

Exercices Royaume-Uni et ses nations

Exercices d'anglais - niveau Terminale

Ces exercices Royaume-Uni et ses nations vous aident à manier les bons noms, les bonnes dates et le vocabulaire politique, puis à lire des chiffres électoraux et à argumenter sur l'avenir de l'Union.

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

Dix exercices Royaume-Uni et nations

Exercice 1 : Le bon nom

Complétez avec : England, Great Britain, the United Kingdom, the British Isles, British, Welsh.

1. Northern Ireland is part of ___ but not of Great Britain.
2. ___ is the largest island of the archipelago and includes Scotland.
3. Dublin is in ___ but not in the UK.
4. London is the capital of both ___ and the UK.
5. She was born in Glasgow, so you can say she is Scottish or ___.
6. The ___ language is spoken by about one person in six in Wales.

Exercice 2 : Le vocabulaire politique

Associez chaque mot à sa définition (a à h).

1. devolution
2. a referendum
3. turnout
4. to break away
5. a unionist
6. reserved matters
7. home rule
8. a border

a. the percentage of people who vote – b. a vote on a single question – c. someone who

wants to stay in the UK – d. a line separating two countries – e. to leave and become independent – f. the transfer of powers from the centre to regions – g. self-government – h. powers kept by Westminster

Partie 2

Exercice 3 : Compléter un tableau

Recopiez et complétez le tableau.

Nation	Capital	Devolved institution
Scotland	(1) ____	(2) ____
Wales	(3) ____	(4) ____
Northern Ireland	(5) ____	(6) ____
England	(7) ____	(8) ____

Exercice 4 : La chronologie

Associez chaque date à l'événement.

1. 1707
2. 1801
3. 1922
4. 1998
5. 2014
6. 2020

a. The UK officially leaves the EU. – b. The Good Friday Agreement is signed. – c. Union of England and Scotland. – d. Most of Ireland becomes independent. – e. Scots vote in an independence referendum. – f. Union with Ireland.

Exercice 5 : Compréhension d'un texte

On the morning of 19 September 2014, Edinburgh woke up divided. In a café near the Royal Mile, Ewan, a nineteen-year-old student, stared at his phone: 55 per cent had voted No. "I felt that for once, my generation had a say," he explained. "Even sixteen-year-olds could vote. Almost everyone I knew turned out." His grandmother, on the other hand, was relieved. She had voted to stay in the UK because she feared for her pension and wanted to keep the pound. "I love Scotland," she said, "but I don't want to build a border with my cousins in Newcastle." Two years later, after the Brexit vote, Ewan's grandmother changed her mind.

1. When does the scene take place, and where?
2. What was the result of the vote?
3. Why did Ewan feel that young people mattered in this referendum?
4. Give two reasons why his grandmother voted No.
5. What does the reference to Newcastle suggest?
6. Why might the grandmother have changed her mind after 2016?

Partie 3

Exercice 6 : Lire des résultats

À partir du tableau des résultats du Brexit vu dans le cours (England 53.4 % Leave, Wales 52.5 % Leave, Scotland 62 % Remain, Northern Ireland 55.8 % Remain), complétez.

1. Scotland was the nation ___ voted most strongly to remain.
2. England and Wales both voted ___.
3. Northern Ireland voted to remain by ___ per cent.
4. Wales voted Leave by a ___ margin than England.
5. Overall, the UK voted to leave, ___ two of its four nations voted to remain.
6. This difference has fuelled calls for a second independence ___ in Scotland.

Exercice 7 : Traduire vers l'anglais

Traduisez en anglais.

1. Le pays de Galles fait partie de la Grande-Bretagne.
2. L'Écosse a son propre parlement depuis 1999.
3. La participation a été de près de 85 %.
4. Les jeunes de seize ans ont pu voter.
5. Le Brexit a mis l'Union sous tension.
6. Beaucoup d'Écossais se sentent d'abord écossais.

Exercice 8 : Traduire vers le français

Traduisez en français.

1. Westminster has kept control over defence and foreign affairs.
2. Scotland voted to remain, yet it was taken out of the EU.
3. The Good Friday Agreement brought an end to the Troubles.
4. England is the only nation without its own parliament.
5. Unionists fear that a sea border will weaken their link with Britain.

Partie 4

Exercice 9 : Corriger les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Corrigez-la.

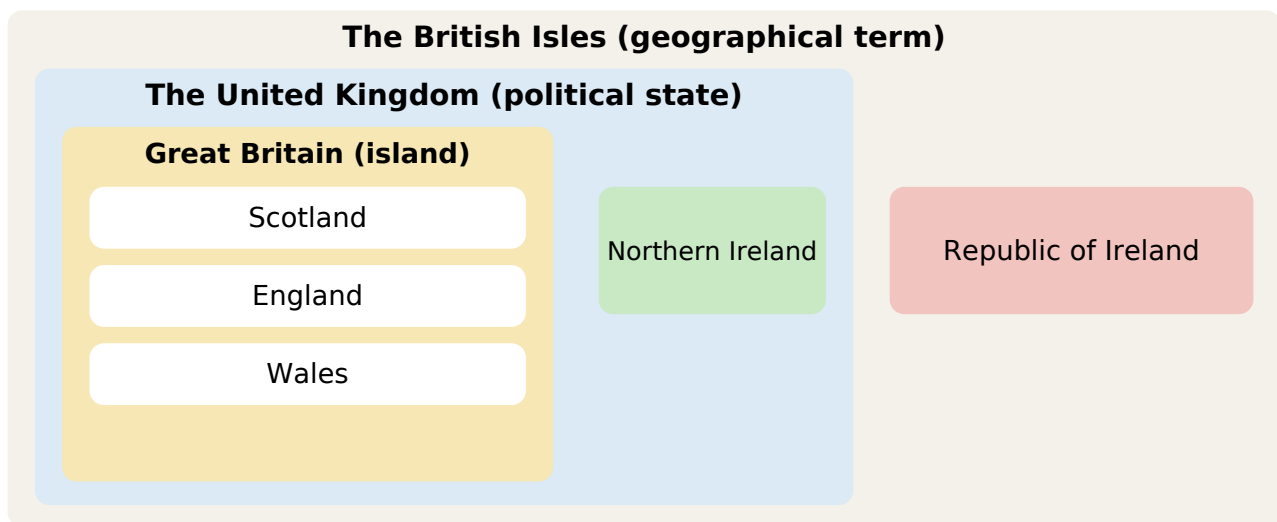
1. Edinburgh is a beautiful English city.
2. The Scotch voted in 2014.
3. Northern Ireland is part of Great Britain.
4. The Scottish people has its own parliament.
5. The referendum took place on 18 September of 2014.
6. Wales has became more autonomous since 1999.

Exercice 10 : Production guidée

Sujet : *Will Brexit lead to the break-up of the United Kingdom?* Rédigez un paragraphe de 150 à 180 mots.

1. Rappelez en une phrase ce qu'est le Royaume-Uni.
2. Expliquez les résultats différents du vote de 2016.
3. Développez le cas de l'Écosse.
4. Développez le cas de l'Irlande du Nord.
5. Concluez de manière nuancée.

Exercice 11 : Lire un schéma



Les îles Britanniques, le Royaume-Uni et la Grande-Bretagne

Observez le schéma. Dites si chaque affirmation est vraie (T) ou fausse (F), puis corrigez-la si elle est fausse.

1. Wales is part of Great Britain.
2. Northern Ireland is part of Great Britain.
3. The Republic of Ireland belongs geographically to the British Isles.
4. The Republic of Ireland is part of the United Kingdom.

5. Scotland is part of the United Kingdom.
6. Great Britain and the United Kingdom are exactly the same thing.

Exercice 12 : Capitales et saints patrons

Complétez le tableau avec : *London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, St George, St Andrew, St David, St Patrick.*

Nation	Capital	Patron saint
England	(1) ____	(2) ____
Scotland	(3) ____	(4) ____
Wales	(5) ____	(6) ____
Northern Ireland	(7) ____	(8) ____

Exercice 13 : Le vocabulaire de la dévolution

Complétez avec : *referendum, Devolution, Westminster, Parliament, independence, Assembly, Union.*

1. The ____ of 1997 showed that most Scots wanted their own parliament.
2. ____ is the transfer of some powers from central government to regional bodies.
3. MPs from all four nations sit in the House of Commons at ____.
4. The Scottish ____ meets at Holyrood in Edinburgh.
5. Supporters of Scottish ____ want Scotland to leave the UK.
6. The Northern Ireland ____ sits at Stormont.
7. Unionists want to keep the ____ together.

Exercice 14 : Les dates clés

Associez chaque événement à sa date : a. 1998 - b. 2016 - c. 1707 - d. 1999 - e. 2014 - f. 1801.

1. The Act of Union between England and Scotland
2. The Good Friday Agreement
3. The Scottish independence referendum
4. The Brexit referendum
5. The first elections to the Scottish Parliament
6. The union of Great Britain and Ireland takes effect

Exercice 15 : Le gallois aujourd'hui

Lisez le texte, puis répondez en anglais.

Welsh is one of the oldest languages in Europe. By the end of the nineteenth century, it

was losing ground, as English dominated schools and administration. In 1993, the Welsh Language Act stated that Welsh and English should be treated equally in public life. Today, all pupils in Wales study Welsh until the age of sixteen, road signs are bilingual and there is a Welsh-language television channel. According to the 2021 census, about 18% of the population could speak it, and the Welsh government hopes to reach one million speakers by 2050.

1. Why was Welsh losing ground in the nineteenth century?
2. What did the 1993 Welsh Language Act state?
3. Give two signs that Welsh is visible in everyday life.
4. True or false: most people in Wales speak Welsh. Justify.
5. What is the goal for 2050?
6. Find in the text an expression meaning “was declining”.

Exercice 16 : La voix passive

Mettez ces phrases à la voix passive.

1. The Scottish Parliament passes laws on health and education.
2. Voters rejected independence in 2014.
3. People signed the Good Friday Agreement in 1998.
4. The UK government will transfer more powers to Wales.
5. Wales has recognised Welsh as an official language.
6. People still debate the future of the Union.

Exercice 17 : Présenter une nation

Choisissez l'Écosse, le pays de Galles ou l'Irlande du Nord. Rédigez 5 ou 6 phrases en anglais pour la présenter à un ami étranger : capitale, langue(s), un symbole ou un événement historique, et une raison de la visiter.

Exercice 18 : Lire un graphique

Population of the four nations (millions, 2021 census, rounded)



Observez le graphique et répondez en anglais.

1. Which nation has the largest population?
2. About how many times bigger is the population of England than that of Scotland?
3. Do Wales and Northern Ireland together have more inhabitants than Scotland?
Justify with figures.
4. Roughly what percentage of the UK population lives in England? (The total is about 67 million.)
5. Write one sentence comparing Wales and Northern Ireland.

Exercice 19 : Fait ou opinion ?

Dites si chaque phrase énonce un fait (F) ou une opinion (O).

1. Scotland held an independence referendum in 2014.
2. Devolution has made the United Kingdom a fairer country.
3. Northern Ireland voted to remain in the European Union in 2016.
4. Wales should have more powers than it does today.
5. The Welsh language is an essential part of Welsh identity.
6. The Scottish Parliament reopened in 1999.

Ensuite, reformulez les phrases 2 et 4 de façon plus nuancée avec *Some people argue that...*

Exercice 20 : Le Royaume-Uni est-il toujours uni ?

Rédigez un texte de 120 à 150 mots en anglais : « Is the United Kingdom still united? »
Plan conseillé : (1) introduction, (2) un argument pour l'unité, (3) un argument pour la séparation, (4) votre conclusion nuancée. Utilisez au moins trois connecteurs (*however, whereas, although, on the one hand, on the other hand*).