

Boost up Your Certification Score

Admission Tests

GACE

**Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators
(GACE)**



For More Information – Visit link below:

<https://www.examsboost.com/>

Product Version

- ✓ Up to Date products, reliable and verified.
- ✓ Questions and Answers in PDF Format.

Visit us at: <https://www.examsboost.com/test/gace>

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Which of the following architectural styles is known for the use of pointed arches, gargoyles, and a sense of upward visual movement?

- A. Classical
- B. Art Nouveau
- C. Gothic
- D. Baroque

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gothic architecture, which was a style used in Europe from the mid-12th to the 16th century, is known for its tall designs with a sense of upward movement. This was a departure from the previously dark damp buildings of the Romanesque style. Gargoyles were used as drainage spouts, and pointed arches were a commonly used visual element in this style.

Question: 2

Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, and Paul Gauguin are artists associated with which style of art?

- A. Post-Impressionism
- B. Surrealism
- C. Fauvism
- D. Cubism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Van Gogh, Cézanne, Seurat and Gauguin are all associated with the Post-Impressionism movement. This movement sought to explore the emotional response of the artist and was a departure from the naturalism of Impressionism. These artists used bold colors and while they portrayed real-life subjects, they also began to use distorted, geometric forms in their artwork. They sometimes used exaggerated colors and bold outlines as well.

Question: 3

Which of these terms refers to a performance or event created in the context of fine art?

- A. Happening

- B. Installation
- C. Sculpture
- D. Plain air

Answer: A

Explanation:

A happening is a performance or event created in the context of fine art. These began in the 1950s, and they include audience participation as a main component. Happenings can be planned or improvised, and are meant to be a changing unique work of art that cannot be preserved in a museum. Happenings might include music, dance, poetry, or performance, and can have a large or small audience depending on the artist's intentions.

Question: 4

When a piece of clay is partially dry but not completely dry, it is _____.

- A. bisque
- B. green ware
- C. leather hard
- D. bone dry

Answer: C

Explanation:

When clay is partially but not completely dry, it is leather hard. At this stage the piece can still be carved or trimmed. When the piece is completely dry, it is considered bone dry. A bone-dry piece is fragile and cannot be carved or trimmed at this stage. An unfired ceramic piece is called green ware, and after the piece is fired once in a kiln it is considered bisque. A bisque ware piece can be glazed and fired again.

Question: 5

Which of these painting techniques involves the application of thick layers of paint with visible brushstrokes?

- A. Sfumato
- B. Sgraffito
- C. Wash
- D. Impasto

Answer: D

Explanation:

The impasto technique is the application of thick layers of paint, usually with oil or acrylics.

The visible brushstrokes can become a visual element that leads the viewers eye around the painting and the paint can be applied by a brush or a palette knife. With this technique, the artist can create texture, and can control how the light reflects off of the layers of paint. Vincent van Gogh was known for working with this technique.

Question: 6

In Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa, he used a painting technique to give a smoky, cloudy appearance and soften the appearance of any hard lines. Which of the following techniques does this describe?



- A. Sgraffito
- B. Sfumato
- C. Velatura
- D. Imprimatura

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sfumato is a technique in which the painter creates a hazy, smoky atmosphere, reducing the appearance of harsh lines in the artwork. Mona Lisa is an example of this, with soft transitions throughout the painting. Da Vinci masterfully built up layer upon layer of paint to create this soft

appearance. This can also be used to represent objects in the distance, to create the appearance of atmospheric perspective and haziness.

Question: 7

Which of the following is an example of an accommodation in the classroom for a student with behavioral disabilities?

- A. Using large paper and taping it to the table
- B. Outlining a design with glue
- C. Using larger tools and offering choices of media
- D. Working with clay in a secluded area of the room

Answer: D

Explanation:

Students with behavioral disabilities can benefit from the tactile feel of working with clay, and can also benefit from working in a secluded, quiet area of the room. These students can benefit from being free of distractions and noise and working with their hands. Using larger paper and tools can help students with physical disabilities or visual impairment and outlining a design with glue can be beneficial for students with visual impairments so that they can feel the design.

Question: 8

Claes Oldenburg was an American sculptor in the 1960s known for creating large scale Pop art sculptures, often of food items. How did his work challenge the traditional means of sculpture?

- A. He challenged the traditional media of metal and marble by sculpting with wire.
- B. He painted his sculptures, which was not traditionally done.
- C. He challenged the traditions of sculpture by using assistants to create his works.
- D. He changed the traditional hard medium of sculpture to a soft, changeable format.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Claes Oldenburg was an American sculptor known for creating large scale Pop art sculptures. He created soft sculptures, often of food items, beginning in 1962. In doing this, he changed the traditional hard medium of sculpture to a soft, changeable format that challenged the idea of sculpture. Oldenburg was later known for his large-scale outdoor sculptures of ordinary objects, including a clothespin and a rubber stamp.

Question: 9

Which type of assessment in the art classroom best reflects a student's ability to apply art-making skills?

- A. Performance
- B. Traditional
- C. Formative
- D. Summative

Answer: A

Explanation:

A performance assessment is an authentic task that focuses on the student's ability to demonstrate their art skills or their use of methods and materials. Traditional assessment consists of standard tests, such as multiple choice and essay tests. A formative assessment tests a student understanding and progress throughout a course, while a summative assessment checks a student's knowledge at the end of a unit or lesson.

Question: 10

Which statement best describes the purpose of sculptures in the Classical period in ancient Greece?

- A. Sculptures sought to capture the true likeness of a person.
- B. Sculptures were made to honor gods and goddesses.
- C. Sculptures were used in fertility rituals.
- D. Sculptures were created to provide a resting place for a soul after death.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sculptures in the Classical period in ancient Greece were made to honor their gods and goddesses. The technical skill of Greek sculptors allowed them to depict human anatomy with great accuracy, and at the same time they idealized the human figure. They often depicted figures and scenes from mythology and used sculptures to adorn temples. The statue of Zeus at Olympia was created during this period in ancient Greece.

Question: 11

Which of the following best describes this sculpture as analyzed with the formalism aesthetic theory?



- A. This sculpture evokes feelings of warmth and closeness due to its color and form.
- B. This monochromatic sculpture is red, and it is asymmetrically balanced, leading the eye in arcs toward the ground.
- C. This sculpture would be more successful if it represented a recognizable object.
- D. This large sculpture is intimidating: the red color adds to the menacing appearance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The formalism aesthetic theory is based on analyzing the artworks success of using the elements and principles: it does not analyze the feelings or intentions behind it or even the abstraction or representational nature of the art. The emotionalism aesthetic theories investigate the expressive qualities of the artwork Imitationalism looks at whether an artwork successfully represents what it sets out to represent.

Question: 12

Which of the following was NOT a goal of the artists of the Impressionist movement?

- A. To capture fleeting moments of time
- B. To portray the momentary effect of light on a scene or object
- C. To depart from depicting a scene in a realistic manner
- D. To portray exaggerated scenes and heightened emotions

Answer: D

Explanation:

Artists of the Impressionist movement sought to capture fleeting moments in time and the momentary effects of light. They were departing from the realistic depiction of previous art movements such as realism and using the newly invented paint in tubes to paint outside to portray these moments in a new way. Artists of the romanticism movement portrayed exaggerated scenes and heightened emotions.

Thank You for Trying Our Product

For More Information – **Visit link below:**

<https://www.examsboost.com/>

15 USD Discount Coupon Code:

G74JA8UF

FEATURES

- ✓ **90 Days Free Updates**
- ✓ **Money Back Pass Guarantee**
- ✓ **Instant Download or Email Attachment**
- ✓ **24/7 Live Chat Support**
- ✓ **PDF file could be used at any Platform**
- ✓ **50,000 Happy Customer**



Visit us at: <https://www.examsboost.com/test/gace>