

Exercices frontière irlandaise

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices frontière irlandaise te font passer du vocabulaire de base à l'analyse de documents, puis à la rédaction d'un paragraphe argumenté. Ils reprennent la partition, les Troubles, l'accord du Vendredi saint et les conséquences du Brexit.

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 frontière irlandaise : du vocabulaire au paragraphe

Exercice 1 : associer les mots

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

1. a checkpoint
2. power-sharing
3. a border poll
4. a peace wall
5. decommissioning
6. a hard border
7. sectarian
8. a mural

a. le désarmement – b. une peinture murale – c. un poste de contrôle – d. une frontière physique – e. le partage du pouvoir – f. un « mur de la paix » – g. un référendum sur la réunification – h. confessionnel, entre communautés religieuses

Exercice 2 : compléter avec le bon mot

Complète avec : Unionists, Nationalists, Troubles, partitioned, soft, Protocol.

1. Ireland was ___ in 1921.
2. ___ want Northern Ireland to remain in the United Kingdom.
3. ___ hope that the island will one day be united.
4. The ___ lasted for about thirty years.
5. After 1998, the border became a ___ border.

6. The Northern Ireland ____ moved checks to the ports.

Exercices frontière irlandaise : partie 2

Exercice 3 : remettre les événements dans l'ordre

Classe ces événements du plus ancien au plus récent.

1. The Windsor Framework is agreed.
2. The Good Friday Agreement is signed.
3. Ireland is partitioned.
4. The UK votes to leave the EU.
5. Bloody Sunday takes place in Derry.
6. The Northern Ireland Protocol comes into force.

Exercice 4 : vrai ou faux sur un texte

Lis le témoignage puis dis si les affirmations sont vraies (True) ou fausses (False). Justifie avec le texte.

My dad drives a lorry between Newry and Dundalk. When he was young, he had to stop at an army checkpoint every single time. Soldiers opened the back of the lorry and sometimes kept him waiting for an hour. Today he crosses the border ten times a week without even noticing it: the only sign is that the speed limits change from miles to kilometres. When people started talking about Brexit, he was worried. "I don't want my grandchildren to see the watchtowers again," he told me. I was born in 2003, so for me the border has always been invisible. I have an Irish passport and a British one, and I don't feel I have to choose.

1. The narrator's father works as a lorry driver.
2. In the past, crossing the border was quick and easy.
3. Today there are no visible signs of the border at all.
4. The father was relieved when Brexit was announced.
5. The narrator was born after the Good Friday Agreement.
6. The narrator has two nationalities.

Exercices frontière irlandaise : partie 3

Exercice 5 : unioniste ou nationaliste ?

Dis si chaque phrase serait plutôt prononcée par un unioniste (U) ou un nationaliste (N).

1. "I am proud to be British and loyal to the Crown."
2. "One day, there will be a referendum and Ireland will be united."

3. "The border in the Irish Sea cuts us off from the rest of the UK."
4. "We call our city Derry, not Londonderry."
5. "The Irish language should be taught in every school in the North."
6. "The Union Jack must keep flying over Belfast City Hall."

Exercices frontière irlandaise : partie 4

Exercice 6 : le passif pour raconter l'histoire

Mets le verbe entre parenthèses au passif, au temps qui convient.

1. The Good Friday Agreement ___ (sign) on 10 April 1998.
2. It ___ (approve) by a large majority of voters in May 1998.
3. Thirteen protesters ___ (kill) on Bloody Sunday.
4. Since 2021, goods from Great Britain ___ (check) at the ports of Northern Ireland.
5. Today, the border can ___ (cross) without any controls.
6. A new deal ___ (sign) by the UK and the EU in 2023.

Exercice 7 : corriger les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Recopie-la correctement.

1. Ireland is part of the United Kingdom.
2. The Trouble ended in 1998.
3. The frontier between the two Irelands is 500 km long.
4. Most unionists are catholic.
5. The agreement has been signed in 1998.
6. Nobody want a hard border.

Exercices frontière irlandaise : partie 5

Exercice 8 : lire un tableau

Observe les résultats du référendum de 2016 puis réponds en anglais par des phrases complètes.

Nation	Remain	Leave
England	46.6 %	53.4 %
Scotland	62.0 %	38.0 %
Wales	47.5 %	52.5 %
Northern Ireland	55.8 %	44.2 %
United Kingdom	48.1 %	51.9 %

1. Which nations voted to leave the EU?
2. Which nations voted to remain?

3. Which nation was the most pro-European?
4. What was the result for the UK as a whole?
5. Why could the result in Northern Ireland be considered a problem for the UK government?

Exercices frontière irlandaise : partie 6

Exercice 9 : traduire en anglais

Traduis ces phrases en anglais.

1. L'Irlande du Nord fait partie du Royaume-Uni.
2. L'accord a mis fin à trente ans de violence.
3. Beaucoup d'habitants ont deux passeports.
4. Personne ne veut revoir des postes de contrôle.
5. Les unionistes craignent d'être séparés de la Grande-Bretagne.
6. La frontière est devenue presque invisible.

Exercice 10 : traduire en français

Traduis ces phrases en français.

1. Peace walls still divide some neighbourhoods in Belfast.
2. The principle of consent means that the people of Northern Ireland will decide their future.
3. Many young people now describe themselves as Northern Irish.
4. The Brexit vote revived old fears on both sides of the border.
5. Reconciliation takes longer than signing a treaty.

Exercices frontière irlandaise : partie 7

Exercice 11 : production guidée

Rédige un paragraphe de 120 à 150 mots en anglais pour répondre à la question : **Is the Irish border still a dividing line?** Aide-toi de ces étapes.

1. Présente la frontière (date, longueur, deux États).
2. Rappelle son rôle pendant les Troubles.
3. Explique ce qu'a changé l'accord de 1998.
4. Montre ce que le Brexit a remis en question.
5. Conclut avec une nuance (*however, nevertheless, to some extent*).

Exercice 12 : les dates clés

Associe chaque événement à sa date (a à f).

1. Ireland is divided into two parts (partition).
2. The Troubles begin.
3. The Good Friday Agreement is signed.
4. The UK votes to leave the EU.
5. The UK officially leaves the EU.
6. The Windsor Framework is agreed.

a. 2016 - b. 1998 - c. 2023 - d. 1921 - e. the late 1960s - f. 2020

Exercice 13 : cause, conséquence, opposition

Complète avec : *because of* - *although* - *so* - *therefore* - *thanks to* - *despite*.

1. ___ Brexit, many people worried about the border.
2. There are no checkpoints today, ___ people cross freely.
3. ___ the border is almost invisible, it still matters to many people.
4. Trade could become more difficult. ___, companies are preparing for new rules.
5. ___ the peace agreement, violence fell sharply.
6. ___ the rain, hundreds of people attended the debate.

Exercice 14 : définitions

Associe chaque définition à un mot : *border* - *customs* - *referendum* - *ceasefire* - *community* - *trade*.

1. an official vote on one important question
2. the line that separates two countries
3. buying and selling goods between places
4. an agreement to stop fighting for a period
5. taxes and checks on goods that enter a country
6. a group of people who live in the same area or share the same identity

Exercice 15 : lire une carte

Observe la carte de l'île d'Irlande. Complète avec : *east* - *north-east* - *south* - *west* - *between* - *south of*.



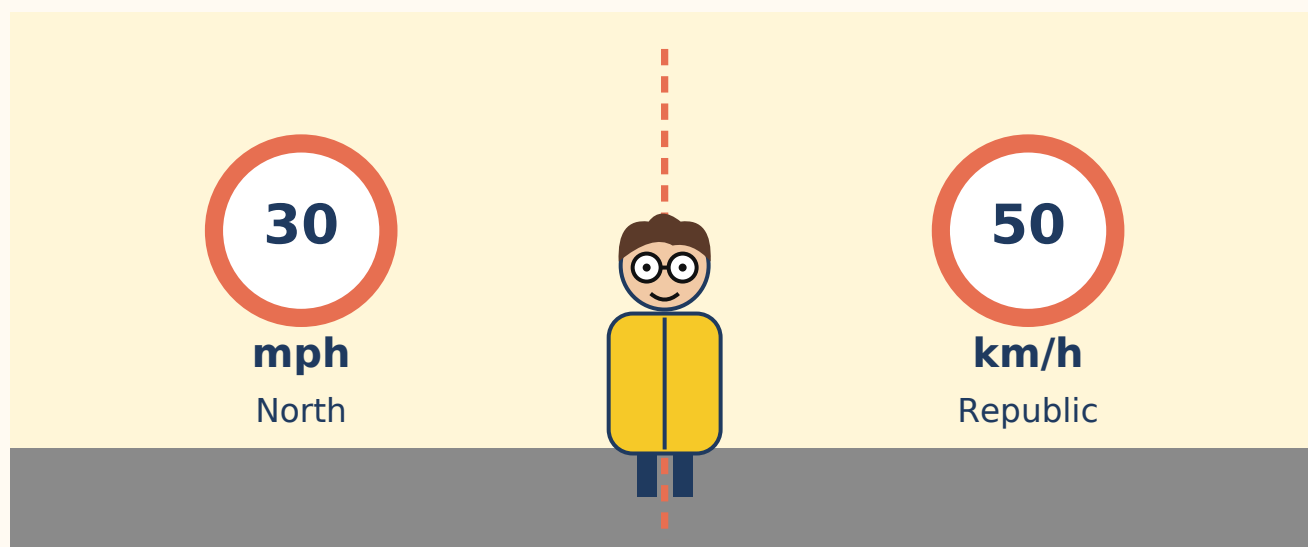
L'île d'Irlande et sa frontière

1. Dublin is on the ___ coast of the island.
2. Belfast is in the ___ of the island.
3. Cork is in the ___ of the Republic.
4. Galway is on the ___ coast.
5. The border lies ___ Belfast and Dublin.
6. Dublin is ___ the border.

Exercice 16 : un témoignage

Lis le texte et observe l'image. Réponds aux questions par des phrases complètes.

Declan lives in a village on the Irish border. Before 1998, soldiers stood at checkpoints and drivers waited for hours. Today he drives to work in a town on the other side of the border without stopping: he only sees that the speed signs change from miles to kilometres per hour. After the Brexit vote, he began to worry. "I don't want a hard border again. It would be bad for my business," he says. Declan sells farm products on both sides.



Les panneaux changent de part et d'autre de la frontière

1. Where does Declan live?
2. What did drivers do before 1998?
3. How does Declan know he crosses the border today?
4. Why did he worry after the Brexit vote?
5. What does he sell?

Exercice 17 : poser la question

Voici des réponses. Écris la question qui correspond.

1. The border is about 500 kilometres long.
2. The Good Friday Agreement was signed in 1998.
3. Because they feared checkpoints.
4. Yes, people can cross freely.
5. Farmers, drivers and students cross it every day.

Exercice 18 : hypothèses avec if

Mets le verbe entre parenthèses à la bonne forme.

1. If the border closed, trade ___ (be) affected.
2. If there were checkpoints, queues ___ (form).
3. If I lived near the border, I ___ (cross) it every day.
4. If the two governments ___ (disagree), talks would stop.
5. What ___ (happen) if a hard border returned?
6. If peace ___ (not / exist), people wouldn't travel so freely.

Exercice 19 : avantages et craintes

Classe chaque phrase : **A** (avantage d'une frontière ouverte) ou **B** (crainte d'une frontière contrôlée).

1. Farmers can sell milk and meat easily on both sides.
2. Lorries could wait for hours at customs.
3. Families can visit each other without any checks.
4. Checks could bring back old tensions.
5. Students cross the border to study without papers.
6. Small companies would have more paperwork.

Exercice 20 : production écrite

Write an article (80 to 100 words) for your school magazine to present the Irish border: its history, its situation today and one challenge for the future. Use at least three linking words from exercise 13.