1. At what tempo should a piece of music be played when the term *Largo* appears?
   A. Fast  
   B. At a walking pace  
   C. Very slow  
   D. Very fast

2. Which poet wrote *The Wasteland* and *Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats*?
   A. Tennessee Williams  
   B. T. S. Eliot  
   C. Virginia Woolf  
   D. Henrik Ibsen

3. Name the philosopher who believed that the starting point for knowledge was “I think, therefore I am.”
   A. David Hume  
   B. Sir Isaac Newton  
   C. Rene Descartes  
   D. Aristotle

4. Who wrote the novel *Tale of Two Cities*?
   A. Mark Twain  
   B. George Eliot  
   C. Charles Dickens  
   D. Robert Louis Stevenson

5. The Parthenon is one of the finest examples of classical architecture. Where is it located?
   A. Athens  
   B. Rome  
   C. Constantinople  
   D. Paris

6. Which artist produced the painting *Guernica*, a protest against the violence of the Spanish Civil War? He was also known as the Father of Cubism.
   A. Pablo Picasso  
   B. Salvador Dali  
   C. El Greco  
   D. Velasquez

7. Which composer served as a transition from the Classical period to the Romantic period in music? His compositions include nine symphonies and 32 piano sonatas.
   A. Domenico Scarlatti  
   B. Felix Mendelssohn  
   C. Ludwig van Beethoven  
   D. Frederic Chopin

8. Name the author of *Paradise Lost*.
   A. John Milton  
   B. Edmund Spenser  
   C. Geoffrey Chaucer  
   D. John Donne

9. Who was the artist responsible for *The Last Supper*?
   A. Michelangelo  
   B. Raphael  
   C. Giotto  
   D. da Vinci

10. Which Greek playwright authored the tragedy *Oedipus Rex*?
    A. Aristophanes  
    B. Euripides  
    C. Sophocles  
    D. Aeschylus
11. Which of these is NOT a leading poet of the Romantic period?
   A. George Herbert  C. Lord Byron
   B. William Wordsworth  D. Percy Bysshe Shelley

12. Which branch of philosophy deals with the nature of knowledge? It attempts to answer the question of how we know what is true.
   A. Aesthetics  C. Metaphysics
   B. Pluralism  D. Epistemology

13. What musical form is a large-scale piece (often in three movements) for soloist and orchestra?
   A. Symphony  C. Concerto
   B. Overture  D. Oratorio

14. Name the writer of poems such as “The Mouse” and “The Louse,” whose Scottish dialect is easily recognizable.
   A. Robert Burns  C. Alexander Pope
   B. William Blake  D. Samuel Johnson

15. Who is often considered the father of the mystery novel? He is also well known for his poem “The Raven.”
   A. Jack London  C. Graham Greene
   B. Edgar Allen Poe  D. John Steinbeck

16. Which of these plays was NOT written by William Shakespeare?
   A. *Hamlet*  C. *Romeo and Juliet*
   B. *The Merchant of Venice*  D. *The Cherry Orchard*

17. What was the Greek name for Jupiter, the head of the Olympian gods?
   A. Ares  C. Poseidon
   B. Apollo  D. Zeus

18. Name the Dutch master who painted nearly 100 self-portraits. A devout Protestant, he was also noted for biblical scenes.
   A. Rubens  C. Rembrandt
   B. Raphael  D. Van Eyck

19. Name the composer of the *Well-Tempered Clavier, St. Matthew’s Passion* and the Brandenburg Concertos.
   A. George Frederick Handel  C. Johann Sebastian Bach
   B. Giovanni Palestrina  D. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

20. Who wrote the sonnet with the well-known lines: “How do I love thee? Let me count the ways”?
   A. Elizabeth Barrett Browning  C. William Shakespeare
   B. Jane Austen  D. Sir Walter Scott