

	<p style="text-align: center;">SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1 REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unita" – Porto Torres</p>	
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CLIL HISTORY – TEST 01 SOLUTIONS

Read the sentences and tick the correct true/false box	T	F
1. The Carolingian dynasty died without heirs	x	
2. Hugh Capet was thought to be the most powerful of French Lords		x
3. His successors were all powerful and rich.		x
4. The dynasty survived because they always had long lives and male heirs	x	
5. The French Lords ruled their lands without the influence of the King	x	
6. They got their incomes directly from taxes on roads and markets	x	
7. Because of their independence France lived a period of political instability		x
8. Some Lords like William of Normandy expanded their possession outside France	x	

FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE RIGHT WORDS

His descendant¹ Louis IX was so religious that he became a saint² after he died, and he is usually called St. Louis. He built a famous chapel in Paris called the Sainte Chapelle. He succeeded in getting everyone³ to love him, and convinced pretty much everyone in France that it was always better to follow⁴ the king. St. Louis went on the Seventh Crusade and the Eighth Crusade, both of which were failures⁵. He died in Tunis on the Eighth Crusade in 1270, probably of dysentery⁶.

St. Louis' descendants were not as well⁷ loved as he was. They put in more and more taxes⁸, and were not as concerned with justice. But the French people still wanted to follow their kings, Louis's son Philippe III (1270-1285) and his grandson Philippe IV (1285-1314), who built the Conciergerie. The Lords could never unite against⁹ the king as they did in England, and if they could not unite the alternative¹⁰ to the kings was civil war, which nobody wanted.

Philippe IV had three sons, Louis X (1314-1316), Philippe V (1316-1322), and Charles IV (1322-1328), but they all died young¹¹ without leaving sons of their own. All three men had daughters¹², but the French lords refused to accept a woman as their queen, or even the sons of these women, Philippe IV's grandsons¹³ through their mothers. Instead, they chose one of Charles' cousins, Philippe of Valois, to be the next king. He was a grandson of Philippe IV, but through¹⁴ his father. The king of England, Edward III, was also a grandson of Philippe IV through his mother, and he said he had as much right to the throne¹⁵ as Philippe of Valois did. When Edward attacked France to enforce his right to the French kingdom, the Hundred Years' War began.