

Exercices institutions britanniques

Exercices d'anglais - niveau Terminale

Ces exercices institutions britanniques vous font revoir le vocabulaire politique, lire des résultats électoraux et réfléchir au soft power du Royaume-Uni. Ensuite, les derniers exercices préparent directement à l'expression écrite.

De plus, 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

Dix exercices institutions britanniques

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire des institutions

D'abord, associez chaque mot à sa définition (a à h).

1. an MP
2. a constituency
3. the Speaker
4. the Cabinet
5. a landslide
6. Royal Assent
7. the licence fee
8. a peer

a. a member of the House of Lords – b. a huge election victory – c. the area represented by one MP – d. the annual payment that funds the BBC – e. an elected member of the House of Commons – f. the monarch's formal approval of a law – g. the group of senior ministers – h. the person who chairs debates in the Commons

Exercice 2 : Qui fait quoi ?

Ainsi, complétez avec : the King, the Prime Minister, the Speaker, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Leader of the Opposition.

1. ____ answers MPs' questions every Wednesday.
2. ____ reads a speech written by the government at the State Opening of Parliament.

Ainsi, les petites erreurs d'inattention disparaissent.

3. ___ shouts "Order! Order!" when debates get too noisy.
4. ___ is made up of 650 elected members.

Donc ne restez pas bloqué sur une seule question.

5. ___ can delay a bill but cannot block it for ever.
6. ___ leads the Shadow Cabinet.

Toutefois, un excès de fatigue brouille les réflexes.

Suite du travail : exercice 3 : exercices institutions britanniques

Exercice 3 : Lire des résultats électoraux

Ensuite, general election, July 2024 (approximate figures).

Party	Share of the vote	Seats
Labour	33.7 %	411
Conservatives	23.7 %	121
Reform UK	14.3 %	5
Liberal Democrats	12.2 %	72
SNP	2.5 %	9

1. Which party won the election, and how many seats did it get?
2. Did the winning party win a majority of the votes?
3. Compare Reform UK and the Liberal Democrats. What is surprising?
4. Which electoral system explains this result?
5. Why can the SNP win more seats than Reform UK with fewer votes?
6. Would you call Labour's victory a landslide? Justify.

Exercice 4 : Labour ou Tories ?

Ensuite, classez chaque élément : Labour ou Conservatives.

1. Margaret Thatcher
2. Clement Attlee
3. the creation of the NHS in 1948
4. historic links with the trade unions
5. Winston Churchill
6. Tony Blair and New Labour
7. the privatisations of the 1980s
8. the colour blue

Ainsi, le vocabulaire s'installe durablement.

Suite du travail : exercice 5 : exercices institutions britanniques

Exercice 5 : Compréhension d'un texte

Every evening in a small flat in Nairobi, Grace switches on her radio and listens to the BBC World Service in Swahili. Her grandfather did the same in the 1960s. "When local news was censored, the BBC told us what was really happening," she says. In London, however, the corporation faces difficult questions. Young viewers prefer streaming platforms, and some politicians argue that the licence fee, paid by every household that watches live television, is outdated. Others answer that a public broadcaster, independent from both the government and advertisers, is more precious than ever in an age of disinformation.

1. Where does Grace live, and what does she listen to?
2. Why did her grandfather trust the BBC?
3. What two challenges does the BBC face in the UK?
4. Who pays the licence fee?
5. What argument is given in favour of the BBC?
6. How does this text illustrate British soft power?

Exercice 6 : Actif ou passif

Puis, mettez les phrases à la voix passive.

1. The monarch appoints the Prime Minister.
2. Voters elect MPs every five years at the latest.
3. The House of Commons passed the bill last week.
4. The licence fee funds the BBC.

Puis, refaites le sujet quelques jours plus tard.

5. The Prime Minister chooses the ministers.
6. Millions of people watched the coronation in 2023.

Par ailleurs, fixez un horaire régulier pour ce travail.

Suite du travail : exercice 7

Exercice 7 : Traduire vers l'anglais

Ainsi, traduisez en anglais.

1. Le roi règne mais ne gouverne pas.

2. Le Royaume-Uni n'a pas de Constitution écrite.

Mais ne cherchez pas la perfection du premier coup.

3. Le Premier ministre vit au 10 Downing Street.

4. Les membres de la Chambre des lords ne sont pas élus.

5. Le Labour a remporté une victoire écrasante.

6. La BBC doit informer, éduquer et divertir.

Exercice 8 : Traduire vers le français

Ensuite, traduisez en français.

1. The bill received Royal Assent last night.

2. The Prime Minister was grilled by MPs during PMQs.

Par ailleurs, lisez vos réponses à voix haute.

3. The Shadow Cabinet is ready to take over.

4. Many young viewers no longer pay the licence fee.

5. The monarchy remains a powerful tool of soft power.

Puis, respirez calmement avant de tourner la page.

Exercice 9 : Corriger les erreurs

Ensuite, chaque phrase contient une erreur. Corrigez-la.

1. She is a famous deputy in the House of Commons.

2. He is interested in the politic.

3. The new environmental politics will reduce emissions.

4. The Lords are elected by the people.

Mais évitez de recopier une phrase sans la comprendre.

5. The Prime Minister lives in Buckingham Palace.

6. The BBC is financed by the advertising.

Suite du travail : exercice 10

Exercice 10 : Production guidée

Sujet : *Is the monarchy still an asset for the United Kingdom?* Rédigez un paragraphe de 150 à 180 mots.

1. Définissez la monarchie parlementaire en une phrase.

2. Donnez un argument sur son rôle symbolique et unificateur.
3. Donnez un argument sur le soft power et le tourisme.
4. Présentez la critique des républicains.
5. Concluez de manière nuancée.

Conseils de méthode : exercices institutions britanniques

Avant de commencer

Ainsi, le thème « exercices institutions britanniques » demande de la méthode. Ensuite, repérez les exercices que vous maîtrisez le mieux. Par exemple, un schéma rapide clarifie une consigne confuse. Mais passez à la suite quand le temps file. Cependant, trop de précipitation entraîne des oublis. De même, expliquez la règle à quelqu'un d'autre. En effet, une réponse trop courte fait perdre des points.

Pendant le travail

Ensuite, imaginez-vous dans les conditions réelles d'une classe. Cependant, la vitesse ne doit pas nuire à la précision. Puis, rédigez chaque réponse avec des phrases complètes. De même, soulignez les mots clés de chaque consigne. Donc préparez votre matériel avant de commencer.

Exercice 11 : Compléter avec le mot juste

Complétez chaque phrase avec un mot de la liste (un mot est en trop) : *bill, hung, Prime Minister, referendum, devolution, constituency, majority, opposition*.

1. A _____ becomes an Act of Parliament once it has received Royal Assent.
2. When no party wins an overall majority, the result is a _____ parliament.
3. The _____ is usually the leader of the party that can command a majority in the Commons.
4. In 2014, Scotland held a _____ on independence.
5. _____ gave Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland their own elected bodies.
6. Each MP represents one _____.
7. To govern alone, a party needs an overall _____ of seats in the Commons.

Exercice 12 : Vrai ou faux ?

Dites si chaque affirmation est vraie ou fausse, puis justifiez votre réponse en une phrase.

1. The House of Lords is elected by the public.
2. The United Kingdom has no single written constitution document.
3. The monarch chooses laws freely.
4. MPs are elected using the first-past-the-post system.

5. The Prime Minister's official residence is 10 Downing Street.
6. The Speaker belongs to the government.

Exercice 13 : Observer un schéma

Observez le schéma, puis répondez en anglais.

How a bill becomes law (simplified)



Commons = elected MPs | Lords = mostly appointed peers

How a bill becomes law (simplified)

1. Which House debates the bill first?
2. Who gives Royal Assent?
3. What is the final stage?
4. Write three sentences describing the process with *first*, *then*, *finally*.

Exercice 14 : Reformuler avec un mot de liaison

Reliez les deux phrases en utilisant le mot entre parenthèses.

1. The Lords can delay a bill. They cannot block it permanently. (although)
2. The Commons is elected. The Lords is not. (whereas)
3. The monarch has little real power. The monarch remains a powerful symbol. (nevertheless)
4. Turnout was low. The result was clear. (despite)
5. The government has a majority. It can pass most laws easily. (since)
6. There is no single written constitution. Rules are based on tradition and precedent. (consequently)

Exercice 15 : Lieux et capitales

Associez chaque nom (1 à 6) à sa description (a à f).

1. Edinburgh
2. Cardiff
3. Belfast

4. Holyrood
5. Westminster
6. Stormont

a. the seat of the UK Parliament in London – b. the capital of Wales – c. the site of the Northern Ireland Assembly – d. the capital of Scotland – e. the area of Edinburgh where the Scottish Parliament sits – f. the capital of Northern Ireland

Exercice 16 : Prime Minister's Questions

Lisez le texte, puis répondez en anglais avec vos propres mots.

Every Wednesday at noon, the Prime Minister stands at the despatch box in the House of Commons and answers questions from MPs for about half an hour. Known as PMQs, the session is often noisy: MPs shout, cheer or groan, and the Speaker has to call for order. Supporters say it forces the government to explain its decisions in public. Critics argue that it has become more of a show than a serious debate, because leaders often attack each other instead of answering.

1. When does PMQs take place?
2. How long does it last?
3. Who keeps order?
4. What do supporters say about it?
5. What do critics reproach it for?
6. Which view do you find more convincing? Why?

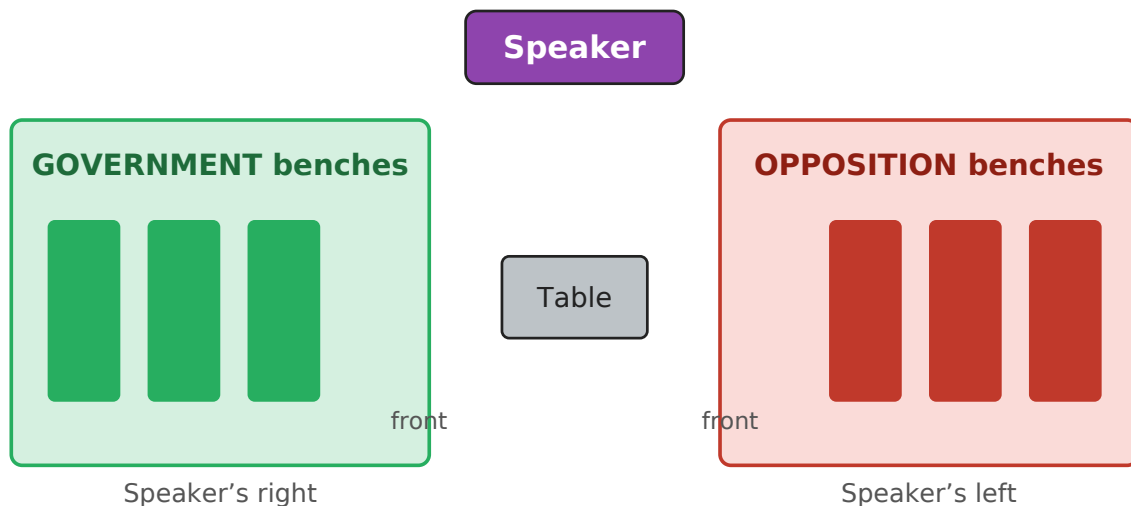
Exercice 17 : Les trois conditionnels

Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient.

1. If no party wins a majority, the largest party _____ (try) to form a coalition.
2. If the monarch refused to sign a law, there _____ (be) a constitutional crisis.
3. If voting _____ (be) compulsory, turnout _____ (rise).
4. If MPs had rejected the budget, the government _____ (have to) resign.
5. If you _____ (live) in Wales, you _____ (be able to) vote for members of the Senedd.
6. Unless the Commons _____ (approve) the bill, it will not become law.

Exercice 18 : Le plan de la Chambre des communes

Observez le plan, puis répondez en anglais.



The layout of the Commons (simplified)

1. Which benches face the Government benches?
2. Who sits at the end between the two sides?
3. Explain in one sentence why this layout encourages confrontation.
4. Complete: The Speaker _____ the debates.

Exercice 19 : Les verbes de la vie politique

Complétez avec un verbe de la liste (un verbe est en trop) : *pass, form, dissolve, win, hold, introduce, resign*.

1. Parliament can _____ a law only if both Houses agree.
2. After the election, the winning leader will _____ a government.
3. The Prime Minister asked the monarch to _____ Parliament before the election.
4. Labour hopes to _____ more seats in the north.
5. Parliament will _____ a vote on Tuesday.
6. A minister will _____ the new bill next week.

Exercice 20 : Production écrite

En 120 à 150 mots, répondez à la question : *Does the British system give too much power to the Prime Minister?* Présentez deux arguments, une nuance et une conclusion.