1. Because in lithography the printing surface is completely flat, it is referred to as
a) planographic. b) intaglio. c) negative. d) positive.

2. Monotype is unique among printmaking processes because it produces
a) an image from a “negative” plate. b) an image from a “positive” plate. c) only one print from the plate. d) an edition of prints from a single plate.

3. Which process best describes intaglio printing?
   a) The area that prints is below the surface of the plate. b) It involves drawing on limestone with a greasy medium. c) The image to be printed is raised above the surface of the plate. d) The image is painted on a plate and run through a press.

4. Silkscreen printing, previously used in commercial packaging, was first used as an art medium in
   a) 15th century in Italy. b) mid-20th century in Japan. c) mid-20th century in the United States. d) late 19th century in France.

5. What was the earliest printmaking technique used in the West?
   a) woodcut. b) silkscreen. c) lithography. d) monotype.

6. Which of these statements about drawing is not true?
   a) It was historically used as a preliminary study for paintings or sculptures. b) It is now, and always has been, exclusively, a means of pure representation. c) In the late 15th/early 16th century, drawings began to be preserved by artists and collected by connoisseurs. d) Because of its directness and accessibility, drawing is a quick means of expression.

7. What was early paper in the West made of?
   a) hemp. b) cotton. c) papyrus. d) cloth rags.

8. When did artists in the Western world first have ready access to paper?
   a) in the time of Caesar Augustus in Rome. b) in Italy in the early Renaissance. c) 5000 years ago in Egypt. d) 200 years ago in Philadelphia.

9. The word paper is derived from
   a) Egyptian papyrus. b) Spanish papel. c) German papier. d) Greek xapti.

10. Which of the following is a form of soft carbon discovered in England in 1564?
    a) Metalpoint. b) Charcoal. c) Conte. d) Graphite.

11. When ink is diluted with water and applied in broad flat areas, the result is called a
    a) sketch. b) cartoon. c) wash. d) sinopie.

12. A popular drawing medium during the Renaissance consisted of a stylus of gold, silver, or other metal that was dragged across a prepared ground of lead white, bone, and water. This process was called
    a) conte crayon. b) terazzii. c) graphite drawing. d) metalpoint.
13. Dry drawing media consists of coloring agents, which are mixed with what to hold them together?
   a) binders  
   b) pigments  
   c) grouts  
   d) media

14. The painting process that allows for a continuous blending of tones and hues on the painting surface is called
   a) *buon fresco*.  
   b) oil painting.  
   c) tempera painting.  
   d) watercolor.

15. Oil paint is exceptional in that it allows the user to do all of the following except to
   a) continue to work on the same painting for weeks without it drying.  
   b) work with big, bold, energetic brushstrokes.  
   c) blend hues and tones seamlessly.  
   d) work more quickly than in other media.

16. In European fresco painting from the early-Renaissance to the late Baroque, the goal of artists was to
   a) create the illusion of real space and realistic figures.  
   b) flatten the picture plane.  
   c) educate the illiterate masses and create a sense of awe.  
   d) tell the story of the life of the Buddha.

17. Painting was largely considered a craft, lesser than other “arts” like poetry and music, until
   a) the Renaissance.  
   b) the Enlightenment.  
   c) the Classical period in Greece.  
   d) the Middle Ages.

18. What is the main advantage of using oil paint over other paint media?
   a) It dries slower allowing for more naturalistic development.  
   b) It is more portable.  
   c) The pigment mixes with wet plaster and becomes more durable.  
   d) It lends itself to quick, sketch-like images.

19. Which of these is not a component of painting?
   a) pigment  
   b) ground  
   c) binder  
   d) *vanitas*

20. What is the binder in “encaustic” painting?
   a) lime water  
   b) oil  
   c) egg yolk  
   d) wax

21. What is the substance in paint that holds the particles of pigment together and often defines the characteristics of
   the various painting media?
   a) pumice  
   b) binder  
   c) ground  
   d) support

22. *Buon fresco* painting can be described as
   a) expressive use of enamel.  
   b) working with pigment directly into fresh plaster.  
   c) a quick process of sketching from observation.  
   d) having more naturalistic capabilities than oil paint.

23. Eadward Muybridge’s photographs, like *Annie G., Cantering, Saddled*, are early examples of artists
   a) perfecting the medium of photography.  
   b) capturing an object in motion.  
   c) using black-and-white photography.  
   d) using projected motion pictures.

24. Despite the success of the daguerreotype, the process had its drawbacks, primarily
   a) that the image could not be reproduced.  
   b) that colors were not true to life.
25. The wet-plate collodion photographic process was introduced by
   a) Herschel Walker.
   b) William Henry Fox Talbot.
   c) Margaret Cameron.
   d) Frederick Archer.

26. Who developed the “zone system” in photography?
   a) Louis Daguerre
   b) William Henry Fox Talbot
   c) Ansel Adams and Fred Archer
   d) Henri Cartier-Bresson

27. What is defined as the size of the opening in the lens when exposing a photograph to light?
   a) ISO
   b) aperture
   c) zone system
   d) resolution

28. Dodging and burning are darkroom processes by which the photographer can manipulate which aspect of a photo?
   a) texture
   b) color
   c) value
   d) composition

29. When and where were the earliest photographs developed?
   a) in 20th century America
   b) in 15th century Italy
   c) in China, 2000 years ago
   d) in the 19th century in France and England

30. What 19th century photographer is responsible for developing the “calotype” process, which is the basis for modern photography?
   a) Louis Daguerre
   b) Richard Beard
   c) Alfred Stieglitz
   d) William Henry Fox Talbot

31. The Greek Kouro\(\text{\textregistered}\) illustrates the idea of shifting or counter positioning weight around the axis of the spine in figurative sculpture. This pose is called
   a) chiaroscuro.
   b) perspective.
   c) contrapposto.
   d) pose tolerance.

32. In Sky Cathedral the artist Louise Nevelson has combined found materials to create a sculpture. What is this process called?
   a) eclectic borrowing
   b) relief sculpture
   c) assemblage
   d) trompe l’oeil

33. Wood and stone carvings are examples of
   a) relief sculpture.
   b) subtractive sculpture.
   c) assemblage.
   d) additive sculpture.

34. When a sculpture is created by building up the form with a material such as clay, the process is called
   a) relief sculpture.
   b) additive.
   c) cast sculpture.
   d) cire-perdue.

35. One of the complex aspects of wood carving that a sculptor must pay attention to is
   a) the shape of the wood.
   b) the wood’s additive qualities.
   c) the wood’s grain.
   d) the wood’s density.

36. Pliable clay is made to hold its form permanently through the process of
   a) subjecting it to high pressure.
   b) casting it in bronze.
   c) firing it.
   d) soaking it.
37. A sculptural space that you can actually enter is referred to as
   a) an environment.  
   b) a tableau.  
   c) an earthwork.  
   d) an assemblage.

38. How does “assemblage” primarily differ from other sculptural processes?
   a) It is more dynamic.  
   b) It is an older process.  
   c) It utilizes “found” objects.  
   d) It utilizes the “lost-wax” technique.

39. The sculptural material most commonly associated with “modeling” or additive processes is
   a) metal.  
   b) clay.  
   c) wood.  
   d) found objects.

40. The material most often associated with the process of “casting” is
   a) clay.  
   b) steel.  
   c) wood.  
   d) bronze.

41. Greek figurative sculpture was greatly influenced by Egyptian sculpture. What did the Greeks add?
   a) greater skill  
   b) the representation of garments  
   c) naturalism  
   d) authenticity

42. A work in which weft yarns of several different colors are manipulated to make a design is called
   a) weaving.  
   b) embroidery.  
   c) collage.  
   d) afghan.

43. The technique of sewing buttons on to linen, used by Marilyn Lanfear in *Aunt Billie*, is most closely related to
   which of these traditional techniques?
   a) oil painting  
   b) mosaic  
   c) fresco painting  
   d) lithography

44. Objects formed out of clay and then hardened by firing are referred to as
   a) Wedgwood.  
   b) export porcelain.  
   c) amphoras.  
   d) ceramics.

45. All fiber arts evolved from
   a) weaving.  
   b) tapestry.  
   c) embroidery.  
   d) sewing.

46. Originally, when an artist worked in “the crafts,” it meant that they
   a) worked in bronze.  
   b) created production pieces in a factory.  
   c) worked in clay exclusively.  
   d) produced functional objects.

47. Most ceramic objects are created by one of which three methods?
   a) additive, subtractive, and assemblage  
   b) slab construction, coiling, and throwing  
   c) firing, casting, and fusing  
   d) firing, slab construction and assemblage

48. When and where was porcelain developed?
   a) in 15th century Italy  
   b) in 20th century America  
   c) in 7th century China  
   d) in 12th century Japan

49. Notre Dame Cathedral, in Paris, is an example of which architectural style?
   a) Gothic  
   b) Romanesque  
   c) basilica  
   d) post-and-lintel
50. What building method was used for the construction of the Egyptian pyramids?
   a) load bearing  
   b) truss  
   c) post and lintel  
   d) skeleton and skin

51. The Romans created larger interior spaces in architecture than the Greeks because
   a) they were able to use stronger stone for the post-and-lintel constructions.  
   b) they combined the use of the arch with the use of concrete.  
   c) they understood the limits of tensile strength.  
   d) they used skeleton and steel construction.

52. In the Gothic period, when Notre Dame de Paris was built, architects preferred to use
   a) pointed arches.  
   b) barrel vaults.  
   c) solid wall construction.  
   d) domes.

53. The Romans perfected which architectural innovation by the end of the first century BCE?
   a) post and lintel construction  
   b) the amphitheater  
   c) the arch  
   d) the dome

54. Which work was the centerpiece for the 1889 Paris Exposition?
   a) the Crystal Palace  
   b) the Parthenon  
   c) the Eiffel Tower  
   d) the Pantheon

55. Which of these best describes Frank Gehry’s design process?
   a) it is very controlled, almost rigid  
   b) he borrows heavily from previous architectural styles  
   c) it is fluid and experimental  
   d) it is focused entirely on natural lines

56. Historically, architectural styles and building techniques have been dependent upon
   a) the whims of academically-trained aesthetes.  
   b) the ability of local artisans to transport massive building materials over great distances.  
   c) environment (the lay of the land and climate) and technology (available materials and the ability to manipulate them).  
   d) theoretical fluctuations between “form follows function” and “form over function.”