

LESSON 3 – BREXIT – Activités

Exercice 1 – Complétez avec le mot approprié

customs – referendum – sovereignty – tariffs – withdrawal – negotiations – border – trade

1. The UK officially completed its _____ from the European Union in 2020.
2. The Brexit _____ lasted several years before an agreement was reached.
3. One of the main arguments of Brexit supporters concerned national _____.
4. New _____ checks have increased administrative procedures.
5. The Irish _____ became one of the most sensitive issues.
6. Some products became more expensive because of import _____.
7. The 2016 _____ resulted in a narrow victory for Leave.
8. International _____ between the UK and the EU has become more complex.

Exercice 2 – Associez les mots à leur définition

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| A. Single Market | 1. Rules determining who may enter and settle in a country. |
| B. Freedom of movement | 2. A shortage of available workers. |
| C. Trade agreement | 3. An agreement regulating commercial exchanges. |
| D. Supply chain | 4. The right to live and work in another member state. |
| E. Economic growth | 5. The network involved in producing and delivering goods. |
| F. Labour shortage | 6. A system allowing the free movement of goods, services, capital and people. |
| G. Immigration policy | 7. An increase in a country's wealth and production. |
| H. Political divide | 8. A strong disagreement within society. |

Exercice 3 - Remplacez le mot en gras par un synonyme plus soutenu.

1. Brexit had a **big** impact on British businesses.
2. Many companies **left** the UK.
3. The government wanted to **keep** control of immigration.
4. The agreement was **hard** to negotiate.
5. Consumers were **worried** about rising prices.
6. The economy became more **uncertain**.

Exercice 4 – Choisissez le mot juste - Entourez la bonne réponse.

1. Brexit has created more administrative...
a) opportunities b) bureaucracy c) democracy
2. Many companies had to adapt to new...
a) regulations b) celebrations c) invitations
3. Higher import costs can contribute to...
a) inflation b) translation c) education
4. The UK and the EU signed a trade...
a) argument b) agreement c) opinion
5. Some businesses experienced labour...
a) shortages b) freedoms c) profits
6. New customs checks affected international...
a) trade b) tourism c) weather
7. Some factories faced delays because of supply...
a) roads b) chains c) systems
8. Brexit remains a source of political...
a) divide b) success c) confidence

EXERCICES DE GRAMMAIRE

Exercice 1 – Transformez avec des modaux de déduction - Réécrivez les phrases en utilisant :

must have / might have / can't have

Exemple : People voted Leave because they were unhappy. → They **must have been** unhappy.

1. Perhaps Brexit caused investment to fall.
2. I'm sure politicians underestimated the consequences.
3. It is impossible that the negotiations were easy.
4. Maybe businesses prepared for the changes.
5. I'm certain customs procedures became more complicated.

Exercice 2 – Les structures concessives

Complétez avec : although – despite – whereas – however – even though

1. many economists warned about the risks, many people still voted Leave.
2. The UK left the EU; it continues to trade with European countries.
3. the new regulations, companies adapted quickly.
4. Brexit supporters focused on sovereignty, opponents stressed economic risks.
5. prices increased, consumers continued spending.

Exercice 3 – Discours indirect - Mettez les citations suivantes au discours indirect.

1. Boris Johnson said: "Brexit will create new opportunities."
2. A business owner said: "We are struggling with customs procedures."
3. A journalist asked: "Will trade recover soon?"
4. An economist explained: "Exports have fallen since Brexit."

Exercice 4 – Inversions emphatiques

Réécrivez les phrases avec inversion.

Exemple :

The government realised the consequences only later.

→ **Only later did the government realise the consequences.**

1. The negotiations ended only after months of discussions.
2. The UK had never experienced such political division before.
3. The government understood the economic impact only then.
4. Rarely politicians have faced such public pressure.
5. Under no circumstances should trade completely stop.

Exercice 5 – Complete with the correct question tag

1. The UK officially left the European Union in 2020, _____?
2. Brexit has affected international trade, _____?
3. The negotiations weren't easy, _____?
4. Many businesses had to adapt quickly, _____?
5. The government didn't predict every consequence, _____?
6. There will probably be further economic changes, _____?
7. People can still travel between the UK and the EU, _____?
8. Let's discuss the economic impact of Brexit, _____?
9. Nobody expected such a close referendum result, _____?
10. I'm right in saying that Brexit remains a controversial issue, _____?