

Exercices compréhension vidéo

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 3e

Ces exercices compréhension vidéo s'appuient sur des transcriptions de reportages et d'interviews. Lis-les comme si tu les entendais : une première fois pour le sens général, une deuxième pour les détails. Si un camarade ou un adulte peut te les lire à voix haute, l'entraînement n'en sera que meilleur.

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 compréhension vidéo : de l'anticipation au compte rendu

Exercice 1 : Quel type de document ?

Associe chaque description au type de vidéo : news report, documentary, interview, vlog, trailer, advert.

1. A girl films herself in her bedroom and talks about her favourite books.
2. Dramatic music, short scenes from a film and the words « In cinemas 12 June ».
3. A presenter in a studio, then a journalist standing in front of a flooded street.
4. A voice explains how penguins survive in Antarctica, over images of ice and animals.
5. A journalist asks a famous footballer questions about his career.
6. A happy family drinks a new orange juice; at the end, a slogan appears.

Exercices compréhension vidéo : partie 2

Exercice 2 : Anticipe le vocabulaire

Le reportage s'intitule **Storm hits the coast of Scotland**. Pour chaque mot, dis s'il a des chances d'être entendu (oui) ou non.

1. wind
2. damage
3. birthday cake
4. waves

5. weather forecast
6. shopping centre sales

Exercice 3 : Fait ou opinion ?

Écris F (fait) ou O (opinion).

1. The festival takes place every August in Edinburgh.
2. I think it's the best festival in the world.
3. More than 3,000 shows were performed last year.
4. Tickets are far too expensive for families.
5. According to the organisers, sales rose by 10%.
6. The city should build more hotels.
7. The street performers are absolutely amazing.
8. The first festival was held in 1947.

Exercices compréhension vidéo : partie 3

Exercice 4 : L'idée principale

Presenter: Good evening. In a small village in Wales, the last shop closed two years ago. So the villagers decided to open their own. Today, the shop is run by forty volunteers, and it sells local bread, cheese and vegetables.

Volunteer (Megan, 67): It's not just a shop, it's the heart of the village. People come here to chat. I love it!

1. Choisis l'idée principale : a) A shop has closed in Wales. b) Villagers opened a shop run by volunteers. c) Megan sells bread in a supermarket.
2. Where does the story take place?
3. When did the last shop close?
4. How many volunteers run the shop?
5. What does the shop sell? (three things)
6. Quote one opinion from the document.

Exercices compréhension vidéo : partie 4

Exercice 5 : Remplis la grille

Reporter: Since September, students at Oakfield School in Manchester have to leave their phones in lockers from 8.30 until 3.30. The head teacher, Mr Daniels, introduced the rule because pupils were spending too much time on social media during breaks. Now, the playground is full of football games and conversations again.

Complète la grille en anglais, avec des notes courtes.

1. Who?
2. What?
3. Where?
4. When?
5. Why?
6. What is the result?

Exercice 6 : Les nombres

Écris chaque nombre en chiffres, comme tu le noterais pendant l'écoute.

1. thirteen thousand visitors
2. fifty per cent of teenagers
3. nineteen ninety-eight
4. two thousand and twenty-four
5. one point five million people
6. a quarter past seven in the evening

Exercices compréhension vidéo : partie 5

Exercice 7 : Prends des notes

Transforme chaque phrase en une note rapide avec des mots-clés, des chiffres et des symboles.

1. The number of cyclists in London has increased a lot because of new bike lanes.
2. Many people think that electric scooters are dangerous.
3. The government wants to reduce air pollution in big cities.
4. For example, Paris has banned old diesel cars.
5. Prices have gone down by twenty per cent.
6. Fast fashion is cheap, but it is bad for the planet.

Exercice 8 : Des notes aux phrases

Rédige une phrase complète en français à partir de chaque note.

1. NYC marathon – 50,000 runners – Nov.
2. ppl ☹️ new tax → protest
3. teens + screens ↑ → sleep ↓
4. zoo ≠ prison for director
5. 2 tonnes plastic / yr – according to council

Exercices compréhension vidéo : partie 6

Exercice 9 : Quel sentiment ?

Choisis le sentiment exprimé par chaque personne : enthusiastic, worried, angry, surprised, sad, proud.

1. « I can't believe it! I never expected to win! »
2. « This is the third time they've cancelled the bus. It's ridiculous! »
3. « My son did all of this on his own. I'm so happy for him. »
4. « What if the river floods again tonight? »
5. « This is the best concert ever! Everybody's dancing! »
6. « We had to say goodbye to our old dog last week. »

Exercice 10 : Attention aux faux amis

Traduis les phrases en français.

1. Actually, the match was cancelled.
2. Eventually, the firefighters stopped the fire.
3. She is a very sensible girl.
4. Thousands of fans attended the concert.
5. The new library opens on Monday.
6. The rescue lasted twelve hours.

Exercices compréhension vidéo : partie 7

Exercice 11 : Rends compte en français

Presenter: Meet Jamal, fourteen, from Toronto. Last winter, he noticed that many homeless people in his neighbourhood had no warm clothes. So he started collecting old coats at school.

Jamal: At first, only my friends helped. Then the whole school joined in. We've collected more than five hundred coats! I think everyone can do something, even kids.

Presenter: Jamal now hopes other schools in Canada will follow his example.

Rédige un compte rendu en français en suivant ces étapes.

1. Le type de document et le sujet.
2. Qui est Jamal (âge, ville) ?
3. Quel problème a-t-il remarqué ?
4. Qu'a-t-il fait et avec quel résultat ?

5. Quelle est son opinion ?
6. Quel est son espoir pour l'avenir ?

Exercices compréhension vidéo : partie 8

Exercice 12 : True, False or Not given ?

Lis le script de ce reportage. Pour chaque phrase, écris **True**, **False** ou **Not given** (l'information n'est pas dans le document).

« Good evening. Heavy rain has hit the south of England for the third day in a row. In the town of Bridgwater, about 200 people have left their homes. The mayor says the river will reach its highest level on Friday. Volunteers are giving out sandwiches and blankets at the sports centre. The weather should improve at the weekend. »

1. It has rained for three days.
2. About 200 people have left their homes in Bridgwater.
3. The river has already reached its highest level.
4. Volunteers are giving out food and blankets at the sports centre.
5. The mayor is angry with the government.
6. The weather will get worse at the weekend.

Exercice 13 : Les mots de liaison à l'oral

Les présentateurs utilisent des mots de liaison pour organiser leur discours. Associe chaque expression à sa fonction : A conclure, B opposer, C annoncer une conséquence, D commencer une liste, E donner un exemple, F indiquer que deux actions ont lieu en même temps.

1. First of all
2. However
3. As a result
4. Meanwhile
5. For instance
6. To sum up

Exercice 14 : Quel ton ?

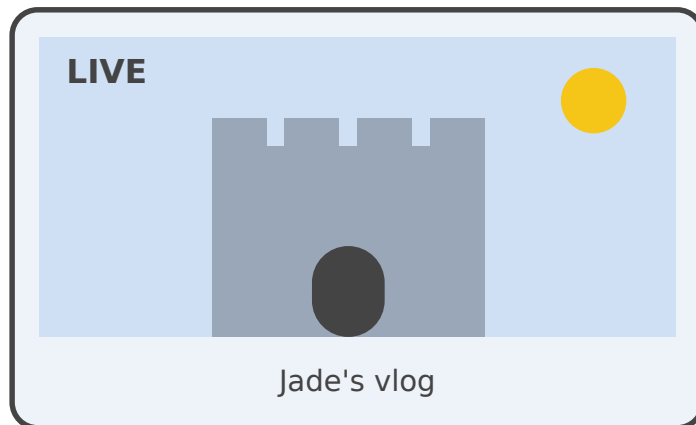
Écoute avec les yeux : la façon de parler en dit long. Associe chaque réplique au ton du locuteur : **excited**, **ironic**, **sad**, **angry**, **neutral**, **worried**.

1. « Oh great, another storm! Just what we needed. »
2. « We did it! We won the national final! »
3. « I'm afraid the results are not good. Many families have lost everything. »
4. « This is the third time the train has been late this week! It's unacceptable! »

5. « The museum opens at nine and closes at five. »
6. « I don't know what to do. What if nobody comes? »

Exercice 15 : Observe l'image et réponds

Le garçon regarde la vidéo de Jade. Observe l'image, lis le script, puis réponds en anglais par une phrase courte.



What is she showing us?



Un vlog sur écran

« Hi guys, it's Jade, and today I'm in Edinburgh with my cousin Ben. We're at the castle. It's ten o'clock and it's already full of tourists! We came by train yesterday evening because the flight was too expensive. Later we'll try haggis, a traditional Scottish dish. »

1. Who is with Jade?
2. Which city is she in?
3. What time is it?
4. How did they travel?
5. Why did they choose this transport?
6. What will they try later?
7. What does the screen show?

Exercice 16 : Même sens

Pour chaque phrase du document, choisis la phrase (A ou B) qui a le même sens.

1. « The match was called off because of the snow. » A: The match took place in the snow. B: The match did not take place.
2. « Most people agree with the plan. » A: Many people support the plan. B: Nobody likes the plan.
3. « She has just left. » A: She left a moment ago. B: She is leaving next week.
4. « The film is worth seeing. » A: It is a good film to see. B: It is too expensive.
5. « He ran out of money. » A: He had no more money. B: He ran away with some

money.

6. « Prices went up sharply. » A: Prices rose quickly and a lot. B: Prices fell a little.

Exercice 17 : Complète le tableau de notes

Écoute (lis) ce documentaire et complète le tableau de notes de l'image : où vit chaque animal, ce qu'il mange et son principal danger.

Animal	Where it lives	What it eats	Main danger
snow leopard			
red panda			

Notes to complete while you listen

Tableau de notes à compléter

« The snow leopard lives in the mountains of Central Asia. It eats wild sheep and goats. Its main danger is hunters. The red panda lives in the forests of China. It eats mostly bamboo. Its main danger is the loss of its forest. »

Exercice 18 : Le bon titre

Choisis le titre (A, B ou C) qui résume le mieux chaque extrait.

- « Scientists have discovered a new species of frog in the rainforest. It is no bigger than a coin and it is bright blue. » A: Tiny blue frog found. B: Frogs in danger. C: Rainforest closed.
- « From next September, all pupils in the town will get free lunches. The council says it will help families save money. » A: Free school lunches from September. B: New canteen opens. C: Teachers on strike.
- « The famous bridge will close for six months. Drivers will have to use the tunnel, so expect long queues. » A: Cheaper train tickets. B: Bridge shuts for six months. C: Tunnel closed.
- « Last night a young singer from Leeds won the national talent show. She says she will use the prize to study music. » A: Singer wins talent show. B: Leeds loses football match. C: School concert cancelled.
- « A heatwave will hit the country this week. Temperatures could reach 35 degrees, so drink water and stay in the shade. » A: Heatwave warning. B: Snow expected. C: New water park.

6. « The zoo's baby elephant was named by pupils. Over 2,000 children voted online for the name Daisy. » A: Baby elephant gets a name. B: Zoo closes for ever. C: Elephant escapes.

Exercice 19 : Résume en trois phrases

Lis ce document, puis résume-le en **trois phrases** en anglais (environ 40 mots). Ne recopie pas le texte : reformule avec tes mots.

« Every year, thousands of people visit the village of Hay-on-Wye in Wales. It is famous for its second-hand bookshops: there are more than twenty of them for only 1,500 inhabitants. In May, the village also hosts a big book festival. Writers come from all over the world, and visitors can meet them and buy signed books. Thanks to tourism, the village has many cafés and hotels. »

Exercice 20 : Présente une vidéo

Présente en anglais une vidéo que tu as regardée (documentaire, vlog, reportage, bande-annonce...). Écris 5 à 6 phrases en suivant ce plan : 1) le type de vidéo et son titre ; 2) le sujet ; 3) ce qu'on voit ou entend ; 4) ton avis (*I like it because...*) ; 5) une critique avec *However* ; 6) ta recommandation (*I recommend it to...*).