

Langages et messages artistiques

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 4e

Dans ces exercices art anglais, tu vas classer le vocabulaire des arts, lire deux textes sur Chaplin et sur les fresques de Belfast, décrire une œuvre de street art, puis exprimer ce que tu ressens. Les réponses se trouvent dans le corrigé, sur une page séparée.

Cette fiche d'exercices est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.



Les exercices

Exercices art anglais : comprendre, décrire, réagir

Exercice 1 : chaque mot à sa place

Indique à quel art appartient chaque mot : **music**, **theatre**, **cinema** ou **painting**.

1. lyrics
2. a brush
3. a stage
4. a soundtrack
5. a canvas

6. a tune
7. a playwright
8. a screen

Exercice 2 : le bon mot

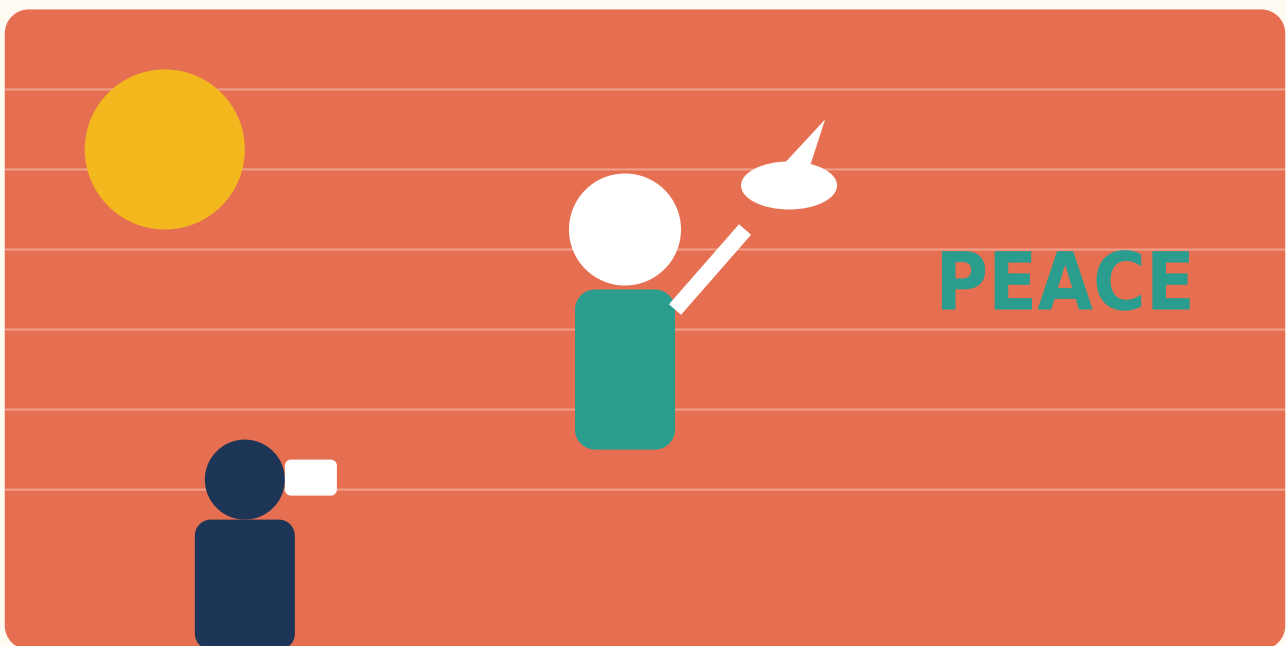
Complète avec : **audience, gag, lyrics, movement, mural, performed, stencil.**

1. The band ___ on stage in front of 5,000 fans.
2. The ___ clapped and cheered at the end of the play.
3. Pop Art is an art ___ that started in the 1950s.
4. I don't understand the ___ of this song: the singer sings too fast.
5. In a famous ___, Chaplin eats his shoe as if it were a steak.
6. The artist painted a giant ___ on the side of the building.
7. Some street artists use a ___ to paint very quickly.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : décris l'œuvre

Observe cette fresque, puis réponds aux questions en anglais.



Document : une fresque dans une rue.

1. What kind of work of art is it?
2. What can you see in the top left corner?
3. What is the girl doing in the middle?
4. What word is written on the right?
5. Who is in the foreground, and what is he doing?
6. What message does the artist want to give?

Exercice 4 : compréhension, Charlie Chaplin

Lis le texte et réponds aux questions en anglais.

Charlie Chaplin was born in London in 1889. He grew up in a very poor family. As a young man, he went to the United States and became a star of silent films. His most famous character is "the Tramp", a poor man with a bowler hat, a cane and big shoes. His films are full of gags, but they also carry a message. In Modern Times (1936), the Tramp works in a factory and gets stuck in the machines: Chaplin criticises the way workers are treated. In The Great Dictator (1940), he makes fun of Hitler. Chaplin makes people laugh, but he also makes them think.

1. Where and when was Chaplin born?
2. What kind of films did he make?
3. Describe his most famous character.
4. What happens to the Tramp in Modern Times?
5. What does Chaplin criticise in this film?
6. Who does he make fun of in The Great Dictator?

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : les fresques de Belfast

Lis le texte, puis réponds **True** ou **False** et justifie.

In Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, there are hundreds of murals on the walls of houses. Many of them were painted during the Troubles, a violent conflict between two communities which lasted about thirty years. Some murals show armed men, others pay tribute to victims. Since the peace agreement of 1998, new murals have appeared: they celebrate sport, music, writers or peace. Today, tourists take guided tours to see them. For many people, the walls are an open-air history book.

1. The murals are in Dublin.
2. Some murals were painted during a conflict.
3. The Troubles lasted about three years.
4. All the murals show armed men.
5. New murals about peace appeared after 1998.
6. Tourists visit the murals.

Exercice 6 : exprimer son ressenti

Associe chaque expression anglaise à sa traduction.

1. It makes me laugh.
2. It reminds me of my holidays.
3. What strikes me is the colours.
4. I find it moving.
5. It makes me feel uneasy.
6. The message is powerful.

a. Je la trouve émouvante. — b. Le message est fort. — c. Ça me fait rire. — d. Ça me met mal à l'aise. — e. Ce qui me frappe, ce sont les couleurs. — f. Ça me rappelle mes vacances.

Exercices 7 à 8

Exercice 7 : transforme avec make

Réécris chaque phrase avec **make** (+ base verbale ou adjectif).

1. When I listen to this song, I cry.
2. When I look at this painting, I feel calm.
3. When we watch Chaplin's gags, we laugh.
4. When people see this mural, they think about war.
5. When I saw the film yesterday, I was sad.
6. When I read her lyrics, I feel hopeful.

Exercice 8 : traduis en anglais

1. Les acteurs sont montés sur scène.
2. Ce tableau me fait penser à la mer.
3. L'artiste veut dénoncer la guerre.
4. Ce qui me frappe, ce sont les couleurs vives.
5. Au premier plan, il y a un enfant.
6. Je trouve cette chanson très émouvante.

Exercices 9 à 10

Exercice 9 : traduis en français

1. Street art is often a way to protest.
2. In the background, you can see a city.
3. The audience burst out laughing.
4. This artist is committed to protecting the planet.
5. The lyrics carry a message of hope.
6. Pop Art was inspired by comics and advertising.

Exercice 10 : corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. This painting makes me to think of my grandmother.
2. The public clapped at the end of the play.
3. In the first plan, there is a dog.
4. The artist wants to denounce the racism.
5. This song reminds me my holidays.
6. This street artist paint at night.

Exercice 11

Exercice 11 : présente une œuvre engagée

Choisis la fresque de l'exercice 3 ou une œuvre que tu connais, et écris six phrases en suivant la méthode.

1. Présente l'œuvre (*This is a...*).
2. Décris ce qu'il y a au centre (*In the middle...*).
3. Décris un autre élément avec un repère de lieu.
4. Parle des couleurs.
5. Explique le message (*The artist wants to...*).
6. Dis ce que tu ressens (*It makes me... / I find it...*).

Exercice 12 : définitions

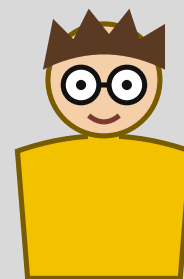
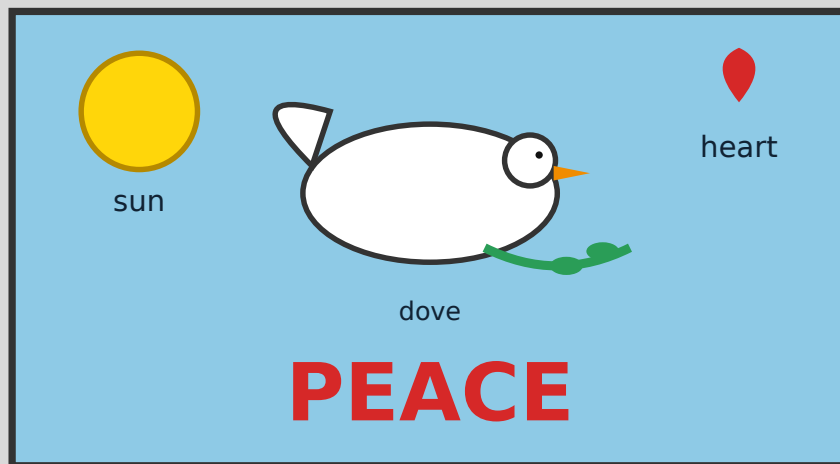
Associe chaque mot à sa définition.

1. a gallery
2. a sculptor
3. a mural
4. a slogan
5. a poster
6. an exhibition
7. a cartoon
8. a message

a. a short phrase that people remember easily - b. a place where you can see works of art - c. a person who makes statues - d. a big picture painted on a wall - e. a public show of works of art - f. a large printed picture that gives information - g. a funny drawing, often in a newspaper - h. the idea that an artist wants to share

Exercice 13 : observe la fresque

Observe l'image, puis réponds par une phrase complète en anglais.



the mural

Une fresque sur un mur

1. Is there a sun in the mural? Where is it?
2. What is the dove holding?
3. What colour is the heart?
4. What word is written on the wall?
5. How many hearts are there?
6. Who is looking at the mural?

Exercice 14 : au prétérit

Mets le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit.

1. She ___ (draw) her first picture at the age of five.
2. She ___ (go) to art school in London.
3. She ___ (paint) a huge mural in her town.
4. People ___ (come) to see it from far away.
5. A journalist ___ (write) an article about it.
6. She ___ (not sell) the painting.
7. What ___ she ___ (say) to the journalist?
8. She ___ (think) that art can change the world.

Exercice 15 : le mur de l'espoir

Lis le texte, puis indique si chaque phrase est **True** ou **False**. Justifie quand c'est faux.

In our town, there is a long grey wall near the station. Last spring, twenty pupils painted it with bright colours. They drew birds, trees and the words "We can change the world". At first, some neighbours were angry, but now everybody loves the mural. Every Saturday, a guide shows it to visitors.

1. The wall is near the school.

2. Twenty pupils painted the wall.
3. They used only grey paint.
4. The mural shows birds and trees.
5. The neighbours were happy at first.
6. A guide shows the mural on Sundays.
7. Copie la phrase qui donne le message de la fresque.

Exercice 16 : -ing ou -ed ?

Choisis le bon adjectif. Rappel : *-ing* décrit la chose, *-ed* décrit ce que ressent la personne.

1. The film is so (moving / moved) that I cried.
2. I was (amazing / amazed) by the colours of the painting.
3. The exhibition was (boring / bored). Nobody smiled.
4. The visitors were (shocking / shocked) by the photo.
5. This song is (inspiring / inspired). It gives me energy.
6. I felt (surprising / surprised) when I saw the huge statue.

Exercice 17 : compare les œuvres

Complète avec le comparatif ou le superlatif de l'adjectif entre parenthèses.

1. This painting is ___ (colourful) than that one.
2. The statue is ___ (tall) than the door.
3. This is ___ (good) song of the album.
4. It is ___ (big) mural in the town.
5. A film is usually ___ (long) than a cartoon.
6. This poster is ___ (interesting) of all.
7. His second drawing is ___ (bad) than the first one.
8. A museum ticket is ___ (cheap) than a concert ticket, says Leo.

Exercice 18 : who, which ou where ?

Complète avec **who**, **which** ou **where**.

1. A painter is someone ___ paints pictures.
2. A gallery is a place ___ you can see paintings.
3. This is the song ___ made me cry.
4. The woman ___ drew this cartoon is my aunt.
5. The museum ___ we visited was huge.
6. That's the theatre ___ I saw my first play.

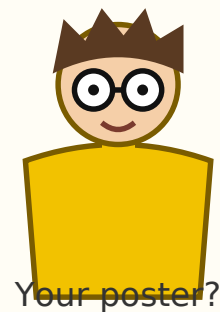
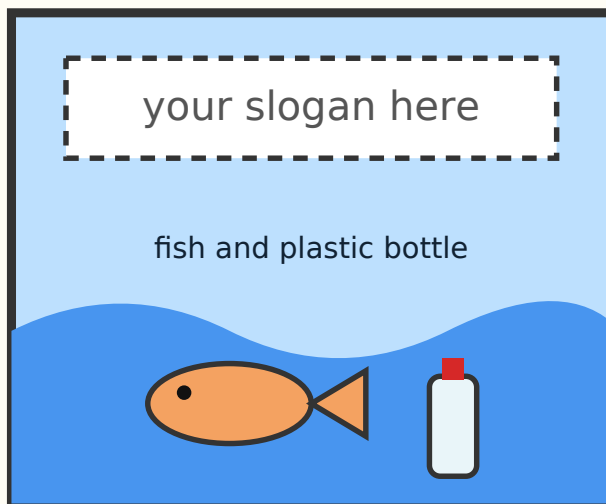
Exercice 19 : pose la question

Complète chaque question avec **What, Who, Where, When, Why** ou **How many**, d'après la réponse.

1. ___ is your favourite song? — “Blue Sky”.
2. ___ painted this picture? — A girl from my class.
3. ___ did the artist live? — In Paris.
4. ___ did he start painting? — In 1995.
5. ___ do you like this poster? — Because it's funny.
6. ___ paintings are there in the room? — Twelve.

Exercice 20 : crée une affiche

Tu crées une affiche pour protéger la mer. Observe le projet, puis écris en anglais : un slogan et 5 phrases pour expliquer ton message (ce que tu dessines, les couleurs, ce que les gens doivent ressentir).



À toi de trouver le slogan

Aide : *My poster shows... The colours are... I want people to... My slogan is...*