

Exercices logement anglais

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 2de

Ces exercices logement anglais te font manipuler le vocabulaire de la location et de la propriété, puis comprendre et discuter la gentrification, le logement social et les classes sociales. Les premiers sont guidés, les derniers te demandent de rédiger.

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 logement anglais

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de base

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

1. a tenant
2. a landlord
3. a mortgage
4. a deposit
5. the rent
6. an estate agent
7. to afford
8. overcrowded

a. un apport · b. le loyer · c. avoir les moyens de · d. un locataire · e. surpeuplé · f. un prêt immobilier · g. un propriétaire bailleur · h. un agent immobilier

Exercice 2 : Rent, let, own, buy ou afford ?

Complète avec la bonne forme de *rent*, *let*, *own*, *buy* ou *afford*.

1. Most students ___ a room near the university.
2. Our neighbours ___ their basement flat to a young couple.
3. I'd love a house with a garden, but we can't ___ it.
4. My grandparents ___ their first house in 1972 for a few thousand pounds.
5. Who ___ this building? A big property company.
6. There is a big "To ___" sign in front of the house.
7. She has ___ the same flat for ten years and still pays the rent every month.
8. Fewer young people ___ their homes than in the past.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : Quel type de logement ?

Trouve le mot qui correspond à chaque définition : *detached house, semi-detached house, terraced house, flat, bungalow, tower block*.

1. A house in a row of identical houses joined together.
2. A house that stands alone, with no shared walls.
3. A tall building with many flats on different floors.
4. A house built on one level only, popular with older people.
5. A house joined to one other house by a shared wall.
6. A set of rooms on one floor of a building.

Exercice 4 : Corrige l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. We are looking for a location near the city centre.
2. My uncle rents his flat to students: he is their landlord.
3. They found a housing in Manchester.
4. We can't afford buying a car and a house.
5. The State built council estates after the war.
6. My parents are landlords: they live in their own house.

Exercice 5

Exercice 5 : Compréhension d'un texte

Lis le témoignage puis réponds en anglais par des phrases complètes.

My nan moved onto the Greenfield Estate in 1968, when the tower was brand new. She says it felt like a palace: hot water, an indoor bathroom and a view over the whole city. In 1986 she used the Right to Buy and bought her flat for half its value. Back then, everybody knew everybody, and kids played football between the blocks.

Today the estate looks run-down. Some flats are overcrowded, the lifts often break down and the council has no money for repairs. A developer wants to knock the blocks down and build "luxury apartments". Nan is worried: "Where will people like us go? We can't afford those prices."

1. When did the narrator's grandmother move onto the estate?
2. Why did the new flat feel like a palace? Give two reasons.

- How did she become the owner of her flat?
- Find two adjectives that describe the estate today.
- What does the developer want to do?
- Why is the grandmother worried? Which process does her worry illustrate?

Exercices 6 à 7

Exercice 6 : Trois générations, trois logements

Lis le tableau (une famille imaginaire) puis complète les phrases avec un comparatif, *used to* ou un chiffre.

Family member	Age at first home	Price of first home	Situation today
Grandad Bill (born 1950)	24	£9,000	owner of a semi-detached house
Mum Karen (born 1978)	31	£180,000	still paying her mortgage
Liam (born 2001)	—	—	tenant, shares a flat with two friends

- Bill bought his first home ___ years ___ (young) than Karen.
- Karen's first home was twenty times ___ (expensive) Bill's.
- Bill ___ (rent) a room before he bought his house, but he owns it now.
- Liam is the only one who is still a ___.
- Karen hasn't paid off her ___ yet.
- Liam belongs to what the media call "Generation ___".

Exercice 7 : Les étapes de la gentrification

Remets ces étapes dans l'ordre logique.

- Rents and house prices soar.
- Artists and students move in because rents are cheap.
- Long-time, low-income residents are priced out.
- The area becomes fashionable and appears in magazines.
- Independent cafés, galleries and bike shops open.
- Developers buy old buildings and turn them into luxury flats.

Exercices 8 à 9

Exercice 8 : Traduis en anglais

- Nous louons un appartement de trois pièces depuis cinq ans.
- Les jeunes n'ont plus les moyens d'acheter une maison à Londres.

3. Ils ont emprunté de l'argent à la banque pour payer leur maison.
4. Cette cité a été construite par la municipalité dans les années 1960.
5. Le loyer a doublé depuis que le quartier est à la mode.
6. Mes grands-parents sont propriétaires de leur maison.

Exercice 9 : Traduis en français

1. The flat is let to a young couple.
2. She was evicted because she couldn't pay the rent.
3. They are saving for a deposit with help from the Bank of Mum and Dad.
4. Gentrification has turned this working-class area into a posh neighbourhood.
5. Homelessness has risen in many big cities.

Exercices 10 à 11

Exercice 10 : Classes et société

Choisis le mot qui convient.

1. The House of (Lords / Peers / Commons) represents ordinary citizens.
2. Factory workers traditionally belonged to the (upper / middle / working) class.
3. Rich families who owned land for centuries were called the landed (gentry / gentle / gentlemen).
4. Social (mobility / moving / motion) means the chance to move up the social ladder.
5. She grew up in a (middle-class / middle class / class-middle) suburb.
6. He speaks with a very (posh / poor / post) accent.

Exercice 11 : Production guidée

Écris un paragraphe de 100 à 120 mots en anglais pour répondre à la question : *Should governments help young people to buy their first home?*

1. Présente le problème (Generation Rent, prix, loyers).
2. Donne un argument pour (au moins un comparatif).
3. Donne un argument contre ou une nuance (on the other hand, however).
4. Utilise au moins quatre mots du cours (mortgage, afford, tenant, affordable housing...).
5. Termine par ton opinion personnelle.

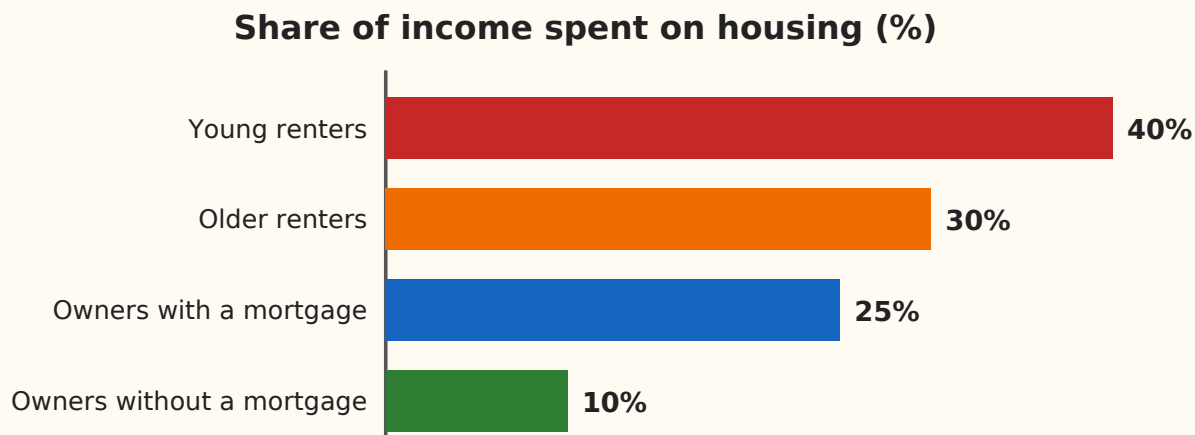
Exercice 12 : Les particules du logement

Complète chaque phrase avec un mot de la liste : **behind - in - off - on - out - up.**

1. They had to take ___ a mortgage of £200,000 to buy the flat.
2. Young people struggle to get ___ the housing ladder.

3. After losing his job, Dan fell ___ with the rent.
4. She finally paid ___ her mortgage after 25 years.
5. We put ___ an offer of £250,000 for the house.
6. The landlord put the rent ___ again this year.

Exercice 13 : Le poids du logement dans le budget



Part du revenu consacrée au logement

Observe le graphique. Réponds.

1. Which group spends the largest share of its income on housing?
2. How much do owners without a mortgage spend?
3. Complete: Young renters spend ___ times as much as owners without a mortgage.
4. True or false? "Older renters spend less than owners with a mortgage."
5. Write one sentence comparing young renters and older renters.
6. Suggest one reason why young renters spend the most.

Exercice 14 : Décode l'annonce

Voici une annonce immobilière. Explique ce que signifie chaque abréviation (en français ou en anglais).

FLAT TO LET: 2-bed flat, nr station. Gas CH, mod kit, gdn. Unfurn. £850 pcm. Dep £1,000.

1. 2-bed
2. nr
3. CH
4. mod kit
5. gdn
6. unfurn.
7. pcm
8. dep

Exercice 15 : Cause et conséquence

Complète chaque phrase avec un mot ou une expression de la liste : **as a result - because of - due to - so - thanks to - therefore.**

1. Rents have risen ___ a lack of new homes.
2. House prices are high; ___, many young people live with their parents.
3. ___ government help, some families can finally buy their first home.
4. Many workers cannot afford to live in the city, ___ they commute for hours.
5. Social housing is limited; ___, waiting lists are very long.
6. The viewing was cancelled ___ the owner's illness.

Exercice 16 : Si j'avais... : l'hypothèse

Mets les verbes entre parenthèses au temps qui convient (hypothèse peu probable).

1. If rents (be) ___ lower, more students (rent) ___ a flat alone.
2. If I (have) ___ a bigger garden, I (grow) ___ vegetables.
3. If the council (build) ___ more social housing, waiting lists (get) ___ shorter.
4. What (you / do) ___ if your landlord (raise) ___ the rent by 20 %?
5. She (not / move) ___ if the neighbourhood (be) ___ safer.
6. If we (win) ___ the lottery, we (buy) ___ a house by the sea.

Exercice 17 : Compare trois logements



Trois logements, trois prix

Observe l'image puis réponds.

1. Which home is the cheapest?
2. How many bedrooms does the terraced house have?
3. Complete: The detached house is ___ expensive than the terraced house.
4. Complete: The flat is the ___ (cheap) of the three homes.
5. Complete: The detached house has ___ as many bedrooms as the terraced house.

(use *twice*)

6. Which home would you choose? Write two sentences with *because*.

Exercice 18 : Les adjectifs composés

Réécrit chaque groupe avec un adjectif composé (sans -s). Exemple : *a house with two floors* → *a two-floor house*.

1. a house with three bedrooms
2. a building with two storeys
3. a walk of ten minutes
4. a flat that is fifty years old
5. a contract for six months
6. a mortgage of twenty-five years

Exercice 19 : Complète le dialogue

Un locataire téléphone à son propriétaire. Complète le dialogue avec les répliques a à d. Attention : il y a une réplique en trop (e).

Tenant: Hello, Mr Brown. I'm calling about the heating in my flat. It isn't working.

Landlord: (1) ____

Tenant: Since Monday, and it's really cold.

Landlord: (2) ____

Tenant: Yes, that suits me. There's another problem: the window in the bedroom.

Landlord: (3) ____

Tenant: It doesn't close properly.

Landlord: (4) ____

Tenant: Perfect, thank you.

a. How long has it been broken? · b. I'll send a plumber tomorrow morning. Would that suit you? · c. What exactly is wrong with it? · d. The plumber can look at the window too. · e. I'm afraid the flat is already let.

Exercice 20 : Écris un message au propriétaire

Tu loues un appartement : il y a de l'humidité dans la chambre et le chauffage est en panne depuis deux semaines. Écris un message formel d'environ 80 mots à ton propriétaire. Explique le problème, demande une réparation et précise un délai.