

Exercices droits des femmes

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 3e

Ces exercices droits des femmes te font revoir l'histoire des suffragettes, le vocabulaire de l'engagement et les grandes dates du vote féminin. Les derniers exercices s'appuient sur des documents : lis-les en entier avant de répondre.

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

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire

Associe chaque mot à sa traduction (a à h).

1. a banner
2. equal pay
3. the right to vote
4. to go on hunger strike
5. to campaign for
6. an MP
7. to be force-fed
8. women's rights

a. militer pour – b. être nourrie de force – c. les droits des femmes – d. une banderole –
e. un député – f. le droit de vote – g. faire la grève de la faim – h. l'égalité salariale

Exercice 2 : Suffragists ou suffragettes ?

Écris *suffragists* ou *suffragettes*.

1. They broke shop windows in London.
2. Millicent Fawcett was their leader.
3. Their motto was "Deeds, not words".
4. They wrote petitions and letters.
5. Many of them went on hunger strike in prison.
6. They belonged to the WSPU.

Exercice 3 : Emmeline Pankhurst

Complète la biographie avec : *founded* - *daughters* - *arrested* - *vote* - *1928* - *leader*.

1. Emmeline Pankhurst was the ___ of the suffragettes.
2. In 1903, she ___ the Women's Social and Political Union.
3. Her ___ Christabel and Sylvia joined the fight.
4. She was ___ many times.
5. She fought for women's right to ___.
6. She died in ___, a few weeks before all women over 21 got the vote.

Partie 2

Exercice 4 : Les dates

Associe chaque date à l'événement qui convient.

1. 1848
2. 1893
3. 1903
4. 1913
5. 1918
6. 1928

a. British women over 30 get the vote - b. Emily Wilding Davison dies at the Epsom Derby - c. New Zealand gives women the vote - d. All British women over 21 can vote - e. The Seneca Falls Convention in the USA - f. The WSPU is founded

Exercice 5 : Raconter au prétérit

Conjugué les verbes au prétérit.

1. The suffragettes (march) ___ through London.
2. They (carry) ___ banners saying "Votes for Women".
3. Some women (chain) ___ themselves to railings.
4. The police (send) ___ them to prison.
5. In prison, they (refuse) ___ to eat.
6. During the war, women (take) ___ men's jobs.
7. They (not / give up) ___.
8. In 1918, the law (change) ___.

Exercices droits des femmes : documents et production

Exercice 6 : Le Derby de 1913

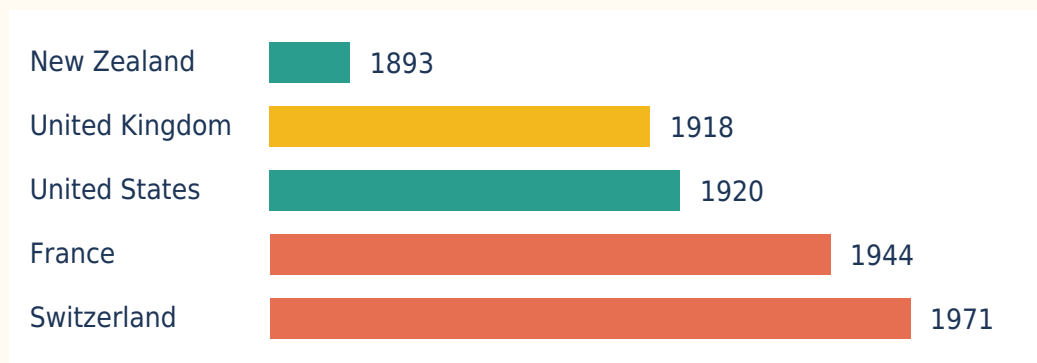
Lis le texte et réponds en anglais par une phrase complète.

Emily Wilding Davison was a teacher before she became a suffragette. She was sent to prison nine times and went on hunger strike seven times. On 4 June 1913, at the Epsom Derby, a famous horse race, she ran onto the track. The King's horse knocked her down. She died four days later. Nobody knows exactly what she wanted to do: some historians think she wanted to attach a suffragette scarf to the horse. Thousands of women in purple, white and green walked behind her coffin.

1. What was Emily's job before she became a suffragette?
2. How many times was she sent to prison?
3. What is the Epsom Derby?
4. Whose horse knocked her down?
5. When did she die?
6. What colours did the women wear at her funeral?

Exercice 7 : Lire un graphique

Observe le schéma, puis réponds en anglais.



Women get the vote.

1. Which country gave women the vote first?
2. Which country gave women the vote last?
3. When did American women get the vote?
4. Did French women vote before or after British women?
5. How many years separate New Zealand and Switzerland?

Partie 3

Exercice 8 : Corrige l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. The suffragettes fought for the womens' rights.
2. The equality is important.
3. She has been arrested in 1912.
4. Women could vote in 1918 if they was over 30.

5. The suffragettes was very brave.
6. They fought for the suffering of women.

Exercice 9 : Du français à l'anglais

Traduis en anglais.

1. Les femmes ne pouvaient pas voter.
2. Elles ont fait la grève de la faim.
3. Elle a été envoyée en prison.
4. Les suffragettes militaient pour le droit de vote.
5. Pendant la guerre, les femmes travaillaient dans les usines.
6. Des actes, pas des mots.

Exercice 10 : De l'anglais au français

Traduis en français.

1. A woman's place is in the home.
2. They carried a banner saying "Votes for Women".
3. The public was shocked.
4. Women earned less than men.
5. Every girl has the right to go to school.

Exercice 11 : Le journal d'une suffragette

Nous sommes à Londres en 1910. Tu es une suffragette. Écris six phrases de ton journal intime au prétérit en suivant les étapes.

1. Dis où tu es allée aujourd'hui.
2. Dis ce que tu portais ou tenais.
3. Raconte ce que tu as fait.
4. Raconte ce qui t'est arrivé.
5. Dis ce que tu as ressenti.
6. Dis ce que tu veux obtenir.

Exercice 12 : Les verbes irréguliers

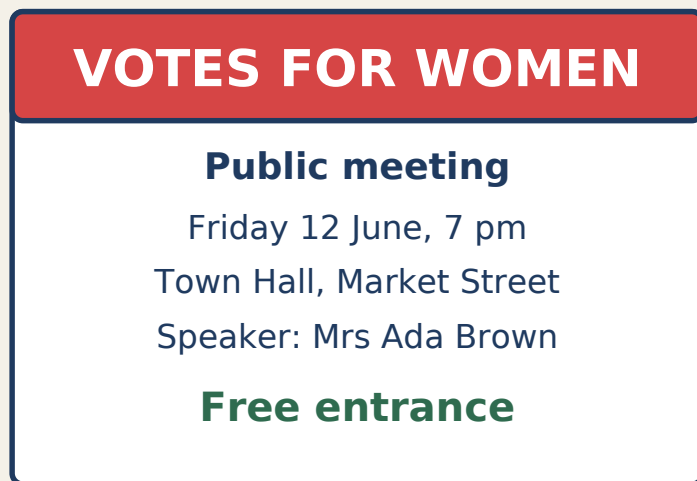
Écris le prétérit de chaque verbe irrégulier.

1. fight
2. win
3. lead
4. speak
5. write

6. throw
7. hold
8. meet

Exercice 13 : Lire l'affiche

Observe l'affiche, puis réponds aux questions par une phrase complète.



Une affiche de 1910

1. What is the poster about?
2. What day and what time is the meeting?
3. Where is the meeting?
4. Who is the speaker?
5. How much is the entrance?

Exercice 14 : Comparatifs et superlatifs

Complète avec la forme correcte de l'adjectif entre parenthèses (comparatif ou superlatif).

1. Women's wages were ___ than men's wages. (low)
2. Voting is ___ than staying silent. (important)
3. The campaign became ___ every year. (strong)
4. Today it is ___ for a girl to go to university than in 1900. (easy)
5. Jobs for women are ___ today than before. (good)
6. Emmeline Pankhurst was one of the ___ suffragettes. (famous)

Exercice 15 : Qui, que, où

Relie les deux phrases en une seule avec **who**, **which** / **that** ou **where**.

1. Emmeline Pankhurst was a woman. She founded the WSPU.
2. The suffragettes wore ribbons. The ribbons were purple, white and green.

3. The law gave some women the vote. It was passed in 1918.
4. The woman is a teacher. She is giving a speech.
5. The newspaper published the photo. The photo showed the march.
6. This is the hall. The suffragists met there.

Exercice 16 : Si j'étais...

Complète avec le verbe entre parenthèses (*if* + prétérit, *would* + base verbale).

1. If I (be) a suffragette in 1910, I (join) the march.
2. If women (earn) the same as men, life (be) fairer.
3. What (you / do) if you (see) unfair treatment?
4. If she (have) more time, she (write) a book.
5. If they (not protest), nothing (change).
6. If you (ask) me, I (say) yes.

Exercice 17 : Hier et aujourd'hui

Observe le tableau, puis complète chaque phrase.

Topic	1900	Today
To vote	No	Yes
University	Very few women	As many as men
Jobs	A few jobs	All jobs

Les droits des femmes en 1900 et aujourd'hui

1. In 1900, women ___ vote.
2. Today, women ___ vote.
3. In 1900, very few women ___ go to university.
4. Today, as many women ___ men go to university.
5. In 1900, women could do only a few ___ .
6. Today, women can do ___ jobs.

Exercice 18 : Les prépositions

Complète avec **at**, **in**, **on**, **for**, **to** ou **by**.

1. The meeting was ___ Friday evening.

2. Women fought ___ the right to vote.
3. They marched ___ Parliament.
4. Emmeline Pankhurst was born ___ 1858.
5. She lived ___ Manchester.
6. Some women could vote ___ 1918.
7. The poster was ___ the wall.
8. He was arrested ___ the police.

Exercice 19 : Remets les mots dans l'ordre

Remets les groupes de mots dans l'ordre pour faire une phrase correcte.

1. to vote / had / the right / all women / in 1928
2. on hunger strike / went / some suffragettes
3. was / the police / by / arrested / she
4. never / gave up / they
5. a banner / carried / the women / through the streets
6. what / think / you / of / do / equal pay

Exercice 20 : Une lettre à une suffragette

Écris une courte lettre (5 phrases) à une suffragette de 1910 : dis-lui ce qui a changé depuis son époque et ce que tu penses de son combat.