

KS1 Art and Design Quiz - Art History (Questions)

This quiz addresses the requirements of the National Curriculum KS1 in Art and Design for children aged 5, 6 and 7 in years 1 and 2. Specifically this quiz is aimed at the section dealing with knowing about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understanding the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

Studying art and design is partly about learning new techniques, like shading or colour mixing, and partly about learning about the historical development of art. Art forms have changed in many ways over time and historical influences have shaped the art forms we see today. This quiz is all about the course of this development.

<p>1. Gothic Art developed in France in the 12th century. It can mostly be seen where?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> On the floors of libraries <input type="checkbox"/> On the walls of abbeys and cathedrals <input type="checkbox"/> On the side of office buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Underneath railway bridges 	<p>2. Early Indian paintings usually had what as their subjects?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Birds or animals <input type="checkbox"/> Fish or whales <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings or transport <input type="checkbox"/> Gods or kings
<p>3. Paintings from centuries ago are useful today. Why might this be?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> They give us a glimpse of life in the past <input type="checkbox"/> They are still nice to look at <input type="checkbox"/> Some new artists might want to copy them <input type="checkbox"/> They are good if they're made into postcards 	<p>4. The Ancient Egyptians produced wall paintings, architecture and sculptures. Which creature did they like to sculpt in particular?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Worms <input type="checkbox"/> Cats <input type="checkbox"/> Sharks <input type="checkbox"/> Sparrows
<p>5. At the beginning of the 20th century, several artists developed what we now call what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ancient art <input type="checkbox"/> Unusual art <input type="checkbox"/> Popular art <input type="checkbox"/> Modern art 	<p>6. Chinese painting is one of the oldest art forms that continues to exist today. Where did it first appear?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> On cave ceilings <input type="checkbox"/> On palace roofs <input type="checkbox"/> On the Great Wall of China <input type="checkbox"/> On items of pottery
<p>7. Many things have influenced art over history. What have been two major influences?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Nature and food <input type="checkbox"/> War and religion <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings and construction <input type="checkbox"/> Transport and communication 	<p>8. The Ancient Greeks were great artists. What did they often paint on vases?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Flowers and plants <input type="checkbox"/> People and animals <input type="checkbox"/> Cars and trains <input type="checkbox"/> Lots of lines
<p>9. Very early examples of art can be found on cave walls, painted thousands of years ago. What might have been used as paint?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Wax crayons <input type="checkbox"/> Water colours <input type="checkbox"/> Dirt <input type="checkbox"/> Oil pastels 	<p>10. Ancient Roman paintings give the first example of a trompe-l'œil. What does this mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A trick of the eye <input type="checkbox"/> A trumpet covered in oil <input type="checkbox"/> A town and a wheel <input type="checkbox"/> A trampled egg

KS1 Art and Design Quiz - Art History (Answers)

1. Gothic Art developed in France in the 12th century. It can mostly be seen where?

- On the floors of libraries
- On the walls of abbeys and cathedrals
- On the side of office buildings
- Underneath railway bridges

Gothic art was heavily influenced by the Bible

2. Early Indian paintings usually had what as their subjects?

- Birds or animals
- Fish or whales
- Buildings or transport
- Gods or kings

Sometimes the paintings were huge but some were incredibly small and detailed

3. Paintings from centuries ago are useful today. Why might this be?

- They give us a glimpse of life in the past
- They are still nice to look at
- Some new artists might want to copy them
- They are good if they're made into postcards

We can see what daily life was like, how buildings used to look and how the world has changed

4. The Ancient Egyptians produced wall paintings, architecture and sculptures. Which creature did they like to sculpt in particular?

- Worms
- Cats
- Sharks
- Sparrows

Many Egyptians worshipped their cats like gods!

5. At the beginning of the 20th century, several artists developed what we now call what?

- Ancient art
- Unusual art
- Popular art
- Modern art

Modern art covers all sorts of styles and movements and is changing and developing all the time

6. Chinese painting is one of the oldest art forms that continues to exist today. Where did it first appear?

- On cave ceilings
- On palace roofs
- On the Great Wall of China
- On items of pottery

Very early Chinese painting included spirals, dots, squiggly lines, and various animals

7. Many things have influenced art over history. What have been two major influences?

- Nature and food
- War and religion
- Buildings and construction
- Transport and communication

There have been many more influences over the years but these two things have had a huge impact

8. The Ancient Greeks were great artists. What did they often paint on vases?

- Flowers and plants
- People and animals
- Cars and trains
- Lots of lines

The pictures on the vases often told a story

9. Very early examples of art can be found on cave walls, painted thousands of years ago. What might have been used as paint?

- Wax crayons
- Water colours
- Dirt
- Oil pastels

The dirt or charcoal would have been mixed with spit or animal fat to make paint!

10. Ancient Roman paintings give the first example of a trompe-l'œil. What does this mean?

- A trick of the eye
- A trumpet covered in oil
- A town and a wheel
- A trampled egg

An example would be of a door painted onto the wall, but made to look real