

Exercices argumentation pour ou contre

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 3e

Ces exercices argumentation te font passer des expressions pour donner ton avis aux mots de liaison, puis à l'organisation complète d'un texte pour ou contre. Le dernier exercice est une vraie rédaction guidée, comme en contrôle de fin de 3e.

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

Exercice 1 : D'accord, pas d'accord ou nuancé ?

Classe chaque expression : *agree*, *disagree* ou *in between*.

1. Exactly!
2. I'm not convinced.
3. It depends.
4. I'm in favour of it.
5. I see your point, but...
6. I don't think so.
7. That's true.
8. I partly agree.

Exercice 2 : Because ou because of ?

Complète avec *because* ou *because of*.

1. I'm against homework ___ it takes too much time.
2. Many students are tired ___ their screens.
3. Uniforms are a good idea ___ everybody looks the same.
4. The match was cancelled ___ the storm.
5. I like this rule ___ it protects younger students.
6. She changed her mind ___ his arguments.

Exercices argumentation : partie 2

Exercice 3 : Opposer des idées

Complète avec *however*, *although* ou *whereas*.

1. ___ video games are fun, they can be addictive.
2. Phones are useful. ___, they distract students.
3. My brother loves uniforms, ___ I hate them.
4. ___ it is expensive, a school trip is a great experience.
5. Homework helps us revise. ___, too much homework is stressful.
6. Some students prefer online lessons, ___ others prefer real classrooms.

Exercice 4 : Corrige l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. I am agree with you.
2. According to me, uniforms are useless.
3. In the one hand, it's cheap.
4. Do you like it? I think that yes.
5. Despite of the rain, we went out.
6. She is disagree with her parents.
7. The main advantage is the price.
8. I'm against to the new rule.

Exercices argumentation : partie 3

Exercice 5 : Relie les idées

Relie les deux phrases avec le mot de liaison indiqué.

1. Phones distract students. They learn less. (so)
2. Sport is good for your health. It is fun. (what's more)

3. Some subjects are difficult. Maths is one of them. (such as)
4. The canteen is noisy. Students can't relax. (that's why)
5. The trip is expensive. It is very interesting. (although)
6. Cycling is good for the planet. Driving pollutes. (whereas)

Exercices argumentation : documents et production

Exercice 6 : Pour ou contre l'uniforme ?

Classe chaque argument : *for school uniforms* ou *against school uniforms*.

1. Everybody looks the same, so there is less bullying about clothes.
2. Students can't express their personality.
3. Parents don't have to buy fashionable clothes.
4. Uniforms are often uncomfortable.
5. It is quicker to get dressed in the morning.
6. A uniform can be expensive for big families.
7. It gives students a sense of belonging to their school.
8. Teenagers should learn to choose for themselves.

Exercices argumentation : partie 4

Exercice 7 : Un débat en classe

Lis le débat, puis réponds en anglais.

Teacher: Today's question: should the school day finish at 3 p.m.?

Noah: I'm totally in favour of it. We'd have more time for sport and music. What's more, we'd be less tired.

Chloe: I see your point, but we'd have shorter holidays because of the extra days. I'm against it.

Samir: I partly agree with Noah. Finishing early is great. However, many parents work until 6 p.m., so younger students would be alone at home.

Teacher: So, Samir, what's your conclusion?

Samir: All in all, I think it's a good idea, but only if the school offers activities in the afternoon.

1. What is the question of the debate?
2. Is Noah for or against the idea?

3. Give one of Noah's arguments.
4. Why is Chloe against the idea?
5. What problem does Samir mention?
6. What is Samir's conclusion?

Exercices argumentation : partie 5

Exercice 8 : Remets l'essai dans l'ordre

Ces cinq paragraphes forment un essai sur les jeux vidéo. Remets-les dans l'ordre (écris la lettre à la bonne place, de 1 à 5).

- a. On the other hand, gamers sometimes spend too much time in front of a screen and forget to do their homework.
- b. Nowadays, millions of teenagers play video games every day. Are video games good for young people?
- c. To conclude, I think video games are fine if you play in moderation.
- d. Moreover, some players become aggressive or sleep badly.
- e. On the one hand, video games can improve your reflexes and teach you to work in a team.

1. Paragraphe 1 : ____
2. Paragraphe 2 : ____
3. Paragraphe 3 : ____
4. Paragraphe 4 : ____
5. Paragraphe 5 : ____

Exercices argumentation : partie 6

Exercice 9 : Réponds à l'objection

Réagis à chaque opinion en commençant par *I see your point, but...* ou *I disagree because...*

1. Homework is useless.
2. Teenagers should not have phones before 15.
3. Fast food should be banned from schools.
4. School should start at 10 a.m.
5. Reading books is old-fashioned.

Exercice 10 : Du français à l'anglais

Traduis en anglais.

1. Je suis d'accord avec toi.
2. D'un côté, c'est utile ; de l'autre, c'est cher.
3. Certains pensent que les devoirs sont inutiles.
4. À mon avis, les avantages l'emportent sur les inconvénients.
5. Je suis contre l'interdiction des téléphones.
6. Pour conclure, je pense que c'est une bonne idée.

Exercices argumentation : partie 7

Exercice 11 : Ta rédaction pour ou contre

Sujet : *Should homework be banned?* Écris un texte de 120 mots environ en suivant les étapes.

1. Introduis le sujet et pose la question.
2. Donne un premier argument pour l'interdiction, avec un exemple.
3. Ajoute un deuxième argument pour avec *Moreover* ou *What's more*.
4. Donne un argument contre avec *On the other hand*.
5. Ajoute un deuxième argument contre avec un exemple.
6. Conclut en donnant ton avis avec *To conclude* et *because*.

Exercice 12 : Pour ou contre les devoirs ?

Le sujet est : *Homework should be banned*. Classe chaque argument : *for banning homework* ou *against banning homework*.

1. Students need time to relax after school.
2. Homework helps students to remember their lessons.
3. Some students have no quiet place to work at home.
4. Homework teaches us to work alone.
5. Children are too tired to do sport or to see their friends.
6. Parents can see what their children are learning.

Exercice 13 : Complète avec le bon connecteur

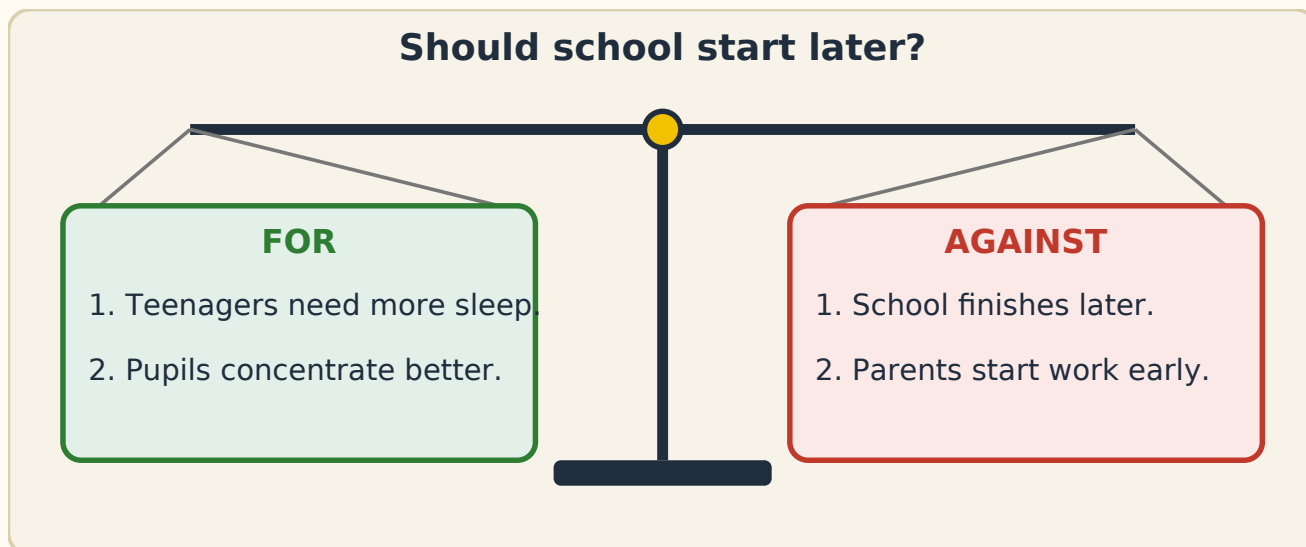
Complète le paragraphe avec les connecteurs de la liste : *First of all, Moreover, However, For example, Therefore, In conclusion*.

Should students use phones in class?

1. ___, phones can be useful: pupils can look up words quickly.
2. ___, they can use a dictionary app.

3. ___, phones can also distract students.
4. ___, a pupil can read messages instead of listening.
5. ___, teachers must set clear rules.
6. ___, I think phones should be allowed only for work.

Exercice 14 : Observe l'image : la balance



Pour et contre : l'école commence plus tard

Observe la balance. Écris quatre phrases : deux avec *On the one hand... on the other hand...*, puis ton opinion avec *In my opinion...* et une phrase avec *because*.

Exercice 15 : should ou must ?

Choisis la bonne forme.

1. You (must / mustn't) cheat in an exam.
2. Teenagers (should / shouldn't) sleep at least eight hours.
3. We (must / mustn't) wear a seat belt in a car.
4. Students (should / shouldn't) spend all day on their phones.
5. You (must / mustn't) be eighteen to vote.
6. People (should / shouldn't) throw litter in the street.
7. Everyone (should / shouldn't) recycle more.

Exercice 16 : donne des exemples

Complète avec *for example, for instance, such as* ou *like*.

1. Sport is good for you. ___, it helps you stay healthy.
2. Many countries, ___ Spain and Italy, are very hot in summer.
3. Social media has risks. ___, you can lose your privacy.
4. I enjoy water sports ___ swimming and surfing.

Exercice 17 : nuance avec although, however et despite

Réécris chaque idée avec le mot demandé.

1. Phones are useful. They can distract us. (Although)
2. School is tiring. I enjoy it. (Although)
3. Fast food is cheap. It is not healthy. (However)
4. Homework takes time. It helps us learn. (However)
5. It was raining. We played football. (Despite the rain)
6. He was tired. He did his homework. (Despite being tired)

Exercice 18 : renforce l'argument

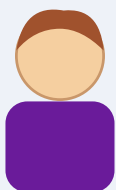
Chaque phrase est trop courte pour convaincre. Développe-la avec *because* puis une phrase avec *For example*.

1. Uniforms are bad.
2. Zoos are cruel.
3. Video games are good.
4. We should ride bikes.

Exercice 19 : continue le débat

I think zoos should be closed.
Animals need freedom.

Maya



.....

.....



À toi de répondre à Maya

Écris un petit dialogue de quatre répliques : (1) réponds à Maya avec un contre-argument, (2) Maya répond avec *I see your point, but...*, (3) tu donnes un exemple, (4) vous concluez.

Exercice 20 : ta rédaction : un smartphone avant 12 ans ?

Sujet : *Should children under twelve have a smartphone?* Rédige un texte de 10 à 12 lignes : une introduction, deux arguments, un contre-argument avec *However* ou *Although*, et une conclusion avec ton opinion.