1. What do the humanities study?
   1. Biological sciences
   2. Aspects of human society and culture
   3. Physical phenomena only
   4. Mathematical theories
2. What term in the Renaissance contrasted with divinity and referred to what is now called classics?
   1. Humanities
   2. Science
   3. Mathematics
   4. Philosophy
3. What disciplines are included in the humanities?
   1. Mathematics, physics, and chemistry
   2. Literature, philosophy, and history
   3. Biology, geology, and anthropology
   4. Computer science, engineering, and economics
4. Who are scholars in the humanities often referred to as?
   1. Humanitarians
   2. Scientists
   3. Humanity scholars or humanists
   4. Linguists
5. What is the main advantage of studying humanities?
   1. Understanding the physical world
   2. Understanding the human cultural contexts
   3. Developing technical skills
   4. Exploring mathematical concepts
6. According to the principles of humanities, what is the nature of human potential for growth and development?
   1. Limited
   2. Virtually unlimited
   3. Constant
   4. Determined by genetics
7. What is the study of beauty and taste called?
   1. Philosophy
   2. Aesthetics
   3. Art history
   4. Anthropology
8. Who is considered the philosopher of Ancient Greece known for his Dialogues together with Socrates?
   1. Plato
   2. Aristotle
   3. Immanuel Kant
   4. Leonardo da Vinci
9. What is the definition of art?
   1. A scientific process
   2. An analytical tool
   3. A diverse range of human activities in creating visual, auditory, or performing artifacts
   4. A mathematical equation
10. What is the primary function of functional art forms?
    1. To express aesthetics and beauty
    2. To serve a utilitarian purpose
    3. To provoke emotions
    4. To represent philosophical ideas
11. What distinguishes nonfunctional art from functional art?
    1. Nonfunctional art has a utilitarian purpose.
    2. Nonfunctional art is less aesthetically pleasing.
    3. Nonfunctional art does not serve a utilitarian purpose.
    4. Nonfunctional art is less expressive.
12. Who is known for distinguishing between "what is good and what is beautiful"?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. Leonardo da Vinci
13. Which art form is considered the most functional of all art forms?
    1. Sculpture
    2. Painting
    3. Dance
    4. Architecture
14. What is the definition of philosophy?
    1. The study of beauty and taste
    2. The study of general and fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language
    3. The creation of visual, auditory, or performing artifacts
    4. The study of human society and culture
15. What is the primary function of theater?
    1. To express aesthetic beauty
    2. To provoke emotions
    3. To present the experience of real or imagined events before a live audience
    4. To serve utilitarian purposes
16. What is the purpose of appreciating the arts?
    1. To criticize and analyze artworks
    2. To judge artworks based on their physical description
    3. To perceive artworks in the context of their history
    4. To understand and interpret artworks based on description, analysis, and context
17. What is the main disadvantage of studying humanities?
    1. Limited career opportunities
    2. Inability to understand cultural contexts
    3. Difficulty in applying theoretical knowledge
    4. Lack of practical skills development
18. Who is considered the father of modern philosophy?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. René Descartes
19. Which of the following is NOT one of the classical branches of art?
    1. Music
    2. Painting
    3. Literature
    4. Biology
20. What is the primary focus of aesthetics?
    1. The study of human culture
    2. The study of beauty and taste
    3. The study of natural phenomena
    4. The study of mathematical concepts
21. What is the role of individual self-concept in growth and development according to the principles of humanities?
    1. It plays no role
    2. It is insignificant
    3. It is important
    4. It is determined by society
22. What is the primary function of literature?
    1. To entertain
    2. To provoke emotions
    3. To document human experiences
    4. To serve utilitarian purposes
23. What is the main advantage of functional art forms?
    1. They express aesthetics and beauty
    2. They serve utilitarian purposes
    3. They provoke emotions
    4. They represent abstract concepts
24. Who is known for the phrase "Cogito, ergo sum" ("I think, therefore I am")?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. René Descartes
25. Which of the following is NOT a classical branch of art?
    1. Sculpture
    2. Dance
    3. Architecture
    4. Astronomy
26. What is the primary function of music?
    1. To provoke emotions
    2. To serve utilitarian purposes
    3. To document human experiences
    4. To express aesthetic beauty
27. What distinguishes nonfunctional art forms from functional art forms?
    1. Nonfunctional art forms have no aesthetic value.
    2. Nonfunctional art forms serve utilitarian purposes.
    3. Nonfunctional art forms are less expressive.
    4. Nonfunctional art forms do not serve utilitarian purposes.
28. What is the purpose of expressing oneself through art?
    1. To document historical events
    2. To provoke emotions
    3. To serve utilitarian purposes
    4. To serve philosophical purposes
29. Who is considered the father of Western philosophy?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. René Descartes
30. What is the primary function of sculpture?
    1. To express aesthetic beauty
    2. To document human experiences
    3. To serve utilitarian purposes
    4. To provoke emotions
31. What distinguishes artisan from artist?
    1. Artisans focus on abstract concepts, while artists focus on practical skills.
    2. Artisans focus on practical skills, while artists focus on abstract concepts.
    3. Artisans work with materials, while artists work with ideas.
    4. Artisans work with ideas, while artists work with materials.
32. Who is known for the phrase "I think, therefore I am"?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. René Descartes
33. What is the primary function of architecture?
    1. To express aesthetic beauty
    2. To serve utilitarian purposes
    3. To provoke emotions
    4. To document human experiences
34. What is the purpose of social expression in the arts?
    1. To serve utilitarian purposes
    2. To express individual emotions
    3. To communicate with others
    4. To provoke philosophical debates
35. Who is considered the founder of the Platonic Academy in Athens?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. Leonardo da Vinci
36. What distinguishes philosophy from other academic disciplines?
    1. Philosophy focuses on practical skills development.
    2. Philosophy focuses on abstract concepts and fundamental questions.
    3. Philosophy focuses on empirical observations.
    4. Philosophy focuses on technological advancements.
37. What is the primary function of theater?
    1. To serve utilitarian purposes
    2. To document historical events
    3. To express aesthetic beauty
    4. To present the experience of real or imagined events before a live audience
38. Who is known for the phrase "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder"?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. Leonardo da Vinci
39. What is the primary focus of philosophy?
    1. The study of human culture
    2. The study of practical skills
    3. The study of abstract concepts and fundamental questions
    4. The study of natural phenomena
40. What is the main function of literature?
    1. To document human experiences
    2. To serve utilitarian purposes
    3. To express aesthetic beauty
    4. To provoke emotions
41. Who is considered the father of modern philosophy?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. René Descartes
42. What is the primary function of music?
    1. To provoke emotions
    2. To serve utilitarian purposes
    3. To document human experiences
    4. To express aesthetic beauty
43. What distinguishes nonfunctional art forms from functional art forms?
    1. Nonfunctional art forms have no aesthetic value.
    2. Nonfunctional art forms serve utilitarian purposes.
    3. Nonfunctional art forms are less expressive.
    4. Nonfunctional art forms do not serve utilitarian purposes.
44. What is the purpose of expressing oneself through art?
    1. To document historical events
    2. To provoke emotions
    3. To serve utilitarian purposes
    4. To serve philosophical purposes
45. Who is considered the father of Western philosophy?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. René Descartes
46. What is the primary function of sculpture?
    1. To express aesthetic beauty
    2. To document human experiences
    3. To serve utilitarian purposes
    4. To provoke emotions
47. What distinguishes artisan from artist?
    1. Artisans focus on abstract concepts, while artists focus on practical skills.
    2. Artisans focus on practical skills, while artists focus on abstract concepts.
    3. Artisans work with materials, while artists work with ideas.
    4. Artisans work with ideas, while artists work with materials.
48. Who is known for the phrase "I think, therefore I am"?
    1. Plato
    2. Aristotle
    3. Immanuel Kant
    4. René Descartes
49. What is the primary function of architecture?
    1. To express aesthetic beauty
    2. To serve utilitarian purposes
    3. To provoke emotions
    4. To document human experiences
50. What is the purpose of social expression in the arts?
    1. To serve utilitarian purposes
    2. To express individual emotions
    3. To communicate with others
    4. To provoke philosophical debates
51. What is nature, in the broadest sense?
    1. The depiction of factual events in the past
    2. The physical universe
    3. The depiction of gods and goddesses
    4. The attempt to represent subject matter truthfully
52. Which subject matter is considered the most interesting for artwork?
    1. History
    2. Nature
    3. People
    4. Legends
53. What is the purpose of depicting history in art?
    1. To remember important events
    2. To entertain viewers
    3. To express subjective emotions
    4. To convey religious beliefs
54. How are legends portrayed in artworks?
    1. With factual accuracy
    2. As completely fictional
    3. As something tangible, even if unverified
    4. With no connection to human experiences
55. Which religious texts have inspired works of visual arts?
    1. The Bible, Quran, and Torah
    2. The Vedas and Upanishads
    3. The Tripitaka and Tao Te Ching
    4. The Book of Mormon and Bhagavad Gita
56. What is the source of subjects in art based on dreams and fantasy?
    1. Unconscious desires
    2. Historical events
    3. Religious texts
    4. Scientific discoveries
57. How is technology used as a source of subject in art?
    1. To depict ancient civilizations
    2. To explore abstract concepts
    3. To express aesthetic beauty
    4. To depict modern advancements
58. What is naturalism in art?
    1. The attempt to represent subject matter truthfully
    2. The use of abstraction to represent emotions
    3. The distortion of shapes and forms
    4. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
59. What is realism in art?
    1. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
    2. The depiction of supernatural elements
    3. The use of exaggerated colors
    4. The attempt to represent subject matter truthfully
60. What is abstraction in art?
    1. The use of distortion to convey ideas
    2. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
    3. The attempt to represent subject matter truthfully
    4. The representation of intangible emotions
61. What is distortion in art?
    1. The accurate depiction of lifeforms
    2. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
    3. The alteration of the original shape of something
    4. The representation of supernatural elements
62. What is fauvism in art?
    1. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
    2. The use of strong colors and fierce brushwork
    3. The depiction of supernatural elements
    4. The representation of historical events
63. What is dadaism in art?
    1. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
    2. The accurate depiction of lifeforms
    3. The representation of supernatural elements
    4. The protest movement in art that is playful and experimental
64. What is surrealism in art?
    1. The use of strong colors and fierce brushwork
    2. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
    3. The representation of supernatural elements
    4. The mirroring of the evils of present society
65. What is expressionism in art?
    1. The representation of historical events
    2. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
    3. The depiction of supernatural elements
    4. The feature of artworks describing pathos, morbidity, chaos, or defeat
66. Which art movement emphasizes capturing the mechanical energy of modern life?
    1. Fauvism
    2. Dadaism
    3. Futurism
    4. Surrealism
67. Who introduced the art movement known as Surrealism?
    1. Henri Matisse
    2. Marcel Duchamp
    3. Andre Breton
    4. Pablo Picasso
68. What does the Surrealist movement emphasize?
    1. Realism
    2. Abstraction
    3. Nonsensicality
    4. Super realism
69. What is the aim of Dadaism in art?
    1. To depict supernatural elements
    2. To represent historical events
    3. To shock and provoke viewers
    4. To portray gods and goddesses
70. Which art movement believes that man needs spiritual rebirth to correct societal defects?
    1. Fauvism
    2. Dadaism
    3. Futurism
    4. Expressionism
71. What term describes the alteration of the original shape of something in art?
    1. Realism
    2. Abstraction
    3. Distortion
    4. Elongation
72. Which art form finds its roots in intuition and freedom?
    1. Realism
    2. Abstraction
    3. Distortion
    4. Cubism
73. How does abstraction differ from naturalism in art?
    1. Abstraction focuses on representing subject matter truthfully
    2. Abstraction avoids artificiality and supernatural elements
    3. Abstraction uses distortion to convey ideas
    4. Abstraction portrays gods and goddesses
74. What is the key characteristic of symbolism in art?
    1. The portrayal of gods and goddesses
    2. The use of strong colors and brushwork
    3. The representation of tangible objects
    4. The use of visible signs to convey ideas
75. Which art movement emphasizes strong colors and fierce brushwork?
    1. Expressionism
    2. Fauvism
    3. Surrealism
    4. Realism
76. Who was known for using the Dadaist method in painting?
    1. Henri Matisse
    2. Marcel Duchamp
    3. Andre Breton
    4. Pablo Picasso
77. What does surrealism aim to reveal about human nature?
    1. Its divine aspects
    2. Its hidden fears and desires
    3. Its historical significance
    4. Its connection to nature
78. How does dadaism revolt against tradition in art?
    1. By depicting historical events inaccurately
    2. By representing gods and goddesses
    3. By avoiding principles in art and shocking viewers
    4. By emphasizing realistic portrayals of life
79. Which art movement seeks to capture the mechanical energy of modern life?
    1. Fauvism
    2. Dadaism
    3. Futurism
    4. Expressionism
80. What does expressionism focus on in artworks?
    1. Realism and accuracy
    2. Social commentary and critique
    3. Supernatural elements and divine beings
    4. Pathos, morbidity, chaos, or defeat

**ANSWER KEY**

1. b) Aspects of human society and culture
2. a) Humanities
3. b) Literature, philosophy, and history
4. c) Humanity scholars or humanists
5. b) Understanding the human cultural contexts
6. b) Virtually unlimited
7. b) Aesthetics
8. a) Plato
9. c) A diverse range of human activities in creating visual, auditory, or performing artifacts
10. b) To serve a utilitarian purpose
11. c) Nonfunctional art forms do not serve a utilitarian purpose.
12. b) Aristotle
13. d) Architecture
14. b) The study of general and fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language
15. c) To present the experience of real or imagined events before a live audience
16. d) To understand and interpret artworks based on description, analysis, and context
17. d) Lack of practical skills development
18. d) René Descartes
19. d) Biology
20. b) The study of beauty and taste
21. c) It is important
22. d) To serve utilitarian purposes
23. b) They serve utilitarian purposes
24. d) René Descartes
25. d) Astronomy
26. a) To provoke emotions
27. d) Nonfunctional art forms do not serve utilitarian purposes.
28. b) To provoke emotions
29. a) Plato
30. a) To express aesthetic beauty
31. b) Artisans focus on practical skills, while artists focus on abstract concepts.
32. d) René Descartes
33. b) To serve utilitarian purposes
34. c) To communicate with others
35. a) Plato
36. b) Philosophy focuses on abstract concepts and fundamental questions.
37. d) To present the experience of real or imagined events before a live audience
38. c) Immanuel Kant
39. c) The study of abstract concepts and fundamental questions
40. a) To document human experiences
41. d) René Descartes
42. d) To express aesthetic beauty
43. d) Nonfunctional art forms do not serve utilitarian purposes.
44. d) To serve philosophical purposes
45. d) René Descartes
46. a) To express aesthetic beauty
47. c) Artisans work with materials, while artists work with ideas.
48. d) René Descartes
49. b) To serve utilitarian purposes
50. c) To communicate with others
51. b) The physical universe
52. c) People
53. a) To remember important events
54. c) As something tangible, even if unverified
55. a) The Bible, Quran, and Torah
56. a) Unconscious desires
57. d) To depict modern advancements
58. a) The attempt to represent subject matter truthfully
59. a) The portrayal of gods and goddesses
60. c) The attempt to represent subject matter truthfully
61. c) The alteration of the original shape of something
62. b) The use of strong colors and fierce brushwork
63. d) The protest movement in art that is playful and experimental
64. d) The mirroring of the evils of present society
65. d) The feature of artworks describing pathos, morbidity, chaos, or defeat
66. c) Futurism
67. c) Andre Breton
68. d) Super realism
69. c) To shock and provoke viewers
70. d) Expressionism
71. c) Distortion
72. b) Abstraction
73. b) Abstraction avoids artificiality and supernatural elements
74. d) The use of visible signs to convey ideas
75. b) Fauvism
76. b) Marcel Duchamp
77. b) Its hidden fears and desires
78. c) By avoiding principles in art and shocking viewers
79. c) Futurism
80. d) Pathos, morbidity, chaos, or defeat