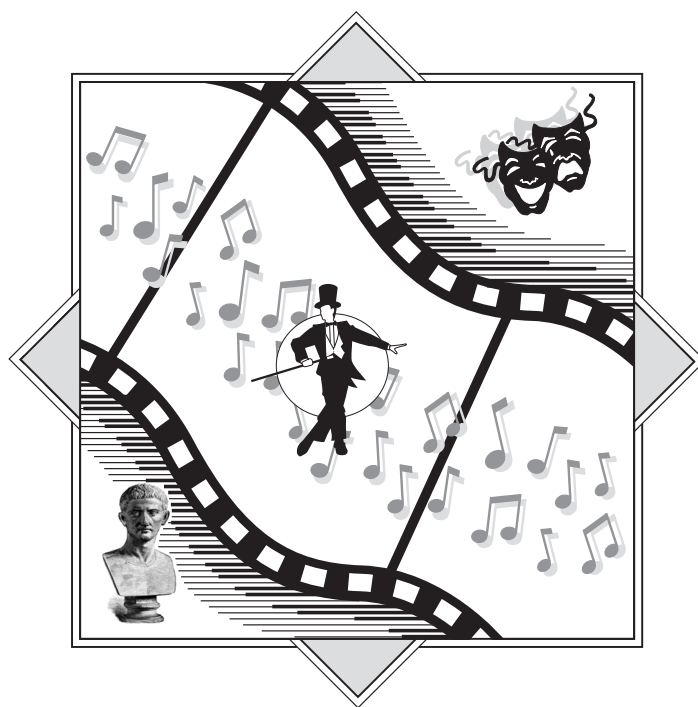


Illinois Standards Achievement Test

Sample Fine Arts Materials

2003



ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Division of Student Assessment • Illinois State Board of Education

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Fine Arts Sample Book

Introduction

The Illinois State Board of Education in conjunction with citizens and educators throughout Illinois has worked to develop the Illinois Learning Standards and the Illinois Standards Achievement Test (ISAT). The fine arts component will be administered to students in grades 4 and 7 during April of 2003. Schools may choose to participate in a fine arts assessment at grades 9 and 10.

The sample materials for ISAT fine arts are provided in this booklet. The sample questions correspond to the Illinois Learning Standards.

Overview of the Illinois Standards Achievement Test for Fine Arts

Populations and Schedules

Unless exempted by law, all public school students in grades 4 and 7 take 10 questions from the ISAT fine arts test. ISAT assessments will be given during the first two weeks of April.

Structure of the Tests

In 2003, the ISAT fine arts test for grades 4 and 7 will be given in conjunction with the social science test. The complete test contains 50 multiple-choice items, but each individual student will take 10 items from the 50-item test. All items address specific elements of the Illinois Learning Standards for fine arts.

FINE ARTS LEARNING STANDARDS

The Illinois Learning Standards for the Fine Arts were developed by Illinois citizens for Illinois schools. These goals, standards, and benchmarks are an outgrowth of the 1985 Illinois State Goals for Learning; ideas underlying recent local and national curriculum projects; results of state, national, and international assessment findings; and the work and experiences of Illinois school districts and teachers and citizens.

Test Item Criteria

The criteria used to select items are:

- alignment to the Illinois Learning Standards,
- content validity,
- reliability,
- importance,
- difficulty,
- cognitive level,
- power to differentiate among students of differing abilities, and
- freedom from bias.

FINE ARTS

Throughout time, the arts have been essential to human existence. When people create in sounds, images, gestures and words, they discover ways to shape and share their thoughts and feelings with others. The arts enrich the quality of life. All students deserve access to the arts through creation, performance and study.

Young children “respond to gestures and movement before they react to the spoken word. They understand and explore sound before they learn to speak. They draw pictures before they form letters. They dance and act out stories before they learn to read” (Fowler, 1984). The fine arts—dance, drama, music, and visual arts—are fundamental ways of knowing and thinking. In addition to their intrinsic value, the arts contribute to children’s development. Recent research shows that study in music improves test scores in spatial temporal reasoning in young children (Rauscher, 1997).

Works of art are some of the highest achievements of civilization. In school, students learn the language of the arts and how to interpret visual images, sounds, movement and story. Because the arts are both universal and culturally specific, they are a powerful means of increasing international and intercultural awareness. Through the arts, students gain a greater understanding of their own cultural heritage, as well as a sense of the larger world community.

The Illinois Learning Standards in the Fine Arts address the language of the fine arts, sensory elements, organizational principles and expressive qualities and how the arts are similar, different or related to each other. Students also learn about production and performance in the arts and the role of the arts in civilization. When students study the arts they become informed audience members and informed consumers of the popular culture including electronic media. The standards in fine arts define a comprehensive arts education and reflect a commitment to a quality education for every Illinois school child.

APPLICATIONS OF LEARNING

Through applications of learning, students demonstrate and deepen their understanding of basic knowledge and skills. These applied learning skills cross academic disciplines and reinforce the important learning of the disciplines. The ability to use these skills will greatly influence students' success in school, in the workplace and in the community.

SOLVING PROBLEMS

Recognize and investigate problems; formulate and propose solutions supported by reason and evidence.

Problem solving is integral to the arts—providing students the opportunity to innovate and seek original solutions to open-ended problems. Multiple solutions are constructed using various sensory modes, traditional and electronic media and tools, and individual and group experiences. Students learn the relationships between processes and end products; they learn to communicate ideas, themes and meaning through solving problems in their artwork.

COMMUNICATING

Express and interpret information and ideas.

The arts are forms of communication extending beyond reading, writing, listening and speaking. Communicating in the fine arts means learning to translate ideas through dance, drama, music and visual arts. Students also participate in the communication process as receivers—observing, analyzing, evaluating, critiquing and interacting.

USING TECHNOLOGY

Use appropriate instruments, electronic equipment, computers and networks to access information, process ideas and communicate results.

Computers, synthesizers, film and video provide opportunities to create and record sound composition, animated images, montages and other works. These experiences can

lead to careers in areas such as music, graphic arts, video and film production, scene design and choreography. Technology (CD-ROM, slides, film, video, laser disk, and on-line services) also can link the classroom with the work of renowned artists and performers.

WORKING ON TEAMS

Learn and contribute productively as individuals and as members of groups.

Individual creativity and inspiration are at the heart of the arts, but so are collaboration and group dynamics. Teamwork activities include planning dramatic scenes, developing choreography, creating group murals and performing music in ensembles. These activities give students experience in communicating ideas, considering the ideas of others and reaching consensus.

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Recognize and apply connections of important information and ideas within and among learning areas.

Through the arts, students observe how dance, drama, music and visual art reflect history, society and everyday life. They see links between the individual and society in the creation and understanding of works of art. The arts relate to and reinforce other learning areas—for example, dance and the language arts (action relating to words and poetry), drama and social science (theater conveying history and culture), music and mathematics (note duration expressed in fractions), and visual arts and science (color influencing the thermodynamics).

Fine Arts Goals and Standards

STATE GOAL 25: Know the language of the arts.

STANDARDS

- 25.A. Understand the sensory elements, organizational principles and expressive qualities of the arts.
- 25.B. Understand the similarities, distinctions and connections in and among the arts.

STATE GOAL 26: Through creating and performing, understand how works of art are produced.

- 26.A. Understand processes, traditional tools and modern technologies used in the arts.
- 26.B. Apply skills and knowledge necessary to create and perform in one or more of the arts.

STATE GOAL 27: Understand the role of the arts in civilizations, past and present.

- 27.A. Analyze how the arts function in history, society and everyday life.
- 27.B. Understand how the arts shape and reflect history, society and everyday life.

Grade 4

Fine Arts Items

1 When dancers rise to a high shape and then sink to a lower shape, what are they changing?

- A. Speed
- B. Pathway
- C. Level
- D. Force

2 Which of these directly affects a dancer's balance?

- A. Flexibility
- B. Rhythm
- C. Alignment
- D. Agility

3 Which would be most important to pay attention to when watching a dance?

- A. The way in which the dancers perform the movements
- B. The appropriateness of the costumes for the dance
- C. The technical quality of the music
- D. The effectiveness of the lighting and stage setting

4 Which action words describe the movement of a dancer using force?

- A. Bend and stretch
- B. Swing and sway
- C. Push and pull
- D. Turn and twist

5 Which of the following do both dance and drama require?

- A. Body
- B. Conflict
- C. Props
- D. Voice

6 Which is the best body movement to show someone that the pitch of the music gets lower?

- A. Stepping
- B. Clapping
- C. Stretching
- D. Stooping



7 Which of the following dances originated in Jamaica?

- A. Twist
- B. Limbo
- C. Hokey Pokey
- D. Moon Walk

8 If you want to show fear in your dance, which movements would you most likely use?

- A. Open your arms wide and run forward.
- B. Hop up and down and point in different directions.
- C. Cover your face with your hands and walk backwards.
- D. Stand in one place and make large circles with your arms.

9 What is the person called who designs or arranges dances?

- A. Playwright
- B. Conductor
- C. Prima ballerina
- D. Choreographer

10 What action does a square dancer perform when the call is HONOR YOUR PARTNER?

- A. Shake hands with partner
- B. Smile at partner
- C. Bow to partner
- D. Salute partner

11 Which action words tell a dancer to move slowly and smoothly?

- A. Melting and creeping
- B. Shivering and fluttering
- C. Bouncing and twinkling
- D. Swirling and swishing

12 Which dance form is most likely to help a person understand dance styles of different cultures?

- A. Modern
- B. Folk
- C. Square
- D. Ballet

13 Which ethnic dance would a bagpipe most likely accompany?

- A. Mexican Hat Dance
- B. Polka
- C. Square Dance
- D. Irish Jig

14 What are the woods in Hansel and Gretel?

- A. Plot
- B. Setting
- C. Character
- D. Costumes

15 Which of these is required for a drama scene?

- A. Performers
- B. Costumes
- C. Scenery
- D. Props

16 In theater, costumes are mainly used to

- A. identify the characters.
- B. make the audience laugh.
- C. disguise the actors' identities.
- D. make the actors feel that they look good.

17 Which is a play that uses singing, dancing, and instrumental music to help tell a story?

- A. Musical
- B. Comedy
- C. Soap opera
- D. Songfest

18 Which art uses the tools of speech and movement?

- A. Dance
- B. Drama
- C. Visual arts
- D. Music

19 Which artists' skills are most like those of scenic designers?

- A. Musicians
- B. Dancers
- C. Painters
- D. Writers



Use the following story for the next 2 questions.

Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a pail of water. Jack fell down and broke his crown and Jill came tumbling after.

20 What is an example of a prop in this story?

- A. Well
- B. Jill
- C. Pail
- D. Hill

21 Which of the following would be part of the set design for this story?

- A. Jack and a hill
- B. A well and a pail
- C. Jack and Jill
- D. A well and a hill

22 In many plays, who introduces the action and explains the characters?

- A. Director
- B. Narrator
- C. Listener
- D. Observer

23 When an actress pretends to be someone else, which helps her the most?

- A. The stage
- B. Her body
- C. The audience
- D. Her imagination

24 Who decides what type of scenery to use or what color to make a costume?

- A. A playwright
- B. A director
- C. An actor
- D. A designer

25 In Paul's class, the teacher describes a situation for a scene. Then the students act out the scene making up their own actions and words. What is this called?

- A. Tragedy
- B. Pantomime
- C. Comedy
- D. Improvisation

26 In which of these does the audience have the most direct and immediate effect on the action?

- A. Television
- B. Movies
- C. Live theater
- D. Literature

27 What do we call the part of music we usually hum or whistle?

- A. Rhythm
- B. Melody
- C. Harmony
- D. Tone color

28 Which best defines the word tempo?

- A. Speed
- B. Rhythm
- C. Accent
- D. Beat

29 Which describes a round in music?

- A. All singers begin together.
- B. The singers stand in a circle.
- C. The singers begin at different times.
- D. All singers sing loudly.

30 Which is the best definition of music?

- A. Colorful displays
- B. Expressive movements
- C. Organized sounds
- D. Staged productions



31 In the music named "Elephant Walk," the sounds are probably

- A. low, soft, and fast.
- B. low, loud, and slow.
- C. high, loud, and fast.
- D. high, soft, and slow.

32 Which production uses all four art forms (music, dance, drama, and visual arts)?

- A. Opera
- B. Symphony
- C. Sculpture exhibit
- D. Oratorio

33 How is sound created on a percussion instrument?

- A. By striking
- B. By blowing
- C. By bowing
- D. By plucking

34 Which best describes what a conductor does?

- A. Composes the music
- B. Arranges the music
- C. Has the most solo parts
- D. Leads the musicians

- 35 Which would complete this measure?



- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

- 36 How is music different from noise?

- A. Music is sometimes loud, sometimes soft.
- B. Music is structured into patterns.
- C. Music is always relaxing.
- D. Music is never predictable.

- 37 Which instrument would most likely be used in a street march?

- A. Violin
- B. Trombone
- C. Double bass
- D. Countertenor

- 38 Which type of music was played before the 20th century?

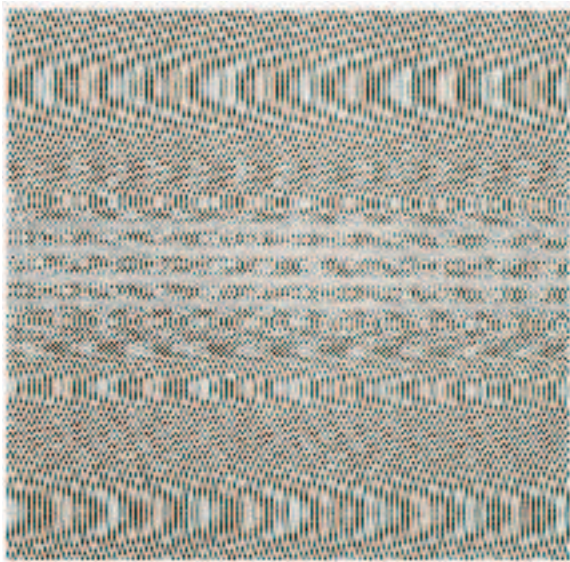
- A. Jazz
- B. Electronic
- C. Orchestral
- D. Rock 'n' roll

- 39 Which instrument is used by American Indians to accompany their songs and chants?

- A. Gong
- B. Lute
- C. Drum
- D. Xylophone



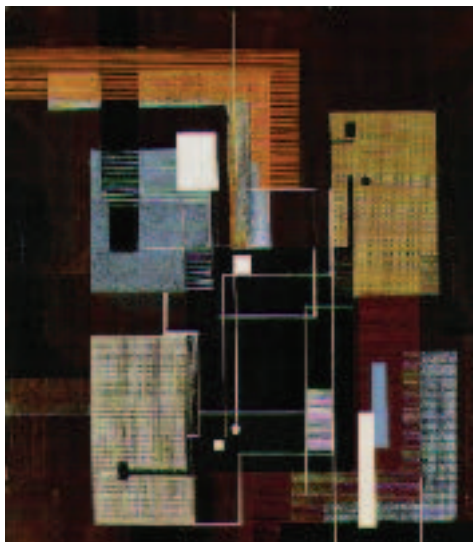
Use the artworks to answer the next 3 questions. Some of the artworks may be the correct answer more than once, and some may never be a correct answer for these questions.



1



2



3



4

40 Which artwork is a collage?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

41 In which artwork did the artist express a feeling about a place?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

42 Which artwork was made using a coarse brush, palette knife, and oil paint?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

43 The words “rough”, “smooth,” “soft” refer to what element of a picture’s surface?

- A. Texture
- B. Color
- C. Rhythm
- D. Unity

44 What are some of the major elements used by visual artists?

- A. Line, color, shape
- B. Plot, character, setting
- C. Space, pathway, level
- D. Melody, rhythm, tempo



Use the artworks to answer the next 2 questions. Some of the artworks may be the correct answer more than once, and some artworks may never be a correct answer for these questions.



1



2



3



4

45 Which artist used repeated shapes to show movement?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

46 Which artist attempted to create as much realism with paint and brush as is possible with a camera?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

47 Which describes a style of art in which lines, shapes, and colors are simplified or exaggerated?

- A. Abstract
- B. Realistic
- C. Medieval
- D. Baroque

48 Which of these is mixed with a color to create a tint?

- A. White
- B. Black
- C. Grey
- D. Brown



49 Which item would most likely be used in making pottery?

- A. Loom
- B. Saw
- C. Brayer
- D. Kiln

50 Which of these uses animation?

- A. Printmaking
- B. Sculpture
- C. Weaving
- D. Filmmaking

51 Where are works by famous artists most often displayed?

- A. Planetarium
- B. Auditorium
- C. Aquarium
- D. Museum

52 Which of the following would most likely be included in an Inuit (Eskimo) artwork that showed native animals?

- A. Kangaroos
- B. Llamas
- C. Fish
- D. Lions



Grade 4 Answer Key

ITEM	KEY
1	C
2	C
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	D
10	C
11	A
12	B
13	D
14	B
15	A
16	A
17	A
18	B
19	C
20	C
21	D
22	B
23	D
24	D
25	D
26	C

ITEM	KEY
27	B
28	A
29	C
30	C
31	B
32	A
33	A
34	D
35	D
36	B
37	B
38	C
39	C
40	C
41	B
42	B
43	A
44	A
45	C
46	B
47	A
48	A
49	D
50	D
51	D
52	C

Grade 7

Fine Arts Items

1 Which word best describes rhythm in dance?

- A. Balance
- B. Unity
- C. Contrast
- D. Repetition

2 What is the main idea of a dance called?

- A. Title
- B. Stimulus
- C. Variation
- D. Theme

3 Which actions best convey a joyous, uplifting mood?

- A. Light and quick
- B. Light and slow
- C. Strong and quick
- D. Strong and slow

4 Color is to painting as the whole body is to

- A. dancing.
- B. singing.
- C. sculpting.
- D. playing an instrument.

5 Which type of movement would a dancer use to match the feeling created by legato music?

- A. Swaying
- B. Spinning
- C. Running
- D. Jumping

6 Which people would most often be involved in the production of both ballets and operas?

- A. Costume designers, composers, and potters
- B. Photographers, librettists, and musicians
- C. Dancers, conductors, and sculptors
- D. Musicians, costume designers, and set designers



7 Which best describes improvisation?

- A. Moving without patterns and variation
- B. Moving with set patterns
- C. Moving without previous planning
- D. Moving with previous planning

8 In which type of movement does a dancer maintain energy at the same level for a period of time?

- A. Sustained
- B. Vigorous
- C. Vibratory
- D. Percussive

9 What is the primary responsibility of a choreographer?

- A. To plan the movements of a dance
- B. To design the scenery for a play
- C. To lead an orchestra
- D. To compose the music for an opera

10 Which of the following would hinder a dance performance?

- A. Stage lights
- B. Props
- C. Costumes
- D. Flash cameras

11 Which of these has most helped the general public to become more aware of dance?

- A. Live musical theater
- B. The emphasis on physical fitness
- C. Movies and television
- D. Aerobic dance

12 Which dance form developed first?

- A. Ballet
- B. Square
- C. Jazz
- D. Modern

13 In Colonial America, which dance form was most popular?

- A. Ballet
- B. Court
- C. Square
- D. Ballroom

14 Which action leads to suspense?

- A. Tom enters a room and crosses to a chair.
- B. Tom enters the room and stares at the ringing phone.
- C. Tom enters the room and finds his library book.
- D. Tom enters the room and decides to clean the dishes.

15 Which of these would most likely help an audience learn about the time period represented in a play?

- A. Use of stage lights
- B. Length of the play
- C. Style of the costumes
- D. Price of the tickets

16 Beginning, middle, and end are all elements of

- A. plot.
- B. character.
- C. theme.
- D. language.

17 What does an actor use most to express emotions and portray events?

- A. The script and stage
- B. His or her own body and voice
- C. The curtain and lights
- D. Other actors and the audience

18 In a play production, the leading character is often known as the

- A. protagonist.
- B. antagonist.
- C. critic.
- D. director.

19 Which best describes an opera?

- A. A drama that is spoken by costumed actors who perform without musical accompaniment
- B. A dance that includes singing but no instrumental accompaniment
- C. A drama that is sung with orchestral accompaniment
- D. A medley of songs performed by a string quartet



20 Which of these is associated with the theater arts profession?

- A. Editor
- B. Station producer
- C. Conductor
- D. Playwright

21 The written dialogue, description, and directions provided by a playwright are parts of the

- A. plot.
- B. script.
- C. action.
- D. short story.

22 Which is necessary for a pantomime?

- A. Many people are in it.
- B. The actions create the story.
- C. All movements are extremely slow.
- D. Real objects are used.

23 Which of these is most important when preparing for storytelling?

- A. Memorizing the story's main ideas
- B. Memorizing the story word-for-word
- C. Using makeup to be more believable
- D. Using visual aids to dramatize the story

24 When putting on a play, who takes care of the backstage details?

- A. Usher
- B. Understudy
- C. Stage manager
- D. House manager

25 Which information about Greek dramas is true?

- A. They were part of some religious festivals.
- B. Only noblemen were allowed to view them.
- C. They were written and read, but never performed.
- D. Both men and women acted in them.

26 What does climax mean in drama?

- A. The first point in the action
- B. The highest point of dramatic tension
- C. A late point in the action
- D. The end of the story

27 Which term describes the simultaneous sounding of two or more tones?

- A. Melody
- B. Harmony
- C. Tempo
- D. Rhythm

28 In which technique are the parts of a melody passed back and forth between a soloist and another soloist or ensemble?

- A. Call and response
- B. Rhythm and blues
- C. Theme and variations
- D. Verse and chorus

29 What does contrast create in a musical composition?

- A. Repetition
- B. Unity
- C. Density
- D. Variety

30 Which is true only of music?

- A. Reading from left to right
- B. Using line and color to create a composition
- C. Using chords to create harmony
- D. Using words to convey a feeling or mood



31 Both drama and music are always important parts of which of the following?

- A. A play
- B. A musical
- C. A concert
- D. A recital

32 When a melody goes from very low to very high, the pitch range is

- A. thick.
- B. thin.
- C. wide.
- D. narrow.

33 Which part of the process of producing music involves working with existing music and creating parts for various instruments or voices?

- A. Conducting
- B. Improvising
- C. Composing
- D. Arranging

34 A musical ensemble with woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion is called

- A. an orchestra.
- B. a band.
- C. a chorus.
- D. a madrigal group.

35 Which woodwind instrument can produce the lowest sounding tones?

- A. Oboe
- B. Piccolo
- C. Clarinet
- D. Bassoon

36 Which family of instruments in the symphony orchestra has the greatest number of players?

- A. String
- B. Brass
- C. Percussion
- D. Woodwind

37 A keyboard instrument which simulates the timbre of many musical instruments is called a

- A. clavichord.
- B. harpsichord.
- C. piano.
- D. synthesizer.

38 What is the primary origin of country and western music?

- A. Church music
- B. Blues
- C. Art songs
- D. Folk ballads

39 Which musical style originated in the United States?

- A. Symphonic
- B. Pop
- C. Jazz
- D. Classical



Use the artwork to answer the next question.



40 Which word best describes a theme for this sculpture?

- A. Unity
- B. Chaos
- C. Reality
- D. Tragedy

Use the artwork to answer the next 3 questions. Some of the artworks may be the correct answer more than once, and some may never be the correct answer for these questions.



1



2



3



4

41 Which artist used line to show movement?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

42 Which artist tried to show the peacefulness of a quiet landscape?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

43 Which artwork was most likely used in ceremonies?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



44 A painting with a sense of stability and balance has

- A. expressionism.
- B. asymmetry.
- C. symmetry.
- D. complementary colors.

45 What is a style of writing that is also considered an art form?

- A. Graphic art
- B. Narrative art
- C. Iconography
- D. Calligraphy

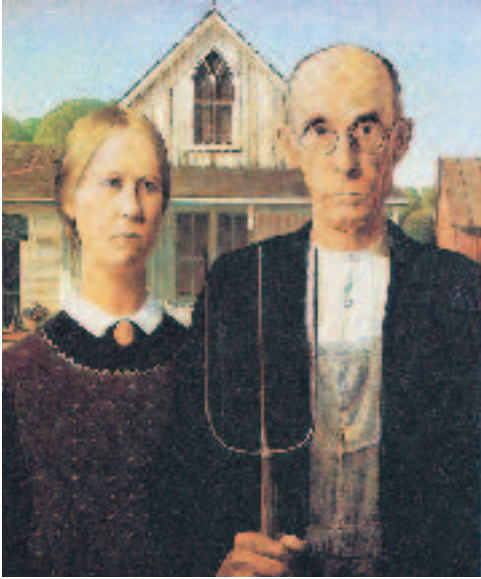
46 Which materials would be used to make a print?

- A. Tissue paper and paste
- B. Chamois skin and charcoal
- C. Papier-maché and wheat paste
- D. Wood block and ink

47 Which of these arts often use terms such as "coil method", "wheel thrown", and "hand built"?

- A. Ceramics
- B. Painting
- C. Drawing
- D. Sculpture

Use the artwork to answer the next question.



48 What process was used to create this artwork?

- A. Painting
- B. Drawing
- C. Sculpting
- D. Printmaking

49 Which of the following people select furniture, as well as window and wall treatments to create room arrangements for the home?

- A. Industrial designer
- B. Graphic designer
- C. Interior designer
- D. Fashion designer

50 Where are oil paintings most often exhibited?

- A. Museum
- B. Theater
- C. Auditorium
- D. Park

51 Which artist designs advertisements for products?

- A. An architect
- B. A graphic designer
- C. An interior designer
- D. A painter

52 Which is an American painting style that stresses color and form for their own sake and has few identifiable objects?

- A. Abstract expressionism
- B. Impressionism
- C. Pop art
- D. Romanticism



Grade 7 Answer Key

ITEM	KEY
1	D
2	D
3	A
4	A
5	A
6	D
7	C
8	A
9	A
10	D
11	C
12	A
13	C
14	B
15	C
16	A
17	B
18	A
19	C
20	D
21	B
22	B
23	A
24	C
25	A
26	B

ITEM	KEY
27	B
28	A
29	D
30	C
31	B
32	C
33	D
34	A
35	D
36	A
37	D
38	D
39	C
40	A
41	C
42	A
43	D
44	C
45	D
46	D
47	A
48	A
49	C
50	A
51	B
52	A

Grade 9/10

Fine Arts Items

1 When dance teachers talk about "direction" and "pathways," what element of dance are they describing?

- A. Force
- B. Time
- C. Space
- D. Level

2 What is the effect of movement which opens and extends the body of a dancer?

- A. It brings awareness of a larger space.
- B. It brings awareness of a smaller space.
- C. It limits the space in which a dancer can move.
- D. It uses all the space on stage.

3 Meet/pass, back to back, and under/over are all examples of

- A. pathways.
- B. qualities.
- C. shapes.
- D. relationships.

4 Movement becomes dance when it is organized and performed

- A. with partners.
- B. in space and time.
- C. on stage.
- D. for an audience.

5 Which type of dancer often uses electronic sound?

- A. Folk
- B. Ballet
- C. Polka
- D. Modern

6 Which artist re-creates someone else's work?

- A. Choreographer
- B. Playwright
- C. Dancer
- D. Painter



7 Which of the following describes improvisation in dance?

- A. Cat-like movements
- B. Planned interpretation
- C. Spontaneous interpretation
- D. Trained reactions

8 Costumes are used to create extension, decoration, silhouette, and

- A. tempo.
- B. quality.
- C. character.
- D. continuity.

9 In ancient Europe, who most likely provided financial support for a dance instructor?

- A. Church
- B. Government
- C. Military
- D. Nobility

10 Which dances are performed primarily to please the dancers themselves?

- A. Ceremonial and tribal dances
- B. Social and folk dances
- C. Work and ethnic dances
- D. Theatrical and concert dances

11 Which most often combines dance and instrumental music?

- A. Ballad
- B. Ballet
- C. Opera
- D. Oratorio

12 Which is used by dancers to help an audience remember particular movements?

- A. Contrast
- B. Repetition
- C. Sequence
- D. Climax

13 In many cultures, the ancient dances involved masked dancers imitating which of the following?

- A. Fire
- B. Trees
- C. Wind
- D. Animals

14 Which term describes an actor's use of the vocal stress and standard sounds of a particular region of a country?

- A. Pronunciation
- B. Intonation
- C. Dialect
- D. Enunciation

15 What is the least important function of stage lighting?

- A. Directing audience attention
- B. Establishing the time of day
- C. Directing the actors' attention
- D. Distinguishing on-stage from off-stage

16 A narrator of a play states, "It is February 25, 1947. It rained all night at the campsite." On which plot element is the playwright focusing?

- A. Rising action
- B. Exposition
- C. Climax
- D. Inciting incident

17 Which of the four art forms incorporates each of the other three as a fundamental element?

- A. Visual arts
- B. Music
- C. Drama/Theater
- D. Dance



Use the following excerpt for the next 4 questions.

Excerpt from “*The Lark*” by Jean Anouilh

Joan: Then I’ll start at the beginning. It’s always nicer at the beginning. I’ll begin with my father’s house when I was small. (*Her MOTHER, her FATHER and her BROTHERS appear on stage. She runs to join them.*) I live here happy enough with my mother, my brothers and my father. (*We hear the music of a shepherd song and as she leaves the family group she dances her way downstage, clapping her hands to the music.*) I’m in the meadow now, watching my sheep. I am not thinking of anything. It is the first time I hear the Voices. I wasn’t thinking of anything. I know only that God is good and that He keeps me pure and safe in this little corner of the earth near Domremy. This one little piece of French earth that has not been destroyed by the English invaders. (*She makes childish thrusts with an imaginary sword, and stops suddenly as if someone has pulled her back.*) Then, suddenly, someone behind me touched my shoulder. I know very well that no one is behind me. I turn and there is a great blinding light in the shadow of me. The Voice is grave and sweet and I was frightened. But I didn’t tell anybody. I don’t know why.

18 The italicized words are examples of

- A. stage directions.
- B. narrated comments.
- C. aside remarks made by the actors.
- D. later additions made by the playwright.

19 Which best describes the purpose of the music and dance in this scene?

- A. They support the youthfulness of Joan’s character.
- B. They highlight the diverse talent of the actress.
- C. They keep the audience involved in the action.
- D. They imply that the play will end happily.

20 What will the actress who portrays Joan most likely use to convey her youthful innocence?

- A. Props and gesture
- B. Movement and song
- C. Movement and voice
- D. Rhythmic movement and dance

21 Which best describes this play which is the story of Joan of Arc?

- A. A tragi-comedy
- B. An historical drama
- C. An existential drama
- D. Theater of the absurd

Use the following stage directions for the next 2 questions.

Stage Directions for Scene Three of "A Streetcar Named Desire": The Poker Night

There is a picture of Van Gogh's billiard-parlor at night. The kitchen now suggests that sort of lurid nocturnal brilliance, the raw colors of childhood's spectrum.

22 These stage directions make a connection between drama/theater and what other art form?

- A. Creative writing
- B. Visual art
- C. Dance
- D. Music

23 According to these stage directions, what colors will dominate the set?

- A. Pastel colors
- B. Neutral colors
- C. Primary colors
- D. Complementary colors

24 In a live performance, what will the reaction of the audience always influence?

- A. The costumes worn by the actors
- B. The timing and response of the actors
- C. The intensity of the lighting within a specific cue
- D. The sequence of events in the play

25 Kabuki drama is from

- A. Russia.
- B. Africa.
- C. South America.
- D. Japan.

26 Which pair most influenced the development of American musical theater?

- A. Simon and Mason
- B. Ibsen and Chekhov
- C. Stein and Hellman
- D. Rodgers and Hammerstein



27 What is the name for the musical texture that consists of many melodies played simultaneously?

- A. Polyphony
- B. Homophony
- C. Monophony
- D. Harmony

28 The unique sound quality of an instrument is known as its

- A. timbre/tone color.
- B. pitch.
- C. intensity.
- D. duration.

29 What element of music is a composer thinking about when he or she adds instructions to tell the musicians how fast to play the music?

- A. Dynamics
- B. Tempo
- C. Rhythm
- D. Form

30 Ethnomusicologists study the relationship of music to

- A. politics.
- B. geography.
- C. science.
- D. culture.

31 Who makes the ultimate decision about whether a piece of music is aesthetically pleasing?

- A. Performer
- B. Listener
- C. Composer
- D. Conductor

32 Which element of music are composers thinking about when they decide which main instrument has the right sound quality to play the melody?

- A. Dynamics
- B. Timbre/tone color
- C. Rhythm
- D. Tempo

33 Which of these is a singer who improvises using meaningless syllables in imitation of the sounds of a musical instrument?

- A. Scat singer
- B. Jazz instrumentalist
- C. Operatic coloratura
- D. Blues singer

Use the following music excerpt to answer the next 2 questions.

The musical score consists of two systems of piano music. The first system contains measures 1 through 6. Measures 1-3 are in 4/4 time. Measures 4-5 are in 4/4 time and are repeated. Measures 6-14 are in 6/8 time. The second system contains measures 7 through 14. Measure 11 has a 4/4 time signature change. The dynamic marking is *mf*.

34 In which set of measures does the meter change?

- A. 4 and 5
- B. 5 and 6
- C. 6 and 11
- D. 8 and 10

35 In which measure does the melody move in large skips?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. 7



36 Which best explains why music is more available to everyone today than in the 18th century?

- A. Invention of electronic instruments
- B. Development of recording techniques
- C. Larger and more numerous concert halls
- D. Improved transportation

37 Music can be a powerful unifying force because people in all countries

- A. use the same words to the same songs.
- B. can identify with the same emotions.
- C. play the same instruments.
- D. read the same music notation.

38 What 20th century compositional style relies heavily on improvisation?

- A. Electronic
- B. Jazz
- C. Impressionism
- D. Aleatoric

Read the following and answer the next 2 questions.

The presidential election of 1840 was the first “modern” political campaign when the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, defeated the Democratic incumbent, Martin Van Buren. The Whig party developed an image of its candidate that was designed to win votes on his personal appeal, not his positions on the issues of the day. To achieve this, the image makers created parades, processions, floats, banners, mass meetings, concerts, slogans, marching clubs, party newspapers, songs, and campaign songbooks. Hired artists and musicians became important contributors to this movement, and the most effective of these campaign devices were the songs. Below are two excerpts of songs from the 1840 presidential election campaign.

Harrison*

When the British bands and savage clans
Unitedly assailed us,
Our HARRISON was then the one
Whose courage never failed us.

Through all the west he stood the test,
And all his foes confounded,
And held his posts against the hosts,
By whom he was surrounded.

*The tune of Yankee Doodle was used with this verse.

Van Buren*

Who never did a noble deed?
Who of the people took no heed?
Who is the worst of tyrant’s breed?
Van Buren!

Who, when an urchin, young at school,
Would of each classmate make a tool,
In cheating, who the roost would rule?
Van Buren!

*Music notation for the tune used with this verse was shown in the source cited. It was not titled and the composer was not identified.

Harrison verse is from Log Cabin and Hard Cider Melodies (Charles Adams, Boston). Van Buren verse from A Miniature Martin Van Buren (published and printed anonymously). Both excerpts shown here are taken from Songs America Voted By, Irwin Sibling, 1988 [Stackpole Books, Cameron and Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105].

39 How did songwriters help win popular support for Harrison?

- A. By exaggerating Harrison’s “virtues” and Van Buren’s “failings”
- B. By describing Harrison’s qualifications for office
- C. By writing words to contemporary tunes
- D. By inviting the popular singers of the day to perform their songs

40 Which of the following were involved in the presidential campaign of 1840?

- A. Graphic artists
- B. Playwrights
- C. Sculptors
- D. Architects



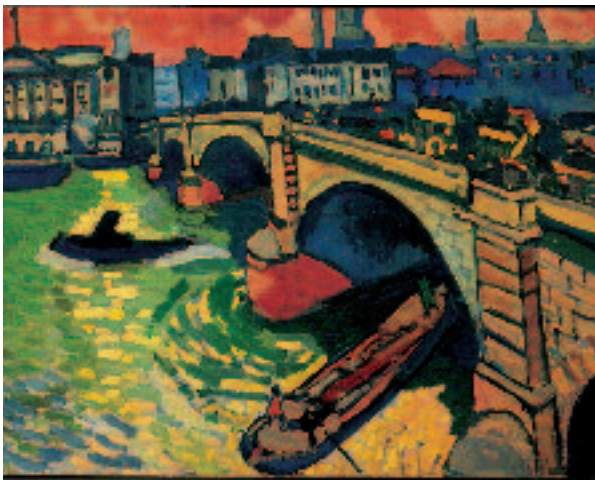
Use the artwork to answer the next 3 questions. Some of the artworks may be the correct answer more than once, and some may never be the correct answer for these questions.



1



2



3



4

41 Which artwork deals with flat space?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

42 Which artwork shows realistic use of color?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

43 Which artwork is considered a classic surrealist painting?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Use the artwork to answer the next question.

A.



B.



C.



D.



44 Which artwork best illustrates radial balance?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.



45 Which of these political devices most required individuals with artistic talent?

- A. Banners
- B. Slogans
- C. Mass meetings
- D. Parades

46 Which culture first perfected sculpture of human form?

- A. Eastern European
- B. Greek
- C. Southeast Asian
- D. Japanese

47 A musical "pastorale" may be most easily likened to a painted

- A. portrait.
- B. still life.
- C. seascape.
- D. landscape.

48 Which person does not work on the production of a movie?

- A. Gaffer
- B. Camera operator
- C. Editor
- D. Critic

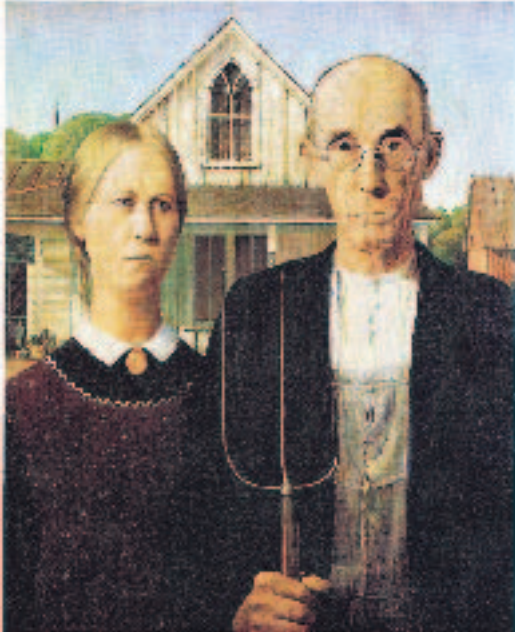
49 When printing with a carved linoleum block, which areas will print onto paper?

- A. Lowered surfaces
- B. Raised surfaces
- C. Raised and lowered surfaces
- D. The corners

50 When applying washes with watercolors, what does an artist create?

- A. Color tints
- B. Dense color
- C. Contrasting schemes
- D. Impasto

Use this artwork to answer the next question.



51 Who painted this artwork?

- A. Norman Rockwell
- B. Grant Wood
- C. Thomas Hart Benton
- D. Rockwell Kent

52 Which of the following best describes a lithograph?

- A. A special form of photography using lithium
- B. A print made by drawing with an oily substance on a stone or metal plate
- C. A technique that combines sculpture and the graphic arts
- D. A means to transfer line drawings to curved surfaces



Grade 9/10 Answer Key

ITEM	KEY
1	C
2	A
3	D
4	B
5	D
6	C
7	C
8	C
9	D
10	B
11	B
12	B
13	D
14	C
15	C
16	B
17	C
18	A
19	A
20	C
21	B
22	B
23	C
24	B
25	D
26	D

ITEM	KEY
27	A
28	A
29	B
30	D
31	B
32	B
33	A
34	C
35	C
36	B
37	B
38	B
39	A
40	A
41	D
42	B
43	A
44	A
45	A
46	B
47	D
48	D
49	B
50	A
51	B
52	B

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