

Exercices connecteurs logiques

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 4e

Ces exercices connecteurs logiques te font d'abord classer les mots par famille, puis les choisir selon le sens, relier des phrases et compléter un texte argumentatif sur les jeux vidéo. Le dernier exercice te demande d'écrire ton propre paragraphe pour ou contre l'uniforme scolaire.

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

Onze exercices connecteurs logiques à faire dans l'ordre

Exercice 1 : classer par famille

Indique la relation exprimée par chaque connecteur : addition, opposition, exemple, cause, conséquence ou temps.

1. however
2. for instance
3. consequently
4. besides
5. because
6. afterwards
7. such as
8. whereas

Exercice 2 : however, because ou so ?

Complète avec *however*, *because* ou *so*.

1. It was raining, ___ we stayed at home.
2. I love tennis. ___, I'm not very good at it.
3. She was late ___ she missed the bus.
4. The tickets were expensive. ___, we bought them.
5. He trained every day, ___ he won the race.
6. We cancelled the picnic ___ the weather was awful.

Exercices connecteurs logiques : partie 2

Exercice 3 : for instance ou such as ?

Complète avec *for instance* ou *such as*.

1. I like water sports ___ surfing and sailing.
2. Some animals are dangerous. ___, sharks can attack swimmers.
3. Big cities ___ London and New York are very expensive.
4. You can help at home. ___, you can do the washing-up.
5. He plays instruments ___ the guitar and the drums.

Exercice 4 : exprimer le temps

Complète avec *before*, *after*, *afterwards* ou *then*.

1. Wash your hands ___ eating.
2. We had lunch. ___, we went for a walk.
3. ___ the match, the players shook hands.
4. Brush your teeth ___ you go to bed.
5. First, read the text; ___ answer the questions.
6. She finished her homework and watched TV ___.

Exercices connecteurs logiques : partie 3

Exercice 5 : relier deux phrases

Relie les deux phrases avec le connecteur entre parenthèses. Attention à la ponctuation.

1. I was tired. I went to bed early. (so)
2. The film was long. It was interesting. (however)
3. I don't want to go out. It's raining. (besides)
4. The road was icy. There were many accidents. (consequently)
5. I stayed at home. I was ill. (because)
6. It was cold. We went swimming. (although)

Exercices connecteurs logiques : partie 4

Exercice 6 : compléter un texte argumentatif

Complète ce message de forum avec les mots de la liste : *before* – *besides* – *consequently* – *for instance* – *if* – *in conclusion* – *one* – *what's more*.

Are video games good for teenagers?

On the (1) ___ hand, video games can be good for teenagers. (2) ___, some games help you learn English or think fast. (3) ___, you can play with friends online. On the other hand, they can be a problem. Some teenagers play for hours; (4) ___, they don't sleep enough. (5) ___, they often stop doing sport. (6) ___, I think video games are fine (7) ___ you play reasonably. And always do your homework (8) ___ you start playing!

1. (1)
2. (2)
3. (3)
4. (4)
5. (5)
6. (6)
7. (7)
8. (8)

Exercices connecteurs logiques : partie 5

Exercice 7 : remettre en ordre

Remets les mots dans l'ordre pour former une phrase correcte.

1. so / was / it / late / I / went / home / ,
2. such as / I / sports / love / team / rugby
3. before / think / speak / you
4. because / stayed / we / it / raining / was / inside
5. First we went to the cinema. – afterwards / we / dinner / had / ,

Exercice 8 : corriger les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. Wash your hands before to eat.
2. I like fruit such as for example apples.
3. Beside, it's too expensive.
4. Because of it was raining, we stayed at home.
5. On the one side it's cheap; on the other hand it's ugly.
6. Although the rain, we played the match.

Exercices connecteurs logiques : partie 6

Exercice 9 : traduire en anglais

Traduis en anglais.

1. Cependant, il n'a pas gagné.
2. J'aime les sports d'hiver comme le ski.
3. Il pleuvait, donc nous sommes restés à la maison.
4. D'un côté c'est cher, de l'autre c'est très utile.
5. Ensuite, nous sommes allés à la plage.
6. En plus, je n'ai pas le temps.

Exercice 10 : traduire en français

Traduis en français.

1. Consequently, the match was cancelled.
2. For instance, you can recycle paper.
3. However, nobody answered the phone.
4. Although he was tired, he finished the race.
5. Before leaving, close the windows.

Exercice 11 : argumenter sur l'uniforme scolaire

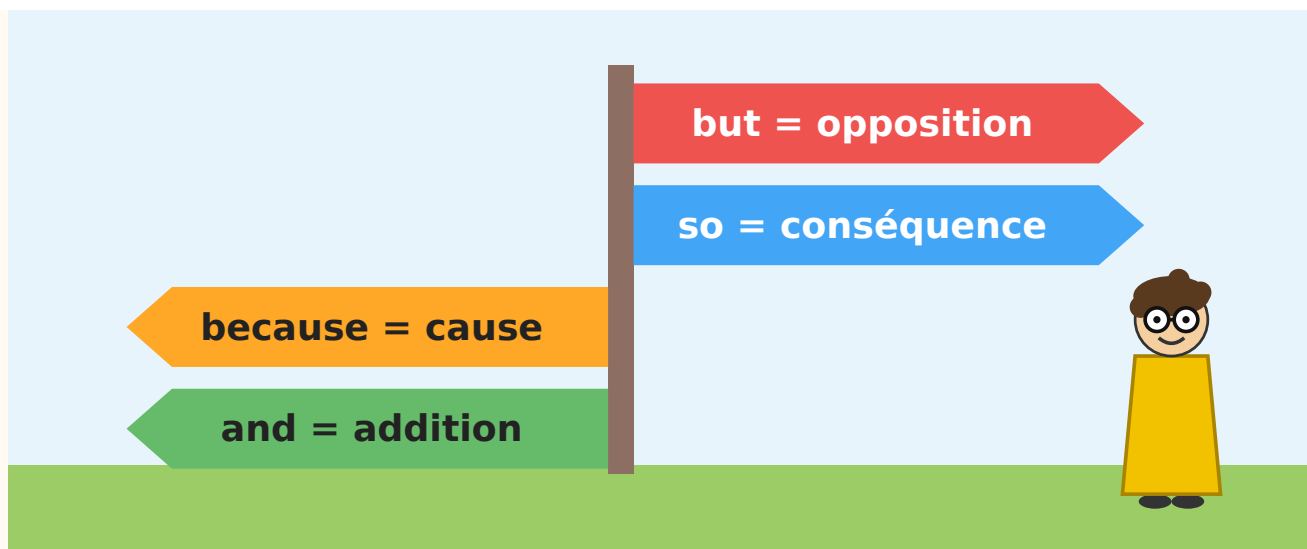
Écris un paragraphe de six phrases sur le sujet *School uniform: a good idea?* Chaque phrase doit commencer par (ou contenir) le connecteur indiqué, dans cet ordre.

1. On the one hand
2. For instance
3. Besides
4. On the other hand
5. Consequently
6. In conclusion

Exercices connecteurs logiques : partie 7

Exercice 12 : choisir dans la parenthèse

Observe l'image, puis choisis le bon connecteur dans chaque parenthèse.



Les panneaux des connecteurs

1. It was raining, (so / but / because) we stayed at home.
2. I like tea, (but / so / because) my brother prefers coffee.
3. She passed the exam (because / so / although) she worked hard.
4. He was ill, (so / although / because) he went to school.
5. We need a visa. (For example / Besides / However), we must book the flights.
6. Tom missed the bus. (Therefore / Although / For instance), he was late.
7. There are many sports at my school, (such as / because / so) football and tennis.
8. (First / Finally / Besides), mix the eggs and the sugar.

Exercice 13 : although dans la phrase

Relie les deux phrases avec **although**. Commence chaque phrase par Although.

1. I was hungry. I didn't eat.
2. It was cold. She wore a T-shirt.
3. He is rich. He isn't happy.
4. We played badly. We won the match.
5. The film was long. I enjoyed it.
6. She studied a lot. She failed the test.

Exercice 14 : cause ou conséquence ?

Dans chaque phrase, la partie qui suit le connecteur en gras exprime-t-elle une cause (C) ou une conséquence (R) ?

1. It was late **so** we took a taxi.
2. We took a taxi **because** it was late.
3. He is a good student. **Therefore**, he gets good marks.
4. She is sad **because** her cat is ill.
5. The road was icy, **so** the bus was late.
6. The bus was late **because** the road was icy.

Exercice 15 : la journée de Lily

Complète le texte avec : **because, but, although, after, so**. Chaque mot sert une seule fois.

Yesterday, Lily woke up late (1) ___ her alarm clock did not ring. She ran to the bus stop (2) ___ the bus had already left. (3) ___ she was very tired, she walked to school. (4) ___ the lesson, she went to the library. She finished her project, (5) ___ she was very proud.

Exercice 16 : la virgule après le connecteur

Recopie chaque phrase en ajoutant la virgule qui manque après le connecteur.

1. Tom is tired. However he is still working.
2. Anna is clever. Besides she is very kind.
3. It was cold. Therefore we stayed inside.
4. I like sports. For example I play rugby.
5. We were late. Consequently we missed the start.
6. Finally we arrived at the hotel.

Exercice 17 : complète librement

Termine chaque phrase avec ta propre idée. Elle doit avoir un sens.

1. I was tired but ...
2. We stayed at home because ...
3. It was sunny, so ...
4. Although it was late, ...
5. I love animals. For example, ...
6. First, I wake up. Then ...

Exercice 18 : lire et repérer les connecteurs

Lis le texte, puis réponds aux questions en anglais.

Some students think that mobile phones should be allowed in class. First, they can use dictionaries. Besides, they can take photos of the board. However, phones can be a distraction. For example, students may play games instead of working. Therefore, many teachers prefer to ban them.

1. Which connector introduces an opposite idea?
2. Which connector adds one more argument?
3. Which connector introduces an example?
4. Which connector introduces a conclusion?
5. Give one argument in favour of phones in class.

6. Give one argument against phones in class.

Exercice 19 : trouve l'intrus

Dans chaque série, un connecteur n'appartient pas à la même famille. Lequel ?

1. however - but - although - besides
2. because - since - so - as
3. firstly - then - finally - for example
4. therefore - consequently - as a result - whereas
5. for instance - such as - like - however
6. afterwards - later - meanwhile - because

Exercice 20 : mon école idéale

Observe l'image. Écris 5 ou 6 phrases sur ton école idéale. Utilise au moins quatre connecteurs de la leçon (but, because, so, however, besides, for example, although, finally...).



Le garçon écrit sur son école idéale