

Corrigé analyser une image

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 2de

Ce corrigé analyser une image reprend chaque exercice dans l'ordre. Les explications portent surtout sur les prépositions de lieu, la nuance des hypothèses et la construction d'une analyse complète.

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 analyser une image : réponses expliquées

Correction de l'exercice 1 : le vocabulaire de l'image

1. the foreground → **d**
2. the background → **c**
3. a caption → **f**
4. a close-up → **g**
5. a low-angle shot → **e**
6. a cartoon → **a** (et non un dessin animé seulement)
7. the viewer → **h**
8. a painting → **b**

Correction de l'exercice 2 : situer dans l'image

1. **In** the foreground
2. **at** the top
3. **on** the left
4. **In** the background
5. **in** the bottom right-hand corner
6. **On** the right

Retiens : in pour les plans et les coins, at pour top et bottom, on pour left et right.

Corrigés des exercices 3 à 5

Correction de l'exercice 3 : observer une affiche

1. **The slogan "Grow your own food!" is written at the top, in red capital**

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letters.

2. **The sun is in the top right-hand corner.**
3. **We can see factories with chimneys in the background, on the left.**
4. **A girl is standing in the centre; she is holding a spade.**
5. **The vegetables are in the bottom left-hand corner, in the foreground.**
6. **"Every garden helps the nation" is written at the bottom.**

Correction de l'exercice 4 : reconnaître le document

1. **a painting**
2. **a cartoon**
3. **an advert**
4. **a comic strip**
5. **a photo**
6. **a propaganda poster**

Corrigés des exercices 5 à 7

Correction de l'exercice 5 : décrire les actions

1. **is holding**
2. **are shaking** (shake → shaking, le e tombe)
3. **are running** (doublement du n)
4. **is looking**
5. **is setting** (doublement du t)
6. **are waving**

Correction de l'exercice 6 : nuancer ses hypothèses

1. **She might be a nurse.**
2. **He must be a farmer: he is driving a tractor.**
3. **It can't be night: the sky is bright blue.**
4. **The man seems to be angry.**
5. **The scene probably takes place in London.** (probably se place avant le verbe lexical)
6. **They could be waiting for a bus.**

Corrigés des exercices 7 à 9

Correction de l'exercice 7 : look, look like ou look as if ?

1. The girl **looks** worried. (adjectif)
2. This building **looks like** a prison. (nom)
3. The sky **looks as if** it is going to rain. (proposition)
4. The soldiers **look** exhausted.

5. He **looks like** a famous actor.
6. The crowd **looks as if** they are celebrating a victory. (on accepte aussi look as if)

Correction de l'exercice 8 : couleurs et atmosphère

1. **c** : energy, enthusiasm
2. **d** : sadness, a gloomy atmosphere
3. **a** : the leader looks powerful
4. **b** : the child looks fragile
5. **f** : the viewer shares the emotion
6. **e** : the eye is drawn to that figure

Corrigés des exercices 9 à 11

Correction de l'exercice 9 : comprendre l'analyse d'une affiche

1. **It was published in Britain during the Second World War.**
2. **He is pointing straight at the viewer.**
3. **Because he is shown from a low angle.**
4. **It makes the soldier stand out.**
5. **The artist wants to make every young man feel personally responsible, so that he joins the army.**
6. **"must have been"** : must exprime une forte probabilité, ici à propos du passé.

Correction de l'exercice 10 : corriger les erreurs

1. **In** the picture, there is a cat.
2. **In** the foreground, we can see a car.
3. The woman **looks like** a teacher. (suivi d'un nom)
4. Two boys **are playing** football on the right. (action en cours dans l'image)
5. He might **be** a doctor. (pas de to après un modal)
6. The man seems **to be** very happy.

Corrigés des exercices 11 à 13

Correction de l'exercice 11 : remettre une analyse dans l'ordre

1. **This is a black and white photo taken in 1963 in Washington.**
(présentation)
2. **In the foreground, a young girl is holding a sign.** (description, premier plan)
3. **In the background, there is a huge crowd.** (description, arrière-plan)
4. **The photographer probably wants to show the hope of a whole generation.** (interprétation)
5. **Personally, I find this photo very moving.** (réaction)

Correction de l'exercice 12 : traduire en anglais

1. **In the foreground, a man is reading a newspaper.**
2. **In the background, we can see a church.**
3. **She looks sad.**
4. **It looks like an old photo.**
5. **They might be lost.** (ou They may be lost.)
6. **The artist wants to denounce war.**

Corrigés des exercices 13

Correction de l'exercice 13 : production guidée

Exemple d'analyse modèle (120 mots environ) :

This document is a poster which looks like a British campaign from the 1940s. At the top, the slogan "Grow your own food!" is printed in big red letters. In the centre, a young girl is standing proudly with a spade, and in the bottom left-hand corner there are some vegetables. In the background, on the left, we can see factories, while a bright sun is shining in the top right-hand corner. The warm colours give an impression of energy and hope. The girl seems to be ready to work, and she might represent all the citizens at home. The poster must have been made during a war, when food was rare. The artist wants to persuade people that every garden helps the nation. I find the message simple but effective.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : les verbes du message

1. The artist **highlights** the danger of pollution. (mettre en relief)
2. The cartoonist **mocks** the politicians. (se moquer de)
3. The image **conveys** a feeling of loneliness. (transmettre)
4. The poster **suggests** that we should save water. (suggérer)
5. The photographer **denounces** child labour. (dénoncer)
6. The author **criticises** social networks. (critiquer ; criticizes est aussi admis)

Correction de l'exercice 15 : analyser une affiche

1. It is **a poster** (an awareness-raising poster).
2. The topic is **water waste**.
3. The slogan says "**Every drop counts**".
4. **Blue** suggests water and **red** suggests danger or a warning (the STOP sign).
5. The target audience is **everybody**, the general public.
6. The message is that **we must not waste water**: we have to close the tap.

Autres réponses possibles si elles restent justifiées par l'image.

Correction de l'exercice 16 : who, which, where ou whose ?

1. There is a man **who** is holding a placard.
2. The poster shows a city **which** is polluted. (which pour une chose)
3. This is the room **where** the artist painted the scene.
4. The boy **whose** bag is red is a student. (whose = dont, indique la possession)
5. The cartoon criticises a habit **which** is very common.
6. Look at the girl **who** is crying. (who pour une personne)

Correction de l'exercice 17 : les connecteurs de l'analyse

1. **First of all**, the cartoon shows a family at the table. (introduire le premier point)
2. The scene looks calm. **However**, the faces look sad. (opposition)
3. The characters do not talk. **Moreover**, they do not look at each other. (addition)
4. The phones are bright. **Therefore**, the cartoonist wants us to notice them.
(conséquence)
5. **For instance**, the empty plates show that nobody is eating. (exemple)
6. **In conclusion**, the cartoon invites us to put our phones away.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : comprendre l'analyse d'une photographie

1. It is **a black-and-white photograph**.
2. The child is **in the foreground**.
3. The child is holding **a red balloon**.
4. We can see **tall buildings** which hide the sky.
5. The adults look **serious and tired**.
6. It shows **the contrast between the joy of childhood and the seriousness of adult life**.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : traduire en français

1. Le photographe veut que nous remarquions le contraste. (want somebody to : vouloir que, avec subjonctif en français)
2. Au premier plan, un homme semble attendre.
3. Les couleurs rendent la scène triste. (make + objet + adjectif)
4. Cette image pourrait être une réaction à l'actualité. (the news = l'actualité, les informations)
5. L'artiste utilise l'humour pour dénoncer un problème grave.
6. Personne ne regarde le coucher de soleil à l'arrière-plan.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : analyser un dessin de presse

Exemple de réponse :

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This document is a cartoon. It shows two people having dinner. In the foreground, a boy and a woman are sitting at a table, but they are both looking at their phones. The plates are empty, which suggests that nobody is really eating. In the background, there is a window with a beautiful sunset. However, nobody is looking at it. The colours of the room are warm, but the faces look serious and lonely. Moreover, the bright screens attract all the attention. The cartoonist denounces our addiction to phones and highlights the fact that we miss simple pleasures. In conclusion, I think the message is strong and true, because many people spend too much time on their phones at the table.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Entraîne-toi avec n'importe quelle image : une photo de presse, une couverture de livre, une affiche de film. Décris-la à voix haute en une minute en suivant les plans, puis ajoute deux hypothèses avec **might** et **must**. Si les prépositions t'ont posé problème, recopie le schéma des zones de l'image et garde-le sous les yeux pendant tes descriptions.

[Retour aux énoncés des exercices](#)