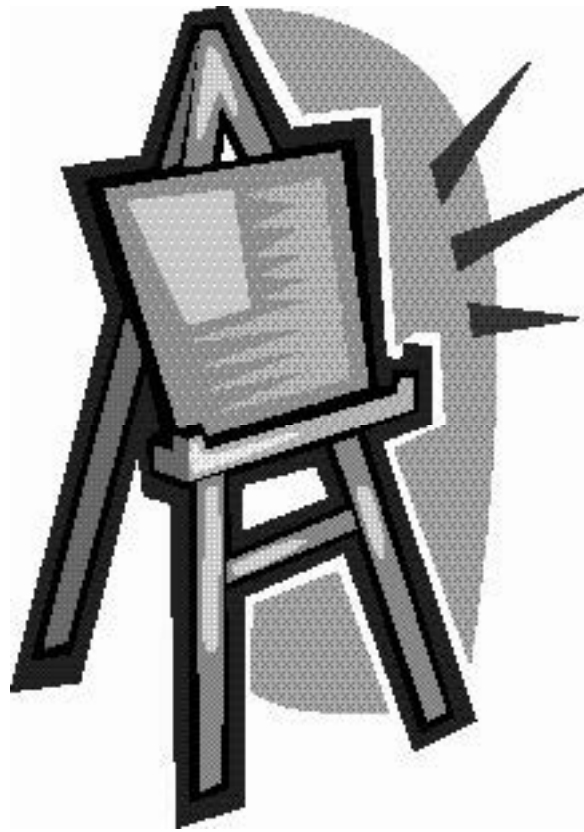


**INVITATIONAL 2022-2023**

**A+ ACADEMICS**



University Interscholastic League



# Art Contest

grades 4, 5, & 6

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

**2022-2023 Invitational Art Test Part B - Grades 4-6**

**Art Elements and Principles Section**

1. Green is
  - a. a secondary color.
  - b. a cool color.
  - c. created by mixing blue and yellow.
  - d. All of the above
  
2. Abstract paintings
  - a. use art elements as subjects.
  - b. use small dots to depict the physical world.
  - c. feature large areas of natural scenery.
  - d. All of the above
  
3. Which of the following is a neutral color?
  - a. Black
  - b. Orange
  - c. Red
  - d. Purple
  
4. Which of the following is NOT a primary color?
  - a. Red
  - b. Yellow
  - c. Green
  - d. Blue
  
5. Which of the following is most likely to depict streets, buildings, and urban features?
  - a. History and legend painting
  - b. Still life
  - c. Cityscape
  - d. Landscape
  
6. Which of the following NOT true about form?
  - a. It concerns the three-dimensional shape of an object.
  - b. It applies to statues and 3-D installations only.
  - c. It can be shown with variations of light and dark.
  - d. It can be shown with gradual shadings of color.
  
7. Which style of painting utilizes tiny dots to create a picture?
  - a. Impressionism
  - b. Pointillism
  - c. Fauvism
  - d. Cubism
  
8. Strong vertical lines are most likely to give painting a sense of
  - a. strength and order.
  - b. energy and liveliness.
  - c. peace and calm.
  - d. tension and movement.

9. What is the mood of *Ariadne Abandoned by Theseus* by Angelica Kauffmann?
- Playful
  - Sorrowful
  - Reverent
  - Calm
10. The subjects of \_\_\_\_\_ paintings are often the individual art elements themselves.
- abstract
  - religious
  - romantic
  - pointillist

**True/False**

11. Genre paintings depict epic scenes from Greek Mythology.
12. A secondary color is created by mixing two primary colors.
13. Orange is created by mixing red and blue.
14. Point of view is the illusion of depth or distance in a painting.
15. *The Quiver Maker* by Eanger Irving Couse uses warm colors to create a feeling of comfort.

**Art History Section**

16. The name “Renaissance” is the French word for
- invention.
  - rebirth.
  - divinity
  - exploration.
17. What country was the most important center of art during the Baroque period?
- Spain
  - Italy
  - The United States
  - The Netherlands
18. Juan Carreño de Miranda is best known for
- still life paintings of fish.
  - dark and disturbing murals.
  - portraits of the royal family.
  - religious paintings.
19. Fidela Bridges was from what country?
- The United States
  - France
  - England
  - Mexico

20. Which of these artists painted in the Fauvist style?
- Claude Monet
  - André Derain
  - Paul Cézanne
  - Childe Hassam
21. *The Madonna of Humility* by Fra Angelico was painted during which period?
- Renaissance
  - Baroque
  - Modern
  - Contemporary
22. What does the musician in the bottom right corner of Jean-Baptiste Pater's *Pastoral Concert* signify?
- That the man and woman are in love.
  - That the woman has decided to leave the man.
  - That the man is about to be challenged to a duel.
  - That this is the man and woman's first meeting.
23. *A Roemer with Grapes, a Pewter Plate, and a Roll* by Abraham Van Beyeren is an example of a
- genre painting.
  - still life.
  - abstract painting.
  - portrait painting.
24. Which of the following is an example of abstract art?
- Expectation* by Michio Takayama
  - Rainy Midnight* by Childe Hassam
  - The Harvesters* by Charles Angrand
  - Still Life with Milk Jug and Fruit* by Paul Cézanne
25. Which of the following is NOT from the Baroque period?
- Queen Henrietta Maria with Sir Jeffrey Hudson* by Sir Anthony van Dyk
  - Three Maries at the Tomb* by Jacopo Empoli
  - Estuary at Day's End* by Simon de Vliegar
  - A Dutch Courtyard* by Pieter de Hooch

**True/False**

26. *Dalet Kaf* by Morris Louis was painted on a tiny canvas, smaller than a piece of notebook paper.
27. *River Landscape* by Jan Brueghel the Elder was painted directly onto the ceiling of the largest cathedral in Antwerp.
28. The calm harmony, beauty, and balance seen in Raphael's *The Small Cowper Madonna* are characteristic of his style.
29. Paul Cézanne's work directly contributed to the development of Cubism.
30. Raphael was a master of Neoclassical painting.

**2022-2023 Invitational Art Test- Grades 4-6**

**(Part B)**

**Answer Key**

**Art Elements and Principles**

**Art History**

1. d	(15, 16)	16. b	(20)
2. a	(49)	17. d	(28)
3. a	(16)	18. c	(34)
4. c	(15)	19. a	(43)
5. c	(15)	20. b	(51)
6. b	(9)	21. a	(25)
7. b	(37)	22. d	(35)
8. a	(17)	23. b	(32)
9. b	(38)	24. a	(55)
10. a	(15)	25. b	(27)
11. F	(28)	26. F	(54)
12. T	(12)	27. F	(29)
13. F	(15)	28. T	(25)
14. F	(11)	29. T	(50)
15. T	(53)	30. F	(25)

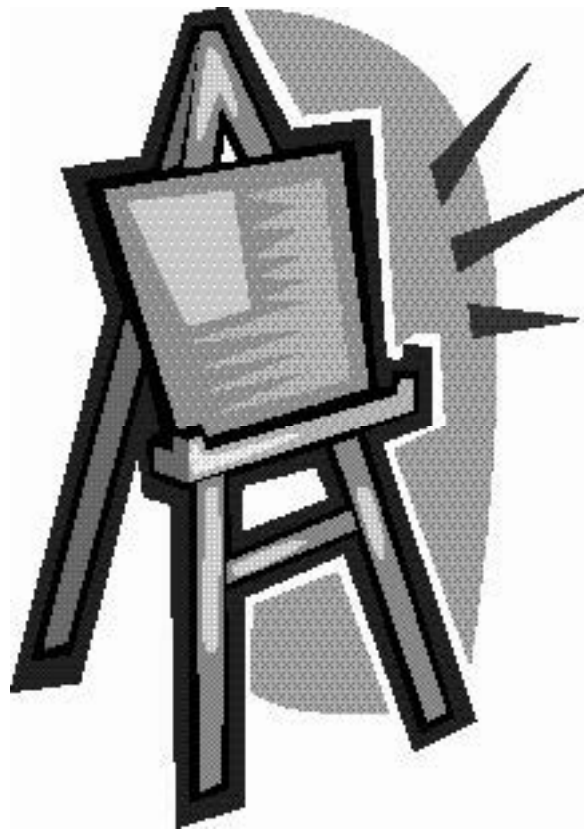
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**INVITATIONAL 2022-2023**

**A+ ACADEMICS**



University Interscholastic League



# Art Contest

grades 7 & 8

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

**2022-2023 Invitational Art Test Part B - Grades 7-8**

**Art Elements and Principles Section**

1. Which of these is a warm primary color?
  - a. Purple
  - b. Orange
  - c. Yellow
  - d. Blue
  
2. A technique for making surfaces appear three-dimensional is
  - a. using areas of light and shade.
  - b. making the center the focal point of a painting.
  - c. including three points of view in a piece.
  - d. using pure, unmixed colors.
  
3. Which of the following is NOT an example of texture?
  - a. The glossy, hard shine of a glass vase.
  - b. The roughness of tree bark.
  - c. The softness of bread.
  - d. The bright red color of a pomegranate
  
4. Artists can create lines by
  - a. simply drawing them on the canvas.
  - b. having two different objects overlap.
  - c. making two differently colored shapes touch each other.
  - d. All of the above
  
5. Red and green
  - a. are primary colors.
  - b. are secondary colors.
  - c. are complementary colors.
  - d. create orange when mixed together.
  
6. Which of these is correct?
  - a. Purple and red make blue
  - b. Red and blue make purple
  - c. Blue and purple make red
  - d. None of the above
  
7. In *Still Life with Milk Jug and Fruit*, what did Paul Cézanne use to make the fruits look three-dimensional?
  - a. Light and shadow
  - b. Color
  - c. A pure white undercoat of paint
  - d. None of the above
  
8. The colors in *The Quiver Maker* by Eanger Irving Couse are
  - a. warm to capture the desert of the American southwest.
  - b. cool to capture the glaciers of the Canadian Arctic.
  - c. unnaturally vibrant because the artist was painting in the Fauvist style.
  - d. None of the above

9. *Portrait of an Old Woman* by Hans Memling uses a three-quarter \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Perspective  
b. Point of View  
c. Composition  
d. Light
10. Which of the following techniques does Brueghel use in *River Landscape* to create depth?  
a. He paints the trees in the foreground larger than those in the background.  
b. He uses warm colors to accent the people in the foreground.  
c. He reserves certain details, such as the white water ripples, for the foreground.  
d. All of the above

### True/False

11. The secondary colors are created by combining primary colors.
12. Cool-colored objects appear closer to us than warm-colored objects.
13. Any picture with people is considered a portrait.
14. Watercolor was a medium used by Fidelia Bridges to paint *Pink Cyclamen*.
15. The repeating red of the soldier's uniform in *Mounted Trumpeters of Napoleon's Imperial Guard* by Théodore Géricault creates rhythm.

### Art History Section

16. Romantic artists  
a. emphasized the individual experience and feeling over order and reason.  
b. portrayed nature as a powerful and wild force beyond man's control.  
c. portrayed nature as the only thing permanent in a rapidly changing world.  
d. All of the above
17. Which of these painters is known for creating frescos in the Vatican and is considered one of the greatest artists of the Renaissance?  
a. Jan Brueghel the Elder  
b. Jean-Baptiste Pater  
c. Raphael  
d. Renior
18. The Rococo style was developed in \_\_\_\_\_ during the \_\_\_\_\_ period of art history.  
a. Italy; Renaissance  
b. France; Renaissance  
c. France; Baroque  
d. The Netherlands; Baroque
19. During the Baroque period,  
a. Europe experienced a decline in Protestantism.  
b. still lifes went out of style, since paintings of people were considered more valuable.  
c. ordinary citizens began to buy paintings to decorate their homes and businesses.  
d. the styles Pointillism and Impressionism were developed.



20. The Impressionist movement got its name from the title of which artist's paintings?
- Claude Monet
  - Auguste Renoir
  - Jean-Baptiste Pater
  - André Derain
21. Which of the following best describe the mood of *Three Marias at the Tomb* by Jacopo Empoli?
- Dramatic surprise
  - Sorrow and disappointment
  - Playful and light-hearted
  - Calm and serene
22. *Roemer with Grapes, a Pewter Plate, and a Roll* by Abraham van Beyeren is an example of a
- still life.
  - "breakfast piece".
  - painting with a moral message.
  - All of the Above
23. Juan Carreño de Miranda was from what country?
- Italy
  - Mexico
  - Spain
  - Greece
24. What style did André Derain use to paint *Mountains at Collioure*?
- Impressionism
  - Cubism
  - Fauvism
  - Pointillism
25. Artists in which period developed techniques to show perspective in painting and began using oil paints?
- Renaissance
  - Baroque
  - Modern
  - Contemporary

**True/False**

26. Morris Louis painted *Dalet Kaf* in the Cubist style.
27. Paul Cézanne's style of landscape painting directly contributed to the development of Cubism.
28. Genre paintings by Pieter de Hooch were quite popular among Dutch Protestants.
29. Michio Takayamato's painting tools included palette knives, sandpaper, and sharpened chopsticks.
30. Fauvists made familiar objects look unfamiliar by breaking them up into geometric figures before putting them back together

## 2022-2023 Invitational Art Test- Grades 7-8

### (Part B)

#### Answer Key

##### Art Elements and Principles

1. c (16)
2. a (17)
3. d (18)
4. d (17)
5. c (15)
6. b (15)
7. b (50)
8. a (53)
9. b (24)
10. d (29)
11. T (12)
12. F (16)
13. F (13)
14. T (43)
15. T (40)

##### Art History

16. d (36)
17. c (25)
18. c (28)
19. c (28)
20. a (44)
21. a (27)
22. d (32)
23. c (34)
24. c (49)
25. a (20, 21)
26. F (54)
27. T (50)
28. T (33)
29. T (55)
30. F (9)

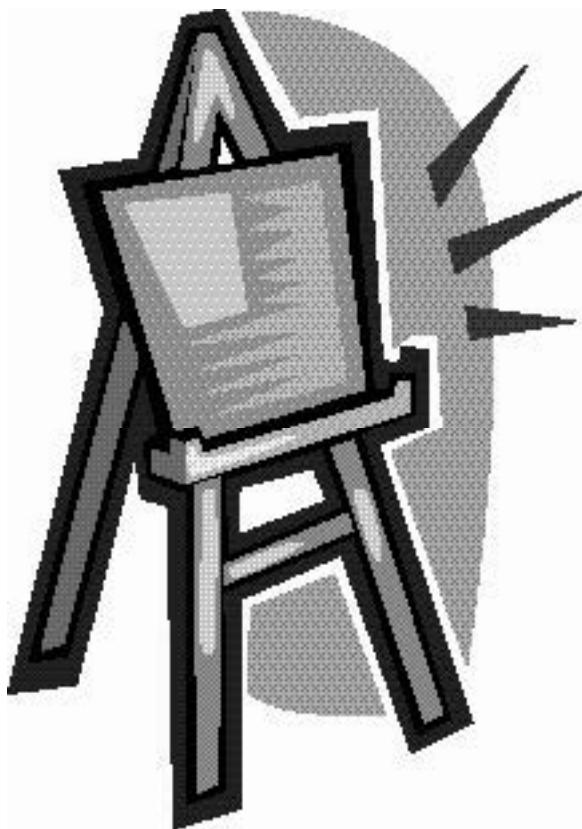
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**FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2022-2023**

**A+ ACADEMICS**



University Interscholastic League



# Art Contest

grades 4, 5, & 6

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

2022-2023 Fall/Winter District Art Test Part B - Grades 4-6

Art Elements and Principles Section

1. What color is created by mixing blue and yellow?
  - a. Green
  - b. Orange
  - c. Purple
  - d. Brown
  
2. Purple is NOT
  - a. a cool color.
  - b. created by mixing blue and red.
  - c. farthest away from green on the color wheel.
  - d. a primary color.
  
3. Which of the following would be an example of contrast in a painting?
  - a. Complementary colors
  - b. Vertical and horizontal lines
  - c. An old man and a baby
  - d. All of the above
  
4. Which of the following is NOT a neutral color?
  - a. Beige
  - b. White
  - c. Blue
  - d. Black
  
5. What is the texture of *The Harvesters* by Charles Angrand?
  - a. Smooth
  - b. Bumpy
  - c. Course
  - d. Glossy
  
6. Composition is
  - a. the way an artist puts individual elements together to create whole.
  - b. the medium or mediums used by an artist.
  - c. the illusion of depth or distance in a painting.
  - d. the set of colors used by an artist to create a painting.
  
7. Which type of line is most likely to create a sense of liveliness and energy within a painting?
  - a. Horizontal
  - b. Vertical
  - c. Dotted
  - d. Curved
  
8. How does Asher Brown Durand create depth in *Haystack Mountain, Vermont*?
  - a. By making the foreground warmer than the background
  - b. By making the foreground more detailed than the background.
  - c. By making the foreground lighter than the background.
  - d. All of the above

9. Which style of painting uses bright colors and twisted forms?
  - a. Pointillism
  - b. Fauvism
  - c. Rococo
  - d. Impressionism
  
10. Which of these techniques did Sir Joshua Reynolds use in *Portrait of Mrs. Helf Powis and Her Daughter* to draw focus to the subjects?
  - a. Contrast in the warm and creamy whites of their clothing and the dark background
  - b. Contrast in the textures of the shiny, rich fabric and the hard, rough wall
  - c. Contrast in the careful detail of their faces and the broader, looser brushstrokes of the trees
  - d. All of the above

### True/False

11. A primary color is created by mixing two secondary colors.
12. Mood is the feelings an artist wants the viewer to experience when they look at the painting.
13. Yellow is a primary color.
14. During the Renaissance period of art history, artists developed new techniques for showing perspective.
15. Still life paintings typically show close-up views of carefully arranged objects.

### Art History Section

16. Which of these events influenced artists in the Contemporary period?
  - a. The decline of the Catholic church as a major power
  - b. The discovery of buried treasure in Pompeii
  - c. The world wars
  - d. The French Revolution
  
17. Rococo paintings
  - a. typically depict wealthy people engaged in recreational activities.
  - b. utilize curved lines and light colors.
  - c. are primarily decorative.
  - d. All of the above
  
18. Which of these artists painted in the Neoclassical style?
  - a. James Peale
  - b. Angelica Kauffmann
  - c. Auguste Renoir
  - d. All of the above
  
19. What period did Grafton Tyler Brown belong to?
  - a. Renaissance
  - b. Baroque
  - c. Modern
  - d. Contemporary

20. What is Eanger Irving Couse most famous for?
- Sensitive paintings of Native Americans at work.
  - Landscape paintings that capture the vast deserts of New Mexico.
  - Wild abstract compositions.
  - Portraits of French aristocrats.
21. Which of the following is NOT true about *Saint George and the Dragon* by Rogier van der Weyden?
- It depicts the triumph of good over evil.
  - It was painted on a tiny panel.
  - It's an example of Renaissance art.
  - It's painted in dark, somber tones.
22. Which of the following was painted in the Renaissance period?
- Anton Francesco degli Albizzi* by Sebastiano del Piombo
  - River Landscape* by Jan Brueghel the Elder
  - A Roemer with Grapes, a Pewter Plate, and a Roll* by Abraham van Beyeren
  - All of the above
23. Which of the following is NOT true about *Queen Henrietta Maria with Sir Jeffrey Hudson* by Sir Anthony van Dyck?
- The queen is petting a monkey.
  - Sir Jeffrey Hudson is a dwarf.
  - This is an example of a portrait painting.
  - This was painted during the Renaissance period.
24. Which of the following is an example of an impressionist painting?
- Old Faithful Geyser, Yellowstone National Park* by Grafton Tyler Brown
  - The Harvesters* by Charles Angrand
  - Woman with a Parasol - Madame Monet and Her Son* by Claude Monet
  - Still Life with Milk Jug and Fruit* by Paul Cézanne
25. Artists started using acrylic paint in which period?
- Renaissance
  - Baroque
  - Modern
  - Contemporary

### True/False

26. Romantic artists emphasized order and reason over individual experience and feeling.
27. Morris Louis created *Dalet Kaf* by pouring paint directly onto a canvas and letting it flow across.
28. *Still Life with Milk Jug and Fruit* by Paul Cézanne is an example of a Cubist painting.
29. The Baroque period lasted from 1750 to 1900.
30. *A Dutch Courtyard* by Pieter de Hooch is an example of a genre painting.

**2022-2023 Fall/Winter District Art Test- Grades 4-6**

**(Part B)**

**Answer Key**

**Art Elements and Principles**

**Art History**

1. a	(15)	16. c	(49)
2. d	(15)	17. d	(28)
3. d	(18)	18. b	(38)
4. c	(16)	19. c	(46)
5. b	(47)	20. a	(53)
6. a	(19)	21. d	(23)
7. d	(19)	22. a	(26)
8. d	(42)	23. d	(30)
9. b	(9)	24. c	(44)
10. d	(39)	25. d	(54)
11. F	(15)	26. F	(40)
12. T	(10)	27. T	(54)
13. T	(15)	28. F	(50)
14. T	(11)	29. F	(28)
15. T	(12)	30. T	(28)

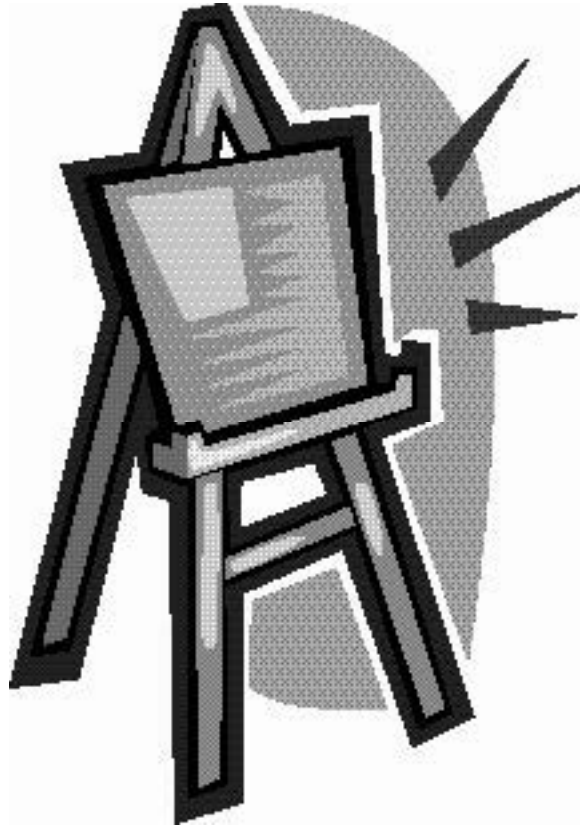
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**FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2022-2023**

**A+ ACADEMICS**



University Interscholastic League



# Art Contest

grades 7 & 8

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



**2022-2023 Fall/Winter District Art Test Part B - Grades 7-8**

**Art Elements and Principles Section**

1. Which of these is a cool primary color?
  - a. Green
  - b. Blue
  - c. Yellow
  - d. White
  
2. Curving lines, light colors, playful moods, and wealthy subjects are characteristic of which style of art?
  - a. Rococo
  - b. Fauvism
  - c. Neoclassicism
  - d. Romanticism
  
3. In *Oarsmen at Chatou*, Auguste Renoir used which types of brushstrokes?
  - a. Short and abrupt
  - b. Long and thin
  - c. Long and broad
  - d. All of the above
  
4. Orange and purple are
  - a. secondary colors.
  - b. complementary colors.
  - c. warm colors.
  - d. neutral colors.
  
5. Which of these is correct?
  - a. Green and yellow make blue.
  - b. Blue and green make yellow.
  - c. Yellow and blue make green.
  - d. None of the above
  
6. White and black are
  - a. neutral colors.
  - b. warm colors.
  - c. cool colors.
  - d. None of the above
  
7. The colors in *The Madonna of Humility* by Fra Angelico
  - a. were chosen to convey meaning.
  - b. were not typical of the period.
  - c. are all neutral because the artist was painting with tempera.
  - d. are dark and gloomy.
  
8. Which of the following would NOT make an object in a painting appear farther?
  - a. Using soft edges instead of sharply drawn lines
  - b. Leaving out details
  - c. Using paler shades of colors
  - d. Using warmer shades of colors

9. Which of the following is NOT an example of contrast?
- Complementary colors
  - Very straight lines and delicately curved lines
  - A wealthy aristocrat next to a poor peasant
  - A repeating geometric shape.
10. Rhythm
- describes something that repeats and creates a kind of pattern.
  - can help set the mood of a painting.
  - can manipulate the path of our eyes when looking at a painting.
  - All of the above

### True/False

11. Diagonal lines in a painting suggest peacefulness and calm.
12. Complementary colors are farthest from each other on the color wheel.
13. Warm colors dominate the scene in *Expectation* by Michio Takaya.
14. Paul Cézanne uses multiple points of view in *Still Life with Milk Jug and Fruit*.
15. In *The Small Cowper Madonna* by Raphael, the contrast between warm and cool colors pulls his subjects into the foreground.

### Art History Section

16. André Derian painted in which of these styles?
- Romantic
  - Impressionist
  - Fauvist
  - Neoclassicist
17. In 1841, Modern artists became able to create finished works outdoors thanks to
- the lift of an embargo on wood, which greatly reduced the price of easels.
  - the invention of an airtight metal tube to hold paints.
  - advances in sunblock technologies.
  - new types of oil paints that dried slower.
18. Which of the following is NOT true about *Estuary at Day's End* by de Vlieger?
- It features dramatic contrasts between light and dark.
  - It portrays the sea as wild and threatening.
  - The composition is organized in horizontal bands.
  - The overall mood is peaceful and calm.
19. In *Queen Henrietta Maria with Sir Jeffrey Hudson*, the artist, Sir Anthony van Dyck, paints her majesty
- wearing a large black hat instead of a crown.
  - standing next to a dwarf to make her look taller.
  - in a luxurious, shiny, blue dress.
  - All of the above

20. Which of these artists was the son of freed slaves?
- Childe Hassam
  - Grafton Tyler Brown
  - Morris Louis
  - Charles Angrand
21. The Renaissance style of painting began in
- France.
  - Spain.
  - Italy.
  - The Netherlands.
22. The subject in *Ariadne Abandoned by Theseus* by Angelica Kauffman is based on a
- a Roman statue.
  - a painting by Italian Renaissance artist Raphael.
  - a portrait of a Greek goddess engraved on a Lydian coin.
  - a live model.
23. Which of these artists was the first of French Romantic painters?
- Claude Monet
  - Auguste Renior
  - Théodore Gericault
  - André Derian
24. Which of these artists is famous for his paintings of Native Americans?
- Morris Louis
  - Michio Takayama
  - Eanger Irving Couse
  - Childe Hassam
25. *Woman with a Parasol - Madame Monet and her Son* by Claude Monet was painted during which period?
- Renaissance
  - Baroque
  - Modern
  - Contemporary

**True/False**

26. Claude Monet often repainted scenes and subjects.
27. Renaissance artists painted exclusively religious subjects, since the Catholic Church was the only patron of the arts at the time.
28. The Protestant Reformation took place during the Modern Period.
29. *New York at Night* by Max Weber is an abstract painting.
30. *A Dutch Courtyard* by Pieter de Hooch is an example of a genre piece.

**2022-2023 Fall/Winter District Art Test- Grades 7-8**

**(Part B)**

**Answer Key**

**Art Elements and Principles**

**Art History**

1. b	(16)	16. c	(1)
2. a	(28)	17. b	(36)
3. d	(45)	18. b	(31)
4. a	(12)	19. d	(30)
5. c	(15)	20. b	(46)
6. a	(16)	21. c	(20)
7. a	(22)	22. a	(38)
8. d	(18, 19)	23. c	(40)
9. d	(18)	24. c	(53)
10. d	(19)	25. c	(37)
11.F	(28)	26. T	(44)
12.T	(15)	27. F	(20)
13.F	(55)	28. F	(20)
14.T	(50)	29. T	(52)
15.T	(25)	30. T	(33)

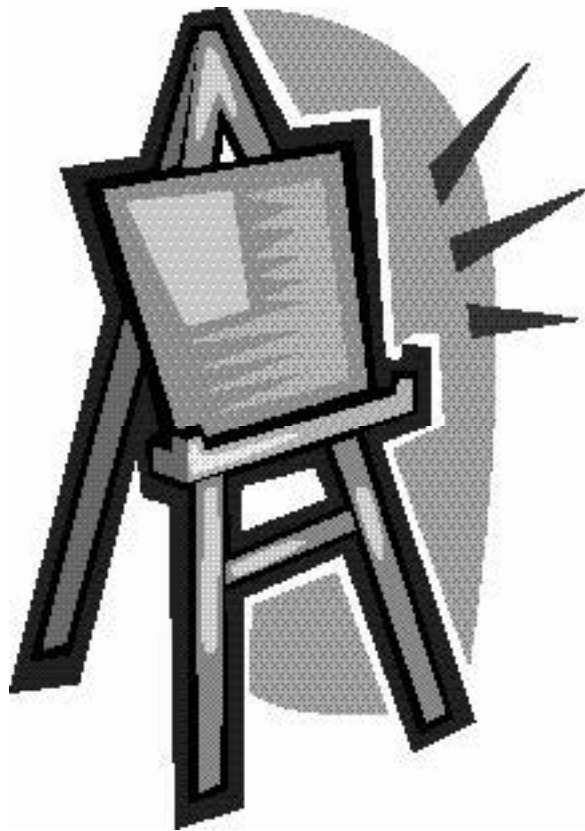
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**SPRING DISTRICT 2022-2023**

**A+ ACADEMICS**



University Interscholastic League



# Art Contest

grades 4, 5, & 6

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

2022-2023 Spring District Art Test Part B - Grades 4-6

Art Elements and Principles Section

1. Orange is
  - a. created by mixing red and yellow.
  - b. a secondary color.
  - c. a warm color.
  - d. All of the above
  
2. What color is created by mixing red and blue?
  - a. Black
  - b. Green
  - c. Purple
  - d. Pink
  
3. Which of the following is a primary color?
  - a. Blue
  - b. Purple
  - c. Brown
  - d. Green
  
4. Impressionists' paintings feature
  - a. light colors.
  - b. broad brush strokes.
  - c. rough textures.
  - d. All of the above
  
5. A still life is a type of painting that
  - a. is rich in fine, realistic detail.
  - b. has a tranquil mood.
  - c. does not depict any human subject.
  - d. features carefully arranged objects that don't move.
  
6. *Pink Cyclamen* by Fidelia Bridges was painted in what medium?
  - a. Tempera
  - b. Oil paint
  - c. Watercolor
  - d. Acrylic
  
7. Perspective is
  - a. the way our eyes move from and to different parts of a painting.
  - b. the feelings or emotions an artist wants the viewers to experience when we look at a painting.
  - c. the way individual art elements work together to form a whole, complete painting.
  - d. the illusion of depth or distance.
  
8. What separates *Rainy Midnight* by Childe Hassam from most other Impressionist paintings?
  - a. Thick brush strokes
  - b. Colors placed close together
  - c. Dark colors
  - d. Blurred details

9. A work that uses symbols to convey a message is called
  - a. an allegory.
  - b. a composition.
  - c. a history and legend painting.
  - d. a genre painting.
10. Which style of painting takes familiar objects and breaks them down into geometric shapes and forms?
  - a. Fauvism
  - b. Cubism
  - c. Impressionism
  - d. Pointillism

### True/False

11. High contrast is achieved by placing two cool colors next to each other.
12. Lines are formed when objects overlap.
13. A secondary color is created by mixing two neutral colors.
14. The colors in Théodore Géricault's *Mounted Trumpeters of Napoleon's 40 Imperial Guard* can be described as bright and warm.
15. Vertical, horizontal, diagonal, and curved lines were all used by Grafton Tyler Brown in *Old Faithful Geyser, Yellowstone National Park*.

### Art History Section

16. Baroque painters
  - a. started painting genre paintings.
  - b. used landscapes as subjects, not just backgrounds.
  - c. began painting for the open market instead of individual patrons.
  - d. All of the above
17. Which of these styles developed in the Modern period?
  - a. Rococo
  - b. Romanticism
  - c. Fauvism
  - d. All of the above
18. What was Raphael's nationality?
  - a. Spanish
  - b. Greek
  - c. Italian
  - d. Flemish
19. Pieter de Hooch is best known for
  - a. paintings of birds.
  - b. religious icon paintings.
  - c. group portraits of royal families.
  - d. quiet genre scenes.

20. What period did Rogier van der Weyden live and work in?
- Renaissance
  - Baroque
  - Modern
  - Contemporary
21. Morris Lewis was famous for
- large abstract stain paintings.
  - realistic portraits of professional athletes.
  - impressionistic paintings of ballerinas.
  - intimate domestic scenes depicting suburban life.
22. Why did Paul Cézanne like to use apples and oranges in his still lifes?
- They are round, and he preferred curved lines to straight ones.
  - They were the cheapest fruits, and he was poor for most of his life.
  - They last longer than other fruits, giving him more time to paint.
  - They were his favorite fruits, and painting made him hungry.
23. *Three Marias at the Tomb* by Jacopo Empoli is
- a biblical painting.
  - six feet tall.
  - a Renaissance painting.
  - All of the above
24. Who is the subject of Juan Carreño de Miranda's *Portrait of Michol (Miguel Pol?)*?
- A clergyman, kneeling under a bloody crucifix
  - The young prince of Spain, sitting atop a white pony
  - A bullfighter, posing beside a recently bested bull
  - A well-dressed dwarf, surrounded by birds, dogs, and pomegranates
25. Claud Monet and Auguste Renoir were both
- interested in the effects of light.
  - French painters.
  - friends who often painted side-by-side.
  - All of the above.

**True/False**

26. *Mountains at Collioure* by André Derain is an example of pointillism.
27. *Estuary at Day's End* by Simon de Vlieger is an example of a seascape.
28. Renaissance artists were the first to use tempera paint.
29. Renoir painted in the Rococo style.
30. *Portrait of an Old Woman* by Hans Memling is believed to be a part of a pair.



**2022-2023 Spring District Art Test- Grades 4-6**

**(Part B)**

**Answer Key**

**Art Elements and Principles**

**Art History**

1.	d	(15)	16.	d	(28)
2.	c	(15)	17.	b	(36)
3.	a	(11)	18.	c	(25)
4.	d	(10)	19.	d	(33)
5.	d	(12)	20.	a	(23)
6.	c	(43)	21.	a	(54)
7.	d	(18)	22.	c	(50)
8.	c	(48)	23.	d	(27)
9.	a	(8)	24.	d	(34)
10.	b	(9)	25.	d	(45)
11.	F	(9)	26.	F	(51)
12.	T	(10)	27.	T	(31)
13.	F	(12)	28.	T	(20)
14.	T	(40)	29.	F	(45)
15.	T	(46)	30.	T	(24)

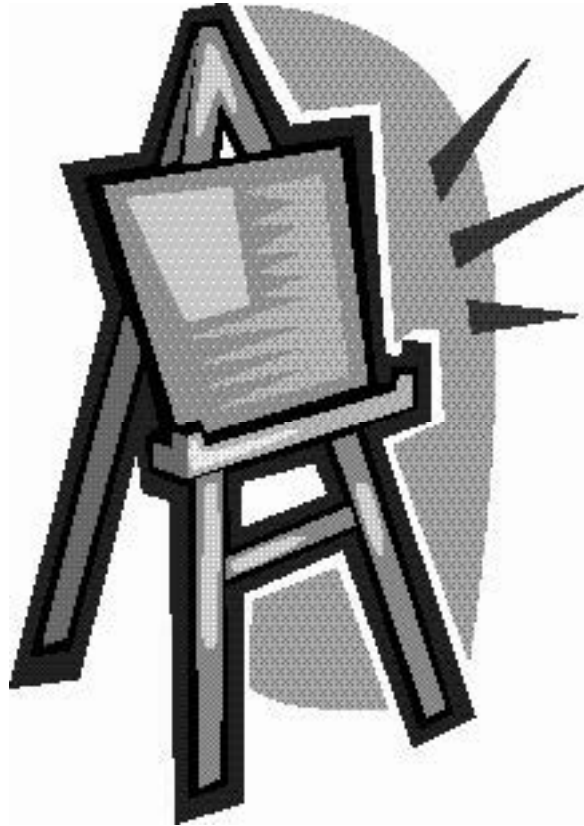
Numbers in parentheses are page numbers where answers can be found in the Art Smart Bulletin for 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

**SPRING DISTRICT 2022-2023**

**A+ ACADEMICS**



University Interscholastic League



# Art Contest

grades 7 & 8

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

**2022-2023 Spring District Art Test Part B - Grades 7-8**

**Art Elements and Principles Section**

1. Which of these is a cool secondary color?
  - a. Blue
  - b. Green
  - c. Yellow
  - d. Pink
  
2. Which of these is correct?
  - a. Red and yellow make orange.
  - b. Yellow and orange make red.
  - c. Orange and red make yellow.
  - d. None of the above
  
3. Narrowing lines, leaving out or softening details in the background, and painting objects at the top smaller than those at the bottom are all techniques for creating
  - a. symbolism.
  - b. perspective.
  - c. genre.
  - d. Texture.
  
4. Orange and blue
  - a. are primary colors.
  - b. are secondary colors.
  - c. are complementary colors.
  - d. create purple when mixed together.
  
5. Which type of line is most likely to give a painting a sense of strength and order?
  - a. Curved
  - b. Zig-zag
  - c. Dotted
  - d. Vertical
  
6. Color can be used by artists to
  - a. separate the different "parts" of painting such as foreground and background.
  - b. draw the viewer's attention to certain objects.
  - c. set the mood.
  - d. All of the above
  
7. Which of these best describes the mood of *A Pastoral Concert* by Jean-Baptiste Pater?
  - a. Playful
  - b. Holy
  - c. Dramatic
  - d. Sinister
  
8. *The Quiver Maker* by Eanger Irving Couse is an example of a
  - a. genre painting.
  - b. history and legend painting.
  - c. portrait.
  - d. still life.

9. Which of the following does Max Weber use to convey movement and energy in *New York at Night*?
- Zig-zag pattern of diagonal lines
  - Bright colors
  - Rhythm of thin, shorter lines across the canvas
  - All of the above
10. While painting *Mountains at Collioure*, André Derian used
- warm colors only, in order to capture the heat of the Mediterranean sun.
  - color to create depth and perspective.
  - broken brushstrokes to emphasize color and pattern.
  - All of the above.

### True/False

11. When complementary colors are next to each other in a painting, they appear more dull.
12. In general, a person's eyes are drawn to warm colors before cool colors.
13. Typical colors of the Rococo style were white, gold, silver, rose-pink, and sky-blue.
14. Form describes the way an artist puts individual elements together to create a whole, complete painting.
15. Green and yellow mixed together make blue.

### Art History Section

16. The invention of the printing press occurred during which period of art history?
- Renaissance
  - Baroque
  - Modern
  - Contemporary
17. Which of these styles strays from reality by using shockingly bright colors and strange, twisted forms?
- Impressionism
  - Neoclassicism
  - Fauvism
  - None of the above
18. Why is Jan Brueghel the Elder nicknamed "Velvet Brueghel"?
- He often uses delicate brush strokes to create such a smooth, rich finish in his paintings.
  - He often painted portraits of rulers and wealthy citizens.
  - In his iconic self-portrait, he is wearing a fur-lined cloak made of blue velvet.
  - His favorite dessert was red-velvet cake.
19. The arrival of oil painting allowed
- the buying and selling of art to become more common, since rolled-up canvas could be more easily transported than wood.
  - artists to work more slowly, since oil dries slower than tempera.
  - artists to use dark, vibrant colors.
  - All of the above.

20. *Saint George and the Dragon* by Rogier van der Weyden is
- one of the frescoes still visible on the ceiling of the Vatican.
  - an example of genre painting.
  - about six times larger than *Portrait of an Old Woman*.
  - so incredibly rich in detail that some experts think the artist must have used a magnifying glass.
21. What can we gather about the subject in *Anton Francesco degli Albizzi*?
- He is a wealthy nobleman
  - He is an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church
  - He is a medieval knight
  - None of the above
22. The pomegranate in *Portrait of Michol (Miguel Pol?)* is a symbol for
- eternal life in Christianity.
  - the ruling family of Spain.
  - the monarchy for which the artist worked.
  - All of the above
23. Which of the following was created in the Neoclassicist style?
- Portrait of Mrs. Jelf Powis and Her Daughter* by Sir Joshua Reynolds
  - Pink Cyclamen* by Fidelia Bridges
  - Saint George and the Dragon* by Rogier Van der Weyden
  - A Pastoral Concert* by Jean-Baptiste Pater
24. What does the dead tree in *Haystack Mountain, Vermont* symbolize?
- Passage of time
  - Unfulfilled potential
  - Forgiveness
  - Martyrdom
25. Which of these was created in the Pointillist style of painting?
- Oarsmen at Chatou* by Auguste Renior
  - The Harvesters* by Charles Angrand
  - Still Life with Vegetables* by James Peale
  - Rainy Midnight* by Childe Hassam

**True/False**

26. Paul Cézanne is considered an Impressionist artist.
27. Michio Takayama was an abstract artist.
28. Claude Monet painted *Woman with a Parasol - Madame Monet and Her Son* inside his home studio, using only his imagination to capture the figures and landscape.
29. Sir Anthony van Dyck is best known for his portraits.
30. Neoclassicist paintings imitate the style of ancient Greek and Roman sculpture and architecture.

**2022-2023 Spring District Art Test- Grades 7-8**

**(Part B)**

**Answer Key**

**Art Elements and Principles**

**Art History**

1. b	(16)	16. a	(20)
2. a	(15)	17. c	(9)
3. b	(18)	18. a	(29)
4. c	(15)	19. d	(20)
5. d	(17)	20. d	(23)
6. d	(15)	21. a	(26)
7. a	(35)	22. d	(34)
8. a	(53)	23. a	(36)
9. d	(52)	24. a	(42)
10. c	(51)	25. b	(47)
11. F	(15, 16)	26. F	(50)
12. T	(16)	27. T	(55)
13. T	(12)	28. F	(44)
14. F	(9)	29. T	(30)
15. F	(15)	30. T	(10)

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