

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2006**  
**CLASSICAL ART**

1. Graphic #1 is a fresco depicting flying monkeys which was found at  
a. Delos. b. Delphi. c. Acrotiri. d. Olympia.
2. Graphic #2 is a statue called \_\_\_\_\_, identified by the necklace he is wearing.  
a. the sleeping Orion b. the dying Gaul c. a British captive d. Cupid pining
3. This gate with its triangular sculpture is located at  
a. Mycenae. b. Knossos. c. Athens. d. Olympia.
4. The Treasury of Atreus in Graphic #5 has an open triangular tunnel above the two-ton solid slab of stone because  
a. it allowed air into the building.  
b. it allowed light into the building.  
c. it would collapse from the weight without it.  
d. it allowed slaves to drop flowers on the visitors from above.
5. The portico of the temple of Apollo shown in Graphic #7 is located in  
a. Delphi. b. Halicarnassos. c. Didyma. d. Pompeii.
6. The columns in Graphic #7 are in the \_\_\_\_\_ style.  
a. Ionic b. Doric c. Corinthian d. Roman Corinthian
7. Identify the building in Graphic #8.  
a. Parthenon b. Pantheon c. Boarium d. Maison Careé
8. In front of the building in Graphic #8 is a column brought from Egypt called a(an)  
a. columnus. b. pila. c. stylus. d. obelisk.
9. Graphic #9 depicts an arch with distinctive double circles below the pediment and is known as the Arch of  
a. Triumph. b. Titus. c. Constantine. d. Augustus.
10. Identify the building in Graphic #10.  
a. Circus Maximus b. Colosseum c. Theater of Verona d. Theater of Fiesole
11. Graphic #11 depicts a statue now in Florence which is called  
a. Apollo and Daphne. b. the Rape of the Sabine Women.  
c. Venus Rising. d. Zeus and Hera.
12. Graphic #13 is a view from the top of the Capitoline Hill which looks down on the  
a. Arch of Septimius Severus. b. Arch of Titus. c. Arch of Constantine.  
d. Arch of Augustus.

13. Behind the arch in Graphic #13 are three columns, all that remains of the
  - a. Temple of Castor and Pollux. b. Temple of Julius Caesar.
  - c. Temple of Venus Genetrix. d. Temple of Jupiter.
14. Graphic #14 is a bronze statue in the Delphi Museum which depicts
  - a. a shepherd. b. a charioteer. c. a helmsman. d. a farmer.
15. Graphic #15 is a mosaic from the
  - a. Templum Veneris in Rome. b. Piazza Armerina in Sicily.
  - c. Villa Iulia on Capri. d. Domus Aurea in Rome.
16. Graphic #16 depicts columns in the \_\_\_\_\_ style.
  - a. Doric b. Ionic c. Corinthian d. Roman Corinthian
17. Graphic #17 depicts the Miliarium Aureum which is located in Rome
  - a. at the gates to the city. b. on the Campus Martius.
  - c. at the center of the Roman Forum. d. on the island in the Tiber River.
18. Graphic #18 depicts a Greek
  - a. miles. b. kouros. c. anthropos. d. deus.
19. Graphic #19 depicts a temple in Paestum dedicated to
  - a. Minerva. b. Venus. c. Hera. d. Diana.
20. Graphic #20 depicts a statue often copied by artists, which tells the story of
  - a. Apollo killing the Python.
  - b. Zeus killing the children of Typhon.
  - c. Laocoon with his sons.
  - d. Neptune conquering the sons of Oceanus.
21. Graphic #21 shows the triangular area under the rooftop and above the columns of a temple which is called a(n)
  - a. pediment. b. peristyle. c. apex. d. architrave.
22. Beneath this triangular area in Graphic #21 is the
  - a. echinus. b. metope. c. entasis. d. stylobate.
23. Graphic #22 is a picture of a free-standing theater, the construction of which was made possible by the development of the arch. It is in the \_\_\_\_\_ style.
  - a. Greek b. Carthaginian c. Delphic d. Roman

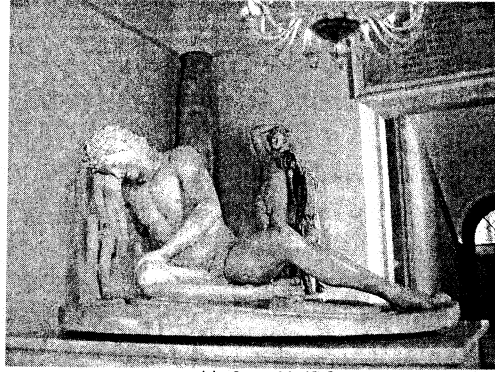
24. In the foreground of Graphic #23 is a statue of \_\_\_\_\_ holding a shield and wearing a headdress similar to the one supposedly worn by the statue in the Parthenon.  
a. Athena b. Artemis c. Hera d. Aphrodite
25. The street sign in Graphic #24 indicated it was a street of meat merchants in Pompeii. This style of figure-carving is called  
a. intaglio. b. bas relief. c. contrapposto. d. demi-sculpture.
26. The statue in Graphic #26 is called \_\_\_\_\_ and depicts the goddess as a fertility goddess.  
a. Juno Materna b. Fruit-bearing Circe. c. Venus Genetrix d. the black Artemis.
27. Graphic #27 depicts  
a. a theater mask. b. Silenus. c. the head of Cicero presented to Antony.  
d. the singing head of Orpheus.
28. The sculptor who created the gold and ivory statue in the Parthenon was  
a. Themistocles. b. Praxiteles. c. Leonides. d. Phidias.
29. Prominent Romans maintained realistic likenesses of their ancestors called  
a. imagines. b. otricoli. c. seneces. d. picturae.
30. The \_\_\_\_\_, now in the National Archeological Museum, was found in Mycenae. Most experts, however, believe that the site pre-dates the Trojan War by 100 years.  
a. armor of Achilles b. shield of Athena c. the sword of Ajax  
d. the mask of Agamemnon
31. The Kore and Kouros were characterized by  
a. a triangular head and a stiff posture.  
b. laughing eyes and a smiling mouth.  
c. stern features and a relaxed stance.  
d. a round head and long hair framing it from behind.
32. Vases done in early Greek times with a linear pattern like the Greek key were said to be in the \_\_\_\_\_ style.  
a. archaic b. amphoric c. Orientalizing d. geometric
33. Where were columns placed on peripteral temples?  
a. on one end b. on both ends c. on all sides d. on both sides

34. The hint of color on many ancient Greek statues is from
  - a. the earth in which they had been buried for centuries.
  - b. the original paint.
  - c. clay leaking through the marble exteriors.
  - d. stains from the outer molding that originally supported the stone.
35. Identify the sculptor of the Discus Thrower:
  - a. Scopas b. Praxiteles c. Myron d. Leucippus
36. The aim of First Style artists in Pompeii was the creation of murals
  - a. depicting the illusion of a shallow world in which human figures move about the room.
  - b. depicting the appearance of an elegant marble wall.
  - c. dissolving the confining walls of a room and replacing them with the illusion of a 3-D picture.
  - d. dissolving the confining walls to bring the outside in by creating the illusion of a window.
37. The most famous painter of the black-figure style was an Athenian named \_\_\_\_\_ whose work was found even in Etruscan tombs.
  - a. Diotimos b. Mnesicles c. Exekias d. Ictinus
38. The favorite sculptor of Alexander the Great was
  - a. Praxiteles. b. Apelles. c. Scopas. d. Lysippus.
39. The archeologist whose wife Sophia helped him in his discoveries of ancient sites:
  - a. Evans b. Dörpfeld c. Schliemann d. Blegen
40. The Battle of Issus is a
  - a. fresco. b. painting on canvas. c. scene on an amphora. d. mosaic.
41. On Livia's birthday in 9 B.C., Augustus dedicated the
  - a. House of Livia. b. Theater of Marcellus. c. Altar of Peace. d. Forum of Augustus.
42. One strange vanity found on busts of Roman women:
  - a. The hair could be replaced to keep the lady in the latest style.
  - b. A mole was added as a beauty mark in imitation of an emperor's daughter.
  - c. The lips were painted with lipstick.
  - d. The women always seem delicate and vulnerable.
43. Which of the following would be used to hold perfume?
  - a. alabastron b. oinochoe c. kyathos d. hydria

44. Which of the following was sculpted by Polykleitos?  
a. Doryphoros b. Zeus of Artemisium c. Apollo Belvedere d. Apoxyomenos
45. The student of the "Andokides painter" who developed a red-figure style showing a more realistic anatomy and movement was  
a. Sophilos. b. Euphronius. c. Antaios. d. Kroisos.
46. Our knowledge about the damage seen today on the Capitoline Wolf comes from  
a. a story by Ovid. b. a poem by Horace. c. a history of Livy.  
d. an oration by Cicero.
47. The column of Trajan was probably designed by the architect of the Forum Traianum named  
a. L. Stertinius. b. Callicrates. c. Apollodorus of Damascus.  
d. the emperor Hadrian.
48. The Elgin Marbles were removed from Athens to London in the early \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
a. 17<sup>th</sup> b. 18<sup>th</sup> c. 19<sup>th</sup> d. 20<sup>th</sup>
49. Which city used an image of Pegasus on its coins?  
a. Thebes b. Miletus c. Argos d. Corinth
50. Which of the following statements about stoas is **NOT** true?  
a. Inner colonnades usually divide them into two equal parts.  
b. They are capable of infinite extension.  
c. They have an interior axis or focus.  
d. They give easy access and therefore are considered quite democratic.



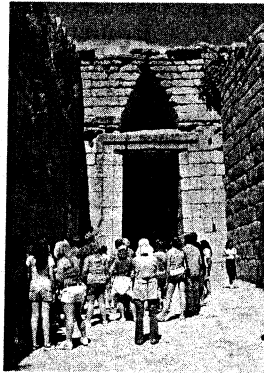
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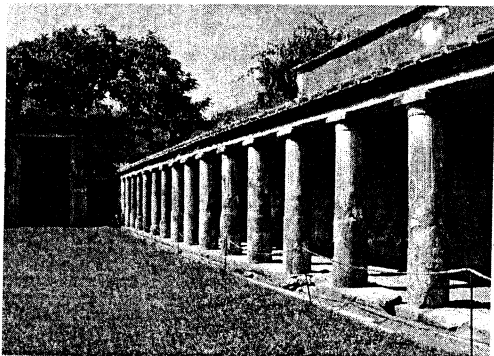
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graphic 5 reg06.JPG



graphic 7 reg06.JPG



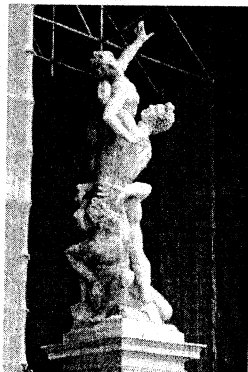
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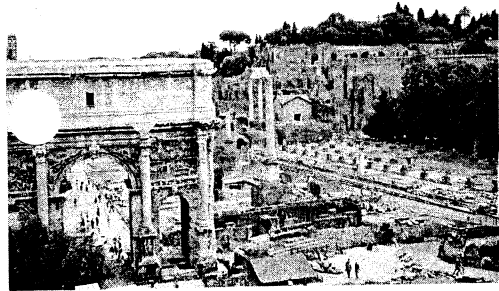
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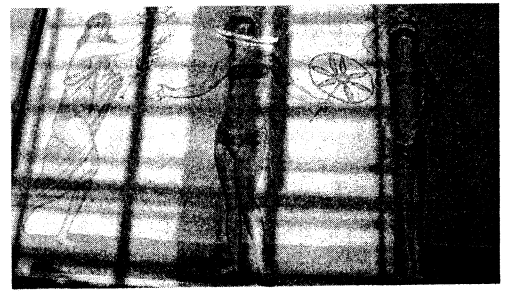
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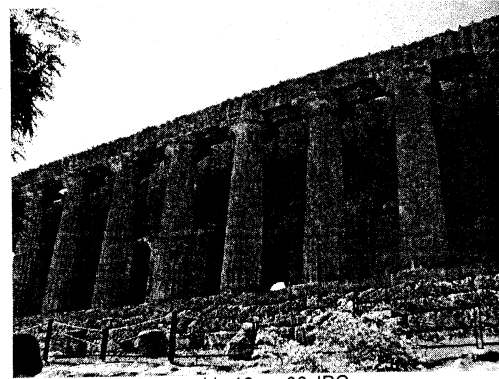
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graphic 14 reg06.JPG



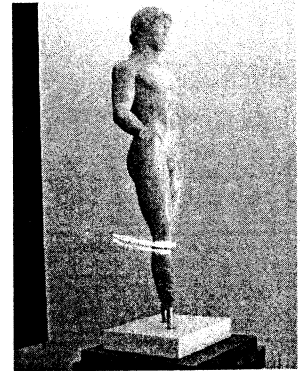
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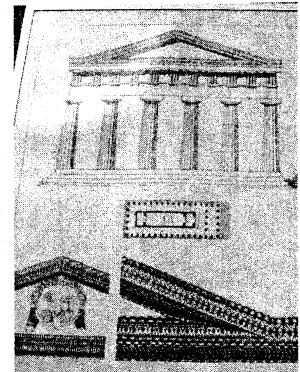
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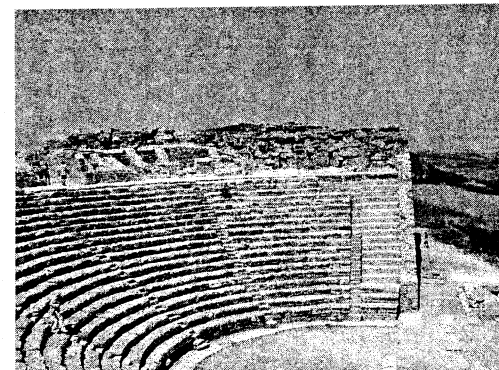
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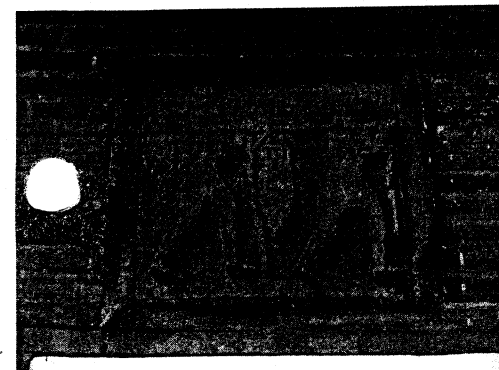
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graphic 22 reg06.JPG



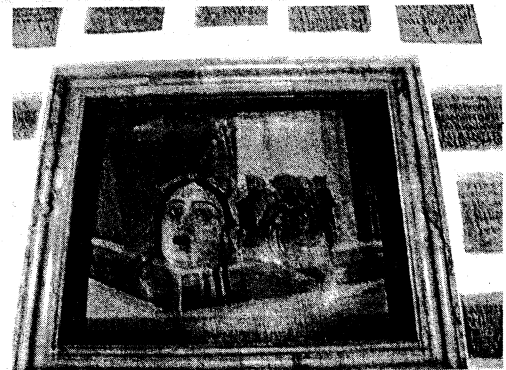
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