

Exercices créer et recréer

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 2de

Ces exercices créer et recréer t'entraînent à parler de mythes, de contes et de films en anglais, à comparer un original et sa réécriture, puis à inventer ta propre version d'un conte célèbre.

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 créer et recréer

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de la réécriture

Associe chaque mot à sa définition (a à h).

1. a sequel
2. a prequel
3. a remake
4. a reboot
5. a spin-off
6. a parody
7. a villain
8. a plot

a. a new version of an old film · b. the bad character of a story · c. a story that comes after the original · d. a funny imitation · e. a story about a secondary character · f. what happens in a story · g. a story that happens before the original · h. a new start for a series, from zero

Exercices créer et recréer : partie 2

Exercice 2 : Le vrai cowboy

Complète avec *cattle, Mexican, Black, railway, poorly, vaqueros*.

1. Cowboys moved huge herds of ___ from Texas to Kansas.
2. Most cowboys were young and ___ paid.
3. Historians think that about one cowboy in four was ___.
4. Many cowboys were ___.

5. The job came from the Mexican ____.
6. The golden age of cowboys ended with the ____ and barbed wire.

Exercice 3 : Mythe ou réalité ?

Observe le schéma du cours. Écris **M** (myth) ou **R** (reality).

1. Cowboys had gunfights every day.
2. Cattle drives were long and often boring.
3. The cowboy was always a lonely white hero.
4. Many cowboys learned their skills from vaqueros.
5. The frontier never ended.
6. The golden age of cowboys lasted about twenty years.

Exercices créer et recréer : partie 3

Exercice 4 : Repères

Associe chaque date à l'événement.

1. 1883
2. 1893
3. 1939
4. 1979
5. 2001
6. 2021

a. Angela Carter publishes *The Bloody Chamber*. · b. Buffalo Bill starts his Wild West show. · c. *The Power of the Dog* questions the cowboy hero. · d. Turner explains the importance of the frontier. · e. John Wayne stars in *Stagecoach*. · f. An ogre becomes a hero in *Shrek*.

Exercice 5 : Présenter un film

Remets les mots dans l'ordre.

1. is / the / set / film / in / Texas
2. story / tells / of / it / the / a / young cowboy
3. main / the / is / character / a / girl / brave
4. directed / was / by / the film / a / woman
5. a / was / box-office / it / hit / huge

Exercices créer et recréer : partie 4

Exercice 6 : Comparer deux versions

Fais une phrase avec le comparatif de l'adjectif, selon le modèle : *the remake / dark / the original* → *The remake is darker than the original.*

1. the new version / funny / the old one
2. Maleficent / complex / the original fairy
3. modern westerns / violent / old westerns
4. the book / good / the film
5. the parody / short / the novel
6. the special effects / impressive / in 1939

Exercices créer et recréer : partie 5

Exercice 7 : Unlike et whereas

Relie les deux phrases avec *whereas* (items 1 à 3) ou commence par *Unlike* (items 4 et 5).

1. In the original tale, the prince saves the princess. In the new version, she saves herself.
2. Old westerns show Native Americans as enemies. Revisionist westerns give them a voice.
3. The studio system controlled actors. Today actors choose their projects.
4. The old wolf is cruel. The wolf in this version is kind.
5. The real cowboys were poor. The heroes of the films are free and proud.

Exercices créer et recréer : partie 6

Exercice 8 : Corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. The realisor of the film is famous.
2. The story passes in Texas in 1870.
3. The film tell the story of a lonely cowboy.
4. This remake is more darker than the original.
5. I watched a really good history about a wolf.
6. Unlike the original, the princess is save by herself.

Exercices créer et recréer : partie 7

Exercice 9 : Comprendre une réécriture

Everybody thinks I'm the bad guy. I'm the wolf, after all. But nobody has ever asked for my side of the story. That morning, I was not hunting. I was lost in the

forest, hungry and cold, when I met a little girl in a red hood. She was the one who shouted first. She told her grandmother I had attacked her, and then a hunter arrived with an axe. I ran for my life. Since then, every child in the village has been told to be afraid of me. Stories are written by the winners, they say. Well, I've decided to write mine.

Réponds en anglais.

1. Who is the narrator?
2. Which fairy tale is rewritten here?
3. According to the narrator, why was he in the forest?
4. Who arrived at the end of the scene?
5. What is the effect of changing the narrator?
6. Explain "Stories are written by the winners."

Exercices créer et recréer : partie 8

Exercice 10 : Traduis en anglais

1. Ce film raconte l'histoire d'une cowgirl noire.
2. L'histoire se passe dans le Wyoming.
3. Dans cette version, la princesse se sauve elle-même.
4. Hollywood produit beaucoup de remakes et de suites.
5. Contrairement au conte d'origine, la sorcière est l'héroïne.
6. Le réalisateur a voulu détourner le mythe du cowboy.

Exercice 11 : Traduis en français

1. The legend is based on a real person.
2. The film was a flop at the box office.
3. The story is told from the villain's point of view.
4. Reboots are less risky for the studios.
5. Every generation retells old stories in its own way.

Exercices créer et recréer : partie 9

Exercice 12 : Production guidée

Réécris en 100 à 120 mots le début d'un conte célèbre (*Cinderella*, *Snow White*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*...) en changeant un élément important. Respecte ces étapes :

1. Choose a new narrator (the villain, an animal, an object...).
2. Write in the first person (I).
3. Use the preterite to tell the events.
4. Change one key element of the original story.

5. End with a sentence that gives the message of your version.

Exercice 13 : Sequel, prequel, remake ou reboot ?

Lis chaque situation et écris le mot qui convient : **sequel**, **prequel**, **remake**, **reboot**, **spin-off** ou **parody**.

1. A new film tells what happened to the hero's parents twenty years before the first film.
2. The studio films the same story again, with new actors, in 2020.
3. The second film continues the story of the first one.
4. A series starts again from zero, with a new hero and a different tone.
5. A film follows the hero's best friend in his own adventures.
6. A comedy copies the style of a famous thriller to make people laugh.

Exercice 14 : Lire un tableau

Observe le tableau, puis complète chaque phrase avec un mot ou une expression de la liste : *longer* · *shorter* · *cheaper* · *more expensive* · *whereas* · *unlike* · *as* · *than*.

	Original (1990)	Remake (2019)
Length	95 minutes	128 minutes
Budget	\$10 million	\$150 million
Ending	sad	happy
Music	one piano	full orchestra

Le film original et son remake

1. The remake is ___ than the original.
2. The original is ___ than the remake.
3. The original has a sad ending, ___ the remake has a happy one.
4. ___ the original, the remake has a full orchestra.
5. The original is not as long ___ the remake. (Attention : un seul mot manque.)
6. The original is ___ than the remake: it lasts only 95 minutes.
7. The remake was much ___ to make than the original.
8. The original is shorter ___ the remake.

Exercice 15 : Le passif au cinéma

Réécris chaque phrase au passif. Garde le même temps.

1. A famous director made the original film in 1990.
2. Millions of people watched the remake.
3. A young actress plays the main role.
4. Critics praised the music.
5. They shot the film in Canada.
6. A novelist wrote the original story.
7. They will release the sequel next year.

Exercice 16 : Les adjectifs de la critique

Complète chaque phrase avec un adjectif de la liste : *gripping* · *predictable* · *moving* · *original* · *boring* · *spectacular*.

1. I knew the ending after ten minutes: the plot is totally ____.
2. The special effects are amazing and the final battle is really ____.
3. I cried at the end: it is a very ____ story.
4. Nothing happens for two hours. It is so ____!
5. I couldn't stop watching: the story is really ____.
6. This film is very ____: I have never seen such an idea before.

Exercice 17 : Pourquoi refaire une histoire ?

Lis le texte. Dis si chaque phrase est vraie (**True**) ou fausse (**False**), et justifie avec une phrase du texte.

Every year, studios release new versions of old stories. Some people think that remakes are lazy, because the studios do not take any risks. They prefer to use a title that the public already knows. However, a good remake can also bring an old story to a new generation. Young viewers who have never seen the original can discover it with modern special effects. In 2019, a remake of a classic adventure film attracted twice as many viewers as the original did in 1990.

1. Some people say that remakes are lazy.
2. Studios take a lot of risks with remakes.
3. A well-known title is useful for the studios.
4. Remakes can't interest young people.
5. The 2019 remake had fewer viewers than the original.

Exercice 18 : La famille des mots

Complète chaque phrase avec la forme correcte du mot entre parenthèses (nom, adjectif ou verbe).

1. The director is a very ___ person. (CREATE)
2. The ___ of the film took three years. (CREATE)
3. The team tried to ___ the atmosphere of the 1950s. (CREATE)
4. The ___ of the series is also its main actor. (CREATE)
5. It is an ___ idea: nobody had thought of it. (ORIGIN)
6. The film is an ___ of a famous novel. (ADAPT)
7. The ending is very ___: nobody can guess it. (PREDICT)

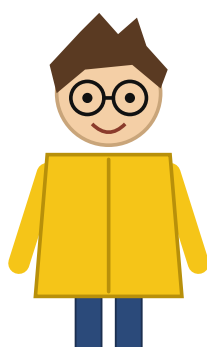
Exercice 19 : Hypothèses : must, might ou can't ?

Complète avec **must** (presque sûr), **might** (possible) ou **can't** (impossible).

1. The poster is dated 1950, so it ___ be a modern remake.
2. The actor is wearing a cowboy hat, so the story ___ be a western.
3. I'm not sure, but this scene ___ come from a sequel.
4. He has watched the original twenty times: he ___ know every line.
5. The film lasts twenty minutes, so it ___ be a full-length feature.
6. Nobody knows who wrote this story: it ___ be a very old legend.

Exercice 20 : Original ou remake ?

Observe les deux affiches. Invente un film connu des deux versions, puis écris un paragraphe de 8 à 10 lignes pour les comparer. Utilise au moins trois comparatifs, un passif, *whereas* ou *unlike*, et donne ton avis.



Which version is better?

Quelle version préfères-tu ?