

Corrigés



À VOUS DE JOUER 1

1. The Newgrange tomb. / 2. Carnac stone monument 1 / 3. Carnac monument 2 / 4. A cross / 5. The Turoe cult stone / 6. A gold collar / 7. A gold torc / 8. A war helmet / 9. A gold coin.

EXERCICE

01

1. Archaeologists state that the first men arrived during the Neolithic period around 6000 BC.
2. They came from the Mediterranean region.
3. They were trading with Greece and the Baltic countries too.
4. Irish people's ancestors are the Gaels, a Celtic European people.
5. Yes, they were. They were highly skilled people with a brilliant civilisation.

EXERCICE

02

a.

Neolithic period	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Battle of Alia	Alesia besieged	Antiquity
-6000 BC	-2000 BC	-700 BC	-386 BC	-52 BC	100 AD

First traces of men > traceable agriculture > wave of Gaels > Celts defeated > Roman Empire

b.

1. Around 2000 BC the Celts were trading as far as Greece and the Baltic countries.
2. During the Iron Age the Gaels were creating and trading weapons and jewels.
3. They were defeated by Caesar at the battle of Alesia in 52 BC.

EXERCICE

03

The Celts arrived in Ireland around 6000BC. Other waves of population **date back** to 2000 BC and 700 BC. They **were trading** with European countries. The Celts **created** amazing works of art and weapons, they **achieved** a brilliant civilisation. They were also very brave warriors who **conquered** a big part of Europe until they lost the battle of Alesia against Caesar's soldiers.

EXERCICE

04

1. No, it isn't, it's in Brittany.
2. No, it wasn't, it was established before in 3200BC.
3. Celtic kingdoms ended with the arrival of the Romans.
4. Yes, it was, there were cult stones and decorations connected to Gods or Goddesses.
5. They were very famous for metal and wooden works.
6. These decorations date back to the Iron Age.
7. It's King Arthur's sword with a yard long blade, or 90 cm, which is supposed to have magical powers.
8. No, they didn't, they exported their jewels as far as Greece or the Baltic countries.
9. Thanks to archaeologists the Celts are now considered as a very creative people with a brilliant civilisation.
10. These coins were made by hand, they show a stylised image that looks Picasso's strokes.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

						A	C	H	I	E	V	E	M	E	N	T
							O									
							U						I			
							N						R			
							T	E	S	T	I	M	O	N	Y	
M	A	S	T	E	R	Y			H				N			
O									O							
U									R							
N				K	N	O	W	L	E	D	G	E				
D																

- 1 - achievement
- 2 - testimony
- 3 - mastery
- 4 - knowledge
- 5 - mound
- 6 - county
- 7 - shore
- 8 - iron



À VOUS DE JOUER 2

A-Read the text once and find the following information.

1. This passage is about a battle between the Romans and the Celts and warfare strategies.
2. The Alia battle took place in 386 BC, three centuries before Alesia.
3. A Celtic warrior was killed by a Roman soldier during an unending conflict.
4. The Celtic army attacked the Roman legion by surprise, it was frightful, stronger, more powerful and better trained and equipped.
5. Many tribes had joined Brenus's army which was better at handling swords and had better fighting strategies
6. The Roman army was defeated by the Celts, who plundered the city.

B- Find in the text words that are related to warfare

Battle – soldiers – warrior – attacked – kill – army – fighting back – retaliate – chain mail – war trumpets – powerful – swords – strategies – defeat – besieged – plundered – victorious army – surrender – arms – conquering.

C- Divide this passage into three sections corresponding to :

1. The setting of the scene ? *from Line 1 to line 4 (« to the city gates of Rome »)*
2. The description of the scene ? *from Line 5 to line 18 (« who had to surrender »)*
3. The reasons for the victory ? *line 19 to the end of the passage*

EXERCICE

05

A- Are these 2 sentences containing verbs in the Past Simple or in the Past Perfect

"They didn't seem as disciplined as Roman soldiers." ☒ *Past Simple*

"But under their colourful tartans they had a very special piece of clothing" ☒ *Past Simple*

B- Find 2 sentences containing verbs in the past perfect in part one.

« ... which they had invented chain mail to protect their body »

« Celtic tribes had joined together »

EXERCICE

06

A-1. Archaeologists, Celts, knowledge, inventions, civilization, knowhow, Europe, economy, rich, lack of written documents, glory, cities, trading.

A-2. Archaeologists, remains and relics have revealed the technics the Celtic people already knew a long time ago.

A-3. The cart, the slow-turning wheel, the chain mail, the carnick, pure iron swords and the wheel

B - The first tribes came from *the Mediterranean region and the North of France.*

The inhabitants of the Celtic world were *the Gaels, very skillful people.*

The strength of the Celts came from *knowledge and knowhow.*

Their way of fighting was different because *they had new technics and strategies as well as organizational abilities.*

EXERCICE

07

The Celts invented many useful and sophisticated objects such as carts and chariots, as well as the plough, the slow turning wheel to make pottery and the coat of mail to protect their warriors.

EXERCICE

08

1. The archaeologists stated that the Celts were not a primitive but a very creative people.
2. They had a good knowledge in astronomy.
3. These great people's warriors were very brave.

EXERCICE

09

1. What sort of monument is it? *It's a stone pillar.*
2. How were they placed? *A group of big square blocks of stone were erected as a column.*
3. What year does the monument date from? *It's dating from the early first century.*
4. Who created this pillar? *This pillar was set up by sailors who were sailing along the Seine.*
5. Where was it discovered? *It was discovered under the crypt of Notre Dame.*
6. Where are the stones exhibited? *They're exhibited in the Cluny Museum in Paris.*
7. What's the name of the Celtic God depicted with two torcs? *Cernunnos.*
8. Are there only Celtic Gods carved on the stones? *No, there are also Roman Gods' names like Jupiter.*



VOCABULARY

- A quelle catégorie grammaticale appartiennent les mots en couleur dans « a » ? ☒ noms
- A quelle catégorie grammaticale appartiennent les mots en couleur dans « b » ? ☒ adjectifs
- Comment sont formés les mots dans « b » ?

skill + ful = skillful

use + ful = useful

EXERCICE

10

1. They were really full of hope, they were *hopeful*.
2. They handle the vessel with a lot of care, they are very *careful*.
3. This site is famous for its natural beauty, it's so *beautiful*.
4. They gaze in wonder at Excalibur! It's such a *wonderful* sword!
5. What a *peaceful* atmosphere! Everybody's listening to the bard's music in peace.

EXERCICE

11

1. He has got a lot of humour, he's a very *humorous* person!
2. The people you can see in Halls of Fame are very *famous* stars!
3. Celtic warriors showed a lot of courage, they were very *courageous*.
4. To add some mystery to that exercise, we can add a last *mysterious* word.

	ful	y	ous	able	al	cal
<i>favour</i>				<i>favourable</i>		
<i>occasion</i>					<i>occasional</i>	
<i>archaeology</i>						<i>archaeological</i>
<i>power</i>	<i>powerful</i>					
<i>danger</i>			<i>dangerous</i>			
<i>luck</i>		<i>lucky</i>				



GRAMMAR

- Quelle est la base verbale des verbes soulignés ?
a. *date* b. *date* c. *mark* d. *exist* e. *know* f. *state*
- Qu'a-t-on ajouté à la base verbale des phrases : *s*

EXERCICE

12

1. Gold ornaments **date** back to 700 BC.
2. The site of Tara **shows** three burial mounds.
3. Celtic carts and chariots **represent** real archaeological testimonies.
4. Historians now **consider** the Celtic heritage as one of decorative art.
5. One of Picasso's drawings **reminds** me of abstract portraits on Celtic coins.



GRAMMAR

- a. **chemin à suivre** b. **commentaire sportif** c. **recette**

EXERCICE

13

1. You go straight ahead, you walk past the bard's house, then you **turn** right, you **go** down the road, at the end of the road you **take** the first left and you **find** the school on the right side of the road.
2. N° 10 passes the oval ball, N° 8 catches the ball and he **rushes** towards the goal line. An opponent **tries** to tackle him and **gets** the ball, then he **puts** it on the other side of the goal line! Spectators **cheer** up!

EXERCICE

14

1. Shall we go and see that new movie? Yes, if you **like**!
2. How is the movie? Quite interesting, I **suppose**!
3. What do you like about that actor? I don't like to criticize, but I **don't think** much of him!
4. Oh, **forget** it! It's not important!
5. Yes, I **guess** so! You're right!
6. **Guess** what! I passed my exam!
7. **Believe** it or not! I've got excellent marks!

EXERCICE

15

- (z) : **does - flies - loves - believes - prefers - understands - remembers**
 (iz) : **washes - finishes - guesses - supposes - realizes**
 (s) : **stops - cooks - hates - likes - wants - suggests - thinks - forgets**



GRAMMAR

- A quelle forme est le verbe a ? **présent simple**
- A quelle forme est le verbe b ? **présent Be+BV+ing**

EXERCICE

16

1. Right now the Celts **are sitting** at low tables. (sit). They usually **sit** in a circle, because they **think** it's a sign of solidarity.
2. They **are cooking** their food at the moment.
3. Here the meat **is boiling** in a cauldron and overthere it **is roasting** over the fire.
4. What sort of plates **do** the Celts generally **use**?
5. Look! They **are eating** out of plates made of bronze or wood and **cutting** the meat with knives. They **are drinking** out of clay or silver vessels.



GRAMMAR

- Choisissez la traduction correcte :

Les romains sont tout le temps en train de se battre, cela en devient agaçant

1. This Roman is never doing the right thing! ☒ **critique**
2. Celts are always creating amazing golden jewels! ☒ **admiration**

EXERCICE

17

Do you hear all the letters in these words? **No**

Can you underline the silent letters in these words? **know – reigned – sword**

Now can you underline silent letters in the following words? **build – iron – jewels – knowledge – through – brought – Ireland**



À VOUS DE JOUER 3

1. Architecture
2. Sculpture
3. Photography
4. Poetry
5. Cinema
6. Drama
7. Music
8. Comics
9. Painting

EXERCICE

18

B-Art is not painting what we exactly see, it is not only reproducing an object or nature either. What we create makes viewers realize the difference which gives them sensations and emotions.

EXERCICE

19

Here is a suggestion.

A-What is Art? *I think we can have as many answers as people around us.*

Art is so many things altogether. It can be painting, building, music, drama... and the use of so many different materials like paper, canvas, paint, marble, wood...

With their imagination, artists convey different emotions such as happiness, sadness and what not.

I think that art is something which must be beautiful, make us dream or perhaps be more realistic about things we can see in our daily life.

B- I don't actually feel indifferent to art, but there are some works of art I appreciate, the ones which I find beautiful, for example the Victory of Samothrace or the Mona Lisa painting, and those I definitely don't like because they are so bizarre. There are also the ones we just can't understand, but does art have to be understood? Here's a quote from Claude Monet:

"Everyone discusses my art and pretends to understand, as if it were necessary to understand, when it is simply necessary to love."

EXERCICE

20

Identifying:

This document is a black and white photo entitled Migrant Mother taken by the photographer Dorothea Lange in 1936.

Describing: This photo is not blurred, we can see the outline of the characters, it is a close-up (Q1&2) of a woman and her three children (Q3).

We can't see her children's faces because two are hiding behind her shoulder and the baby is sleeping in her arms. (Q4)

The photographer focusses on the woman (Q5) dressed in rags, that's why there is no background. Dorothea Lange used a special framing to stress the importance of the characters. (Q6)

The woman is frowning, but not in anger, or even disapproval, not to protect her eyes against strong light, but she seems utterly annoyed or worried. (Q7&8)

Analysing: With this close-up, the photographer wanted the viewer to feel compassion. This iconic picture aimed at exposing farm workers in despair and distress. (Q9)

Dorothea Lange came close to her character when shooting this image. The woman doesn't look directly into the camera, but seems to be looking further away, her only thought is about getting enough food for her children in spite of her hard work on the farm, which makes the photo awfully dramatic. (Q10)

By means of a close up, Dorothea Lange favours human relationship thus creating a very moving photo that makes us understand the acute social problem of poverty. If it weren't so, we wouldn't feel the same. (Q11)

- Alex seton
- Life jackets/twenty-eight
- Marble
- Migrants/asylum seekers who sank
- The event that happened on the coast of australia
- Not as literal jackets but as individuals, as bodies, mother and child, potential parents, a small band of brothers ...
- It's a story telling
- An act of desperation
- He empathized with the people who were wearing those life jackets and lost their lives in an act of desperation.

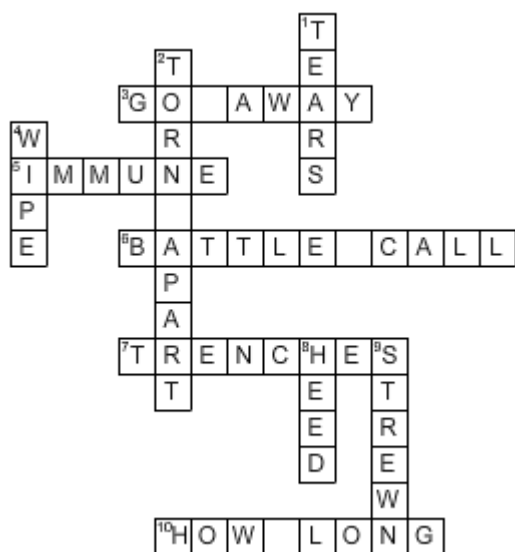
Alex Seton, an Australian artist sculptor, carved twenty-eight life jackets out of marble.

These life jackets discovered on the west coast of Australia represent the twenty-eight asylum seekers who drowned at sea in May 2013.

A. Seton wants people to look at his work not as mere life jackets but as individuals. Each life jacket represents a human lost at sea. They are bodies, they are mothers and children, they are parents, they are brothers... his work is a story telling.

He empathized with these people who, in an act of desperation, decided to leave their countries to find a better life. This is why he entitled his work "Someone died trying to have a life like mine".

a.



Horizontal

- cease to be seen-disappear
- unaffected
- a call to arms
- deep narrow channels
- asking for duration

Vertical

- drops of water from eyes
- brutally separated
- dry with a handkerchief-tissue
- pay close attention to
- scattered all over the ground

b. It go away: "it" refers to **the news**

It puts my back up: "it" refers to **the battle call**

c. Broken bottles under children's feet: 's refers to a possession. The feet belonging to the children. The battle's just begun: 's is the contracted form of "has". The battle has just begun, use of Present Perfect with "just".

And it's true we are immune: 's is the contracted form of "is". ...it is true...

1. Information about the song.

- Which event does the song refer to? It refers to the tragic event which happened on 30th January 1972 when British parachutists shot at pacifist demonstrators who were protesting against "internment without trial and for their civil rights".
- When was it released? 1983
- Who wrote the lyrics? Who composed the melody? The singer Bono and the guitarist The Edge wrote the lyrics and the music was composed by U2.
- What music genre is it? Rock music

2. Meaning of some verses

- What is the singer's attitude to the news? (lines 1-2)
Bono uses "I", (first person singular) but what he says could have been uttered by anyone who had seen the news. He can't believe what has happened was true. The level of violence is such that he is in a shock. He wants to get rid of that sight, but in vain.
- What does he mean when he says "...be as **one**". (line 7)
"be as one": Bono urges both sides (Catholics and Protestants) to unite and form one people living together.
- List the words he uses to describe the scene. Explain why these words are used. (lines 9-10)
Broken bottles – bodies strewn – dead: It is a terrifying scene as if it were a battlefield. The word "children" is also used to oppose their innocence and the violence of the event.
- Why does he ignore the battle call? (line 11)
He has no will to take arms and fight or take revenge, he believes war is wrong.
- Can you answer Bono's question? (line 19)
I think Bono asks this question but he doesn't expect any answer because he really believes that there can't be any winner in this conflict.
- What feelings are mentioned in lines 20-21-22?
People's hearts are broken, they feel scars in their hearts, Bono uses the word "trenches" to describe that feeling of sorrow and grief. He also mentions families who are broken apart because of the loss of relatives.
- Why does Bono tell people to wipe their tears away?
He thinks it is high time they stopped crying because crying will not solve the problem, it's no use crying / crying is useless/pointless.
- What are people immune to?
People are getting immune to violence, they are becoming used and resistant to the violence they face everyday.
- Bono opposes "facts" to "fiction" and "TV" to "reality". What is his opinion of the media?
Bono criticizes the media which sends messages that confuse people who can't tell fact from fiction because facts are probably altered. Violence has become trivial.

3. Explain the use of these repetitions:

Bono uses repetitions to emphasize:

His lack of comprehension facing the massacre (I can't),

He is addressing the people who are fighting and committing crimes to stop struggling. He thinks it's high time the conflict stopped (how long).

The violence he is confronted with (bloody)

- It was **so** dark inside the pyramid that we didn't go in!
- What** a strange sculpture! I haven't a clue what it represents.
- You can't imagine **how** colourful Basquiat's works are!
- The visit was **such** a bore that I left before the end.
- Such** artworks shouldn't be exhibited!
- How** pleasant that village is in summer!

- What a lovely sculpture you have made! You have made such a lovely sculpture!
- What splendid photos you have! You have such splendid photos!
- What imagination this work requires! This work requires such imagination!
- How beautifully he plays! He plays so beautifully!
- How beautiful his painting is! His painting is so beautiful!



GRAMMAR

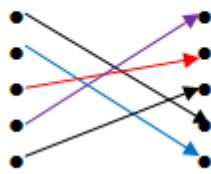
- A quelle distance est le musée ?
 - (Que) le musée est loin !
- a. « ? » est une phrase interrogative b. « ! » est une phrase exclamative

- What lovely people they are!
- What a wonderful world!
- What sort of painting is it?
- How often I meet this couple in the street!
- How expensive is that drawing?
- How expensive that drawing is!



A

Elle est bien bonne!
N'importe quoi!
Ça lui ressemble bien!
Ça me rend fou!
Ce n'est pas juste!



B

That drives me mad!
That's just like her!
That's not fair!
That's a good one!
That's nonsense!

- Works of art are unaffordable, only wealthy people can buy them. That's not fair!
- He invited me to a new artist's exhibition but he didn't come. That's just like him!
- The guide was explaining the painting, I couldn't see what he meant. -That's nonsense! It was crystal clear.
- The exhibition hall is overcrowded, I can't get a glimpse of the works, - that drives me mad!

- They are famous writers, aren't they?
- You didn't enjoy the exhibition, did you?
- She prefers impressionist painters, doesn't she?
- His work won't be sold at Sotheby's, will it?
- He painted for hours to be able to finish for the exhibition, didn't he?
- He couldn't varnish it, could he?



GRAMMAR

Enoncé affirmatif → tag **négatif** (forme interro-négative) en employant la forme contractée.

Enoncé négatif → tag **affirmatif** (forme interrogative)

Enoncé **+** tag **-**

Enoncé **-** tag **+**

Le tag est formé avec : **be / have / do – does – did / les modaux et le pronom personnel**

1. Quelle forme du verbe « be » est utilisée dans le tag? Au lieu de “am not” on utilise la forme contractée “aren’t” suivi du pronom personnel sujet “I”.
2. Les énoncés 2 et 3 sont-ils affirmatifs ou négatifs? Négatifs
3. Le sujet de la phrase 3 est-il singulier ou pluriel? Singulier

EXERCICE

31

- a. The exhibition was wonderful, **wasn't it?**
- b. Banksy doesn't live in the US, **does he?**
- c. You can sing, **can't you?**
- d. He won't go abroad, **will he?**
- e. You've got a new model, **haven't you?**
- f. They're Pop Art artists, **aren't they?**
- g. You haven't met the artist, **have you?**
- h. He has never exhibited any of his paintings, **has he?**
- i. We bought a gorgeous statue, **didn't we?**
- j. The train's leaving, let's hurry, **shall we?**
- k. Meet me at the entrance, **will you?**
- l. I'm invited to the opening exhibition, **aren't I?**

EXERCICE

32

- a. A: I really like Justin Timberlake. B: **So do I.**
- b. A: I'd love to attend one of his concerts. B: **So would I.**
- c. A: I have already been to a concert by Justin Bieber. B: **So Have I.**
- d. A: Have you heard about that new band? I don't like them. B: **Neither do I/ Nor do I/ I don't either.**
- e. A: I can't stand their song. B: **Neither can I/ Nor can I/ I can't either.**
- f. A: I thought they sang rock music. B: **So did I,**
- g. A: It sounded like nothing. I couldn't tell the genre of music it was. B: **Neither could I./Nor could I./ I couldn't either.**
- h. A: I should stop chatting, go on with my work and **so should you.**
B: Yeah, you're right.

EXERCICE

33

Alison: Mmm... I don't see what motivates his work!

Carol: Well you know, I loved it. His tulips are so kitsch and colourful! They are really impressive.

A: Yes, they are! The bouquet's so big, it's such a big structure! What's the point in creating such a huge bouquet?

C: Well it seems to be a very accessible art style, this still life doesn't need any effort to be understood at first glance! Anyone is able to see what it is.

A: I agree with you on that point, but is it worth it? It's so costly to produce such an enormous sculpture! In my opinion, Jeff Koons is more a business artist than a conventional one. When thinking about his works, I consider them as a big rupture from academic art.

C: So do I! Expressionism is a big rupture from academic art, and so is Pop Art! Personally I prefer Keith Haring's artistic style. He creates very stylized pictures. His drawings, paintings and murals with their black lines and bright colours are puzzling and eye-catching, people liked them instantly! I am really interested in his works!

A: So Am I! They are mostly popular among young people like us and his intentions are good! His foundation supports many causes. Helping children is what motivates his work! That's why I don't quite agree with Jeff Koons!

C: Neither do I! Money is what motivates his work!



À VOUS DE JOUER 4

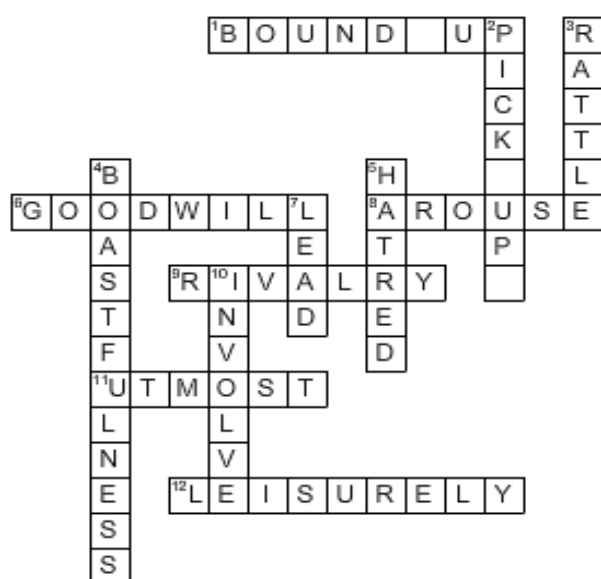
They represent the five continents. (The five interlaced rings stand for the universality of Olympism, the Olympic spirit.)

Blue for Europe – black for Africa – red for America – yellow for Asia and green for Oceania.

Soccer	Beach soccer	Basketball	US Football	Baseball	Rugby	Quidditch
cleats shinguards tackle it's a goal!	barefoot 5 acrobatic players	dribble dunk	helmet shoulder pads shinguards touch down	a pitcher 4 bases a catcher a batter	a scrum a try	a broomstick

EXERCICE

34



Horizontal

1. closely connected with
6. friendly feeling towards others
8. wake up, stimulate
9. opposition, intense competition
11. the most or best of someone's abilities
12. relaxed, without haste

Vertical

2. choose a side, a team
3. rapid, sharp sounds
4. excessive pride
5. intense dislike, detestation
7. show the way, guide
10. be part of, include

EXERCICE

35

a. Fill in the gaps with words taken from the text paragraphs 2 and 3.

Because of their past defeat rugby players met their opponents in an atmosphere of hatred and **ill-will**. They looked angry, smiles had **vanished** from their faces. They focussed on the oval ball and showed total **disregard** for their opponents. They were soon struggling in the scrum to get the ball out on their side, it was real **warfare**! The spectators could **witness** a lot of violent actions. Then a player started running as fast as he could, as he scored cheers **spread** amid the supporters shouting like **lunatics**.

b. In the first paragraph there is « people » without « s » and « peoples » with « s ». How would you translate these words?

1. ... I hear people saying **les gens**
2. ... the common peoples of the world **les peuples**

EXERCICE

36

- a. A lot of people travel abroad to support their favourite teams. **gens**
- b. The streets were crowded with people at the end of the match. **gens**
- c. Aged people don't like going to stadiums, they prefer watching sport on TV. **gens**
- d. Young people tend to be noisy when they watch football. **gens**
- e. The French people are passionate about freedom and human rights. **people**
- f. The peoples of the East. **people**
- g. The club employs 15 people. **gens/personnes**
- h. There were a lot of people at the final. **gens/personnes**
- i. Abraham Lincoln spoke of government of the people by the people for the people. **people**
- j. The British are a funny people! **people**

EXERCICE

37

George Orwell thinks that sport creates goodwill between the nations. **FALSE: I am always amazed.**

It is possible to play for the fun when no prestige is involved. **TRUE: as soon as the question of prestige arises, the most savage combative instincts are aroused.**

At international contests players can feel like soldiers fighting for their countries. **TRUE: At the international level sport is frankly mimic warfare.**

Games always follow the spirit of fairplay. **FALSE: sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard of all rules.**

EXERCICE

38

Which word does the writer oppose to the word "goodwill"? **To the word "goodwill" which has a positive meaning, G. Orwell opposes the word "hatred" a word with a negative meaning. Orwell is being realistic.**

How does G. Orwell see sport? What should the spirit of sport be and what is it really like?

Sport should be a game played for fun and exercise to create a good spirit between people and nations.

It should be used as a means to encourage good relationships between the nations, in fact G. Orwell says it is just the opposite, sport leads to ill-will and hatred between the countries.

You play to win though, so it has to be competitive and you have to do your utmost not to lose, deceive your own side and feel disgraced. Nonetheless sport is rather related to patriotism and prestige symbolizing national virtue. Therefore the most combative instincts are aroused in order to win and no matter how.

G. Orwell sees sport as war without the shooting, it is mimic warfare. Instead of being positive, sport is negative, it can produce violence and become dangerous.

How do spectators influence the players?

Spectators encourage and support their own side by cheering whereas they discourage the other side by booing and worse by insulting them.

They want to see their team win, they want to feel proud, even if it implies being intolerant.

What is sport tied up with?

According to G. Orwell sport isn't connected with fair play but with hatred, jealousy, disdain and lack of modesty.

What difference is there between ancient games and modern ones?

Games were obviously played to win and in spite of the brutality involved, they were not related to politics or hatred as they are nowadays.

G.O thinks other important issues are at stake, without people adding any more.

He criticizes the ideal of patriotism. He doesn't show sport at its best advantage.

EXERCICE

39

1. Who are Colin Kaepernick and Nate Boyer? **C. Kaepernick is an American football player and N. Boyer is a US army Veteran.**
2. What's the topic of the day in this news? **It is about Colin Kaepernick sitting during the US National anthem.**

- How did Nate Boyer feel at first? Nate Boyer first felt angry and disappointed because he thought C.Kaepernick didn't respect his flag.
- What did he do on second thoughts? He decided to stop making judgments and listen to what C. Kaepernick is talking about.
- What did N. Boyer suggest C. Kaepernick do? Why? He suggested him to kneel because people kneel to pray or kneel in front of brothers' graves to show more respect.
- Which reasons drew C. Kaepernick to react during national anthem? The main reason is police brutality against coloured people who are being a target for the police. He thinks it isn't right to go on killing people.
- What upsets N. Boyer most? After coming back from war fighting for his country, what upsets him most is seeing how divided American people are.
- What can unify the country? Having real conversations would help people understand each other and bring unity in the country.
- Why do you think N. Boyer change his opinion about C. Kaepernick's protest? N. Boyer changed from anger and disappointment to understanding, saying that people can come to an agreement and find solutions because people aren't that different and they probably want the same thing at the end of the day.

EXERCICE

41

I can't come to the training tomorrow **because** I have other commitments.

The match was postponed **because of** bad weather.

The player was given a red card and had to leave the ground **because** he hit an opponent on the face.

Disciplinary actions may be taken against the referee **because of** his unfairness.

EXERCICE

42

Let's start our training now, **so that** we are sure to have enough time to finish the game.

He spoke about yesterday's game very quickly, **so that** nobody could hear a word.

She could hardly play **because** she was ill.

He worked all summer **in order to** pay for his Super Bowl ticket.

Since you lack fairplay, perhaps we'd better find another player.

They lost the game **because of** the referee.

They did their best on the pitch **so as not to** deceive their fans.

The scrum is usually very tight **so that** players can't see the ball.

EXERCICE

43

Tommie Smith and John Carlos, black American athletes, won respectively the gold and bronze medals in the 200m event in the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico.

During the US national anthem, the two athletes raised a black gloved fist **in order to** protest against continuing racial discrimination of black people in the United States.

Both Smith and Carlos were shoeless, wearing black socks **in order to** represent black poverty.

Peter Norman, a white athlete and silver medallist, wore the Olympic Project for Human Rights badge **so that he could/ because he wanted to** show his support to Smith and Carlos.

Since it was a political issue, the athletes shouldn't have protested on a sports field.

The famous picture was taken by photographer John Dominis **so as not to** forget the event



GRAMMAR

- Quelle est la catégorie grammaticale (nature) des mots soulignés ? **noms**
- Comment sont-ils formés ?
 - (nom + nom)
 - (adj + nom)
 - (nom en ing + nom)

EXERCICE

44

Vous en utilisez beaucoup qui sont formés de cette façon, citez-en quelques-uns : Policeman – housewife – weekend – birthday – boy/girlfriend – chairman – seatbelt – network – windsurf – chewing gum – football club – cow boy – corn flakes – popcorn – superstar – smartphone – snack bar...

Introduction Olympic Games: Games city – sports competitions – freestyle skiing

G. Orwell biography: Animal Farm – college periodicals

The Sporting Spirit text: Football – warfare – village green – power units – group hatreds – ill – will (ill will) – fair play – sporting contests – opposing players

Introduction to Video “Why Colin Kaepernick Took a Knee” medal stand - a human rights salute - a world champion

EXERCICE

45

A team of eleven players. An eleven-player team

A match that lasts five hours. A five-hour match

Tony Parker was a star in basketball. Tony Parker was a basketball star

Tickets we buy for a season of baseball. Baseball season tickets

Names of brands in sports. Sports brand names

An injury you have in the knee. A knee injury

EXERCICE

46

Sir Ludwig Guttmann, a physician working in England, organised an archery competition among World War II veterans who had spinal cord injuries as part of their rehabilitation programme. He believed sport would be good for the patients' physical and emotional well-being.

On 22nd September 1989, the International Paralympic Committee was founded as an international non-profit organisation in Germany, to act as the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement.

The Paralympics begin with a/an opening ceremony and end with a/an closing ceremony like the Olympic Games.

Some of the sports performed in the summer games are: Archery, Athletics, Cycling, Judo, Rowing, Sailing,... Weightlifting, Wheelchair Fencing, Wrestling.

The summer Paralympics now have a massive broadcasting audience, which in London 2012 included a 3.8 billion-person TV audience.

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GRAMMAR

1. Dans quelle(s) phrase(s) « one » est : - un adjectif numéral ? a. et b.

2. un pronom ? c. et d.

Que remplace-t-il dans ces phrases ? dans la phrase c. il remplace le nom « games » -

Dans la phrase d. il remplace le nom « sports ».

3. Pourquoi paper n'est pas remplacé par « one » ? c'est un nom indénombrable.

4. Dans quelle phrase « one » est l'équivalent du « on » français ? f.

Comment la tradiriez-vous ? On ne sait jamais / On ne peut pas savoir / On ne peut jurer de rien.

EXERCICE

47

1. Many sports clubs are opening and the one in our area is getting much bigger.

2. The chess club is losing many of its members, so it is enrolling new younger ones.

3. The players have got most of their equipment, but there is still some left for them to collect.

4. Are these your football cleats? No, the green ones are mine.

5. When the local players are losing, spectators become hostile to the visiting ones.

6. Many people like watching matches on TV channels, I've never seen one, neither on TV nor in a stadium.