

TEXTO

Egypt's powerful street art

More than two years after protesters toppled Hosni Mubarak, Cairo is still ablaze with fiery visual reminders of Egypt's revolution. On the edge of Tahrir Square — the nerve centre of dissent — the burned-out tower block that once housed the headquarters of Mubarak's National Democratic Party (NDP) stands blackened and empty. It forms a jarring juxtaposition with the coral-pink walls of the Egyptian Museum, the dusty storehouse of the country's most precious antiquities, next door.

Around the corner, there is a different kind of monument to the revolution. Mohamed Mahmoud Street — which intersects with Tahrir Square from the east — is as colourful and vibrant as the somber skeleton of the NDP building is charred. Almost every square centimetre of the walls that flank the street has been covered with bright, cacophonous paint. These murals are some of the best examples of the inimitable street art movement that has flourished since the protests against Mubarak began.

"There was very little street art in Egypt before the revolution," says Mia Gröndahl, a writer and photographer who has lived in Cairo since 2001, and whose book *Revolution Graffiti: Street Art of the New Egypt* was published in the UK last month. "So few pieces, in fact, that people weren't aware of it. But Egypt had the artists waiting to come out of the closet and express themselves honestly and politically."

Most of these artists were forged in the fire of the 18-day demonstrations against Mubarak in early 2011, when at least 846 people were killed. Emboldened by the ferocity of the protesters, several artists started painting slogans and murals commenting upon the tumultuous events that were convulsing their country. While other young protesters hurled bricks,

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Egypt's fledgling street artists picked up paintbrushes and spray cans. "By the summer of 2011," Gröndahl writes in her book, "people had started to talk about the walls of Egypt being under an 'art attack'."

Internet: <www.bbc.com> (adapted).

Judge the following items concerning the text above.

26 Some of the street artists were fierce critics of Mubarak, and then they decided to demonstrate their anger through their art.

27 The art created by the street artists was also a target of violent attacks.

28 The Egyptian Museum, in Cairo, is close to the headquarters of the NDP which was burned during the 2011 revolution.

29 Both Mohamed Mahmoud Street and the NDP building are colourful and vibrant.

30 The street art movement thrived after the first protests against president Hosni Mubarak.

Tradução Livre

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A poderosa arte de rua do Egito

More than two years after protesters toppled Hosni Mubarak, Cairo is still ablaze with fiery visual reminders of Egypt's revolution. On the edge of Tahrir Square — the nerve centre of dissent — the burned-out tower block that once housed the headquarters of Mubarak's National Democratic Party (NDP) stands blackened and empty. It forms a jarring juxtaposition with the coral-pink walls of the Egyptian Museum, the dusty storehouse of the country's most precious antiquities, next door.

Mais de dois anos após os protestos que derrubaram Hosni Mubarak, o Cairo está ainda brilhando com lembranças visuais ardentes da revolução do Egito. Na borda (margem) do Tahrir Square – o centro nervoso da dissidência – uma torre queimada que hospedou o quartel general (sede) do Partido Democrático Nacional de Mubarak (NDP) permanece enegrecida e vazia. Ela forma uma justaposição que colide com os muros coral-pink do Egyptian Museum, um armazém sujo das antiguidades mais preciosas do país, na próxima porta.

Around the corner, there is a different kind of monument to the revolution. Mohamed Mahmoud Street — which intersects with Tahrir Square from the east — is as colourful and vibrant as the somber skeleton of the NDP building is charred. Almost every square centimetre of the walls that flank the street has been covered with bright, cacophonous paint. These murals are some of the best examples of the inimitable street art movement that has flourished since the protests against Mubarak began.

Virando a esquina, há um tipo diferente de monumento à revolução. A Mohamed Mahmoud Street – a qual cruza com Tahrir Square do leste – é tão colorida e vibrante quanto o esqueleto sombrio do edifício

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(construção) do NDP está queimado. Quase cada centímetro dos muros da quadra que franqueiam (ladeiam) a rua tem sido coberto (está coberta) com pintura cacofônica e brilhante. Esses murais são alguns dos melhores exemplos do movimento de arte de rua inimitável que tem florescido (floresceu) desde quando os protestos contra Mubarak começaram.

“There was very little street art in Egypt before the revolution,” says Mia Gröndahl, a writer and photographer who has lived in Cairo since 2001, and whose book *Revolution Graffiti: Street Art of the New Egypt* was published in the UK last month. “So few pieces, in fact, that people weren’t aware of it. But Egypt had the artists waiting to come out of the closet and express themselves honestly and politically.”

*“Havia muito pouca arte de rua no Egito antes da revolução”, diz Mia Gröndahl, uma escritora e fotógrafa que tem vivido (vive) no Cairo desde 2001, e cujo livro *Revolution Graffiti: Street of the New Egypt* foi publicado no Reino Unido no último mês. “Tão poucas peças, de fato, que as pessoas não estavam informadas disso. Mas o Egito tinha os artistas esperando para sair do armário e se expressar honestamente e politicamente”.*

Most of these artists were forged in the fire of the 18-day demonstrations against Mubarak in early 2011, when at least 846 people were killed. Emboldened by the ferocity of the protesters, several artists started painting slogans and murals commenting upon the tumultuous events that were convulsing their country. While other young protesters hurled bricks, Egypt’s fledgling street artists picked up paintbrushes and spray cans. “By the summer of 2011,” Gröndahl writes in her book, “people had started to talk about the walls of Egypt being under an ‘art attack’.”

A maioria desses artistas foi forjada no fogo de 18 dias de demonstrações contrárias a Mubarak no começo de 2011, quando pelos menos 846 foram

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mortas. Encorajados pela ferocidade dos manifestantes, muitos artistas começaram pintando 'slogans' e murais comentando os eventos tumultuosos que foram convulsionando o país. Enquanto outros manifestantes jovens jogavam tijolos, artistas de rua inexperientes descobriam pincéis e latas de spray. "No verão de 2011", Gröndahl escreve em seu livro, "as pessoas tinham começado a falar sobre os muros do Egito estarem debaixo de uma "arte de ataque".

Internet: <www.bbc.com> (adapted).

Judge the following items concerning the text above.

Julgue os itens seguintes a respeito do texto acima.

26 Both Mohamed Mahmoud Street and the NDP building are colourful and vibrant.

Ambos Mohamed Mahmoud Street e o edifício do NDP são coloridos e vibrantes. (ERRADO)

27 The street art movement thrived after the first protests against president Hosni Mubarak.

O movimento de arte de rua floresceu após os primeiros protestos contra o presidente Hosni Mubarak. (CERTO)

28 Some of the street artists were fierce critics of Mubarak, and then they decided to demonstrate their anger through their art.

Alguns dos artistas de rua eram críticos ferozes de Mubarak, e depois eles decidiram demonstrar sua raiva por meio da arte. (ERRADO)

29 The art created by the street artists was also a target of violent

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attacks.

A arte criada pelos artistas de rua foi também um alvo de ataques violentos. (ERRADO)

30 The Egyptian Museum, in Cairo, is close to the headquarters of the NDP which was burned during the 2011 revolution.

O Egyptian Museum, no Cairo, é próximo do quartel general do NDP que foi queimado durante a revolução de 2011. (CERTO)