

Corrigé homme et nature

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 1re

Voici le corrigé homme et nature. Les réponses sont en gras ; les remarques portent sur l'article devant nature, les pluriels invariables, les connecteurs de cause et l'analyse du poème.

Ce corrigé est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

La correction détaillée du corrigé homme et nature

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de la nature

1. wilderness : **d**
2. a drought : **f**
3. a wildfire : **g**
4. a levee : **a**
5. endangered species : **h**
6. the aftermath : **b**
7. to flee : **c**
8. a willow : **e**

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Les repères

1. **1872**
2. **1892**
3. **1916**
4. **1930s**
5. **1995**
6. **2005**

Corrigé de l'exercice 3 : Preservation ou conservation ?

1. **P** : valeur en soi, nature intacte.
2. **C** : exploitation durable.
3. **P**
4. **C** : gestion pour les générations futures.
5. **P** : vision quasi religieuse de Muir.

Correction de l'exercice 4 : La cascade trophique

Ordre : 2 - 5 - 3 - 1 - 4.

1. **Wolves are reintroduced in 1995.**
2. **Elk stop grazing near the water.**
3. **Willows grow back along the rivers.**
4. **Beavers come back and build dams.**
5. **Riverbanks become more stable.**

Corrigé homme et nature : partie 2

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Compréhension d'un document

1. **It takes place in Yellowstone National Park.**
2. **They must stay at least 100 yards from wolves.**
3. **Because they can run three times faster than humans.**
4. **Because they get too close to take selfies.**
5. **Because the crust is thin and the water underneath is boiling.**
6. Exemple : **The park is wild and dangerous; it was not designed for entertainment, so visitors must respect it.**

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Cause et conséquence

1. **The prairie was ploughed. As a result, the soil blew away.**
2. **The levees broke, which led to the flooding of 80% of New Orleans.** (*which led to + nom ou V-ing*)
3. **Bison almost disappeared because they were hunted.**
4. **The fires spread quickly due to a long drought.** (*due to + nom*)
5. **The return of wolves triggered a change in the ecosystem.** (ou *Wolves returned, which triggered...*)

Corrigé homme et nature : partie 3

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Corrige les erreurs

1. We must protect **nature** for our children. (pas d'article au sens général)
2. Many **bison** were killed in the nineteenth century. (pluriel invariable)
3. The fires spread **because** it was very dry. (ou *due to the dry weather*)
4. Katrina **hit** New Orleans in 2005. (date passée : prétérit)
5. Thousands of families **fled** west during the 1930s.
6. Yellowstone was **established** in 1872. (passif : be + participe passé)

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Analyser un extrait poétique

1. **The speaker is the poet himself ("I"); at first he feels lonely and aimless.**
2. **"lonely as a cloud" is a simile: he drifts without purpose, isolated and far above the world.**
3. **"a crowd", "a host" and "dancing": personification.**
4. **"golden": it creates a joyful, warm and almost precious mood.**
5. **They are "fluttering and dancing in the breeze".**
6. **Because nature consoles the individual, emotion is central and the landscape is almost sacred.**

Corrigé homme et nature : partie 4

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Traduction français → anglais

1. **Yellowstone is the world's first national park.**
2. **Bison almost disappeared in the nineteenth century.**
3. **The return of wolves transformed the ecosystem.**
4. **Poor neighbourhoods were the hardest hit by the hurricane.**
5. **For Thoreau, nature is a path to truth.**
6. **We must protect nature without excluding Indigenous peoples.** (without + V-ing)

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Traduction anglais → français

1. **L'incendie a anéanti toute la ville.**
2. **À la suite de la tempête, des milliers de personnes se sont retrouvées sans abri.**
3. **L'ascension d'Uluru est interdite depuis 2019.**
4. **Le retour des loups a déclenché une réaction en chaîne.**
5. **La nature n'est pas un parc d'attractions.**

Corrigé homme et nature : partie 5

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Production guidée

Exemple de réponse :

National parks are a paradox: to protect nature, Americans decided to keep humans out of it. When Yellowstone was created in 1872, bison had been hunted almost to extinction, so protected areas were clearly necessary. Thanks to them, species have recovered, and the return of wolves in 1995 even triggered a chain reaction which restored rivers and forests. However, this vision has its limits. The Shoshone and other Native nations were pushed out of the land they had lived on for centuries, and local ranchers still complain about wolves attacking their cattle. Moreover, millions of tourists now crowd into the parks, which leads to traffic jams

near the geysers. As a result, I believe nature should not be kept away from humans, but from human excess: parks must be protected, shared with Indigenous peoples and visited with respect.

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Le vocabulaire de l'environnement

1. climate change : **f**
2. greenhouse gases : **d**
3. renewable energy : **h**
4. deforestation : **g**
5. biodiversity : **a**
6. a landfill site : **b**
7. sea level rise : **e**
8. a carbon footprint : **c**

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Les verbes de l'environnement

1. We should **recycle** our plastic bottles.
2. Factories that **pollute** rivers must pay a fine.
3. Volunteers help to **restore** damaged forests.
4. Don't **waste** water : turn the tap off.
5. Some chemicals can **harm** wildlife.
6. National parks **protect** rare animals.
7. The government must **reduce** air pollution.

Après un modal (should, can, must) et après *to*, le verbe est à la base verbale.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Lire un graphique

1. **The most common item was plastic bottles (42).**
2. **The volunteers collected 25 plastic bags.**
3. **The rarest item was glass (8).** "Other" n'est pas un objet précis.
4. **There were 17 more plastic bottles than plastic bags.** ($42 - 25 = 17$)
5. **Plastic represented 67 % of the rubbish.** ($42 + 25 = 67$ sur 100)
6. **Cans and glass represented 21 % of the rubbish.** ($13 + 8 = 21$)

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Relier avec un connecteur

1. **Although plastic is cheap, it harms the oceans.**
2. **Many people recycle, whereas others throw everything away.**
3. **Despite the terrible weather, the volunteers cleaned the beach.** (despite + groupe nominal, pas de verbe conjugué)
4. **Electric cars are expensive. However, they are better for the air.** (however s'écrit en début de phrase, suivi d'une virgule)

5. **Even though she was tired, she walked ten kilometres.**
6. **The town has parks. Nevertheless, the air is polluted.**

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Mettre au passif

1. **Thousands of trees have been cut down** (by farmers).
2. **The problem was discovered in 1990** (by scientists).
3. **A new wind farm will be built** (by the government).
4. **Millions of bottles are thrown away every day.**
5. **The river has been polluted.**
6. **500 trees are being planted this week.**
7. **The beach was cleaned last Saturday** (by volunteers).

On garde le temps du verbe actif : be conjugué au même temps + participe passé.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Obligation, conseil, interdiction

1. **mustn't** : interdiction.
2. **should** : conseil.
3. **needn't** : absence d'obligation.
4. **must** : obligation.
5. **should** : conseil.
6. **mustn't** : interdiction.
7. **ought to** : conseil moral, proche de should.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Document : le projet de la vallée verte

1. **Because there were no trees on the hills.**
2. **They planted ten thousand trees, built small stone walls along the river and created a wildflower meadow.**
3. **No, they didn't. At first, nothing seemed to change.**
4. **The floods became less violent, and bees, butterflies and birds came back.**
5. **They want to learn how people and nature can work together.**
6. **Overflowed.**

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Avant et après

Exemple de réponse :

1. Ten years ago, there was a lot of rubbish near the river.
2. The water used to be dark and dirty.
3. There was only a dead tree on the bank.
4. Today, there is a big green tree and there are fish in the water.
5. The river has become clean and the air has improved.

6. People have cleaned the banks and now a boy can enjoy the riverside.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Production : qui doit agir ?

Exemple de réponse :

In my opinion, governments should do more to protect nature, although individuals also have a role to play. First, only governments can make strict laws against pollution. For example, they can ban the most dangerous chemicals or create national parks where wildlife is protected. However, individuals can also make a difference: by recycling, saving energy and using public transport, each person reduces his or her carbon footprint. Moreover, citizens can vote for politicians who care about the environment. To sum up, nature will be saved only if both governments and individuals work together.

Vérifie : opinion claire, connecteurs (although, however, moreover), exemples précis, conclusion.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Note dans un carnet les erreurs récurrentes : article devant *nature*, pluriels invariables (*bison, deer, elk*), *due to* suivi d'un nom. Relis ensuite le poème de Wordsworth à voix haute et entraîne-toi à identifier une comparaison et une personnification en anglais : ces mots d'analyse te serviront dans tous les textes littéraires.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices