



2016 - 2017 Academic Junior High Decathlon

**Fine Arts Super Quiz Study Guide**

**Answer Keys**



**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**
**Graphic Organizer Answer Key**

<b>Title of Artwork</b>	<b>Artist</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Art Technique</b>	<b>Art Medium</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Detail of ceiling fresco, Würzburg Residenz	Giovanni Battista Tiepolo	1750-1753	fresco	pigments, plaster	
<i>Second Chinese Horse</i>	Unknown	Stone Age, c. 17,000 B.C.	drawing	charcoal, red soil, colored rocks	
<i>Self-Portrait as a Thirteen-Year-Old</i>	Albrecht Dürer	1484	silverpoint drawing	silverpoint	
<i>Fishing Boats at Sea</i>	Vincent van Gogh	1888	reed pen drawing	pen and ink	
<i>Self-Portrait</i>	Leonardo da Vinci	c. 1515-1516	chalk drawing	red chalk on paper	
<i>The Angelic Salutation</i>	Veit Stoss	1517-1518	carving	limewood and paint	

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<i>Unfinished Slave</i>	Michelangelo	1520-1523	carving	marble	
<i>David</i>	Michelangelo	1501-1504	carving	marble	
<i>Bench</i>	Antoni Gaudí	1900-1914	mosaic	ceramic tile, porcelain tile, glass shards, and grout	
<i>Empress Theodora and Her Attendants</i>	Unknown	c. 547	mosaic	tesserae tiles, mother-of-pearl	
<i>The Founding of Rome</i>	Gentile da Fabriano	1411-1412	fresco	pigments, plaster	
<i>Frescos in the Cappella degli Scrovegni (Arena Chapel)</i>	Giotto di Bondone	1304-1306	fresco	lapis lazuli, pigments, plaster	

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<i>The Great Wave of Kanagawa</i>	Katsushika Hokusai	c. 1830	colored woodcut	ink, woodblock, paper	
<i>Tiger</i>	Franz Marc	1912	woodcut	black ink, woodblock	
<i>Old Woman Sleeping</i>	Rembrandt van Rijn	c. 1635	drypoint etching, intaglio printmaking	drypoint needle, copper or zinc plate, ink, paper	
<i>Saint Jerome in His Study</i>	Albrecht Dürer	1514	engraving, intaglio printmaking	copper plate, ink, paper	
<i>Venice: A Storm</i>	Joseph Mallord William Turner (aka. William Turner)	undated	watercolor	watercolor, paper	
<i>The Flora of the Heath</i>	Paul Klee	1925	watercolor	watercolor, paper	

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<i>The Arnolfini Portrait</i>	Jan van Eyck	1434	oil painting	oil on wood	
<i>The Adoration of the Magi</i>	Leonardo da Vinci	1481-1482	oil painting	oil on wood	
<i>Mount Sainte-Victoire</i>	Paul Cézanne	c. 1897	oil painting	oil on canvas	
<i>The Starry Night</i>	Vincent van Gogh	1887	oil painting	oil on canvas	
<i>Vox Angelica</i>	Max Ernst	1943	semi-automatic	oil on canvas	
<i>No. 32</i>	Jackson Pollock	1950	drip painting	enamel on canvas	

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<i>Elephant</i>	Niki de St. Phalle and Jean Tinguely	1982-1983	modeling	polyester resins, fiberglass	
<i>The Thinker</i>	Auguste Rodin	1880-1882	modeling	cast bronze	
<i>The Little Fourteen-Year-Old Dancer</i>	Edgar Degas	c. 1880	modeling	cast bronze, cotton	
<i>The Horse, the Rider, and the Clown</i>	Henri Matisse	1947	cutout	colored paper	
<i>Dog Barking at the Moon</i>	Philipp Otto Runge	c. 1777-180	cutout	white and blue paper	
<i>Still Life with Chair Caning</i>	Pablo Picasso	1912	collage	oil and oilcloth on canvas, rope	

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<i>Flowers</i>	Juan Gris	1914	collage	oil, collage, and pencil on canvas	
<i>Unsatisfiable</i>	Hannah Höch	1945	collage	collage	
<i>Object (Roses des Vents)</i>	Joseph Cornell	1942-1953	assemblage	compasses, wood boxes, maps, etc.	
<i>Excentrique(s) – Travail in Situ</i>	Daniel Buren	2012	installation	plastic discs, loudspeakers	
<i>Template</i>	Ai WeiWei	2007	installation	wood doors and windows	

## 2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know

### Vocabulary List Answer Key

#### A Line a Day

**graphite** – a mineral that is mixed with clay and fired to produce the lead in pencils (4)

**abstract** – colors and forms that do not resemble real objects (4)

**silverpoint** – a drawing technique that uses a stylus tipped in silver to draw lines on treated paper or surfaces (5)

**hatching** – drawing fine, straight lines parallel to each other as a method of creating shadows in a drawing (5)

**stylus** - a metal utensil with a rounded silver tip used for drawing (6)

**contour** – a line that denotes the outline of a shape or object (6)

**sanguine** - a red chalk made of pigment containing red iron oxide (6)

**fixative** – a transparent substance that is sprayed on a picture to protect the artwork and keep it from smudging (6)

**gesso** – a coating made of plaster or chalk and glue that is used as a base coating in artworks (6)

**iron oxide** – iron that has reacted with oxygen to create a red rust that is used as a pigment in art (7)

#### Hew, Carve, and Chisel

**polychrome** - decorated in multiple colors (8)

**sculpture** – Latin word meaning to fashion by sculpting, to carve, or to chisel (9)

**chisel** - a hand tool with a beveled cutting edge and a plain handle that is struck with a hammer or mallet, used to cut hard materials (9)

**carving** – takes away material to form a sculpture (9)

**modeling** - adds material to form a sculpture (9)

**heartwood** – the hard, non-living area in the center wood (9)

**gouge** – a chisel with a curved blade used in sculpting (9)



## 2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know Vocabulary List Answer Key

### **Tessera by Tessera**

**Sumerian** – an ancient civilization from Mesopotamia (10)

**mosaic** - a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small colored pieces of tile, stone, or other hard material (10)

**musanik** – Arab word meaning decorated (10)

**gold leaf** – gold that has been hammered into thin sheets (10)

**tesserae** - a type of mosaic tile (10)

**grout** – the cement-like material used to fill the gaps between tiles and affix tiles onto a surface (10)

**Byzantine** – an ancient Christian civilization, also known as the Eastern Roman Empire (11)

**mother-of-pearl** – a translucent material made from the inner surface of certain mollusk shells (11)

### **All Along the Wall**

**fresco** - a painting done rapidly in watercolor on wet plaster on a wall or ceiling (12)

**pigment** – a substance used for coloring (12)

**underdrawing** - a preliminary sketch made on a surface (as a canvas or panel) prior to painting. (12)

**sinopia** - the underdrawings in red iron oxide that denote the outlines for designs (12)

**plaster** - a mixture of lime with sand or cement and water spread on walls, ceilings, or other structures to form a smooth hard surface when dried (12)

**glaze** – colored pigment mixed with water to make a thin, opaque paint (13)

**limewash** - lime mineral thinned with water to make a thin wash (13)

**lapis lazuli** – a semi-precious stone that is ground to make a pigment to create ultramarine blue paint(13)

**a secco** - method in fresco painting in which colors are applied with limewash on dry plaster (13)

## 2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know

### Vocabulary List Answer Key

#### Art off the Press

**woodcut** – a design carved into the surface of a wood block that is used for making prints of the design (14)

**relief printmaking** - the technique of cutting or etching a printing surface so that all that remains of the original surface is the design to be printed (15)

**standing press** – a printing press in which a wheel lowers the printing plate onto the print surface and exerts pressure on the plate to transfer the ink to the print surface (15)

**washi** – Japanese paper often made from the fibers of plants (15)

**woodblock** - a block of wood engraved in relief and used for printing; another name for a woodcut print (15)

**intaglio printmaking** – A printmaking technique in which the image is carved into a surface, and the carved lines hold the ink, which is absorbed onto the print surface. It is the direct opposite of a relief print. (16)

**etching** – A form of intaglio printmaking, etching consists of coating a sheet of metal with an acid-resistant material, then scratching a design with an etching needle onto the metal sheet, exposing the metal. The metal sheet is then dipped in acid and the scratched areas are eaten away, forming a line that holds ink during the printing process. (16)

**drypoint** – a type of etching in which lines are etched directly onto the metal surface of a plate with a cutting tool. (16)

**engraving** – A form of intaglio printmaking, an engraving is a design that has been carved into a metal plate with a cutting tool called a burin. (17)

**burin** – a small chisel used in engraving (17)

**crosshatching** – sets of parallel lines drawn so that they cross each other (17)

**foreground** – the part of the composition of an artwork that is closest to the viewer, or in front of the main figures or objects in the artwork. (17)

## 2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know

### Vocabulary List Answer Key

#### In Glowing Color

**parchment** – a type of paper made out of goat or sheep skin; a thick paper (18)

**vellum** – paper-like material made from the skin of animals (18)

**gum arabic** – a sticky tree sap used in watercolor painting (18)

**soluble** – a substance that dissolves in liquid (18)

**binder** – a neutral-colored material that helps paint stick to a canvas or other surface (18)

**opaque** – not able to be seen through (18)

**luminous** – the glow or lightness in an artwork; the intensity of color (18)

**palette** – the range of colors used by an artist; a board on which an artist mixes paint colors before applying to a painting (18)

**wet in wet** - art technique in watercolors that uses wet paint on wet paper (18)

#### Burning the Midnight Oil

**viewing angle** – the amount of a scene that is visible to the viewers (20)

**epitome** – a perfect example; the ultimate form of (21)

**solvent** – a substance, usually a liquid, in which a soluble dissolves (21)

**turpentine** - a type of oil with a strong smell that is used to make paint thinner and to clean paint brushes (21)

**primer** – a material used to coat a surface to prepare it for painting (21)

**underpainting** - a thin, neutral shade of paint applied to the canvas before the composition of the artwork is painted (21)

**tempera** – a type of paint made from pigments mixed with egg yolks as a binder (21)

**alla prima** - painting without any underpainting (22)

**acrylic** - a quick-drying, water-soluble kind of paint (22)

**impasto** - a method of painting that uses very thick layers of paint applied with rapid brushstrokes (23)

## 2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know

### Vocabulary List Answer Key

#### Only Chance is Reliable

**frottage** - taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form an artwork (24)

**Surrealism** - an art movement that focused on expressing subconscious thought without reference to reality or natural order (24)

**grattage** - scratching paint layers away from a painted canvas that is laid over an uneven surface and scraped to expose the underlying textured object on the canvas(25)

**decalcomania** – a technique in which an imprint of an image is transferred from one surface onto another (25)

**drip painting** - a form of abstract art in which paint is dripped or poured onto the canvas (27)

**enamel paint** – a type of paint that dries to a hard, glossy, opaque finish (27)

#### In Good Form

**grog** – a fired, finely ground clay (28)

**supporting framework** – the interior structure of a sculpture that adds strength to the sculpture (28)

**firing** – the process of adding heat or baking a material, such as clay, to harden it (28)

**papier-mâché** - a material that is made of paper mixed with water, glue, and other substances and that hardens as it dries (28)

**polyester resin** – a synthetic plastic made from polyester (29)

**fiberglass** - a material made up of very fine fibers of glass (29)

**casting** - making a statue by pouring liquid metal or plaster into a mold and letting it harden (30)

**textile** – cloth (31)

## **2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know Vocabulary List Answer Key**

### **Drawing with Scissors**

**positive image** – the objects or images that are included in an artwork (32)

**negative image** - the space that surrounds an object in an image (32)

**motif** – an image that is often repeated in a design (32)

**cutout** – images cut out of paper, often as a solid-colored silhouette (33)

**silhouette** - a drawing of the outlines of an object that is filled with a solid color (33)

**cardboard** – a thick paper product, usually made of a thickly ridged paper sandwiched between two thick, flat papers (33)

### **Surprise Encounters**

**collage** - a type of art in which different materials are placed together to create a single image (34)

**coller** – a French word that means to glue (34)

**caning** – woven bamboo used as seat material in chairs (34)

**papiers collés** – collages that use different types of paper (34)

**Dada** – an art movement that began in 1916 that rejected preconceived ideas in art (36)

### **Finders Keepers**

**assemblage** – a three-dimensional art technique in which objects are assembled together into an art piece (38)

**composition** - the arrangement of figures or objects in an artwork (38)

**wind rose** – a diagram that shows the relative direction of winds in an area (39)

**compass** – a tool that shows direction in relation to magnetic north (39)

## **2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know Vocabulary List Answer Key**

### **Art Takes on Space**

**installation** - three-dimensional art that is often site-specific and designed to transform the perception of a space (40)

**in situ** - in its original place (40)

**exhibition** - a public showing of artworks (40)

**tone** – the mixing of pure color with shades of white or black (the gray scale) to soften the intensity of the color (41)

### **Glossary**

**Cubism** - an art style that shows objects broken up into geometric shapes and multiple perspective from different angles at the same time (44)

**Laid paper** – paper with a ribbed texture (44)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**A Line a Day**

1. What materials did Stone Age people use to create drawings in caves? sharp tools, charred wood, colored soil, and colored rocks (4)
2. Drawing is known as the art of the line. (4)
3. What is the best-known tool used for drawing? pencil (4)
4. How is the lead in a pencil made? Graphite powder is mixed with clay and then fired to harden it. (4)
5. What determines the hardness of pencil lead? the amount of clay used (4)
6. What figures are most often found in prehistoric cave paintings? animals, humans, and abstract forms (4)
7. In what country are the cave drawings of Lascaux found? France (4)
8. What museum contains reproductions of the cave drawings of Altamira, Spain? Deutsches Museum in Munich, Germany (4)
9. Why is it difficult to draw with silverpoint? It is not possible to erase mistakes. (5)
10. What type of line does silverpoint produce? very thin lines (5)
11. What method did Albrecht Dürer use to produce the dark areas in his self-portrait? He used hatching to create shadows and dark areas in the portrait. (5)
12. During what period in history did artists often draw with stylus? the Renaissance (6)
13. What is a stylus? a metal utensil with a rounded silver tip used for drawing (6)
14. How is the drawing surface prepared for silverpoint drawings? (6) The drawing surface is covered with chalk or gesso. (6)
15. What type of materials may be used to make pens for ink drawings? reed, bamboo, quills, or metal (6)
16. How is charcoal made? by burning wood chips or twigs (6)

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17. How are gray tones created with charcoal? by wiping the charcoal marks (6)
18. What is added to charcoal drawings to prevent it from smudging? fixative (6)
19. What shape did Vincent van Gogh use to create the sky in *Fishing Boats at Sea*?  
circular dots (6)
20. How did Vincent van Gogh show the movement of the sea in his drawing *Fishing Boats at Sea*? He drew quick, thick, curved lines to create the illusion of movement. (6)
21. What art medium is good for drawing contours? pen and ink (6)
22. What art medium did Leonardo da Vinci use for *Self-Portrait*? red chalk on paper (7)
23. When did Leonardo da Vinci draw his self-portrait? 1515 – 1516 (7)
24. What is sanguine? a red chalk made of pigment containing red iron oxide (7)
25. What is mixed with pigments to form sticks of chalk? paste (7)



**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**Hew, Carve, and Chisel**

1. Who sculpted *The Angelic Salutation*? Veit Stoss (8)
2. What type of wood was used for *The Angelic Salutation*? lime wood from the linden tree (8)
3. What makes lime wood a good material for sculpture? The trees grow quickly, the wood has uniform fibers and is soft, light, and elastic. (8)
4. What is polychrome? decorated in multiple colors (8)
5. Who said in referring to his sculpture, "David is already inside. I simply have to cut away everything that's hiding him"? Michelangelo (9)
6. What material did Michelangelo use for the sculpture of David? marble (9)
7. What is the meaning of the Latin verb *sculperere*? to fashion by sculpting, to carve, or to chisel (9)
8. What are the two basic kinds of sculpture? carving and modeling (9)
9. What is the difference between carving and modeling? Carving removes material to form a sculpture and modeling adds material to form a sculpture. (9)
10. How does an artist prepare wood for sculpting to prevent it from splitting? The artist seasons the wood and sometimes cuts out the heartwood. (9)
11. What type of tools are used in sculpture? gouge, knife, hammer, chisel, grinding and polishing tools (9)
12. Who carved the *Unfinished Slave*? Michelangelo (9)
13. When was the *Venus de Milo* carved? around 100 B.C. (9)
14. What are the names of some artists known for their sculptures? Veit Stoss, Tilman Riemenschneider, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Auguste Rodin, Constantin Brancusi (9)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**Tessera by Tessera**

1. In ancient Greece, who were the Muses? the Greek goddesses of the arts (10, 44)
2. What does the Arabic word *musanik* mean? decorated (10)
3. What ancient civilizations used mosaics as decoration on buildings and floors?  
Sumerian, ancient Greece, Roman Empire, and the Byzantine Empire (10)
4. How are glass mosaic tiles made? Liquid glass is pressed into a flat slab, then cut into tiles as it cools. (10)
5. How are silver and gold mosaic tiles made? Melted silver and gold leaf are added between two sheets of glass. (10)
6. What are tesserae? a type of mosaic tile (10)
7. In the indirect method, how are the mosaic tiles assembled into a pattern? The tiles are attached upside down on a pattern traced onto transparent paper. (10)
8. What material is used to fill in the spaces between mosaic tiles? grout (10)
9. Who created the mosaic bench in Parco Güell, Barcelona? Antoni Gaudí (10)
10. Where is the mosaic *Empress Theodora and Her Attendants* located?  
the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna (11)
11. What culture is represented in the mosaic work of *Empress Theodora and Her Attendants*? Byzantine Empire (11)
12. What is the material used for the white mosaic details in Empress Theodora's crown?  
mother-of-pearl (11)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**All Along the Wall**

1. What is the Italian term for fresco painting? dipingere a fresco (12)
2. In most styles of fresco painting, the paints are added when the plaster is wet. (12)
3. What is spread on a wall to prepare it for a fresco? wet plaster (12)
4. How are the artist's drawings transferred onto a wall to show the design to be painted?  
The outlines of the figures in the artist's drawings are transferred onto large papers.  
Holes are pricked along the outlines. Then the artist tapes the papers onto the wall and  
taps soot over the lines to transfer the design onto the wall. (12)
5. The underdrawings for frescos that use red iron oxide as outlines for designs are called sinopia. (12)
6. During what historic period did fresco artists use sinopia underdrawings?  
the Middle Ages in Europe (12)
7. Who painted the mural of *The Founding Fathers of Rome*? Gentile da Fabriano (12)
8. Who painted the biblical scenes on the walls of the Cappella degli Crovegni (Arena Chapel)? Giotto di Bondone (13)
9. What is the name of the method used to apply colors with lime wash on dry plaster?  
a secco (13)
10. What materials are used to create thin glazes? pigment mixed with water (13)
11. How is limewash made? lime mineral is thinned in water (13, 44)
12. Why does the Museo delle Sinopie in Pisa, Italy have a large collection of sinopia on display? Many frescos in Pisa were damaged during the World War II, revealing the underdrawings. (13)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**Art off the Press**

1. How many blocks must be made for a print containing several colors? one block for each color used in the print (14)
2. Who made the woodcut blocks for *The Great Wave of Kanagawa*? Katsushika Hokusai (14)
3. What mountain is in the background of *The Great Wave of Kanagawa*? Mount Fuji (14)
4. What is another name for woodcut printing? relief printing (15)
5. To make a woodcut print, artists transfer a design onto wood, then cut away any portion of the design that remains white. (15)
6. What produces a more even print than hand-pressed prints? a printing press (15)
7. If a print is made on white paper, the raised parts of the carved woodblock produce a positive image. (15)
8. If a print is made on black paper with white ink, the raised parts of the carved woodblock produce a negative image. (15)
9. What is another name for Japanese paper? washi (15)
10. Who made the woodcut artwork entitled *Tiger*? Franz Marc (15)
11. What tools are used to create prints? etching needle, burin, flat-bladed chisel, gouge, crowbar, scraper, metal plates, and wood (15-17)
12. What is the difference between intaglio printmaking and woodcut printing? In intaglio printmaking, the printed lines lie below the surface of the print plate and the plate is made of metal. In woodcut printing, the printed lines lie at the surface of the woodblock and wood is used to create the print "plate". (16)
13. What are some types of intaglio printmaking? etching, drypoint, and engraving (16-17)
14. In drypoint etching, the artist etches lines directly into a copper or zinc plate. (16)

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15. Describe the method used to etch a plate when an etching needle is used. The plate is coated with a material that resists acid. The artist draws the image with an etching needle on the plate. The plate is submerged in acid that etches the lines into the plate. The printer covers the plate with ink. The plate is printed in a high-pressure printing press. The paper absorbs the ink from the etched lines to create the print. (16)
16. Are prints original works of art or copies? original works of art (16)
17. Who was the artist who etched *Old Woman Sleeping*? Rembrandt van Rijn (16)
18. What is crosshatching? to mark or draw with sets of parallel lines that cross each other (17)
19. Who engraved *Saint Jerome in His Study*? Albrecht Dürer (17)
20. What elements in *Saint Jerome in His Study* show that the person in the engraving is Saint Jerome? The halo surrounding the head of the saint, the crucifix on the desk, and the lion in the foreground are all references to Saint Jerome. (17)
21. How is it possible to determine the artist and the date for *Saint Jerome in His Study*? The artist's initials and the date of the engraving are included in the engraving. (17)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**In Glowing Color**

1. Why is watercolor one of the most difficult painting techniques? Watercolors are opaque, which means any mistakes cannot be painted over or corrected. (18)
2. What is added to watercolors to make delicate and airy colors? glazes (18)
3. What creates the color white in watercolor paintings? Paper is left blank, without paint, to create white areas. (18)
4. How are deep, brilliant colors produced in watercolor paintings? by applying more paint to the paper (18)
5. What art technique uses wet paint on wet paper? wet in wet technique (18)
6. What is vellum? paper made from animal skins (18)
7. Who painted *Venice: A Storm*? Joseph Mallord William Turner (18)
8. What other artists are known for their work in watercolors? Paul Cézanne, Emil Nolde, Maria Sybilla Merian (18)
9. Who painted *The Flora of the Heath*? Paul Klee (19)
10. What method did Paul Klee use to create the geometric shapes in *The Flora of the Heath*? He painted the watercolors onto dry paper instead of using the wet in wet technique. (19)

## 2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know

### Review Questions Answer Key

#### Burning in the Midnight Oil

1. In what time period did oil painting originate? the 1200s (20)
2. What is the earliest known handbook of painting techniques? the *Strasburg Manuscript* (20)
3. Jan van Eyck's *The Arnolfini Portrait* is a wedding portrait of Giovanni Arnolfini and Giovanna Cenami. (20)
4. How did Jan van Eyck increase the viewing angle of the wedding he depicted in *The Arnolfini Portrait*? He used the reflection in a mirror. (20)
5. What are the benefits of using oil paint for works of art? The artist can create a great variety of colors, fine details, and paint over mistakes. (21)
6. Oil paints consist of pigments and oil. (21)
7. What materials do artists use to thin oil paints before applying to the painting surface? liquid solvents (21)
8. What is an example of a solvent? turpentine (21)
9. What must be done to a canvas to prepare it for oil paints? The canvas needs to have a primer applied to it. (21)
10. What medium is used for underdrawings on oil paintings? charcoal, chalk, pencil, or watercolors (21)
11. What is underpainting? a thin, neutral shade of paint applied to the canvas before the composition of the artwork is painted (21)
12. What are the materials used to make tempera paints? pigments, oil, and water (21)
13. What is visible in Leonardo da Vinci's unfinished oil painting *The Adoration of the Magi*? the underdrawings and the underpainting (21)
14. What is the meaning of the rule "fat on lean"? To prevent paint layers from cracking, artists should paint thicker layers of paint over thinner layers of paint. (21)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

15. What are some examples of artists who painted with oil paints? Caspar David Friedrich, Otto Dix, Vincent van Gogh, Jan van Eyck, Paul Cézanne (21)
16. When were the first tubes of paint invented? 1841 (22)
17. What is the "alla prima" technique of oil painting? painting without any underpainting or glazes (22)
18. What is the drawback of using acrylic paints in artworks? It is difficult to produce fine layers of paint using acrylics. (22)
19. What are the advantage of using acrylic paints? Acrylics dissolve in water and dry more quickly than oils. (22)
20. Who painted *Mount Sainte-Victoire*? Paul Cézanne (22)
21. What is impasto? a method of painting that uses very thick layers of paint applied with rapid brushstrokes (23)
22. Who painted *The Starry Night*? Vincent van Gogh (23)



**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**Only Chance is Reliable**

1. The term *frottage* is derived from the French word frotter. (24)
2. What is the technique of frottage? taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form an artwork (24)
3. What is Surrealism? an art movement that focused on expressing subconscious thought without reference to reality or natural order (24, glossary)
4. Why did Max Ernst describe his art techniques as semi-automatic? He felt he was only partially in control of the images that emerged from his techniques. (24)
5. What are some of the semi-automatic techniques that Max Ernst used? frottage, grattage, and décalcomania (24)
6. What type of tools are used in semi-automatic technique? objects with raised structure, glass plates, twine, tin cans, brushes (24)
7. The artwork *Vox Angelica* is composed of how many separate panels? four (25)
8. Who made *Vox Angelica*? Max Ernst (25)
9. The term *grattage* is derived from the French word grater. (25)
10. What is the technique of grattage? scratching paint layers away from a painted canvas that is laid over an uneven surface and scraped to expose the underlying textured object on the canvas (25)
11. What is the technique of decalcomania? the transferring of an image from one surface onto another (25)
12. Who did Max Ernst inspire to experiment with different methods to create art? Jackson Pollock (26)
13. Who painted *No. 32*? Jackson Pollock (27)
14. What method was used in the creation of *No. 32*? drip painting (27)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**In Good Form**

1. What is the difference between carving and modeling? In carving, materials are removed to create a sculpture. In modeling, materials are added to create a sculpture. (28)
2. At what temperature is clay fired to harden it? 2,300° F (28)
3. Types of clay are identified by their color and grog content. (28)
4. What is required for large clay sculptures? clay with high grog content and, sometimes, an internal structure (28)
5. To work clay into shapes, it be moist. (28)
6. What materials, other than clay, may be used for modeling? plaster, wax, polyester resins, and fiberglass (28)
7. Who created the elephant for the Stravinsky Fountain at the Centre Georges Pompidou museum in Paris? Niki de St. Phalle (29)
8. Rodin created *The Thinker* as part of a bronze sculpture entitled *The Gates of Hell*. (30)
9. For what was *The Gates of Hell* designed? a gate for Paris's Museum of Decorative Arts (30)
10. How many human and animal figures did Auguste Rodin design for *The Gates of Hell*? 186 (30)
11. When was *The Thinker* first exhibited as an independent sculpture? 1888 (30)
12. What are the steps in casting? The caster covers a sculpted work of art with a material to make an impression of the work. A soft or liquid material is poured into the impression (casting). When the materials harden, it forms a copy of the original artwork. (30)
13. When did Edgar Degas die? 1917 (31)
14. How many of Edgar Degas's sculptures were exhibited before his death? one (31)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

15. Who sculpted *The Little Fourteen-Year-Old Dancer*? Edgar Degas (31)
16. What materials did Edgar Degas use in *The Little Fourteen-Year-Old Dancer*? bronze, cotton, and horse hair (31)

**Drawing with Scissors**

1. Who created *The Horse, the Rider, and the Clown*? Henri Matisse (32)
2. How is a positive image created using the cutouts technique? The paper around the outline of the object is cut away. (32)
3. How is a negative image created using the cutouts technique? The area that outlines the object is cut away and the rest of the paper is left intact. (32)
4. What is the name of the technique used to create silhouettes? cutouts (33)
5. What is a silhouette? a drawing of the outlines of an object that is filled with a solid color (33)
6. What tools are used to cut out silhouettes? scissors or paper-cutting knives (33)
7. Who was the first artist to use cutouts to create artwork? Henri Matisse (33)
8. Who coined the phrase "drawing with scissors"? Henri Matisse (33)
9. Who created *Dog Barking at the Moon*? Philipp Otto Runge (33)
10. What other artists use cutouts to create art? William Kentridge, Olaf Nicolai, and Kara Walker (33)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**Surprise Encounters**

1. The term *collage* is derived from the French word coller. (34)
2. What is the meaning of the word *coller*? to glue (34)
3. Who invented the collage? Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque (34)
4. What art movement did Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque originate between 1908 and 1914? Cubism (34)
5. When did the Surrealist art movement begin? 1924 (34)
6. Who called his collages "papiers collés"? Juan Gris (34)
7. What artwork is considered the first collage in art? Still Life with Chair Caning (34)
8. Who created the first collage in art? Pablo Picasso (34)
9. What materials were used in the creation of *Still Life with Chair Caning*? patterned oilcloth, oil paints, and rope (34)
10. Who created the collage *Flowers* in 1914? Juan Gris (35)
11. What art movement was inspired in part by the ugly, everyday objects used in the collage technique? Dadaism (36)
12. In what other art forms was collage used? literature and music (36)
13. Who created whimsical characters from collages of different materials for a children's book? Hannah Höch (36)
14. What are some of the names of the characters created for the children's book? Unsatisfedle, Loftylara, Runfasts, Snifti, and Longfringes (36)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Questions Answer Key**

**Finders Keepers**

1. What is the meaning of the French word for assemblage? composition or assortment (38)
2. Who is one of the earliest artists to use found objects to create sculptures? Pablo Picasso (38)
3. In contrast to collage which is two-dimensional art, assemblage is three-dimensional. (38)
4. What American artist created a sensation when he attached everyday objects onto his paintings? Robert Rauschenberg (38)
5. Who are the two European artists who wrapped buildings, objects, and things of nature with cloth? Christo and Jeanne-Claude (38)
6. Who are some of the artists who worked in assemblage? Pablo Picasso, Jean Dubuffet, Joseph Cornell, Daniel Spoerri, Arman, Robert Rauschenberg, Christo and Jeanne-Claude (38)
7. What objects did Joseph Cornell use in *Object (Roses des Vents)*? compasses, maps, marbles, pieces of paper, and more (39)

## 2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know

### Review Questions Answer Key

#### Art Takes on Space

1. For what space did Daniel Buren design an installation that covered close to 145,000 square feet? the Grand Palais in Paris (40)
2. What types of materials are used in installations? space, objects, light, sounds, music, and any objects (40)
3. What are installations meant to do? change the way we experience space (40)
4. What is the definition of "in situ"? in its original place (40)
5. Installations are to be viewed in a specific site. (40)
6. What is the title of the installation Daniel Buren designed for the Grand Palais? Excentrique(s) – Travail in Situ (41)
7. How long was *Excentrique(s)* on exhibit at the Grand Palais? six weeks (40)
8. What does the installation of the *Excentriques –Travail in Situ* include? plastic colored discs mounted on metal columns and loudspeakers repeating the names of the colors in different languages (41)
9. Who created the installation *Template* in 2007? Ai WeiWei (43)
10. *Template* was constructed as a 26-foot high temple pavilion made of 1,001 doors and windows from Ming and Qing dynasty buildings. (43)
11. What happened to *Template* four days after it was installed at the Documenta 12 world art exhibition? It collapsed during a storm. (43)
12. How did the artist, Ai WeiWei, interpret the collapse of his installation? He saw it as a new sculpture that documented the forces of nature and the history of the doors and windows that came from demolished traditional buildings in China. (43)

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Quiz #1 Answer Key – pages 1 - 13**

1. Where were some of the earliest cave drawings found? (4)
  - A. Lascaux, Dordogne
  - B. Beijing, China
  - C. Altamira, Spain
  - D. All of the above
  - E. Both A and C only
  
2. Who drew *Self-Portrait as a Thirteen-Year-Old*? (5)
  - A. Leonardo da Vinci
  - B. Albrecht Dürer
  - C. Gentile da Fabriano
  - D. Giotto di Bondone
  - E. Rembrandt van Rijn
  
3. During what period of time was silverpoint popular with artists for drawing? (6)
  - A. Ancient Greece
  - B. Middle Ages
  - C. Renaissance
  - D. Enlightenment
  - E. Industrial Revolution
  
4. What art medium did Leonardo da Vinci use for his *Self-Portrait*? (7)
  - A. pen and ink
  - B. silverpoint
  - C. red chalk on paper
  - D. charcoal on paper
  - E. colored pencil
  
5. During what time period was the sculpture of *The Angelic Salutation* carved? (8)
  - A. 1517-1518 A.D.
  - B. 1888 A.D.
  - C. 1900-1914 A.D.
  - D. 1304-1306 A.D.
  - E. 547 A.D.
  
6. What type of materials are used in mosaics? (10)
  - A. glass and ceramic tiles
  - B. tesserae
  - C. mother-of-pearl and semi-precious stones
  - D. pebbles
  - E. All of the above

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Quiz #1 Answer Key – pages 1 - 13**

7. Giotto painted scenes depicting passage from \_\_\_\_\_ on the walls of the Cappella degli Scrovegni. (13)
- A. the Bible
  - B. *The Canterbury Tales*
  - C. *The Tales of the Arabian Nights*
  - D. *Gilgamesh*
  - E. *Aesop's Fables*
8. What type of artwork is Gentile da Fabriano's *The Founding of Rome*? (12)
- A. mosaic
  - B. silverpoint
  - C. fresco
  - D. sculpture
  - E. pencil drawing
9. The plaster used in frescos is made of \_\_\_\_\_. (12)
- A. pigments mixed with water
  - B. cement
  - C. fine clay and graphite
  - D. lime and sand
  - E. sanguine and fine clay
10. Explain the method used to transfer artist's drawings to the wall of a fresco. (12)

The outlines of the artist's drawings are transferred onto a large, thick piece of paper. Holes are pricked along the outlines. The artist then cuts out and applies a section of the drawing onto the fresco wall. Finally, a bag of soot is tapped over the holes in the paper to transfer the outlines of the drawing onto the wall.



**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Quiz #2 Answer Key – pages 14 - 23**

1. Which of the following is an example of an art technique used in intaglio printmaking?  
(16 – 17)
  - A. etching
  - B. drypoint
  - C. engraving
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and B only
  
2. *Saint Jerome in His Study* is an example of what art technique? (17)
  - A. block printing
  - B. intaglio printing
  - C. silverpoint
  - D. pen and ink
  - E. impasto
  
3. *The Arnolfini Portrait* was painted on \_\_\_\_\_. (20)
  - A. canvas
  - B. plaster
  - C. washi
  - D. wood
  - E. vellum
  
4. What type of art medium did Paul Klee use for *The Flora of the Heath*? (19)
  - A. woodcut blocks
  - B. oil paints
  - C. enamel paints
  - D. sanguine
  - E. watercolor paints
  
5. What materials do artists typically use to make the underdrawings for an oil painting?  
(21)
  - A. charcoal
  - B. chalk
  - C. pencil
  - D. watercolors
  - E. All of the above

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Quiz #2 Answer Key – pages 14 - 23**

**Match the artist to the title of his artwork. Write the letter corresponding to the title of the artwork on the line next to each artist's name.**

\_\_\_ **B** \_\_\_ 6. Jan van Eyck

A. *Venice: A Storm*

\_\_\_ **C** \_\_\_ 7. Leonardo da Vinci

B. *The Arnolfini Portrait*

\_\_\_ **E** \_\_\_ 8. Paul Cézanne

C. *The Adoration of the Magi*

\_\_\_ **D** \_\_\_ 9. Vincent van Gogh

D. *The Starry Night*

\_\_\_ **A** \_\_\_ 10. Joseph Mallord William Turner

E. *Mount Sainte-Victoire*

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Quiz #3 Answer Key – pages 24 - 31**

1. Which of the following is an example of the semi-automatic technique? (24)
  - A. frottage
  - B. grattage
  - C. décalcomanie
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and B only
  
2. What artist used the art technique of decalcomania to produce images on a canvas? (25)
  - A. Max Ernst
  - B. Juan Gris
  - C. Pablo Picasso
  - D. Hannah Höch
  - E. Philipp Otto Runge
  
3. What type of paint did Jackson Pollock use to create his drip paintings? (27)
  - A. watercolors
  - B. acrylics
  - C. oil paint
  - D. enamel paint
  - E. limewash
  
4. Who created the sculptures for the Stravinsky Fountain located at the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris? (29)
  - A. Niki de St. Phalle
  - B. Jean Tinguely
  - C. Edgar Degas
  - D. A and C only
  - E. A and B only
  
5. For how many years did Auguste Rodin work on *The Gates of Hell*? (30, 46)
  - A. ten years
  - B. fifteen years
  - C. eighteen years
  - D. twenty-seven years
  - E. thirty-seven years

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Quiz #3 Answer Key – pages 24 - 31**

6. Who commissioned Rodin to create a gate for Paris' Museum of Decorative Arts? (30)
- A. the French government
  - B. Royal Academy of Arts
  - C. Beaux Artes
  - D. Sorbonne
  - E. Musée d'Orsay
7. Why did Max Ernst leave Germany to live in the United States? (25)
- A. His paintings were more popular in the United States than in Germany.
  - B. He left Germany when the Nazi party began persecuting Jews at the onset of World War II.
  - C. He met and married an American artist.
  - D. He had more artistic freedom working in the United States.
  - E. He received an art commission that required him to work in the United States.

**Match the artist to the title of his artwork. Write the letter corresponding to the title of the artwork on the line next to each artist's name.**

  B   6. Edgar Degas

A. *Vox Angelica*

  C   7. Jackson Pollock

B. *The Little Fourteen-Year-Old Dancer*

  A   8. Max Ernst

C. *No. 32*

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Quiz #4 Answer Key – pages 32 - 45**

1. Who created the artwork entitled *The Horse, the Rider, and the Clown*? (32)
  - A. Philipp Otto Runge
  - B. Henri Matisse
  - C. William Kentridge
  - D. Olaf Nicolai
  - E. Kara Walker
  
2. What type of art technique did Hannah Höch use to create the creatures illustrated in her children's book? (36)
  - A. pen and ink
  - B. watercolors
  - C. silverpoint
  - D. collage
  - E. cutouts
  
3. What covers the inside lid of the box containing Joseph Cornell's *Object (Roses des Vents)*? (39)
  - A. French-language newspapers
  - B. maps of the Australian coastline
  - C. printed cloth in the design of chair caning
  - D. feathers
  - E. lapis lazuli paint
  
4. Who created the art installation *Template*? (43)
  - A. Ai WeiWei
  - B. Daniel Buren
  - C. Christo and Jeanne-Claude
  - D. Ilya and Emilia Kabakov
  - E. Gregor Schneider
  
5. What is Cubism? (44)
  - A. a type of art movement which used objects from popular culture
  - B. an abstract form of art that uses unreal forms and unusual colors to express thoughts and feelings
  - C. an art style that takes familiar objects and presents them in unfamiliar ways to give them new meaning
  - D. an art style that shows objects broken up into geometric shapes and multiple perspective from different angles at the same time
  - E. a style of art that tries to portray people and things as they appear in real life

**2017 Super Quiz Fine Arts – 13 Art Techniques Children Should Know**  
**Review Quiz #4 Answer Key – pages 32 - 45**

**Write the letter of each definition next to the word it defines.**

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <u>  <b>B.</b>  </u> 6. binder     | A. mineral often used in pencils  |
| <u>  <b>A.</b>  </u> 7. graphite   | B. neutrally-colored material that helps paint stick to a canvas or other surface |
| <u>  <b>D.</b>  </u> 8. impasto    | C. material that gives paint color  |
| <u>  <b>E.</b>  </u> 9. iron oxide | D. thickly applied paint  |
| <u>  <b>C.</b>  </u> 10. pigment   | E. type of rust   |