

2. Objective value of art and market value of art are never the same.
 3. The market value of art is influenced by the masses, while the objective value is determined by the individual
 4. The objective value of art is based on the impact a piece of art has on an individual's life, while the market value is based on the impact a piece of art has on the artist's life.
3. Which of the following is the dominant driver of art?
1. Market value 2. Beauty 3. Interest 4. Aesthetics
4. Why is the existing philosophy of aesthetics flawed?
1. It assumes that aesthetics is nothing but art.
 2. It relates beauty with art without considering the perceptions of beauty:
 3. It presumes that identification of beauty precedes the perception of beauty.
 4. It presumes that perception of beauty precedes the identification of beauty.
5. What is the relation between beauty and art?
1. Art without beauty is not popular.
 2. The object of art is to create beauty.
 3. Beauty is an unsought aspect of art.
 4. Beauty enhances the market value of art.
6. Which of the following statements regarding "purpose" is false?
1. Purpose is not driven by any survival instinct.
 2. Human beings and some apes are the only creatures on this planet who have purpose for their actions.
 3. Only creatures with an ability to think rationally are capable of having purpose.
 4. Plants and most animals are incapable of having a "purpose" for their actions.

PASSAGE 6

Researchers pushing the limits of optical design are learning from a simple sea creature crusted with tiny lenses, each one smaller and more perfect than any human engineer could devise. The brittlestar, as the organism is called, sees with its bones. Built into the starfish's tough, calcite skeleton are arrays of microscopic crystals that focus light ten times more precisely than any manufactured micro-optics, Joanna Aizenberg and her colleagues at Lucent Technologies and Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History recently determined.

"This is a highly original discovery," said molecular biologist Daniel Morse, who directs the marine biotechnology programme at the University of California, Santa Barbara. "It's significant because it demonstrates that living organisms control nanostructures... with a precision beyond the reach of present-day engineering"

Each brittlestar lens is one-thousandth of an inch across, composed of a calcite crystal that grows into a flawless eyepiece naturally corrected for any distortions, double images or any other optical aberrations, Aizenberg said. The beadlike lenses cover skeletal plates on the brittlestar's five supple arms and its disk-shaped body.

Linked by networks of nerve fibers, the thousands of micro-lenses together appear to form a kind of single compound eye that covers the creature's entire body in an all-seeing armor. "From the point of view of the art

3. Commitment to long term employment.
 4. Holistic nature of relationship between co-workers.
6. The writer contrasts which of these?
1. Type Z organisations and Organisational hierarchy
 2. Organisational hierarchy and segmented relationship
 3. Organisational hierarchy and personal responsibility
 4. Egalitarian structure and Type Z organisations

PASSAGE 19

Every man is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessaries, conveniences, and amusements of human life. But after the division of labour has once thoroughly taken place, it is but a very small part of these with which a man's own labour can supply him. The far greater part of them he must derive from the labour of other people, and he must be rich or poor according to the quantity of that labour which he can command, or which he can afford to purchase. The value of any commodity, therefore, to the person who possesses it, and who means not to use or consume it himself, but to exchange it for other commodities, is equal to the quantity of labour which it enables him to purchase or command. Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities.

The real price of everything, what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring it. What everything is really worth to the man who has acquired it, and who wants to dispose of it or exchange it for something else, is the toil and trouble which it can save to himself, and which it can impose upon other people. What is bought with money or with goods is purchased by labour as much as what we acquire by the toil of our own body. That money or those goods indeed save us this toil. They contain the value of a certain quantity of labour which we exchange for what is supposed at the time to contain the value of an equal quantity. Labour was the first price, the original purchase-money that was paid for all things. But though labour be the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities, it is not that by which their value is commonly estimated. It is difficult to ascertain the proportion between two different quantities of labour. The time spent in two different sorts of work will not always alone determine this proportion. The different degrees of hardship endured, and of ingenuity exercised, must likewise be taken into account. But it is not easy to find any accurate measure either of hardship or ingenuity.

Every commodity, besides, is more frequently exchanged for, and thereby compared with, other commodities than with labour. It is more natural, therefore, to estimate its exchangeable value by the quantity of some other commodity than by that of the labour which it can purchase. The greater part of people, too, understand better what is meant by a quantity of a particular commodity than by a quantity of labour. The one is a plain palpable object; the other an abstract notion, which, though it can be made sufficiently intelligible, is not altogether so natural and obvious.

But when barter ceases, and money has become the common instrument of commerce, every particular commodity is more frequently exchanged for money than for any other commodity. Hence it comes to pass that the exchangeable value of every commodity is more frequently estimated by the quantity of money, than by the quantity either of labour or of any other commodity which can be had in exchange for it.

Equal quantities of labour, at all times and places, may be said to be of equal value to the labourer. In his ordinary state of health, strength and spirits; in the ordinary degree of his skill and dexterity, he must always lay down the same portion of his ease, his liberty, and his happiness. The price which he pays must always be the same, whatever may be the quantity of goods which he receives in return for it. Of these, indeed, it may sometimes purchase a greater and sometimes a smaller quantity; but it is their value which varies, not that of