Visual Worlds Looking Images Visual Disciplines 1st edition Elkins Test Bank

SKU: 9780199390915-TEST-BANK

Part Two – Test bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. *Staring*, as lengthy or protracted looking, can consist of the accumulation of many _____.
   a. sessions of blinking
   b. sessions of nonblinking
   c. gazes and glances *
   d. ogling and overlooking

2. What is the term for the act of looking for the purpose of identification or meaning of an object?
   a. static peering *
   b. effective peering
   c. active peering
   d. fluid peering

3. Peering is focused on _____.
   a. meaning
   b. detail
   c. identification
   d. all of the above *

4. Mutual peering includes _____.
   a. static
   b. serial
   c. dynamic
   d. all of the above *

5. Detailed observation can distort our understanding of the functions or intentions originally invested into the objects we observe as proven in the example of _____.
   a. Rembrandt's portrait
   b Cezanne's painting
   c. pyramid wall
   d. all of the above *

6. Spectrograms are used for _____.
   a. speech recognition
   b. speech therapy
   c. identifying animal calls
   d. all of the above *

7. Which of these animals are trichromats ?
   a. honeybees *
   b. spotted hyenas

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c. domesticated dogs
d. all of the above

8. The German word *umwelt* means:
a. circumstances
b. environments *
c. visual thoughts
d. conditions

9. Many birds have high-resolution stereo vision due to their _____.
a. lack of eyelashes
b. increased number of color receptors in their retina
c. having two fovea in each eye
d. ability to see from several hundred feet in the air

10. What is the best translation for the word *taktisch*?
a. Tacky
b. Tactile *
c. Torque
d. Tausche

11. The blind mite tries to attack food sources by _____.
a. using echolocation
b. feeling vibrations in their legs
c. sensing butyric acid*
d. all of the above

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. What three sources can the heightened interest in synesthesia be traced to?
*1. neuroscience, 2. early 20th century artists and 3. Modern art theorists **

2. Almost all current study of sight and touch is focused on *digital ** media

3. Two forms of synesthesia recognized by neuroscience are:
*grapheme-color synesthesia and spatial sequence synesthesia. **

4. "Concrete counting" was introduced and presented as clay "bullae," which became the first surfaces that recorded *writing **.

5. It is considered incomplete to write about sight without addressing *sensory combination **.

6. Humans are *trichromats **, meaning we have three kinds of color receptor cells in our retinas that allow us to see all of the colors that we do.

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7. If it is true that aesthetic practices transcend human beings, give an example:
*Caterpillars bright orange coloring for no apparent reason. **

8. What are photophores?
*Light-emitting organs **

9. Bioluminescent organs in deep-sea animals have at least a half-dozen functions. Name at least three.
*Attracting mates, detecting prey, luring prey, startling predators, counter shadowing, hiding their own silhouette *.*

SHORT ANSWER

1. How has the internet changed the way we peer at paintings?

2. Why does the Djedi Project at the Pyramid of Kheops raise ethical and religious questions?

3. How is birdwatching a combination of both glimpsing and staring?

4. How did Kandinsky describe his experience with color and synesthesia?

5. Why is it possible that the Mantis Shrimp may see the three-dimensional world better than humans do?

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Explain the differences and similarities between staring, peering, glimpsing, and glancing. Give examples of each.

2. Discuss the historical influences that led to the 21st century popularity of the combination of senses in both science and art theory.

3. How is camouflage a kind of *mutual peering*? In what ways is this evident in both nature, and man-made situations?

4. Giving examples, describe how several animals' visual worlds differ from our own. How does our ability to see differ from theirs?

5. Explain what the author meant in stating that "vision continues to be privileged in its ability to represent the other [senses]." Do you agree with this idea? Give examples to support your argument.

6. Discuss the progression of how tactile objects lead to written language. Are there signs of these origins in our language today?

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