

Exercices article de presse

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 3e

Avec ces exercices article de presse, tu passes du vocabulaire du journal aux titres raccourcis, puis à la lecture complète d'un article sur une petite ville anglaise. Lis toujours le document en entier une première fois avant de répondre aux questions.

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 article de presse : du titre au point de vue

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire du journal

Traduis chaque mot en français.

1. a headline
2. a byline
3. a caption
4. a standfirst
5. the editor
6. the front page
7. a reader
8. a review

Exercice 2 : Décode les titres

Réécris chaque titre sous forme de phrase complète en anglais.

1. Boy, 12, finds Roman coins in garden
2. Floods hit northern England
3. New stadium to open in May
4. Two climbers rescued on Ben Nevis
5. Mayor vows to axe school fees
6. Pop star slams fake photos

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : Quel type d'article ?

Indique s'il s'agit d'un extrait de news story, feature, editorial, review ou letter to the editor.

1. « The film is far too long, but the special effects are breathtaking. Three stars. »
2. « Dear Sir, I was shocked by your article about our local library... »
3. « A fire broke out at a warehouse in Leeds at 6 am on Tuesday. Nobody was injured. »
4. « It is time for this government to take climate change seriously. »
5. « Every morning at 5 am, Mary, 82, walks her three dogs along the cliffs. This is her story. »

Exercice 4 : Transparents ou faux amis ?

Traduis le mot en gras dans chaque phrase. Attention, certains sont des faux amis.

1. The **decision** was taken yesterday.
2. She keeps a **journal** about her travels.
3. His new **novel** is a bestseller.
4. The **population** of the town is growing.
5. The **editor** refused to publish the story.
6. The **actual** cost was much higher.

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : Devine grâce au contexte

Choisis le sens du mot en gras.

1. The streets were so **narrow** that two cars couldn't pass each other. (larges / étroites / sales)
2. After the storm, volunteers helped to **rebuild** the bridge. (détruire / reconstruire / peindre)
3. The museum is **free**: you don't need to buy a ticket. (libre / gratuit / fermé)
4. The firefighters were **exhausted** after twelve hours of work. (épuisés / furieux / blessés)
5. The **shopkeeper** opened his store at 8 am. (client / commerçant / voleur)
6. Many young people feel **hopeless** about the future. (pleins d'espoir / sans espoir / curieux)

Exercice 6 : Les familles de mots

Explique le sens de chaque mot à partir de son préfixe ou de son suffixe.

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1. unhappy
2. careless
3. reopen
4. teacher
5. kindness
6. dishonest

Exercice 7

Exercice 7 : Lis l'article et observe le paratexte

THE NORTHERN POST - Saturday 14 March 2026

Seaside town says goodbye to cars

From June, the historic centre of Whitby will be closed to traffic. Shopkeepers are divided.

By Laura Hughes, Transport Correspondent

Cars will be banned from the historic centre of Whitby, North Yorkshire, from June, the town council announced yesterday. The decision follows a two-year study which showed that air pollution in the narrow streets was twice the national average.

Visitors will park outside the town and take free electric shuttles into the centre. « It's a brave and sensible choice, » said councillor Amina Shah. « Our children will breathe cleaner air. »

But not everyone is convinced. Fish-and-chip shop owner Tom Baxter claims the ban will « kill » his business. « Who wants to carry their shopping for a mile? » he asked.

Around 300,000 tourists visit Whitby every summer.

Relève dans le document :

1. le nom du journal ;
2. la date de parution ;
3. le titre ;
4. le chapeau ;
5. le nom et la fonction de la journaliste.

Exercices 8 à 9

Exercice 8 : Vrai ou faux ?

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Relis l'article de l'exercice 7. Réponds par True ou False et justifie avec une citation.

1. The decision was announced by the British government.
2. Pollution in Whitby's streets is twice the national average.
3. Visitors will have to pay for the shuttles.
4. All the shopkeepers support the ban.
5. The ban will start in June.
6. About 300,000 tourists visit the town every summer.

Exercice 9 : Neutre, favorable ou hostile ?

Indique si chaque phrase présente l'interdiction des voitures de façon neutre, favorable ou hostile, et relève le mot qui le montre.

1. Council finally frees town from toxic traffic.
2. Cars will be banned from the town centre from June.
3. Crazy car ban threatens local shops.
4. Residents celebrate the return of peace and clean air.
5. The council announced the new rule on Friday.
6. Angry traders fear empty streets this summer.

Exercices 10 à 11

Exercice 10 : Le poids des verbes introducteurs

Explique en français ce que le verbe introducteur révèle de l'attitude du journaliste ou de la personne citée.

1. « The ban will kill my business, » Tom Baxter **claimed**.
2. « We made a mistake, » the mayor **admitted**.
3. « The study is reliable, » Ms Shah **said**.
4. « We will not change our minds, » the council **insisted**.
5. « Maybe we could try a shorter ban, » a resident **suggested**.

Exercice 11 : À toi de titrer

Écris un titre de presse en anglais pour chaque information, en respectant les règles des titres.

1. Une adolescente de 15 ans a gagné un concours national de sciences.
2. Le nouveau pont de Glasgow va ouvrir en septembre.
3. Trois randonneurs ont été secourus dans le Snowdonia.
4. Le maire promet de supprimer les tickets de bus pour les étudiants.
5. Un chien a sauvé un enfant de la noyade.

6. Une enquête est ouverte après une panne de courant géante à Londres.

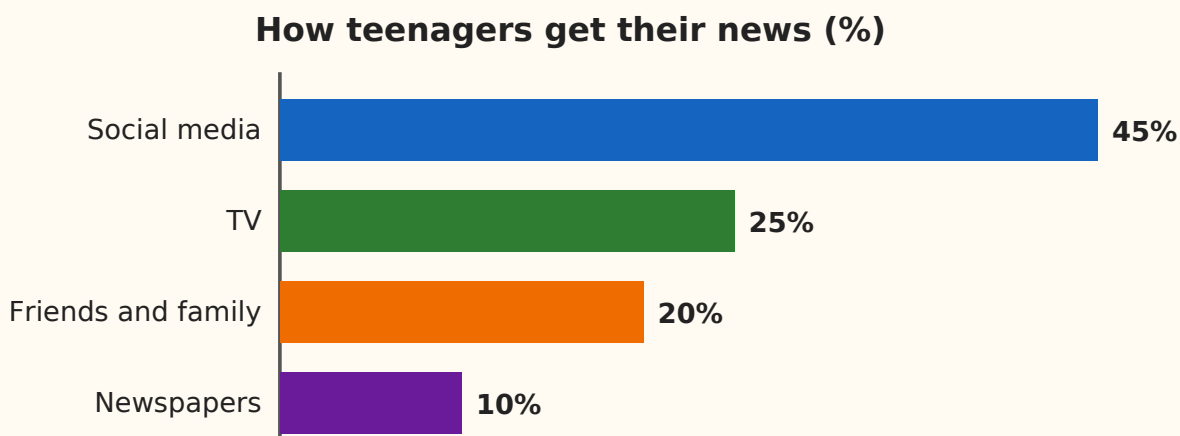
Exercice 12 : Chiffres et statistiques

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

1. a rise
2. a fall
3. nearly
4. over
5. half
6. a third
7. to double
8. a majority

a. presque · b. une baisse · c. un tiers · d. une hausse · e. doubler · f. plus de · g. la moitié · h. une majorité

Exercice 13 : Lis le graphique



Comment les adolescents s'informent

Observe le graphique tiré d'une enquête (en %). Réponds.

1. Which is the most popular source of news?
2. What percentage of teenagers get their news from TV?
3. Which source is the least popular?
4. Complete: "Nearly ___ of teenagers get their news from social media." (half - a quarter - a third)
5. Complete: "A ___ of teenagers use TV." (half - a quarter - a third)
6. True or false? "Friends and family are more popular than TV."

Exercice 14 : Lis l'article

Lis l'article puis réponds aux questions par une phrase courte en anglais.

School launches a phone-free week

By Jane Moss

Hill Park School in Leeds started a phone-free week on Monday. All 600 pupils had to leave their phones in a locker at 8.30 a.m. "At first it was strange," said Ella, 14. "But at lunch we talked more." The head teacher, Mr Carter, said the aim was to improve concentration. Some parents were unhappy, but most supported the idea. The school will decide next month if the rule continues.

1. Where is the school?
2. How many pupils are at the school?
3. Where did the pupils leave their phones?
4. What did Ella notice?
5. What is the head teacher's aim?
6. When will the school decide about the rule?

Exercice 15 : Rapporte la citation

Transforme chaque citation en discours indirect. Commence par les mots donnés.

1. "I am very tired," said the driver. → The driver said that ...
2. "We have won the cup," said the captain. → The captain said that ...
3. "I will visit the school tomorrow," said Mr Lee. → Mr Lee said that ...
4. "The film starts at nine," said the manager. → The manager said that ...
5. "I can't swim," said the boy. → The boy said that ...
6. "We are building a new bridge," said the engineer. → The engineer said that ...

Exercice 16 : Peut-on se fier à cette information ?

SHOCKING!!!

**Chocolate makes you
a GENIUS!!!**

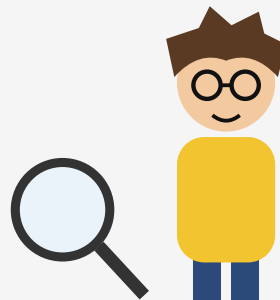
Posted by: ???

Date: —

Source: none

Share this NOW!!!

Can I trust this?



Un message trouvé sur Internet

Observe ce message. Relève **au moins quatre signes** qui montrent qu'il n'est pas

fiable (en français ou en anglais). Puis répons : *What should you do before sharing it?*

Exercice 17 : Quel événement ?

Associe chaque titre à l'événement qu'il annonce : **accident - strike - election - robbery - discovery - flood - award - protest.**

1. Two cars collide on the M4
2. Rail workers stop work for higher pay
3. Voters choose a new mayor
4. Thieves steal paintings from a museum
5. Scientists find a new planet
6. Hundreds of homes under water after the river bursts
7. Young author wins a national prize
8. Crowds march through the capital against the new law

Exercice 18 : Les mots de liaison de l'article

Complète chaque phrase avec un mot ou une expression de la liste : **according to - as a result - despite - however - in addition - meanwhile.**

1. ___ the heavy rain, the match went ahead.
2. The factory closed. ___, 300 people lost their jobs.
3. The mayor supports the plan. ___, many residents are against it.
4. ___ the police, the thief escaped through a window.
5. The new park has a playground. ___, it has a café.
6. The president was speaking in Paris. ___, thousands were waiting outside.

Exercice 19 : Choisis le bon résumé

Pour chaque petit texte, choisis le meilleur résumé (a, b ou c).

1. *The city council has closed the old swimming pool because repairs would cost two million pounds. Local swimmers are angry.*
a. The council built a new pool. b. The council closed the pool because of repair costs. c. Swimmers paid two million pounds.
2. *Last night, a fire destroyed a bakery in the town centre. Nobody was hurt, and firefighters saved the neighbouring shops.*
a. A fire destroyed a bakery and nobody was hurt. b. Firefighters were injured. c. Several shops burned down.
3. *Teenagers sleep less than they used to, a study says. Experts blame late-night screen time and early school start times.*
a. Teenagers sleep more thanks to screens. b. A study says teenagers sleep less, and experts blame screens and early starts. c. Experts say schools should start earlier.

Exercice 20 : Écris un article

Écris un court article (60 à 80 mots) à partir de ces informations : titre, signature et quatre ou cinq phrases au prétérit, avec une citation.

1. Event: a school fair
2. Place: Oakwood School
3. Day: Saturday
4. Visitors: about 300
5. Result: £1,200 raised for a new playground
6. Quotation of the head teacher: "We are very proud of our pupils."