct?
a. The building has no windows.
b. The porch has Corinthian columns.
c. The circular drum is half the height of its own diameter.
d. The layout of the interior is essentially hexagonal.
15. Vases from Corinth are characterized by
a. banded red-figure decoration with scenes from mystery cults.
b. stark black-figure mythological subjects without detail.
c. red and black animal figures on ivory background.
d. elaborately detailed genre subjects on white ground.
16. The metopes on the Parthenon include all of the following subjects **EXCEPT**
a. gods fighting giants. b. Athenians fighting Amazons. c. the sacking of Troy.
d. the battle of Marathon.
17. Small bronze and painted terra cotta figures are characteristic of sculpture of the _____ period.
a. Classical b. Hellenistic c. Geometric d. Mycenaean
18. Coins with a turtle on the obverse are characteristic of
a. Athens. b. Miletus. c. Thebes. d. Aegina.
19. Precious stones were valued for all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. as seals when engraved. b. as an investment. c. as ornaments.
d. for their magical and medicinal properties.
20. The theater at Epidaurus was designed by
a. Mnesicles. b. Callicrates. c. Polycleitus the Younger. d. Ictinus.
21. Alexander the Great ordered that no one could make a statue of him except
a. Scopas. b. Lysippus. c. Apelles. d. Praxiteles.
22. Unifying comprehensiveness, a trademark of Apollodorus of Damascus, can be seen in the Forum of
a. Nerva. b. Vespasian. c. Augustus. d. Trajan.

23. Early Christian churches of the Constantinian period derived their shapes from Roman buildings used as
 - a. forts and homes.
 - b. altars and temples.
 - c. catacombs and oracles.
 - d. law courts and tombs.
24. The square element between the echinus and the architrave is the
 - a. entasis.
 - b. abacus.
 - c. metope.
 - d. entablature.
25. Michelangelo was one of the first to see this statue when it was discovered in 1506:
 - a. Dying Gaul
 - b. Laocoon
 - c. Prima Porta Augustus
 - d. Demosthenes
26. Which of the following statements about the Maison Carree is true?
 - a. It was built in Nimes, France.
 - b. It was a Greek temple of the Doric order.
 - c. Its stylobate rests directly on the ground.
 - d. It was constructed in the early second century, B.C.
27. Which style of Roman painting is characterized by sacro-idyllic landscapes?
 - a. 1st
 - b. 2nd
 - c. 3rd
 - d. 4th
28. Bold but highly formalized nature frescoes based on Minoan designs were discovered on the island of
 - a. Rhodes.
 - b. Samos.
 - c. Thera.
 - d. Naxos.
29. Coins featuring a female head surrounded by dolphins are characteristic of
 - a. Syracuse.
 - b. Macedonia.
 - c. Carthage.
 - d. Cyrene.
30. Polykleitos is especially famous for his
 - a. introduction of movement to the statue.
 - b. harmony of the proportions.
 - c. rejection of the contrapposto ideal.
 - d. refusal to work in bronze.
31. The story of the young girl who invented painting by tracing her lover's silhouette on a wall is found in
 - a. Pliny the Younger.
 - b. Tacitus.
 - c. Pliny the Elder.
 - d. Valerius Maximus.
32. Who erected the arch commemorating the capture of Jerusalem?
 - a. Vespasian
 - b. Titus
 - c. Domitian
 - d. Trajan
33. The Composite Order first appeared in the
 - a. 6th century, B.C.
 - b. 4th century, B.C.
 - c. 1st century, A.D.
 - d. 3rd century, A.D.
34. The Greek sculptor Callimachus is most famous for being the reputed inventor of the
 - a. Corinthian capital.
 - b. the continuous frieze.
 - c. column fluting.
 - d. contrapposto figure.

35. The traditional proportion of diameter to height in the Ionic column:
a. one to five b. one to six c. one to nine d. one to twelve
36. The Stoa Poikile received its name from
a. a painting of the Battle of Marathon. b. its unusual masonry.
c. a mosaic depicting the abduction of Helen. d. its octagonal shape.
37. Which vase form was most likely to be the property of a woman?
a. skyphos b. alabastron c. oinochoe d. kylix
38. The term "toreutic art" refers to
a. painting on wooden panels. b. carving on seal rings. c. arch decoration.
d. decorative metalwork.
39. The famous mosaic of doves drinking from a bowl is by
a. Apelles. b. Exekias. c. Sosus. d. Ictinus.
40. The superintendent of Pompeii who developed the plaster casting method:
a. Fiorelli b. Maui c. Mauri d. Coarelli

Questions 41-50 refer to the pictures on the following pages.

41. Figure A is a diagram of
a. the House of Pansa in Pompeii. b. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus.
c. Trajan's Forum. d. The Temple of Poseidon at Sounion.
42. The character labelled I in Figure B is probably
a. Agamemnon. b. Poseidon. c. Odysseus. d. Zeus.
43. To which order does the column labeled II in Figure B belong?
a. Corinthian b. Tuscan c. Doric d. Ionic
44. The character labelled III in Figure B is probably
a. Artemis. b. Athena. c. Aphrodite. d. Ares.
45. The vase type, technique, and subject of Figure C all suggest that this vase was intended for
a. wine. b. water. c. parties. d. funerary offerings.
46. The panel shown in Figure D is part of the
a. Temple of Concord. b. Stele of Hegeso. c. Ara Pacis. d. Altar of Pergamon.

47. The figures in the upper part of Figure D include
- a. allegorical figures of Earth, Air, and Water.
 - b. Apollo, Diana, and Leto.
 - c. Hera, Aphrodite, and Hestia.
 - d. Rhea Silvia, Romulus, and Remus.
48. The horizontal decoration of Figure D is called
- a. egg-and-dart. b. meander. c. bead-and-reel. d. cyma recta.
49. Figure E is part of a group of architectural sculptures commonly referred to as the
- a. Elgin Marbles. b. Nereid Monument. c. Cancelleria Reliefs. d. Caryatids.
50. Figure F's composition is dictated by its function as
- a. a roof support. b. a column base. c. part of a Doric frieze. d. a votive stele.

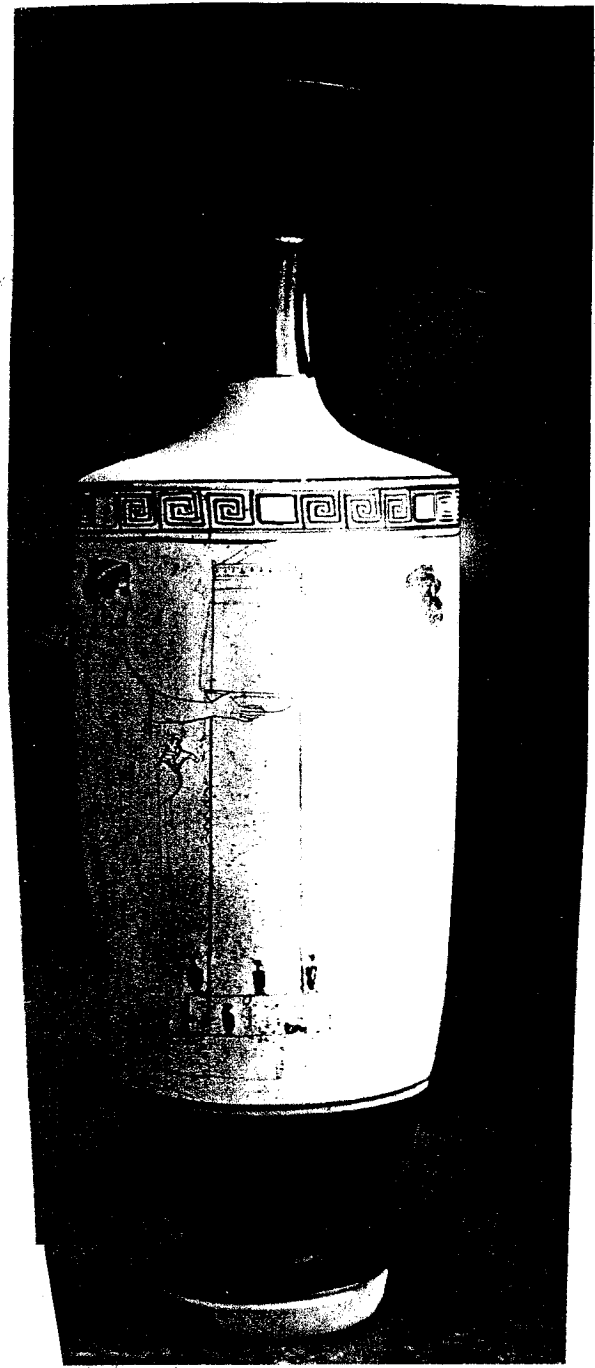
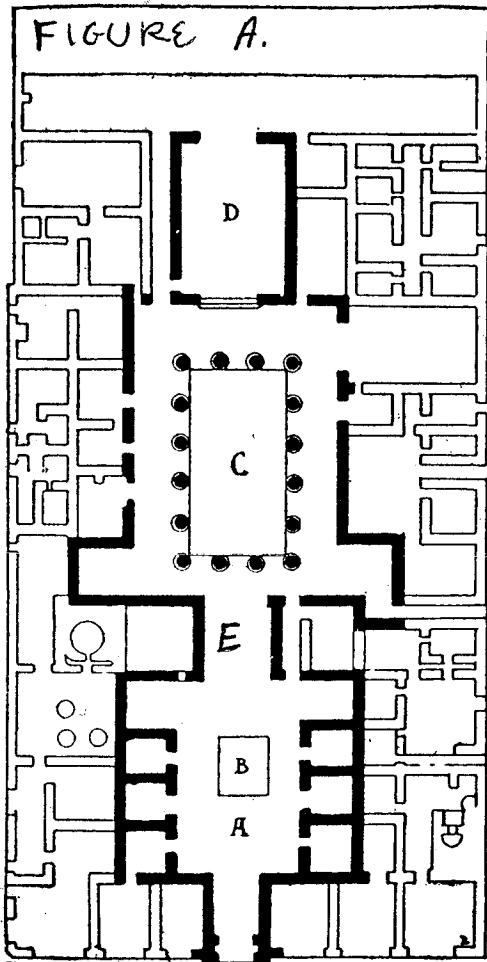


FIGURE C

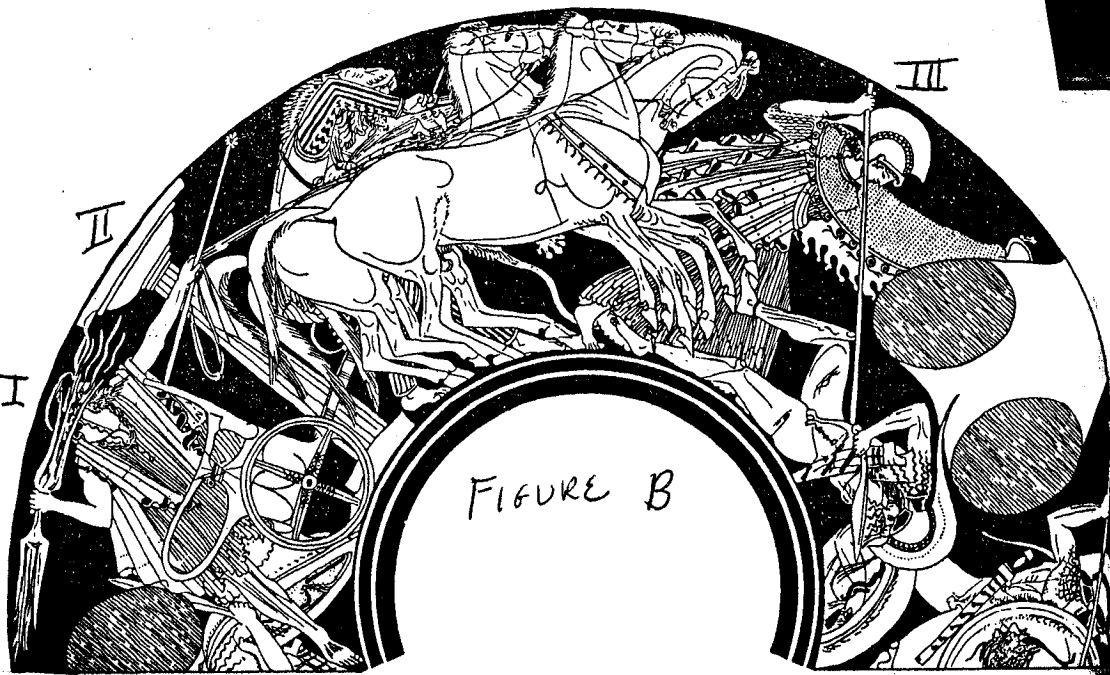


FIGURE D



FIGURE F



FIGURE E

