Power of Art Revised 3rd edition Lewis Test Bank

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Chapter 2
The Primary Elements

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Three-dimensional space _____.
a. can be viewed from one side
b. is flat
c. is the kind of space we live in
d. is exemplified by paintings and drawings
e. all of the above

Analysis
a. Incorrect. Two-dimensional space can only be viewed from one side. See SPACE.
b. Incorrect. Two-dimensional space is flat. See SPACE.
c. Correct. Three-dimensional space is the kind of space we live in and includes sculpture and architecture. See SPACE.
d. Incorrect. Paintings and drawings often include the illusion of three-dimensional space, but exemplify two-dimensionality. See SPACE.
e. Incorrect. Three-dimensional cannot be both flat and the kind of space we live in. See SPACE.

2. A sphere is an example of which kind of shape?
a. two-dimensional and organic
b. three-dimensional and abstract
c. two-dimensional and geometric
d. three-dimensional and geometric
e. three-dimensional and organic

Analysis
a. Incorrect. A sphere is neither two-dimensional nor organic. See SHAPE.
b. Incorrect. While a sphere could be part of an abstract, it is not always abstract. See SHAPE.
c. Incorrect. This would be a circle. See SHAPE.
d. Correct. A sphere is three-dimensional and geometric. See SHAPE.
e. Incorrect. While a sphere is three-dimensional, it is not organic. See SHAPE.

3. A gestural line _____.
a. follows the edge of a form
b. reveals the action of the artist in drawing the line
c. means “beautiful writing”
d. is the weight of a line
e. signifies a hard edge, geometric shape

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Analysis
a. Incorrect. Contour lines follow the edge of a form. See LINE.
b. Correct. A gestural line reveals the action of the artist in drawing the line. See LINE.
c. Incorrect. This phrase does not mean "beautiful writing." See LINE.
d. Incorrect. A gestural line may have many different weights. See LINE.
e. Incorrect. On the contrary, a gestural line is organic. See LINE.

4. Diagonal lines in a work of art convey _____.
a. calmness
b. inspiration
c. energy
d. confrontation
e. peacefulness

Analysis
a. Incorrect. Diagonal lines do not convey calmness. See LINE.
b. Incorrect. Diagonal lines do not convey inspiration. See LINE.
c. Correct. Diagonal lines do convey energy. See LINE.
d. Incorrect. Diagonal lines do not convey confrontation. See LINE.
e. Incorrect. Diagonal lines do not convey peacefulness. See LINE.

5. Another word for organic shape is _____.
a. naturalistic
b. hard-edge
c. geometric
d. volume
e. abstract

Analysis
a. Correct. Organic shapes are naturalistic, and include shapes from nature. See SHAPE.
b. Incorrect. Hard-edged shapes have the straight and angled lines of geometric shapes. See SHAPE.
c. Incorrect. Geometric shapes are the opposite of organic or naturalistic shapes. See SHAPE.
d. Incorrect. Volume refers to the space of all three-dimensional shapes. See SHAPE.
e. Incorrect. Abstract shapes are the result of a simplification process and can either be geometric or organic. See SHAPE.

6. An example of a geometric shape is _____.
a. an amoeba
b. a treetop
c. a triangle
d. a mountain
e. a hand

Analysis
a. Incorrect. Shapes that occur in nature are considered organic not geometric. See SHAPE.
b. Incorrect. Shapes that occur in nature are considered organic not geometric. See SHAPE.
c. Correct. A triangle is a geometric shape. See SHAPE.
d. Incorrect. Shapes that occur in nature are considered organic not geometric. See SHAPE.
e. Incorrect. Shapes that occur in nature are considered organic not geometric. See SHAPE.

7. Simplified shapes are called _____ shapes.
a. geometric
b. abstract
c. non-representational
d. non-objective
e. organic

Analysis
a. Incorrect. While simplified shapes can have geometric lines, they can also have organic lines. See SHAPE.
b. Correct. An abstract shape is a simplified shape that represents something. See SHAPE.
c. Incorrect. On the contrary, simplified shapes specifically do refer to something and are, therefore, representational. See SHAPE.
d. Incorrect. Non-objective is another term for non-representational, however, simplified shapes do represent something. See SHAPE.
e. Incorrect. While a simplified shape can have organic lines, they can also have geometric lines. See SHAPE.

8. Geometric forms suggest _____.
a. chaos
b. nature
c. creativity
d. reason
e. organic forms

Analysis
a. Incorrect. On the contrary, geometric forms are orderly and often emphasize unity and coherence. See THE SPIRIT OF THE FORMS.
b. Incorrect. On the contrary, geometric forms suggest the ideal world of mathematics and reason instead of the organic world of nature. See THE SPIRIT OF THE FORMS.
c. Incorrect. While creativity and reason are not completely opposite, geometric forms emphasize reason and order over spontaneous creation. See THE SPIRIT OF THE FORMS.
d. Correct. Geometric forms suggest reason and mathematics. See THE SPIRIT OF THE FORMS.
e. Incorrect. Organic forms are the opposite of geometric forms and suggest nature. See THE SPIRIT OF THE FORMS.

9. Chiaroscuro in a work of art relates to _____.
a. figure and ground
b. order and chaos
c. light and dark
d. geometric and organic shapes
e. arbitrary and naturalistic colors

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Analysis
a. Incorrect. While chiaroscuro often affects the relationship between figure and ground, it is a technique for working with light and dark. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.
b. Incorrect. Chiaroscuro does not relate to order and chaos. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.
c. Correct. Chiaroscuro relates to light and dark. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.
d. Incorrect. Chiaroscuro does not relate to geometric and organic shapes. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.
e. Incorrect. Chiaroscuro does not relate to arbitrary and naturalistic colors. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.

10. Lucia Koch's artwork is surprising in that it _____.
a. creates a vibration of sound by the use of lines
b. expresses the most base fear by the contrasting shades of color
c. uses organic shapes that morph from abstract to nonrepresentational shapes
d. addresses the sensitive issues of a female in puberty
e. uses light and shadow to transform the appearance of ordinary objects

Analysis
a. Incorrect. Koch's work does not create a vibration of sound by the use of lines. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.
b. Incorrect. Koch's work does not express the most base fear by the contrasting shades of color. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.
c. Incorrect. Koch's work does not use organic shapes that morph from abstract to nonrepresentational shapes. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.
d. Incorrect. Koch's work does not address the sensitive issues of a female in puberty. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.
e. Correct. Her work uses light and shadow to transform the appearance of ordinary objects into large scale architectural scenes. See LIGHT, SHADOW, AND VALUE.

11. If an object has a tactile quality, the object has_____.
a. a texture that can actually be felt
b. a rich, repetitive pattern
c. an illusionary sense of texture
d. a sticky texture
e. delicate, undetectable brushstrokes

Analysis
a. Correct. The tactile quality of an object means it has a texture that can actually be felt. See TEXTURE.
b. Incorrect. While repetitive patterns can be tactile, they might also be solely visual. See TEXTURE.
c. Incorrect. On the contrary, if the object has a tactile quality, the texture can actually be felt. See TEXTURE.
d. Incorrect. While a sticky texture is one type of tactile quality, it is not the only one. See TEXTURE.
e. Incorrect. The tactile quality of an object does not refer to the type of brushstroke. See TEXTURE.

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12. Why did sculptor Henry Moore want people to touch his sculptures?
a. because they are difficult to see
b. the sculptures felt differently than they looked
c. he did not want them to be experienced visually
d. he thought the barriers between art and viewers were arrogant.
e. all of these are correct

Analysis
a. Incorrect. His sculptures are often very large and easy to see. See TEXTURE.
b. Incorrect. Often the sculptures felt just like they looked like they would. See TEXTURE.
c. Incorrect. He wanted his sculptures to be felt and seen. See TEXTURE.
d. Correct. He did not like it that many artworks are unavailable to touch. See TEXTURE.
e. Incorrect. The sculptures are easy to see, looked like they seemed they would, available to be experienced both visually and tactically. See TEXTURE.

13. Black, white and gray are considered _____.
a. tints
b. shades
c. hues
d. neutrals
e. primary colors

Analysis
a. Incorrect. While white is used to make tints, they are not called this. See COLOR.
b. Incorrect. While black is used to make shades, they are not called this. See COLOR.
c. Incorrect. Black, white, and gray are not hues. See COLOR.
d. Correct. Black, white, and gray are considered neutrals because they cannot change hues. See COLOR.
e. Incorrect. Black, white, and gray are not primary colors. See COLOR.

14. A tint is made by mixing a hue with _____.
a. white
b. black
c. the hue's complement
d. a primary color
e. a secondary color

Analysis
a. Correct. A tint is made by mixing a hue with white. See COLOR.
b. Incorrect. Mixing a hue with black results in a shade. See COLOR.
c. Incorrect. Mixing a hue with its complement would result in another hue, not a tint. See COLOR.
d. Incorrect. Mixing a hue with a primary color would result in another hue, not a tint. See COLOR.
e. Incorrect. Mixing a hue with a secondary color would result in another hue, not a tint. See COLOR.

15. What is color intensity?
a. tint
b. shade
c. vividness
d. value
e. hue

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Analysis
a. Incorrect. Tint does not refer to color intensity. See COLOR.
b. Incorrect. Shade does not refer to color intensity. See COLOR.
c. Correct. Color intensity refers to its vividness. See COLOR.
d. Incorrect. Value does not refer to color intensity. See COLOR.
e. Incorrect. Hue does not refer to color intensity. See COLOR.

16. Why did visitors to the Tate Modern behave as if they were on a beach when they visited *The Unilever Series: Olafur Eliasson, The Weather Project?*
a. the museum had increased the temperature of the room
b. the warm colors of the artwork made the gallery feel warm
c. it is common behavior at the Tate Modern regardless of the artwork
d. they were asked to do so by the artist
e. all of these are correct

Analysis
a. Incorrect. The temperature of the room was not changed for the piece. See COLOR.
b. Correct. Warm colors, such as red and orange, can cause viewers to feel warmer. See COLOR.
c. Incorrect. This is uncommon behavior in a museum and emphasizes the effect of colors on the viewer. See COLOR.
d. Incorrect. This reaction was unexpected. See COLOR.
e. Incorrect. This behavior was caused by the warm colors. See COLOR.

17. The discovery that white light creates the spectrum when refracted was done by _____.
a. Johannes Itten
b. Lucia Koch
c. Isaac Newton
d. Albert Henry Munsell
e. Josef Albers

Analysis
a. Incorrect. Johannes Itten did not make this discovery. See COLOR.
b. Incorrect. Lucia Koch did not make this discovery. See COLOR.
c. Correct. Isaac Newton made this discovery. See COLOR.
d. Incorrect. Albert Henry Munsell did not make this discovery. See COLOR.
e. Incorrect. Josef Albers did not make this discovery. See COLOR.

18. Analogous colors are colors _____.
a. opposite each other on the color wheel
b. that are not made by any other color
c. that are adjacent on the color wheel
d. saturated with pigment
e. that are not realistic

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Analysis
a. Incorrect. Colors which are opposite each other on the color wheel are called complementary. See COLOR.
b. Incorrect. Analogous colors are not colors that are not made by any other color. See COLOR.
c. Correct. Analogous colors are colors that are adjacent on the color wheel. See COLOR.
d. Incorrect. The term "analogous colors" does not refer to the saturation level of pigment. See COLOR.
e. Incorrect. The term "analogous colors" does not refer to a level of realism. See COLOR.

19. Color is affected by two things, whatever is next to or surrounding the color and _____.
a. pigment
b. light
c. hue
d. texture
e. dye

Analysis
a. Incorrect. Painted colors are made with pigment, which means it *is* the color that is affected. See COLOR.
b. Correct. Colors are affected by the type of light in which it is seen. See COLOR.
c. Incorrect. The hue is the color that is affected. See COLOR.
d. Incorrect. The texture of a colored thing can affect the way light interacts with it, but it is the light which affects it. See COLOR.
e. Incorrect. To dye something is to change or give a color to it not to affect the way a color is seen. See COLOR.

20. If placed on a black background, an orange shape appearing reddish is an example of _____.
a. arbitrary color
b. local color
c. naturalistic color
d. simultaneous contrast
e. cool colors

Analysis
a. Incorrect. Arbitrary colors are those that are not realistic in a painting. See COLOR.
b. Incorrect. Local color is the generic color that we attribute something in nature. See COLOR.
c. Incorrect. Naturalistic colors are those in nature. See COLOR.
d. Correct. This is an example of simultaneous contrast. See COLOR.
e. Incorrect. Cool colors tend to relax the viewer. See COLOR.

SHORT ANSWER

1. What are the elements of art?

2. What is the difference between a shape and a mass?

3. Why are squared off shapes or cubes often used in architecture?

4. List three items and emotions that are associated with warm colors.

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5. Why is a black room difficult to make bright?

ESSAY

1. Choose two of the three works of art: *Fishing Boats at* Sea by Vincent van Gogh, *Boy Playing Flute* from the School of the Katsushika Hokusai, and *New York, New York* by Franz Kline. Compare and contrast the way that line is used and the emotion it conveys in your two selected works.

2. Evaluate the importance of lighting effects in a three-dimensional work of art.

3. Discuss the different approaches to texture in the African sculpture *Oath-Taking Figure* and Jan van Eyck's painting *The Virgin with the Canon van der Paele.*

4. Analyze the use of color in Caspar David Friedrich's *The Wreck of the Hope*.

5. Why is it considered disturbing that ancient statues, like *Augustus of Prima Porta* were brightly colored?

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