

# Engels voor gidsen en reisleiders – sleutel

---

## FILE 1

### 1.3.

<p>Eye have a spelling checker It came with my pea sea. It plainly marques four my revue Miss steaks eye kin not sea.</p> <p>Eye strike a quay and type a word And weight for it two say Weather eye am wrong our write; It shows me strait a weigh.</p> <p>As soon as a mist ache is maid It nose bee fore two long And eye can put the error rite; Its rare lea ever wrong.</p> <p>Eye have run this poem threw it. I am shore your pleased two no Its letter perfect awl the weigh; My checker tolled me saw.</p>	<p>I have a spelling checker It came with my pc It plainly marks for my review Mistakes I cannot see</p> <p>I strike a key and type a word And wait for it tot say Whether I am wrong or right It shows me straight away</p> <p>As soon as a mistake is made It knows before too long And I can put the error right It's rarely ever wrong</p> <p>I have run this poem through it I am sure you're pleased to know It's letter perfect all the way My checker told me so</p>
--	--

### 1.5.

- your, you're
- your, Yours truly,
- you're, Yours truly,

- it's
- its
- its

- their, they're
- there, their
- there

- there's
- theirs

- too, to
- to, too
- to

- who's
- whose
- who's, whose

- than
- then
- than
- off
- of
- of, of

## 2.2.

21. tragic, dramatic
22. dessert, desert, desert
23. soil, land, earth, ground
24. eatable, edible
25. economic, economical
26. manufacturing, fabricated
27. factory, fabric
28. bottom, floor, ground
29. story, storey
30. well, good
31. customs, habit
32. lobby, hall
33. haven, port, harbour
34. illegitimate, illegal
35. apply, implemented
36. institute, institution
37. insulation, isolated
38. lined, lane
39. petroleum, crude oil, petrol, natural gas, gas
40. surgeon, GP, physician, doctor
41. reminds, remember, recall, remembered
42. retired, withdraw
43. ride, drive, ride
44. rare, rare
45. salad, salad, lettuce
46. sensible, sensitive
47. foreign, asylum seekers, fugitive, foreigners, strange
48. slim
49. rivers, stream, ditches, brook, current
50. terrible, terrific
51. vest, jacket, coat
52. warehouses, department store, mall, supermarkets
53. wandered, wonders

## 3.4.

“First we went **downtown** and visited some **bars**. We had a few **drinks**, but then Jack wanted some heavier stuff. We started drinking **scotch**. Jack obviously wasn’t used to drinking spirits because all of a sudden he disappeared. After a while the publican warned me there was something wrong with Jack. He had been sick in the **bathroom** and complained of a headache. He desperately needed some pills, so I took him to a **drugstore**.

After a while he claimed he was alright, and hungry as a wolf .Unfortunately the chips shops were closed, so I bought him some **cookies and chips**. He looked a little better now, but I insisted on taking him to his hotel. Although his room was on the **first** floor, Jack dragged me into the **elevator** for a nightcap in his room. Eventually, I managed to get him into his room, out of his **coat and pants** and into his bed. Thinking I had planned a quiet night **at the movies**”

### 3.5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
o	i	t	e	m	b	n	h	l	p

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
g	a	q	r	s	c	d	f	j	k

### 4.2.

1. It's **true** that one can **lose** one's hair under stress.
2. I **thought** there was a screw **loose** somewhere, but they double-checked and it seemed all right.
3. My granddad was **quite** a famous painter. Now he **lives** a **quiet** life in the country.
4. Everybody **thought** the criminal was guilty **except** his lawyer.
5. We can give you little **advice** in this matter **except** that you must be prepared for the worst.
6. All animals must **breathe** because they cannot **live** without oxygen.
7. **Death** was the high **price** he paid for the dangerous life he led: he died at the age of twenty-three.
8. He was afraid that he would **lose** his way because he had no compass.
9. He didn't **breathe** anymore and a last tremor went **through** his body: he was **dead!**
10. What's the **price** of this car? What! 10,000 euros? I **won't** spend so much money on a car!
11. Take my **advice** and don't **accept** any money from him: he's a dangerous criminal.
12. Although he won the Nobel **Prize**, he still remains the **sociable** chap he used to be
13. Some politicians claim that our country needs **economic** changes in order to stay competitive.
14. He didn't understand the **meaning** of the words, so **eventually** he looked them up in a dictionary.
15. If our government doesn't learn to be more **economical**, it will have to **borrow** more and more money.

## FILE 2

### 1.2.1.

- geography: 30,500 km<sup>2</sup>
  - three Communities
  - Chamber of Representatives and Senate
  - Regions
- Conclusion: the Belgian model functions

### 1.3.

Communication network: airport, motorways, Antwerp railway station,  
 Politics: House of Representatives, Senate, Flemish and Walloon Parliament  
 Monuments: Beloeil Castle, Saint Baafs cathedral  
 Museums: The Mystic Lamb, Panamarenko, Delvaux, Broodthaers  
 Music: symphony orchestras, Queen Elisabeth contes, pop and rock music  
 Sports: cycling, sailing, football, tennis  
 Gastronomy: mussels and fries, beer, chips stand, asparagus  
 Every day life: agriculture, gilles de Binche, fashion, cutting edge technology, education

**1.4.1.**

- keypoint
- beats out the rhythm of the Belgian landscape
- by rail or air
- inland ports railroads and motorways
- level
- cutting edge technology
- creativity
- knowledge base , unrivalled
- education system
- expertise and innovation
- agriculture and food safety
- per capita

**1.4.2.**

1. Belgium is a keypoint in Europe's transport network. This transport network beats out the rhythm of the Belgian landscape.

The first train in Europe ran in Belgium.

2. Belgium disposes of an intricate communications network by land or sea, by rail or air
3. Cutting edge technology
4. Expertise and innovation
5. Employees are eager to learn, keen on research and education
6. biotechnology, agriculture and food safety

**1.5.**

1. Waterloo 1815, The Great War (1914-18), The Second World War
2. NATO and EU head quarters
3. Belgium has been the battlefield of Europe, now it is the meeting point for a new Europe.

**2.2.**

1. ventured
2. vied
3. sovereignty
4. defrayed
5. cessions
6. beverages
7. administered
8. mounted
9. encapsulated
10. commissioned

**FILE 3****1.1. Translate the words between brackets**

<b>1</b> conquest	<b>6</b> divided	<b>11</b> reunification	<b>16</b> suffrage	<b>21</b> founding members
<b>2</b> established	<b>7</b> ruled	<b>12</b> Empire	<b>17</b> trade unions	<b>22</b> hosts
<b>3</b> Middle Ages	<b>8</b> independence	<b>13</b> establishment	<b>18</b> ceded	<b>23</b> communities
<b>4</b> feudal	<b>9</b> conquerors	<b>14</b> parliamentary	<b>19</b> mandated	<b>24</b> under scrutiny

		<b>democracy</b>		
<b>5</b> <b>gained</b>	<b>10</b> <b>territories</b>	<b>15</b> <b>oligarchy</b>	<b>20</b> <b>joined</b>	<b>25</b> <b>three tiered</b>

### 2.1. Vocabulary How is it said in the text?

An indication for	Pointer(s) for
Bring to mind	Conjure up
A piece of artwork placed above and behind an altar.	Altarpiece
To place an order for	Commission
Exactly suitable	Apt
Dictate	To decree
The highest or most important position	Taking pride of place
A new evaluation	Reappraisal
Standard native language of a country	Vernacular
Follow as a consequence	Ensue (ensuing)
Until this time	Hitherto

### 2.2. Comprehension questions

1. Flanders and Italy were the two focal points on the artistic map of the Middle Ages
2. Flanders means “flooded land” ; later the name of the coastal region covered the entire region ruled by Baldwin II the Bald
3. - After 1500 “Flemish” indicates the language of the Netherlands, also outside the County of Flanders; from the 18<sup>th</sup> century all Netherlandic-speaking inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands.
  - in the 19<sup>th</sup> century “Flemish” was at the heart of a patriotic movement
4. “Flemish” refers to the dialects spoken in Flanders whereas Dutch or “Netherlandic” (Nederlands) is the standard or “cultured” language

#### 4.2.1. Match the underlined words with the correct synonym / definition

1. impetus	A force that moves something along
2. forge	A furnace or hearth where metals are heated or wrought; a smithy.
3. sepulchre	a chamber that is used as a grave
4.	To oppress or harass with ill-treatment, especially because of race, religion, gender,
5. preach	To deliver a sermon
6. furnishings	furniture, appliances, and other movable articles in a home or other building.
7. illuminate	To adorn with ornamental designs, miniatures, or lettering in brilliant colors or precious metals.
8. to convert	To persuade or induce to adopt a particular religion, faith, or belief

9. monastery	A place where persons under religious vows of seclusion live.
10 crusades	Military expedition undertaken by European Christians in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries
12. pagan	A person who believes in no god
13. beguinage	collection of small houses surrounded by a wall and occupied by a community of Beguines.
15. clergy	People appointed to carry on religious work.
17. proclaim	To announce officially and publicly
18. a convert	One who has been converted, especially from one religion or belief to another
19. exploit	Brilliant act or deed, feat
20. hardship	.Suffering

#### 4.2.2. Fill in the grid

VERB	PERSON	NOUN
to convert	a <u>convert</u>	conversion
to go on a pilgrimage	pilgrim	pilgrimage
	missionary	mission
to persecute	persecutor	persecution
	monk	monastery
to preach	preacher	preaching / sermon
evangelize	evangelist	the gospel
	clergyman	the clergy
To crusade	crusader	the Crusades
	beguine	beguinage

#### 5.1. Combine the events in the box with the correct duke (see pictures)

1. Philip the Bold	Margaret III of Flanders    Louis de Mâle
2. Philip the Good	assert monarchial authority    surrender privileges foster economic prosperity    States General Order of the Golden Fleece
3. Charles the Bold	Margaret of York    cement an alliance    Edward IV    Nancy absolute rule
4. Mary of Burgundy	Great Privilege    Habsburgs

Zealous (11)	regent (7)	relinquish (5)	grievances (13)	declared Charles of age (3)	appointed (6)
heretics (12)	governor (2)	abdicated (10)	subdued (1)	sprawling (8)	dominions (4)
decreed (9)					

**op p. 65 moet bovenaan "to reverse" vervangen worden door "dominions"**

**“power of patronage” vervangen door “decreed”**

decapitated (4)	truce (11)	general pardon (5)
reign of terror (2)	high treason (3)	founded (10)
wrecked (1)	suspended (6)	foremost (12)
assassinated (7)	plummeted (8)	a boiling pot (13)
stronghold (9)	defectors (14)	dragged on (16)
penitent (15)	estuary (17)	

### 7.1. Comprehension

1. In 1700 Charles II, the last of the Spanish Habsburgs died childless. He willed the crown of Spain and the Spanish Netherlands to Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. Quickly seizing the opportunity, Louis forced his grandson to hand the Spanish Netherlands over to France, whereupon England and Holland, both led by William III went to war. This ended with the **Treaty of Utrecht** (1713) France abandoned all claim to the Spanish Netherlands, which were placed under the sovereignty of the Emperor Charles VI of Austria.

2. The spread of education, the secularisation of church lands, the reduction of the religious orders and the clergy in general to complete submission to the lay state, the issue of the **Edict of Tolerance** (1781) providing limited guarantee of freedom of worship were undertaken at once.

His autocratic and impatient style aroused opposition and bitterness and, encouraged by the revolution in France, in 1789 in a local uprising the Austrians were defeated at Turnhout. Within weeks the whole country was in revolt and in January 1790 the **United States of Belgium** was declared. Two Belgian factions faced each other: democrats who wanted a revolutionary constitution and the nobles who wanted no significant change. Anarchy followed failure to agree and by the end of the next year the emperor Leopold II (1790-1792) subdued the country by force and dropped Joseph's reform programme.

### 8.1. Comprehension

1. The Church was persecuted, religious houses disestablished, buildings were torn down and church treasures scattered. The national administration was centralised and rationalized, ancient privileges were abolished and national conscription was introduced.

2. A modern legal system, the **Code Napoleon** was established, the metric system was introduced, the industry profited from the vast market of the French empire and the Church and the state became reconciled. Perhaps the most important change was the reopening of the Scheldt which led to the revival of Antwerp.

### 9.1. Comprehension

1. industry flourished, Antwerp prospered and education advanced as new lay schools and universities were founded.

2. such as the *equality* of representation in the States General when the South's population was nearly double that of the North, the wide range of powers assumed by a Protestant and foreign king and the insistence on Dutch as an official language. The Catholic church was also unwilling to accept the principle of religious freedom.

### 10.2.1. How is it said in the text “Leopold I + II”?

forever neutral

Perpetually

was a member of the .... army	Saw service
presumed heiress	Presumptive
while giving birth	In childbirth
swear allegiance	Take the oath
a piece of paper	Scrap
limited executive powers	Minor
business instinct	Acumen
right to vote	Suffrage
not involved in	Steer neutral / clear
risky undertaking	Venture
under Leopold's impulse	At the instigation
enormous stretch of land	Vast territory

### 10.2.3. General Comprehension

1. Leopold I (1790-1865) was a son of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld and uncle of Queen Victoria, over whom he long exercised a strong influence. As a youth he saw service in the Russian army, and later he fought in the campaigns of 1813-14. After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, Leopold entered Paris with the allied leaders. In 1816 he married Charlotte, only child of the Prince Regent and heiress presumptive to the British throne; she died in childbirth the following year. In 1830 he was offered the throne of Greece. His second marriage (1832) was to Louise-Marie, daughter of King Louis-Philippe of France

2. Only in 1839 did William finally accept defeat, the independence and neutrality of Belgium now being guaranteed by the Treaty of London (later to become historic as the "scrap of paper" signed by Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, France and Russia).

3. Leopold II helped foster the growth of commerce and transport and in 1885 established the Congo Free State in Central Africa under his own personal rule, having largely financed the exploration of the area. His reign also saw the official recognition of the Dutch language with the founding in 1886 of the Flemish Academy and the passing of the law in 1898 giving equal importance to Dutch and French. Qualified universal suffrage was introduced as early as 1893.

### 10.3.2. Comprehension questions

1. Under the treaty of Versailles, Belgium was granted huge reparations. It also received a former German region in the east Ardennes, which included the towns of Moresnet, Eupen and Malmédy. Belgium's neutrality was abolished, allowing the country to sign a pact with France in 1920.

2. Unqualified universal suffrage was introduced soon after the war's end. One effect of it was to sharpen the Flemish question, and in 1921 Dutch was made the official language of Flanders. The same year also saw the signing of a customs, consular and railway union with the grand-Duchy of Luxemburg

3. In 1934 king Albert, the much-loved and respected "Soldier King", was killed in a climbing accident. He was succeeded by his son, Leopold III, whose reign started with tragedy when the following year his queen, Astrid of Sweden, was killed in a car crash while Leopold was driving.

### 10.3.3. Fill in the gaps using the words in the box

Impregnable (2)	deported(7)	seize (9)	pincer movement(3)	reinforcements (10)	a commoner (6)
perimeter (4)	relieve (11)	counter offensive (8)	swept(1)	supply lines (12)	allocation (5)



### 10.4.1. Comprehension questions

1. King Leopold, who in the closing stages of the war had been deported first to Germany and then to Austria, was freed in May 1945 and moved to Switzerland, but found that he could not safely return to Belgium. A large sector of the population blamed him for surrendering to the Germans. He was also, though perhaps less justifiable, criticized for his relations with the Germans and his second marriage.

2. In the 1950s Belgium was also one of the six founding members of the 1951 established European Coal and Steel Community and after the Treaty of Rome (1957) Brussels became the provisional headquarters. Belgium also hosts the headquarters of NATO (1967). In 1960 the Congo was granted independence and under Mobutu became the state of Zaire.

3. - federalism, linguistic-community and regional governments

- Flanders has become known for its high-tech industries whereas Wallonia is still struggling to find alternatives to the old heavy industry.

4. After decades of Socialist and Christian Democrat governments, the Socialist, Liberal and Green parties formed a six-party coalition under the leadership of Guy Verhofstadt

#### EXTRA

#### 1. The battle of the Golden Spurs (from P. Carson *Flanders in Creative Contrasts*)

- a) mud: mire
- b) release in exchange for money: ransom
- c) speedily, without ceremony: summary
- d) army: host
- e) hold back: restrain
- f) be determined: stand fast
- g) battle cry: call to arms
- h) troops stationed at a military post: garrison
- i) armed attack from place surrounded by enemies: sortie

#### FILE 4

### 1.2. Comprehension

1. This division into three communities and three regions is typical of Belgian federalism. Both types of entities have their own exclusive competences. Their territories overlap geographically, since in fact they correspond to different combinations of Belgium's four linguistic areas (the Dutch language area, the French language area, the German language area and the bilingual area).

2. Apart from the federal Parliament (consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate) and the federal Government, there are the different Parliaments and Governments for each of the three Communities and for two of the three Regions. This is because Flemish politicians decided in 1980 to merge the Flemish Community with the Flemish Region. As a result, Flanders has one Flemish Parliament and one Flemish Government with competence over community as well as over regional matters.

### 1.4. Comprehension and assignments

- 1. See paragraph 'the concept'

2. - Flanders chose Brussels as its capital. Brussels is part and parcel of the international political, economic and cultural stage. From a historical point of view, Brussels has always been a bilingual city with a rich Dutch cultural past. Although the Flemish are now in a slight minority in Brussels, they still love their capital's cultural life, international atmosphere and openness to other cultures.

- To avoid confusion: the laws made by the Flemish Parliament are known as decrees. This difference in name does not imply that decrees are subordinate to federal laws.

- Elections prior to the end of a tenure are not allowed

### 2.3. Vocabulary exercise

1. fake, fictional, a hoax.

2.. trick played on someone for a joke

3. Find synonyms for:

- splitting: scission
- experienced: well-versed
- deadlock: stalemate
- keep in custody: detain,
- assure broad agreement: secure a broad agreement

### 3.1. Show me the way to ...

1.e	2.d	3.c	4.i	5.h	6.g	7.b	8.j	9.a	10.f
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

### 3.2. Frequent geographical names:

Rivers		Regions	
Schelde	L'Escaut	Voeren	Fourons
Maas	La Meuse	Haspengouw	La Hesbaye
Leie	La Lys	Hoge Venen	Hautes Fagnes

### 3.3. Quiz! Fill in the missing Dutch and French place names

Tip	Dutch	French
Green lung of Brussels	Zoniënwoud	Forêt. de Soignes
Airforce base	Bevekom	Beauvechaine
Sweetest Belgian city	Tienen	Tirlemont
Fruit capital	Sint - Truiden	Saint- Trond
Meuse / citadel	Hoei	Huy
borderLimburg/Liège	Borgworm	Waremme
Belfry / agronomical university	Gemblours	Gembloux

Romanesque / Pippin of Landen	Nijvel	Nivelles
-------------------------------	--------	----------

## FILE 5

### 1.1. What's in a name?

1) Paris - 2) Prague - 3) New York - 4) New Orleans (situated on the Mississippi) - 5) Chicago - 6) Bruges - 7) Budapest - 8) Ottawa - 9) San Francisco - 10) Rome - 11) Rio de Janeiro (Olé!) - 12) Cape Town - 13) Kinshasa - 14) Sydney - 15) Brasilia

### 1.2. Old and new

1/ La Paz, Bolivia - 2/ Istanbul - 3/ Cassablanca - 4/ Ankara, the capital of Turkey - 5/ Persepolis - 6/ Florence - 7/ Venice - 8/ Cordoba - 9/ Brasov - 10/ Salzburg - 11/ Canberra - 12/ Angkor - 13/ Djenné (also Dienné or Jenne)

### 1.3. Lost and found

1/ Teotihuacán - 2/ the Cliff City of Petra - the Lost City of Macchu Picchu

### 2.1. Reading and vocabulary

emerged // fell into decay // is brought home // are recounted // was devastated // store // was grooming // sprang up // was laid down // exercising // covered // occurred // mooring // were at liberty // fulling // dyeing // entered into a decline // had become dependent // established // founded

### 2.3. Vocabulary. Find the words in the text.

a Hanseatic // a merchant adventurer // a burgher // a serf // whomsoever // a manor // ecclesiastic authorities // a generic name // upheaval // vigour

### 3.1. and 3.2. Guess what? And now for the grand finale!

**Towns :** 1/ Namur - 2/ Hasselt - 3/ Liège - 4/ Ypres - 5/ Brussels - 6/ Dinant - 7/ Leuven - 8/ Kortrijk - 9/ Mons/Bergen - 10/ Charleroi - 11/ Tongeren 12/ Antwerp - 13/ St Truiden - 14/ Dendermonde - 15/ Lier - 16/ Diest - 17/ Aarschot

**Vocabulary :** 3/ surnamed – inland // 7/ patrician – defenestrated – pikes // 9/ Great War – heart – terrorizing // 14/ abandon – flooded – Accursed // 15/ beguinage – historicAL – 16/ illustrious – Low Countries // 17/ fortifications – mayor

**Grammar tip :** Men zegt/beweert dat de Heilige Amandus de eerste kerk heeft gebouwd // Er wordt gezegd/beweerd dat de eerste kerk gebouwd werd door de Heilige Amandus // The Spaniards are said to have founded Charleroi // Charleroi is said to have been founded by the Spaniards // Liège is thought to have originated in 705.

### 3.3 Vocabulary

1/ to originate (as) / to begin (as) / to start off (as) 2/ to owe its origin to 3/ to go back (all the way) to / to date back to / to date from / 4/ traditionally / according to local tradition 5/ originally 6/ to establish / to found

7/ to develop (into) / to grow into / to become 8/ to prosper / to become prosperous 9/ famed for / famous for 10/ to rebuild / to reconstruct 11/ to be ruled by / to be under the control of 12/ to be named after / to be named for (AmE) 13/ a confluence 14/ a ford 15/ a (river) crossing 16/ a refuge 17/ a (historical) record / an account

### 3.4. Vocabulary

a) dates back / goes back / dates b) originated / began / started off c) owes its d) founded e) records / accounts f/ traditionally / local tradition g) developed / grew / became h) the control /rule i) the rule j) prospered / prosperous

### 4.3. Water of life!

3/1547 - 2/1251 - 1/ca1100 - 6/1828 - 5/1751 - 4/1613 - 7/1969

### 4.5. Vocabulary

1) lie / (AmE) lay - 2) vicus/occupation centre - trading centre - 3) burials - 4) silted up - 5) animal husbandry - 6) courtier - 7) hermit - 8) exceeded - 9) far-flung - 10) fully-fledged/(AmE) full- fledged - 11) portus - 12) minted - 13) (AmE) aside from / (BrE) apart from - 14) thanks to - 15) Salt Flats - 16) impassioned - 17) wandered – daffodils - 18) kilometre (no –s) - 19) excavate - 20) outland - 21) granted - 22) secession – Secession - 23) setback - 24) backbone - 25) short cut - 26) due to

## FILE 6

### 2.2. Vocabulary Find the English word in the text for:

beperkt	confined
achthoekig	octagonal
een keure	a charter
vleugel	a wing
installeren, vestigen	ensconce
stedelijk	urban
een klok gieten	to cast a bell
oproepen	to summon
de klok luidt	the bell peals
vrijstellingen	exemptions

(deeltje van Karin over Brugge)

### 2.3. Comprehension True or false: if false explain!

1. False : Flemish cities somehow profited from them.
2. True.
3. True
4. False: it was built in Brabant white stone.
5. False: nowadays the carillon chimes between

### 3.1. Reading and vocabulary

1. quay – 2. sailing up – 3. moor – 4. reminder – 5. assembled – 6. Richly decorated - 7. heraldic – 8. bear witness to – 9. crow-stepped – 10. brick – 11. ornamented – 12. sandstone – 13. stucco(ed) – 14. gable – 15. Notable – 16. militia – 17. crowned

## 4.2. Comprehension

1. It was built in two stages: the L-shaped east wing (along Rue Charles Buls and the Grand-Place as far as the tower) was begun in 1402 by the architect J. Van Thienen and completed in 1421. The design was partly based on fortified residences and partly on covered markets with an external staircase beneath a portico. A few decades later, it was decided to enlarge the Town Hall and the west wing was constructed as far as Rue de la Tête d'Or. The few visible differences do not interrupt the overall harmony.

In 1449, a monumental **tower** erected by J. Van Ruysbroek replaced the old belfry. The lower section has a square design, with four stories of two windows, from the cornice upwards the windows are traceried.

2. The square lower section, the traceried windows, the octagonal second section, the bellcotes, the pyramid shaped spire make it look like a lacework in stone.

3. Statues, brackets, corbels, coving around the portal

4. It is a gothic –style building with decorations similar tot cathedrals. Victor Hugo described the tower as a “jewel comparable to the spire on Chartres Cathedral”.

## 4.3. Vocabulary

Try to find the meaning of the following building nomenclature.

1. Having four sides.
2. An open space surrounded by walls or buildings
3. A porch or walkway with a roof supported by columns, often leading to the entrance of a building.
4. A series of arches supported by columns or piers.
5. A vertical element of a doorway or window frame
6. A cylindrical support
7. with alternated openings and raised sections
8. A large stately house, a manor house
9. upright support for a superstructure
10. vertical window which projects from a sloping roof, placed in a small gable
11. A horizontal molded projection that crowns or completes a building or wall
12. Ornamental work of interlaced and branching lines, especially the lacy openwork in a Gothic window.
13. A small belfry astride the ridge of a roof
14. A small turret or spire on a roof or buttress
15. structure or formation, such as a steeple, that tapers to a point at the top
16. ornamental rooflike projection over a niche, altar, or tomb
17. overhanging member projecting from a wall or other body to support a weight (such as a cornice) acting outside the wall
18. topmost structural member of a column, pilaster, anta, or the like
19. piece of stone jutting out of a wall to carry any superincumbent weight
20. central wedge-shaped stone of an arch that locks its parts together. (Also called *headstone*.)
21. Vertical outward curve of an exterior wall, esp. to meet eaves or a jetty.

## 5.2. Vocabulary Which of the underlined words corresponds with the definition?

Devastate, pillage, sack	ravage
Obtain or receive from a source.	derive
Scatter in different directions	disperse
Decrease gradually, decline	wane
Sufficiently deep or wide to provide passage for vessels	navigable

## 6.1. and 6.2. Vocabulary

1) terp(s) – 2) rampart – 3) palisade – 4) stockade – 5) outhouse(s) – 6) “turris major” – 7) donjon – 8) keep – 9) moat – 10) sentry walk – 11) parapet – 12) battlements – 13) moated castle – 14) fortress – 15) stronghold – 16) (open) country castle – 17) entrance gate – 18) barbican – 19) drawbridge – 20) portcullis – 21) secret passage(s) – 22) watchtower(s) – 23) courtyard – 24) knights’ hall – 25) loophole(s) – 26) curtain wall(s) – 27) dungeon(s) – 28) caponier – 29) torture room – 30) well – 31) cistern

**Castles :** Beersel – Castle of the Counts, Ghent – Castle of Bouillon - A/ Wijnendale – B/ Vèves – C/ Horst – D/ Corroy-le- Château – E/ Beersel – F/ Reinhardtstein – G/ Lavaux-Sainte-Anne – H/ Bouillon

## 7.1. Vocabulary

Write the corresponding letter next to the word in the box.

Malice (g)	limestone (a)	executioner (i)	fall from favour (l)	to lace (e)	splendour(c)
dungeon (b)	quill (h)	deprivation(d)	demise (f)	stronghold (m)	to clash (k)
					bedazzle (j)

## 7.2. Comprehension

1. fortress, state prison, royal observatory
2. In 1473 it is said that King Richard III had his two nephews suffocated with pillows in the Bloody Tower in order to ensure that they would not lay claim to the throne.  
A similarly hair-raising incident occurred in the Wakefield Tower. King Henry VI, the crowned king of England and France, was murdered while praying.
3. Sir Thomas Moore, Sir Walter Raleigh, Thomas Overbury, Catherine Howard

## 8.1. Vocabulary

Combine synonyms. Underline in the text.

Make more beautiful	embellish
The way it looks now	actual appearance
Make a detailed plan, design	lay out
Pictorial illustration	iconographic
Characteristics	features
Depriving of ownership	expropriation
Extremely careful and precise.	meticulous
Living three or more years.	perennials
To prune a tree, cut back branches	pollard
To make better	enhance

## 8.2. Comprehension

1. Two old sketches from the 1680's (the oldest known images of the house) were used as basis for the restoration. It now houses the '**Rubens House Museum**'. Nowadays visitors to the house should be aware that they don't visit a house as it was left behind by its most famous inhabitant, but rather a reconstruction of what it must have looked like in the first half of the 17th century
2. He built his house according to the prestigious Italian examples

3. The garden was more than an intricate architectural feature, it was the place to cultivate ornamental, edible and other useful plants. Rubens loved gardens and plants. There is also written proof that the garden at the Rubens House was not only ornamental etc.

4. It was based on contemporary garden books by Hans Vredeman de Vries and Johan Van der Groen, herbal books by Dodoneus, Lobelius and Vande Passe, period paintings and drawings by Rubens and his pupils.

5. In a second stage of the enhancement the grass in the compartments was replaced by flowerbeds inspired by the Vredeman de Vries famous Hortorum series (1583). Consequently the surrounding flowerbeds disappeared. An extensive list of plants taken from the annotated and in 1987 published Antoni Gaymans (1630-1680) herbarium in Leiden, was introduced.

## 9.2. Comprehension

1. History of museums. Combine the right museum with its historical significance.

1. The British Museum	c. first museum to open to the public
2. The Hermitage in St. Petersburg	a. first specialized museum
3. The Uffizi Gallery	c. first publicly owned museum

2. True or false (T / F)

1. T	2. T	3. F	4. F	5. F	6. T	7. T	8. F	9. F	10. T
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

## 10.3. Assignment 4 :

Jugendstil (as a general and renowned name)

- the French Art Nouveau of Alphonse Mucha
- the Austrian Secession of Gustav Klimt
- the German Münchener Sezession of Franz von Stuck
- the English 'modern style' of Aubrey Beardsley
- the Catalanian Modernism movement of Antoni Gaudi

## 10.3. Assignment 7 :

Notre-Dame-du-Haut (designed by Le Corbusier in 1950) and the Guggenheim Museum (by Frank Lloyd Wright in the 40s and 50s) **are not Art Deco**.

## FILE 7

### 1.2. Vocabulary

1. cathedral – 2. hall church – 3. minster – 4. stave church – 5. synagogue – 6. basilica – 7. baptistery – 8; chapel – 9. (aisled) hall church – 10. collegiate church – 11. crypt – 12. (Church of the) Holy Sepulchre – 13. ossuary

### 1.10. Fill in the names and vocabulary

1. Church of St John the Baptist, Afsnee / countless / octagonal – 2. Church of St Anna, Aldeneik / Treasue / murals / sarcophagi – 3. Church of St Odolphus, Borgloon / part /traces – 4. Eglise St Eleuthère, Esquelmes / limestone / Eleuthère – 5. Nativity Church of Our Lady, Oostham / makes / enlarged

### 1.11. More Romanesque churches in Belgium

1. Church of St Hadelin, Celles and underground crypts – 2. Collegiate Church of St Vincent, Soignies/Zinnik – 3. Church of St Peter and Paul, Saint-Séverin-en-Condroz (Nandrin) – 4. Church of St Etienne/St Stephen, Waha – 5. Eglise St-Héermes-et-Alexandre, Theux – 6. Eglise St Brice/St Brixius, Doornik – 7. Chapel of St Verona, Leefdaal

## 2.1 Lay-out and building of a medieval monastery

**A** / 1/ cloister - 2/ chapter house - calefactory - 3/ refectory or frater house, frater house, frater house - 4/ dormitory - 5/ cellar/cellarium - 6/ parlour - 7/ kitchen - 8/ scriptorium - 9/ sacristy/sacristorium - 10/ noviciate, novitiate - 11/ almonry

**B** / professed monks - novices - double cloister

**C** / lay brethren, lay brothers -

**D** / hermit cells - **E** / spiritus - anima - corpus

## 2.2. Comprehension

1. Although ‘cloister’ in its broadest sense may refer to an entire monastery, a place where a Christian community lives in deliberate isolation, it is better not to use it in this sense. Here it means ‘kruisgang’ / there are 3 cloisters on the SGp - 2) no, also more ‘worldly’ buildings - 3) the Benedictines of Cluny - 4) see text - 5) the spiritual centre was the cloister

## 2.3 Assignments

2. Matins (or Lauds) - Prime (the “first hour”) - Terce - Sext - Nones - Vespers - Compline - Vigils (the night service) **Note** : Benedict justified these 8 daily prayers on the Book of Psalms : “Seven times a day I praise thee,” and “at midnight I rise to praise thee” (Psalm 119: 164 and 62). More information is to be found in the book *Cloisters of Europe* by Daniel Faure and Véronique Rouchon Mouilleron. – 6. The 40 days of the Flood / the Israelites in the desert for 40 days / Moses spent 40 days on Mount Sinai before receiving the tablets / the 40 days which the resurrected Christ spent with his disciples between Easter and Ascension / etc - the four sides of the courtyard triggered additional illusions : the 4 seasons / the 4 rivers of paradise / the 4 cardinal virtues / the 4 great prophets / the 4 evangelists / the 4 letters of the Hebrew name for God (YHVH, or Yahweh) / etc

## 3.1. Vocabulary

1/ monastery - 2/ convent - 3/ nunnery - 4/ abbey - 5/ priory - 6/ friary - 7/ cloister - 8/ charterhouse

## 3.3. Assignments

1. St Bernard liked valleys, St Benedict the mountains, and St Dominic preferred cities.

## 3.4 Ora et labora

a = photo3 Tongerlo Abbey / b = 1 Postel Abbey / c = 5 Park Abbey, Heverlee / d = 6 Abbey of Averbode / e = 2 Abbaye de Bonne Espérance, Estinne, Hainaut / f = 4 Abbaye de Floreffe/Leffe / g = 7 Abbey Church of St Servaas, Grimbergen / g = 8 Monument of the Resurrection, tomb of the abbots of Grimbergen Abbey.

## 4.2. Vocabulary

How is it said in the text? Choose from



Lay penance	literacy relegate	ecclesiastical gender gap	hospice dowry	derision recluse	vignette traits	burdensome celestial	to excess
-------------	-------------------	---------------------------	---------------	------------------	-----------------	----------------------	-----------

1. Ridicule: derision
2. Property brought by bride to husband at marriage: dowry
3. Secular, not ordained: lay.
4. Like in heaven: celestial
5. By the church (authorities): ecclesiastical
6. Difference between the sexes: gender gap
7. Arduous, backbreaking : burdensome
8. Shelter maintained by monastic order: hospice
9. Characteristics: traits
10. Overabundant: to excess
11. Hermit: recluse
12. Banish: relegate
13. Self mortification: penance
14. A short, usually descriptive literary sketch: vignette
15. Being able to read and write: literacy

## 6.2. Comprehension

1. It involves the addition of metallic oxides – cobalt for blue, manganese for red and purple – to a basic formula of sand and ash or lime that is fused at a high temperature.
2. A designer first drew a composition on a wooden panel the same size as the opening of the window to be filled, noting the colours of each of the elements in it. Glassblowers produced sheets of coloured glass, then artisans cut individual pieces from these large sheets and laid them out on the wooden template. Painters added details with enamel emulsion, and the glass was reheated to fuse the enamel to it. Finally the pieces were joined together with narrow lead strips, called *comes*. The assembled pieces were set into iron frames that had been made to fit the window opening.
3. By the 13th century, many new colours were discovered, some accidentally, such as sunny yellow produced by the addition of silver oxide. Flashing, in which a layer of one colour was fused to a layer of another colour, produced an almost infinite range of colours. Blue and yellow, for example, could be combined to make green. In the same way, clear glass could be fused to layers of coloured glass in varying thicknesses to produce a range of hues from light to dark.

## 7.2. Prayer, worship, church organization Fill in:

1. Evangeliary, Gospels, Lectionary
2. homily/sermon
3. host
4. chalice
5. psalter
6. repentance
7. resurrection
8. Trinity
9. Immaculate Conception
10. deacons

## FILE 8

### 2.1. Assignments

2. This realism should not be understood as “drawn from life”, but as **lifelike in the execution of the representation**. The human figure has physical warmth, objects and nature are particularized materially and presented in three-dimensional space. The colourful garments, meadows, flowers and trees, the hills, the decorated doorways, gold, pearls and gems, seemed to be ‘created directly by nature rather than by human art’

Reality was not coloured, but made to exude (uitstralen) colour.

3. In this way the divine was brought closer to humankind, so that the meditation passed via the real, and evangelistic events were projected into one's own familiar environment. This was recommended by the new religious practice known as the *Devotio Moderna*. I cannot help but wonder if it was not thanks to the new realism that the painting started to play an active role in the interaction between the human and the divine. It was not a renouncement of medieval transcendence, but rather a new form of religious experience. By the virtue of the way it was arranged, the real was also the clarification, the embodiment of the symbol.

### 3.1. Vocabulary

1/ breviary (brevier, getijdenboek) - 2/ book of hours (getijdenboek) - 3/ codex (codex) 4/ chronicle (kroniek) - 5/ gospel book (evangelieboek) - 6/ psalter (psalmboek) - 7/ hagiography (hagiografie, heiligenleven) - 8/ bestiary (bestiarium) - 9/ aviary (aviarium) - 10/ Apocalypse manuscript (Openbaring-manuscript) - 11/ grisaille (grisaille) - 12/ scribe (kopiist) - 13/ illuminator/illustrator (handschriftverluchter) - 14/ miniature painter/miniature artist (miniatuurschilder) - 15/ scriptorium/manuscript workshop (scriptorium) - 16/ border (boord-, kantlijnversiering) - 17/ parchment (perkament) - 18/ vellum 19/ secular (seculier) - 20/ to illuminate/to illustrate/to embellish/to ornament - 21/ to prosper - 22/ to perish (wegkwijnen, verdwijnen)

### 3.4. Assignments

5. First, sheets of parchment or vellum were cut down to the appropriate size. Then after the general lay-out of the page had been planned, the scribe went to work with inkpot and quill feather or reed pen. Finally, when the text was complete, the illuminator completed the manuscript.

### 4.1. Assignments

A = predella      B = movable wing      C = antependium      D = stationary centre section      E = altarpiece      F = mensa

### 5.1. Assignments

1. What is new in this depiction is that Christ himself, in the role of a modern priest, presents the liturgy of the consecration of the host; in this way, the continuity of its existence throughout human history is graphically emphasized. This stands in stark contrast to the more customary representation of the breaking of bread and the communion of the apostles, or of Judas' betrayal.

The imperceptible switch from anecdotal reality to sacral symbolism is typical for Bouts, and proceeds from the same spirit as the new, realistic perception embodied in the exhortations of the *Devotio Moderna*.

the themes of the side panels, which depict the Old testament prefigurations of the Eucharist

2. the *Gathering of Manna*, the *Passover*, the *Meeting of Abraham and Melchizedek*, *Elijah in the Desert*.

### 6.2. Assignments

3. Shroud of Turin – Sudarium of Oviedo – Image of Edessa – Holy Coat of Trier and of Argenteuil

### 7.1. Vocabulary

1) alabaster – 2) altar piece – 3) cherub or putto (plural, putti) 4) choir stall – 5) confessional – 6) effigy – 7) elongated (from the verb ‘elongate’) – 8) equestrian statue – 9) expiation – 10) figurine – 11) font – 12) Italianist – 13) ivory – 14) misericord – 15) pediment – 16) portal – 17) quadriga – 18) relief – 19) reliquary – 20) rood screen – 21) sedes sapientiae – 22) (church) tabernacle – 23) triumphal arch – 24) mausoleum – 25) communion rail(s)

### 7.3. Vocabulary 2

**In linear order :** wonderful – superb – eloquent – lovely – remarkable – flamboyant – magnificent – outstanding – exquisite – vivid – influential – exuberant – elegant – graceful – delicate – splendid – subtle – impressive - appealing – exceptional // **Of your own choice :** awesome – fantastic – great – wicked – etc

### 7.4. Vocabulary 3

to be renowned for – to be well-known/best-known for – to be highly acclaimed for – to be credited with

### 7.5. Vocabulary 4

1) beyond doubt – 2) (reach one’s/its) apogee – 3) (hold) in great esteem – 4) bear a resemblance – 5) strike a chord

## 8.2. Comprehension

1. Tapestries provided both insulation and luxurious decoration for stone walls of castles, churches and municipal buildings. Often they were woven for specific places or for festive occasions such as weddings, coronations, and other public events. Many were given as diplomatic gifts and the wealth of individuals can often be judged from the number of tapestries listed in their household inventories.

The *most common subjects* were foliage and flower patterns, scenes from the lives of the saints, and themes from classical mythology and history.

2. a metaphor for romantic love

### 9.1. Vocabulary Fill in the missing words

1. dire 2. teeming 3. turmoil 4. fleeting 5. controversies 6. depict 7. resources 8. shine forth 9. find favour 10. caution

### 9.2. Comprehension questions

1. A market existed for small paintings of secular subjects that were both decorative and interesting conversation pieces for homes

the work seems to caution that damnation is the natural outcome of a life lived in ignorance and folly, that people ensure their damnation through their self-centered pursuit of pleasures of the flesh, the sins of gluttony, lust, avarice and sloth. In *The Strawberry Plant* the subject of sin is reinforced by the suggestion that life is as fleeting and insubstantial as the taste of a strawberry.

2. the beautifully painted, artfully composed works that also reflected contemporary social, political and religious conditions

3. tricks of composition. The main subject of his pictures is often deliberately hidden or disguised by being placed in the distance

### 10.1. Assignments

1. European art movement and style that developed between 1520 and 1600. It was a style that rejected the calm balance of the High Renaissance in favor of emotion and distortion. Works of art done in this style reflected the tension that marked Europe at this time in history.

2. The coloring and compositions of Veronese and Tintoretto had an immediate effect on Rubens's painting, and his later, mature style was profoundly influenced by Titian

Rubens traveled to Rome by way of Florence in 1601. There, he studied classical Greek and Roman art and copied works of the Italian masters. The Hellenistic sculpture *Laocoön and his Sons* was especially influential on him, as was the art of Michelangelo, Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci. He was also influenced by the recent, highly naturalistic paintings by Caravaggio.

he continued to write many of his letters and correspondences in Italian for the rest of his life, signed his name as "Pietro Paolo Rubens",

4 designed tapestries and prints, book( illustration), ambassador, courtier, diplomacy

5. Charles I knighted him and commissioned him to decorate the ceiling of the new Banqueting Hall at Whitehall Palace.

In 1621, Marie de' Medici, who had been regent for her son Louis XIII, asked Rubens to paint the story of her life, to glorify her role in ruling France and also to commemorate the founding of the new Bourbon royal dynasty.

### 11.1 Assignments

11. a) Link the names of these painters to one of the following information bits :  
1. Monet – 2. Renoir – 3. Degas – 4. Manet – 5. Cézanne

## FILE 9

### 2. It crossed my mind ...

A. 9	B. 7	C. 6	D. 5	E. 8	F. 2	G. 10	H. 3	I. 11	J. 1	K. 4
------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	------	-------	------	------

### 3. Apostles

1. Simon Peter	2. James the greater	3. John	4. Andrew	5. Simon
----------------	----------------------	---------	-----------	----------

6. Bartholomew	7. Matthew	8. Thomas	9. James the Less	10. Philip
----------------	------------	-----------	-------------------	------------

--	--

11. Jude Iscariot	12. Jude Thaddeus
-------------------	-------------------

#### 4.1. Of saints and sinners and their wondrous lives

1/b/ St Gertrude/Gertrudis of Nivelles / She is represented with mice or rats at her feet, running up her pastoral staff, or running up her cloak; sometimes with a cat near her. – 2/c/St Godelieve/Godeleva/Godliva/Godelina / She is represented as a young woman with a rope (around her neck) and holding four crowns in her hands – 3/d/ St Gudule/Gudula/Goedele of Brussels /She is represented holding a lantern, torch or candle; sometimes with a bellows. – 4/a/ St Amalburga/Amalberga/Amelia / She is represented holding a palm and open book, with a crown at her feet, standing on a giant sturgeon or other fish; sometimes with geese; etc. – 5/e/ St Gummarus / He is represented with a tree and a belt.

#### 4.2. Who's who?

a. St Anthony the Abbot (pictures 3 and 9) – b. St Barbara (5) – c. St Donatian(us) of Rheims (1) – d. St Dymphna (6) – e. St Eligius/Eloy (11) – f. St George/St Joris (10) – g. St Hubert(us) of Liège (7) – h. St John Berchmans (4) – i. St Lambert(us) (8) – j. St Lutgardis of Tongeren (2)

#### 4.3 Same exercise

k. St Macarius of Antioch (21) – l. St Margaret (16) – m. St Martin of Tours (15) – n. St Odile/Odillia (13) – o. St Rita of Cascia – p. St Roch(us) (14) – q. St Rumoldus/St Rombout (23) – r. St Sebastian (20) – s. St Therese of Lisieux (12 and 18) – t. St Ursula (19 and 22)

#### 5.1 Christian symbols

1. Ichthys/fish (symbolizes Christ) – 2. Alpha and Omega (symbolizes infinity, the All-Mighty God) – 3. Labarum (cf Chi Rho) – 4. Monogram of Christ (Christogram) – 5. Eye of God, also All-seeing Eye, or Eye of Providence (symbolizes God, Trinity) – 6. = IESVS NAZARENVS REX IUDAEORVM (= Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews), the *titulus* (title) of Jesus – 7. Cross (symbolizes the crucifixion and is the best-known Christian symbol) – 8. Anchor-cross (symbolizes Christian hope in Christ) – 9. Marian Star (symbolizes the Blessed Virgin Mary) – 10. Fleur-de-Lys (symbolizes the Trinity, the archangel Gabriel, even the Virgin Mary) – 11. square (represents concepts related to the number four, such as the four corners of the earth, the Four Evangelists, etc / also frequently used as a nimbus or halo) – 12. shell (usually with three drops of water, symbolizes baptism, and also pilgrimage and travel) – 13. trefoil (usually in architecture, design) (symbolizes the Trinity) – 14. Globus Cruciger, the cross-bearing orb (symbolizes Christ's (cross) dominion over the world (orb)) – 15. palm branches (the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem / the victory of the faithful over the enemies of the soul – 16. olive branch (symbolises peace) – 17. Sanctuary Lamp (also, Altar Lamp or Eternal Flame) (symbolizes the Light of God/Christ, which always burns), here in blown glass

#### 5.2 Christian animal symbols

1. pelican (symbolizes self-sacrificing love; the pelican was thought to provide her young with her own blood and flesh when no other food was available) – 2. unicorn (symbolizes the chastity and virginity of the Virgin Mary) – 3. phoenix (rises from its ashes; symbolizes the Death and Resurrection of Christ; symbol of apotheosis) – 4. Agnus Dei or Lamb of God (symbolizes the sacrificial death of Christ) – 5. cock/rooster (is the harbinger of the dawn, "Oriens", one of the titles for Christ; it is a general symbol of hope: it also refers to St Peter's denial of Christ) – 6. dragon (symbolizes evil and sin) – 7. peacock (it was believed that the flesh of peafowl did not decay after death; it symbolizes immortality; a symbol of Christ and Resurrection) – 8. dove (symbol of the Holy Ghost; and more) – 9. swallow (until the 18<sup>th</sup> C swallows were believed to bury themselves in the mud and hibernate during winter. Their legendary rebirth in the spring made them symbolic

of Christ's resurrection from the dead; in Ancient Egypt it was also a symbol of afterlife) – 10. eagle (symbol of John the Apostle, whose writing most clearly witnesses the light and divinity of Christ; often used for (eagle) lecterns) – 11. butterfly (the perfect symbol of Resurrection) – 12. owl (has a double meaning: a) the perfidious Jews who prefer darkness to light and reject Jesus; b) like the night-owl who flies at night in search of food, Christ is looking for sinners to convert them – 13. ermine (was believed to have rather died than get its pure white coat dirty, and so it symbolizes innocence, moral purity, and the Christian desire to die rather than commit a mortal sin. Its fur adorned the clothes of clerics and royalty.

## 5.6 Non-Christian symbols

1. Swastika (Hinduism and Jainism) / symbolizes Peace and Harmony – 2. Name of Allah (Islam) – 3. Wheel of Dharma, represents 'dharma' (law) in Hinduism and the Buddha's teaching of the path of enlightenment in Buddhism – 4. Triquetra (Germanic paganism; later Christianity) / presumably it had a pagan religious meaning – 5. Star and Crescent (Moon), symbol of Islam – 6. Star of David (Judaism) / This is also the Star of Creation or Creator's Star, the six points symbolizing the six days of creation or the six attributes of God: power, wisdom, etc – 7. Pentagram or Star Pentagon (Paganism, Christianity, Freemasonry, Judaism, Mormonism) (Satanists use it with the two points up and one point down) – 8. Yin and Yang (Taoism) – 9. Menorah, a seven branched candelabrum (Judaism) – 10. Lotus Flower (Hinduism) / symbolizes creation and cosmic renewal – 11. Sun Cross (Gnosticism and Paganism), one of the oldest and most widespread of symbols – 12. Ohm or Aum, the mythical or sacred syllable in Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism – 13. Ouroboros (Gnosticism, Norse mythology, Christianity, Hinduism, Aztec religion, African religions), a serpent or dragon swallowing its own tail – 14. Hands of God (paganism of the Vandals and Slavs), representing Supreme God and universe – 15. (the black flag of) Anarchism – 16. Chaos, also called Chaos Star, Arrows of Chaos, Arms of Chaos, Symbol of Eight

## FILE 10

### 1.1. Vocabulary

1. can count on some big guns
2. a by-word
3. headline
4. creative provision
5. household name
6. reign supreme
7. guises

## FILE 11

### 1.1. Geographical description of Belgium and Flanders

1. bordered	2. surface area	3. nerve centre	4. spans	5. extends
6. sluices	7. heathlands	8. remnant	9. pastures	10. wooded

### 1.2. Combine word pairs / opposites referring to the props in the first column

soil	rich , clay	poor, sandy
------	-------------	-------------

“up and down”	upper	lower
landscape elements	upland, plateau	lowland, valley
populated, wooded	densely	sparsely
Equator, Greenwich	latitude	longitude

### 2.1. Complete the text with the words from the box

rate of flow (4) soils (5) era (1) silted up(8) layer (2) swath (7) deforestation (9) deposits (6)  
washed away (10) Ice Ages (3)

### 5.2. Vocabulary

1. fern, azalea, orange tree, geranium, fuchsia, rubber plant, rhododendron

2.

- rotunda: A circular building, especially one with a dome. (rotonde)

- dome(d): koepel

- grotto: a small cave or cavern.(grotje)

- glade: An open space in a forest.

- walkway: (loop)pad

- canopy: *Architecture*. An ornamental rooflike projection over a niche, altar, or tomb.

- wooded landscape: covered with trees or woods

- *simulated* wild and untamed nature: not real

- orangery: sheltered place, especially a greenhouse, used for the cultivation of orange trees in cool climates.

- a long glass corridor: hallway, passageway,

- a pond: still body of water smaller than a lake.

### 7.1. Vocabulary

bosgebieden: woodlands

dennenbosje: pinegrove

afnemen: dwindle

grenzen aan: to be adjacent

natuurbehoud: (nature) conservation

inkomsten: revenue

belanghebbende: stakeholder

duurzaam: sustainable

wandel-, fietspad: walking and bike trail

toegang: gateway

## 8.1 More than just trees

1. ash (tree) – 2. lime or linden (tree) – 3. oak (tree) – 4. (weeping) willow (tree) – 5. (silver) birch (tree) – 6. elder (not to be confused with the alder, “els”) – 7. rowan – 8. beech (leaves and cupules) – 9. hazel (leaves and nuts) – 10. yew

**(vocabulary)** : 1. supple – 2. timber / hallowed – 4. take root – 5. related to / veneer / firewood – 6. shrub / ward off

### 9.1 Vocabulary

1. meander // banks // dikes/dykes // ferry // bank // ferryman – 2. marshy // ditches // wetlands – 3. flooded // alluvial // marshland // peat // wicker // wicker // shallow // decoy – 4. inundated // water meadows – 5. basin // canal lifts or boat lifts // locks – 6. meanders – 7. ports // waterfront // docks // marina // boating lake – 8. shore/coastline // beaches // lifeguard // surf // walls/banks/embankments/dikes // dunes // breakwaters // piers // seaside – 9. rises // runs // flows (out) into // branches off into // distributaries // estuary // delta – 10. tidal // lower reaches // ebb // flood

**9.2** : 1. wicker basket (Hence, ‘wicker work’, but, ‘basket weaving’)

## FILE 12

### 1.1. How is it said?

1. in the centre: at the heart
2. make more powerful: deepen the powers
3. forms of wealth supplied by nature: natural resources
4. represent, stand for: account for
5. mainly: predominantly
6. difference, inequality: disparity
7. between the wars: interwar
8. transfer of power to the regions: devolution
9. lengthen in duration: prolong
10. regard, consider: deem
11. surpass, be greater than: exceed
12. row, rank, class: tier
13. start, beginning: onset
14. benefit: entitlement
15. withdrawal from one’s occupation: retirement

### 2.1. Comprehension

1. Flanders is a key economic region within Europe. It owes this position to its central location in the middle of the Western European industrial area. The economy of Flanders is characterised by its high productivity. It produces high quality products at the right price. Those products are mostly exported to the international market. An important advantage is the high level of education and multilingualism among the professional population. What’s more, Flanders has an extensive system of social consultation at its disposal

2. Nowadays the textile and carpet industry still plays a prominent part, together with the petrochemical, car assembly, diamond and metalworking industries.



3. The top Flemish priority is an on-going co-operation between university centres, the government and trade and industry. Flanders is a leader in its field when it comes to biotechnology, micro-electronics, multimedia or information technology.

4. More than 300 automotive suppliers in Belgium employ 70,000 people in the sector. These companies are active across a full range of services including production, logistics, engineering, R&D, ICT, services, etc. for a total added value worth € 3.3 billion (Source NBB). Their ability to adapt rapidly to new supply rules has put Belgian suppliers among the world leaders. Belgium also has a worldwide reputation for its production of trucks, buses and trailers. Names like Van Hool, Volvo Europa Truck, Stokota, Atcomex and Jonckheere Bus and Coach are just some of the first-rate players on the international automotive scene. Over 10,000 workers in the sector help generate an annual turnover of € 2.7 billion.

5. see article

### 3.1. Comprehension

1. warehousing, packing and repacking, distribution and forwarding of the cargoes carried in them
2. bulk, breakbulk (pallets); containers

## FILE 13

### 3.1. Vocabulary

Give the English term for:

1. ramptourisme(2): dark / disaster tourism
2. roots (voorouders): ancestry tourism
3. erfgoedtourisme: heritage tourism
4. minder/andersvaliden: inclusive
5. permanent op reis: perpetual

## APPENDIX

### CASTLES AND FORTIFICATIONS

1. donjon .....	g. keep, donjon, tower house
2. mezenkouw, machicoulis (ook werpgat) .....	o. machicoulis, machicolation, brattice
3. ingang tot de bergvrede .....	f. entrance to keep, donjon
4. schildmuur .....	u. chemise, curtain wall,
5. zaalbouw .....	s. castle hall
6. binnenplaats met waterput .....	k. inner court with (draw-)well
7. keukens .....	e. kitchen
8. kapel .....	v. chapel
9. hoofdboort met ophaalbrug .....	x. gate house with drawbridge
10. tweede poort met valhek .....	w. portcullis
11. poorttoren met ophaalbrug .....	d. gate with drawbridge ???
12. poterne (uitvalspoortje) .....	i. postern, sally port
13. stal .....	q. stable
14. woongebouw voor de knechten; smidse .....	a. servants' lodging
15. muurtoren .....	t. wall tower
16. woongebouw voor schildknapen .....	l. squires' lodging
17. buitenste voorburcht .....	y. outer gate
18. tweede, binnenste voorburcht .....	b. inner gate
19. dwingel (toegangsweg tussen twee ringmuren)	n. neck

20. muurtoren met open achterzijde .....	p. open tower (with open gorge), semicircular tower
21. schietgat .....	h. slit, loophole
22. privaat .....	r. latrine, privy
23. versterkte poort .....	j. barbican, defended gateway
24. overdekte weergang .....	m. Wall walk, allure, rampart walk
25. open weergang op ringmuur (dwingel) .....	c. ward

### MILITARY ARCHITECTURE

1. hordijs .....	d. clerestory
2. kanteel .....	e. battlement, crenel, crenelle
3. merlon (muur tussen kantelen en schietgaten).....	f. merlon
4. moordgat .....	b. arrow loop
5. middenwal .....	g. bridge
6. (slot)brug ↔ ophaalbrug .....	a. liftbridge, drawbridge
7. slotgracht, vest .....	c. castle- moat

1. machicoulis (werpgat) .....	b. machicoulis, machicolation
2. spietoren .....	d. tourelle (with candle-snuffer roof) ????
3. ruimte voor katrollen van ophaalbrug .....	a. Pulley slot
4. poterne (kleine poort, gemakkelijk te verdedigen)	c. Postern, sally port

### TOWN HOUSES

1. borstwering .....	c. Parapet, breastwork
2. (overkragende of uitkragende) kroonlijst .....	e. corona
3. slingers .....	a. festoon, swag
4. Corinthische muurpijler .....	g. Corinthian pilaster
5. sierlijst .....	b. ornamental moulding
6. driehoekig of rondbogig fronton (vaktaal: segmentvormig fronton) .....	f. triangular or segment frontispiece
7. Ionische muurpijler ...	d. Ionic pilaster

### PATRICIAN

1. obelisk .....	b. Obelisk
2. snijwerk .....	f. Carved work, carving, fretwork
3. slaper (omgekeerde console) .....	d. sleeper
4. regel (bintbalk) .....	i. rail
5. console .....	a. console, corbel
6. vensterkozijnen van zuiltjes .....	g. column framed window
7. waaierrozetten .....	c. rosetta, patera
8. doorlopende vensterstijlen .....	j. continuous row of jambs
9. vak .....	h. panel
10. stijl .....	k. jamb
11. arcadegalerij met uitstek ...	e. overhanging arcade

### GUILD HOUSES

1. obelisk .....	j. obelisk
2. kroonlijst met standbeeld, ruitersstandbeeld .....	d. cornice, equestrian statue
3. oeil-de-boeuf .....	n. bull's eye

4. driehoekig fronton .....	k. (triangular) pediment
5. rondboogfronton (ook segment-vormig fronton)	a. curved, round, segmental pediment
6. slingers, festoenen .....	e. festoon, swag
7. kruisvenster .....	i. cross window
8. cartouche .....	g. cartouche
9. frontonvenster .....	c. pediment window
10. balkon .....	o. balcony
11. kraagsteen .....	h. corbel, bracket
12. zuil – sokkel .....	b. pedestal, dado
13. zuil – basement .....	l. base
14. zuil – schacht .....	p. shaft
15. zuil – kapiteel .....	f. capital
16. zuil – impost .....	m. impost

### TYPES OF GABLE

krulgevel .....	c. Scroll gable
trapgevel .....	a. (crow-) step(ped) gable
puntgevel .....	b. pointed gable

1. lessenaarsdak .....	e. pent (roof)
2. zadeldak .....	b. saddleback roof
3. schilddak .....	f. hip(ped) roof
4. wolfsdak .....	a. half-hipped roof
5. tentdak .....	g. pavilion roof
6. mansardedak .....	d. mansard
7. zaagtanddak .....	c. shed roof

### WINDOWS

raam/kozijn/venster-, lichtkozijn	Window (-frame)
a. bovendorpel (bij deur ook kalf) .....	C. lintel
b. onderdorpel .....	B. window sill, ledge
c. stijl .....	A. stanchion, upright

### MULTI LIT WINDOWS

1. middenstijl .....	e. mullion
2. latei .....	h. lintel
3. muuranker .....	a. cramp iron, brace
4. glas in lood .....	f. stained glass
5. dwarsbalk .....	i. crossbeam, transom
6. scharniert .....	d. hinge
7. drempel .....	g. sill
8. aanslag(lijst) .....	c. stop
9. luik	b. shutter

### WINDOW SHAPES

1. tweelichtvenster .....	h. coupled window
2. oeil-de-boeuf .....	f. oeil-de-boeuf, oculus
3. roosvenster .....	l. rose window
4. radvenster .....	k. wheel window

5. rond venster ..... 6. venster met maaswerk en roeden ..... 7. spitsboogvenster/lancetvenster ..... 8. vensters met fronton ..... a. driehoekig fronton ..... b. segmentvormig fronton/ rondboogfronton ..... c. verkropt driehoekig fronton ..... d. gebroken driehoekig fronton ..... e. gebroken segmentvormig fronton	d. circular window, oculus window b. tracery window j. lancet window c. frontispiece window m. triangular frontispiece g. segment frontispiece  e. angulated triangular frontispiece a. Broken triangular frontispiece i. Broken segment frontispiece
--	--

### DOORS

1. sluitsteen, sleutelsteen ..... 2. latei ..... 3. puiraam (met kleine ruitjes) ..... 4. dwarsbalk, traverse ..... 5. rechtstand, penant ..... 6. deurpaneel/deurvlak/deurvleugel ..... 7. basement ..... 8. drempel .....	c. keystone e. lintel a. lites h. rails g. stile d. door panel f. door base b. threshold; door sill
--	--

### STAIRCASE

1. baluster ..... 2. trapboom, trapwang ..... 3. handlijst ..... 4. hoofdbaluster, trappaal ..... 5. stootbord ..... 6. trapneus, wel ..... 7. aantrede .....	d. baluster, banister h. head g. handrail e. principal, main baluster a. riser f. nosing c. tread
---	---

### FIRPLACE MANTEL / MANTELPIECE

1. sierlijst ..... 2. cartouche uit stucwerk ..... 3. tablet ..... 4. mantel ..... 5. jambage/rechtstaand/penant ..... 6. haardplaat/achterwand .....	d. ornamental moulding b. stucco cartouche e. mantel shelf f. mantel c. jamb(e) a. hearth plate
--	--

### RECAPITULATION

1. borstwering ..... 2. kroonlijst (bovenlijst) ..... druiplijst ..... 3. fronton ..... 4. kraagsteen, console ..... 5. fries ..... 6. kordonband ..... 7. venster-, sierlijst ..... 8. bovenlicht ..... 9. vensterkruis .....	d. parapet k. cornice .drip moulding  e. frontispiece b. console, bracket l. freeze f. string course, band course j. window frame i. skylight, fanlight n. window cross
---	--

10. raam, venster-, lichtkozijn .....	a. window frame
11. pijler .....	p. pillar, pilaster
12. fries (zie 5) .....	r. freeze
13. sokkel .....	g. socle, plinth
14. deuropening .....	q. doorway
15. deurpaneel .....	m. door panel
16. drempel .....	c. threshold, doorsill
17. rustica, bossage .....	o. bossage
18. liseen .....	h. liserne

## 2 Groundplan of a church

1/k – 2/e – 3/a – 4/m – 5/g – 6/f – 7/b – 8/l – 9/h – 10/c – 11/j – 12/i – 13/d – 7 + 8/b + 1

## 2 Gothic cathedral

1/h – 2/n – 3/a – 4/k – 5/d – 6/q – 7/g – 8/j – 9/p – 10/b – 11/l – 12/o – 13/f – 14/c – 15/i – 16/e – 17/m

## 2 Mural elements and Romanesque supporting structures

1/b – 2/a – 3/c

## 2 Mural elements and Gothic supporting structures :

A : 1/d – 2/a – 3/g – 4/b – 5/f – 6/e – 7/c

B : 1/b – 2/f – 3/a – 4/d – 5/c – 6/e

C : 1/f – 2/a – 3/c – 4/b – 5/e – 6/d

2 Vaults, vaulting : 1/b – 2/g – 3/a – 4/d – 5/f – 6/c – 7/e

2 Arches : 1/e – 2/b – 3/d – 4/a – 5/c

2 The portal : 1/b – 2/c – 3/d – 4/a