

Exercices entre générations

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 2de

Ces exercices entre générations te font réutiliser le vocabulaire de la famille, de la diaspora et du climat, puis les structures qui comparent hier et aujourd'hui. Les premiers sont guidés, les derniers te demandent d'écrire.

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 entre générations

Exercice 1 : Les liens de famille

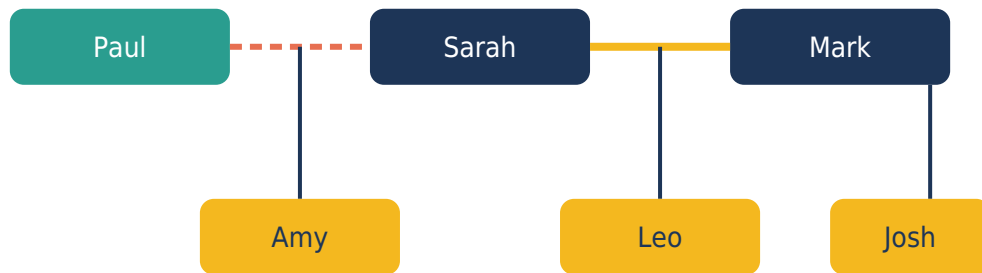
Associe chaque mot anglais à sa traduction (a à h).

1. a stepmother
2. a half-brother
3. relatives
4. a household
5. to bring up
6. the elderly
7. a single-parent family
8. to look up to

a. un foyer · b. élever · c. admirer · d. une belle-mère · e. une famille monoparentale · f. les personnes âgées · g. un demi-frère · h. la famille, les proches

Exercice 2 : La famille de Amy

Observe l'arbre et complète chaque phrase avec *stepfather*, *stepmother*, *stepbrother*, *half-brother*, *ex-husband* ou *mother*.



Pointillés : divorcés · trait plein : mariés

1. Sarah is Amy's ____.
2. Mark is Amy's ____.
3. Leo is Amy's ____.
4. Josh is Amy's ____.
5. Paul is Sarah's ____.
6. Sarah is Josh's ____.

Exercices entre générations : partie 2

Exercice 3 : Les générations

Complète avec *boomers*, *millennials*, *Gen Z*, *generation gap*, *boomerang kids*, *sandwich generation*.

1. People born between 1946 and 1964 are called baby ____.
2. Teenagers born after 1997 belong to ____.
3. Young adults who move back in with their parents are ____.
4. Adults who care for both their children and their old parents form the ____.
5. The ____ grew up as the internet was arriving, between 1981 and 1996.
6. The difference of opinions between young and old is the ____.

Exercices entre générations : partie 3

Exercice 4 : Used to ou be used to ?

Complète avec *used to*, *is / are used to* ou *am used to*, puis mets le verbe entre parenthèses à la bonne forme.

1. My grandmother ____ (write) letters to her family in India every month.
2. Teenagers today ____ (share) everything online.
3. When my dad was young, he ____ (play) cricket in the street.
4. I ____ (live) with three generations under one roof: it feels normal.
5. People ____ (repair) their shoes instead of buying new ones.
6. My little brother ____ (have) two homes since our parents divorced.

Exercices entre générations : partie 4

Exercice 5 : Hier et aujourd'hui

Transforme selon le modèle : *families / big (in the past) → small (nowadays) → In the past, families used to be bigger, whereas nowadays they are smaller.*

1. houses / crowded (in the past) → quiet (nowadays)
2. children / obedient (in the past) → independent (nowadays)
3. grandparents / close to home (in the past) → far away (nowadays)
4. meals / long (in the past) → quick (nowadays)
5. teenagers / patient (in the past) → impatient (nowadays)

Exercice 6 : Corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. My parents and my cousins are all my parents.
2. She is used to wake up early to help her grandmother.
3. My step mother is very kind to me.
4. Young people is more worried about the climate.
5. He use to visit his grandparents every summer.
6. Our family is more big than yours.

Exercices entre générations : partie 5

Exercice 7 : Remets dans l'ordre

Remets les mots dans l'ordre pour former des phrases.

1. between / torn / she / two / feels / cultures
2. us / grandmother / taught / our / to cook / dal
3. back / with / he / his parents / moved / in
4. the / gap / bridge / we / should / generation
5. along / get / my / with / I / stepbrother / well

Exercices entre générations : partie 6

Exercice 8 : Comprendre un témoignage

My name is Anjali and I live in Leicester with my parents, my younger brother and my grandparents. My grandfather came to England from Gujarat in 1968 to work in a textile factory. He used to work night shifts and send money back home. At home we speak a mix of English and Gujarati, and every year we celebrate Diwali with dozens of relatives. My friends sometimes think my family is too strict, but I love having my grandparents around: they help with homework and tell me about

their childhood. The only argument we have is about the environment. My grandad drives everywhere, even to the corner shop, and I keep telling him to walk!

Réponds en anglais par des phrases complètes.

1. How many generations live in Anjali's house?
2. When and why did her grandfather come to England?
3. What languages does the family speak?
4. What do her friends think about her family?
5. What are two advantages of living with her grandparents?
6. What do Anjali and her grandfather disagree about?

Exercices entre générations : partie 7

Exercice 9 : Vrai ou faux ?

D'après le cours, dis si chaque affirmation est vraie (true) ou fausse (false), et corrige les fausses.

1. A half-sister has no parent in common with you.
2. Many Indian migrants arrived in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s.
3. Southall and Wembley are areas of Manchester.
4. The school strikes for climate started in 2018.
5. The expression "OK boomer" was used by older people to criticise teenagers.
6. In *Bend It Like Beckham*, Jess wants to become a doctor.

Exercice 10 : Traduis en anglais

1. Mes grands-parents vivent avec nous depuis deux ans.
2. Elle est tiraillée entre la culture de ses parents et celle de ses amis.
3. Ma belle-mère m'a élevé comme son propre fils.
4. Les jeunes sont plus inquiets pour le climat que leurs grands-parents.
5. Autrefois, mon grand-père allait à l'usine à vélo.
6. Nous devrions écouter les personnes âgées.

Exercices entre générations : partie 8

Exercice 11 : Traduis en français

1. She has always looked up to her grandmother.
2. Second-generation migrants often speak two languages.
3. He moved back in with his parents to save money.
4. We will pay for decisions we did not make.
5. My stepbrother and I get along very well.

Exercice 12 : Production guidée

Écris un paragraphe de 80 à 100 mots : *Living with your grandparents: a good idea?*
Utilise au moins une fois *used to*, un comparatif, *whereas* et deux mots du vocabulaire du cours. Aide-toi de ces questions :

1. What can grandparents pass on to teenagers?
2. What can teenagers teach their grandparents?
3. What can cause arguments?
4. What is your opinion?
5. Conclude with one sentence.

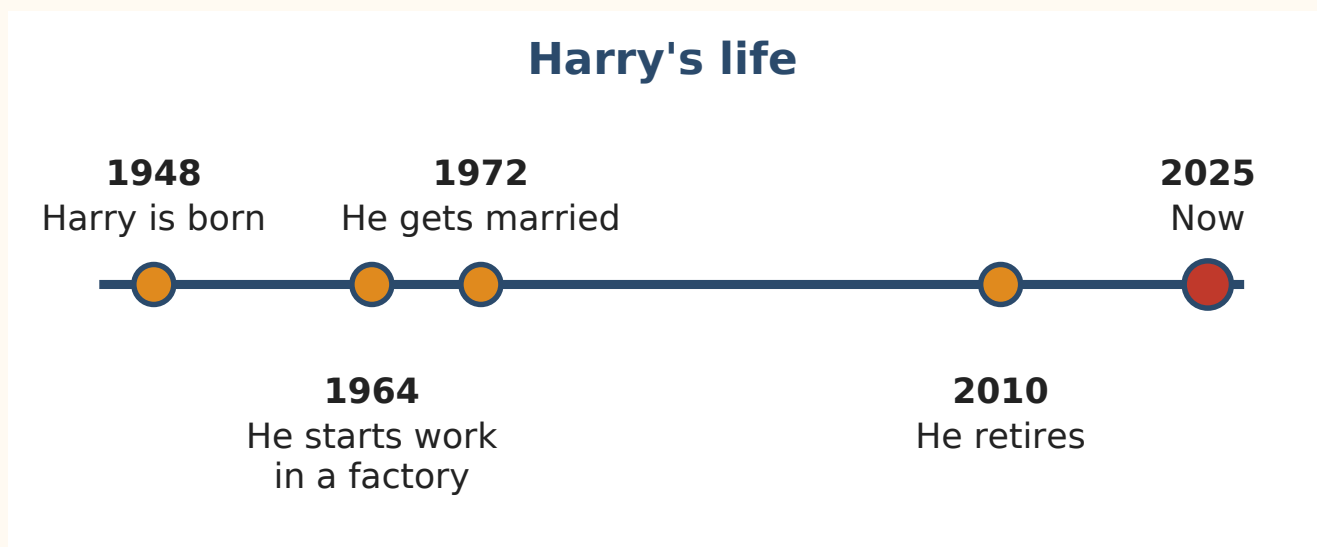
Exercice 13 : devoirs, conseils, obligations

Choisis la forme qui convient pour exprimer le conseil, l'obligation ou l'interdiction.

1. Young people (should / would) respect their elders.
2. You (mustn't / don't have to) be rude to older people.
3. My grandmother (has to / must to) take pills every day.
4. Children (don't have to / mustn't) visit their grandparents every day, but it is a nice idea.
5. In my opinion, parents (ought to / ought) spend more time with their children.
6. Last year my grandfather (must / had to) go into hospital.
7. Teenagers (should / shouldn't) spend all day on their phones when they visit relatives.

Exercice 14 : la frise de la vie de Harry

Observe la frise. Nous sommes en 2025. Complète avec *in*, *at*, *since*, *for*, *ago* ou un nombre en toutes lettres.



La vie de Harry, de 1948 à aujourd'hui

1. Harry was born ____ 1948.
2. He started work ____ the age of sixteen.
3. He got married fifty-three years ____.
4. He has been retired ____ 2010.
5. He has been retired ____ fifteen years.
6. He worked in the factory ____ forty-six years, from 1964 to 2010.
7. How old is Harry now ? He is ____.

Exercice 15 : les familles de mots

Complète chaque phrase avec un mot formé à partir du mot entre parenthèses.

1. Grandparents often have a lot of ____ (wise).
2. There is a big ____ (differ) in age between my brother and me.
3. She is the main ____ (care) of her old mother.
4. Young people can be very ____ (help) when they teach seniors to use a phone.
5. Many old people suffer from ____ (lonely).
6. Three ____ (generate) live under the same roof in this house.
7. The ____ (retire) age is going up in many countries.

Exercice 16 : les hypothèses

Mets les verbes entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient (hypothèse irréaliste ou souhait).

1. If I ____ (live) with my grandparents, I ____ (learn) many stories.
2. If my grandfather ____ (have) a smartphone, he ____ (call) us more often.
3. If she ____ (be) younger, she ____ (travel) around the world.
4. They ____ (not feel) lonely if their children ____ (visit) them more often.
5. If teenagers ____ (listen) more, they ____ (understand) their elders better.
6. I wish my grandma ____ (live) closer to us.

Exercice 17 : un étudiant chez une personne âgée

Lis le texte, puis réponds en anglais.

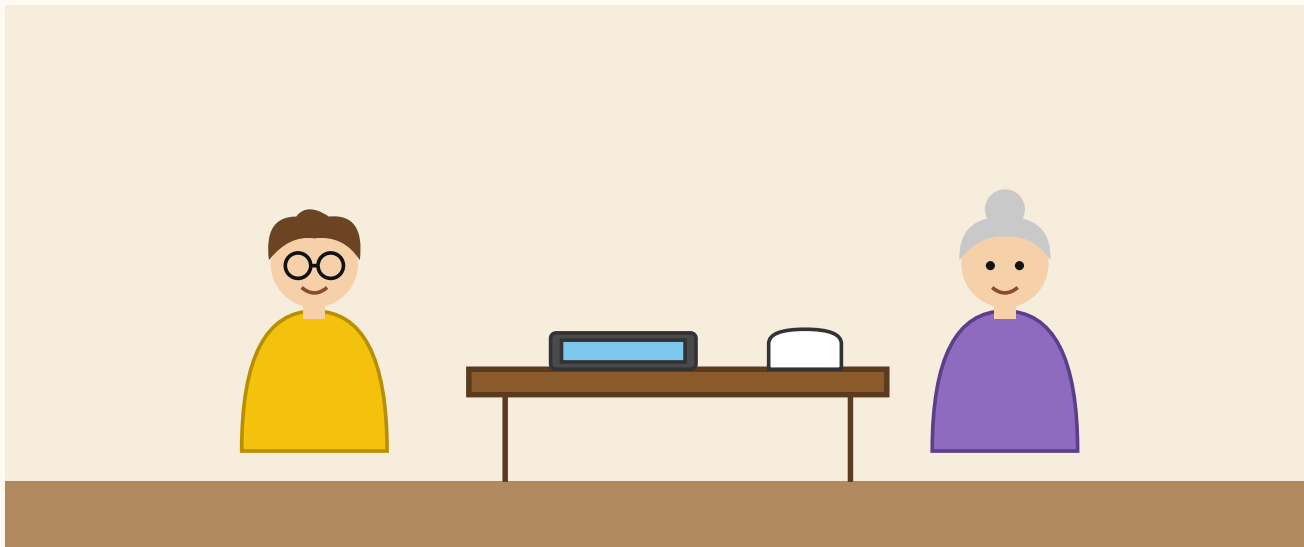
In some European cities, students can live for free in the home of an older person. In exchange, they spend a few hours a week helping with shopping, cooking or the garden. Margaret, 82, says that since Leo moved in, she has not felt lonely : « We play cards, we talk about music, and he has taught me how to send photos on my phone. » Leo, 21, says he could not afford a flat on his own. « I save money, and I have gained a second grandmother, » he laughs.

1. What do the students do in exchange for free accommodation ?
2. How old is Margaret ?

3. What has changed for Margaret since Leo moved in ?
4. Name one thing Leo has taught Margaret.
5. Why does Leo live there ?
6. What has Leo gained besides money ?

Exercice 18 : décris la scène

Observe l'image et réponds aux questions par des phrases complètes en anglais.



Un garçon et sa grand-mère

1. Who is wearing a yellow raincoat ?
2. What colour is the grandmother's hair ?
3. What is on the table ?
4. What is the boy probably doing ?
5. Imagine what the grandmother is saying and write one sentence.

Exercice 19 : les connecteurs logiques

Complète avec un connecteur de la liste : *however, although, whereas, as a result, in order to, because of, despite*.

1. ___ she is eighty-five, she still goes swimming twice a week.
2. My brother loves video games, ___ my grandfather prefers chess.
3. He lives alone. ___, his daughter visits him every day.
4. She moved in with her son ___ her health problems.
5. ___ the age gap, they became close friends.
6. We visit our grandparents every Sunday ___ keep in touch.
7. Grandma lost her glasses. ___, she could not read the letter.

Exercice 20 : l'opinion

« Should young people and elderly people live together ? » Écris un paragraphe

argumenté d'environ 100 mots : donne ton opinion, deux arguments, un exemple, et utilise au moins deux connecteurs de l'exercice 19.