Quizz for Middle School and High School
PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS

How to do research: Online collection on www.mamac-nice.org
1. What are the differences between classical and modern art?

2. And between modern and contemporary art?

3. In which year was designed the MAMAC?

4. As soon as you enter into the museum, you will find an *in situ* artwork made by Tania Mouraud, in black and white. Can you read what's written on it? What sensations does it create on you? There is another *in situ* work in the museum, find it!

*In situ*: created specifically for the exhibition space
5. What does Pop Art mean?

6. How do you define the New Realism movement?

7. In which countries are those movements mainly located?

8. What are the similarities between Pop Art and New Realism?
9. And the differences?

10. What is the role of advertising in those two movements?

11. And mass consumption objects?

12. What is the name of the technique used by Andy Warhol to create his serial works?

13. Which French artist uses neon light?

14. Cesar compresses objects. With what kind of tool does he compress a car?

15. Which artists have used advertising posters in their works? Identify them! What are their processes?

16. Arman is an artist from Nice who evokes the accumulation of objects in our consumer society. What do you think his "accumulations" and "anger" mean to you?

17. Where was the Manifesto of the New Realists signed?
NIKI DE SAINT PHALLE & JEAN TINGUELY

2nd floor 2nd room

18. What is the link between Niki de Saint Phalle and Jean Tinguely?

19. What is the name of the famous fountain that Niki de Saint Phalle and Jean Tinguely built near the Centre Pompidou in Paris in 1983?

20. What is the name of Niki de Saint Phalle’s famous sculptures representing happy and dynamic women?
21. What vision of women results from those sculptures?

22. Jean Tinguely’s sculpture Grand Relief bleu can be put into action by the spectator. What is the name of this type of work?

23. Look at the O.A.S. Altar sculpture by Niki de Saint Phalle. What event does that refer to? What vision is derived from it?

24. Look at the sculpture The Bride under the Tree and compare the bride and the tree. What do you think Niki de Saint de Phalle’s vision is?

25. Look at the sculpture Shoots from 1961 by Niki de Saint Phalle. How do you think the color was arranged on the relief? What message did she want to send?

26. Why do you think Niki de Saint Phalle chose this method to “paint” her work?
27. Yves Klein, before becoming an artist, excelled in a sport. Which one? Do you know what level he has reached in this sport?

28. Yves Klein has painted works in one colour only. What is the name of this type of work?

29. What is the name of the colour invented by Yves Klein? What is its particularity?

30. Knowing that he was born in Nice, what does this color mean to you?
31. Look at Yves Klein's *Anthropometries* painting. He did not use the usual brushes to paint. Can you guess what technique he used to make this work?

32. How does the artist preserve an artistic performance? With which mediums?

33. Look at the other artworks of Yves Klein around you. What other unusual technique inspired by nature could he have used to create his works?

34. What do you think is the interest of this technique?
PLAY ON WORDS.
PLAY ON SIGNS.

3rd floor 1st room

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35. Look at Ben’s Cambra. What can all these writings mean?

36. What message(s) do you think the artist is trying to convey?

37. Besides French, what language does Ben use in his works? Why?

38. This room focuses on the importance of writing. Can you manage to read the writing on the wall invested by Jean-Baptiste Ganne? What words can you decipher? In what language are they written and where do they come from?
AMERICAN MINIMALISM
3rd floor 2nd room

39. In which period appeared the minimalist movement?

40. Less is more is what best corresponds to the way of thinking of minimalist artists. What does this quote mean? What does it mean to you?

41. What is the place of colors in minimalist art?

42. What about the place of materials? Shapes?

43. In your opinion, what is the importance and influence of this period in art?
ALBERT CHUBAC
3rd floor 3rd room

44. Look at the works of Albert Chubac. What materials and colours are used?

45. What do the works of Albert Chubac evoke to you?

46. Do suspended mobiles remind you of another contemporary artist?

47. In your opinion, what is the impact of colors on our emotions?
48. The museum's terraces offer an opening onto the horizons of Nice, but also contain works of art by Albert Chubac, can you identify them? What are the similarities with Albert Chubac’s works as seen above?

49. Yves Klein’s *Fire Wall* is located on the terraces. It was created after the artist’s death, at the opening of the MAMAC. Have you seen in the museum another work by Yves Klein which is also a reactivation?
50. Just in front of the Théâtre National de Nice, in front of the museum, are two works by contemporary artists. Can you find the names of the artists who created these works?

51. Throughout the building, five façades evoke the artistic direction of the MAMAC: New realism, Pop art, minimal art, the art of assemblage and the revival of painting through the American scene and the scene of Nice. From the top of the terraces, take a look at the interior facades of the museum. Can you tell which artists created them?

- The facade with blue chairs? ............................................
- The facade with different color patterns? ..................
- The facade with colored circles? .................................
- The facade made of pointillism? .................................
- The facade made of blue light? .................................

// Be careful! The last façade is not visible until you leave the museum.

52. And in the museum, do you find elements that are part of architecture and that are also artworks? Identify them!