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Test Item File	

Introduction Understanding the Arts

Multiple Choice

1. In visual arts and architecture, refers to the arrangement of line, form, mass, and
color.
A) palette
B) composition
C) plot
D) form
E) perspective
Answer: B
Page Ref: 13
2 refers to the representation of distance and three-dimensionality on a two-
dimensional surface.
A) Form
B) Palette
C) Narrative
D) Composition
E) Perspective
Answer: E
Page Ref: 13
3 is a system of writing music so the composer can communicate clearly to the
performer the pitches, rhythms, and other elements of the piece.
A) Symbol
B) Musical syllabics
C) Musical notation
D) Liturgy
E) Cuneiform
Answer: C
Page Ref: 13

4. In theatre, film, and narrative literature,	_ is the structure of the artwork comprising
crises, climax, exposition, complication and dénouen	nent, foreshadowing, discovery, and
reversals.	
A) criticism	
B) myth	
C) symbol	
D) composition	
E) plot	
Answer: E	
Page Ref: 13	
5. A is a form, image, or subject standing	for something else.
A) crisis	
B) myth	
C) perspective	
D) symbol	
E) story	
Answer: D	
Page Ref: 13	
6 is a descriptive analysis of a work of an	rt that may or may not include a value
judgment about the work.	
A) Notation	
B) Review	
C) Perspective	
D) Composition	
E) Criticism	
Answer: E	
Page Ref: 13	
7 consists of paintings, drawings, prints,	and photographs
A) Media	and photographs.
B) Symbol	
C) Two-dimensional art	
D) Three-dimensional art	
E) Form	
Answer: C	
Page Ref: 14	
U	

8	are the physical material of the work, such as oil paint.
A) Composition	on
B) Form	
C) Content	
D) Subject	
E) Media	
Answer: E	
Page Ref: 14	
9. The element	ts and principles of are the building blocks of two-dimensional art.
A) form	
B) composition	ı
C) balance	
D) repetition	
E) color	
Answer: B	
Page Ref: 15	
10	refers to the basic colors of the spectrum, such as red.
A) Hue	•
B) Pastel	
C) Color	
D) Form	
E) Sheen	
Answer: A	
Page Ref: 15	
11	refers to the relative grayness or whiteness of a color.
A) Hue	
B) Value	
C) Pastel	
D) Form	
E) Color	
Answer: B	
Page Ref: 15	

12 ref	fers to the number of hues and values used by an artist in a work.
A) Pastel	
B) Perspective	
C) Spectrum	
D) Palette	
E) Oil	
Answer: D	
Page Ref: 15	
13. The receding l	ines of linear perspective that converge on a vanishing point are called
A) vanishing	
B) depth	
C) orthogonal	
D) flat	
E) mathematical	
Answer: C	
Page Ref: 16	
14 ref	fers to the illusion that shapes and forms diminish in size as they recede into
deep space.	
A) Vanishing	
B) Deep space	
C) Linear perspec	tive
D) Foreshortening	
E) One-point	
Answer: D	
Page Ref: 16	
15 ref	fers to the condition of identical shapes and colors appearing on either side of
an artwork's axis.	
A) Harmony	
B) Spectrum	
C) Symmetry	
D) Asymmetry	
E) Balance	
Answer: C	
Page Ref: 16	

16 refers to balance achieved by using unequal shapes. A) Harmony B) Repetition C) Asymmetry D) Symmetry E) Mass
Answer: C
Page Ref: 16
17. In sculpture, refers to the size, shape, and volume of forms. A) symmetry B) weight C) harmony D) mass E) spectrum Answer: D Page Ref: 17
18 sculpture is freestanding and fully three-dimensional. A) Relief B) Additive C) Linear D) Subtractive E) Full-round Answer: E Page Ref: 17
19 sculpture projects from a background and cannot be seen from all sides A) Subtractive B) Additive C) Relief D) Freestanding E) Linear Answer: C Page Ref: 17

20	sculpture emphasizes construction with thin, tubular items such as wire.
A) Subtractive	
B) Additive	
C) Relief	
D) Linear	
E) Freestanding	
Answer: D	
Page Ref: 17	
21.	refers to the surface treatment of a sculpture.
A) Pattern	1
B) Patina	
C) Texture	
D) Haut-relief	
E) Smooth	
Answer: C	
Page Ref: 17	
22.	refers to relief sculpture in which the figures protrude from the background by
at least half the	
A) Haut-relief	
B) Freestanding	g
C) Full-round	
D) Low-relief	
E) Bas-relief	
Answer: A	
Page Ref: 17	
23.	refers to relief sculpture that projects only slightly from its background.
A) Freestandin	
B) Full-round	
C) Low-relief	
D) Texture	
E) Amateur	
Answer: C	
Page Ref: 17	

24 is a method of casting sculpture using a wax model melted to leave the desired
spaces in the mold.
A) Lost-wax
B) Free-wax
C) Full-wax
D) Light-wax
E) Hot-wax
Answer: A
Page Ref: 17
25. One of the oldest architectural structures is the, in which a horizontal piece is
laid across two vertical supports.
A) skeleton frame
B) post-and-lintel
C) ribbed vault
D) bearing wall
E) cantilever
Answer: B
Page Ref: 18
26 refer to arches joined end-to-end.
A) Dome
B) Skeleton frame
C) Lintel
D) Bearing wall
E) Vault
Answer: E
Page Ref: 18
1 age Net. 10
27 uses a framework to support the building.
A) Post-frame
B) Bearing wall
C) Skeleton frame
D) Masonry
E) Vault-ribbing
Answer: C
Page Ref: 18

28. Skeleton framii	ng using wood (as in house construction) is called	construction.
A) steel-cage		
B) balloon		
C) bearing		
D) Gothic		
E) cantilever		
Answer: B		
Page Ref: 18		
29 refe	ers to wall material that is solid and continuous, rather tha	an joined or pieced
together.		
A) Masonry		
B) Monolithic		
C) Monumental		
D) Structural		
E) Vaulted		
Answer: B		
Page Ref: 18		
30. When metal for	rms the frame of a building (as in a skyscraper), it is called	d
construction.		
A) balloon		
B) bearing		
C) rib-cage		
D) steel-cage		
E) structural		
Answer: D		
Page Ref: 18		
Fill in the Bla	nk	
31. A(n)	_ is a large musical composition for orchestra, usually div	vided into four
movements.	-	
Answer: symphor	ny	
Page Ref: 19		
	ers to the type of music, such as a symphony or a concerto).
Answer: Genre		
Page Ref: 19		

33 is a dran	na set to music.
Answer: Opera	
Page Ref: 19	
34. Handel's <i>Messiah</i> is Answer: oratorio Page Ref: 19	an example of a(n)
-	es a succession of sounds with rhythmic and tonal organization; it is one ant technical elements of music.
36. Musical Answer: themes Page Ref: 19	are melodies that convey "musical ideas" to the listener.
37. Musical Answer: motifs Page Ref: 19	are shorter melodic or rhythmic ideas.
38. There are two types Answer: open Page Ref: 20	of musical form: and closed.
39 is an exa Answer: Theatre Page Ref: 20	ample of a performing art.
40. The hero or main ch Answer: protagonist Page Ref: 20	aracter of a dramatic or literary work is called a(n)
41 poetry c melody, and feeling. Answer: Lyric Page Ref: 20	consists of brief, subjective treatments employing strong imagination,
42. Biographies of saint Answer: hagiographies Page Ref: 21	s and other religious figures are called s

43. "Closet dramas" refer to dramas written for rather than performance. Answer: reading Page Ref: 21
44. The dominant idea of a story is called a(n) Answer: theme Page Ref: 21
45 film tells a story. Answer: Narrative Page Ref: 21
True or False
46. Tragedy and comedy are the most well known genres of theatre. Answer: True Page Ref: 20
47. Biography, essays, and speeches comprise the major forms of fiction. Answer: False Page Ref: 21
48. Biographies of saints and other religious figures are called hagiographies. Answer: True Page Ref: 21
49. First person, epistolary, third person, and stream of consciousness are all types of point of view. Answer: True Page Ref: 21
50. Documentary film almost always uses professional actors. Answer: False Page Ref: 22
51. Absolute film exists for its own sake. Answer: True

Page Ref: 22

52. Modern dance emphasizes natural or spontaneous movement, in contrast to the formalized approach of ballet.

Answer: True Page Ref: 22

53. Jazz dance is rooted in Europe.

Answer: False Page Ref: 22

54. The creator or instructor of a dance is called a choreographer.

Answer: True Page Ref: 22

55. Folk dance strengthens an individual's bond to a community.

Answer: True Page Ref: 22

Short Answer

56. What are some of the traditional concerns of art?

Answer: creativity, aesthetic communication, decoration, entertainment, social commentary, and therapy

Page Ref: 25-27

57. What does it mean for art to function as an "artifact"?

Answer: It represents the ideas and technology of its time and place.

Page Ref: 27

58. How does "formal criticism" approach an artwork?

Answer: It focuses only on the internal form and design of the work.

Page Ref: 28

59. How does "contextual criticism" approach an artwork?

Answer: It examines both the artwork and information in the society.

Page Ref: 29

60. What does the branch of philosophy called aesthetics study?

Answer: beauty and art

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Essay

- 61. Do you think art has the power to change lives? How might it do so? Do you think it can change society?
- 62. Do you think most art historians typically employ "formal" or "contextual" criticism? Which do you think offers a more useful way to approach an artwork?
- 63. How would you distinguish the mission of art from the mission of science? How are they both "ways of knowing"? Use an example of an artwork in any medium to help explain your position.