

Unit 4: End-of-chapter activities

Exercise 1: Choose between the **simple present** and the **present be + -ing**:

1. The focal point of the painting is the monarch who (wear) _____ a dark blue dress.
2. In the lower part of the picture, a courtier (talk) _____ to the prince.
3. The men on the left-hand side (seem) _____ to be brothers.
4. In this photograph the Prime Minister (walk) _____ with her husband.
5. It (convey) _____ an impression of liveliness.
6. The queen and her husband (play) _____ with their children.

Exercise 2:

- a. Give the feminine for *heir*: _____ / the opposite of a *legitimate heir* is _____
- b. Give the **antonyms** of the following words using a prefix (*un-, dis-, in-, under*) or changing the prefix:
 1. honest/ _____
 2. Usual/ _____
 3. Flattering/ _____
 4. Privileged/ _____
 5. Conventional/ _____
 6. worthy / _____
 7. unknown/ _____
 8. Backward-thinking / _____

Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with a word from the list:

Satirical – counterpower - conveyed – depicted – embodied - left out – portrayed –posed for

1. I love caricatures and _____ portraits because they give a different vision of the powerful.
2. Royals have always _____ painters and photographs to establish their power.
3. Her title has been _____, to emphasise the focus on her personal life.
4. 16th-century portraits of Prince Henry _____ him as an athletic young man.
5. Artists may be seen as a _____ to governments, by denouncing injustice and inequalities.
6. She did not like that painting. She felt that it _____ her as a harsh woman, when she wanted to look like a benevolent monarch.
7. The painting was really well done because it _____ a message of pride and authority.
8. The prince really _____ the reconciliation of the 2 rival families.

Exercise 4: In your copybook, translate the following sentences into English:

1. D'après elle, les œuvres d'art qui représentent les monarques sont avant tout un outil de propagande. Les artistes n'ont pas les mains libres et dépendent de leurs mécènes. Par conséquent, ils se contentent souvent de faire l'éloge des monarques au lieu de mettre en lumière la réalité de leur époque.
2. Les pièces historiques de Shakespeare sont extrêmement connues, à tel point qu'elles ont modifié la façon dont on perçoit les rois anglais. En fait, Richard III n'était peut-être pas si terrifiant et manipulateur, et son rival pour le trône Henry VII était peut-être moins terne. Ne prenons pas ces portraits pour argent comptant.
3. Il a eu cette idée la semaine dernière. (pas *have*) Il veut combiner notre blason et celui d'Elizabeth !

4. En 1851, beaucoup d'anglais n'aimaient pas le prince Albert et se méfiaient d'un prince consort étranger. L'exposition universelle aurait d'ailleurs pu être un désastre pour la Couronne d'Angleterre. Au contraire, elle s'est avérée un immense succès.
5. Tous les monuments d'Albertopolis témoignent du dévouement du Prince Albert à promouvoir la culture et l'art en Grande-Bretagne.

Exercise 5:

a. Circle the stressed syllable in the following words:

political - interested – image – popular – visitor - criticism – Elizabeth – traditional – depiction – legitimacy

b. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding words. Watch your spelling:

Transcription	Word
/ˈstreɪŋθən/	
/ˈrɑːtʃəs/	
/ləˈdʒɪtəməti/	
/ˈpɑːləmənt/	
/pəˈtɪkjələli/	
/ˈnæʃənəl/	
/ˈlɪtrətʃə/	
/ˈfiːtʃə/	
/ˈɪnfəməs/	
/ˈfjuːtʃə/	

c. Find the correct pronunciation of the underlined letters:

ninetieth – emphasise – written - imagery - rise – little - female – art – pale – manage - fame

Deduce the rule and complete with the correct symbol:

<i> + 2 consonant sounds is often pronounced:

<i> + consonant sound + <e> is often pronounced:

<a> + consonant sound + <e> is often pronounced: