

Aesthetics Test 1.0 Practice SP04 Dr. LaBossiere

Directions: Read each question carefully and select the best answer by marking it on the answer sheet. Please do not mark on this exam sheet.

I True/False (1 point each)

- T F 1. Two claims are consistent when both can be true at the same time.
- T F 2. A strong inductive argument is one such that if all the premises are true, then the conclusion is likely to be true.
- T F 3. The following definition is circular: "Art" = "A product of one of the fine arts."
- T F 4. In general, it is both reasonable and a standard philosophic method to settle substantial conceptual disputes by looking up the meaning of the concept in a standard dictionary.
- T F 5. When assessing an argument, one should determine whether the premises are plausible or not.
- T F 6. By the standards of reasoning, it is perfectly reasonable to simply assume, without any argument, that aesthetics is not objective.
- T F 7. A fallacy is a flawed argument in which the premises fail to provide adequate support for the conclusion.
- T F 8. If a definition is too narrow it merely restates the term being defined.
- T F 9. One way to argue that a particular work is art is to use an argument by analogy to show that it is like another work that is accepted as being art.
- T F 10. A subjective statement is a statement that is neither objectively true nor false.
- T F 11. A definition is circular if it merely restates the term being defined.
- T F 12. In aesthetics, relativism is the view that aesthetic judgments are objective.
- T F 13. The principle of relevant difference is the principle that different treatment must be justified by relevant differences.
- T F 14. One method of assessing a work is to apply an aesthetic theory to the work.
- T F 15. When assessing an argument one should determine whether the premises logically support the conclusion or not.
- T F 16. An argument by example is an argument that supports a claim by providing examples.

II Multiple Choice (1 point each)

17. If a person argues that censorship is aesthetically acceptable because some forms of it are legal in the United States, then the argument could be logically countered by
- Arguing against the alleged link between law and aesthetics in this context.
 - Simply denying the conclusion.
 - Shouting "First Amendment!" over and over until the person gives up and goes home.
 - None of the above.
18. If an argument is sound, then
- It is valid.
 - It has all true premises.
 - It has a true conclusion.
 - All of the above.
19. Aesthetic theories are assessed in terms of
- Whether they are coherent or not.
 - Whether they are plausible or not.
 - Whether they are internally consistent or not.
 - All of the above.
20. If a person argues that violent art should be censored because its harmful consequences outweigh the benefits of allowing it to be uncensored, then a logical way to counter the argument would be to
- Simply reject the person's claim out of hand.
 - Provide an alternative assessment of the harms and benefits.
 - Argue that a factor other than consequences should be used when assessing the situation.
 - Both B and C.
21. If a person is a skeptic in regard to aesthetics, s/he believes that
- All aesthetic judgments are false.
 - Aesthetic judgments are subjective.
 - The truth of aesthetic claims cannot be known.
 - Art is best left to the artists.
22. Which of the following is true of an inductive argument?
- It is an argument in which the premises are intended to provide some degree of support, but less than complete support, for the conclusion.
 - It is an argument in which the conclusion goes beyond the evidence in the premises.
 - It is an argument which is assessed in terms of how strongly the premises support the conclusion.
 - All of the above.

23. Which of the following is an objective statement?
- A. Cats are actually alien robots sent to spy on us.
 - B. Frogs are insects, though most people think they are mammals.
 - C. The earth is smaller than the sun.
 - D. All of the above.
24. If someone argues that a work is art because it fits the conditions set by an aesthetic theory, a logical way to respond would be to
- A. Present an argument aimed at showing the theory is flawed.
 - B. Launch an attack on the character of the person making the argument.
 - C. Simply reject the theory because you disagree with it.
 - D. None of the above.
25. If an argument by analogy is made that concludes that X has Z since X is like Y and Y has Z, then this argument would be assessed in terms of
- A. The number of properties X and Y have in common.
 - B. The relevance to Z of the properties shared by X and Y.
 - C. Whether X and Y have relevant dissimilarities.
 - D. All of the above.
26. In general, when assessing a premise of an argument one should determine if the premise is consistent with
- A. Your own observations.
 - B. Your background knowledge and experience.
 - C. Credible sources.
 - D. All of the above.
27. A definition would be a poor definition if it were
- A. Too narrow.
 - B. Too broad.
 - C. Circular.
 - D. All of the above.
28. When assessing an argument from authority one must consider
- A. Whether the alleged authority has sufficient expertise or not.
 - B. Whether the alleged authority is significantly biased or not.
 - C. Whether the relevant claim is within the alleged authority's area of expertise or not.
 - D. All of the above.
29. If a person is accused of being inconsistent in the application of his/her aesthetic principle, then s/he can respond by
- A. Becoming consistent in his/her application.
 - B. Dissolving the inconsistency by arguing that it is merely apparent.
 - C. Rejecting the attribution of the principle by showing s/he holds another principle that is being applied consistently.
 - D. All of the above.
30. Which of the following is a principle of aesthetic value?
- A. The value of a work depends on its capacity to convey or present general truths.
 - B. The value of a work depends on its influence on other works of art.
 - C. The value of a work depends on its capacity to make people see the world in new ways.
 - D. All of the above.
31. Which of the following is a normative statement?
- A. Cats are mammals.
 - B. A triangle has three angles.
 - C. Capital punishment is wrong.
 - D. According to Norm, Dave wishes he was a hobbit.
32. An argument from authority
- A. Is an inductive argument.
 - B. Is based on the principle that experts are never wrong.
 - C. Is a deductive argument.
 - D. Can be valid, but cannot be sound.

Name:

Class:

/32

Part I True/False

01. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	03. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	05. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	07. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	09. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	11. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	13. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	15. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>
02. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	04. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	06. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	08. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	10. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	12. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	14. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>	16. T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>

Part II MC

17. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	21. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	25. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	29. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
18. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	22. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	26. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	30. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
19. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	23. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	27. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	31. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
20. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	24. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	28. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	32. A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>

--

Answer Sheet for Aesthetics Practice Test 1 SP04

<u>#</u>	<u>Answer</u>
1	T
2	T
3	T
4	F
5	T
6	F
7	T
8	F
9	T
10	T
11	T
12	F
13	T
14	T
15	T
16	T
17	A
18	D
19	D
20	D
21	C
22	D
23	D
24	A
25	D
26	D
27	D
28	D
29	D
30	D
31	C
32	A