

WHAT IS POP ART?

READING



Objectif: Traiter les informations, les mettre en relation pour poser un questionnement

Ceintures: avec ce document, je m'entraîne à la **ceinture noire** dans la compétence Lire et Comprendre.

Activity 1. Reading preparation. Avant de lire le texte, regarde bien le titre du document.

1. A ton avis, quel type de texte vas-tu lire ?

.....

2. Quelles sont les informations que tu penses lire dans ce texte (réponds en français)?

.....

.....

Activity 2. Read the text twice (= 2 fois).

Activity 3. Analyse the document

STEP 1. Vérifie tes hypothèses de l'activité de préparation. As-tu deviné certains éléments du texte? Si oui, lesquels?

.....

STEP 2. Fais les premiers repérages : titre/auteur/date/source/type de document. Tu pourras ainsi le présenter.

WHAT= type of document

.....

= title

.....

WHERE = source (blog, book, magazine, etc.)

.....

HOW, WHY = topic

.....

*The document is a (type of doc) taken from (source)..... Its title is
..... It explains (topic).....*

STEP 2. Faire les repérages. Il s'agit de comprendre les informations principales du document = compréhension globale.

Avec tes fluos ou tes stylos tu vas annoter ton texte. Tu choisis une couleur par catégorie pour que tu puisses t'y retrouver. Tu peux aussi faire une carte mentale sur un brouillon.

Réponds aux questions WHO? WHAT? WHERE? WHEN? HOW?

→ De qui s'agit-il ? (WHO). Combien de personnes sont mentionnées dans le texte? Noms? Prénoms?

→ Quelle est l'époque? (WHEN) Les dates? Les expressions de temps? Temps utilisé: présent? Passé?

→ Où l'action se passe-t-elle ? (WHERE) Noms des lieux? Pays? Villes? Pièces de la maison?

→ Quel est le thème du texte (WHAT). Est-ce qu'il y a plusieurs thèmes? Est-ce que le texte est divisé en paragraphe? Quel est le thème de chaque paragraphe?

STEP 3. Le vocabulaire, les champs lexicaux. Je repère s'il y a des mots qui vont ensemble, cela m'aide à comprendre l'ambiance du texte, le ton (informatif, poétique, humoristique) = compréhension fine

→ Je repère les mots transparents

→ Je repère le vocabulaire que je connais déjà

→ Les champs lexicaux (les mots d'un même thème)

WHAT IS POP ART?

Techniques, Artists and Examples that Shaped the Movement

What is Pop Art?

Pop art is a movement that emerged in the 1950s in which artists incorporated commonplace objects (comic strips, soup cans, newspapers, and more) into their work. The Pop art movement aimed to solidify the idea that art can draw from any source.



Andy Warhol, "[Campbell's Soup I](#)," screenprint on paper (1968). Sold for \$852,500 via [Sotheby's](#) (October 2017).

A Brief History of Pop Art

Pop art began in the 1950s in Britain by a group of painters, sculptors, writers, and critics called Independent Group. It spread soon after into the United States. Much of the movement's roots were prompted by a cultural revolution led by activists, thinkers, and artists who aimed to restructure a social order ruled by conformity. The movement spread quickly.

Pop pioneer Richard Hamilton described the movement's characteristics writing, "Pop art is: Popular (designed for a mass audience), Transient (short-term solution), Expendable (easily forgotten), Low cost, Mass produced, Young (aimed at youth), Witty, Sexy, Gimmicky, Glamorous, Big business."

After the movement burst onto the scene in the United States, it quickly spread across the globe and continues to influence fine art and popular culture today.

Pop Art Characteristics

Pop art is easily recognizable due to its vibrancy and unique characteristics that are present in many of the most iconic works of the movement. Below are some of the defining characteristics of Pop art:

- ☆ **Recognizable imagery:** Pop art used images and icons from popular media and products. This included commercial items like soup cans, road signs, photos of celebrities, newspapers, and other items popular in the commercial world. Even brand names and logos were incorporated.
- ☆ **Bright colors:** Pop art is characterized by vibrant, bright colors. Primary colors red, yellow, and blue were prominent pigments that appeared in many famous works, particularly in Roy Lichtenstein's artwork.
- ☆ **Irony and satire:** Humor was one of the main components of Pop art. Artists use the subject matter to make a statement about current events, poke fun at fads, and challenge the status quo.
- ☆ **Innovative techniques:** Many Pop artists engaged in printmaking processes, which enabled them to quickly reproduce images in large quantities. Andy Warhol used silkscreen printing, a process through which ink is transferred onto paper or canvas through a mesh screen with a stencil. Roy Lichtenstein used lithography, or printing from a metal plate or stone, to achieve his signature visual style.

Pop Artists Who Defined the Movement

Andy Warhol

Andy Warhol's name has become synonymous with American Pop art. Warhol's works are typical of many aspects of the movement, like an obsession with celebrity, the repetition of images, and the use of advertising as subject matter. His most notable series include "Campbell's Soup Cans," depictions of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, and "Death and Disaster." He eventually opened an artist's studio called "The Factory," which served as a workshop for Warhol's art-making—as well as a hangout for bohemians.



Andy Warhol's *Shot Sage Blue Marilyn* (1967)



Roy Lichtenstein

Another iconic American Pop artist is Roy Lichtenstein. Known for his use of primary colors and bold outlines, Lichtenstein's signature style referenced the comic books from which he derived much of his early source material. Even in later series of works, Lichtenstein used Ben-Day dots to evoke the comic style across his canvases and sculptures.

Female Pop Artists

Female Pop artists are often excluded from the traditional narrative of the movement, but many played a pivotal role throughout their careers. Playwright and avant-garde artist Rosalyn Drexler, conceptual and Pop artist Marisol, and Belgian painter Evelyne Axell all contributed to the success of the Pop movement. Today, more female Pop artists are being featured in museum shows and auctions thanks to these trailblazers.



Evelyne Axell, *La directrice aux fruits*, 1972

Conclusion

Today, the mantle of Pop art is being taken up by artists like Japanese phenom Takashi Murakami (*pictured*). Murakami coined the term "Superflat" to describe his art, which refers to its graphic nature inspired by anime, pop culture, and consumerism. In addition, Street artists like Banksy have been influenced by the legacy of Pop art, using stencils and graphic design to achieve a similar aesthetic in their works.



Because Pop art nearly perfectly mimics the aspects of society that it reacts to, its impact on culture in the United States and beyond is, at this point, immeasurable.

Source (adapted from): <https://www.invaluable.com/blog/what-is-pop-art/>

WHAT IS POP ART?: Questions

Activity 1. Answer the questions in English. Make sentences whenever possible.

a. "Pop" is an abbreviation. What is the full word?

.....

b. Who is Pop art aimed at?

.....

c. In the text, find at least 4 adjectives that define Pop Art

.....

Activity 2. TRUE or FALSE? Justify your answer by quoting the text. (".....")

a. Le Pop art a commencé aux Etats-Unis dans les années 1940. TRUE FALSE

.....

b. Dans le Pop art, tout (objet, sujet) peut être une source d'inspiration. TRUE FALSE

.....

c. Dans le Pop art, on retrouve des objets ordinaires, de la vie quotidienne. TRUE FALSE

.....

d. Le Pop art utilise des couleurs ternes et mornes. TRUE FALSE

.....

e. L'humour et la satire sont utilisés par les artistes du Pop art TRUE FALSE

.....

f. Les artistes ne produisaient leurs œuvres qu'en un seul exemplaire. TRUE FALSE

.....

g. Andy Warhol a utilisé la publicité comme sujet d'art. TRUE FALSE

.....

h. Le style de Roy Lichtenstein est inspiré des bandes dessinées. TRUE FALSE

.....

i. Les artistes féminines ont contribué au succès du Pop art. TRUE FALSE

.....

j. Aujourd'hui, ce courant artistique n'est plus d'actualité TRUE FALSE

.....

Activity 3. React!

In your opinion, do you think Pop art is real art (compared to traditional art)? Why?

.....

.....

.....

WHAT IS POP ART?: Questions: Key

Activity 3. Analyse the document

WHAT=	an article
title=	What is Pop Art: Techniques, Artists and Examples that Shaped the Movement
WHERE =	a blog (invaluable.com)
HOW, WHY =	An explanation of what is Pop Art

The document is an **article** taken from **the blog Invaluable**. Its title is **What is Pop Art: Techniques, Artists and Examples that Shaped the Movement**. It explains **how Pop Art emerged, what it consists of and who are some of the major artists**.

Questions

Activity 1. Answer the questions in English. Make sentences whenever possible.

- The full word is Popular.
- It is aimed at everyone ("a mass audience"), especially young people ("the youth").
- Pop Art is Popular, Transient, Expendable, Low cost, Mass produced, Young Witty, Sexy, Gimmicky, Glamorous.

Activity 2. TRUE or FALSE? Justify your answer by quoting the text. (".....")

- FALSE "Pop art began in the 1950s in Britain."
- TRUE "art can draw from any source."
- TRUE "artists incorporated commonplace objects (comic strips, soup cans, newspapers, and more)"
- FALSE "Pop art is characterized by vibrant, bright colors."
- TRUE "Humor was one of the main components of Pop art."
- FALSE "Many Pop artists engaged in printmaking processes, which enabled them to quickly reproduce images **in large quantities**."
- TRUE "Warhol's works are typical of many aspects[...], like [...] **the use of advertising as subject matter**."
- TRUE "Lichtenstein's signature style referenced **the comic books** "
- TRUE "many (Female Pop artists) played **a pivotal role**"
- FALSE " continues to influence fine art and popular culture today."
"Today, the mantle of Pop art is being taken up by artists like Japanese phenom Takashi Murakami"
"Street artists like Banksy have been influenced by the legacy of Pop art, using stencils and graphic design to achieve a similar aesthetic in their works."

Activity 3. Vocabulary

Réponse libre.