

DIPLOME NATIONAL DU BREVET

SESSION 2004

ANGLAIS

SÉRIES : TOUTES

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 1 heure 30 – COEFFICIENT : 1

Le candidat répondra directement sur le sujet.

L'usage de la calculatrice et du dictionnaire n'est pas autorisé.

Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 5 pages numérotées de 1/5 à 5/5.

Compréhension du texte	6 points
Compétence linguistique	5 points
Rédaction	7 points

L'orthographe et la présentation sont notées sur 2 points.

GRAFFITI THE WRITING ON THE WALL

Some people call it art, others call it vandalism. One thing is certain, graffiti is a success story with a difference... it is illegal !

Graffiti is against the law¹. Most graffiti you see is just ugly vandalism. People scribble their names everywhere on buildings, trains, toilets. [...]

- 5 Modern graffiti started in the USA in the 1970s when two artists began writing their names all over New York, they were Keith Haring, and Demetrius, a Greek delivery boy whose “tag” name was “Taki 183”. They became big celebrities in New York.

- 10 But graffiti was not just about “tagging” or writing your name. People used graffiti to express themselves in public places. They wrote on walls to make personal, political or social statements². Gangs used it to mark their territory.

Graffiti also evolved into a contemporary art form. Some artists developed new writing styles. Others used spray paint to create colourful elaborate drawings. Art dealers in the USA and Europe began to buy and sell graffiti by New York artists like Keith Haring and Jean-Michel Basquiat. But not on walls, of course, on canvas³.

- 15 Certain kinds of graffiti may be art, but graffiti has also caused a lot of damage. Many countries, like the USA, have spent millions of dollars cleaning the graffiti in their cities.

Adapted from I love English (décembre 2003) n° 113

(1) Law : *loi*

(2) Statement : *déclaration*

(3) Canvas : *toile*

I - COMPREHENSION DU TEXTE (6 points)

A – Compréhension globale (3 points)

Entourez la lettre qui correspond à la bonne réponse

1 - This document is

- a) an article from a magazine 1 point
- b) an extract from a letter
- c) a passage of a novel

2 - This article explains that

- a) graffiti can never be considered as art 1 point
- b) graffiti is legal
- c) graffiti may cause a lot of damage

3 - The journalist has written this article

- a) to make sure teenagers understand it's illegal 1 point
- b) to make them express themselves anywhere
- c) to ask them to write political statements on buildings

B – Compréhension détaillée (3 points)

Ces affirmations sont-elles vraies (right) ou fausses (wrong) ?
Cochez la lettre R ou W et justifiez en citant le texte

1 - Writing graffiti began in the seventies. 1 point

R

W

2 - People used graffiti to express themselves in private places. 1 point

R

W

3 - Some artists invented new styles using colourful paint. 1 point

R

W

II - COMPETENCE LINGUISTIQUE (5 points)

A – Faire des phrases en utilisant l’adjectif au comparatif, en respectant le sens du texte :

a) de supériorité

1 - Writing graffiti on the walls/writing poems on posters (**popular**) 0,5 point

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.....

2 – JM Basquiat’s expression/Demetrius’s tag (**good**) 0,5 point

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b) d’égalité

- Vandalism/writing on the wall (**bad**) 0,5 point

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B – Récrire les phrases en mettant le verbe au temps qui convient

1 - In 1989 they (destroy) the Berlin wall and its graffiti 0,5 point

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2 - This teenager always (use) graffiti to protest 0,5 point

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3 - If I (be) you, I would not write on the wall 0,5 point

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C – Trouver la question portant sur le mot souligné

1 - Modern graffiti started in the USA in 1970 0,5 point

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2 - John’s piece of art is beautiful 0,5 point

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