

The techniques used in street art are



stencils (*pochoirs*) or simply spray paint : . Some artists like Shepard Fairey prefer stickers (*autocollants*) or sculpture.

Book p86 : more vocabulary:

- Scribbling = messy writing **STREET ART SCRIBBLING**
- Scratching = marking the surface with a sharp/pointed object (=graver)
- Clean tag : reverse graffiti → artists use washer/detergent to clean the wall (picture 5 in your book, p80)

Agreeing / disagreeing

1 Tu participes à un débat. Trouve trois façons de dire que :

tu es d'accord avec ce qui vient d'être dit

tu n'es pas d'accord

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I (totally) agree with you | 4. I disagree / I don't agree with you |
| 2. .. You are right | 5. I don't share your opinion |
| 3. I share your opinion | 6. No way ! |
| mais aussi : Absolutely! | |

Je m'entraîne

→ Textbook p. 87

1 Barre l'intrus et propose un mot pour le remplacer :

- stencil – sculpture – spray paint – ~~wall~~ → sticker
- aggressive – ~~funny~~ – shocking – ugly → hideous
- criticize – accuse – ~~praise~~ – condemn → disapprove

2 Complète les phrases suivantes avec des adjectifs de la rubrique *Appreciation*.

- Banksy drew a provocative image of a child working in a factory, on the wall of a supermarket.
- He paints cheeky graffiti, which sometimes shock people.
- The artworks I saw are rather ugly and did not impress me.
- The sentence written on the wall was quite funny / cheeky and made me smile.



NEW YORK

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I'm the Accidental Owner of a Banksy

By Cara Tabachnick | 10/18/2013 at 3:04 PM



▲ Banksy's painting on the Tabachniks' building

“Are you going to be rich?” That is the first question people ask me upon finding out that in the morning hours of October 17, the famed street artist Banksy painted a mural on the side of a building my family owns in East Williamsburg.

The truth is — at the end of an exhausting day filled with phone calls talking to lawyers, security companies, art experts, and reporters — I have no idea what it means. There is no rule-book when one of the most famous artists in the world decides to drop his work into your life.

The painting on our building was the seventeenth piece of art to appear during Banksy's monthlong tour in New York. Each day, the shadowy London-based graffiti artist leaves behind a work of art somewhere in the city. The two prior days had witnessed the appearance of a small silhouette of the Twin Towers spray-painted on a wall in Tribeca and a sculpture of an expectant Ronald McDonald getting his shoes shined by a real human being in the South Bronx.

Mayor Bloomberg¹ has promised to paint over any Banksy pieces on city property and has labeled him a vandal. “You running up to somebody's property or public property and defacing it is not my definition of art,” he told the reporters on Wednesday. The NYPD has promised to charge² him — if they can find him.

I had been following the Banksy phenomenon with mild interest (my husband is a fan), but had no idea what was in store for our family when my father texted me yesterday morning, “Banksy painted our building last night and a huge crowd is forming. What should we do?”(...)

Should we preserve it immediately? Do we have a public duty to do so? How does one preserve a piece of art like this? How do we control the crowds with gawkers and fans of the elusive³ artist, many of them foreign tourists, who were suddenly standing outside the building? Will it make us money? (...)

It's hard to know what the future holds. In England, where many of his pieces survive, buildings have gained value and local governments take great pride in his work. As the cult of Banksy grows, that could mean tour groups coming around to look at the painting. It is hard for our family to envision busloads of tourists being dropped off at our front door every day. But it is a possibility.

77 Comments ADD COMMENT

nymag.com

1. mayor of the City of New York (2002 – 2013) – 2. to officially accuse somebody of a crime – 3. hard to find or capture

What is this document ? it's a novel an article an advertisement

Who is the author?..*Cara Tabachnick is the author*.....

Look at the title “I'm the accidental owner of a Banksy”. What does it suggest ?

- The author bought a painting made by Banksy
- The author asked Banksy to do a graffiti on her house
- The author found a painting made by Banksy on her house

Where does she live ? New York Paris London

Now read the article. Is she happy ? Embarrassed ? Very angry ?

Banksy is an anonymous graffiti artist from Bristol, UK. His art has appeared in London and many other locations in the world.

He manages to keep his real name secret, but he is often helped by his friends.

His stencilled graffiti express his opinions and his anti-war, anti-capitalism and anti-establishment messages, or also try to improve urban environment and make it nicer.

Subjects often include rats, apes* (gorillas, orangutans...), policemen, soldiers, children and the elderly. But some people think it's simple vandalism. The Mayor of New York disapproved of Banksy's work because he considers it as vandalism. Vandalism is destroying / damaging (*abîmer*) the belongings of other people

belong = *appartenir*

→ belongings = *les biens (matériels)*

apes = *grands singes*

allow = *permettre*

Stencilled graffiti allows him to work quicker, so he is not caught by the police !

Today, petitions are signed to preserve Banksy's works.

Cara Tabachnick is embarrassed, because she doesn't know what to do with this graffiti.

On the one side (*d'une part*), her family could become very rich by selling this piece of art.

On the other side (*d'autre part*), this may become a nuisance (*une nuisance, un désagrément*), because many people will gather in front of their home to see the graffiti.

2. Exprimer un point de vue avec *should*, *will*, *may*

→ Textbook p. 88

a. Lis les énoncés.

1. I don't know what to do... If we leave Banksy's graffiti, some people **may** try to steal our wall!
2. You **should** preserve this piece of art, I mean, it's not like most graffiti!
3. If a graffiti is made on a public building, it **will** be erased.

b. Dans quel énoncé donne-t-on un conseil ? 1. 2. 3.

c. Dans quel énoncé exprime-t-on une probabilité ? 1. 2. 3.

d. Dans quel énoncé exprime-t-on une certitude ? 1. 2. 3.



DÉDUIS !

Les auxiliaires modaux sont suivis d'un verbe à la forme base verbale.....

1. Le modal SHOULD..... peut permettre d'exprimer le conseil.
2. Le modal MAY..... peut permettre d'exprimer la probabilité.
3. Le modal WILL..... peut permettre d'exprimer la certitude.

Je m'entraîne

→ Textbook p. 89

3 Complète les phrases suivantes avec *should*, *may* ou *will* :

1. The mayor of New York City should..... be more tolerant with graffiti.
2. Banksy may..... put up another piece in New York tomorrow.
3. Our street may / will..... be defaced if we say nothing.
4. I want to become a graffiti artist but my parents may / will..... disapprove.
5. What should..... we do with these ugly graffiti?

Plusieurs possibilités pour les phrases 3 et 4, selon vos opinions et votre degré de certitude. Phrase 3 : il se peut que la rue soit enlaidie si les tags ne sont pas beaux, mais peut-être qu'elle sera embellie si c'est un graffiti de Banksy ? Si vous détestez le street art, alors utilisez WILL.

4 Joue à Madame Irma avec ton voisin !

Prédis son avenir (travail, brevet, santé, amour, gloire et beauté !). Mais attention, module ce que tu vas lui dire en fonction de ton degré de certitude, et conseille-le bien sûr.

e.g. I see here that you may become very famous if you...

LES MODAUX : WILL / SHOULD / MAY

Les modaux sont des verbes qui s'utilisent comme des auxiliaires :

- Ils ne portent pas le S à la 3^e personne du singulier au présent (comme can et must)
- Ils sont suivis d'une base verbale (You **will** go... / they **should** come ...)

1) **WILL** est l'auxiliaire du futur: Tomorrow, I **will** stay at home and do my work.

Il permet d'affirmer une certitude : My parents **will** be very angry if ...

2) **MAY** permet d'exprimer une hypothèse (il se peut que...)

Ex : It **may** rain tonight.

Je n'en suis pas sûr, mais c'est très probable.

Si je n'en suis pas sûr du tout, j'utiliserai **MIGHT** : it **might** rain tonight.

Donc pour notre degré de certitude :

might + BV (grosse incertitude) < may + BV (probabilité) < will + BV (certitude)

3) **SHOULD**

C'est l'expression du conseil (You should + BV : tu devrais...)

Pour demander ou donner un **conseil** ou encore exprimer une **quasi-interdiction**, on utilise **should** ou **shouldn't** suivi d'une base verbale.

- **Should** exprime une suggestion, un conseil ou une forte recommandation.

You look tired, you **should** stay at home tonight.

I think you **should** see a doctor!

- **Shouldn't** exprime une quasi-interdiction ou un reproche.

You **shouldn't** touch this, it's hot!

- Dans une question, **should** sert à demander conseil.

Should I call now?

(Sous-entendu : Penses-tu que c'est une bonne idée?)

3 Choisis les modaux qui conviennent pour compléter ce dialogue :

Mayor: No one **should** deface walls. It's a crime and it's not art.

Journalist: Some street-artists are very famous and influent. Do you think these artists **will** stop drawing in cities just because mayors condemn street art?

Mayor: If they know the police **may** arrest them and judges **may** punish them severely, that **will** make them think twice about doing it again.

Journalist: How **may** street artists act more legally?

Mayor: Well, out of respect for residents, they **should** ask for permission first, at least.

Ici, **may** parce qu'on n'est pas sûr que la police les arrêtera ou que les juges seront sévères, c'est juste une éventualité.

4 On veut effacer un tag de Banksy que tout le quartier appréciait pourtant. Imagine ce que pourraient dire les personnes suivantes :

residents

artists

policemen

Mayor

Exemple de correction :

RESIDENTS : Oh no, we really like this work of art. It's part of our street and we want to keep it.

ARTISTS : You are destroying public art, this is unfair!

POLICEMEN : We are here to enforce the law ! (enforce = *faire respecter*)

MAYOR : This graffiti is defacing our town, and that's why we need to remove it.

5 Ton meilleur ami se prend pour un *street-artist* ! Dis-lui ce que, selon toi, il devrait ou ne devrait pas faire. Pense, par exemple, aux choses suivantes :

time

place

risks

vandalism / art



First, you **shouldn't** paint at night, it's too dangerous and you **may** be arrested.

Moreover (*de plus*), you **should** do it on a wall created for street artists.

Remember, many people consider street art as vandalism / Remember, it is considered as vandalism!

Elizabeth's opinion about Street Art - (audio: Track 11.mp3)

- 1) Anticipation : que t'attends-tu à entendre dans cet enregistrement ? Note les mots /expressions qui pourraient être dits (en anglais ou en français)
.....
- 2) A présent écoute l'enregistrement une première fois et coche ce que tu as effectivement entendu dans ce que tu avais noté
- 3) Ecoute une deuxième fois, puis réponds aux questions :

What is the first question you hear?

→ Is "street art" art, or is it vandalism?

What is the opinion of the person who is answering ?

→ It depends on the quality of the work! She thinks basic tags are not interesting, **whereas** (*alors que*) Banksy's work is art. Street art should **either** spread a message, **or** make the city more beautiful..
(EITHER... OR..... : *soit , soit.....*).....

What is the name of the artist she mentions ? *She mentions Banksy*

What is the second question you hear?

→ Should street art be punished?

What does the person answer ?

She doesn't think so, artistic expression is very important to her.

Expressions to remember !

Whereas : *alors que*

Either..... or : *soit, soit*

"I don't think **so**": "Je ne crois pas." En anglais, on ajoute SO après think si la phrase s'arrête là.

Ex : "Are you coming tonight ?" (*Est-ce que tu viens ce soir ?*)

"No, I don't think **so**." (*Non, je ne crois pas*)

More expressions to remember :

- It depends **on**..... → *ça dépend de*.....

To express your opinion :

- To begin **with**, I would like..... : *Pour commencer, j'aimerais...*
- I would like **to point out** that ... : *j'aimerais montrer que...*
- Basically, → *en gros,*
- Definitely ! *Sans aucun doute !* (Ex: Are you coming tonight? Definitely !)
Dans une phrase : These expressions will definitely help you improve your English!
- Therefore / thus : *donc, par conséquent*

Your exercise today :

Should street art be punished ? (write approximately 4 lines)

Answer this question in English AND use 4 of these expressions : whereas / either...or ... / basically / definitely / it depends on ... / To begin with, ... / Therefore (*essayez de répondre à la question et de réutiliser 4 de ces expressions*)

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