

Exercices voyages et migrations

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 3e

Ces exercices voyages et migrations te font d'abord manipuler le vocabulaire du voyage, puis celui de la migration, avant de lire un témoignage sur Ellis Island et de débattre du surtourisme. Le dernier exercice te demande d'écrire une courte lettre d'immigrant.

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 voyages et migrations

Exercice 1 : Travel, trip, journey ou voyage ?

Complète avec travel, trip, journey ou voyage (à la bonne forme).

1. We went on a school ___ to Edinburgh last spring.
2. The ___ from Paris to London by train takes about two and a half hours.
3. My parents love ___ : they visit a new country every year.
4. In 1620, the Mayflower's ___ across the Atlantic lasted 66 days.
5. Have a good ___ ! See you next week.
6. She ___ all over Asia when she was a student.

Exercice 2 : Abroad, border, luggage...

Exercices voyages et migrations : partie 2

Complète avec : abroad, border, luggage, customs, passport, foreigner, sightseeing.

1. Don't forget your ___ : you need it to travel outside Europe.
2. My cousin wants to study ___ next year.
3. We had to open our bags at ___.
4. Spain and Portugal share a long ___.
5. Our ___ was lost at the airport.
6. In Japan, I was the only ___ on the bus.
7. We went ___ in Rome and saw the Colosseum.

Exercice 3 : Emigrate ou immigrate ?

Choisis le bon mot.

1. In 1905, Giovanni (emigrated / immigrated) from Italy.
2. He (emigrated / immigrated) to the United States.
3. For Italy, he was an (emigrant / immigrant).
4. For the USA, he was an (emigrant / immigrant).
5. The country needs workers, so it welcomes (emigration / immigration).
6. Many young people leave the island: (emigration / immigration) is a big problem there.

Exercice 4 : Associe le mot et sa définition

Exercices voyages et migrations : partie 3

Associe chaque mot (1 à 9) à sa définition (a à i).

a. to run away from danger – b. a person who has left their country because of war or persecution – c. to ask a country for protection – d. feeling sad because you miss your home – e. too many tourists in one place – f. a line between two countries – g. to start living permanently in a new place – h. a poor traveller who went from town to town on freight trains to find work – i. a huge boat that takes tourists from island to island

1. a refugee
2. to flee
3. to seek asylum
4. homesick
5. overtourism
6. a border
7. to settle
8. a hobo
9. a cruise ship

Exercice 5 : Push or pull factor?

Classe chaque raison : push factor (raison de partir) ou pull factor (raison de venir).

1. a war in your country
2. well-paid jobs
3. famine
4. freedom of speech
5. political persecution
6. good schools for your children
7. a drought caused by climate change

8. family members who already live there

Exercice 6 : Corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Corrige-la.

1. I'd love to go to abroad next summer.
2. We had a lot of luggages.
3. It was a great travel!
4. He seeked asylum in Canada.
5. They fled the war in 2015.
6. She lives in abroad now.
7. My great-grandfather emigrated to Poland to France.

Exercices voyages et migrations : partie 4

Exercice 7 : Compréhension - Ellis Island

My name is Bridget O'Malley. I was sixteen when I left my village in Ireland in 1907. My parents were poor farmers and there was no work for me there. The voyage lasted ten days. We slept in a crowded room at the bottom of the ship, and many passengers were seasick. When I saw the Statue of Liberty, I cried. At Ellis Island, a doctor checked my eyes and an officer asked me lots of questions. I was scared they would send me back. But my aunt was waiting for me, and that same evening I was in Brooklyn. I found a job as a maid and I never saw Ireland again, but I was free.

Réponds en anglais.

1. Where did Bridget come from, and when did she leave?
2. Why did she emigrate? Give two reasons.
3. How long did the voyage take?
4. Describe the conditions on the ship.
5. What happened at Ellis Island?
6. What was she afraid of?
7. Who helped her settle in?
8. Find a push factor and a pull factor in the text.

Exercice 8 : Vrai ou faux ?

Exercices voyages et migrations : partie 5

D'après le cours, vrai ou faux ? Corrige les phrases fausses.

1. Ellis Island is in Boston Harbor.
2. It welcomed immigrants from 1892 to 1954.
3. About twelve million immigrants passed through it.
4. Most of them came from Asia.
5. Every immigrant was allowed to enter.
6. Today it is a museum.

Exercice 9 : Le surtourisme

Classe chaque phrase : advantage of tourism, problem of overtourism ou solution.

1. Rents are too high for local people.
2. Tourism creates jobs in hotels and restaurants.
3. The city charges day-trippers an entry fee.
4. The streets are so crowded that residents can't walk.
5. Big cruise ships are banned from the old harbour.
6. Tourists help people discover other cultures.
7. Promoting less famous places spreads visitors out.

Exercice 10 : Traduction français → anglais

Traduis en anglais.

1. Mes grands-parents se sont installés en France en 1965.
2. Il a fui son pays et a demandé l'asile en Allemagne.
3. Elle a le mal du pays.
4. Nous avons passé la frontière à pied.
5. J'aimerais vivre à l'étranger.
6. Il y a trop de touristes à Venise.
7. Le trajet a duré trois heures.

Exercice 11 : Traduction anglais → français

Traduis en français.

1. The United States is often called a nation of immigrants.
2. Thousands of refugees crossed the border last night.
3. It took him a year to settle in.
4. Locals are moving out because of tourist rentals.
5. We should promote sustainable tourism.

Exercices voyages et migrations : partie 6

Exercice 12 : Production guidée - une lettre d'immigrant

Tu es arrivé à New York en 1910. Écris à ta famille une lettre de 6 phrases au prétérit.

1. Dis quand et d'où tu es parti.
2. Explique pourquoi tu as émigré (un push factor).
3. Décris le voyage en bateau.
4. Raconte ton arrivée à Ellis Island.
5. Dis comment tu t'installas (travail, logement).
6. Exprime un sentiment (homesick, free, hopeful...).

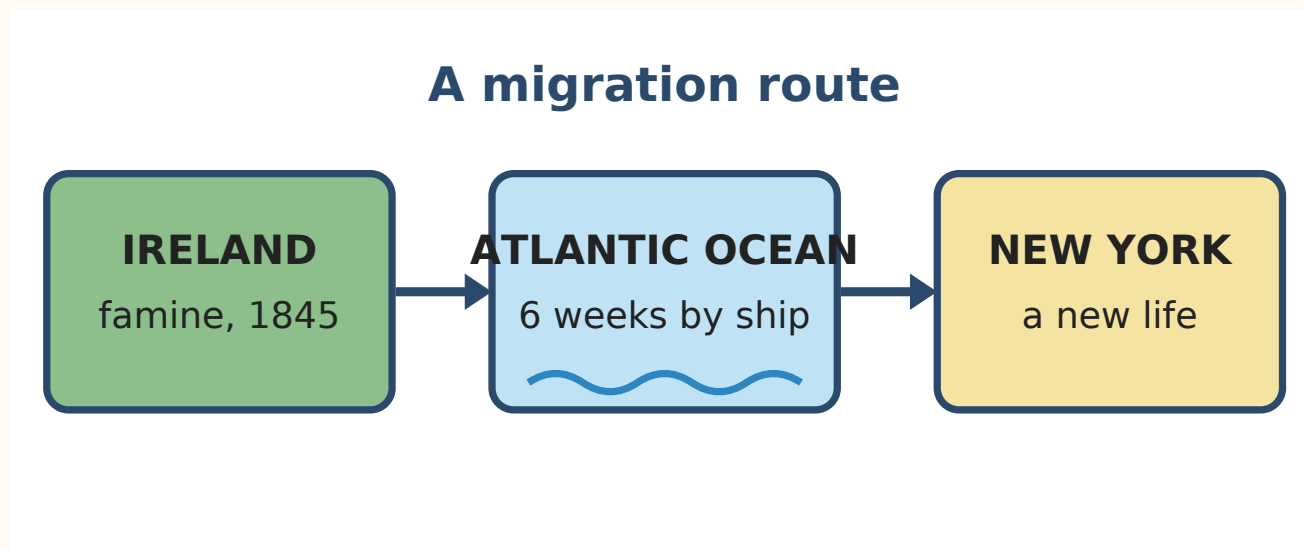
Exercice 13 : les prépositions du voyage

Complète avec *by, on, in, at* ou *to*.

1. We travelled ___ train.
2. Get ___ the bus at the next stop.
3. She got ___ the taxi and gave the driver her address.
4. We arrived ___ Heathrow airport at noon.
5. They arrived ___ New York on Monday.
6. He is going ___ Italy by plane.
7. My parents are going ___ holiday next week.

Exercice 14 : un voyage vers l'Amérique

Observe le schéma de la route des migrants irlandais au XIXe siècle, puis complète les phrases.



La route des migrants irlandais

1. The migrants left Ireland because of the ____.
2. They travelled across the ____ Ocean.
3. The journey took about ____ weeks.
4. They travelled ____ ship.
5. They arrived ____ New York.
6. They hoped to find a ____ life.

Exercice 15 : prétérit ou present perfect ?

Complète avec *for*, *since*, *ago* ou avec le verbe entre parenthèses au temps qui convient.

1. They have lived in Canada ___ thirty years.
2. He has been in London ___ 2019.
3. She left Poland ten years ___.
4. How long ___ you ___ (live) here ?
5. We ___ (arrive) yesterday.
6. She ___ (be) in Spain since June.
7. I ___ never ___ (travel) by plane.

Exercice 16 : au contrôle des frontières

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

1. a refugee
2. a passport
3. a visa
4. a customs officer
5. a boarding pass
6. a suitcase

a. a bag for your clothes when you travel · b. a person who checks luggage at the border · c. an official document with your photo, needed to travel abroad · d. a person who has to leave their country because of danger · e. a ticket you show to get on a plane · f. official permission to enter or stay in a country

Exercice 17 : Kasia, de Pologne à Manchester

Lis le texte, puis réponds en anglais aux questions.

Kasia, 14, moved from Poland to Manchester two years ago because her father found a job in a hospital. « The first months were hard, » she says. « I couldn't speak English well and I missed my grandparents. Now I have friends at school, and I speak English with a Manchester accent ! Every summer we travel back to Poland by coach : it takes thirty hours, but I love seeing my family. »

1. Where does Kasia come from ?
2. Why did the family move ?
3. What was difficult at first ?
4. How do they go back to Poland ?
5. How long does the journey take ?
6. True or false ? Kasia has no friends now.

Exercice 18 : le tableau des départs

Observe le tableau des départs d'un aéroport et réponds aux questions.

DEPARTURES				
Flight	To	Time	Gate	Status
BA204	Madrid	08:15	4	Boarding
AF881	Paris	09:40	7	On time
KL12	Amsterdam	10:05	2	Delayed
LH77	Berlin	11:30	9	On time



Le tableau des départs

1. Which flight leaves first ?
2. Which gate is the flight to Berlin at ?
3. Which flight is delayed ?
4. At what time does the flight to Paris take off ?
5. Complete : Passengers for Madrid should go to Gate ____.
6. Complete with the passive : The flight to Amsterdam ____ (delay).

Exercice 19 : le discours rapporté

Transforme chaque phrase au discours indirect, avec un verbe introducteur au passé.

1. « We are going to Spain, » said Anna.
2. « I miss my family, » said Omar.
3. « The train leaves at six, » said the guard.
4. « I have lost my passport, » she said.
5. « We will arrive tomorrow, » they said.
6. « I can't find my suitcase, » said Lucy.

Exercice 20 : une carte postale

Tu voyages dans un pays anglophone. Écris une carte postale de 60 à 80 mots à un ami : où tu es, comment tu es arrivé (*by plane, by train...*), ce que tu as déjà visité (*present perfect* ou *prétérit*), ce que tu feras demain, et ce que tu aimes.