

Exercices énergies Écosse

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices énergies Écosse t'entraînent à manier le vocabulaire du pétrole et des renouvelables, à lire un graphique et à argumenter sur la transition, en partant du plus simple pour finir par une production écrite.

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 énergies Écosse

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de l'énergie

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

1. an oil rig
2. a wind turbine
3. an oil field
4. the grid
5. tidal power
6. to decommission
7. crude oil
8. to harness

a. le réseau électrique · b. le pétrole brut · c. une plateforme pétrolière · d. démanteler ·
e. capter, exploiter · f. une éolienne · g. l'énergie des marées · h. un gisement

Exercice 2 : Les repères historiques

Complète avec 1970, 1988, 1999, 2016, 2017, 2045.

1. The Forties oil field was discovered in ____.
2. The Piper Alpha disaster happened in ____.
3. North Sea oil output peaked around ____.
4. Longannet, Scotland's last coal power station, closed in ____.
5. Hywind, the world's first floating wind farm, opened in ____.
6. Scotland aims to reach net zero by ____.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : Le bon mot

Choisis le mot correct.

1. The price of (oil / petrol / gasoline) is quoted in dollars per barrel.
2. The hills near Glasgow are covered with wind (mills / turbines / engines).
3. Scotland is one of the (windiest / most windy / windier) places in Europe.
4. (Renewable energy is / Renewable energies are / A renewable energy is) getting cheaper.
5. Aberdeen is a (Scotch / Scots / Scottish) city.
6. Old platforms must be (decommissioned / discomissioned / uncomissioned).

Exercice 4 : Compréhension d'un texte

When oil was struck in the North Sea, Aberdeen was a quiet fishing and granite town. Within a decade, it had become a boomtown: house prices soared, helicopters flew workers to platforms 150 miles offshore, and hotels were full all year round. Today the mood is different. Several fields are running dry, and some workers have lost their jobs. Yet many engineers have already moved into offshore wind, using the skills they learnt on the rigs. "I used to weld pipelines; now I weld turbine foundations," says Callum, 52. "The sea is the same, only the energy has changed."

Réponds par **True** ou **False** et justifie avec le texte.

1. Aberdeen was already a major industrial city before oil was found.
2. The oil boom made housing more expensive.
3. Platforms were close to the coast.
4. All the oil fields are now empty.
5. Callum has completely changed his trade.
6. Some oil skills are useful in the wind industry.

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : Raconter au passif

Mets les phrases à la voix passive en gardant le temps.

1. Engineers discovered the Brent field in 1971.
2. An explosion destroyed Piper Alpha in 1988.
3. The company built the first floating wind farm off Peterhead.
4. The government has approved a new oil field.
5. They will decommission hundreds of platforms.

6. Communities own some wind turbines on the islands.

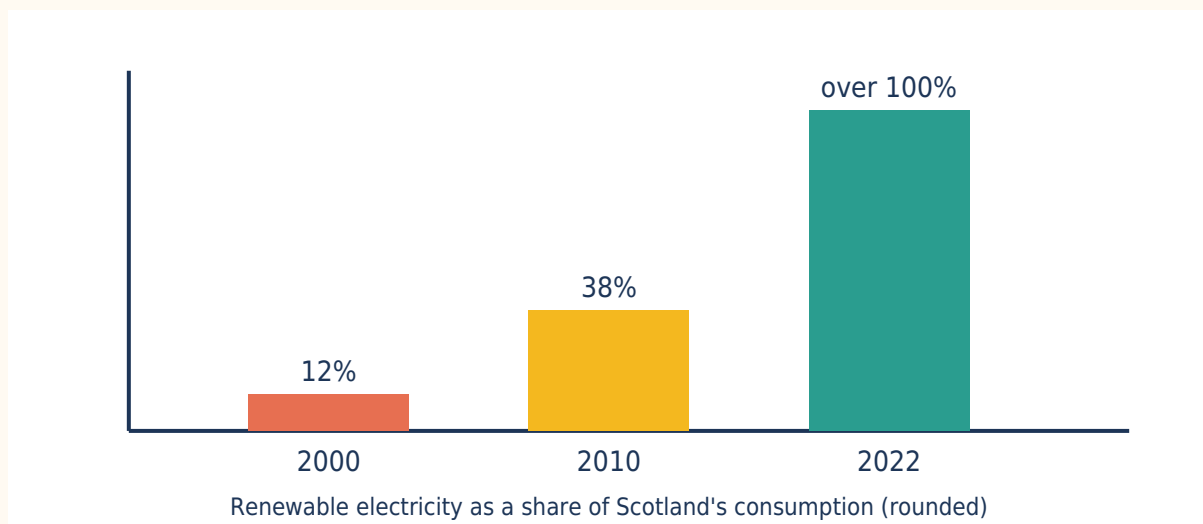
Exercice 6 : Hier et aujourd'hui

Récris chaque phrase avec *used to* + *no longer* / *now*, comme dans l'exemple : *Scotland burnt coal. Today it doesn't.* → *Scotland used to burn coal, but it no longer does.*

1. Miners worked in Fife. Today they don't.
2. Aberdeen was a fishing town. Today it is an energy city.
3. Highland glens had no electricity. Today they have it.
4. Oil workers welded pipelines. Today some weld turbines.
5. The UK imported little gas. Today it imports a lot.

Exercices 7 à 8

Exercice 7 : Lire un graphique



Document : la part des renouvelables (chiffres arrondis).

Réponds en anglais par une phrase complète.

1. What kind of document is this?
2. What does it show?
3. What was the share of renewables in 2000?
4. Describe the trend between 2000 and 2022 with a verb and an adverb.
5. How can a share be "over 100%"?
6. Which source probably explains most of the rise?

Exercice 8 : Traduction français → anglais

Traduis en anglais.

1. Le pétrole a été découvert en mer du Nord en 1970.
2. Aberdeen est devenue la capitale européenne du pétrole.
3. Les éoliennes flottantes peuvent être installées en eau profonde.

4. La production de pétrole baisse depuis la fin des années 1990.
5. Les syndicats réclament une transition juste pour les ouvriers.
6. L'Écosse veut atteindre la neutralité carbone d'ici 2045.

Exercices 9 à 10

Exercice 9 : Traduction anglais → français

Traduis en français.

1. Fossil fuels must be phased out.
2. The fields are running dry.
3. The country is shifting from oil to wind.
4. Tidal power is predictable, unlike wind.
5. Who should benefit from Scotland's natural resources?

Exercice 10 : Corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Récris-la correctement.

1. Scotland has many windmills which produce electricity.
2. Oil was discovered in the North Sea since 1970.
3. Renewable energies is becoming cheaper.
4. Offshore wind has been grow fast for ten years.
5. The Piper Alpha disaster has happened in 1988.
6. Many workers have been retrain for the wind industry.

Exercices 11 à 12

Exercice 11 : Pour ou contre de nouveaux forages ?

Classe chaque argument : **F** (for new oil fields) ou **A** (against).

1. It protects energy security and reduces imports.
2. It sends the wrong signal before 2045.
3. It keeps thousands of skilled jobs in Aberdeen.
4. The money could be invested in offshore wind instead.
5. Oil spills would threaten marine life near Shetland.
6. The UK will still need some gas for decades.

Exercice 12 : Production guidée

Rédige un paragraphe de 120 à 150 mots : *Is Scotland a model for the energy transition?* Utilise au moins : *used to*, un passif, *has been* + *-ing*, *on the one hand... on the other hand*, et trois mots de vocabulaire du cours.

1. Introduis le sujet (pétrole hier, vent aujourd'hui).
2. Donne deux réussites.
3. Donne une limite ou un débat.
4. Conclut par ton opinion nuancée.

Exercice 13 : comparatifs et superlatifs

Mets l'adjectif entre parenthèses au comparatif ou au superlatif.

1. Wind power is ____ (clean) than coal.
2. Oil is ____ (expensive) to extract at sea than on land.
3. Scotland is one of the ____ (windy) parts of Europe.
4. Solar panels are ____ (efficient) in summer than in winter.
5. Offshore turbines are ____ (big) than onshore ones.
6. Hydroelectricity is one of the ____ (old) renewable sources.
7. Gas is much ____ (polluting) than wind.
8. This is the ____ (good) solution for our village.

Exercice 14 : prétérit ou present perfect ?

Mets le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit ou au present perfect.

1. Scotland (produce) ____ wind power for more than twenty years.
2. The Forties oil field (come) ____ into production in 1975.
3. Wind farms (appear) ____ in the hills since the 1990s.
4. My grandfather (work) ____ on an oil rig in the 1980s.
5. How long (you / live) ____ in Aberdeen?
6. We (not / see) ____ a tidal turbine yet.
7. Last summer, we (visit) ____ a wind farm near Glasgow.
8. The number of turbines (grow) ____ quickly over the last ten years.

Exercice 15 : la famille de mots

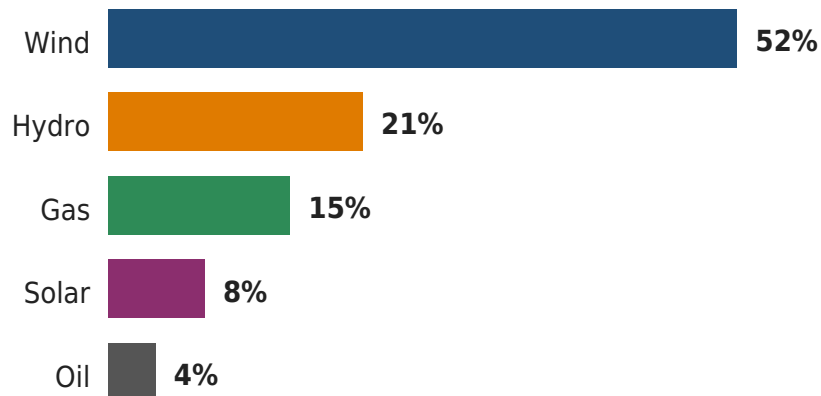
Donne le mot demandé à partir du mot de départ.

1. to produce → nom : ____
2. to pollute → nom : ____
3. to depend → adjectif (to be ____ on oil) : ____
4. to renew → adjectif : ____ energy
5. to employ → nom (le fait d'avoir un emploi) : ____
6. to generate → nom : ____
7. to sustain → adjectif : ____ development
8. economy → adjectif (qui concerne l'économie) : ____

Exercice 16 : lire un graphique

Observe le graphique (une ville imaginaire), puis réponds en anglais.

Electricity in Glenmore (imaginary town)



L'électricité de Glenmore, ville imaginaire d'Écosse

1. Which source provides the most electricity?
2. What percentage comes from renewable sources?
3. What percentage comes from fossil fuels?
4. Is hydro more than twice as important as solar? Explain.
5. Write a sentence comparing gas and oil.
6. Which two sources together provide less than hydro?

Exercice 17 : les phrases conditionnelles

Mets le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme correcte.

1. If it is windy tomorrow, the turbines (make) ____ plenty of electricity.
2. If Scotland had no wind, it (need) ____ more gas.
3. If we (invest) ____ in tidal power, we will create new jobs.
4. If I were the Minister, I (build) ____ more wind farms.
5. The lights will go out if the grid (fail) ____.
6. If oil (run out) ____, what would happen to Aberdeen?
7. If you (not / save) ____ energy, your bill will be higher.
8. We (be) ____ proud if our village produced all its own power.

Exercice 18 : comprendre un article

Lis le texte, puis réponds en anglais.

Eilean Mòr is an imaginary island off the west coast of Scotland. Forty years ago, its 300 inhabitants used diesel generators, and electricity was noisy, expensive and often cut off in winter. In 2015, the community decided to change. With help from the government, it installed three small wind turbines and a tidal turbine under the sea.

Today, the island produces more electricity than it needs, and the extra power is sold to the mainland. Young people no longer have to leave to find work, because the energy company employs twelve local people. However, some inhabitants complain that the turbines spoil the view.

1. How did islanders produce electricity forty years ago?
2. What were the problems?
3. Which technologies were installed in 2015?
4. What happens to the extra electricity?
5. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of the new system for the community.
6. True or false? The island needs to import electricity. Justify.

Exercice 19 : les propositions relatives

Relie les deux phrases avec **who, which, where** ou **whose**.

1. Aberdeen is a city. Many oil workers live there.
2. A wind turbine is a machine. It turns wind into electricity.
3. The woman is an engineer. She designed the dam.
4. The farmer sold his land to the company. His fields are near the coast.
5. Tidal power is an energy source. It is still expensive.
6. The Forties field is an oil field. It lies in the North Sea.
7. The islanders are happy. They have their own power.

Exercice 20 : production écrite

Observe l'image. Pour le journal du lycée, écris un court article de 90 à 110 mots : *Should Scotland keep drilling for oil, or invest only in renewable energy?* Donne ton avis, deux arguments et une conclusion.



Éolienne ou pétrole ? À toi de choisir