



Indiana Academic Super Bowl

Fine Arts Round

2019 – Senior Division Coaches Practice

A Program of the Indiana Association of School Principals



Students:

Throughout this competition, foreign names and words will be used.

If there are any discrepancies between how a word/phrase should be pronounced and what you see on the screen, the screen supersedes what is spoken.

Music

SD-CP-FA-1

Lutes in the New Kingdom of Ancient Egypt were played _____.

- A. by male and female slaves of the pharaohs
- B. by strumming the strings with the fingers of the right hand
- C. exclusively by women
- D. only by men

SD-CP-FA-2

Long after it had disappeared from everyday usage, the language of worship in Mesopotamia was _____.

- A. Aramaic
- B. Akkadian
- C. Cuneiform
- D. Sumerian

SD-CP-FA-3

When Southeast Asia was conquered by the pharaohs of the 18th Dynasty, the subjugated kings sent as tribute _____.

- A. master musicians to become Egyptian slaves
- B. musical instruments made of precious metals and jewels
- C. professional singers and musicians to play in the temples
- D. singing and dancing girls

SD-CP-FA-4

Musical instruments in the Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian periods were used principally _____.

- A. as subtle background for religious adulation of the gods
- B. in large ensembles to indicate the culmination of worship
- C. in the court of the ruler to entertain dignitaries
- D. to accompany song and ritual dances

SD-CP-FA-5

In the New Kingdom, the Egyptian lyre is considered the main _____.

- A. aerophone
- B. idiophone
- C. chordophone
- D. membranophone

SD-CP-FA-6

The first lyre recorded in Egypt was in a painting of Semitic nomads coming down to Egypt with their families and belongings _____.

- A. approximately at the same time it appeared in Sumerian depictions
- B. confirming the exchange of Sumerian and Egyptian instruments
- C. long before it appeared in Sumerian art
- D. nearly 800 years after the cessation of Sumerian and Egyptian contact

SD-CP-FA-7

Musical instruments in Mesopotamia were _____.

- A. costly and only available to professionals
- B. crude and unsophisticated
- C. developed to complement urban civilization
- D. divided into two classes

SD-CP-FA-8

The Mesopotamian civilization preferred _____.

- A. brass instruments
- B. percussion instruments
- C. string instruments
- D. wind instruments

SD-CP-FA-9

In modern music A_b and $G\#$ are considered _____.

- A. chromatic
- B. enharmonic
- C. major scales
- D. minor scales

SD-CP-FA-10

Sumerian harps were played in

_____.

- A. an upright position with the fingers
- B. an upright position with a plectrum
- C. a vertical position with a plectrum on each finger
- D. a vertical position with four fingers

SD-CP-FA-11

During the Old Kingdom of Egypt (2900 – 2475 BC), the musical instruments used were _____.

- A. more primitive than those being used in Mesopotamia
- B. mostly chordophones
- C. peculiar to Egypt
- D. the same as those in Sumer at the same time or before

SD-CP-FA-12

Which of the following is NOT a change in the lyre in the Babylonian period?

- A. it became smaller and easily portable
- B. it evolved into a highly ornate instrument
- C. it lost the bull-head decoration
- D. it was played with two hands, one using a plectrum and one using fingers

SD-CP-FA-13

The key signature with three sharps is

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

SD-CP-FA-14

Watercolor was one of the preferred mediums of which artist?

- A. Dove
- B. Kuhn
- C. Marin
- D. Stella

SD-CP-FA-15

The first instrument that Egyptian sources recorded is the _____.

- A. arched harp
- B. clapper
- C. sistrum
- D. vertical flute

SD-CP-FA-16

Concussion clubs were played by _____.

- A. drumming them on metal surfaces
- B. hitting them together
- C. rapping them against a hollow wooden tube
- D. tapping them against stones

SD-CP-FA-17

We know the authentic names of practically all Egyptian instruments because _____.

- A. art works were simply captioned
- B. Greek and Roman historians described them in their accounts
- C. Greek civilization absorbed the instruments into its culture
- D. tomb relics bore descriptive names

SD-CP-FA-18

In Ancient Israel, music was performed by _____.

- A. everyone
- B. only men
- C. temple priests
- D. professional musicians

SD-CP-FA-19

The heads of Egyptian clappers were carved in the shape of all of the following EXCEPT

_____.

- A. eagles
- B. heads of animals
- C. human hands

SD-CP-FA-20

The pentatonic scale has ____.

- A. five notes per octave
- B. five flats per octave
- C. six notes per octave
- D. six sharps per octave

SD-CP-FA-21

The vertical flute of Ancient Egypt was

_____.

- A. constructed to minimize vibrato
- B. small and made of cane
- C. thick with a mouthpiece
- D. a whistle flute

SD-CP-FA-22

Foreign instruments made their way into Ancient Israel in the time of _____.

- A. Abraham
- B. David and Solomon
- C. Jacob and Esau
- D. Moses

SD-CP-FA-23

Plutarch recorded that because its sound recalled the god Seth, the inhabitants of Busiris and Lycopolis made no use of the _____.

- A. harp
- B. lyre
- C. oboe
- D. trumpet

SD-CP-FA-24

The musical possibilities of the vertical Egyptian flute include all EXCEPT _____.

- A. expression of sound
- B. heartfelt timbre
- C. incorporeal sound
- D. sweeter *sostenuto*

SD-CP-FA-25

Shepherds strumming the long-necked flute were _____.

- A. considered to be superior guardians of the flocks
- B. depicted now and then on Babylonian plaques and seals
- C. subjects of official painters and sculptors
- D. written about in Sumerian texts

SD-CP-FA-26

Originally the *naos* *systrum* was

_____.

- A. a miniature instrument
- B. a mute emblem with no wires
- C. played only by male dancers
- D. smaller and more compact

SD-CP-FA-27

Cymbals and castanets were introduced into Egyptian music through contact with

_____.

- A. Ancient Israel
- B. Greece
- C. Rome
- D. Spain

SD-CP-FA-28

Modern scholars study the music of Ancient Israel through _____.

- A. artistic representations
- B. the Bible
- C. oral tradition
- D. temple inscriptions

SD-CP-FA-29

The LEAST likely source of information about the musical instruments of Mesopotamia is

_____.

- A. extant artifacts
- B. mosaics
- C. plaques and seals
- D. written texts

SD-CP-FA-30

The Babylonian angled harp could be played _____.

- A. one-handed or two-handed
- B. horizontally or vertically
- C. only in a stationary position
- D. with a bow

SD-CP-FA-31

In the early Palestinian period, Hebrew music came in contact with worship of _____ deities.

- A. Akkadian
- B. Canaanite
- C. Greek
- D. Roman

Visual

SD-CP-FA-32

Why were tombs so important to ancient Egyptians?

- A. They were among the essential requirements for a successful afterlife
- B. They served as a repository for family wealth
- C. They were a status symbol
- D. They were necessary for ancestor worship

SD-CP-FA-33

Which statement best applies to the relationship between Egyptian sculpture and painting?

- A. paintings are more realistic
- B. neither painting nor sculpture is realistic
- C. sculpture is more realistic
- D. both painting and sculpture are very realistic

SD-CP-FA-34

What is a cartouche?

- A. an inscription in a tomb
- B. a relief on a pylon
- C. an oval frame containing a royal name
- D. a picture in a Book of the Dead

SD-CP-FA-35

Why is the tomb of King Tutankhamun so famous?

- A. it was the largest tomb ever built
- B. it ushered in a new style of tomb painting
- C. it was not opened until the 20th century and had never been robbed
- D. it had furniture as well as paintings, unlike previous tombs

SD-CP-FA-36

What was so notable about Uruk?

- A. It was the largest empire at the time
- B. It was the capital of Mesopotamia
- C. It was the first city
- D. It was a democracy

SD-CP-FA-37

What is an obelisk?

- A. a large structure in a tomb
- B. a large shabti figure outside a temple
- C. a tall, freestanding structure, possibly a solar symbol
- D. an oversized cartouche

SD-CP-FA-38

What is a sphinx?

- A. a composite animal with the face of a king found in tombs
- B. a type of shabti in the form of a mythical beast
- C. an offering figure, usually winged
- D. a mythical figure, usually a lion with a man's head

SD-CP-FA-39

The reason why pyramids currently have brick facades is _____.

- A. the fine blocks with which they were faced were stripped for other buildings
- B. that is the way they were constructed
- C. the Egyptians had no better building material
- D. adding finer stone to the exterior would have required technology unknown at the time

SD-CP-FA-40

Which statement best applies to the Egyptian temples?

- A. They were places of worship for the populace
- B. Temples were only built as mortuary halls
- C. They were of two types, as mortuary cult or dedicated to a deity
- D. Temples were for the exclusive use of the king

SD-CP-FA-41

Which is the correct timeline?

- A. Mastaba, Pyramid, Step Pyramid
- B. Step Pyramid, Mastaba, Pyramid
- C. Pyramid, Mastaba, Step Pyramid
- D. Mastaba, Step Pyramid, Pyramid

SD-CP-FA-42

In ancient Egypt, on the whole, art was

_____.

- A. decorative
- B. functional
- C. irrelevant
- D. restricted to tombs

SD-CP-FA-43

Tombs and burials were very important in Ancient Egypt. The reason was

_____.

- A. to enhance the royal reputation
- B. to ensure the afterlife
- C. to frighten enemies
- D. to please the gods

SD-CP-FA-44

How many sides does a pyramid have?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

SD-CP-FA-45

Which statement best applies to Egyptian tombs?

- A. the interior was usually plain
- B. the exterior was ornately carved
- C. they often had paintings on the interior walls
- D. although filled with ornate decoration, the sarcophagus was always plain

SD-CP-FA-46

Much of tomb painting was concerned with _____.

- A. the king's prestige
- B. everyday life of the people
- C. royal ritual
- D. the afterlife

SD-CP-FA-47

Identify the piece:

- A. the goddess Isis
- B. an Egyptian priestess
- C. Queen Nefertiti
- D. Queen Hatshepsut



SD-CP-FA-48

On the whole, this figure is _____.

- A. realistic
- B. abstract
- C. unrealistic
- D. not individualized



SD-CP-FA-49

What are the figures with large eyes, often with hands clasped?

- A. effigies of Sumerian rulers
- B. votive statues found in Sumerian temples
- C. Egyptian deities
- D. Egyptian pyramid builders

SD-CP-FA-50

A pyramid is essentially _____.

- A. a palace
- B. a temple
- C. a tomb
- D. an observatory

SD-CP-FA-51

On the whole, Sumerian art can be called _____.

- A. abstract
- B. unrealistic
- C. lifelike
- D. disproportionate

SD-CP-FA-52

Identify the piece:

- A. the pyramid at Giza
- B. a Sumerian palace
- C. the ziggurat at Uruk
- D. the temple at Lexor



SD-CP-FA-53

What was the function of this structure?



- A. it was the base for the temple erected on the top level
- B. it was an early burial chamber for kings
- C. it functioned as a place for civic meetings
- D. it served as a monument to the king

SD-CP-FA-54

Which is TRUE about Sumerian art?

- A. it consisted only of sculpture
- B. there is no example of metal work
- C. although there are works in both metal and bronze, none are three-dimensional
- D. works exist in metal and stone, as well as jewelry

SD-CP-FA-55

The earliest art found in Sumer was

_____.

- A. statuettes
- B. pottery
- C. jewelry
- D. votive figures

SD-CP-FA-56

What is the lost wax method?

- A. the process of cuneiform writing
- B. relief sculpture
- C. the transfer of hieroglyphics to papyrus
- D. a process of bronze sculpture

SD-CP-FA-57

A primary reason the arts flourished in Sumer was the _____.

- A. influence of neighboring civilizations
- B. advances in agriculture and the rise of the cities
- C. need for religious observance
- D. desire to enhance the king

SD-CP-FA-58

An outstanding feature of the Sumerian statues is _____.

- A. the large eyes
- B. the lack of modeling
- C. exaggerated body length
- D. small faces

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End of Fine Arts Round

2019 Senior Super Bowl Area Contest
April 16, 2019



SD Fine Arts Coaches Practice Answer Key

1. C	11. D	21. B	31. B	41. D	51. C
2. D	12. B	22. B	32. A	42. B	52. C
3. D	13. A	23. D	33. C	43. B	53. A
4. D	14. C	24. B	34. C	44. B	54. D
5. C	15. A	25. B	35. C	45. C	55. B
6. D	16. B	26. B	36. C	46. D	56. D
7. D	17. A	27. B	37. C	47. C	57. B
8. C	18. A	28. B	38. D	48. A	58. A
9. B	19. A	29. A	39. A	49. B	
10. A	20. A	30. B	40. C	50. C	