

Villes, villages et quartiers

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 4e

Avec ces exercices ville anglais, tu vas t'entraîner à nommer les lieux, à décrire l'ambiance d'un quartier, à lire des documents sur Melbourne et Soweto, puis à comparer deux endroits et à présenter le tien. Les réponses sont dans le corrigé, sur une page à part.

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 ville anglais : nommer, décrire, comparer

Exercice 1 : city, town, village...

Complète avec **city, town, village, neighbourhood** ou **suburbs**.

1. London is a huge ___ with nine million people.
2. My grandparents live in a small ___ with a church, a pub and fifty houses.
3. Dorchester is a market ___ in Dorset.
4. Our ___ is friendly: everybody knows each other in our street.
5. Many families leave the centre and move to the ___ to have a garden.
6. Melbourne is the second biggest ___ in Australia.
7. Poundbury was built on the edge of the ___ of Dorchester.

Exercice 2 : anglais britannique, anglais américain

Associe chaque mot britannique à son équivalent américain.

1. city centre
2. flat
3. underground
4. pavement
5. neighbourhood
6. high street

a. sidewalk — b. downtown — c. main street — d. apartment — e. subway — f. neighborhood

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : Melbourne, une ville où il fait bon vivre

Complète le texte avec : **city centre, cityscape, crowded, laneways, liveable, neighbourhoods, suburbs, tram.**

Melbourne is the second biggest city in Australia and it is often called one of the most (1) ___ cities in the world. In the (2) ___, tall towers create an impressive (3) ___, especially at night. You can travel around easily: the city has one of the largest (4) ___ networks in the world. Small streets called (5) ___ are covered with street art and full of cafés. Each of its (6) ___ has its own atmosphere, and many families live in the quiet (7) ___ with big gardens. At rush hour, though, the centre is very (8) ___.

Exercice 4 : compréhension, Soweto

Lis le texte et réponds aux questions en anglais par une phrase complète.

Soweto is a huge township in the south-west of Johannesburg, in South Africa. Its name comes from the first letters of "South Western Townships". During apartheid, the government forced Black families to live there, far from the city centre. In 1976, thousands of students protested in the streets of Soweto against a law that forced them to study in Afrikaans. Today, more than a million people live there. Some areas are still poor, but others have nice houses, shopping centres and parks. Tourists often visit Vilakazi Street: Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu, two winners of the Nobel Peace Prize, both lived on this street.

1. Where is Soweto?
2. What does its name mean?
3. Who had to live there during apartheid?
4. What happened in 1976?
5. How many people live in Soweto today?
6. Why do tourists visit Vilakazi Street?

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : positif ou négatif ?

Classe chaque adjectif : écris + s'il est positif et - s'il est négatif pour décrire un lieu de vie.

1. lively
2. crowded
3. peaceful
4. polluted
5. safe
6. dull
7. noisy
8. welcoming

Exercice 6 : comparer à partir d'un tableau

Observe le tableau, puis écris une phrase de comparaison avec l'adjectif donné.

	Bramley (village)	Eastport (city)
Inhabitants	800	450,000
Noise	very quiet	very noisy
Rent for a flat	£600 a month	£1,100 a month
Distance to the secondary school	12 km	1 km
Green spaces	fields everywhere	four small parks
Things to do	one pub	cinemas, clubs, concerts

1. big (Eastport)
2. quiet (Bramley)
3. noisy (Eastport)
4. expensive (Eastport)
5. far from the secondary school (Bramley)
6. green (Bramley)
7. lively (Eastport)

Exercices 7 à 8

Exercice 7 : traduis en anglais

1. J'habite dans un quartier calme en banlieue.
2. Le centre-ville est plus animé que mon village.
3. Il y a trop de circulation aux heures de pointe.
4. J'aimerais vivre à la campagne.
5. Les gratte-ciel forment un paysage urbain impressionnant.
6. Il n'y a pas de cinéma dans ma petite ville.

Exercice 8 : traduis en français

1. Poundbury looks like an old English village, but it is quite new.
2. The streets are safe for children.

3. Many commuters take the train every morning.
4. There are no amenities in this area.
5. Soweto has changed a lot since the 1990s.
6. The best thing about my town is the beach.

Exercices 9 à 10

Exercice 9 : corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. I live in the suburb of London.
2. My neighbourhood is more quiet than yours.
3. There is a lot of skyscrapers in Manhattan.
4. In my town, there are many traffic.
5. My village has much people in summer.
6. He works in the downtown.

Exercice 10 : remets les mots dans l'ordre

1. lives / in / suburbs / she / the
2. is / neighbourhood / my / lively / very
3. than / is / quieter / the / village / city / the
4. there / park / a / near / is / your / house / ?
5. like / I'd / to / downtown / live
6. skyline / the / amazing / at / is / night

Exercices 11 à 12

Exercice 11 : présente ton quartier

Écris six phrases pour présenter le lieu où tu vis, en suivant les indications.

1. Où tu habites (*I live in... It is a city / town / village in...*).
2. Ce qu'il y a dans ton quartier (*There is / There are...*).
3. L'ambiance, avec deux adjectifs.
4. Une comparaison avec un autre lieu (*...er than / more... than*).
5. Un avantage (*The good thing about...*).
6. Un inconvénient (*The drawback is...*).

Exercice 12 : une gated community en Floride

Lis le témoignage de Jake, puis réponds aux questions en anglais.

I'm Jake and I'm fourteen. My family lives in a gated community near Orlando, in Florida. There is a high fence all around it and a security guard at the gate. My friends from school can't come in unless my parents call the guard. Inside, there are two hundred houses, a swimming pool and tennis courts for the residents. My mum feels safe here and the streets are very quiet. But sometimes I find it a bit dull: there are no shops, and I need a car to go anywhere!

1. Where does Jake live?
2. What is there all around the community?
3. Who stands at the gate?
4. Can Jake's friends come in freely? Explain.
5. Name two things the residents can use inside.
6. Give one advantage and one drawback of living there, according to Jake.

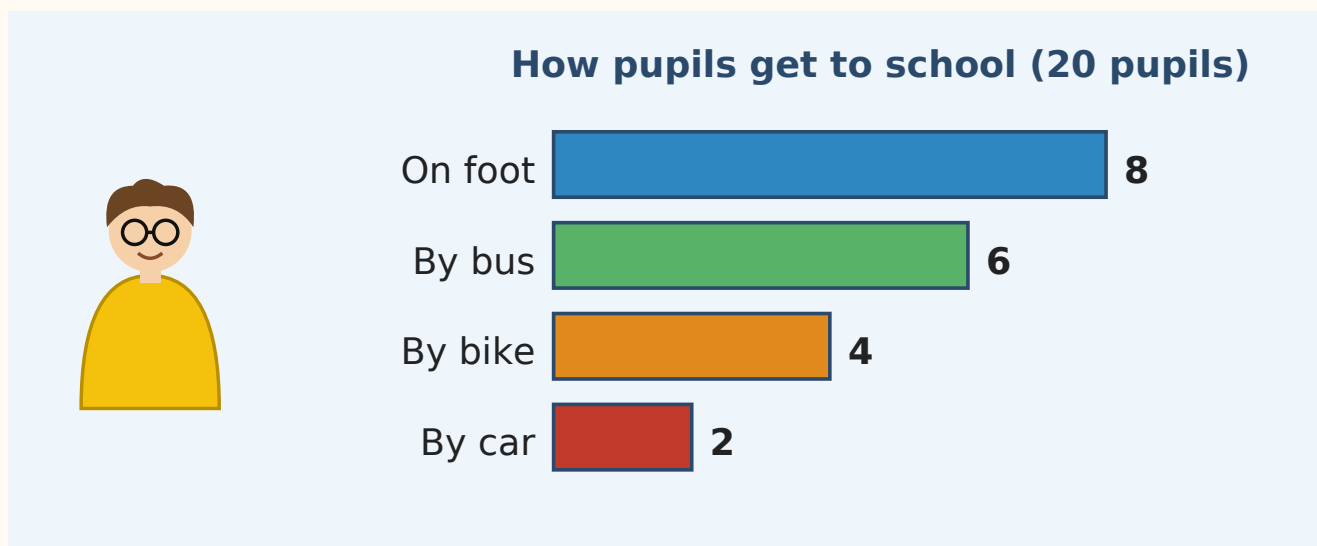
Exercice 13 : comparatifs et superlatifs

Complète avec la forme comparative ou superlative de l'adjectif entre parenthèses.

1. A city is ___ (big) than a village.
2. The countryside is ___ (quiet) than the centre.
3. Tokyo is one of ___ (crowded) cities in the world.
4. Flats in the city centre are ___ (expensive) than flats in the suburbs.
5. This is ___ (good) neighbourhood in town.
6. This is ___ (small) village in the region.
7. Our street is not as ___ (noisy) as the high street.

Exercice 14 : lis le graphique

Dans un quartier, on a demandé à 20 élèves comment ils vont à l'école. Observe le graphique et réponds aux questions.



Comment les élèves vont à l'école

1. How many pupils walk to school ?
2. Do more pupils go by bus or by bike ?
3. How many pupils are there altogether ?
4. Complete : Only ___ pupils come by car.
5. Complete : ___ as many pupils cycle as come by car.
6. Complete : Most pupils ___ to school.

Exercice 15 : le vocabulaire du quartier

Associe chaque mot (1 à 6) à sa définition en anglais (a à f).

1. a pavement
2. a block of flats
3. a corner shop
4. a playground
5. a car park
6. the high street

a. a place where children play, with swings and slides · b. the main street of a town, with many shops · c. a building with many flats on different floors · d. a place where you leave your car · e. the path at the side of a road for people who walk · f. a small shop at the end of a street

Exercice 16 : much, many, few, little

Complète avec *much*, *many*, *few*, *a few*, *little* ou *a little*.

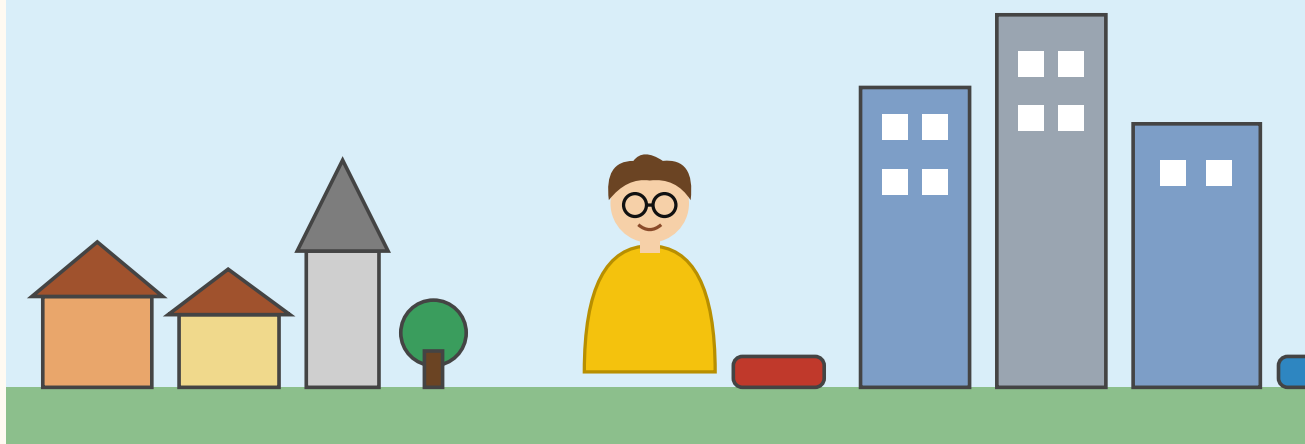
1. There aren't ___ shops in my village.
2. There isn't ___ traffic in the countryside.
3. Only ___ people live here : about fifty.
4. Let's ask ___ neighbours for advice : three or four of them know the area.
5. Hurry up ! We have very ___ time.
6. Can I have ___ milk in my tea, please ?
7. How ___ people live in your street ?

Exercice 17 : observe l'image

Observe l'image et complète les phrases avec *tall*, *small*, *quiet* ou *noisy*, puis écris une phrase de comparaison.

VILLAGE

CITY



Le village et la ville

1. The houses in the village are ____.
2. The buildings in the city are ____.
3. The village looks ____ and peaceful.
4. There are many cars in the city, so it is ____.
5. The village is ____ (green) than the city.
6. Write one sentence to compare the two places with *more* or *less*.

Exercice 18 : la lettre de Maya

Lis le texte, puis réponds en anglais aux questions.

My name is Maya and I'm fourteen. Last year my family moved from a small village in Scotland to Glasgow. At first I hated it because the streets were noisy and I didn't know anybody. Now I love my neighbourhood. There is a market every Sunday and my best friend lives in the flat next door. I miss the fields, but I don't miss the long bus ride to school : now I walk there in ten minutes.

1. Where did Maya live before ?
2. Why did she hate Glasgow at first ?
3. What happens every Sunday ?
4. Who lives next door ?
5. How long does it take her to walk to school ?
6. What does she miss ?

Exercice 19 : prefer et would rather

Complète avec le mot ou la forme qui convient : *to*, *or*, ou le verbe entre parenthèses à la bonne forme.

1. I prefer living in a village ____ living in a city.
2. I'd rather ____ (live) in the countryside than in the centre.
3. My dad prefers walking ____ taking the bus.

4. She'd rather not ____ (move) to a big city.
5. Would you rather live in a flat ____ in a house ?
6. They'd rather ____ (stay) in their neighbourhood than leave it.

Exercice 20 : village ou ville ?

Un forum pose la question : « Where would you like to live : in a village or in a city ? »
Écris ta réponse en huit à dix phrases. Donne ton choix (*I would rather...*), deux avantages, un inconvénient et compare avec l'autre lieu (*more... than, less... than*).