

Exercices sur Lewis et Clark

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 3e

Ces exercices sur Lewis et Clark te font voyager de Saint-Louis au Pacifique : vocabulaire, prétérit, frise chronologique, deux textes à comprendre et, pour finir, une page de journal d'explorateur à écrire.

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 sur Lewis et Clark : en route vers l'Ouest

Exercice 1 : Associer mots et définitions

Associe chaque mot (1 à 7) à sa définition (a à g).

1. a settler
 2. the frontier
 3. a covered wagon
 4. a reservation
 5. a journal
 6. the wilderness
 7. a tribe
- a. a vehicle pulled by horses or oxen, with a cloth roof
 - b. wild land where nobody has built towns or farms
 - c. a notebook where you write what happens every day
 - d. a person who goes to live in a new place
 - e. an area of land given to Native Americans by the government
 - f. a group of families who share the same language and traditions
 - g. the moving limit between settled land and wild land

Exercice 2 : Le prétérit des verbes irréguliers

Complète le texte avec les verbes entre parenthèses au prétérit.

1. In 1803, the United States (buy) ___ Louisiana from France.
2. Jefferson (choose) ___ Meriwether Lewis to organise the expedition.

3. Lewis and Clark (lead) ___ a group of about thirty men.
4. They (set) ___ off from St. Louis in May 1804.
5. At Fort Mandan, they (meet) ___ Sacagawea.
6. She (give) ___ birth to a baby boy in February 1805.
7. They (ride) ___ horses to cross the Rockies.
8. The explorers (find) ___ many new plants and animals.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : Remettre les événements dans l'ordre

Remets ces événements dans l'ordre chronologique (de 1 à 7).

1. The explorers reached the Pacific Ocean.
2. The United States bought Louisiana.
3. The Corps of Discovery came back to St. Louis.
4. They spent the winter with the Mandan people.
5. Gold was discovered in California.
6. They crossed the Rocky Mountains.
7. The expedition set off from St. Louis.

Exercice 4 : Comprendre un texte sur Sacagawea

Lis le texte, puis réponds en anglais.

Sacagawea was a young Shoshone woman. When she met Lewis and Clark at Fort Mandan, she was married to a French-Canadian trader, Toussaint Charbonneau. In February 1805, she gave birth to a baby boy, Jean-Baptiste, and she carried him on her back during the whole journey. She translated for the explorers, she found plants to eat and she recognised places in her homeland. When the group met the Shoshone, their chief turned out to be her brother! Her presence also showed other tribes that the group was peaceful, because a war party never travelled with a woman and a baby.

1. Which Native nation did Sacagawea belong to?
2. Who was her husband?
3. What happened in February 1805?
4. Give three ways in which she helped the explorers.
5. Who was the Shoshone chief?
6. Why did her presence show that the group was peaceful?

Exercice 5

Exercice 5 : Le journal d'une jeune pionnière

Lis cet extrait de journal imaginaire, puis dis si les phrases sont vraies (True) ou fausses (False) et justifie avec le texte.

June 12th, 1847. We left Missouri six weeks ago with forty other families. Our wagon is so heavy that the oxen walk very slowly, and I walk next to it all day. Yesterday we crossed a wide river: the water was cold and our flour got wet. Mother is worried because little Tom has a fever. In the evening, we sit around the fire and Father plays the fiddle. Today, we met a group of Pawnee men. They wanted to trade buffalo meat for our blankets and tobacco. Father says Oregon is still three months away. I miss my grandmother and my school, but I dream of our new farm by the ocean.

1. The family is travelling alone.
2. The girl rides in the wagon all day.
3. They lost part of their food in a river.
4. Everybody in the family is in good health.
5. The Pawnee men attacked the wagon train.
6. The journey to Oregon will last three more months.

Exercices 6 à 7

Exercice 6 : Border ou frontier ? Journey ou trip ?

Choisis le mot correct.

1. The Rio Grande forms part of the (border / frontier) between the USA and Mexico.
2. In the 19th century, the (border / frontier) moved further west every year.
3. The (journey / trip) to the Pacific took eighteen months.
4. We went on a school (journey / trip) to the museum last Friday.
5. Lewis wrote about the expedition in his (journal / newspaper).
6. Today, we say (Indians / Native Americans) to talk about the first peoples of America.

Exercice 7 : Poser des questions au passé

Écris la question qui correspond à la partie entre crochets.

1. The expedition set off [in May 1804].
2. [Thomas Jefferson] organised the expedition.
3. They travelled up the Missouri [in boats and canoes].
4. Sacagawea helped them [because she spoke Shoshone].
5. They covered [about 13,000 km].

Exercices 8 à 9

Exercice 8 : Deux points de vue

Qui pourrait dire chaque phrase : un colon (*a settler*) ou un Amérindien (*a Native American*) ?

1. "This land is free, we can build a farm here."
2. "Our ancestors have hunted on these plains for centuries."
3. "The buffalo are disappearing, my children are hungry."
4. "The railroad will bring more people and more business."
5. "They signed a treaty, then they broke it."
6. "Out west, I can start a new life."

Exercice 9 : Du français à l'anglais

Traduis en anglais.

1. Lewis et Clark sont partis de Saint-Louis en 1804.
2. Ils ont traversé les Rocheuses à cheval.
3. Sacagawea a porté son bébé pendant tout le voyage.
4. Les pionniers voyageaient dans des chariots bâchés.
5. Beaucoup d'Amérindiens ont perdu leurs terres.
6. Ils ont atteint l'océan Pacifique en novembre 1805.

Exercices 10 à 11

Exercice 10 : De l'anglais au français

Traduis en français.

1. Jefferson wanted to find a water route to the Pacific.
2. The explorers faced snow, hunger and illness.
3. Many Native Americans were forced to move to reservations.
4. For the settlers, the West was a land of opportunity.
5. Thanks to Sacagawea, they got the horses they needed.

Exercice 11 : Le journal de l'explorateur

Imagine que tu es membre du Corps of Discovery. Écris une page de journal (8 à 10 lignes) au prétérit.

1. Commence par une date entre 1804 et 1806 et le lieu.
2. Raconte ce que vous avez fait ce jour-là (au moins cinq verbes au prétérit, dont trois irréguliers).
3. Décris un paysage ou un animal découvert.
4. Parle de Sacagawea ou d'une rencontre avec une nation amérindienne.
5. Termine par tes sentiments (*tired, excited, worried, proud...*).

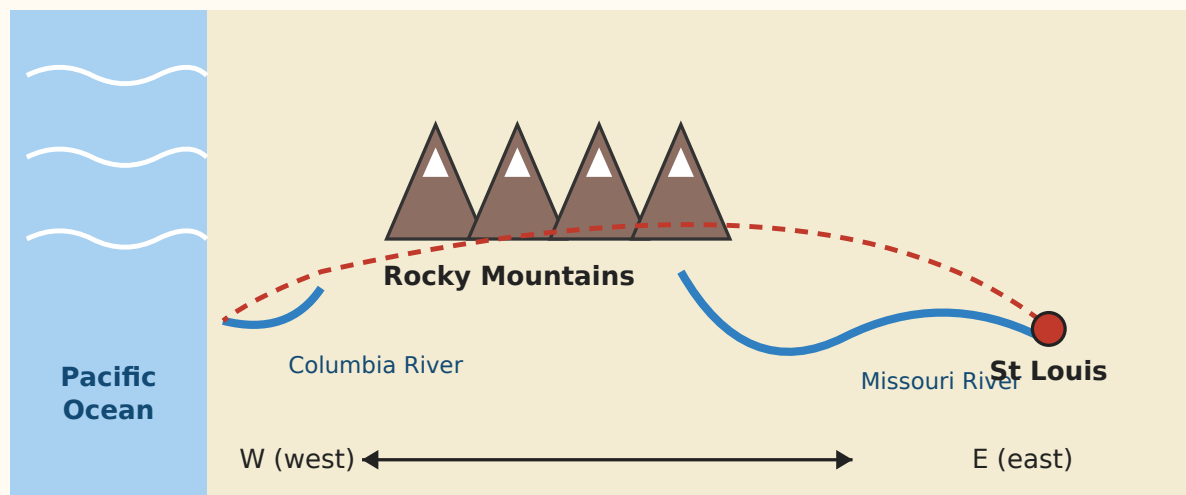
Exercice 12 : Dates et durées

Complète avec **in**, **on**, **for** ou **during**.

1. The expedition left ___ 1804.
2. They left ___ 14 May.
3. They travelled ___ more than two years.
4. They crossed the Rocky Mountains ___ the autumn of 1805.
5. ___ the winter, they stayed at Fort Clatsop.
6. They saw the Pacific Ocean ___ 7 November 1805.
7. They came home ___ September 1806.

Exercice 13 : Lis la carte

Observe la carte, puis complète les phrases ou réponds. L'ouest (west) est à gauche.



Le voyage de Lewis et Clark.

1. The expedition started in ___.
2. First, they followed the ___ River.
3. Then they crossed the ___ Mountains.
4. They finally reached the ___ Ocean.
5. Did they travel east or west?
6. Which river did they follow near the ocean?

Exercice 14 : Pendant que... quand...

Complète avec le verbe entre parenthèses, au prétérit ou au past continuous (*was / were + -ing*). Le past continuous décrit l'action en cours, le prétérit l'action qui l'interrompt.

1. When the boat nearly ___ (sink), Sacagawea ___ (save) the journals.
2. The men ___ (walk) in the snow when they ___ (see) a river.
3. While Lewis ___ (write) his journal, Clark ___ (draw) a map.
4. It ___ (rain) when they ___ (arrive) at the coast.

5. The explorers ___ (sleep) while the guard ___ (watch) the fire.
6. What ___ you ___ (do) at 8 o'clock yesterday evening?

Exercice 15 : Enfin l'océan !

Lis le texte, puis réponds aux questions par une phrase complète.

In November 1805, the explorers finally saw the Pacific Ocean. It was cold and rainy, and the men were tired and wet. Clark wrote in his journal: « Ocean in view! O! the joy! » They built a small fort near the coast and stayed there for the winter. In March 1806, they started the long journey home.

1. When did the explorers see the Pacific Ocean?
2. What was the weather like?
3. How did the men feel?
4. Who wrote in the journal?
5. What did they build?
6. When did they start their journey home?

Exercice 16 : Interview de Sacagawea

Imagine que tu es Sacagawea. Réponds à ces trois questions à la première personne, en une ou deux phrases chacune.

1. Where do you come from?
2. Why did you join the expedition?
3. How did you help the explorers?

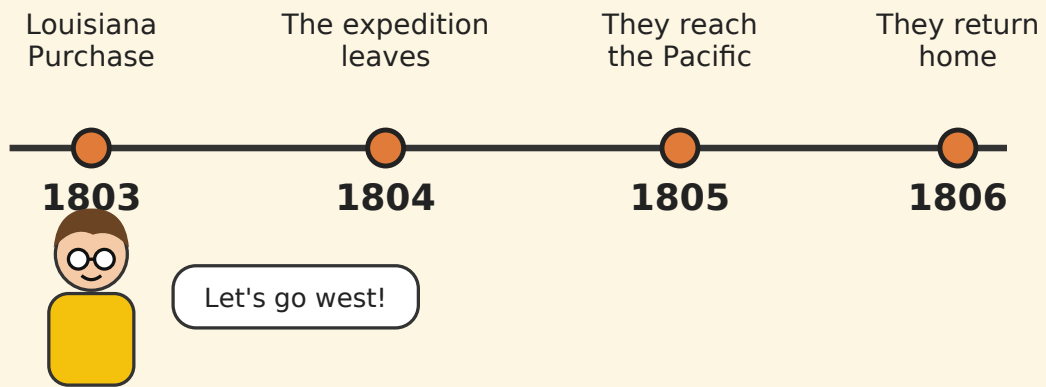
Exercice 17 : Le vocabulaire de la nature

Complète avec un mot de la liste : **canoe, trail, buffalo, prairie, supplies, rapids.**

1. They travelled up the river in a long ___.
2. The explorers followed a narrow ___ through the forest.
3. Huge herds of ___ lived on the plains.
4. A ___ is a large flat grassland with very few trees.
5. They carried food and tools: the ___ were heavy.
6. The water was dangerous in the ___.

Exercice 18 : Lis la frise

Observe la frise chronologique, puis réponds (questions 1 à 4) et écris deux phrases (5 et 6).



Les dates de l'expédition.

1. When did the expedition leave?
2. Did they reach the Pacific in 1806?
3. How long did the expedition last?
4. What happened first: the Louisiana Purchase or the departure?
5. Write a sentence with after.
6. Write a sentence with before.

Exercice 19 : Hier et aujourd'hui

Écris une phrase de comparaison avec les mots donnés (questions 1 à 4), puis complète avec le comparatif ou le superlatif (5 et 6).

1. a canoe / slow / a car
2. the Rocky Mountains / high / the hills near my town
3. winter on the plains / cold / autumn
4. a journey in 1804 / dangerous / a journey today
5. The Missouri is the ___ (long) river in the USA.
6. Jean-Baptiste, Sacagawea's baby, was the ___ (young) person in the expedition.

Exercice 20 : Pourquoi est-ce important ?

Explique en cinq phrases pourquoi l'expédition de Lewis et Clark est importante. Utilise au moins *because*, *so* et *but*.