

Exercices Commonwealth

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 2de

Ces exercices Commonwealth vérifient tes repères sur l'organisation, la monarchie et les Jeux, et t'entraînent à nuancer l'unité et la diversité des pays membres en anglais.

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 Commonwealth

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire des institutions

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

1. a member state
2. to reign
3. a head of state
4. a summit
5. the Crown
6. to join
7. to be suspended
8. sovereign

a. la Couronne · b. un sommet · c. adhérer · d. souverain · e. un État membre · f. régner
· g. être suspendu · h. un chef d'État

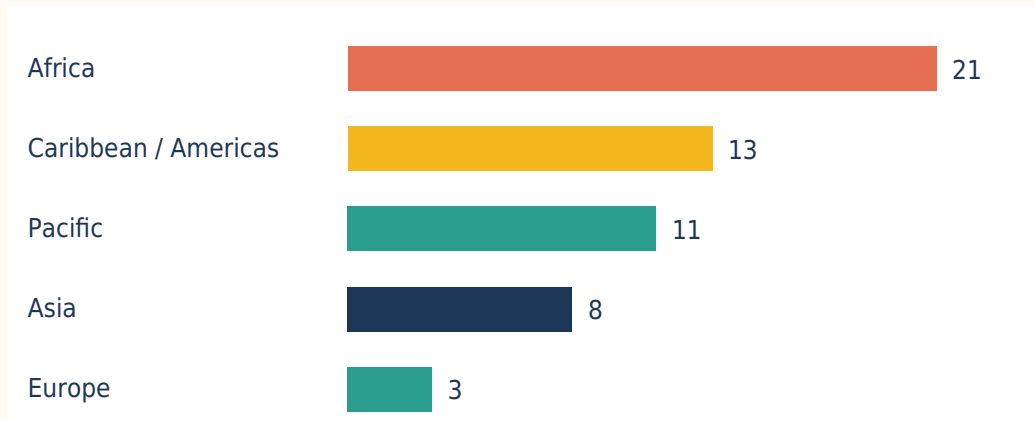
Exercice 2 : Le Commonwealth en chiffres

Complète avec 56, 1949, 2013, four, 1930, third.

1. The Commonwealth has ___ member states.
2. About one ___ of the world's population lives in the Commonwealth.
3. The London Declaration of ___ described members as free and equal.
4. The Commonwealth Charter was adopted in ___.
5. The first Games took place in Hamilton in ___.
6. The Commonwealth Games are held every ___ years.

Exercices 3 à 5

Exercice 3 : Lire un graphique



Number of Commonwealth members by region

Réponds en anglais à l'aide du graphique.

1. Which region has the most members?
2. How many members are in Asia?
3. Which region has the fewest members?
4. How many more members does Africa have than the Pacific?
5. Write one sentence comparing the Caribbean and Asia.

Exercice 4 : Royaume, république ou monarchie propre ?

Classe chaque pays : **R** (realm, Charles III roi), **P** (république) ou **M** (monarchie propre).

1. Canada
2. India
3. Jamaica
4. Barbados
5. Tonga
6. New Zealand
7. South Africa

Exercices 5 à 7

Exercice 5 : Vrai ou faux ?

Corrige les phrases fausses.

1. All Commonwealth members were once British colonies.
2. In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch rules the country.
3. The House of Commons is elected.
4. The title Head of the Commonwealth is automatically passed from parent to child.
5. England, Scotland and Wales compete separately at the Commonwealth Games.

6. Para-sport events are part of the main programme of the Games.

Exercice 6 : Mettre au passif

Transforme les phrases au passif.

1. A Governor-General represents the King in Canada.
2. Members adopted the Charter in 2013.
3. Glasgow hosted the 2026 Games.
4. Voters elect the members of the House of Commons.
5. The Secretariat organises the summits.

Exercices 7 à 9

Exercice 7 : Although ou despite ?

Complète avec *although* ou *despite*.

1. ___ their differences, members share common values.
2. ___ Rwanda was never a British colony, it joined in 2009.
3. ___ the rain, the opening ceremony was a success.
4. ___ the King is head of state, he does not govern.
5. ___ its small size, Nauru is a full member.
6. ___ English is not their first language, the athletes communicate easily.

Exercice 8 : Corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. Rwanda joined to the Commonwealth in 2009.
2. The Commonwealth has over 2,5 billions people.
3. The King governs the United Kingdom.
4. The Games is held every four years.
5. Despite they are different, members cooperate.
6. Scotland is in England.

Exercices 9 à 11

Exercice 9 : Comprendre un article

For eleven days, the city was full of flags, music and athletes from every corner of the Commonwealth. A sprinter from a Pacific island of fewer than 15,000 people lined up next to stars from Jamaica and Kenya. Netball courts were packed, and the lawn bowls competition, often seen as a sport for retired people, attracted young fans. What struck visitors most was the atmosphere: rival teams applauded

each other, and para-athletes received medals on the same podium as everyone else. "These are not just games," said one volunteer. "They remind us that fifty-six very different countries can still meet as friends."

Réponds en anglais.

1. How long did the event last?
2. Why is the sprinter's story surprising?
3. Name three sports mentioned in the text.
4. What image of lawn bowls does the text mention?
5. Find two details that show the friendly atmosphere.
6. Why are the Commonwealth Games called the Friendly Games, according to the volunteer?

Exercice 10 : Traduis en anglais

1. Le Commonwealth compte 56 États membres.
2. Le roi règne mais ne gouverne pas.
3. Au Canada, le roi est représenté par un gouverneur général.
4. La Barbade est devenue une république en 2021.
5. Malgré leurs différences, ces pays partagent des valeurs communes.
6. Les Jeux du Commonwealth ont lieu tous les quatre ans.

Exercices 11 à 12

Exercice 11 : Traduis en français

1. The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of sovereign states.
2. A member can be suspended if it does not respect democracy.
3. The Prime Minister meets the King every week.
4. About one third of humanity lives in the Commonwealth.
5. The summit takes place in a different country each time.

Exercice 12 : Production guidée

Tu présentes le Commonwealth à une classe de correspondants. Écris un texte de 100 à 120 mots en suivant ce plan :

1. Define the Commonwealth and give two figures.
2. Explain what members have in common.
3. Show its diversity with *although* or *despite*.
4. Explain the role of the King (use one passive sentence).
5. Present the Commonwealth Games and conclude.

Exercice 13 : Les connecteurs logiques

Complète chaque phrase avec un connecteur de la liste, utilisé une seule fois : however, therefore, moreover, whereas, as a result, yet.

1. India is a republic, ___ Canada is a monarchy.
2. The Commonwealth has no army; ___, it cannot impose its decisions by force.
3. The organisation promotes democracy. ___, it defends human rights.
4. Many members were British colonies. ___, Rwanda and Mozambique were never part of the British Empire.
5. Many islands face rising sea levels; ___, their governments ask for help at summits.
6. The Games are friendly, ___ the competition is fierce.

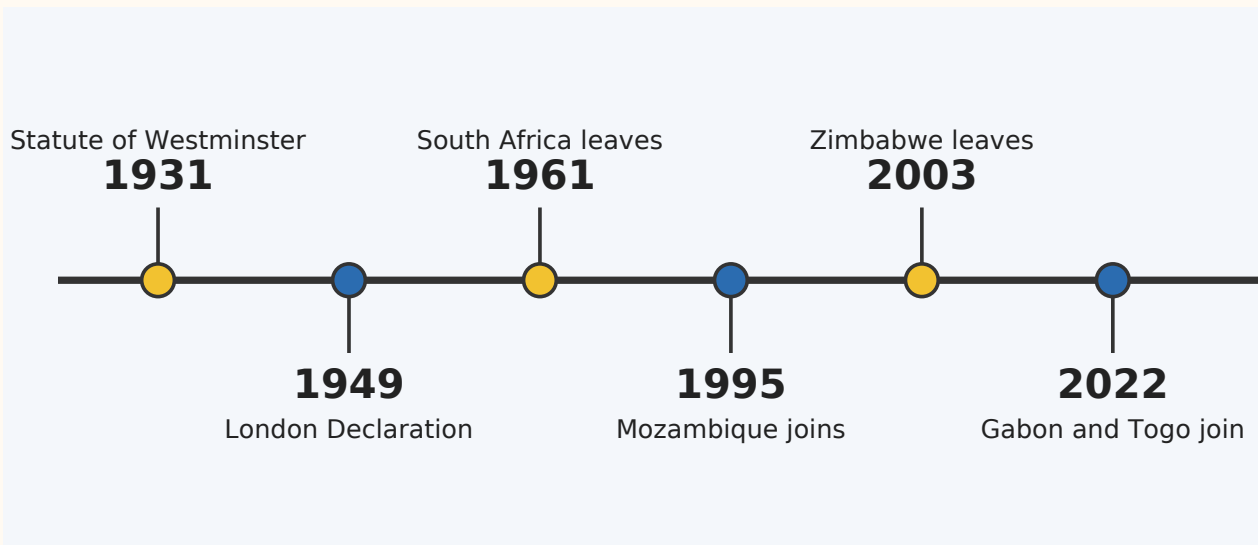
Exercice 14 : Les propositions relatives

Relie les deux phrases avec who, which, whose ou where. Il faut une seule phrase.

1. Elizabeth II was a queen. She reigned for seventy years.
2. Kenya is a country. Its capital is Nairobi.
3. Cricket is a sport. It is very popular in India and Australia.
4. Lagos is a city. Millions of people live there.
5. Nelson Mandela was a leader. He fought against apartheid.
6. A summit is a meeting. Heads of government attend it.

Exercice 15 : Lire une frise

Observe la frise et réponds en anglais.



Quelques dates du Commonwealth.

1. When did the London Declaration take place?
2. Which country left the Commonwealth in 1961?
3. How many years passed between the London Declaration and the arrival of

Mozambique?

4. Complete: Gabon and Togo joined in 2022, so they have been members ____ 2022.
5. Write a sentence about the timeline with before or after.

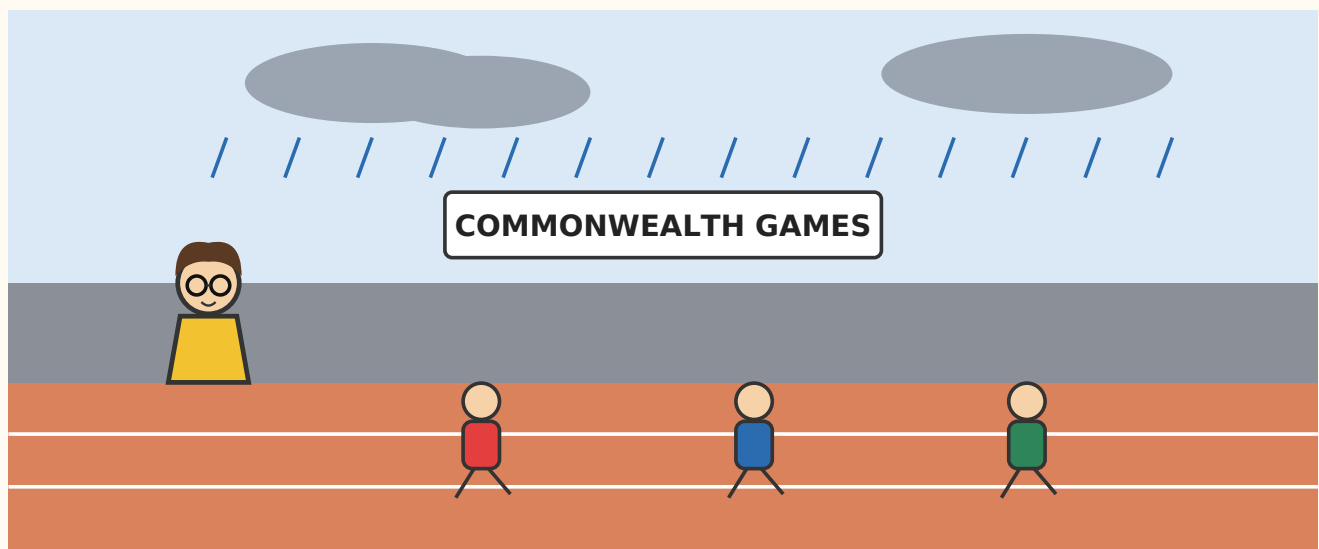
Exercice 16 : Les phrases conditionnelles

Mets le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme correcte.

1. If more countries joined, the Commonwealth ____ (become) even bigger.
2. If a member breaks the rules, it ____ (be suspended).
3. If I ____ (be) prime minister, I would invest in education.
4. The Games would be cheaper if they ____ (take place) in an existing stadium.
5. If the leaders ____ (not agree), the summit will end without a statement.
6. If Britain hadn't built an empire, the Commonwealth ____ (not exist) today.

Exercice 17 : Décris la scène

Observe l'image et réponds par une phrase complète en anglais.



A rainy day at the Games.

1. How many runners are there?
2. What is the boy wearing?
3. Where is he sitting?
4. What are the runners doing?
5. What's the weather like?
6. Write two more sentences about the picture.

Exercice 18 : La formation des mots

Complète chaque phrase avec un mot formé à partir du mot entre parenthèses.

1. The ____ (govern) of Canada is based in Ottawa.
2. ____ (member) of the Commonwealth is voluntary.

3. Many African countries gained ____ (independent) in the 1960s.
4. The ____ (colony) period left deep marks.
5. The next ____ (elect) will take place in June.
6. The summit promotes ____ (cooperate) between members.
7. The Commonwealth defends ____ (equal) between men and women.
8. Sport helps create ____ (unite) among nations.

Exercice 19 : Le discours d'un jeune délégué

Read the speech and answer the questions in English.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am sixteen and I come from a small island that may disappear within fifty years. Rising seas are already flooding our fields and our schools. The Commonwealth brings together very large and very small countries: that is its strength. Today, I am asking you not for charity, but for action. If we work together, we can protect the places we love."

1. How old is the speaker?
2. What problem does the island face?
3. According to the speaker, what is the strength of the Commonwealth?
4. Does the speaker ask for charity?
5. Copy a sentence with a condition.
6. Which word means "help given to people who are poor"?

Exercice 20 : Donner son opinion par écrit

Should small countries host the Commonwealth Games? Écris 80 mots environ pour donner ton opinion. Utilise au moins trois connecteurs (because, however, moreover, therefore, for example...).