

Corrigé art et pouvoir

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 1re

Voici le corrigé art et pouvoir de tous les exercices, dans l'ordre, avec les réponses en gras, les explications sur les faux amis et un essai modèle pour t'aider à argumenter.

Ce corrigé est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

La correction détaillée

Corrigé art et pouvoir : réponses et explications

Correction de l'exercice 1 : associer les mots

1. **c** (a cartoonist = un dessinateur de presse)
2. **e** (a caption = une légende)
3. **g** (to mock = se moquer de)
4. **h** (to commission = commander une œuvre)
5. **f** (a watchdog = un chien de garde)
6. **a** (censorship = la censure)
7. **b** (ruthless = impitoyable)
8. **d** (to unveil = dévoiler)

Correction de l'exercice 2 : compléter avec le bon mot

1. During the war, posters were used as **propaganda** to recruit soldiers.
2. "Strange Fruit" is one of the most famous **protest** songs.
3. The official **portrait** of the President was unveiled in 2018.
4. A cartoonist often **exaggerates** the features of politicians.
5. Nick Ut's **photograph** changed the way people saw the war.
6. *House of Cards* is a **series** about a ruthless politician.

Corrigé art et pouvoir : partie 2

Correction de l'exercice 3 : servir ou défier le pouvoir ?

1. **Serve** : portrait officiel qui glorifie la reine.
2. **Challenge** : chanson qui dénonce le racisme et la violence.
3. **Serve** : affiche de recrutement, c'est de la propagande.

4. **Challenge** : satire du roi.
5. **Challenge** : street art contestataire.
6. **Serve** : œuvre commandée pour célébrer une victoire.

Correction de l'exercice 4 : comprendre un témoignage

1. **It is about being there when nobody else is and showing what those in power would prefer to hide.**
2. **Her camera was confiscated by soldiers, and a government accused her of faking an image.**
3. **Because one fake picture can destroy the credibility of a whole profession.**
4. **Whether she should help a suffering person or take a picture.**
5. **Here "shoot" means to take a photograph** (et non tirer avec une arme).
6. **People must take the time to look at the picture.**

Corrigé art et pouvoir : partie 3

Correction de l'exercice 5 : décrire un dessin de presse

1. **A giant leader wearing a crown, labelled "POWER", is sitting on the left.**
2. **He is sitting on a pile labelled "FREE PRESS": it suggests that power crushes or controls the press.**
3. **The cartoonist is a tiny character holding an enormous pencil.**
4. **The pencil symbolises the power of satire and freedom of expression.**
5. Réponse possible : **The caption pretends that a pencil is harmless, but the size of the pencil shows that the leader should be afraid: the small cartoonist can threaten the powerful.**

Corrigé art et pouvoir : partie 4

Correction de l'exercice 6 : parler d'une série

1. The main character of *House of Cards* is a **ruthless** politician.
2. He **schemes** against his rivals to become President.
3. He often **breaks** the fourth wall to talk to the viewer.
4. The series gives a very **cynical** vision of politics.
5. In *Succession*, each child wants to be the **heir** of the media empire.
6. The family is destroyed by **greed** and ambition.

Correction de l'exercice 7 : situer dans une image

1. **At the top** of the poster, in big letters, we can read "I WANT YOU".
2. **In the foreground**, very close to us, a girl is running towards the camera.
3. **In the background**, far away, we can see black smoke.

4. **In the middle** of the picture, exactly at the centre, stands the queen.
5. **On the left**, on the side where the text begins, there is a soldier.
6. **On the right**, opposite the soldier, a mother holds her child.

Corrigé art et pouvoir : partie 5

Correction de l'exercice 8 : corriger les erreurs

1. The poster is **propaganda**. (indénombrable, pas d'article)
2. The **cartoonist** of the newspaper drew the President as a baby.
3. The **current** Prime Minister was mocked in the series. (*actual* = réel)
4. The government **censored** the photo and banned it. (*censure* = blâmer)
5. I watched two **series** about power last month. (invariable)
6. This painting was commissioned **by** the king in 1588. (c'est le roi qui commande)

Correction de l'exercice 9 : traduire en anglais

1. **Cartoonists make fun of leaders.** (ou *mock leaders*)
2. **This song was banned from the radio.**
3. **Art can give a voice to those who are not heard.**
4. **The photo changed public opinion about the war.**
5. **The official portrait was unveiled in 2018.**
6. **This series gives a cynical vision of power.**

Corrigé art et pouvoir : partie 6

Correction de l'exercice 10 : traduire en français

1. **La presse est souvent appelée le quatrième pouvoir.**
2. **La statue a été déboulonnée par des manifestants.**
3. **La satire révèle l'hypocrisie des puissants.**
4. **L'artiste a choisi de rester anonyme.**
5. **Les spectateurs deviennent les complices du personnage principal.**

Correction de l'exercice 11 : production guidée

Exemple d'essai modèle :

A counter-power is a force that limits or challenges those who govern. Can art really play that role? On the one hand, history shows that it can. Thomas Nast's cartoons exposed the corruption of Boss Tweed, who feared pictures more than articles, and Nick Ut's photograph of a girl burnt by napalm turned many Americans against the Vietnam War. Protest songs and street art also give a voice to people who are ignored. On the other

hand, art has limits. It can be censored, as “Strange Fruit” was on some radio stations, and powerful people often use art to glorify themselves, from royal portraits to war propaganda. Moreover, satire can be absorbed by the system: a cynical series about politics may entertain us without changing anything. In my opinion, art alone cannot overthrow a government, but it can wake up public opinion, which is the first step towards change.

Correction de l'exercice 12 : former les mots

1. **ruler**
2. **sculptor**
3. **censorship**
4. **protester**
5. **rebellion**
6. **oppression**
7. **depiction**
8. **resistance**

Correction de l'exercice 13 : la voix passive

1. **A portrait was commissioned by the king.**
2. **The mural was painted by the artists in 2019.**
3. **The film was banned by the government.**
4. **The statue was unveiled in 1890.** (on ne précise pas l'auteur, inconnu)
5. **The cartoon will be published by the newspapers.**
6. **The poster has been removed by the police.**

Correction de l'exercice 14 : lire une plaque

1. **It was erected in 1890.**
2. **The people of the town paid for it.**
3. **False.** It was removed in 1972.
4. **It was away for 38 years.** (2010 - 1972 = 38)
5. Exemple de réponse : **I think it was removed because people no longer wanted to honour a king.**

Correction de l'exercice 15 : propagande ou satire ?

1. **propaganda**
2. **satire**
3. **satire**
4. **propaganda**
5. **satire**

6. propaganda

Correction de l'exercice 16 : interpréter avec must, might et can't

1. **must** (déduction presque certaine)
2. **might** (possibilité)
3. **can't** (impossible)
4. **must**
5. **can't**
6. **might**

Correction de l'exercice 17 : comprendre un article

1. **She painted a huge mural.**
2. **She painted it on the wall of a school.**
3. **He thought it was too political.**
4. **They signed a petition.**
5. **The council let the mural stay.**
6. **"Art belongs to everyone."**

Correction de l'exercice 18 : analyser une fresque

1. **a big blue bird**
2. **a chain**
3. **blue, yellow and grey** (aussi la couleur de la brique)
4. **lack of freedom** (ou oppression, censorship)
5. **freedom**
6. **people should be free to speak and express themselves.**

Correction de l'exercice 19 : exprimer son opinion

1. **Some people argue**
2. **I strongly believe**
3. **On the other hand**
4. **I partly agree**
5. **In my opinion**
6. **that is why**

Correction de l'exercice 20 : rédaction : l'art, arme ou outil ?

Exemple de réponse : **Art can be a powerful tool for those in power. For example, kings commissioned portraits to show their strength, and posters were used as propaganda to make people obey. However, art can also challenge power. A cartoonist who mocks a politician makes people think and laugh at the same time. Likewise, a mural can give a voice to people who are**

not heard. In my opinion, art is neither good nor bad in itself: it depends on who uses it and why. That is why we must always look carefully at who made a work and what message it sends.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Si tu as confondu des faux amis (*actual, censorship, caricaturist*), note-les sur une fiche avec leur vrai sens. Entraîne-toi ensuite à décrire une image en anglais avec les expressions de position, puis à passer de la description à l'interprétation (*this suggests, this symbolises, the artist wants to show*). Enfin, choisis une série ou une chanson que tu connais et explique en cinq phrases ce qu'elle dit du pouvoir : c'est un excellent entraînement pour l'oral.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices