

Course: MA (Philosophy)

Semester : IV

Subject : Philosophy of Art

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Type: MCQ

Q1. In which of his works does Plato explain about the Absolute Beauty? (1)

1. Crito
2. Zeno
3. **Symposium
4. Republic

Q2. The word 'imitation' was used by Aristotle with what sense? (1)

1. **Emulation
2. Illusion
3. Copy of copy
4. Reflection

Q3. Aristotle's views on art is discussed in the following works: (1)

1. Nicomachean Ethics
2. De Anima
3. **Poetics
4. Metaphysics

Q4. Hume famously proclaimed that 'Reason is and ought only to be the slave of the _____' (1)

1. Sensations
2. **Passions
3. Intellect
4. Feelings

Q5. Hume's view on morals and aesthetics may can be termed as being part of (1)

1. The rationalist tradition
2. **The sceptical tradition
3. The idealist tradition
4. The sentimentalist tradition

Q6. Kant's theory of sublime is first formulated in _____ (1)

1. **Groundwork
2. Critique of Judgment
3. Critique of Practical reason
4. Critique of Pure Reason

Q7. The famous discussion on imitation and its limitation as a criterion is found mainly in which Dialogues of Plato (1)

1. Phaedo
2. **Republic
3. Euthypro
4. Meno

Q8. For Hegel there is _____ connection between beauty and art. (2)

1. Intuitive
2. Intellectual
3. Spiritual
4. **Organic

Q9. Hegel defines aesthetics as the philosophy of: (2)

1. Art
2. **Fine art
3. Nature
4. Beauty

Q10. _____, according to Marx, enhances and enriches the creativity of man.

1. Sensation (2)
2. God
3. Soul
4. **Nature

Q11. Marxist theory of aesthetics would necessitate (2)

1. **Theory of history and class consciousness
2. Theory of realism
3. Theory of mind – body dualism
4. Theory of atheism

Q12. Nietzsche advocated _____ to find a solution by re-evaluating the foundations of human values. (2)

1. Exemplar
2. **Nihilism
3. Affirmation
4. Will to Power

Q13. Heidegger criticizes (2)

1. Works of Art
2. Art as the becoming and happening of truth.
3. The phenomenological theory of art
4. **Aestheticization of art

Q14. The _____ is the oldest surviving ancient Indian work on performance arts. (3)

1. Natasutra
2. Kāvyaśāstra
3. **Nāṭyaśāstra
4. Kāvyaśāstra

Q15. For Bharata Rasa Generation is: (3)

1. Utpatti
2. **Niśpatti
3. Abhivyakti
4. Anumiti

Q16. According to Abhinavagupta, *rasa* is created in (3)

1. Actor
2. Writer
3. **Spectator
4. Director

Q17. _____ introduced the concept of Dhvani. (3)

1. Anandavardhana
2. **Abhinavagupta
3. Dandin
4. Bhamaha

Q18. The words that denote a conventional meaning that is direct, primary and conventional is called (3)

1. **Abhidha
2. Lakshana
3. Vyanjana
4. Tatparya

Q19. The philosophy of 'The Life Divine' of Aurobindo is also known as: (4)

1. Idealistic Advaita
2. Spiritual Advaita
3. Pure Advaita
4. **Realistic Advaita

Q20. For Tagore, the world of art is (4)

1. Unreal
2. Surreal
3. **Real
4. Not real

Q21. In Tagore's aesthetic experience, idea of _____ seems to be inescapable (4)

1. Art
2. **God
3. Poetry
4. Literature

Q22. Ananda Coomaraswamy calls the First philosophy as (4)

1. **Gnosis
2. Wisdom
3. Metaphysical Wisdom
4. Natural Religion

Q23. Coomaraswamy asserts that in the higher philosophy there is an amicable meeting between _____ and _____ (4)

1. **Religion, Metaphysics
2. Mythology, Religion
3. Epistemology, Metaphysics
4. Religion, Mythology

Q24. Kapila Vātsyayan approaches art with an integral vision by connecting all the art forms with (4)

1. Dance
2. **Literature
3. Music
4. Architecture

Q25. For Kapila Vātsyayan Art never evolved in (4)

1. Community
2. Society
3. Institutions
4. **Isolation