

Exercices Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 3e

Ces exercices Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande te font voyager du XVIIIe siècle à aujourd'hui : vocabulaire, dates, grammaire du récit, lecture de témoignages et petite rédaction. Garde ton cours à portée de main pour les premiers exercices, puis essaie de t'en passer.

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 Australie : rencontres, traité et migrations

Exercice 1 : Vocabulaire - associe

Associe chaque mot anglais à sa traduction.

1. a settler
2. a convict
3. a chief
4. a treaty
5. land

6. to settle
7. an apology
8. indigenous

a. un traité - b. autochtone - c. un bagnard - d. des excuses - e. un chef - f. la terre - g. s'installer - h. un colon

Exercice 2 : Australia or New Zealand?

Écris A (Australia) ou NZ (New Zealand).

1. Its capital is Wellington.
2. Uluru is in the middle of this country.
3. The Māori arrived there from Polynesia.
4. The First Fleet landed there in 1788.
5. Its name in the first language is Aotearoa.
6. The Ten Pound Poms emigrated there.
7. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed there.

Exercices Australie : partie 2

Exercice 3 : Remets les dates dans l'ordre

Classe ces événements du plus ancien au plus récent.

1. Kevin Rudd said sorry to the Stolen Generations.
2. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed.
3. James Cook landed in New Zealand.
4. The Ten Pound scheme started.
5. The First Fleet arrived in Sydney.
6. Abel Tasman saw the coast of New Zealand.

Exercice 4 : Raconte au prétérit

Mets le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit.

1. James Cook (sail) ___ to the Pacific on the Endeavour.
2. His men (kill) ___ several Māori in October 1769.
3. In 1770, Cook (reach) ___ the east coast of Australia.
4. The voyage to Sydney (take) ___ five weeks.
5. Many families (leave) ___ Britain after the war.
6. Some migrants (go) ___ back home, then (come) ___ back to Australia.
7. The Prime Minister (say) ___ sorry in 2008.

Exercices Australie : partie 3

Exercice 5 : Passe à la voix passive

Récris chaque phrase à la voix passive. Garde le complément d'agent seulement s'il est utile.

1. Hobson and Māori chiefs signed the treaty in 1840.
2. Settlers took a lot of Māori land.
3. The government paid compensation.
4. The authorities took Aboriginal children from their families.
5. The Anangu people consider Uluru sacred. (→ Uluru ...)
6. They banned climbing on Uluru in 2019.

Exercices Australie : partie 4

Exercice 6 : Document - le témoignage de Margaret

Lis le texte et réponds aux questions en anglais par des phrases complètes.

We left Liverpool in 1958. The ship took five weeks to reach Sydney. At first we lived in a migrant hostel, in a hot metal hut. My mum cried every night because she missed her sisters. But my dad found a job quickly, and after two years we bought a house with a garden. I have never regretted it.

1. When did Margaret's family leave Britain?
2. How did they travel?
3. Where did they live at first?
4. Why was her mother sad?
5. What did the family buy after two years?
6. Is Margaret happy with her family's decision? Quote the text.

Exercices Australie : partie 5

Exercice 7 : Document - les deux versions du traité

Observe le tableau puis réponds par vrai (True) ou faux (False). Corrige les phrases fausses.

English version	Māori version
The chiefs give sovereignty to the Queen.	The chiefs give the Queen the right to govern.
The Māori keep their lands.	The Māori keep full authority over their lands and treasures.

1. The two versions say exactly the same thing.
2. In the English version, the chiefs give sovereignty to the Queen.
3. In the Māori version, the chiefs keep full authority over their lands.
4. The treaty was written only in English.
5. This difference explains many conflicts about land.

Exercices Australie : partie 6

Exercice 8 : Aussie English

Réécris chaque phrase en anglais standard.

1. G'day, mate!
2. See you this arvo.
3. Let's have a barbie on Sunday.
4. Don't forget your sunnies.
5. I had brekkie at seven.
6. No worries!

Exercice 9 : Corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Recopie-la correctement.

1. The treaty was sign in 1840.
2. Cook has arrived in New Zealand in 1769.
3. The maori lost a lot of their land.
4. Many british families emigrated to Australia.
5. They lost a land after the war.
6. He is living in New Zeland since 2015.

Exercice 10 : Traduis en anglais

1. Les Maoris sont arrivés de Polynésie en canoë.
2. Le traité fut signé en 1840.
3. Plus d'un million de Britanniques ont émigré en Australie.
4. Le voyage coûtait dix livres.
5. Le Premier ministre a présenté ses excuses en 2008.
6. Il est interdit d'escalader Uluru.

Exercices Australie : partie 7

Exercice 11 : Traduis en français

1. The first meeting between Cook and the Māori turned violent.
2. Many settlers bought land from the chiefs.

3. Children on isolated farms studied with the School of the Air.
4. Te reo Māori has been an official language since 1987.
5. Waitangi Day is a public holiday.

Exercice 12 : Production guidée - tu es un Ten Pound Pom

Nous sommes en 1960. Tu viens d'arriver en Australie avec ta famille. Écris une lettre de 80 à 100 mots à un ami resté en Angleterre. Utilise le prétérit et au moins trois de ces éléments :

- the voyage (how long, how it was)
- the migrant hostel
- the weather, the beach, the outback
- what you miss / what you like
- a word of Aussie English you learnt

Exercices Australie : partie 8

Exercice 13 : True or false?

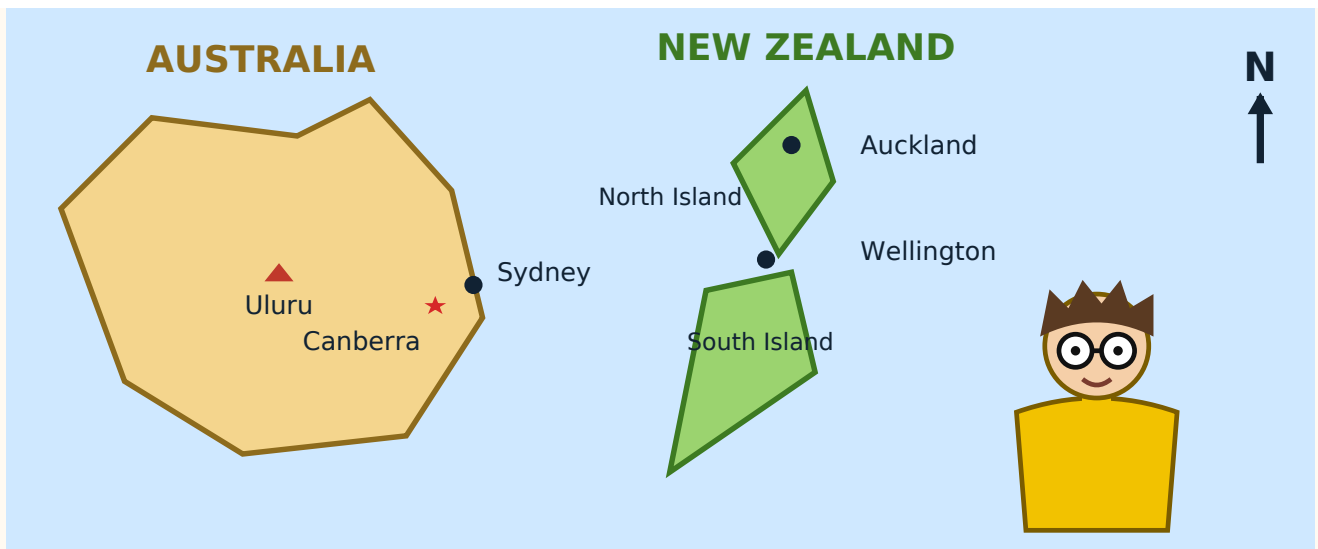
Lis le texte, puis réponds par **True** ou **False**. Corrige les phrases fausses.

Australia is both a country and a continent. Its capital is Canberra, not Sydney. Aboriginal people have lived there for more than 60,000 years. In 1788, the First Fleet arrived in Botany Bay with about 1,000 people, many of them convicts. New Zealand is made of two main islands. The Māori came from Polynesia around the year 1300. In 1840, Māori chiefs and the British signed the Treaty of Waitangi.

1. Australia is also a continent.
2. The capital of Australia is Sydney.
3. Aboriginal people arrived in 1788.
4. The First Fleet arrived in Botany Bay.
5. New Zealand has three main islands.
6. The Māori came from Polynesia.
7. The treaty was signed in 1840.

Exercice 14 : Observe la carte

Observe la carte et complète les phrases.



L'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande

1. The capital of Australia is ____.
2. Uluru is in the ____ of Australia.
3. Sydney is on the ____ coast.
4. New Zealand is to the ____ of Australia.
5. New Zealand has ____ main islands.
6. Auckland is on the ____ Island.

Exercice 15 : Relie avec who, which ou where

Relie les deux phrases avec **who**, **which** ou **where**.

1. Margaret is a woman. She left England in 1960.
2. Botany Bay is the place. The First Fleet landed there.
3. The Treaty of Waitangi is a document. It was signed in 1840.
4. A settler is someone. He builds a new life abroad.
5. Uluru is a huge rock. It is sacred for Aboriginal people.
6. Auckland is the city. Many immigrants arrive there.

Exercice 16 : Used to

Complète avec **used to**, **didn't use to** ou **Did... use to** et le verbe entre parenthèses.

1. Aboriginal families ____ (travel) across the land following the seasons.
2. Before 1788, nobody ____ (speak) English in Australia.
3. My grandfather ____ (live) in Liverpool before he emigrated.
4. Ships ____ (take) several weeks to reach Australia.
5. ____ you ____ (have) a big house in England?
6. Many families ____ (write) letters home every month.

Exercice 17 : Compare les deux pays

Voici des données approximatives. *Australia : 7,7 millions de km², environ 26 millions d'habitants. New Zealand : 0,27 million de km², environ 5 millions d'habitants.* Complète avec la bonne forme.

1. Australia is much ____ (big) than New Zealand.
2. New Zealand is much ____ (small) than Australia.
3. Australia has ____ (many) people than New Zealand.
4. New Zealand has ____ (few) people than Australia.
5. Australia is ____ (big) country in Oceania.
6. New Zealand is not ____ big ____ Australia.

Exercice 18 : Le discours rapporté

Rapporte chaque phrase avec **said (that)** au prétérit.

1. "I miss my family," said Margaret.
2. "We live in Sydney," said the Smiths.
3. "I work in a factory," said Peter.
4. "The weather is hot," said Anna.
5. "I don't like the food," said Tom.
6. "We want a better life," said the settlers.

Exercice 19 : Pose les questions

Tu interviewes une immigrée. Écris la question qui correspond à chaque réponse, au prétérit.

1. I left England in 1957.
2. We travelled by ship.
3. The journey took six weeks.
4. I worked as a nurse.
5. I missed my mother most.
6. We arrived in Melbourne.

Exercice 20 : Une carte postale de Sydney

Tu es en voyage à Sydney. Écris une carte postale de 6 à 8 phrases à un ami : où tu es, la météo, ce que tu as visité (prétérit), ce que tu as mangé, ce que tu vas faire demain (be going to).

