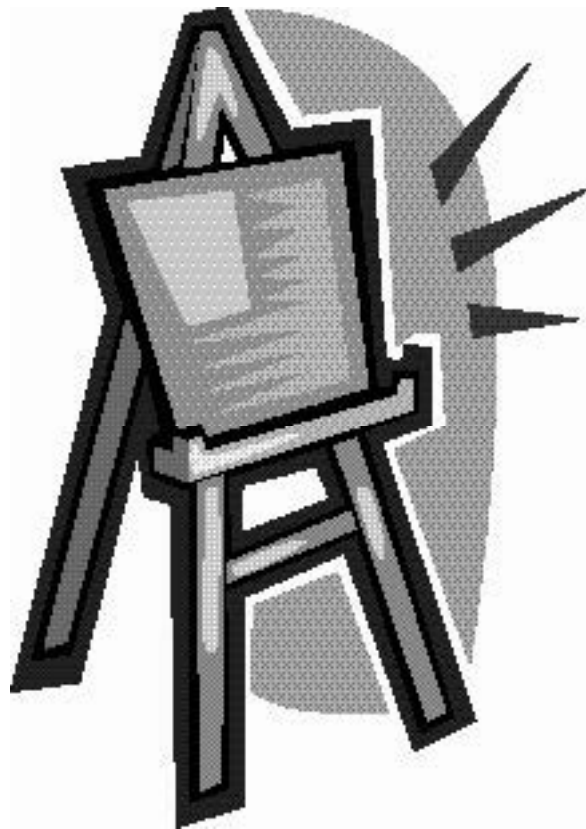


INVITATIONAL 2019-2020

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Art Contest

grades 4, 5, & 6

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2019-2020 Invitational Art Test Part B - Grades 4-6
Art Elements Section

1. *Young Woman with Peonies* would fit best into the _____ subject category.
2. *Taos* was painted with
 - a. acrylics.
 - b. oils.
 - c. pastels.
 - d. none of the above
3. The mood of *Mrs. Richard Hogarth* could best be described as
 - a. lively.
 - b. dignified.
 - c. light-hearted.
 - d. excited.
4. What color would an artist add to a bright blue to make it look dull and gray?
5. The figure of the boy behind the musician in *The Rommel-Pot Player*
 - a. balances the composition.
 - b. looks serious and important.
 - c. is more brightly lit than the other children.
 - d. makes viewers quickly feel connected to the scene.
6. A barrier that slows viewers' eyes as they move through *Lady at the Paris Exposition* is the
 - a. Eiffel Tower.
 - b. wall.
 - c. woman's figure.
 - d. table with the mug.
7. A rhythm of _____ lines helps keep viewers moving around the image in *Amsterdam Harbor Scene*.
8. The brushstrokes in *Ceres (Summer)* can best be described as
 - a. equal and separate.
 - b. rough and broken.
 - c. soft and feathery.
 - d. smooth and invisible.

9. In which of these paintings did the artist use a background that creates a shallow visual space and pushes the subject forward?
- The Annunciation*
 - The Skater (Portrait of William Grant)*
 - The Concert*
 - Still Life with Oranges, Jars, and Boxes of Sweets*

True/False

10. Light shines on the figures in *Madonna and Child* from multiple directions at once.
11. Something in a painting that repeats and creates a kind of pattern is called rhythm.
12. Formal order and balance are important to the composition of *Marcotte d'Argenteuil*.
13. *Nature Abhors a Vacuum* is a smaller painting than *By the Seine* is.
14. The artist used heavy, dark outlines in *Madonna and Child with Saint Martina and Saint Agnes* to give his figures an “other worldly” look.
15. The form of a famous Renaissance statue provided a starting point for the composition of *Synchromy in Purple Minor*.

Art History Section

16. Which painter worked at an earlier time, La Farge or Leyster?
17. Things that were invented during the Contemporary art history period include
- airtight paint tubes.
 - television.
 - the printing press.
 - none of the above
18. _____ believed that nature should be seen as geometric shapes, like cubes, cones, and spheres.
19. The live animals Frans Snyders often painted in his still lifes were meant to
- show his skill.
 - serve as symbols.
 - add interest and movement.
 - create dramatic images.

20. Which of these painters was French?
- a. Corot
 - b. Cross
 - c. Marcoussis
 - d. all of the above
21. A favorite subject for Hassam was
- a. Bible stories.
 - b. genre scenes.
 - c. portraits.
 - d. rainy streets.
22. Turner became famous as a teenager for works he created with _____ paints.
23. One of the members of the group known as Hudson River School was
- a. Sargent.
 - b. Marieschi.
 - c. Kensett.
 - d. Wilson.
24. Sir Peter Paul Rubens lived most of his life in the city of
- a. Antwerp, the Netherlands.
 - b. Rome, Italy.
 - c. Paris, France.
 - d. London, England.

True/False

25. The father and son of Jacques de Gheyn II were both engravers.
26. *Sunset on the Lagoon, Venice* and *Pansies in Washington* were both created in the Pointillist style.
27. Botticelli's name comes from the city where he was born.
28. Neoclassical painters often based their figures on ancient Greek or Roman statues.
29. For decades after his death, Caillebotte was considered more important as an art collector than as a painter.
30. *Cardinal Bandinello Sauli, His Secretary, and Two Geographers* is an example of a Baroque portrait.

**2019-2020 Invitational Art Test - Grades 4-6
(Part B)**

Answer Key

| Elements | | History |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. genre | (51) | 16. Leyster (35, 48) |
| 2. d | (64, 67) | 17. b (57) |
| 3. b | (39) | 18. Cézanne (55) |
| 4. orange | (16) | 19. c (36) |
| 5. a | (33) | 20. d (52, 58, 61) |
| 6. b | (56) | 21. d (63) |
| 7. vertical | (17, 37) | 22. watercolor (47) |
| 8. c | (38) | 23. c (49) |
| 9. d | (43) | 24. a (31) |
| 10. F | (24) | 25. T (32) |
| 11. T | (11, 19) | 26. F (58, 65) |
| 12. T | (46) | 27. F (25) |
| 13. F | (60, 66, 67) | 28. T (41) |
| 14. F | (28) | 29. T (53) |
| 15. T | (62) | 30. F (26) |

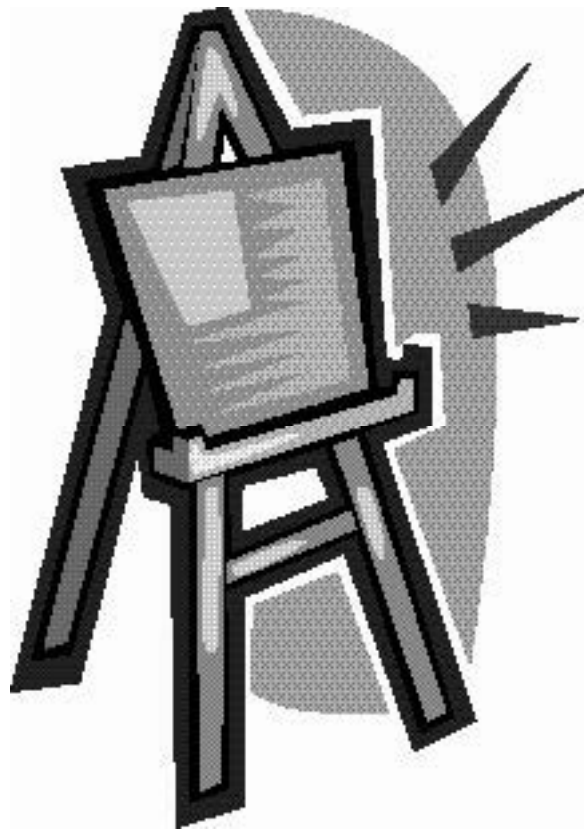
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INVITATIONAL 2019-2020

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University Interscholastic League



Art Contest

grades 7 & 8

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2019-2020 Invitational Art Test Part B - Grades 7-8
Art Elements Section

1. Textures of fruit and glass in *Still Life with Peaches and Old Glass* provide an example of _____.
2. Flowers serve as symbols in
 - a. *Young Woman with Peonies.*
 - b. *Vase of Flowers with a Curtain.*
 - c. *Pansies in Washington.*
 - d. *Flowers on a Window Ledge.*
3. The artist added liveliness to *Lady at the Paris Exposition* with a rhythm of _____.
4. An advantage that oil paints have over tempera is that oils
 - a. dry more slowly.
 - b. can be used in thin glazes or as thick paints.
 - c. have richer colors in dark shades.
 - d. all of the above
5. The way the artist applied his brushstrokes in *Banks of the Seine at Médan*
 - a. captures the look of a passing moment.
 - b. keeps attention focused on the surface of the painting.
 - c. creates a polished, glossy surface.
 - d. suggests the growth of trees and movement of water.
6. A painting in the shape used for *Young Boy in Profile* is called a _____.
7. Colors are used in *Tugboat on the Seine, Chatou* to
 - a. separate the foreground from the background.
 - b. create a sense of perspective.
 - c. structure the composition.
 - d. show three-dimensional form.
8. Which of the following works is the most dramatic image?
 - a. *The Departure of the Boatman*
 - b. *Still Life with Oranges, Jars, and Boxes of Sweets*
 - c. *The Coast at Beverly*
 - d. *Ceres (Summer)*

9. *Taos* and *Kaaterskill Falls* are most alike in their
- type of paint.
 - approach to perspective.
 - brushwork.
 - attention to detail.

True/False

10. Light is more important than color in creating the mood of *Solitude*.
11. Viewers are given a higher point of view in *Marchesa Brigida Spinola Doria* than in *Portrait of Hendrik III, Count of Nassau-Breda*.
12. The size of the canvas for *Madonna and Child with Saint Martina and Saint Agnes* helps suggest the importance of its subject.
13. Allegories and illustrations of Bible stories belong to the same general subject group.
14. Crisp lines and exact details are the most important elements in *Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Moonlight*.
15. Atmospheric techniques are used more than linear ones to show perspective in *The Annunciation*.

Art History Section

16. _____ poured paints onto canvases to create abstract works.
17. Something that Bazille and Marcoussis had in common was that both
- were born in France.
 - painted in the Cubist style.
 - served in the French army.
 - worked during the Modern period.
18. The nationality of the painter who developed airtight tubes for carrying paint was _____.
19. Most of Marieschi's later works were
- quiet coastal seascapes.
 - accurate views for tourists.
 - almost abstract.
 - imaginary scenes of Wales.

20. Botticelli's name comes from
- his interest in botanical gardens.
 - a brother's nickname.
 - the city where he was born.
 - his work for the Pope.
21. Which of these portraits shows characteristics of the Neoclassical style?
- Mademoiselle Boissière Knitting*
 - Mrs. Richard Hogarth*
 - The Skater (Portrait of William Grant)*
 - none of the above
22. The way _____ painted helped make Venice a major center of art.
23. Which of these American artists did not grow up in the United States?
- Hassam
 - Macdonald-Wright
 - Sargent
 - Thomas
24. Domenichino is well-known for creating
- church alter paintings.
 - portraits of wealthy individuals.
 - genre scenes.
 - "view" paintings of Venice.

True/False

25. Frans Snyders often had other artists paint the animals in his images.
26. Pure colors and formal composition are characteristics often seen in Renaissance paintings.
27. In addition to painting, Shinn also worked as a newspaper artist and a movie art director.
28. In spite of his talent, Hals struggled to support his family as a painter.
29. Cross began his career using the Pointillist style, but turned to painting in the Fauvist style when Pointillism lost popularity.
30. *Amsterdam Harbor Scene* was painted before *The Concert* was.

**2019-2020 Invitational Art Test - Grades 7-8
(Part B)**

Answer Key

| Elements | | History |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. contrast | (63) | 16. Frankenthaler (66) |
| 2. b | (32) | 17. c (51, 61) |
| 3. curved lines | (56) | 18. American (41) |
| 4. d | (21, 22) | 19. b (40) |
| 5. d | (55) | 20. b (25) |
| 6. tondo | (25, 35) | 21. d (39, 45, 53) |
| 7. c | (59) | 22. Bellini (24) |
| 8. b | (43) | 23. c (54) |
| 9. a | (50, 64) | 24. a (30) |
| 10. T | (44) | 25. F (36) |
| 11. F | (27, 31) | 26. T (11, 22) |
| 12. T | (15, 28, 67) | 27. T (60) |
| 13. T | (13) | 28. T (33) |
| 14. F | (47) | 29. F (58) |
| 15. F | (23) | 30. F (34, 37) |

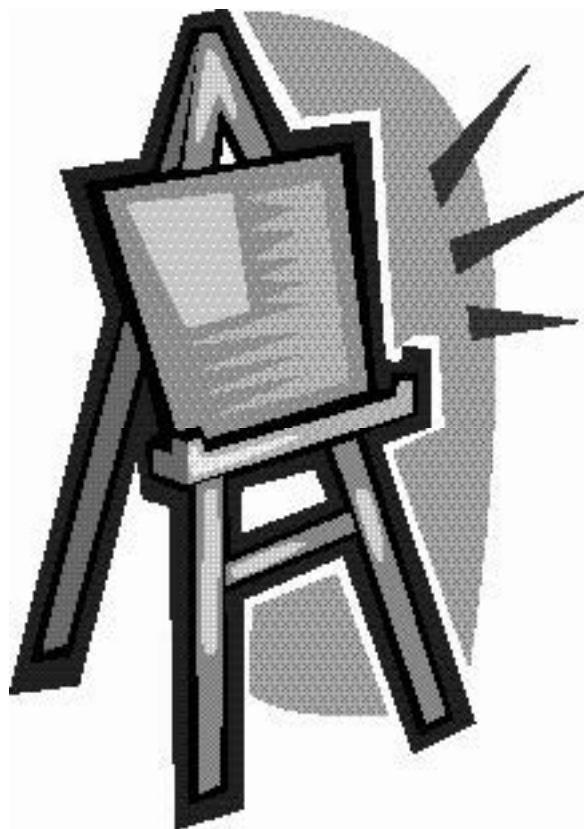
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FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2019-2020

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University Interscholastic League



Art Contest

grades 4, 5, & 6

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2019-2020 Fall/Winter District Art Test Part B - Grades 4-6
Art Elements Section

1. The colors used to portray *Mrs. Richard Hogarth* are mostly
 - a. warm.
 - b. complementary.
 - c. cool.
 - d. neutral.

2. The mood of *Setting Out to Fish* is
 - a. peaceful.
 - b. lively.
 - c. gloomy.
 - d. dramatic.

3. *The Rommel-Pot Player* fits best into the _____ subject category.

4. Thick, rough paint was used in *Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Moonlight* for the
 - a. boats.
 - b. buildings.
 - c. moon.
 - d. water.

5. *Abraham Leading Isaac to Sacrifice* was painted with oils on _____.

6. In which of these paintings are realistic details least important?
 - a. *The Concert*
 - b. *Taos*
 - c. *The Adoration of the Christ Child*
 - d. *Marchesa Brigida Spinola Doria*

7. Painting roads wide in the foreground and growing narrower in the background is a technique artists use to show _____.

8. The painted frame included in *Portrait of Hendrik III, Count of Nassau-Breda*, is used to
 - a. focus attention on the sitter's face.
 - b. visually push the sitter toward viewers.
 - c. show three-dimensional form.
 - d. all of the above

9. In the composition of *Still Life with Peaches and Old Glass*, a triangle shape
- a. adds a feeling of stability.
 - b. focuses viewers' attention.
 - c. serves as a symbol.
 - d. creates a feeling of energy.

True/False

10. In the composition of *The Coast at Beverly*, the visual weight of the rocky coastline is balanced by a distant sailboat.
11. Artists often use light to focus viewers' attention on an important part of a painting.
12. Color was used in *Banks of the Seine at Médan* mainly to show emotion.
13. Textures of feathers and dishes in *Still Life with Grapes and Game* offer an example of contrast.
14. The artist chose a point of view for *Kaaterskill Falls* that encourages viewers to use their imagination.
15. *View of the Dogana and Santa Maria della Salute* and *Sunset on the Lagoon, Venice* are both seascapes.

Art History Section

16. Giovanni Bellini is admired for his religious images and his
- a. genre scenes.
 - b. landscapes.
 - c. portraits.
 - d. still lifes.
17. *Marcotte d'Argenteuil* shows characteristics of the _____ style.
18. Until she was a teenager, Alma Thomas lived in the state of
- a. California.
 - b. Georgia.
 - c. New York.
 - d. Pennsylvania.
19. The Industrial Revolution occurred during the _____ period of art history.

20. Macdonald-Wright thought painters should use color to create a sense of
- wind and weather.
 - realistic perspective.
 - three-dimensional form.
 - rhythm and harmony.
21. Which of these works was created first?
- Amsterdam Harbor Scene*
 - Tugboat on the Seine, Chatou*
 - The Departure of the Boatman*
 - By the Seine*
22. Sebastiano served as an official for the
- Catholic Pope.
 - King of England.
 - Spanish Royal Academy.
 - Count of Nassau-Breda.
23. _____ was particularly famous for his work with stained glass.
24. Which of these artists was a founding member of the British Royal Academy?
- Watteau
 - Meléndez
 - Wilson
 - none of the above

True/False

25. Stuart was often in debt because he had few customers and they did not pay well for portraits.
26. El Greco often painted figures with a stretched look to give them a spiritual feel.
27. One thing Bazille and Caillebotte had in common was that both came from wealthy families.
28. The nationality of Marcoussis is considered to be Polish because of his birthplace.
29. The materials Fra Carnevale used to create *The Annunciation* first became available to artists during the Renaissance.
30. Helen Frankenthaler worked in the painting style known as Abstract Expressionism.

**2019-2020 Fall/Winter District Art Test - Grades 4-6
(Part B)**

Answer Key

| Elements | | | History | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. | d | (39) | 16. | c | (24) |
| 2. | b | (54) | 17. | Neoclassical | (46) |
| 3. | genre | (33) | 18. | b | (65) |
| 4. | c | (47) | 19. | Modern | (41) |
| 5. | copper | (30, 67) | 20. | d | (62) |
| 6. | b | (64) | 21. | a | (37) |
| 7. | perspective | (11, 18) | 22. | a | (26) |
| 8. | d | (27) | 23. | La Farge | (48) |
| 9. | a | (63) | 24. | c | (44) |
| 10. | T | (49) | 25. | F | (45) |
| 11. | T | (17) | 26. | T | (28) |
| 12. | F | (55) | 27. | T | (51, 53) |
| 13. | T | (9, 18, 36) | 28. | F | (61) |
| 14. | T | (50) | 29. | F | (23) |
| 15. | F | (40, 58) | 30. | T | (66) |

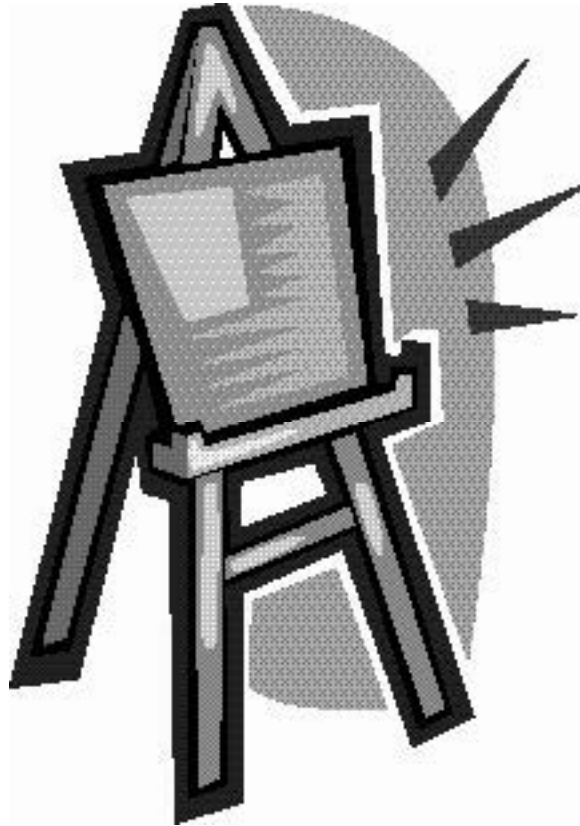
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FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2019-2020

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Art Contest

grades 7 & 8

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2019-2020 Fall/Winter District Art Test Part B - Grades 7-8
Art Elements Section

1. Would you expect *Sunset on the Lagoon, Venice* or *Amsterdam Harbor Scene* to have a smoother surface?
2. The artist used warm color in *The Coast at Beverly* to
 - a. keep viewers' eyes moving around the image.
 - b. unify the composition.
 - c. add visual interest.
 - d. focus attention on the surface of the painting.
3. Which of these works would be considered a group portrait?
 - a. *Madonna and Child*
 - b. *Cardinal Bandinello Sauli, His Secretary, and Two Geographers*
 - c. *The Concert*
 - d. all of the above
4. The artist used diagonal lines in *View of the Dogana and Santa Maria della Salute* to
 - a. add liveliness and movement to the image.
 - b. create a feeling of tension.
 - c. separate the foreground from the background.
 - d. lead viewers into the distance.
5. Complementary colors used in *Still Life with Peaches and Old Glass* help create a _____ mood.
6. A work that uses one kind of thing to represent something else or communicate a message is called _____.
7. Which of these kinds of contrast is least important in *Still Life with Grapes and Game*?
 - a. complementary colors
 - b. light and dark
 - c. soft and hard textures
 - d. straight and curved lines
8. Which of these religious images was created with oils on a wood panel?
 - a. *Madonna and Child with Saint Martina and Saint Agnes*
 - b. *The Adoration of the Christ Child*
 - c. *Abraham Leading Isaac to Sacrifice*
 - d. *The Annunciation*

9. The artist used a rhythm of triangle shapes in *Taos* to
- balance the composition.
 - keep viewers moving through the image.
 - create a feeling of permanence.
 - show multiple angles of his subject at once.

True/False

10. Small figures of people are included in *The Departure of the Boatman* to suggest mankind's unimportance in comparison to nature.
11. Viewers are quickly drawn into *Young Woman with Peonies* by the woman's direct gaze.
12. Leaving out details and using paler colors in the background are techniques of what is called linear or scientific perspective.
13. *Solitude* is a smaller painting than *Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Moonlight*.
14. In *Marcotte d'Argenteuil*, a pyramid shape is used to structure the composition and focus attention on the sitter's face.
15. In *Tugboat on the Seine, Chatou*, different kinds of brushstrokes create a natural image of movement in the river.

Art History Section

16. In what country did the characteristics of Renaissance painting first develop?
17. Sir Peter Paul Rubens lived for most of his life in
- The Netherlands.
 - England.
 - France.
 - Italy.
18. The nationality of the artist who painted *Keelmen Heaving in Coals by Moonlight* was _____.
19. One artist famous for developing a new way of painting was
- Caillebotte.
 - Frankenthaler.
 - La Farge.
 - Marcoussis.

20. Newman's father wanted him to study
- art.
 - business.
 - law.
 - medicine.
21. A common characteristic for Ingres that was unusual for other Neoclassical painters was
- using loose, rough brushstrokes.
 - choosing subjects from everyday life.
 - his interest in graceful beauty.
 - an emphasis on color and light.
22. _____ was the first African-American woman to have a solo exhibition at New York's Whitney Museum of American Art.
23. Subjects Watteau often used for his paintings were
- fantasy landscapes.
 - popular plays.
 - group portraits.
 - night scenes.
24. Which of these pairs of paintings were both created in the same period of art history?
- Young Boy in Profile* and *Portrait of Hendrik III, Count of Nassau-Breda*
 - Banks of the Seine at Médan* and *By the Seine*
 - The Rommel-Pot Player* and *Setting Out to Fish*
 - none of the above

True/False

25. Macdonald-Wright's work was influenced by his interest in Japanese art.
26. Newman joined the American Society of Painters in Watercolor, whose members shared his painting specialty.
27. Hogarth worked at an earlier time than Honthorst did.
28. Artists painting in the Impressionist style made drawings or sketches outdoors to catch the effects of light, but usually painted their works in studios.
29. *Vase of Flowers with a Curtain* was one of the earliest flower still lifes.
30. Gilbert Stuart is best-known for painting genre scenes.

**2019-2020 Fall/Winter District Art Test - Grades 7-8
(Part B)**

Answer Key

| Elements | History |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Amsterdam Harbor Scene</i> (37, 58) | 16. Italy (21) |
| 2. c (49) | 17. a (31) |
| 3. b (11, 13, 26) | 18. British (47) |
| 4. a (40) | 19. b (66) |
| 5. lively (63) | 20. d (50) |
| 6. an allegory (8, 13) | 21. c (46) |
| 7. d (36) | 22. Thomas (65) |
| 8. b (67) | 23. b (38) |
| 9. c (64) | 24. d (27, 35; 55, 50; 33, 54) |
| 10. F (52) | 25. T (62) |
| 11. T (51) | 26. T (50) |
| 12. F (22) | 27. F (34, 39) |
| 13. F (67) | 28. F (42) |
| 14. F (46) | 29. T (32) |
| 15. T (59) | 30. F (45) |

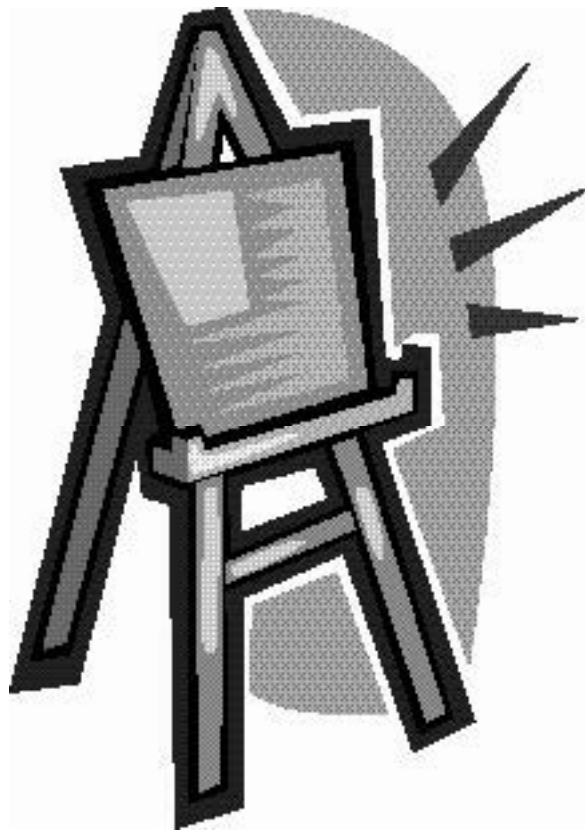
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SPRING DISTRICT 2019-2020

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Art Contest

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2019-2020 Spring District Art Test Part B - Grades 4-6
Art Elements Section

1. Because of its shape, *The Adoration of the Christ Child* is called a _____.
2. Curved lines can give a painting a feeling of
 - a. strength.
 - b. tension.
 - c. energy.
 - d. peacefulness.
3. A _____ provides a point of visual focus in *Sunset on the Lagoon, Venice*.
4. The angel in *The Annunciation* is holding a
 - a. dove.
 - b. lamb.
 - c. lily.
 - d. lion.
5. Foreground and background are separated in *Kaaterskill Falls* by
 - a. flowers.
 - b. trees.
 - c. a wall.
 - d. falling water.
6. To keep eyes moving around *Vase of Flowers with a Curtain*, the artist used
 - a. color.
 - b. light.
 - c. lines.
 - d. shapes.
7. Which of these works is an abstract painting?
 - a. *The Musician*
 - b. *Pansies in Washington*
 - c. *Tugboat on the Seine, Chatou*
 - d. all of the above
8. *Abraham Leading Isaac to Sacrifice* is _____ in size than *The Concert* is.

9. The artist used a limited range of colors in *Amsterdam Harbor Scene* in order to
- create a quiet, peaceful mood.
 - show how sunlight affects color.
 - picture a cloudy winter day.
 - emphasize light and atmosphere.

True/False

10. The artist suggested movement in *The Skater (Portrait of William Grant)* by the way he pictured the sitter's coat.
11. Bright light helps lead viewers into the distance in *Solitude*.
12. Objects painted in blue appear closer than others painted in orange.
13. Showing less detail in the background than in the foreground helps create a sense of depth in *Flowers on a Window Ledge*.
14. In *Young Boy in Profile*, the artist created curls and highlights in her sitter's hair by scraping through wet paint to let lower layers show through.
15. Poses of individuals in *Cardinal Bandinello Sauli, His Secretary, and Two Geographers* create a formal image.

Art History Section

16. *The Coast at Beverly* is an example of the _____ style.
17. Genre scenes first became popular subjects for art in
- France.
 - Italy.
 - the Netherlands.
 - the United States.
18. Helen Frankenthaler's father was a
- painter.
 - judge.
 - doctor.
 - accountant.
19. The nationality of Sir Peter Paul Rubens was _____.

20. A painting by Hogarth is likely to be a
- landscape.
 - “fête gallante” genre scene.
 - religious image.
 - none of the above
21. An artist who is best-known for working in the Neoclassical style is
- Watteau.
 - Sargent.
 - Ingres.
 - Bazille.
22. One artist who was particularly skilled at picturing natural smiles and laughter was
- El Greco.
 - Hals.
 - Jiménez Aranda.
 - Macdonald-Wright.
23. In a magazine poll, critics and museum directors once voted _____
America’s greatest artist.
24. Bellini influenced later artists with his
- emphasis on color and light.
 - invention of new subjects.
 - concern with drawing and lines.
 - method of pouring paints.

True/False

25. Besides painting and collecting art, Caillebotte was a champion bicycle racer.
26. The printing press was invented during the Baroque period of art history.
27. Turner was skilled in working with both watercolors and oil paints.
28. Jan Gossart received all of his art training in his native land.
29. Corot was a member of a group of artists known as the Hudson River School.
30. *Still Life with Peaches and Old Glass* is an earlier work than *Still Life with Grapes and Game*.

**2019-2020 Spring District Art Test - Grades 4-6
(Part B)**

Answer Key

| Elements | | | History | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | tondo | (25) | 16. | Romantic | (49) |
| 2. | c | (17) | 17. | c | (29) |
| 3. | sail [or] sailboat | (58) | 18. | b | (66) |
| 4. | c | (23) | 19. | Flemish | (31) |
| 5. | b | (50) | 20. | d | (39) |
| 6. | a | (32) | 21. | c | (46) |
| 7. | b | (65) | 22. | b | (33) |
| 8. | smaller | (30, 34, 67) | 23. | Marin | (64) |
| 9. | d | (37) | 24. | a | (24) |
| 10. | T | (45) | 25. | F | (53) |
| 11. | T | (44) | 26. | F | (21) |
| 12. | F | (16) | 27. | T | (47) |
| 13. | T | (48) | 28. | F | (27) |
| 14. | T | (35) | 29. | F | (52) |
| 15. | F | (26) | 30. | F | (36, 63) |

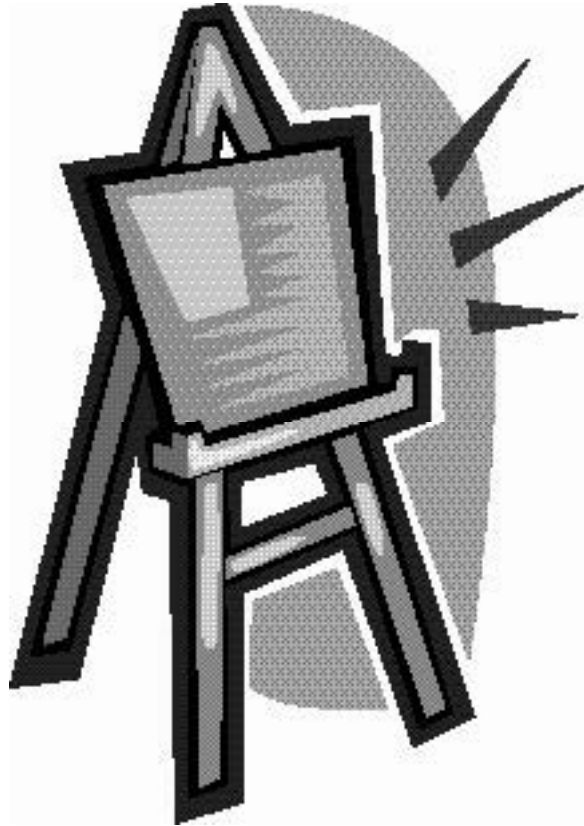
Numbers in parentheses are page numbers where answers can be found in the *Art Smart Bulletin* for 2019-2020 and 2020-2021. Correct spelling is not required for short answers.

SPRING DISTRICT 2019-2020

A+ ACADEMICS



University Interscholastic League



Art Contest

grades 7 & 8

**DO NOT OPEN TEST
UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

2019-2020 Spring District Art Test Part B - Grades 7-8
Art Elements Section

1. Which color is complementary to orange?
2. Diagonal lines help lead viewers into the background of
 - a. *The Departure of the Boatman.*
 - b. *The Annunciation.*
 - c. *Solitude.*
 - d. all of the above
3. In *Portrait of Hendrik III, Count of Nassau-Breda*, the artist placed his sitter at the front of the picture plane to
 - a. emphasize his importance.
 - b. make the background seem unreal.
 - c. give the composition an informal feeling.
 - d. push viewers back and separate them from the sitter.
4. The windows of buildings pictured in *View of the Dogana and Santa Maria della Salute* offer an example of an artist's use of _____.
5. The line of trees in *Kaaterskill Falls* serves to
 - a. lead viewers into the distance.
 - b. separate the foreground from the background.
 - c. form a visual frame over the waterfall.
 - d. add a sense of movement.
6. Which original painting is larger, *Madonna and Child* or *Ceres (Summer)*?
7. To show perspective in *Banks of the Seine at Médan*, the artist
 - a. showed fewer details in the background than in the foreground.
 - b. showed the river narrowing as it moves away from viewers.
 - c. pictured distant buildings and trees smaller than closer trees.
 - d. used warm colors in the foreground but not in the background.
8. Light and shadow are used in *Amsterdam Harbor Scene* mainly to
 - a. create a dramatic mood.
 - b. picture weather and atmosphere.
 - c. lead viewers into the distance.
 - d. show a variety of textures.

9. In which of these pairs of paintings are details and textures pictured in most similar ways?
- a. *Mademoiselle Boissière Knitting* and *Marchesa Brigida Spinola Doria*
 - b. *The Coast at Beverly* and *Sunset on the Lagoon, Venice*
 - c. *Still Life with Oranges, Jars, and Boxes of Sweets* and *Vase of Flowers with a Curtain*
 - d. *The Concert* and *The Musician*

True/False

10. The sitter's pose in *The Skater (Portrait of William Grant)* creates a serious, formal look.
11. Tempera paints are created by mixing powdery colors with egg.
12. Fruit and glass containers in *Still Life with Peaches and Old Glass* provide examples of both texture and contrast.
13. The shape of *The Adoration of the Christ Child* symbolizes holy perfection.
14. *The Rommel-Pot Player* offers a vivid example of a casual group portrait.
15. *Pansies in Washington* and *Nature Abhors a Vacuum* were created with the same type of paints applied in different ways.

Art History Section

16. Strong contrasts between light and dark areas are common in paintings from the _____ period.
17. Which of these works was created by a French artist?
- a. *By the Seine*
 - b. *Tugboat on the Seine, Chatou*
 - c. *Lady at the Paris Exhibition*
 - d. none of the above
18. Sebastiano was taught to paint by
- a. Bellini.
 - b. a leading Florentine painter.
 - c. Hals.
 - d. his father.
19. Which is the earlier portrait, *Mrs. Richard Hogarth* or *Young Boy in Profile*?

20. E Greco lived and worked in each of these countries except
- a. France.
 - b. Greece.
 - c. Italy.
 - d. Spain.
21. Which of the following best describes Macdonald-Wright?
- a. painter, soldier, teacher
 - b. architect, painter, teacher
 - c. teacher, painter, theater director
 - d. painter, engraver, illustrator
22. _____ was part of the group of young artists who developed Impressionism.
23. An artist who wanted to paint “ideal” landscapes even more beautiful than nature was
- a. Turner.
 - b. Nooms.
 - c. Marieschi.
 - d. Domenichino.
24. Sargent studied with a teacher who encouraged students to
- a. create careful preliminary drawings.
 - b. paint with invisible brushwork.
 - c. give works a fresh, spontaneous look.
 - d. work in abstract styles.

True/False

25. Turner and Kensett both painted in the Romantic style.
26. Ingres was able to study in Rome because of the allowance he received from his family.
27. Venetian artists during the Renaissance thought that line and drawing were the most important parts of painting.
28. Marin often applied oils or watercolors to his canvases in very similar ways.
29. Of the many different forms of art La Farge created, he was most famous for his wall murals.
30. Rubens often worked together on paintings with Snyders or other artists.

**2019-2020 Spring District Art Test - Grades 7-8
(Part B)**

Answer Key

| Elements | | | History | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. | blue | (8, 15) | 16. | Baroque | (8, 29) |
| 2. | d | (23, 44, 52) | 17. | b | (59) |
| 3. | a | (27) | 18. | a | (26) |
| 4. | rhythm | (40) | 19. | <i>Young Boy in Profile</i> | (35, 39) |
| 5. | b | (50) | 20. | a | (28) |
| 6. | <i>Ceres (Summer)</i> | (67) | 21. | c | (62) |
| 7. | c | (55) | 22. | Bazille | (51) |
| 8. | b | (37) | 23. | d | (30) |
| 9. | c | (32, 43) | 24. | c | (54) |
| 10. | F | (45) | 25. | T | (47, 49) |
| 11. | T | (21) | 26. | F | (46) |
| 12. | T | (63) | 27. | F | (24) |
| 13. | T | (25) | 28. | T | (64) |
| 14. | F | (33) | 29. | F | (48) |
| 15. | T | (65, 66) | 30. | T | (31, 36) |

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