

Exercices lexique du débat

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices lexique du débat t'entraînent à choisir le bon verbe d'opinion, à concéder un point, à graduer ton accord et à éviter les faux amis, avant de rédiger ta propre réponse 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 lexique du débat

Exercice 1 : Le sens des verbes

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

1. to argue
2. to claim
3. to point out
4. to deny
5. to acknowledge
6. to stress
7. to challenge
8. to pretend

a. nier · b. faire remarquer · c. faire semblant · d. soutenir (une thèse) · e. prétendre, affirmer · f. remettre en cause · g. souligner · h. reconnaître

Exercice 2 : Le verbe juste

Complète avec *argues, claims, points out, denies, stresses, admits* (une fois chacun).

1. The advert ___ that this cream makes you look ten years younger, but there is no evidence.
2. The suspect ___ stealing the money.
3. The report ___ that 40% of teenagers sleep less than seven hours.
4. The headteacher ___ the importance of reading every day.
5. The coach ___ making a tactical mistake in the final.
6. In her essay, she ___ that homework should be optional, and gives three reasons.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : La bonne construction

Choisis la forme correcte.

1. He denied (to cheat / cheating / that cheat) in the exam.
2. She suggested (to go / going / us go to) to the museum.
3. The company claims (to be / being / be) the greenest in Europe.
4. They admitted (to have lied / lie / having lied).
5. I (am agree / agree / am agreeing) with your conclusion.
6. (According to me / In my view / For me opinion), the law is unfair.

Exercice 4 : Concéder puis opposer

Relie chaque paire avec *Admittedly...*, *nevertheless...*

1. Video games can be addictive. / They improve problem-solving skills.
2. Electric cars are expensive. / They are cheaper to run.
3. Tourism creates jobs. / It damages fragile sites.
4. Online classes are flexible. / Many students feel isolated.
5. Zoos protect endangered species. / Animals suffer in captivity.

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : Although, despite ou however ?

Complète avec *although*, *despite*, *however*.

1. ___ the rain, thousands of people joined the march.
2. ___ it was raining, thousands of people joined the march.
3. It was raining. ___, thousands of people joined the march.
4. ___ being very young, Greta Thunberg inspired millions.
5. The law was passed. ___, it was never applied.
6. ___ he had no evidence, he kept repeating his claim.

Exercice 6 : L'échelle de l'accord

Classe ces réponses de l'accord le plus fort (1) au désaccord le plus fort (6).

1. I'm afraid I can't agree.
2. I couldn't agree more.
3. I agree up to a point.
4. That's simply not true.
5. You have a point there.
6. I'm not so sure about that.

Exercices 7 à 8

Exercice 7 : Analyse d'un débat

Host: Should the voting age be lowered to sixteen?

Zara: Absolutely. Sixteen-year-olds can work and pay taxes, so they should have a say. Scotland and Wales already let them vote in some elections.

Liam: I see your point, but many teenagers admit they know little about politics.

Zara: Granted, some are not interested. Yet many adults aren't either, and nobody suggests taking away their vote!

Liam: That's a fair point. Nevertheless, I'd argue that civic education should come first.

1. What is the topic of the debate?
2. What is Zara's position, and what are her two arguments?
3. Which expression does Liam use to show partial agreement?
4. Find the word Zara uses to concede a point.
5. Which connector introduces her counter-argument?
6. Has Liam changed his mind completely? Justify.

Exercice 8 : Les faux amis

Corrige l'erreur de vocabulaire dans chaque phrase.

1. Actually, more and more people work from home. (= actuellement)
2. The politician pretends that crime has fallen. (= prétend)
3. We could eventually meet next week if you want. (= éventuellement)
4. The new law caused a huge polemic. (= une polémique)
5. Thousands of fans assisted the concert. (= ont assisté à)
6. She is very sensible to criticism. (= sensible)

Exercices 9 à 10

Exercice 9 : Traduction français → anglais

Traduis en anglais.

1. Je suis entièrement d'accord avec toi.
2. Certes, cette mesure coûte cher ; néanmoins, elle est nécessaire.
3. Les critiques font remarquer que les chiffres sont anciens.
4. Il a nié avoir menti.
5. Selon le rapport, la pollution a baissé de 20 %.

6. Malgré ses défauts, ce film mérite d'être vu.

Exercice 10 : Traduction anglais → français

Traduis en français.

1. I beg to differ.
2. Arguably, this is the most important invention of the century.
3. That argument doesn't hold water.
4. As far as I'm concerned, the debate is over.
5. She eventually agreed to change her mind.

Exercice 11

Exercice 11 : Production guidée

Sujet : *Should mobile phones be banned in high schools?* Écris une réponse de 120 à 150 mots à un camarade qui affirme : "*Phones should be banned completely.*"

1. Exprime un accord partiel.
2. Rapporte un argument avec *point out* ou *argue*.
3. Fais une concession avec *admittedly* ou *granted*, puis oppose avec *nevertheless*.
4. Conclut avec une formule d'opinion variée.

Exercice 12 : Donner son avis, être d'accord ou non

Classe chaque expression : **A** = donner son opinion, **B** = exprimer son accord, **C** = exprimer son désaccord.

1. In my opinion, ...
2. I couldn't agree more.
3. That's not the way I see it.
4. As far as I'm concerned, ...
5. I'm afraid I disagree.
6. Exactly! That's what I think too.
7. I don't buy that.
8. To my mind, ...

Exercice 13 : Les noms du débat

Complète chaque phrase avec un mot de la liste : **benefit - concern - drawback - evidence - issue - outcome - stance**.

1. The main ___ of social media is that it can harm young people's sleep.
2. There is no scientific ___ that this diet works.

3. Climate change is a global ___ that affects everyone.
4. The minister has changed her ___ on nuclear power: she is now in favour.
5. One clear ___ of cycling to work is better health.
6. Parents' main ___ is the safety of their children online.
7. Nobody could predict the ___ of the vote.

Exercice 14 : Juger un argument

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

1. biased
2. far-fetched
3. convincing
4. misleading
5. relevant
6. one-sided
7. thought-provoking
8. flawed

a. pertinent · b. qui donne à réfléchir · c. peu crédible, tiré par les cheveux · d. qui ne présente qu'un côté · e. trompeur · f. convaincant · g. partial, qui prend parti · h. qui comporte une faille

Exercice 15 : Les arguments du tableau

Debate: School uniforms should be compulsory

FOR	AGAINST
No visible gap between rich and poor	Limits self-expression
Saves time every morning	Costs money for families
Creates school spirit	Uncomfortable in summer

3 arguments for · 3 arguments against

Le tableau préparé pour un débat

Observe le tableau. Pour chaque affirmation, écris **vrai**, **faux** ou **on ne sait pas**.

1. One argument for uniforms is that they hide differences between rich and poor pupils.
2. Opponents say that uniforms are cheap for families.
3. Supporters think that uniforms save time in the morning.
4. The table shows that uniforms improve exam results.

5. Critics claim that uniforms limit self-expression.
6. There are more arguments against uniforms than for them.

Exercice 16 : Rapporter une parole

Réécris chaque phrase au discours indirect. Commence par les mots donnés.

1. "It was me who broke the window," said Lena. → Lena admitted ...
2. "I never stole the phone!" said Max. → Max denied ...
3. "We must vote today!" said the mayor. → The mayor insisted on ...
4. "Why don't we ask the teacher?" said Sam. → Sam suggested ...
5. "Be careful: the ice is thin," said the guide. → The guide warned us ...
6. "I will help you," said Anna to Paul. → Anna promised ...

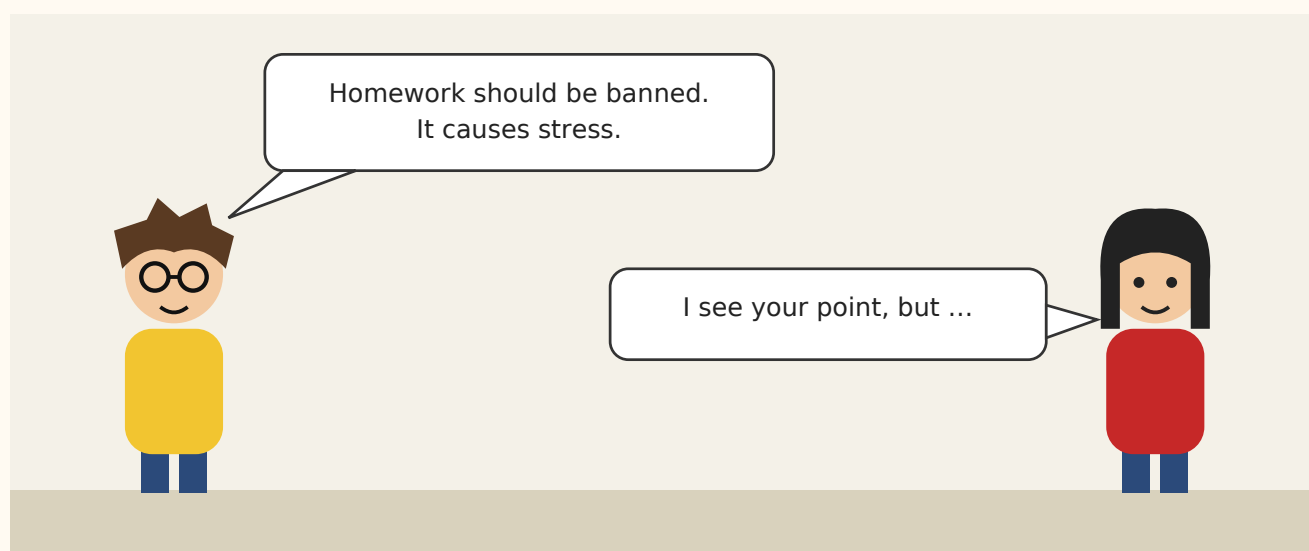
Exercice 17 : Les expressions imagées du débat

Associe chaque expression à son sens (a à h).

1. to play devil's advocate
2. to sit on the fence
3. to beat around the bush
4. to see eye to eye
5. to agree to disagree
6. to get something off your chest
7. to stick to your guns
8. to raise a point

a. refuser de changer d'avis · b. être du même avis · c. ne pas prendre parti · d. dire ce qu'on a sur le cœur · e. accepter de ne pas être d'accord · f. défendre volontairement la position contraire · g. tourner autour du pot · h. soulever une question

Exercice 18 : Réponds à ton camarade



Un débat entre deux élèves

Observe l'image. Complète la réplique de la fille après « I see your point, but ... ». Écris trois phrases : une concession (*I agree that...*), une objection (*However, ...*) et une conclusion (*That is why...*).

Exercice 19 : Fait ou opinion ?

Écris **F** si la phrase est un fait, **O** si c'est une opinion.

1. Paris is the capital of France.
2. Paris is the most beautiful city in the world.
3. Cars should be banned from city centres.
4. The Thames flows through London.
5. Homework is a waste of time.
6. In 2020, 60 % of the pupils in the survey said they felt tired in class.
7. Everybody knows that teenagers spend too much time online.
8. The school library closes at 5 p.m.

Exercice 20 : Prends position : les téléphones à l'école

Écris un paragraphe d'environ 80 mots : *Should phones be banned in classrooms?*

Utilise au moins deux verbes parmi **argue, claim, point out, stress, acknowledge**, une concession (*although, however, despite*) et une conclusion.