

## REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1998

### CLASSICAL ART

1. A nude, free-standing figure of a young man from the Archaic period is known as a  
a. herm. b. kouros. c. caryatid. d. stele.
2. Who was in charge of the sculptural work at the Parthenon?  
a. Praxiteles b. Lysippus c. Myron d. Phidias
3. The Pont du Gard at Nimes served as a(n)  
a. aqueduct. b. temple. c. fortress. d. public bath.
4. Where would an oculus be found?  
a. in the center of a dome b. as part of a peristyle  
c. in the wall of a temple d. under the apse of a basilica
5. Extensive restorations have been done on the Minoan frescoes from  
a. Knossos. b. Troy. c. Mycenae. d. Miletus.
6. The most important patron of Athenian art:  
a. Kallias b. Pericles c. Alexander d. Philip II
7. A temple of Vesta was always  
a. rectangular. b. round. c. square. d. hexagonal.
8. In comparison to the classical style, Hellenistic art could be characterized as  
a. being more realistic.  
b. having less emotion.  
c. being more rigid.  
d. having a narrower range of subject matter.
9. Geometric vases have  
a. mythological subjects. b. realistic figures.  
c. uniform shapes. d. banded patterns.
10. What subject was portrayed on the inner frieze around the Parthenon?  
a. the Panathenaic procession  
b. the battle of the Lapiths and the Centaurs  
c. the story of the birth of Athena  
d. the battle of the gods and the giants
11. The nucleus of the Elgin Marbles collection came from  
a. the palace at Knossos. b. the Parthenon.  
c. Mycenae. d. Etruscan tombs.
12. Which ancient site was NOT excavated by Schliemann?  
a. Tiryns b. Troy c. Mycenae d. Pylos

13. The original patron of the Pantheon:  
a. Hadrian b. Julius Caesar c. Marcus Agrippa  
d. Vespasian
14. Where would we go to find well-preserved Roman apartment buildings?  
a. Leptis Magna b. Pompeii c. Ostia d. Syracuse
15. A strongly realistic style with a preference for portraits of the elderly is most typical of  
a. Republican Rome. b. Hellenistic Pergamum.  
c. the Augustan Age. d. the Periclean Age.
16. Black-figure vases would most likely be found in conjunction with art of the  
a. Geometric period. b. late Classical period.  
c. Archaic period. d. early Hellenistic period.
17. A Greek temple rests on a base called a(n)  
a. abacus. b. stylobate. c. pediment. d. cella.
18. Coffering was useful because it  
a. corrected an optical illusion.  
b. lightened the weight of a dome or arch.  
c. supplied an accurate means of measurement.  
d. made possible an extensive road network.
19. Within what time period were the great palaces on Crete built?  
a. 6000-4000 B.C. b. 4000-2000 B.C. c. 2000-1000 B.C.  
d. 1000-500 B.C.
20. A large palace was built at modern Split in Croatia by  
a. Diocletian. b. Hadrian. c. Trajan. d. Constantine.
21. The finest cameos of the ancient world were made during the  
a. Hellenistic period. b. Archaic Age.  
c. early Roman empire. d. Periclean Age.
22. Ceramic sarcophagi showing life-sized reclining figures are most typical of the  
a. Sicilians. b. Minoans. c. Mycenaeans. d. Etruscans.
23. The earliest known example of the use of contrapposto is the  
a. Calf-Bearer. b. Discobolos. c. Kritias Boy.  
d. Doryphoros.
24. The Apollo of Veii is made of  
a. bronze. b. terracotta. c. marble. d. wood.

25. Highly stylized marble figurines from the Early Bronze Age have been found in  
 a. Mycenae. b. the Cyclades. c. Troy. d. Knossos.
26. Which of the following was built in the Ionic style?  
 a. Temple of Athena Nike  
 b. Treasury of the Athenians at Delphi  
 c. Temple of Poseidon at Paestum  
 d. Temple of Olympian Zeus
27. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched with its location?  
 a. Temple of Poseidon - Sounion  
 b. Erechtheum - Athens  
 c. Temple of Mars Ultor - Pompeii  
 d. Hadrian's Mausoleum - Rome
28. The sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia is noted for its  
 a. original concrete work.  
 b. double rows of columns.  
 c. decorative use of guttae.  
 d. frescoes of religious ceremonies.
29. The Treasury of Atreus is an excellent example of a  
 a. Mycenaean fortification. b. beehive tomb.  
 c. Minoan sarcophagus. d. temple storage vault.
30. Alexander the Great decreed that no one should make a statue of him except  
 a. Lysippus. b. Scopas. c. Polycleitus. d. Myron.
31. The Dying Gaul was carved for the  
 a. Parthenon. b. Temple of Zeus at Olympia.  
 c. Altar of Pergamum. d. Siphnian Treasury at Delphi.
32. The Spinario, depicting a boy removing a thorn from his foot, is  
 a. Roman. b. Minoan. c. Cycladic. d. Athenian.
33. Which of the following was used by the Greeks to mix wine and water?  
 a. hydria b. skyphos c. amphora d. krater
34. The plan of the Parthenon is called  
 a. prostyle. b. amphiprostyle. c. dipteral.  
 d. peripteral.
35. The building that included barrel vaults, groin vaults, and a central dome over an eight-sided room:  
 a. Pantheon b. Basilica Ulpia c. Canopus d. Domus Aurea

36. The paintings from the Villa of the Mysteries are thought to depict an initiation into the cult of  
 a. Demeter and Persephone. b. Isis. c. Bacchus.  
 d. Sol Invictus.
37. The Diadumenos depicts a young man  
 a. cleaning up after a workout. b. throwing a discus.  
 c. carrying a spear. d. tying a fillet around his head.
38. A Greek drinking cup was called a(n)  
 a. oinochoe. b. lekythos. c. kylix. d. pyxis.
39. Which of the following is a potter and not a painter?  
 a. Cleitias b. Ergotimus c. Exekias d. Sophilus
40. Portraits of Pompey the Great imitated those of  
 a. Pericles. b. Themistocles. c. Alexander.  
 d. Scipio Africanus.
41. Hieron of Syracuse is said to have sent a luxury ship to the reigning Ptolemy which contained the entire story of the Iliad portrayed  
 a. in floor mosaics. b. by a series of carved gems.  
 c. by colorful wall paintings. d. in a group of statues.
42. The Riace bronzes, recovered from a shipwreck off Italy, date to the  
 a. fifth century B.C. b. Archaic period.  
 c. late Roman empire. d. third century B.C.
43. Which of the following was built of concrete covered with travertine?  
 a. Theater at Epidaurus b. Colosseum c. Ara Pacis  
 d. Stadium at Delphi
44. Thanks to the development of a fast-rotating wheel, artisans produced egg-shell thin pottery called Kameres Ware  
 a. at Athens. b. on Crete. c. in the Cyclades.  
 d. at Corinth.
45. Sosus of Pergamum is associated with  
 a. Hellenistic sculpture. b. famous mosaics.  
 c. monumental architecture. d. fresco painting.
46. The Vaphio cups were found in  
 a. a Mycenaean tomb. b. the ruins of Troy.  
 c. an Etruscan burial chamber. d. a Roman villa at Pompeii.
47. Which of the following was famous for the proportional harmony and fine detail in his art work?  
 a. Scopas b. Polygnotus c. Praxiteles d. Polycleitus

48. All of the following statements about the Portland Vase are true EXCEPT
- a. Josiah Wedgwood copied its cameo style.
  - b. it is made of dark blue glass.
  - c. it depicts scenes from the wedding of Peleus and Thetis.
  - d. it can be seen in the Capitoline Museum.
49. The only known statue to survive from antiquity showing a Roman emperor in Greek dress depicts
- a. Nero. b. Septimius Severus. c. Hadrian. d. Caligula.
50. Which of the following is characteristic of the Second Style of Pompeiian wall-painting?
- a. imitation of marble walls
  - b. illusionistic urban picture galleries
  - c. mythological scenes and portraits set in round medallions
  - d. vistas of landscapes or private gardens framed by columns