

Exercices homme et nature

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices homme et nature reprennent les parcs nationaux, les catastrophes et la nature dans l'art. Ils vont du vocabulaire à l'analyse d'un poème, puis à une courte production argumentée.

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 homme et nature

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de la nature

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

1. wilderness
2. a drought
3. a wildfire
4. a levee
5. endangered species
6. the aftermath
7. to flee
8. a willow

a. une digue · b. les suites · c. fuir · d. la nature sauvage · e. un saule · f. une sécheresse
· g. un feu de forêt · h. une espèce menacée

Exercice 2 : Les repères

Complète avec 1872, 1892, 1916, 1930s, 1995, 2005.

1. Yellowstone became the first national park in ____.
2. John Muir founded the Sierra Club in ____.
3. The National Park Service was created in ____.
4. The Dust Bowl hit the Great Plains in the ____.
5. Grey wolves were brought back to Yellowstone in ____.
6. Hurricane Katrina flooded New Orleans in ____.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : Preservation ou conservation ?

Écris **P** (preservation) ou **C** (conservation).

1. Nature has a value in itself and must be left untouched.
2. Forests should be logged carefully so that they grow back.
3. No roads, no hotels, no visitors in the valley.
4. Rivers can be dammed if water is managed for future generations.
5. A mountain is a cathedral, not a resource.

Exercice 4 : La cascade trophique

Remets les étapes dans l'ordre logique.

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

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : Compréhension d'un document

Ranger: Welcome to Yellowstone. Please stay at least 25 yards from bison and 100 yards from wolves and bears.

Visitor: Are bison really dangerous? They look so calm.

Ranger: They can run three times faster than you. Every year, visitors get injured because they want a selfie.

Visitor: And can we walk off the boardwalks near the geysers?

Ranger: Absolutely not. The crust is thin and the water underneath is boiling. Nature here is beautiful, but it is not a theme park.

Réponds en anglais.

1. Where does the scene take place?
2. How far must visitors stay from wolves?
3. Why are bison dangerous?
4. Why do some visitors get injured?
5. Why must people stay on the boardwalks?

6. Explain the ranger's last sentence in your own words.

Exercice 6 : Cause et conséquence

Relie les deux phrases avec le connecteur proposé, en adaptant si besoin.

1. The prairie was ploughed. The soil blew away. (*as a result*)
2. The levees broke. 80% of New Orleans was flooded. (*which led to*)
3. Bison almost disappeared. They were hunted. (*because*)
4. The fires spread quickly. There was a long drought. (*due to*)
5. Wolves returned. The ecosystem changed. (*trigger*)

Exercices 7 à 8

Exercice 7 : Corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Récris-la correctement.

1. We must protect the nature for our children.
2. Many bisons were killed in the nineteenth century.
3. The fires spread due to it was very dry.
4. Katrina has hit New Orleans in 2005.
5. Thousands of families have fled west during the 1930s.
6. Yellowstone was establish in 1872.

Exercice 8 : Analyser un extrait poétique

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

(William Wordsworth, 1807)

1. Who is the speaker and how does he feel at the beginning?
2. Find the comparison in line 1. What does it suggest?
3. Which words present the flowers as people?
4. Which colour is mentioned, and what mood does it create?
5. What movement are the flowers making?
6. Why can this poem be called Romantic?

Exercices 9 à 10

Exercice 9 : Traduction français → anglais

Traduis en anglais.

1. Yellowstone est le premier parc national du monde.
2. Les bisons ont presque disparu au XIXe siècle.
3. Le retour des loups a transformé l'écosystème.
4. Les quartiers pauvres ont été les plus touchés par l'ouragan.
5. Pour Thoreau, la nature est un chemin vers la vérité.
6. Nous devons protéger la nature sans en exclure les peuples autochtones.

Exercice 10 : Traduction anglais → français

Traduis en français.

1. The fire wiped out the whole town.
2. In the aftermath of the storm, thousands were left homeless.
3. Climbing Uluru has been banned since 2019.
4. The return of wolves triggered a chain reaction.
5. Nature is not a theme park.

Exercice 11

Exercice 11 : Production guidée

Rédige 130 à 160 mots : *Should humans keep nature away from humans?* Appuie-toi sur au moins deux exemples du cours et utilise trois connecteurs de cause ou de conséquence.

1. Introduis le paradoxe des parcs nationaux.
2. Donne un argument en faveur des espaces protégés.
3. Donne une limite (peuples autochtones, éleveurs, tourisme).
4. Conclut par une position nuancée.

Exercice 12 : Le vocabulaire de l'environnement

Associe chaque expression (1 à 8) à sa traduction (a à h).

1. climate change
2. greenhouse gases
3. renewable energy
4. deforestation
5. biodiversity
6. a landfill site

7. sea level rise
8. a carbon footprint

a. la biodiversité · b. une décharge · c. l'empreinte carbone · d. les gaz à effet de serre ·
e. l'élévation du niveau de la mer · f. le changement climatique · g. la déforestation · h.
l'énergie renouvelable

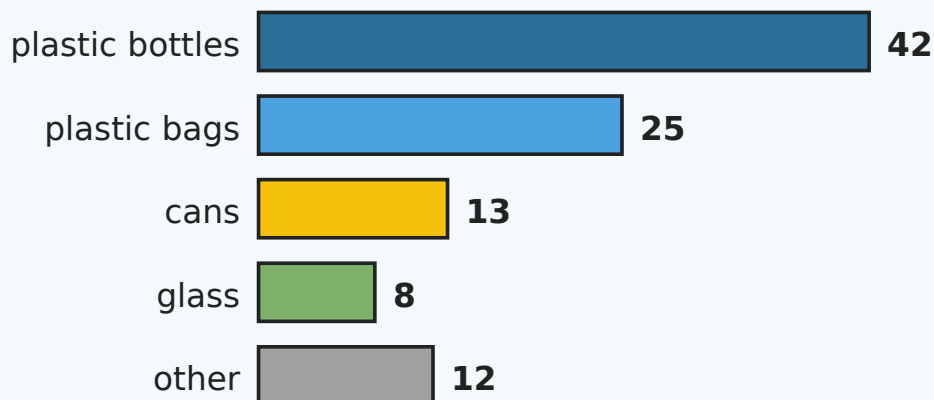
Exercice 13 : Les verbes de l'environnement

Complète chaque phrase avec un verbe de la liste (un verbe par phrase) : *reduce* – *protect* – *harm* – *recycle* – *waste* – *restore* – *pollute*.

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

Exercice 14 : Lire un graphique

Beach clean-up : 100 items collected



Les déchets ramassés sur la plage

Observe l'image : les volontaires ont ramassé 100 objets en tout. Réponds en anglais par une phrase complète.

1. What was the most common item ?
2. How many plastic bags did the volunteers collect ?
3. Which item was the rarest ?
4. Compare plastic bottles and plastic bags (use *more ... than*).
5. What percentage of the rubbish was plastic (bottles and bags together) ?
6. What percentage of the rubbish was cans and glass together ?

Exercice 15 : Relier avec un connecteur

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

1. Plastic is cheap. It harms the oceans. (although)
2. Many people recycle. Others throw everything away. (whereas)
3. The weather was terrible. The volunteers cleaned the beach. (despite + the terrible weather)
4. Electric cars are expensive. They are better for the air. (however)
5. She was tired. She walked ten kilometres. (even though)
6. The town has parks. The air is polluted. (nevertheless)

Exercice 16 : Mettre au passif

Récris chaque phrase au passif, sans le complément d'agent quand il n'est pas utile.

1. Farmers have cut down thousands of trees.
2. Scientists discovered the problem in 1990.
3. The government will build a new wind farm.
4. People throw away millions of bottles every day.
5. Someone has polluted the river.
6. They are planting 500 trees this week.
7. Volunteers cleaned the beach last Saturday.

Exercice 17 : Obligation, conseil, interdiction

Choisis le mot qui convient.

1. You (must / mustn't) throw litter on the ground.
2. We (should / needn't) save energy.
3. You (needn't / mustn't) buy a bag : the shop gives you one.
4. Visitors (must / can't) stay on the path in the reserve.
5. If you want to help, you (should / shouldn't) turn off the lights.
6. Drivers (mustn't / needn't) leave the engine on near the school.
7. Everybody (needn't / ought to) take care of the planet.

Exercice 18 : Document : le projet de la vallée verte

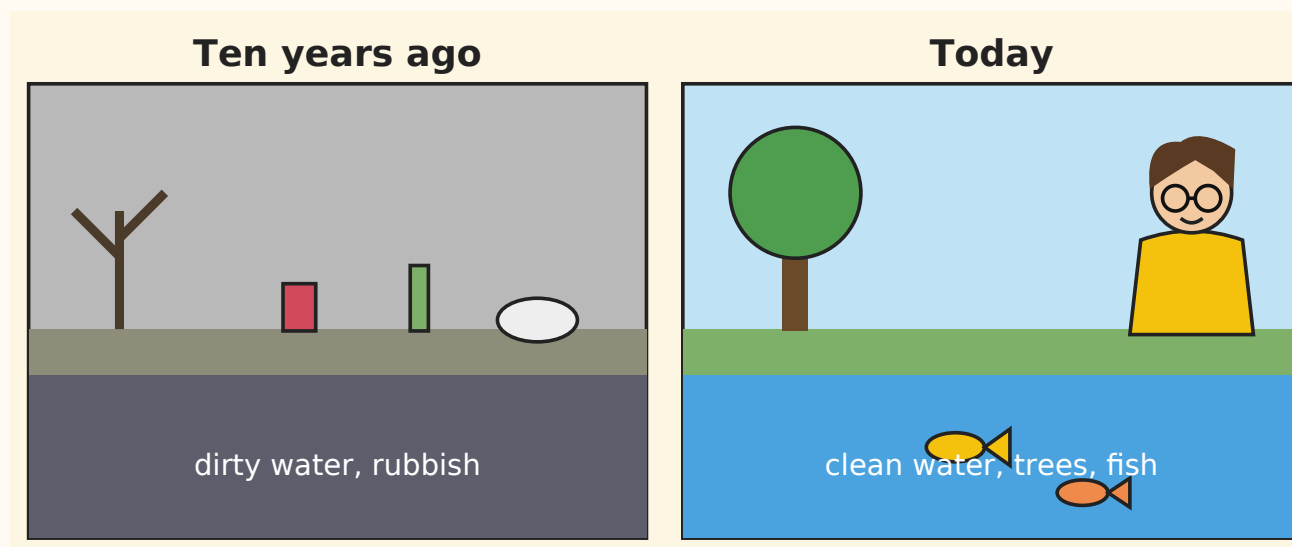
Ten years ago, the village of Millbrook had a serious problem. Every spring, the river overflowed because there were no trees on the hills. In 2015, the villagers decided to act. They planted ten thousand trees, built small stone walls along the river and created a wildflower meadow. At first, nothing seemed to change. Then, after three years, the floods became less violent, and bees, butterflies and birds came back. Today, Millbrook welcomes

visitors who want to learn how people and nature can work together.

Réponds en anglais par une phrase complète.

1. Why did the river overflow every spring ?
2. What did the villagers do in 2015 ?
3. Did the villagers see results immediately ?
4. What changed after three years ?
5. Why do visitors come to Millbrook today ?
6. Find the verb in the text that means « déborder ».

Exercice 19 : Avant et après



Une rivière il y a dix ans et aujourd'hui

Observe l'image et écris 6 phrases pour décrire ce qui a changé. Utilise au moins une fois chacune de ces structures : *there was / there were, there is / there are, used to, le present perfect*.

Exercice 20 : Production : qui doit agir ?

« Should individuals or governments do more to protect nature ? » Écris un paragraphe d'opinion de 100 à 120 mots. Plan : 1) ton opinion ; 2) un argument avec un exemple ; 3) un contre-argument avec *however* ou *although* ; 4) une conclusion.