

The artist I chose for my presentation was Christo Javacheff and his wife Jeanne-Claude. They have created all kinds of giant outdoor artwork, or what they like to call *environmental installment art*. They're really different, but they have two things in common. They're enormous, and they're temporary. After a certain time, the artists take them down and restore things to the way they were.

Christo was born in 1935 in Bulgaria and Jean-Claude was born in Morocco—on the same day, the same year. They met in Paris, they got married, and moved to New York.

Now, let me tell you about some of their artwork. Their first big project was to wrap fabric around a bridge in Paris. In northern California, they built a 40-kilometer-long plastic and metal fence. They installed 2,500 nylon gates in New York's Central Park. According to the mayor of New York, this was one of the most exciting public art projects ever. In Florida, they surrounded 11 islands in pink plastic. Now, Christo's planning to cover a river in Colorado in silver plastic. His art costs millions, but he pays for everything himself by selling T-shirts, posters, and other souvenirs.

## PART 1

### A. Watch the student presentation and answer questions 1–4.

#### Question 1

Choose the best answers. (2 points)

1. Which TWO characteristics do most of Christo's and Jeanne-Claude's artworks have in common?

- A. They are made from plastic.
- ☒ B. They are very large.
- ☒ C. They are not permanent works.
- D. They can be put up quickly.
- E. They are only found in museums.

#### Questions 2–4

Choose the best answers. (1 point each)

2. Where was Christo born?

- A. in Morocco
- ☒ B. in Bulgaria
- C. in Paris

3. What coincidence about the artists does the student mention?

- A. They have the same last name.
- B. They attended the same school.
- C. They were born on the same date.**

4. How does Christo pay for his art projects?

- A. By selling souvenirs.**
- B. By taking money from various governments.
- C. By selling them to museums.

**B. Read the questions first. Then watch the presentation again. Answer questions 5–7.**

Questions 5–7

**Choose the best answer. (1 point each)**

5. Which expression does the student use to signal a definition?

- A. “. . . or what they call *environmental installation art*.”**
- B. “What do they mean by *environmental installation art*? Well, according to the artist, it’s . . .”
- C. “This is what they refer to as *environmental installation art*.”

6. Which expression does the student use to quote the mayor of New York City?

- A. “In the words of the mayor of New York, ‘This was one of the most exciting public art projects ever.’”
- B. “According to the mayor of New York, this was one of the most exciting public art projects ever.”**
- C. “The mayor of New York said, and I quote, ‘This was one of the most exciting public art projects ever.’”

Question 7

**Choose the best word(s) to complete the sentence. (1 point)**

7. The student **paraphrases** / *directly quotes* the mayor of New York.

### Questions 8–12

**Match the artwork and the location. Two locations will not be used. (1 point each)**

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| <u>B</u> 8. wrapping a bridge in fabric             | A. Florida             |
| <u>G</u> 9. building a long plastic and metal fence | B. Paris               |
| <u>E</u> 10. installing 2,500 nylon gates           | C. Morocco             |
| <u>A</u> 11. surrounding 11 islands in pink plastic | D. Colorado            |
| <u>D</u> 12. covering a river in silver plastic     | E. New York            |
|   | F. Bulgaria            |
|   | G. Northern California |

## **PART 2**

### Questions 13–21

**Read the lecture. Then answer questions 13–21.**

Okay, so today, we're going to talk about photorealism. So, what do I mean by photorealism? Well, it was a style of art popular in the late 1960's and early 1970's that depicted scenes in a very, very realistic way. In some ways, photorealism was probably a reaction to abstract expressionism, which we talked about last week. Sometimes people looking at photorealistic paintings think they actually are photos. The author and art expert Louis Meisel states that, in order to be considered a photorealistic work of art, "The photorealist must use a camera and photographs to gather information." It was very important to photorealists to get every detail to look exactly as it did in the photo. In the words of artist Chuck Close, "Most of the pleasure is in getting the last little piece perfect."

Photorealist paintings always feature mundane subjects. What I mean by that is, they show very ordinary scenes such as diners, roadside motels, neon signs, and old telephone booths. Some critics, such as Max Kozloff, suggest that this style of art was a form of nostalgia. Many of the subjects of photorealistic paintings are buildings and other artifacts from earlier decades. And critic Sam Hunter pointed out that photorealism was similar in some ways to the precisionist style, popular in the 1930's.

### Questions 13–15

**Mark the TWO terms that the speaker defines in the lecture. (3 points)**

- 13. \_\_\_\_ abstract expressionism
- 14. X photorealism
- 15. X mundane subjects

### Questions 16–19

Mark the name with a Q if the speaker provides a direct quote from the person. Mark the name with a P if the speaker provides a paraphrased (indirect) quote. (1 point each)

16. Q Louis Meisel  
17. Q Chuck Close  
18. P Max Kozloff  
19. P Sam Hunter

### Questions 20–23

Read the annotated notes A–F. Then choose the best answer. (1 point each)

#### Photorealism

- (A) Photorealism: very realistic / Abstract expressionism  
cool & unemotional Non-representational; emotional
- (B) Look like photos!!: Louis Meisel: “Must use cam & photos to gather info”
- (C) Get every detail Chuck Close: “Most of pleasure in getting last little piece perf.”  
(get more info on Chuck Close)
- (D) Mundane subjects: motels, neon signs etc.
- (E) Nostalgia: (Max Kozloff^ ) artifacts from earlier decades  
(check spelling)
- (F) e.g. diners & 1950’s cars  
Sam Hunter: sim. to Precisionism, style from ‘30s (look up Precisionism in Wikipedia)

20. In which section of the notes is there a comparison and contrast?

- A. Section A  
B. Section B  
C. Section C  
D. Section F

21. Which sections of the notes does the note-taker think are the most important?
- A. Sections A and C
  - B. Sections B and F
  - C. Sections B, D, and E**
  - D. Sections D, E, and F
22. Which sections of the note does the note-taker wish to connect with another section?
- A. Section A to Section B
  - B. Section C to Section B
  - C. Section D to Section F
  - D. Section F to Section D**
23. Which sections of the notes does the note-taker plan to do further research on?
- A. Sections A, B, C, and E
  - B. Section B, D, and F
  - C. Sections C, E, and F**
  - D. Sections D, E, and F

Question 24

**Choose the best answer. (1 point)**

24. Which should you NOT do in an academic discussion when you need a little extra time to think?
- A. Say "Hmmm . . ."
  - B. Pause
  - C. Say, "That's an interesting point."
  - D. Paraphrase**