

Exercices analyse de caricature

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices analyse de caricature vous font passer de la description précise à l'interprétation nuancée. Les premiers travaillent le vocabulaire et les positions, les derniers vous demandent de commenter un dessin entier comme à l'épreuve.

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

Dix exercices analyse de caricature progressifs

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de l'image

Associez chaque mot anglais à sa traduction (a à h).

1. a caption
2. a speech bubble
3. the foreground
4. a cartoonist
5. a label
6. a close-up

7. a low-angle shot
8. to depict

a. un gros plan – b. une étiquette – c. représenter – d. une légende – e. une contre-plongée – f. le premier plan – g. un dessinateur de presse – h. une bulle

Exercice 2 : Se repérer dans l'image

Complétez avec : in the foreground, in the background, on the left, on the right, in the top right-hand corner, in the centre.

1. The sun, which is very small, appears ___ of the picture, just above the frame's edge on the right.
2. Far away, ___, we can see factories and chimneys.
3. Close to the viewer, ___, a child is sitting on the ground.
4. ___, right in the middle, stands a huge statue.
5. A crowd is gathering ___, opposite the speaker who is on the left.
6. The speaker is standing ___, facing the crowd.

Partie 2

Exercice 3 : Décrire au présent be + -ing

Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient (présent simple ou be + -ing).

1. In the foreground, a politician (hold) ___ a broken umbrella.
2. The scene (take) ___ place in a flooded street.
3. Two children (point) ___ at the rising water.
4. The caption (read) ___ "Everything is under control".
5. The man on the right (wear) ___ a top hat and a striped waistcoat.
6. The cartoon (belong) ___ to a series about climate change.
7. A dog (swim) ___ behind the politician.

Exercice 4 : Que symbolise...?

Associez chaque symbole à ce qu'il représente.

1. a dove with an olive branch
2. Uncle Sam
3. an elephant
4. scales
5. an hourglass running out
6. John Bull or a bulldog

a. the United Kingdom – b. justice – c. peace – d. the Republican Party – e. the US government – f. urgency, time running out

Exercice 5 : Corrigez les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur fréquente chez les francophones. Réécrivez-la correctement.

1. In the first plan, there is a car.
2. At the left, a woman is crying.
3. This caricature was published in a newspaper last week.
4. The picture represents a man who walks on a beach.
5. In the background we can see a mountains.
6. The cartoonist wants to denounce about pollution.

Partie 3

Exercice 6 : Un dessin à lire

Lisez la description de ce dessin de presse, puis répondez en anglais aux questions.

This cartoon was published in a British daily in 2021, during an international climate summit. In the centre, world leaders in dark suits are sitting around a table on a small island. They are smiling and toasting with champagne. The island is surrounded by water which is rising fast; it already reaches their ankles. In the bottom right-hand corner, a polar bear is clinging to a melting piece of ice. A banner above the table reads "Climate summit: great progress!". Nobody is looking at the water.

1. When and where was the cartoon published?
2. What event does it refer to?
3. Describe what the leaders are doing.
4. What is happening to the water?
5. What does the polar bear symbolise?
6. Why is the banner ironic?
7. What is the cartoonist's message, in one sentence?

Exercice 7 : Nuancer une interprétation

Reformulez chaque affirmation trop catégorique avec l'expression entre parenthèses.

1. The empty chair is the absence of the president. (may)
2. The cartoonist criticises the media. (seems to)

3. The giant hand is the power of big companies. (could stand for)
4. The leaders don't care about the victims. (it looks as if)
5. The message is that democracy is in danger. (the cartoonist implies)
6. The photographer wanted to shock readers. (must have)

Partie 4

Exercice 8 : Lire une photo de presse

Choisissez le terme correct.

1. The photo was taken from below, so it is a (low-angle / high-angle) shot.
2. We only see the woman's face: it is a (wide shot / close-up).
3. The text under the photo is the (caption / headline).
4. The light comes from behind the man, so he appears as a (silhouette / portrait).
5. The picture is in black and white, which gives it a (timeless / colourful) quality.
6. A view from above makes people look (small and vulnerable / tall and powerful).

Exercice 9 : Traduction français → anglais

Traduisez en anglais.

1. Ce dessin a été publié en 1805, en pleine guerre contre Napoléon.
2. Au premier plan, deux hommes se partagent le globe.
3. L'aigle symbolise la puissance des États-Unis.
4. La légende contredit l'image, ce qui crée un effet ironique.
5. Le dessinateur semble dénoncer l'indifférence des dirigeants.
6. À mon avis, ce dessin est toujours d'actualité.

Exercice 10 : Commenter un dessin entier

Rédigez en anglais un commentaire de 150 à 180 mots du dessin de l'exercice 6, en suivant ces étapes.

1. Présentez le document (nature, date, source, événement).
2. Décrivez la scène du premier plan à l'arrière-plan.
3. Expliquez deux symboles et la légende.
4. Dégagez le message implicite et le ton.
5. Donnez votre avis en une ou deux phrases.

Exercice 11 : Les techniques de la caricature

Complétez chaque phrase avec un mot de l'encadré (un mot par phrase).

caption – exaggeration – irony – satire – stereotype – symbol

1. The cartoonist makes the politician's nose enormous: this is an
2. A dove is a of peace.
3. Saying "What a lovely day!" in the middle of a storm is an example of
4. A uses humour to criticise people or society.
5. The words under the drawing are called the
6. Showing all teenagers glued to their phones is a

Exercice 12 : Observer l'image



Un dessin de presse sur le coût de la vie

Observez l'image et complétez la description avec une préposition : above – in – next to – on (deux fois) – over.

1. A big grey cloud is the boy.
2. The word "PRICES" is written the cloud.
3. The boy is standing the rain.
4. He is holding a small umbrella his head.
5. The word "SALARY" is the umbrella.
6. There is a puddle the boy.

Exercice 13 : Déduire avec must, might, can't

Complétez avec must, might ou can't selon le degré de certitude.

1. The boy looks sad and wet. He be happy about the weather.
2. The cartoonist be criticising rising prices: the cloud says so.
3. The puddle be a symbol of lost savings, but I am not sure.
4. The boy's expression show worry or anger; it is hard to say.
5. This drawing be about holidays: there is no sun and no beach.
6. The artist want readers to laugh and to think.

Exercice 14 : Vrai ou faux ?

Lisez la description d'un dessin, puis écrivez True, False ou Not stated. Justifiez les réponses False.

A newspaper cartoon shows a young man in a yellow raincoat. A black cloud labelled "PRICES" hangs above him. He is holding a very small umbrella marked "SALARY". Behind him, a shop window displays a sign: "SALE - 5%". The young man is not smiling.

1. The young man is wearing a coat.
2. The cloud is labelled "SALARY".
3. The umbrella is large.
4. The shop window announces a small reduction.
5. The young man is smiling.
6. We know the name of the cartoonist.

Exercice 15 : Les mots de liaison

Complétez avec un mot de liaison de l'encadré (un mot par phrase).

although – because – for example – however – so – whereas

1. The cartoon is funny;, its message is serious.
2. The boy looks unhappy his umbrella is too small.
3. the drawing is simple, it contains many symbols.
4. The cloud is huge, ... the umbrella is tiny.
5. The cartoonist exaggerates, ... readers notice the problem immediately.
6. Cartoonists use symbols, ..., a cloud for bad news.

Exercice 16 : Décrire une deuxième caricature



Un dessin de presse sur les écrans

Observez l'image. Écrivez 5 à 6 phrases en anglais : décrivez ce que vous voyez (où, qui, quoi), puis proposez une interprétation avec might ou must.

Exercice 17 : Le passif pour décrire

Réécrivez chaque phrase au passif (présent simple).

1. The cartoonist draws a giant phone.
2. The caption explains the joke.
3. The artist uses bright colours.
4. Readers understand the message quickly.
5. The cartoonist draws the cloud above the boy.
6. Newspapers publish cartoons every day.

Exercice 18 : Lire une analyse

Lisez le texte, puis répondez aux questions en anglais.

In this cartoon, a giant robot is sitting at a teacher's desk while the pupils are writing on tablets. The robot is saying "Any questions?" but nobody looks up. The cartoonist seems to suggest that technology is replacing human contact at school. The exaggerated size of the robot shows its power, whereas the pupils look small and passive. However, the smile on the robot's face might be there to reassure us.

1. Where is the robot sitting?
2. What are the pupils doing?
3. What does the robot say?
4. What does the cartoonist seem to suggest?
5. Why is the robot so big?
6. Find in the text a verb which means "to make someone feel less worried".

Exercice 19 : Remettre les mots dans l'ordre

Remettez les mots dans l'ordre pour former une phrase correcte.

1. caption / the / explains / joke / the
2. seems / cartoonist / the / criticise / to / politicians
3. boy / the / a / is / small / umbrella / holding
4. exaggerated / the / are / features / politician's / very
5. bird / the / in / drawing / the / might / be / a / symbol / of / freedom
6. the / drawing / is / funny / although / its / message / is / serious

Exercice 20 : Rédiger un commentaire complet

Voici la description d'un dessin :

A tall man in a suit, labelled "POLITICIAN", is painting a green stripe on a grey road. He is saying: "Look, a green city!" Behind him, factories are producing thick black smoke.

Rédigez un commentaire de 8 à 10 lignes en anglais : une introduction (type de document, sujet), une description rapide, une interprétation (au moins un mot de liaison de contraste et un modal de déduction), puis une conclusion sur l'effet recherché.