

Exercices compréhension écrite

Exercices d'anglais - niveau Terminale

Ces exercices compréhension écrite s'appuient sur de courts textes littéraires et d'opinion écrits pour l'entraînement. Ils vous font passer du repérage simple à l'analyse du ton, de l'ironie et du point de vue, avec des justifications par citation.

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

Les lignes sont numérotées entre parenthèses pour vous permettre de citer. Corrigé sur une page à part.

Dix exercices compréhension écrite

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de l'analyse

Associez chaque terme (1 à 7) à sa définition (a à g).

1. skimming
2. scanning
3. understatement

4. unreliable narrator
5. rhetorical question
6. biased
7. to infer

a. question qui n'attend pas de réponse – b. lecture rapide pour l'idée générale – c. déduire – d. partial – e. recherche d'informations précises – f. narrateur peu fiable – g. euphémisme, atténuation

Exercice 2 : Fait ou opinion ?

Indiquez **F** (fait) ou **O** (opinion).

1. The bridge was opened in 1894.
2. It is a disgrace that the council has ignored residents for so long.
3. About 40% of the town's shops are now empty.
4. The government should be ashamed of these figures.
5. The new stadium is, quite frankly, an eyesore.
6. The survey questioned 2,000 adults across the country.

Exercices compréhension écrite : partie 2

Exercice 3 : Ironie ou premier degré ?

Dites si chaque phrase est ironique (I) ou à prendre au premier degré (P), et relevez l'indice.

1. "Great, another Monday," she sighed, staring at the pile of files.
2. The view from the summit was breathtaking, and we stayed there for an hour.
3. The train was only three hours late, which was a nice change.
4. Losing his wallet, his keys and his phone in one afternoon was, he admitted, "not ideal".
5. Thank you so much for telling everyone my secret. You're a true friend.
6. She thanked the nurse warmly for staying with her all night.

Exercices compréhension écrite : partie 3

Exercice 4 : Inférer à partir d'indices

(1) Daniel checked his phone for the tenth time. (2) Still nothing. (3) He straightened his tie, glanced at the restaurant door, and asked the waiter for more water. (4) The second chair at his table remained empty. (5) At nine o'clock, he paid for one glass of wine and left, leaving the red rose on the tablecloth.

Répondez en justifiant par une citation et un numéro de phrase.

1. Daniel attend-il quelqu'un ?
2. Quelle est la nature probable du rendez-vous ?
3. Est-il nerveux ?
4. La personne est-elle venue ?
5. Que ressent probablement Daniel à la fin ?

Exercices compréhension écrite : partie 4

Exercice 5 : Qualifier le ton

Choisissez l'adjectif qui décrit le mieux le ton : *nostalgic, scathing, humorous, detached, bitter, sarcastic*.

1. Back then, we used to spend whole summers by the lake, and nobody ever owned a watch.
2. This film is two and a half hours of my life I will never get back.
3. The patient was admitted at 10.42 and discharged at 14.15.
4. My dog has a strict policy: anything on the floor belongs to him, and anything on the table will soon be on the floor.
5. They promised me the job, then gave it to the boss's nephew. So much for loyalty.
6. Oh yes, wonderful idea, let's close the only hospital in town.

Exercices compréhension écrite : partie 5

Exercice 6 : Identifier le point de vue

Pour chaque extrait, indiquez le type de narration : *first-person, third-person omniscient, third-person limited*.

1. I never told my father about the letter, and I still regret it.
2. Anna walked in. She could not see who was behind the curtain, but she heard someone breathing.
3. While Tom believed the house was empty, his sister was hiding upstairs, and the old neighbour across the street knew everything.
4. We had been friends for years, or so I thought.
5. Mr Lee smiled at the customer, secretly wondering how much longer he could keep the shop open; the customer, meanwhile, was planning to buy the building.

Exercices compréhension écrite : partie 6

Exercice 7 : Analyser un article d'opinion

(1) Picture this: a teenager in Manchester spends seven hours a day staring at a

screen. (2) Is anyone surprised that she struggles to sleep? (3) Tech companies insist that their apps are “designed for wellbeing”. (4) Admittedly, some platforms now offer screen-time reminders. (5) But a reminder is hardly a solution when the whole business model depends on keeping users hooked. (6) It is time for Parliament to act, and to act now.

1. Quel procédé ouvre l'article (phrase 1) ?
2. Quelle est la fonction de la phrase 2 ?
3. Pourquoi l'auteur met-il des guillemets en phrase 3 ?
4. Quelle phrase est une concession ? Laquelle la réfute ?
5. Quelle est la thèse de l'auteur ? Citez-la.
6. Quel est le ton général ? Justifiez par deux indices.

Exercices compréhension écrite : partie 7

Exercice 8 : Vrai ou faux, justifiez

À partir du texte de l'exercice 7, dites si l'affirmation est vraie (V) ou fausse (F) et justifiez par une citation et le numéro de phrase.

1. The teenager mentioned in the article lives in London.
2. The author thinks screen-time reminders are enough.
3. Tech companies present their apps positively.
4. The author wants the government to wait and see.
5. According to the author, tech companies profit from addiction.

Exercices compréhension écrite : partie 8

Exercice 9 : Lire un extrait littéraire

(1) My aunt Margaret was, everyone agreed, a generous woman. (2) She gave advice generously, criticism even more generously, and money not at all. (3) Every Christmas she sent us the same card, recycled from the year before, with the previous sender's name carefully crossed out. (4) “It's the thought that counts,” she would say. (5) I have often wondered what that thought was.

1. Qui est le narrateur et quel type de narration est-ce ?
2. La phrase 1 est-elle à prendre au premier degré ? Justifiez avec la phrase 2.
3. Quel détail de la phrase 3 révèle un trait de caractère de la tante ? Lequel ?
4. Expliquez l'ironie de la phrase 5.
5. Quel est le ton du passage ? Choisissez entre *humorous*, *nostalgic* et *detached*, et justifiez.

Exercices compréhension écrite : partie 9

Exercice 10 : Rédiger des réponses justifiées

Rédigez en anglais des réponses complètes (affirmation + citation + ligne), à partir du texte de l'exercice 9.

1. What is the aunt's main flaw?
2. How does the narrator feel about her?
3. Find an example of repetition and explain its effect.
4. Why does the aunt say "It's the thought that counts"?
5. Is the narrator a child or an adult at the time of writing? Justify.

Exercice 11 : Les connecteurs logiques

Classez chaque connecteur selon sa fonction : **C** (contraste), **R** (cause ou conséquence), **A** (addition).

1. however
2. moreover
3. therefore
4. whereas
5. as a result
6. in addition
7. nevertheless
8. because of

Exercice 12 : Thèse, arguments et contre-arguments

Lisez le texte, puis répondez en anglais aux questions 1 à 4 et choisissez la bonne réponse à la question 5.

Many companies are now experimenting with a four-day working week. Supporters claim that employees are happier and more productive when they have an extra day of rest. Critics, however, warn that some jobs, such as nursing or teaching, cannot easily be squeezed into fewer days. Moreover, a shorter week may simply mean longer, more exhausting days. In my view, the idea is promising, but it should be adapted to each sector rather than imposed everywhere.

1. Copy the sentence that expresses the author's own opinion.
2. Give one argument in favour of the four-day week.
3. Give one argument against it.
4. Which word introduces the critics' point of view?
5. The author's position is: (a) totally in favour – (b) totally against – (c) nuanced.

Exercice 13 : Reformuler avec d'autres mots

Pour chaque phrase, choisissez la reformulation (a ou b) qui garde le même sens.

1. The measure was met with widespread criticism. – (a) Many people disagreed with the measure. (b) The measure was widely ignored.
2. She turned down the offer. – (a) She accepted the offer. (b) She refused the offer.
3. The town is home to some 20,000 inhabitants. – (a) About 20,000 people live in the town. (b) The town has exactly 20,000 houses.
4. He barely noticed the change. – (a) He noticed it immediately. (b) He hardly noticed it.
5. The scheme was scrapped due to a lack of funding. – (a) It was cancelled because there was not enough money. (b) It was extended thanks to extra money.
6. Prices have soared in recent months. – (a) Prices have risen sharply. (b) Prices have fallen slightly.

Exercice 14 : Les référents

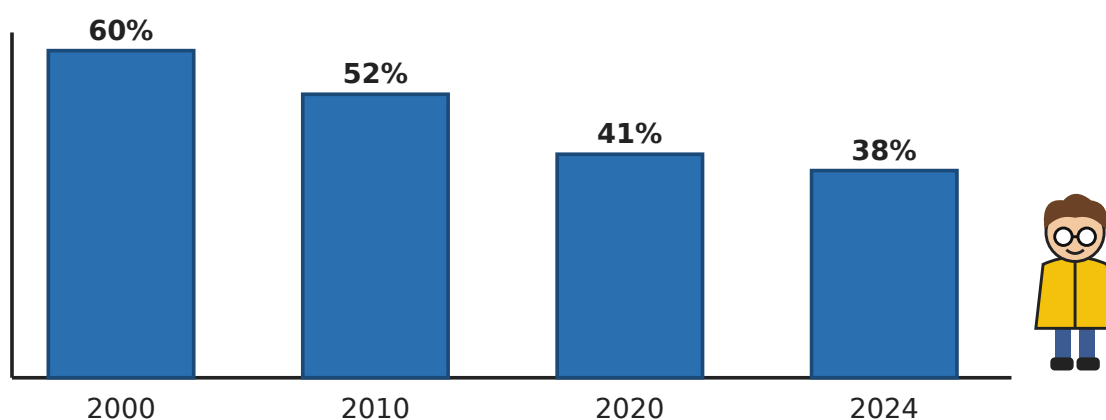
Dans le texte, à quoi ou à qui renvoient les mots en gras ? Répondez en anglais.

*Last year, the city council banned cars from the town centre. **(1) It** was a bold decision, and it divided residents. Some of **(2) them** welcomed the quiet streets; others complained that **(3) their** businesses were suffering. The mayor, **(4) who** had promised the change during her campaign, insisted that **(5) it** would pay off in the long run.*

Exercice 15 : Lire un graphique

Observez la figure, puis indiquez pour chaque phrase : **True, False** ou **Not given**.

Teenagers who read for pleasure at least once a week



Adolescents qui lisent chaque semaine

1. The percentage fell between each of the dates shown.
2. The biggest drop took place between 2010 and 2020.

3. In 2024, fewer than 40% of teenagers read every week.
4. The chart explains why teenagers read less.
5. In 2000, more than half of teenagers read every week.

Exercice 16 : Résumer un texte

Lisez le texte, puis résumez-le en anglais en deux phrases (35 mots maximum).

In recent years, beehives have appeared on the roofs of hotels, offices and even museums in many European cities. Experts explain that urban bees often find more varied flowers than bees in the countryside, where huge fields of a single crop leave them little to eat. City honey is therefore sometimes of better quality. However, some scientists worry that too many hives could create competition for food and harm wild pollinators such as bumblebees. They advise people who want to help to plant flowers instead.

Exercice 17 : Registre formel ou familier

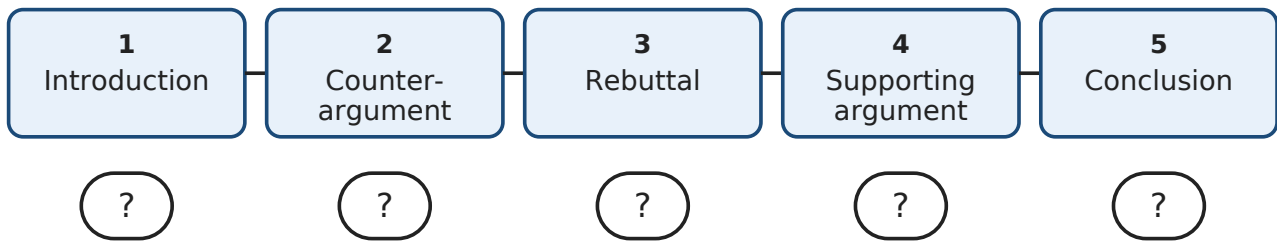
Indiquez si chaque phrase est **formal** ou **informal**. Puis réécrivez la phrase 2 en registre formel.

1. Could you possibly let me know by Friday?
2. Gonna be late, sorry!
3. I am writing to enquire about the vacancy.
4. Loads of people turned up.
5. We regret to inform you that the event has been cancelled.
6. Wanna grab a bite?
7. It would appear that the results are inconclusive.
8. That's so cool!

Exercice 18 : Reconstituer la structure d'un article

Voici cinq paragraphes d'un article, présentés dans le désordre. Observez la figure, puis écrivez la lettre de chaque paragraphe dans le bon cercle.

Structure of an article



Write the letter (A to E) of each paragraph in its circle.



Structure d'un article

1. A – Some teachers argue that phones distract pupils and should be banned.
2. B – Phones are now part of teenagers' daily lives, and many schools struggle to decide what to do.
3. C – All in all, a ban is easy to impose, but teaching responsible use would be more effective.
4. D – Yet studies show that bans do not always improve results, and pupils simply find ways round them.
5. E – Used well, phones can also help with research, translation and organisation.

Exercice 19 : Comprendre un extrait littéraire

Lisez l'extrait, puis choisissez la bonne réponse.

When Maya finally reached the village, it was past midnight. She sat on the low wall near the church, her suitcase between her feet, and counted the lights flickering on the far side of the river. Nobody was waiting for her, and nobody knew she had come back. She told herself that this was exactly what she wanted.

1. What time is it? (a) early morning – (b) after midnight – (c) noon
2. Where does she sit? (a) on a wall near the church – (b) in the church – (c) on a bench by the river
3. What does « nobody knew she had come back » suggest? (a) She had been away. (b) She is lost. (c) She is in a hurry.
4. The last sentence suggests that Maya (a) is completely happy – (b) is perhaps trying to convince herself – (c) is angry.
5. The tone of the passage is (a) cheerful – (b) melancholic – (c) humorous.

Exercice 20 : Rédiger un paragraphe argumenté

Écrivez un paragraphe de 100 à 120 mots sur le sujet : *Should social media platforms be held responsible for the spread of fake news?* Votre texte comprendra une thèse,

deux arguments, un contre-argument réfuté et une conclusion.

Expressions utiles : *In my opinion...* / *First, ...* / *Secondly, ...* / *Some people object that...* / *However, ...* / *In conclusion, ...*