

Exercices but et moyen, connecteurs

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 2de

Ces exercices but et moyen t'entraînent à passer de la phrase isolée au paragraphe argumenté. Ensuite, pour chaque item, demande-toi d'abord : est-ce un but, un moyen ou une conséquence ?

De plus, 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 but et moyen : de la phrase au paragraphe

Exercice 1 : But, moyen ou conséquence ?

D'abord, indique si la partie en italique exprime un but (B), un moyen (M) ou une conséquence (C).

1. She learned Japanese *by watching anime*.
2. He saved for months *in order to buy a guitar*.
3. It rained all day. *As a result, the concert was cancelled*.
4. We whispered *so as not to disturb anyone*.
5. They raised money *by selling cakes*.

6. The bus was late; *consequently*, I missed my train.

Exercice 2 : In order to ou so as to

Ainsi, relie les deux phrases avec in order to ou so as to.

1. I got up early. I wanted to catch the first train.
2. She went to London. She wanted to visit the British Museum.
3. They built a dam. They wanted to produce electricity.
4. He wears glasses. He wants to read better.
5. We recycle. We want to protect the planet.
6. The company cut prices. It wanted to attract customers.

Toutefois, demandez de l'aide si un point reste flou.

Exercice 3 : Le but négatif

Ensuite, complète avec in order not to ou so as not to et le verbe entre parenthèses.

1. She took a taxi ___ (be) late.
2. I wrote down the code ___ (forget) it.
3. He walked on tiptoe ___ (wake) his parents.
4. We booked early ___ (miss) the show.
5. Put on sunscreen ___ (get) sunburnt.

Suite du travail : exercice 4 : exercices but et moyen

Exercice 4 : Même sujet ou sujet différent ?

Ensuite, choisis to ou so that.

1. I'll write it on the board ___ everyone can see it.
2. She works two jobs ___ pay for university.
3. Speak louder ___ the people at the back can hear you.
4. He left the door open ___ the cat could come in.
5. We went to the station ___ meet our cousins.
6. They moved closer to the school ___ their children wouldn't have to take the bus.

De même, félicitez-vous après chaque exercice réussi.

Exercice 5 : By + V-ing

Puis, réponds à chaque question avec by + V-ing, à l'aide des mots entre parenthèses.

1. How did you improve your English? (read / novels)
2. How can we reduce waste? (avoid / plastic bags)

Mais ne cherchez pas la perfection du premier coup.

3. How did he become famous? (post / videos online)
4. How did they open the door? (break / the window)

De plus, une bonne nuit de sommeil améliore la concentration.

5. How can you stay fit? (walk / to school)
6. How did she win the debate? (use / strong arguments)

Suite du travail : exercice 6 : exercices but et moyen

Exercice 6 : By, while ou without ?

Ainsi, complète avec by, while ou without.

1. He broke his leg ___ skiing in the Alps.
2. You'll make progress ___ practising every day.
3. She answered ___ thinking and regretted it.
4. I listen to podcasts ___ cooking.
5. They crossed the Channel ___ swimming.
6. Don't leave ___ telling me.

Par exemple, un schéma rapide clarifie une consigne confuse.

Exercice 7 : Choisir le connecteur

Ensuite, choisis le connecteur qui convient.

1. The museum is free. (Moreover / Consequently), it's open until 10 pm.
2. He trained every day. (As a result / Besides), he won the race.
3. (As a result of / As a result) the strike, no trains ran.
4. Fast fashion is cheap. (Furthermore / Therefore), many teenagers buy it.
5. The film is too long. (What's more / Thus), the actors are bad.
6. The factory closed. (In addition / Consequently), 300 people lost their jobs.

Exercice 8 : Corriger les erreurs

Ensuite, chaque phrase contient une erreur. Corrige-la.

1. I went to the library for to study.
2. You can learn a lot by read newspapers.
3. She speaks slowly so that I understand can.

4. He left without say a word.
5. As a result the flood, the road was closed.
6. I came here for help you.
7. We took notes in order to not forget anything.

Par exemple, une faute d'accord se corrige en quelques secondes.

Suite du travail : exercice 9

Exercice 9 : Compréhension d'un texte

Puis, lis le texte, puis réponds en anglais.

In 2019, the small Welsh town of Llanbrook decided to become plastic-free. In order to reach this goal, the council gave every family reusable bags. Shops cut their waste by selling fruit and vegetables without packaging. Moreover, a local café offered a discount to customers who brought their own cups. As a result, the town's rubbish fell by 40% in two years. Consequently, other towns in Wales now want to follow its example.

1. What was the town's goal?
2. What did the council do in order to reach it?
3. How did shops cut their waste?
4. Which connector introduces an extra idea?
5. What was the result after two years?
6. What is the consequence for other towns?

Exercice 10 : Remettre dans l'ordre

Ainsi, remets les mots dans l'ordre pour former une phrase correcte.

1. early / to / we / so as / the queue / left / avoid
2. by / she / money / babysitting / earned
3. so that / I'll / you / it / send / can / read / it
4. result / as / a / , / the shop / closed / down
5. in order / bought / not / he / to / a map / get lost

Enfin, vérifiez vos réponses avec le corrigé à part.

Suite du travail : exercice 11

Exercice 11 : Traduire en anglais

Ensuite, traduis ces phrases.

1. Elle économise pour acheter un vélo.
2. Il a appris à nager en regardant son frère.
3. Parle moins fort pour ne pas réveiller le bébé.
4. Je t'envoie le lien pour que tu puisses t'inscrire.
5. Il a neigé. Par conséquent, les cours ont été annulés.
6. De plus, ce projet coûte trop cher.
7. Elle est partie sans payer.

Exercice 12 : Traduire en français

Ensuite, traduis ces phrases en français.

1. He studied hard so as to get a scholarship.
2. You can save energy by turning off the lights.
3. Furthermore, the new law protects workers.
4. As a result of the heatwave, the river dried up.
5. She lowered her voice so that nobody would hear.

Puis, relisez ce classeur avant les vacances.

Exercice 13 : Production guidée

Enfin, écris un paragraphe argumenté (70 à 90 mots) : « How can teenagers help protect the environment? ». Respecte le plan ci-dessous.

1. Une idée avec in order to ou so as to
2. Un moyen avec by + V-ing
3. Une idée supplémentaire avec moreover ou furthermore
4. Une phrase avec so that

Mais passez à la suite quand le temps file.

5. Une conclusion avec as a result ou consequently

Conseils de méthode : exercices but et moyen

Avant de commencer

Ainsi, le thème « exercices but et moyen » demande de la méthode. Donc ne restez pas bloqué sur une seule question. En outre, un bon rythme vaut mieux qu'une longue séance. Puis, réécrivez les phrases fausses sans erreur. En effet, une réponse trop courte fait perdre des points. Ensuite, rangez vos feuilles dans un classeur dédié. Donc préparez votre matériel avant de commencer.

Pendant le travail

En effet, la répétition reste le meilleur allié de la mémoire. Puis, rédigez chaque réponse avec des phrases complètes. En outre, chaque tentative vous apprend quelque chose. Puis, refaites le sujet quelques jours plus tard. Cependant, ne vous découragez pas après une mauvaise note. Ensuite, notez les mots qui vous manquent dans un carnet.

Exercice 14 : So ou such ?

Complétez avec *so*, *such* ou *such a* pour exprimer la conséquence.

1. The exam was ___ difficult that nobody finished it.
2. It was ___ difficult exam that nobody finished it.
3. She speaks ___ quickly that I can't follow.
4. They had ___ good time that they stayed another week.
5. There were ___ many people that we couldn't get in.
6. It was ___ cold weather that we stayed inside.
7. He ran ___ fast that he won easily.

Exercice 15 : Réécrire avec le mot donné

Réécrivez chaque phrase avec le mot ou l'expression entre parenthèses, sans changer le sens.

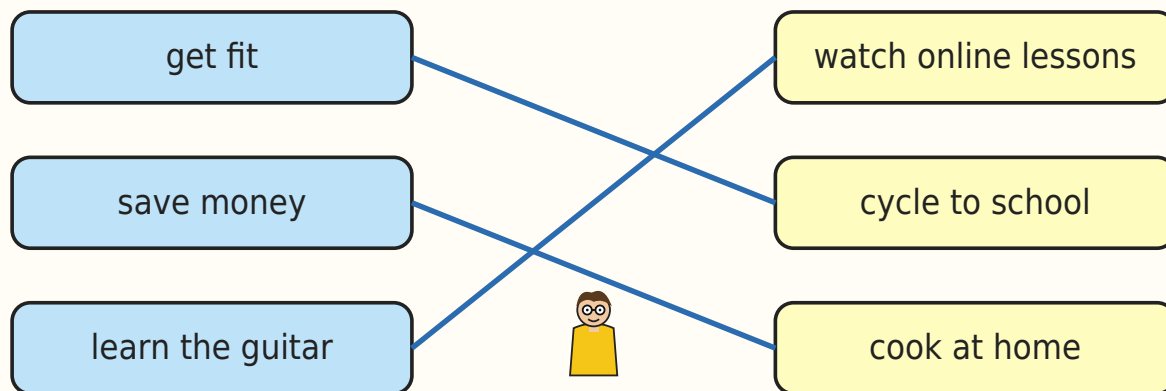
1. He took a taxi because he wanted to arrive earlier. (in order to)
2. She learns English; she watches series. (by)
3. We left early so that we wouldn't miss the train. (so as not to)
4. He fixed the roof; he used a ladder. (by)
5. The road was icy, so they drove slowly. (as a result)
6. I phoned the shop because I wanted to check the opening hours. (to)

Exercice 16 : Associer but et moyen

Observez le schéma. Pour chacun des trois liens, écrivez deux phrases sur Sam : une avec *by* + V-ing (le moyen) et une avec *to* ou *in order to* (le but).

Goal

Means



Buts et moyens de Sam

Exercice 17 : Texte à compléter

Complétez le texte avec : *By, in order to, so that, so as not to, Because of, as a result.*

Maya wants to become a vet. (1) ___ saving her pocket money, she paid for a course. She volunteers at a shelter (2) ___ gain experience. She gets up at six (3) ___ she can feed the animals before school. She whispers (4) ___ wake the puppies. (5) ___ her hard work, her teachers are proud. She is tired; (6) ___ , she sleeps all Sunday.

Exercice 18 : Pour : to, for ou so that ?

En français, « pour » a plusieurs équivalents. Complétez avec *to, for* ou *so that*.

1. I use this app ___ learn vocabulary.
2. She saved money ___ a new bike.
3. He spoke slowly ___ everyone could understand.
4. We need a pen ___ writing.
5. They went out ___ get some fresh air.
6. Mum left a note ___ I wouldn't forget the key.
7. This tool is useful ___ cutting paper.

Exercice 19 : Affiche à rédiger

Observez l'affiche. Écrivez 5 phrases pour expliquer comment sauver la plage. Utilisez au moins deux fois *by* + V-ing, une fois *in order to*, une fois *so that* et une fois *so as not to*.



SAVE THE BEACH!

- ☒ pick up litter
- ☒ recycle bottles
- ☒ no plastic bags

a clean beach for everyone

bin

Sauvons la plage

Exercice 20 : QCM de bilan

Choisissez la bonne réponse (a, b ou c).

1. She wrote down the address ___ forget it.
a) in order to b) so as not to c) by
2. He relaxes ___ listening to music.
a) by b) to c) so that
3. We took a map ___ we wouldn't get lost.
a) so as to b) so that c) by
4. I called her ___ invite her to my party.
a) by b) to c) so that
5. It rained heavily; ___, the match was postponed.
a) in order to b) by c) as a result
6. You can improve your English ___ reading every day.
a) by b) so that c) in order