

Chapter 1: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In *Her Secret Is Patience*, Janet Echelman used a cactus flower formed by netting and colored light to symbolize _____.

- a. pure visual forms
- b. the desert city of Phoenix
- c. feelings and acts of love
- d. daily life in the rural south

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Topic: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

2. The visual expression of an idea or experience through the use of a medium is known as _____.

- a. creativity
- b. a subject
- c. iconography
- d. a work of art

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Topic: What is Art?

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. A material and its accompanying technique is called a _____.

- a. work of art
- b. craft
- c. medium
- d. style

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Topic: What is Art?

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

4. Which attribute has the potential to influence future thoughts, actions, and human endeavors?
- a. creativity
 - b. form
 - c. training
 - d. medium

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Topic: What is Creativity?

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

5. Daily life in the rural South influenced the work of _____.
- a. Romare Bearden
 - b. Edward Weston
 - c. Janet Echelman
 - d. Georgia O'Keeffe

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Topic: What is Creativity?

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

6. Experimenting is a characteristic trait of _____.
- a. iconography
 - b. creativity
 - c. media
 - d. abstraction

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Topic: What is Creativity?

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. The Philadelphia Wireman's *Untitled (Watch Face)* is classified as outsider art because it is created _____.
- a. with nonrepresentational forms
 - b. with ordinary and discarded materials
 - c. with a combination of media
 - d. without an awareness of conventional styles

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

8. What distinguishes folk art from outsider art?
- a. Folk art employs a universal visual language.
 - b. Folk art lacks a knowledge of art history.
 - c. Folk art uses established cultural traditions and practices.
 - d. Folk art produces abstract works from ordinary materials.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. Why is Mary Wallace's *Peony* an example of folk art?

- a. It uses traditional imagery from pottery.
- b. It includes religious iconography.
- c. It abstracts the flower into geometric shapes.
- d. It uses nonrepresentational forms.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

10. Which of the following is a characteristic trait of children's art?

- a. conventional artistic styles
- b. realistic depictions of the world
- c. an intuitive sense of balanced design
- d. nonrepresentational pictures

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

11. Three-year old Alana's *Grandma* demonstrates that children create unique images based on _____.

- a. nonrepresentational form
- b. mental constructions
- c. realistic methods
- d. visual observation

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

12. In representational art, objects are called _____.

- a. abstract
- b. subjects
- c. media
- d. content

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

13. Which type of art focuses on human subjects?

- a. figurative
- b. abstract
- c. outsider
- d. folk

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

14. When a work of art shows no reference to the natural world of images, it is _____.

- a. representational
- b. figurative
- c. iconographic
- d. nonrepresentational

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

15. The “fool the eye” realism of paintings like William Harnett’s *A Smoke Backstage* is referred to as _____.

- a. abstraction
- b. trompe l’oeil
- c. figurative
- d. iconography

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. Which of the following is an example of nonrepresentational art?

- a. René Magritte’s *La Trahison des Images*
- b. Carmen Herrera’s *Yellow and Black*
- c. Georgia O’Keeffe’s *Jack-in-the-Pulpit No. V*
- d. The chief’s stool from Cameroon

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

17. How is René Magritte's *La Trahison des Images* an example of representational art?

- a. The subject is a pipe.
- b. The focus is on pure visual forms.
- c. The medium is photography.
- d. The content reveals cultural tradition.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

18. Which of the following types of art depicts recognizable objects from the natural world?

- a. nonrepresentational art
- b. nonobjective art
- c. abstract art
- d. representational art

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

19. Why is Alma Thomas' *White Spring Roses Sing* an example of abstract art?

- a. Thomas creates a composition without conventional techniques.
- b. Thomas uses trompe l'oeil to obscure recognizable forms.
- c. Thomas simplifies the forms of roses into geometric shapes.
- d. Thomas conveys religious beliefs through iconography.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

20. What is the purpose of abstraction in art?
- a. to produce illusionistic compositions for viewers
 - b. to emphasize or reveal certain qualities of objects
 - c. to convey meaning through the use of iconography
 - d. to distinguish between the modes of seeing and looking.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

21. What are two modes of visual awareness?

- a. form and content
- b. medium and iconography
- c. representational and nonobjective
- d. looking and seeing

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.5. Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Topic: Looking and Seeing

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

22. What are we doing when we connect our perceptions of objects with our emotions, memories, and experiences?

- a. seeing
- b. looking
- c. creating
- d. expressing

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5. Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Topic: Looking and Seeing

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

23. The subjective nature of seeing means that people will _____.
a. differentiate between form and content
b. understand a universal visual language
c. perceive and interpret art differently
d. demonstrate visual creativity

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.5. Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Topic: Looking and Seeing

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

24. How did an intent way of seeing affect Edward Weston's artwork?
a. Weston's sensitivity to form influenced how he photographed the pepper.
b. Weston emphasized pure visual form by using nonrepresentational shapes.
c. Weston abstracted the subject to alter our perception of the natural world.
d. Weston combined media to reveal changes in religious iconography.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5. Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Topic: Looking and Seeing

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

25. In an artwork, the total effect of the combined visual qualities is known as the _____.
a. content
b. subject
c. form
d. medium

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

26. How is content different than form?
a. Content is the meaning expressed by the artwork.
b. Content includes the medium and technique.
c. Content reveals the formal training of the artist.
d. Content determines if an artist is creative.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

27. In a work of art, the symbolic meaning of imagery is called _____.

- a. form
- b. iconography
- c. trompe l'oeil
- d. creativity

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

28. Which artist emphasized the natural rhythms present in flowers?

- a. Georgia O'Keeffe
- b. Constantin Brancusi
- c. Edward Weston
- d. Theo van Doesburg

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

29. Comparing works with same subject is one way to better understand the relationship of _____.

- a. creativity and medium
- b. outsider art and folk art
- c. looking and seeing
- d. form and content

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

30. Which of the following reveals cultural information in a work of art?

- a. iconography
- b. creativity
- c. medium
- d. form

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

31. In *Jack-in-the-Pulpit No. V*, Georgia O’Keeffe focuses exclusively on the flower and abstracts its form in order to _____.

- a. force the viewer to see form of flowers anew
- b. symbolize desert plants
- c. create an illusionistic image
- d. demonstrate her formal art training

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

32. What detail of *The Virgin of Carmel Saving Souls in Purgatory* exemplifies Christian iconography?

- a. the figures from the folk art tradition.
- b. the trompe l’oeil depiction of objects
- c. the saltire motif found in family heraldry
- d. the subjects, including God, Mary, and angels

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

33. In Edward Weston's *Pepper #30*, the texture, light, and shape of the pepper represent its _____.

- a. content
- b. form
- c. iconography
- d. medium

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

34. In *Saltire Compton*, how does Rashaad Newsome combine the iconography of hip-hop culture and heraldry?

- a. He uses chalk drawing and a slangy title to celebrate street culture and hip-hop attitude.
- b. He portrays a figure with long earlobes to reference wealth and family jewelry.
- c. He uses photographs of jewelry to suggest "bling" and the saltire motif to recall family crests.
- d. He encases small objects within a fancy frame that is spray-painted with golden auto paint.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

35. In the Amida Buddha, the abstraction in the hands, chest, and face _____.

- a. dates the sculpture to the twelfth century
- b. represents the artist's interest in trompe l'oeil
- c. suggests the sculptor created folk art
- d. allows the viewer to focus on pure visual forms

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Essay Questions

36. Discuss how Robin Rhode's *He Got Game* demonstrates visual creativity. What is his message about creativity?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. He uses simple chalk drawing and a slangy title to celebrate street culture.
2. In twelve photographs of himself lying down, he recreates the process of achieving a slam dunk through fanciful and impossible flips.
3. The twelve photographs reference the slow-motion photography in sports television.
4. He demonstrates that creativity is important to both creating and experiencing art.

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Topic: What is Creativity?

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

37. Explain how Ray Beldner's *This Is Definitely Not a Pipe* is an example of representational, nonrepresentational, or abstract art. Regarding how artists represent reality, what does Beldner's artwork demonstrate?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Beldner's composition is representational because he uses sewn dollar bills to depict a realistic pipe.
2. Beldner demonstrates that rather than merely imitating the world around them, artists carefully select, arrange, and compose reality according to their personal vision.

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

38. Explain the process of abstraction in Theo van Doesburg's series *Abstraction of a Cow*.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The artist used the realistic subject of a cow as a point of departure for the series.
2. The artist captures the essence of the cow by gradually simplifying its form into colored rectangles.

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

39. Compare and contrast Auguste Rodin's *The Kiss* with Constantin Brancusi's *The Kiss*. In what way does form affect the content?

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. Rodin captures the sensual pleasure of a lover's embrace through representational naturalism.
2. Rodin uses life-size human figures that represent the Western ideals of masculine and feminine bodies and uses the smooth texture of marble to reproduce the natural softness of flesh.
3. Brancusi abstracts the form of two lovers through minimal cuts to a single block of stone.
4. The abstract form of the figures and the solid quality of the stone block conveys the idea of lasting love and unity.

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

40. Explain the iconography of the Amida Buddha.

Answer: The ideal answer should include:

1. The Buddha's hairstyle is a topknot that symbolizes his enlightenment.
2. The Buddha's long earlobes reveal that he was a wealthy prince before he sought religious truth.
3. He wears a simple garment to represent his humble life after enlightenment.
4. His lotus-flower throne symbolizes that enlightenment can be achieved in the midst of life much like a lotus flower can bloom in a stagnant pond.

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know and Analyze It

Revel Quizzes

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Prebles' Artforms: An Introduction to the Visual Arts*, 12e.

Quiz: What is Art?

EOM Q1.1.1

How does your textbook define a work of art?

- a) the visual expression of an idea or experience
- b) an image that evokes an emotional response

Consider This: Works of art can include music, poetry, dance, theatre, and literature.

1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

- c) an aesthetically pleasing object with no obvious function

Consider This: Works of art can include music, poetry, dance, theatre, and literature.

1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

- d) anything that demonstrates human creativity

Consider This: Works of art can include music, poetry, dance, theatre, and literature.

1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Topic: What is Art?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.1.2

A visual work of art is executed through the use of a medium and

- a) skill.
- b) passion.

Consider This: Although artists can use a variety of approaches, the final result is always intentional. 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

- c) innovation.

Consider This: Although artists can use a variety of approaches, the final result is always intentional. 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

- d) preliminary drawings.

Consider This: Although artists can use a variety of approaches, the final result is always intentional. 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Topic: What is Art?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.1.3

What is one reason that Echelman's choice of netting for *Her Secret Is Patience* contributes to the viewer's understanding and enjoyment of the work?

- a) Netting is flexible and responds gracefully to the winds in Phoenix, so the work harmonizes with the city and forces of nature.

- b) Netting was an economical choice for a large public work.

Consider This: The artist had to consider what media would best communicate her idea and work well in terms of size, scale, shape, and color. 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

- c) Fabrics had never been used in large public works or art installations.

Consider This: The artist had to consider what media would best communicate her idea and work well in terms of size, scale, shape, and color. 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

- d) Netting was the only medium that could be dyed the colors the artist wanted.

Consider This: The artist had to consider what media would best communicate her idea and work well in terms of size, scale, shape, and color. 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe art as a means of visual expression that uses various media and forms.

Topic: What is Art?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Quiz: What is Creativity?

EOM Q1.2.1

Which of the following terms best describes the ability to bring forth something new that has value?

- a) creativity
- b) talent

Consider This: Novel ideas alone are not enough to demonstrate value or use. 1.2

Explain what is meant by creativity.

- c) representation

Consider This: Novel ideas alone are not enough to demonstrate value or use. 1.2

Explain what is meant by creativity.

- d) experimentation

Consider This: Novel ideas alone are not enough to demonstrate value or use. 1.2

Explain what is meant by creativity.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Topic: What is Creativity?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.2.2

Which of the following traits is associated with creative people today?

- a) questioning
- b) talent

Consider This: Creative people solve problems in ways that are new and have value.

They need to explore the existing conditions and issues in order to be successful with their work. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

- c) stubbornness

Consider This: Creative people solve problems in ways that are new and have value.

They need to explore the existing conditions and issues in order to be successful with their work. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

- d) intuition

Consider This: Creative people solve problems in ways that are new and have value.

They need to explore the existing conditions and issues in order to be successful with their work. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Topic: What is Creativity?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.2.3

How does Robin Rhode's *He Got Game* encourage viewers to be creative?

- a) Viewers must alter their habitual ways of looking to understand the photograph.
- b) Viewers are asked to draw pictures in chalk on Rhode's photographs.

Consider This: *He Got Game* cleverly uses low-tech chalk drawing. LO 1.2 Show human creativity as an inherent trait that inspires the production of art.

- c) Viewers must reorganize the multiple photographs to understand the meaning.
Consider This: *He Got Game* cleverly uses low-tech chalk drawing. LO 1.2 Show human creativity as an inherent trait that inspires the production of art.
- d) Viewers may take the photographs home to share with their friends.

Consider This: *He Got Game* cleverly uses low-tech chalk drawing. LO 1.2 Show human creativity as an inherent trait that inspires the production of art.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Topic: What is Creativity?

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Quiz: Trained and Untrained Artists

EOM Q1.3.1

Which artists create work based primarily on cultural traditions and practices?

- a) folk artists
- b) outsider artists

Consider This: Being able to continue traditional practices and works is an important way to maintain cultural identity. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- c) untrained artists

Consider This: Being able to continue traditional practices and works is an important way to maintain cultural identity. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- d) child artists

Consider This: Being able to continue traditional practices and works is an important way to maintain cultural identity. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.3.2

Which of the following is an example of outsider art?

- a) Rodia's Watts Towers
- b) Wireman's *Untitled (Watch Face)*

Consider This: Outsider art usually represents the artist's personal expressiveness, style, and practice. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- c) Wallace's *Peony* quilt

Consider This: Outsider art usually represents the artist's personal expressiveness, style, and practice. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- d) *Retablo* (artist unknown)

Consider This: Outsider art usually represents the artist's personal expressiveness, style, and practice. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.3.3

What is one consequence of professional training today in art schools, colleges, and university art departments?

- a) Artists have more knowledge of historical and contemporary art history and alternate points of view.

- b) Artists have to learn to work in all media.

Consider This: Artists today work in a global, multi-cultural world. Studio and liberal arts courses help them become more critical and creative. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- c) Artists have to have a college degree.

Consider This: Artists today work in a global, multi-cultural world. Studio and liberal arts courses help them become more critical and creative. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- d) Artists have to postpone exhibiting work until they graduate.

Consider This: Artists today work in a global, multi-cultural world. Studio and liberal arts courses help them become more critical and creative. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.3.4

What is one factor that experts determined is universally common to children's drawings when they are six or younger?

a) depicting the world in symbolic rather than realistic ways

b) using crayons

Consider This: Creative thinking and an intuitive sense of composition are common to all children. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

c) making stick figures

Consider This: Creative thinking and an intuitive sense of composition are common to all children. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

d) drawing animals

Consider This: Creative thinking and an intuitive sense of composition are common to all children. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: Trained and Untrained Artists

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Quiz: Art and Reality

EOM Q1.4.1

Which of the following is an example of a figurative work of art?

a) Alana's *Grandma*

b) René Magritte's *La Trahison des Images (Ceci n'est pas une pipe)*

Consider This: There are different terms for subjects in representational art. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

c) William Harnett's *A Smoke Backstage*

Consider This: There are different terms for subjects in representational art. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

d) Sabatino "Simon" Rodia's *Nuestro Pueblo*

Consider This: There are different terms for subjects in representational art. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.4.2

Which of the following factors is common to all *trompe l'oeil* paintings?

a) They are highly illusionist.

b) They represent objects as life size.

Consider This: *Trompe l'oeil* play on the viewer's perception of what they see and what they know about art and reality. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

c) They include figurative elements.

Consider This: *Trompe l'oeil* play on the viewer's perception of what they see and what they know about art and reality. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

d) They include text.

Consider This: *Trompe l'oeil* play on the viewer's perception of what they see and what they know about art and reality. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.4.3

Nonrepresentational works focus the viewer's attention on

a) pure visual forms.

b) symbolic messages.

Consider This: Pattern, shape, line, and color can give visual pleasure. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

c) historical references.

Consider This: Pattern, shape, line, and color can give visual pleasure. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

d) unusual media.

Consider This: Pattern, shape, line, and color can give visual pleasure. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: Art and Reality

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Quiz: Looking and Seeing

EOM Q1.5.1

Which of the following activities would best be described as "seeing"?

a) finding recognizable images in clouds

b) window shopping while walking down the street

Consider This: Looking and seeing indicate different degrees of visual awareness. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

c) flipping through pages of magazine ads

Consider This: Looking and seeing indicate different degrees of visual awareness. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

d) viewing shared photographs of friends online

Consider This: Looking and seeing indicate different degrees of visual awareness. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Topic: Looking and Seeing

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.5.2

What is one reason that people see art differently?

a) Looking at art is always an individual, subjective experience.

b) Not everyone has 20/20 eyesight.

Consider This: People bring different experiences, ideas, expectations, and information when they see art. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

c) People do not always look closely.

Consider This: People bring different experiences, ideas, expectations, and information when they see art. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

d) People are easily confused about complex works.

Consider This: People bring different experiences, ideas, expectations, and information when they see art. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Topic: Looking and Seeing

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.5.3

What distinguishes the practice of seeing from that of looking?

a) Seeing involves our memories, emotions, and imagination.

b) Seeing involves comparing different works.

Consider This: Looking is habitual; seeing takes concentration. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

c) People need more education to be able to correctly see.

Consider This: Looking is habitual; seeing takes concentration. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

d) Seeing has to be done in front of the actual object.

Consider This: Looking is habitual; seeing takes concentration. 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.5 Contrast the terms looking and seeing.

Topic: Looking and Seeing

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Quiz: Form and Content

EOM Q1.6.1

Iconography is most helpful to interpret

- a) how subjects, symbols, and motifs convey meaning.
- b) line, shape, and color.

Consider This: Prioritizing different ways to interpreting and understanding artwork generally means using methods. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

- c) the kind of media used.

Consider This: Prioritizing different ways to interpreting and understanding artwork generally means using methods. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

- d) the authenticity of the work.

Consider This: Prioritizing different ways to interpreting and understanding artwork generally means using methods. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.6.2

What is one practical way to focus on a painting's form rather than its subject?

- a) Turn the painting upside down.
- b) Read about the work in art history texts.

Consider This: Doing this makes it hard to understand the subject, but easier to focus on forms. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

- c) Ask the artist about the work.

Consider This: Doing this makes it hard to understand the subject, but easier to focus on forms. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

- d) Try to make a drawing of the painting.

Consider This: Doing this makes it hard to understand the subject, but easier to focus on forms. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.6.3

What is one way that Georgia O’Keeffe’s paintings of flowers like *Jack-in-the-Pulpit No. V* altered our perceptions of flowers?

- a) She abstracted the form and eliminated the details.
- b) She painted them in very naturalistic colors.

Consider This: The artist was interested in viewers focusing on the natural rhythms of flowers. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

- c) She painted them in their naturally occurring size.

Consider This: The artist was interested in viewers focusing on the natural rhythms of flowers. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

- d) She painted them in extreme detail.

Consider This: The artist was interested in viewers focusing on the natural rhythms of flowers. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content, and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: Form and Content

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Chapter Quiz: The Nature of Art and Creativity

EOC Q1.1

What statement best describes Janet Echelman’s *Her Secret Is Patience*?

- a) The formal elements and iconography together reinforce the content.
- b) Content is understood primarily through the iconography of the sculpture.

Consider This: *Her Secret Is Patience* is in a cactus flower shape. See: Introduction.

- c) The formal elements are most important in communicating the sculpture’s content.

Consider This: *Her Secret Is Patience* is in a cactus flower shape. See: Introduction.

- d) The abstraction of formal elements suggests no specific content in the work.

Consider This: *Her Secret Is Patience* is in a cactus flower shape. See: Introduction.

Answer: a

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.2

What was the struggle for Romare Bearden in the work *Prevalence of Ritual: Tidings. 1967*?

a) how effectively he communicated and his need for creative expression

b) balancing different photograph fragments

Consider This: Creative people often experiment with new approaches and make connections across seemingly unrelated fields. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

c) experimenting with color

Consider This: Creative people often experiment with new approaches and make connections across seemingly unrelated fields. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

d) lack of formal training

Consider This: Creative people often experiment with new approaches and make connections across seemingly unrelated fields. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.3

What distinguishes visual creativity from other creative practices?

a) the use of images

b) the originality of the artist

Consider This: A Hopi potter decorating a water jar and a graphic designer arranging a composition of type and images on the computer are both examples of visual creativity. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

c) the demonstration of artistic skills

Consider This: A Hopi potter decorating a water jar and a graphic designer arranging a composition of type and images on the computer are both examples of visual creativity. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

d) the role of looking and close observation

Consider This: A Hopi potter decorating a water jar and a graphic designer arranging a composition of type and images on the computer are both examples of visual creativity. 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.4

Which of the following is a trait of creative artists?

a) They make connections across seemingly unrelated fields.

b) They are educated in art schools, colleges, or university art departments.

Consider This: Creativity brings forth something of value; novelty is not enough. 1.

2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

c) They demonstrate talent as little children.

Consider This: Creativity brings forth something of value; novelty is not enough. 1.

2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

d) They have no training but are remarkably insightful.

Consider This: Creativity brings forth something of value; novelty is not enough. 1.

2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain what is meant by creativity.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.5

Why have most trained artists historically been male?

a) Women were denied apprenticeships.

b) Women were thought to lack talent.

Consider This: In the past, artists typically learned from accomplished masters. 1.3

Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

c) Women held too many domestic responsibilities.

Consider This: In the past, artists typically learned from accomplished masters. 1.3

Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

d) Women were thought to lack creativity

Consider This: In the past, artists typically learned from accomplished masters. 1.3

Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.6

Why is *Nuestro Pueblo (Our Town)* an example of outsider art?

- a) The artist worked independently of any tradition or style.
- b) The artist used junk materials such as broken dishes, shells, and pipes.

Consider This: Trained artists know about historical and contemporary styles and folk artists work in established techniques, mediums, themes, and styles. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- c) The artist did not use any power tools to make it.

Consider This: Trained artists know about historical and contemporary styles and folk artists work in established techniques, mediums, themes, and styles. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- d) The artist had no formal training in making art.

Consider This: Trained artists know about historical and contemporary styles and folk artists work in established techniques, mediums, themes, and styles. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.7

Why do children often become less creative as they get older?

- a) They come to doubt their creativity.
- b) They come to rely on symbolic imagery to communicate ideas.

Consider This: Most children who have been given coloring books, workbooks, and predrawn printed single sheets become overly dependent on such impersonal stereotyped props. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- c) They come to interpret things more personally.

Consider This: Most children who have been given coloring books, workbooks, and predrawn printed single sheets become overly dependent on such impersonal stereotyped props. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- d) They come to use intuitive skills in drawing and composition.

Consider This: Most children who have been given coloring books, workbooks, and predrawn printed single sheets become overly dependent on such impersonal stereotyped props. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.8

Who was the Philadelphia Wireman?

- a) an unknown artist who made sculptures from refuse and other objects
- b) a homeless man who created clothes and blankets from woven bits of wire

Consider This: Many people think of artists as uniquely gifted and doubt their own creativity and ability to make art. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- c) an outsider artist who became famous through the public exhibition of his works in museums

Consider This: Many people think of artists as uniquely gifted and doubt their own creativity and ability to make art. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- d) a man who used wire and other found materials to create monumental sculptures in his backyard

Consider This: Many people think of artists as uniquely gifted and doubt their own creativity and ability to make art. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.9

What is the function of *retablo* paintings in Mexico and the American Southwest?

- a) They are a way to give thanks to God.
- b) They memorialize someone who has died after a serious illness.

Consider This: Folk artists work in themes, media, and styles to serve the needs of their community. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- c) They are decorative features in buildings where rituals are held.

Consider This: Folk artists work in themes, media, and styles to serve the needs of their community. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

- d) They are records of cultural traditions and beliefs.

Consider This: Folk artists work in themes, media, and styles to serve the needs of their community. 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3 Discuss the role creativity plays in the work of trained and untrained artists.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.10

The *Abstraction of a Cow* series represents Theo van Doesburg's

- a) interest in simplification.
- b) preference for bright colors.

Consider This: Some artists use abstraction to communicate the essence of a subject.

1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

- c) preference for geometric shapes.

Consider This: Some artists use abstraction to communicate the essence of a subject.

1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

- d) dislike of organic forms.

Consider This: Some artists use abstraction to communicate the essence of a subject.

1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.11

Which of the following factors makes the Cameroon *Chief's Stool* an example of abstract art?

- a) The proportions of the figures are exaggerated.
- b) The stool is hand carved with no power tools.

Consider This: Artists change the natural form to emphasize certain qualities. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

- c) The stool only has two colors.

Consider This: Artists change the natural form to emphasize certain qualities. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

- d) The stool was never meant to be used. It was a tribal decoration.

Consider This: Artists change the natural form to emphasize certain qualities. 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4 Assess the ways in which representational, abstract, and nonrepresentational art relate to reality.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.12

Which aspect of Constantin Brancusi's *The Kiss* best demonstrates its abstraction?

a) its geometric form

b) its unpainted limestone surface

Consider This: Sculpture with figural elements often relied on naturalistic representations. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

c) its expression of the idea of love

Consider This: Sculpture with figural elements often relied on naturalistic representations. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

d) its inspiration in nature

Consider This: Sculpture with figural elements often relied on naturalistic representations. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.13

Which of the following first inspired Georgia O’Keeffe’s series of paintings based on flowers?

- a) an interest in the shapes and colors of nature
- b) the Southwestern desert landscape

Consider This: Georgia O’Keeffe said: “Everyone has many associations with a flower—the idea of flowers. Still—in a way—nobody sees a flower...” 1.6

Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

- c) her study of botany in college

Consider This: Georgia O’Keeffe said: “Everyone has many associations with a flower—the idea of flowers. Still—in a way—nobody sees a flower...” 1.6

Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

- d) the symbolic meanings of different flowers

Consider This: Georgia O’Keeffe said: “Everyone has many associations with a flower—the idea of flowers. Still—in a way—nobody sees a flower...” 1.6

Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.14

What is one way that Rashaad Newsome creates an iconographical “mash up” in *Saltire Compton*?

a) He combined references from hip hoppers with traditional motifs associated with heraldry.

b) He used different medias in the work.

Consider This: Artists can use different iconographic elements to comment on contemporary issues and conditions. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

c) He included handmade and readymade objects.

Consider This: Artists can use different iconographic elements to comment on contemporary issues and conditions. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

d) He included text and images in the work.

Consider This: Artists can use different iconographic elements to comment on contemporary issues and conditions. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.15

Which specific iconographic element communicates hope in *The Virgin of Carmel Saving Souls in Purgatory*?

a) the scapulars

b) the angels

Consider This: Adding particular iconographic elements in religious works that included familiar figures made it easier for the viewer to understand the specific event or story. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

c) the use of the color red

Consider This: Adding particular iconographic elements in religious works that included familiar figures made it easier for the viewer to understand the specific event or story. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

d) the flames at the bottom of the painting

Consider This: Adding particular iconographic elements in religious works that included familiar figures made it easier for the viewer to understand the specific event or story. 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Differentiate between form and content and show how artists may use iconography to communicate the latter.

Topic: The Nature of Art and Creativity

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate