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| Read the plot synopsis and complete the activities. | |
| **LINE**  **#**  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26 | **PLOT SYNOPSIS**  <http://www.teachwithmovies.org/>  The film introduces an ambitious English politician, Sir Robert Chiltern. When he was a young assistant to a member of the British Cabinet, Chiltern had given a foreign investor advance notice of a government decision. This information permitted the investor to make a large amount of money. Chiltern's fee for the information had made the young man moderately wealthy.  When the story opens, Chiltern is a rising member of Parliament with an impeccable reputation. The foreign investor has died and no one, or so Chiltern thinks, knows how he obtained his wealth. This includes his morally upright and self-righteous wife, to whom he is devoted. However, the foreign investor, while on his deathbed, had given evidence incriminating Chiltern to a lady friend. The woman, Mrs Cheveley, has made a large investment in a proposal to build a canal in Argentina. The plan is really a stock swindle and she knows it. If the British government backs the plan the stock will rise in value. Mrs Cheveley will be able to sell out before the scheme collapses and make a large profit. Chiltern, now an Undersecretary in the British Cabinet, has been assigned to investigate the canal project. Mrs Cheveley contacts him. She offers to give him the incriminating evidence and a substantial amount of money if he makes a false report supporting the scheme. If Chiltern does not comply, Mrs Cheveley will publish the evidence, disgrace him, and end his political career.  When Chiltern courageously condemns the canal swindle in Parliament, an action that he believes will lead to his own exposure and disgrace, an ingenious twist of the plot permits him to retain his money, his good name, and his career. However, the Chiltern character makes no attempt to atone for his past corrupt actions nor does he disgorge his ill-gotten gains. Instead, the film celebrates the fact that he will be permitted to escape censure because he has shown that he now has moral character and will not act corruptly again. |

**Part 1**

1. Who is the film’s protagonist? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is the film’s antagonist? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Translate the following adjectives/adverbs into Slovene:
   1. ambitious (line 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. impeccable (line 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. self-righteous (line 9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. incriminating (line 17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   5. courageously (line 20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   6. ingenious (line 21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2**

Use a deductive approach and the plot synopsis to try and match up each character with the respective text which describes the character.

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| **CHARACTER** |  | **MATCH** | **TEXT** |
| 1. Sir Robert Chiltern |  | This character is the father of Lord Goring and prides himself on dignity and honour. He constantly belittles his son in both public and private. |
| 1. Mrs Laura Cheveley |  | This character is a foreigner who was a guest at the Chiltern's party. He recognises the antagonist from knowing her in Berlin. |
| 1. Lady Gertrude Chiltern |  | This character is Lord Goring's butler and suits the role due to his complete reticence. |
| 1. Lord Arthur Goring |  | This character is the antagonist of the story and is dishonest, selfish, and manipulative. |
| 1. Miss Mabel Chiltern |  | This character is the protagonist of the story who is saved from disgrace through a variety of happenstance occurrences. |
| 1. Lord Caversham |  | This character is the sister of the protagonist. She constantly teases and flirts with Lord Goring until he proposes marriage and she accepts. |
| 1. Phipps |  | This character is a moral, upstanding citizen. She attended school with the antagonist, and knows her to be dishonest and unkind. |
| 1. Vicomte de Nanjac |  |  | This character is a very clever and dashing man who is a close friend of the protagonist and saves him from disgrace. |

**Part 3**

Discuss the following questions in small groups and report back to the class:

1. What do you think it meant to be rich in 19th century London?
2. How does it compare to being rich in the 21st century?
3. What attributes do you think an ideal husband should possess?
4. How would the definition of ‘ideal’ differ between men and women?
5. Do you think the roles of husbands/wives have changed since 1890?