

TEST QUESTIONS

CHAPTER ONE

WHAT ARE THE ARTS AND HOW DO WE RESPOND TO AND EVALUATE THEM?

Discussion Questions

1. Define the humanities and describe the ways in which they are similar and/or different from other ways of understanding the universe.
2. List and explain the four basic concerns of the arts.
3. List and explain the four *functions* and the four *purposes* of the arts.
4. Define and describe how a person can analyze the style of a work of art.
5. Discuss the ways in which the arts relate to everyday living.

Multiple Choice and True or False Questions

6. The cave of Lascaux dates to what historic period?
 - a. The early Stone Age
 - b. The period of the pyramids
 - c. The Archaic period
 - d. The early Middle Ages

Answer: a. The early Stone Age (pg. 5)

7. Scholars agree that all art must have a purpose.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b. False (pp. 4-5)

8. Of the following, which one is not traditionally associated with the humanities?
- a. Philosophy
 - b. Psychology
 - c. Architecture
 - d. History

Answer: b. Psychology (pg. 6)

9. The nature of how art historians see art is different today than it was in the past.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a. True (pg. 7)

10. Which of the following, according to Susan Lacy (*Mapping the Terrain*), is a description of what an artist might be at a given time?
- a. Experienter
 - b. Reporter
 - c. Analyst
 - d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above (pg. 7)

11. Creativity is the realm of what activity?
- a. Art
 - b. Science
 - c. Craft
 - d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above (pg. 7)

12. Which of the following is the term defined by the phrase, "the study of the nature of beauty and of art"?
- a. Epistemology
 - b. Aesthetics
 - c. Ethics
 - d. Logic

Answer: b. Aesthetics (pg. 8)

13. Which of the following was included in the ancient Greek concept of art?
- a. Theology
 - b. Epistemology
 - c. Handcrafts
 - d. All of the above

Answer: c. Handcrafts (pg. 8)

14. Which of the following could be defined as a tangible emblem of something abstract?

- a. Simile
- b. Metaphor
- c. Symbol
- d. None of the above

Answer: c. Symbol (pg. 8)

15. The difference between “fine art” and “applied art” lies in the fine arts being prized for their purely aesthetic qualities.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a. True (pg. 9)

16. The term “decorative art” first appeared during what century?

- a. 5th century B.C.E
- b. 5th century C.E.
- c. 15th century C.E.
- d. 18th century C.E.

Answer: d. 18th century C.E. (pg. 9)

17. Which of the following artists was described as painting *verdute*?

- a. Canaletto
- b. Corot
- c. Picasso
- d. Miró

Answer: a. Canaletto (pg. 10)

18. Which of the following was discussed as a work exemplifying art as revealing metaphysical or spiritual truths?

- a. A Gothic cathedral
- b. A tribal totem
- c. An abstract work
- d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above (pp. 10-11)

19. Art acts as a social and political commentary only when it stops acting as a vehicle for enjoyment.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b. False (pg. 11)

20. When music is part of a religious ceremony, it may be classified as which of the following?

- a. Artifact
- b. Art
- c. Ritual
- d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above (pg. 13)

21. The question "How is it put together?" evokes which kind of response?

- a. Formal
- b. Technical
- c. Sensual
- d. All of the above

Answer: b. Technical (pg. 15)

22. The question "What is it?" evokes which kind of response?

- a. Formal
- b. Technical
- c. Sensual
- d. All of the above

Answer: a. Formal (pg. 14)

23. What painter made *A View Near Volterra*?

- a. Picasso
- b. Corot
- c. Wood
- d. Van Gogh

Answer: b. Corot (pg. 16)

24. Pablo Picasso was a native of what country?

- a. The United States
- b. Portugal
- c. Spain
- d. France

Answer: c. Spain (pg. 17)

25. Which of the following are characteristics that can be applied to works of art when making value judgments?

- a. Eloquence
- b. Artisanship
- c. Lifelikeness
- d. None of the above

Answer: b. Artisanship (pg. 26)

26. Who developed the approach to evaluation that asks, "What is the artist trying to say? Does he or she succeed? And was the artwork worth the effort?"

- a. Goethe
- b. Beckett
- c. Molière
- d. Simon

Answer: a. Goethe (pg. 26)