**Section A: Vocabulary**

1.The painting is full of light which illuminates this cheerful indoor scene. The word illuminates means ………………..

a) illustrates

b) makes bright

c) employs

d) traces

2. The artist turned her head to gaze with little interest at us. The word gaze means ………………

a) look

b) glance

c) stare

d) watch

3. Many of Rodin’s major ……………… were surrounded by controversy.

a) draw

b) drawings

c) drawer

d) drawing

4. France could boast the most impressive tradition of recent …………….. art in the world.

a) visual

b) vision

c) view

d) visionary

5. Vertical lines like those of an upright body or a skyscraper ………………from the ground.

a) asserting

b) jutting up

c) toppling over

d) hurtling down

6. We sense motion because the lines are unstable. The word unstable means ………………

a) inconsistent

b) fixed

c) steady

d) regular

7. The only apparent motion is in bodies of the rowers, whose brisk, automaton movements are noticeable. The word brisk means ……………..

a) inactive

b) dead

c) quick

d) lifeless

8. All these exciting diagonals are built toward the climax. The word climax means ……………..

a) bottom

b) apex

c) low

d) increase

9. Cezanne’s ………….. were not impressions, but explorations of faith in the importance of the world he contemplated.

a) paint

b) painter

c) painted

d) paintings

10. The Fauvist …………….. was short, but had a long and impressive effect.

a) movement

b) move

c) moving

d) movable

11. The fruits are outlined in bold strokes, while finer lines delineate the shape of the bowl. The word delineate does not mean ………………..

a) indicate

b) explain

c) describe

d) assume

12. When a person stops on a street corner other passersby will also stop and look up. The word passersby means ………………….

a) walk

b) pedestrian

c) runner

d) rower

13. The forms are interconnected, as though all were branches of a vivid tropical plant. The word vivid does not mean …………………

a) sharp

b) intense

c) vague

d) clear

14. Mondrain’s works ………….. a logical approach to painting.

a) represents

b) represent

c) representing

d) representative

15. All colors are dependent on light and no object …………. color intrinsically.

a) possesses

b) possession

c) possessive

d) possessing

16. When light strikes the red shirt, the shirt absorbs all the color rays ………… the red ones.

a) accept

b) except

c) expect

d) access

17. Tertiary colors are the product of a primary color and an adjacent secondary color. The word adjacent means ……………….

a) complementary

b) faraway

c) nearby

d) distant

18. We think of outer space as a huge void, hostile to human life. The word void means ……………

a) deserted

b) empty

c) useless

d) all of the above

19. Artists can define space by using a ……….. on a two-dimensional surface.

a) cubic

b) cube

c) cubical

d) cubism

20. Artists who usually work in geometric style tend to limit …………….. of their shapes.

a) bound

b) boundless

c) bounding

d) boundaries

**Section B: Reading Comprehension**

**Passage 1:**

Line as outline and form is also central to art by Keith Haring, who began his career as a subway graffiti artist. Long before his name was known, Haring’s bold outline drawings on blank poster spaces in New York subways attracted wide at attention. The drawings are simple, like cartoons, and they feature instantly recognizable images – a barking dog, a spaceship, a television set, outline people and babies. Short, choppy lines radiating from the figures – a Haring trademark – suggest noise, energy, happiness, movement, a general exuberance. There is no deep meaning in theses drawings. They are supposed to be fun, to give immediate visual pleasure to the people who see them, as they did to the artist in making them. As his work progressed, Haring was represented by major New York galleries and appeared in important exhibitions, but he continued to draw in the same forceful linear style we see in the *Subway Drawing*.

21. What is the main feature of Keith Haring’s art work?

a) subway graffiti

b) line

c) outline

d) form

22. What was Keith Haring’s job? He was a …………………..

a) subway worker

b) gallery worker

c) graffiti artist

d) cartoon maker

23. What are the characteristics of Keith Haring’s art work?

a) they are complex and have obvious pictures

b) they are plain and have delicate pictures

c) they are simple and have obvious pictures

d) they are complicated and have delicate pictures

24. What does the following phrase mean: Long before his name was known

a) many years before he became famous

b) he had a long name

c) everybody knew his name from many years ago

d) his name was very famous

25. What does the word them refer to in the passage?

a) artist

b) deep meaning

c) drawings

d) people

**Passage 2:**

Line is such a broad term that it can encompass everything from Lichtenstein’s heavy black strokes to the delicate pencil marks of Kelly’s Apples. The characteristics of any given line have much to do with how that line performs in a work of art. Two important characteristics are direction and linear quality. Most of us have instinctive reactions to the direction of line, which are related to our experience of gravity. Flat, horizontal lines seem placid, like the horizon line or a body in repose. Vertical lines, like those of an upright body or a skyscraper jutting up from the ground, may have as assertive quality; they defy gravity in their upward thrust. But the most dynamic lines are the diagonals, which almost always imply action. Think of a runner hurtling down the track or a skier down the slope. The body leans forward, so that only the forward motion keeps it from toppling over. Diagonal lines in art have the same effect. We sense motion because the lines are unstable and we half expect them to topple over. To see how linear direction works, let us compare two painting that both show boat in the water.

26. How is line characterized?

a) it has two different meanings

b) it consists of thick and thin marks

c) it means everything

d) it cannot be seen in Kelly’s drawing

27. The words almost always used in the passages means ……………..

a) rarely

b) never

c) seldomly

d) usually

28. How does an artist create movement in a work of art? By using ………………

a) horizontal lines

b) diagonal lines

c) vertical lines

d) flat lines

29. What does the following phrase mean: “Most of us have instinctive reactions to the direction of line”

a) we can usually guess the direction of line

b) we can instantly react to the direction of line

c) we have to think about the direction of line

d) we react differently to the direction of line

30. The word like in the passage is closer in meaning to …………..

a) desire

b) similar to

c) diverse

d) enjoy

**Passage 3:**

In architecture and in sculptures meant to be exhibited outdoors we are particularly aware of the influence of natural light. The architect of an old cast-iron building in New York, photographed by Evelyn Hofer, probably realized how important would be the play of light and shadow on its ornate façade. The photographer has seen this too and has captured a moment when patterns of light are especially dramatic. One could say that this photograph is about light, as light interacts with three-dimensional mass. Dazzling natural light admitted by a glass roof is virtually the most important element in the great hall of Vancouver’s courthouse. Reacting against the usual image of a courthouse as stuffy and clausterphobic, architect Arthur Erickson has turned the traditional courthouse inside-out. Shadow patterns over the course of the day make a fascinating, ever-changing mosaic on the floors and throughout the interior. Erickson welcomed light as an important part of his design, but any artist whose work will be exposed to natural light must take it into account.

31. What seemed important to the architect of the cast-iron building?

a) taking a picture of the building

b) playing under the light and shadow

c) examining the effect of light and shadow

d) producing light and shadow in the interior

32. What does the word this refer to in the passage?

a) photographer

b) façade

c) the importance of light and shadow

d) old cast-iron building

33. What has the architect Arthur Erickson been able to accomplish?

a) He has shown a new appearance for a courthouse

b) He has shown that a courthouse is an old place

c) He has shown that a courthouse is stuffy

d) He has shown the outside of the courthouse rather than the inside

34. What does the word façade mean?

a) interior

b) inferior

c) exterior

d) superior

35. What does the phrase meant to be exhibited outdoors mean?

a) created for outdoor purposes

b) an outdoor exhibition

c) exhibited means outdoors

d) an exhibition shown outdoors

**Passage 4:**

Various studies have demonstrated that color affects a wide range of psychological and physiological responses. Restaurants often are decorated in red, which is believed to increase appetite and therefore food consumption. A common treatment for premature babies born with potentially fatal jaundice is to bathe them in blue light, which, for reasons not fully understood, eliminates the need to transfuse their blood. Blue surroundings also will significantly lower a person’s blood pressure, pulse, and respiration rate. In one experiment subjects were asked to identify, by taste, ordinary mashed potatoes colored bright green. Because of the disorienting color cues, they could not say what they were eating. And in one California detention center violent children are routinely placed in an 8-by-4foot cell painted bubble gum pink. The children relax, become calmer, and often fall asleep within ten minutes. This color has been dubbed passive pink. The mechanism involved in these color responses is still unclear, but there can be no doubt that color works on the human brain and body in powerful ways.

36. Why do restaurants use the color red in their interior space?

a) Because it attracts more people

b) Because it makes people eat more

c) Because it is an appetizer

d) Because it is a beautiful color

37. The phrase for reasons not fully understood in the passages means ………………

a) doctors don’t exactly know why babies are premature

b) doctors don’t exactly know why babies get jaundice

c) doctors don’t exactly know the effect of blue light

d) doctors don’t exactly know why jaundice is deadly

38. The word eliminates in the passage means ………………

a) include

b) remove

c) admit

d) limit

39. Which statement is correct according to the passage?

a) subjects could not recognize what they were eating

b) ordinary mashed potatoes are bright green

c) subjects knew what they were eating

d) subjects were allowed to see the mashed potatoes

40. According to the passage ………………………..

a) color has very limited effects on the human body

b) scientists doubt the effect of color on the human body

c) color certainly affects the human body

d) scientists are aware of the mechanisms of color responses