

01	A	B	C	D	E
02	A	B	C	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	E
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E

14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E

27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

DANTES Eligible Military Service Member (DSST)

SN461

Art of the Western World

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for DANTES Eligible Military Service Member (DSST) **SN461**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **SN461**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Which sculptural work is associated with the Hellenistic period and depicts the goddess of victory alighting on the prow of a ship?

- ☐ A The Kritios Boy
- ☐ B The Discobolus
- ☒ C The Nike of Samothrace
- ☐ D The Augustus of Prima Porta

ANSWER C

WHY The Nike of Samothrace (Winged Victory of Samothrace) is a Hellenistic sculpture from c. 190 BCE depicting Nike, the Greek goddess of victory, descending onto the prow of a ship. The Kritios Boy is an Early Classical (Severe Style) work, the Discobolus is Classical, and the Augustus of Prima Porta is Roman.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, painted by Michelangelo between 1508 and 1512, is best described as what kind of work?

- ☒ A A fresco cycle depicting scenes from Genesis
- ☐ B An oil-on-panel altarpiece commissioned by a merchant guild
- ☐ C A mosaic program designed by Raphael
- ☐ D A tempera triptych commissioned by Pope Julius II

ANSWER A

WHY Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling is a fresco cycle whose central panels depict scenes from the Book of Genesis, including the iconic Creation of Adam. The work is fresco, not oil on panel, and was not designed by Raphael nor painted in tempera.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes a defining characteristic of Impressionist painting?

- ☐ A Highly polished surfaces and invisible brushstrokes in the academic tradition
- ☒ B Use of small, visible brushstrokes to capture the effects of natural light
- ☐ C Flattened picture planes derived from Japanese woodblock prints
- ☐ D Allegorical content drawn from classical mythology

ANSWER B

WHY Impressionists such as Monet, Renoir, and Pissarro used small, visible brushstrokes and worked outdoors (en plein air) to capture fleeting effects of light and atmosphere. Highly polished surfaces describe academic painting; flattened planes describe Post-Impressionism and Japonisme; allegorical classical content is characteristic of academic and Neoclassical art, not Impressionism.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque developed Cubism in the early 20th century. Which of the following best characterizes Analytic Cubism (c. 1909–1912)?

- ☐ A Bright, primary colors and collage elements such as newspaper clippings
- ☒ B Monochromatic palettes and the fragmentation of objects into geometric facets viewed from multiple angles
- ☐ C Dreamlike, irrational imagery drawn from the unconscious
- ☐ D Large-scale, gestural fields of poured paint

ANSWER B

WHY Analytic Cubism (c. 1909–1912) is characterized by a limited, often monochromatic palette (grays, browns, ochres) and the breaking of subjects into geometric facets shown from multiple viewpoints simultaneously. Bright colors and collage define Synthetic Cubism (later phase); dreamlike imagery describes Surrealism; poured paint describes Abstract Expressionism.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Northern Renaissance painters such as Jan van Eyck are closely associated with which technical innovation?

- ☐ A Fresco buono applied to wet plaster
- ☒ B Oil painting on panel built up in thin, translucent glazes
- ☐ C Encaustic painting with heated beeswax
- ☐ D Pointillism using small dots of pure color

ANSWER B

WHY Jan van Eyck and other 15th-century Netherlandish painters perfected the technique of oil on wood panel, building up luminous images through multiple thin, translucent glazes. Fresco is associated with Italian wall painting, encaustic with ancient works such as the Fayum portraits, and Pointillism is a late 19th-century technique associated with Seurat.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which architectural order is characterized by a plain capital and a column resting directly on the stylobate without a base, as seen in the Parthenon?

- ☐ A Ionic
- ☐ B Corinthian
- ☒ C Doric
- ☐ D Composite

ANSWER C

WHY The Doric order, used in the Parthenon (447–432 BCE), features a simple, unadorned capital and columns that rest directly on the stylobate without a base. The Ionic order uses volutes and has a base; the Corinthian order uses acanthus-leaf capitals; the Composite order combines Ionic and Corinthian elements and is primarily Roman.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which Baroque artist is famous for dramatic chiaroscuro and religious paintings such as 'The Calling of Saint Matthew' (1599–1600) in the Contarelli Chapel of San Luigi dei Francesi in Rome?

- ☐ A Peter Paul Rubens
- ☐ B Diego Velázquez
- ☒ C Caravaggio
- ☐ D Gian Lorenzo Bernini

ANSWER C

WHY Caravaggio (Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio) painted 'The Calling of Saint Matthew' and used intense chiaroscuro—stark contrasts of light and dark—to heighten the drama of religious narratives. Rubens is known for dynamic mythological and religious compositions; Velázquez for court portraits such as 'Las Meninas'; Bernini for Baroque sculpture such as the Ecstasy of Saint Teresa.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which 20th-century movement was founded by André Breton in 1924 with the publication of the first 'Surrealist Manifesto' and sought to express the workings of the unconscious mind?

- ☐ A Dada
- ☒ B Surrealism
- ☐ C De Stijl
- ☐ D Futurism

ANSWER B

WHY Surrealism was launched by André Breton with the 'Surrealist Manifesto' of 1924. It drew on Freudian psychoanalysis and sought to unleash the creative potential of the unconscious through techniques such as automatism and dreamlike imagery (e.g., Salvador Dalí, René Magritte). Dada preceded Surrealism and was more oriented toward anti-art protest; De Stijl was a Dutch geometric abstraction movement; Futurism celebrated speed, technology, and modernity.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are characteristic features of Gothic cathedral architecture? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Pointed arches
- ☒ **B** Ribbed vaults
- ☐ **C** Round arches and heavy masonry walls
- ☐ **D** Rounded domes on pendentives

ANSWER **A - B**

WHY Pointed arches and ribbed vaults are hallmark structural innovations of Gothic architecture, allowing for taller, lighter buildings with large window openings. Round arches and heavy, thick walls describe Romanesque architecture. Rounded domes on pendentives are associated with Byzantine architecture, such as Hagia Sophia.