

Voyages et explorations

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 4e

Ces exercices vocabulaire voyage te font passer du mot isolé au vrai récit d'aventure : choisir entre **trip** et **journey**, comprendre l'histoire de l'Endurance, traduire, corriger des erreurs, puis écrire ton propre journal de bord. Le corrigé détaillé se trouve sur une page séparée.

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 vocabulaire voyage : du mot au récit

Exercice 1 : journey, trip, travel ou voyage ?

Complète chaque phrase avec **journey**, **trip**, **travel** ou **voyage**.

1. We went on a school ___ to London last week.
2. The ___ from Paris to Edinburgh took eight hours by train.
3. Cook's first ___ across the Pacific lasted three years.
4. I love ___ : it opens your mind.
5. Have a nice ___ ! See you on Monday.
6. The ___ to the South Pole on foot was long and perilous.
7. The Titanic sank on its first ___ in 1912.
8. Air ___ is much cheaper today than fifty years ago.

Exercices vocabulaire voyage : partie 2

Exercice 2 : les mots de l'expédition

Associe chaque mot anglais à sa traduction.

1. to set sail
2. to sink
3. to survive
4. to rescue
5. a crew
6. a shipwreck

7. to reach

8. pack ice

a. atteindre — b. un équipage — c. couler — d. la banquise — e. survivre — f. prendre la mer — g. un naufrage — h. secourir

Exercice 3 : le premier voyage de Cook

Complète le texte avec les mots de la liste : **crew, explore, map, perilous, reached, reef, sailed, skilled**.

In 1768, Captain James Cook (1) ___ from Plymouth on the Endeavour. His (2) ___ included sailors, scientists and an artist. Their mission was to (3) ___ the Pacific Ocean and to draw a (4) ___ of unknown coasts. The voyage was long and sometimes (5) ___. In April 1770, they (6) ___ the east coast of Australia. A few weeks later, the ship hit a coral (7) ___ and nearly sank. Fortunately, Cook was a (8) ___ navigator and he saved his ship.

Exercices vocabulaire voyage : partie 3

Exercice 4 : compréhension, l'histoire de l'Endurance

Lis le texte, puis dis si les affirmations sont vraies (**True**) ou fausses (**False**). Justifie avec une phrase du texte.

In August 1914, Ernest Shackleton left England with his crew on board the Endurance. His plan was to cross Antarctica on foot, from one coast to the other. But in January 1915, the ship got stuck in the pack ice of the Weddell Sea. For ten months, the men waited on board. Then the ice crushed the ship, and it sank in November 1915. The crew camped on the ice for months. In April 1916, they finally reached Elephant Island in three small lifeboats. Then Shackleton and five companions sailed about 1,300 kilometres to South Georgia in a tiny boat, the James Caird. They crossed the frozen mountains of the island and reached a whaling station. In August 1916, Shackleton came back to rescue his men on Elephant Island: all of them survived.

1. Shackleton wanted to sail around Antarctica.
2. The Endurance got stuck in the ice in 1915.
3. The men left the ship as soon as it got stuck.
4. The ship sank because of a storm.
5. The men reached Elephant Island in lifeboats.

6. Shackleton went to South Georgia alone.
7. Some men died on Elephant Island.

Exercices vocabulaire voyage : partie 4

Exercice 5 : remets les mots dans l'ordre

Écris la phrase correcte.

1. explorers / the / reached / Pole / South / the
2. was / journey / long / the / perilous / and
3. ship / ice / the / stuck / in / got / the
4. did / when / sail / Cook / set / ?
5. never / up / they / gave
6. an / to / like / I'd / go / on / expedition

Exercices vocabulaire voyage : partie 5

Exercice 6 : les étapes du récit

Complète le récit avec : **After three days, First, In the end, Luckily, Suddenly, Then.** Attention aux majuscules.

(1) ___, we packed our bags and checked the map. (2) ___, we walked into the forest. Everything was quiet. (3) ___, we heard a loud noise behind us: it was a bear! (4) ___, it ran away. We got lost, but (5) ___ of walking, we found the river. (6) ___, a boat took us back to the village.

Exercice 7 : traduis en anglais

1. Le voyage en mer a duré deux semaines.
2. L'équipage était courageux mais épuisé.
3. Ils ont atteint l'île après une tempête.
4. Je rêve d'explorer l'Antarctique.
5. Le navire a coulé, mais tous les hommes ont survécu.
6. Bon voyage ! (à un ami qui part en vacances)

Exercices vocabulaire voyage : partie 6

Exercice 8 : traduis en français

1. It was a perilous expedition.
2. They set off at dawn.
3. The explorers ran out of food.

4. He kept a diary during the journey.
5. The landscape was breathtaking.
6. The rescue team found them alive.

Exercice 9 : corrige les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris-la correctement.

1. We made a travel to Scotland last summer.
2. They reached to the coast after ten days.
3. The ship has sunk in 1915.
4. They spendeds three months on the ice.
5. It was a very dangerous travel.
6. The explorers arrived to the island at night.

Exercice 10 : adjectifs de l'aventure

Associe chaque adjectif à sa définition en anglais.

1. perilous
2. exhausted
3. frozen
4. remote
5. brave
6. breathtaking

a. courageous — b. far from everything — c. very tired — d. very dangerous — e. amazing to see — f. turned into ice

Exercices vocabulaire voyage : partie 7

Exercice 11 : écris ton journal de bord

Tu es membre d'une expédition polaire. Écris cinq phrases au prétérit dans ton journal (**log**), en suivant les indications.

1. La date et le lieu (*Day..., we were...*).
2. Le temps qu'il faisait (*freezing, windy...*).
3. Un événement soudain (*Suddenly...*).
4. Tes sentiments (*I was...*).
5. La fin de la journée (*In the end...*).

Exercice 12 : le past simple des verbes réguliers

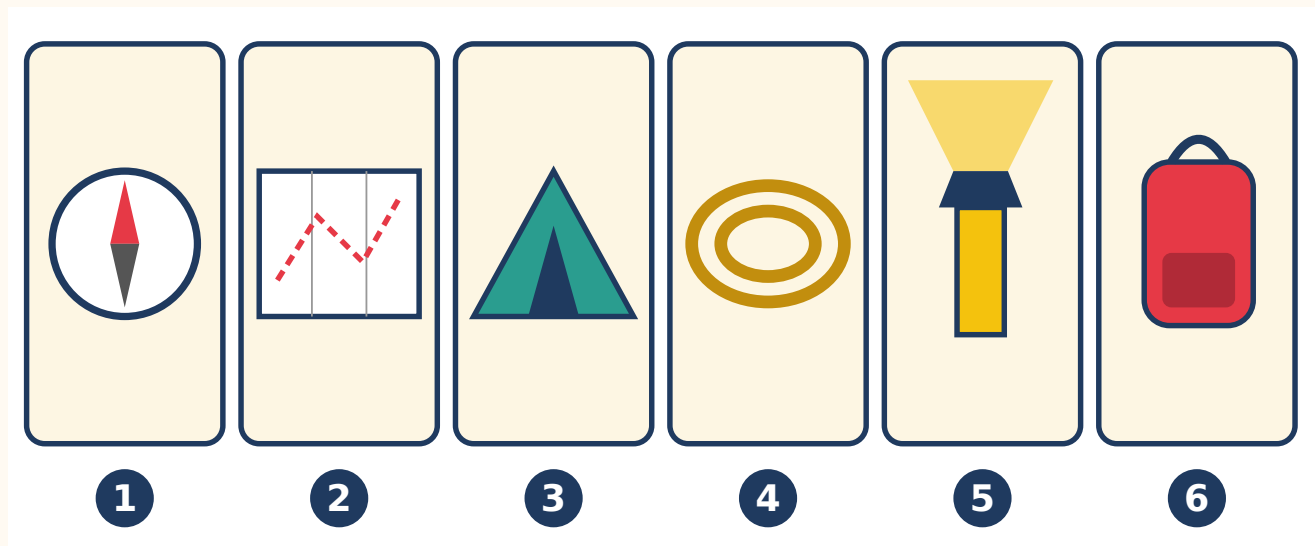
Complète chaque phrase avec le verbe entre parenthèses au **past simple**. Attention

aux changements d'orthographe (stop → stopped, try → tried).

1. In 1492, Columbus ___ (sail) across the Atlantic Ocean.
2. After two months, the crew ___ (reach) land.
3. They ___ (explore) the island for three days.
4. The captain ___ (decide) to stay there for the night.
5. We ___ (travel) by train last summer.
6. The bus ___ (stop) at a small village.
7. The sailors ___ (carry) food and water on board.
8. He ___ (try) to climb the mountain, but it was too steep.

Exercice 13 : le matériel de l'explorateur

Observe l'image. Écris le nom de chaque objet numéroté avec **a** ou **an**. Mots à utiliser : backpack, compass, map, rope, tent, torch.



Le matériel de l'explorateur

1. Number 1 is ____.
2. Number 2 is ____.
3. Number 3 is ____.
4. Number 4 is ____.
5. Number 5 is ____.
6. Number 6 is ____.

Exercice 14 : les prépositions du voyage

Complète chaque phrase avec une préposition de la liste : **across, at, by, for, in, on, through, to**. Chaque mot est utilisé une seule fois.

1. We travelled ___ plane because it was faster.
2. The explorers sailed ___ the Atlantic Ocean.
3. They arrived ___ the airport at six o'clock.
4. My cousin went ___ Australia last year.

5. We stayed ____ a small hotel near the beach.
6. The ship left the port ____ Monday morning.
7. They walked ____ the forest for two days.
8. We were away ____ ten days.

Exercice 15 : les verbes irréguliers du voyage

Écris le verbe entre parenthèses au **past simple**. Ce sont tous des verbes irréguliers.

1. Last year, we ____ (go) to Italy by car.
2. From the top of the hill, they ____ (see) the sea.
3. The explorer ____ (find) an old map in a bottle.
4. She ____ (take) a lot of photos during the trip.
5. The expedition ____ (begin) in the spring of 1910.
6. The train ____ (leave) the station at nine o'clock.
7. The sailors ____ (build) a small camp on the beach.
8. The captain ____ (write) a letter to his family every week.

Exercice 16 : vrai, faux ou on ne sait pas ?

Lis le texte, puis écris **True**, **False** ou **Not stated** (l'information n'est pas dans le texte). Corrige les phrases fausses.

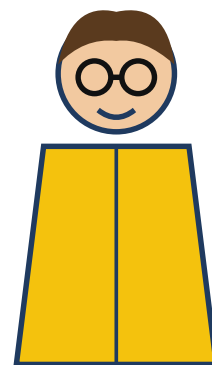
Last July, Maya went to Scotland with her uncle. They took the train from London to Edinburgh, then they rented a car. On the first day, they visited a castle. It rained all afternoon, so they stayed inside and drank hot chocolate. On the second day, they walked along a lake. Maya saw a deer and took a lot of photos. She was very happy, but her uncle was tired.

1. Maya travelled to Scotland with her uncle.
2. They went to Edinburgh by plane.
3. They rented a car.
4. It was sunny on the first day.
5. They visited a castle on the second day.
6. Maya took a lot of photos.
7. Maya's uncle was tired.
8. Maya has a brother.

Exercice 17 : le carnet de route de Ben

Observe le tableau du voyage de Ben, puis réponds aux questions par des phrases complètes en anglais.

Day	Place	Transport	Weather
Monday	Dover	car	rainy
Tuesday	Calais	ferry	cloudy
Wednesday	Lyon	train	sunny
Thursday	Nice	bus	very hot



Ben

Le voyage de Ben, de Dover à Nice

1. Where was Ben on Monday?
2. How did Ben get to Calais?
3. What was the weather like in Lyon?
4. Did he travel by bus on Wednesday?
5. Which day was cloudy?
6. How did he reach Nice?

Exercice 18 : pose la question

Écris la question qui correspond à la partie en gras de chaque réponse. Utilise **What time, How, What city, Who, How long** ou **Why**.

1. They left **at seven**.
2. The explorers crossed the desert **by camel**.
3. Anna visited **Rome** last summer.
4. **Captain Hall** found the island.
5. The trip lasted **three weeks**.
6. They stayed in a tent **because the hotel was full**.

Exercice 19 : les contraires

Trouve le contraire de chaque mot avec la liste : **dangerous, difficult, end, far, leave, slow**.

1. arrive ≠ ____
2. safe ≠ ____
3. near ≠ ____
4. begin ≠ ____
5. fast ≠ ____
6. easy ≠ ____

Exercice 20 : écris une carte postale

Tu es en voyage. Écris une carte postale à un ami en 50 à 60 mots. Utilise le **past simple** et dis : où tu es allé(e), comment tu as voyagé, quel temps il a fait, ce que tu as visité et si tu as aimé ton voyage. Commence par *Dear ...* et termine par *See you soon!*