

Exercices de prononciation

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 3e

Ces exercices de prononciation se font idéalement à voix haute : lis chaque mot avant de répondre. Tu travailles d'abord les sons /tʃ/ et /dʒ/, puis les accents du monde anglophone, et enfin la place de l'accent tonique.

Cette fiche d'exercices est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.



Les exercices

Exercices de prononciation : sons, accents et syllabes

Exercice 1 : /tʃ/ ou /dʒ/ ?

Indique si le son en début ou en fin de mot est /tʃ/ (comme church) ou /dʒ/ (comme judge).

1. chocolate
2. jacket
3. bridge
4. catch
5. giraffe

6. teacher
7. orange
8. future

Exercice 2 : Les trois lectures de ch

Classe les mots selon la prononciation de ch : /tʃ/, /k/ ou /ʃ/.

1. chair
2. school
3. chef
4. lunch
5. chemistry
6. machine
7. children
8. stomach

Partie 2

Exercice 3 : Les paires minimales /tʃ/ - /dʒ/

Choisis le mot qui correspond au sens de la phrase.

1. My uncle drives an old army (cheap / jeep).
2. He told us a really funny (choke / joke).
3. This T-shirt was very (cheap / jeep), only five pounds.
4. Be careful, don't (choke / joke) on that sweet!
5. She is very (rich / ridge): she owns three houses.

Partie 3

Exercice 4 : /ʃ/ ou /tʃ/ ?

Choisis le bon mot. Attention, les deux mots se prononcent presque de la même façon.

1. Can I have fish and (ships / chips), please?
2. I can't (choose / shoes) between these two (choose / shoes).
3. Look at my new (wash / watch): it's waterproof!
4. The farmer has two hundred (sheep / cheap).
5. The (ship / chip) sailed across the Atlantic.
6. Don't forget to (wash / watch) your hands.

Partie 4

Exercice 5 : Reconnaître les graphies

Recopie chaque phrase et souligne toutes les lettres qui se prononcent /tʃ/ ou /dʒ/. Dis combien il y en a.

1. The children enjoy watching cartoons.
2. George put the cheese in the fridge.
3. Jenny's picture of a giant is strange.
4. Which jacket did Charlie choose?
5. Each student has a question for the judge.

Partie 5

Exercice 6 : Associer accents et caractéristiques

Associe chaque accent (1 à 5) à une caractéristique (a à e).

1. American
 2. British (England)
 3. Australian
 4. Indian
 5. Scottish
- a. The r is rolled and the word loch has a guttural sound.
 - b. The r after a vowel is silent and the a in bath is long.
 - c. The t between two vowels sounds like a quick d, as in water.
 - d. v and w can sound alike, and the rhythm is very regular.
 - e. People often say G'day and No worries, and their voice often rises at the end.

Partie 6

Exercice 7 : Comprendre un témoignage

Lis le texte et réponds aux questions en anglais.

My name is Priya. I was born in Bangalore, India, and I moved to Melbourne, Australia, when I was twelve. On my first day at school, a boy said "G'day! How ya going?" and I didn't understand at all! In India we learn English at school, but our accent is different: we pronounce every syllable clearly and roll our r's a little. My Australian friends love my accent, and I love theirs. Now I sometimes say "No worries" and "mate" without thinking. Last summer I visited my cousin in Texas. Everybody said "Howdy" and pronounced the r in every word. English is like a big family: we all speak it a bit differently, and that's what makes it fun.

1. Where was Priya born?

2. How old was she when she moved to Australia?
3. Why didn't she understand the boy on her first day?
4. Give two features of her accent.
5. Which Australian expressions does she use now?
6. What did she notice in Texas? Give two things.
7. What does she compare English to?

Partie 7

Exercice 8 : Placer l'accent tonique

Écris la syllabe accentuée en majuscules (exemple : eduCAtion) en t'aidant de la règle des suffixes.

1. information
2. electricity
3. musician
4. geography
5. scientific
6. celebrate
7. careful
8. mysterious

Exercice 9 : L'accent se déplace

Écris la syllabe accentuée en majuscules pour chaque mot de la famille.

1. history – historic – historian
2. politics – political – politician
3. economy – economic
4. Canada – Canadian
5. biology – biological

Partie 8

Exercice 10 : Trouver l'intrus

Dans chaque série, un mot ne contient pas le même son que les autres. Trouve-le.

1. church – cheese – Christmas – watch
2. giant – gym – girl – page
3. judge – jam – bridge – garden
4. kitchen – machine – match – picture
5. question – nature – station – teacher
6. orange – village – get – edge

Partie 9

Exercice 11 : Production guidée

Écris un court texte (6 à 8 lignes) intitulé *My favourite English accent*.

1. Dis quel accent tu préfères et où tu l'as entendu (série, chanson, voyage...).
2. Décris au moins deux caractéristiques de cet accent.
3. Utilise au moins quatre mots contenant /tʃ/ ou /dʒ/ et souligne-les.
4. Termine en expliquant pourquoi il est utile de comprendre plusieurs accents.

Partie 10

Exercice 12 : La voix monte ou descend ?

Pour chaque phrase, indique si la voix monte (↗) ou descend (↘) à la fin.

1. **Are you ready?**
2. **What time is it?**
3. **My brother is a teacher.**
4. **Can you swim?**
5. **Why are you late?**
6. **Close the door, please.**
7. **It's a lovely day, isn't it?** (tu attends seulement une confirmation)

Exercice 13 : Complète avec la bonne graphie

Complète chaque mot avec ch, tch, j, dge ou ge. Puis dis si tu entends /tʃ/ ou /dʒ/.

1. kit__en
2. ba__
3. __oke
4. __ange
5. __ungle
6. wa__
7. ima__
8. __ildren

Exercice 14 : Compte les sons

Combien de mots de chaque phrase contiennent le son indiqué ?

1. The teacher chose a chair near the church. (/tʃ/)
2. The giant jumped over the huge bridge. (/dʒ/)
3. Each child can catch a fish. (/tʃ/)

4. George enjoys jam and orange juice. (/dʒ/)
5. Which picture do you prefer? (/tʃ/)
6. The page of the magazine is damaged. (/dʒ/)

Exercice 15 : Les deux boîtes

Observe l'image. Écris chaque mot dans la bonne boîte : /tʃ/ ou /dʒ/.



/tʃ/
comme church

/dʒ/
comme judge

cheese

jump

match

bridge

chair

giant

Où ranger chaque mot ?

Exercice 16 : Suffixes et accent

Écris le mot en mettant la syllabe accentuée en MAJUSCULES. Exemple :
photograph → PHO-to-graph.

1. education
2. photographer
3. electricity
4. politician
5. tomorrow
6. important
7. dangerous

Exercice 17 : De la phonétique au mot

Lis la transcription et écris le mot en lettres.

1. /tʃi:z/
2. /dʒu'laɪ/
3. /brɪdʒ/
4. /wɒtʃ/
5. /'dʒɜ:nɪ/
6. /'tʃɑ:mɪŋ/
7. /'brɪndʒ/

Exercice 18 : Un week-end à Chester

Lis le texte, puis réponds en anglais par une phrase courte.

Last July, Jack and his cousin George visited Chester. They crossed an old bridge, watched children in the park and had chicken sandwiches for lunch. The weather was changeable, but they enjoyed the journey.

1. Where did Jack and George go?
2. What did they eat for lunch?
3. Was the weather always the same?
4. Find two words with /dʒ/ in the text.
5. Find two words with /tʃ/ in the text.

Exercice 19 : Les mots accentués dans la phrase

Dans chaque phrase, souligne les mots accentués. Ce sont les noms, les verbes, les adjectifs et les adverbes.

1. My brother lives in a big house.
2. Can you give me some water?
3. They are playing in the garden.
4. I like cold tea.
5. The teacher opened the window.
6. We are going to London on Friday.

Exercice 20 : Mon voyage

Observe la valise du garçon. Écris quatre phrases sur un voyage avec au moins cinq mots de la liste.



Mots pour ton voyage

cheese	bridge
journey	change
jacket	children

Six mots pour parler d'un voyage.