

Foundations of Modern Art

Modern Art · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. Which art movement, originating in Paris in the early 20th century, is characterized by fragmented objects and multiple viewpoints, often employing geometric shapes?

- A) Impressionism
- B) Surrealism
- C) Cubism
- D) Fauvism

2. Who is widely considered the pioneer of Cubism, alongside Georges Braque?

- A) Vincent van Gogh
- B) Pablo Picasso
- C) Claude Monet
- D) Salvador Dalí

3. The term 'Fauvism' refers to a style known for its bold, non-naturalistic use of color. Which artist is most associated with this movement?

- A) Henri Matisse
- B) Edvard Munch
- C) Gustav Klimt
- D) Egon Schiele

4. Which influential art movement, emerging in the aftermath of World War I, rejected logic and reason, often exploring themes of dreams and the subconscious?

- A) Expressionism
- B) Dadaism
- C) Surrealism
- D) Abstract Expressionism

5. The 'ready-made' concept, where ordinary manufactured objects are presented as art, is famously associated with which artist?

- A) Kazimir Malevich
- B) Marcel Duchamp
- C) Piet Mondrian
- D) Wassily Kandinsky

6. Which American art movement, prominent in the mid-20th century, is characterized by large-scale abstract canvases with gestural brushstrokes or fields of color?

- A) Pop Art
- B) Minimalism
- C) Abstract Expressionism
- D) Color Field Painting

7. Jackson Pollock is most famously known for his innovative technique of:

- A) Pointillism
- B) Sfumato
- C) Action painting (drip painting)
- D) Frottage

8. The De Stijl movement, advocating for pure abstraction and universality by reducing art to essential geometric forms and primary colors, was spearheaded by which artist?

- A) Paul Klee
- B) Joan Miró
- C) Piet Mondrian
- D) Fernand Léger

9. Which art movement, appearing in the 1950s and 1960s, drew inspiration from popular culture, mass media, and advertising?

- A) Conceptual Art
- B) Op Art
- C) Pop Art
- D) Land Art

10. Andy Warhol, a key figure in Pop Art, famously created silkscreen prints of:

- A) Abstract geometric shapes
- B) Renaissance figures
- C) Everyday consumer products and celebrities
- D) Classical mythological scenes

11. The first major exhibition of Impressionist art, which gave the movement its name (albeit initially as a crítica), took place in which city?

- A) London
- B) New York
- C) Paris
- D) Rome

12. Which artist is renowned for his vibrant, expressive portraits and his exploration of psychological states, contributing significantly to Expressionism?

- A) Edgar Degas
- B) Paul Cézanne
- C) Edvard Munch
- D) René Magritte

13. The artistic style that emphasized capturing the fleeting visual impression of a moment, particularly the effects of light and color, is known as:

- A) Realism
- B) Impressionism
- C) Baroque
- D) Neoclassicism

14. Which early 20th-century movement, strongly associated with artists like Wassily Kandinsky, sought to express inner spiritual and emotional experiences through abstract forms and colors?

- A) Futurism
- B) Suprematism
- C) Constructivism
- D) Abstract Art (specifically early pioneers)

15. The Bauhaus, a highly influential German art school, fostered a design philosophy that aimed to unite art, craft, and technology. It was founded by:

- A) Le Corbusier
- B) Walter Gropius
- C) Mies van der Rohe
- D) Frank Lloyd Wright

16. Which artist is famous for his dreamlike, often unsettling images that challenge viewers' perceptions of reality, creating a visual paradox?

- A) Henri Rousseau
- B) Salvador Dalí
- C) Max Ernst
- D) Hieronymus Bosch

17. The avant-garde movement that celebrated dynamism, speed, technology, and the machine age, originating in Italy, was called:

- A) Vorticism
- B) Orphism
- C) Futurism
- D) Precisionism

18. This art movement, which emerged in Zurich during World War I, was a protest against the war and the bourgeois society, characterized by its anti-art stance and absurdity.

- A) Surrealism
- B) Expressionism
- C) Dadaism
- D) Constructivism