

I. Pronoms relatifs : rappel

A, Complète les phrases avec le pronom relatif qui convient. (who / which/ whose / that ou plusieurs)

1. I have finished the book _____ I bought yesterday.
2. The actor _____ played the lead in the film was a revelation.
3. That is the plane _____ has just landed.
4. The writer, _____ new book has had great success, is really talented.
5. Can you see the girl _____ is sitting on the bench?

B, A l'aide d'un pronom relatif, relie les deux phrases afin de faire qu'une.

1. My mother has a cat. Her fur is grey.

2. Robinson Crusoe is a book. It was written by Daniel Defoe.

3. I've just hired a secretary. She was a teacher before.

C, Traduis les phrases suivantes en utilisant des pronoms relatifs.

1. M Bell est l'homme qui inventa le téléphone.

2. Le téléphone que nous utilisons a beaucoup changé.

3. Toutes les personnes qui utilisent le téléphone sont satisfaites.

4. Mais les PDG dont le téléphone ne marche pas sont furieux.

II. Pronoms relatifs : pour aller plus loin

D, Le pronom relatif souligné a-t-il une fonction de sujet ou de complément ?

Exemple : The train, that goes to Amsterdam, leaves at 10.35. => S / C

1. The man, who helped me, is a really nice person. S / C
2. The languages that they speak are hard to understand. S / C
3. Look, there is the machine that makes boxes. S / C
4. The house, which you bought, is really well designed. S / C
5. The movie, that I saw yesterday, was quite shocking. S / C
6. The boy, who lost his cap, is absent-minded. S / C

III. Pronom relatif zéro

E, Mets le pronom relatif entre parenthèse s'il n'est pas indispensable.

Exemple : Everybody (that) I know likes this song.

1. I didn't like the music **that** they played at the concert yesterday.
2. A bat is an animal **that** flies at night
3. My favorite jewel is a ring with a diamond **that** belonged to my grandmother.
4. The taxi, **that** hit me, was yellow.
5. The hotel **that** we stayed in was old.

F, Entoure la bonne solution. Plusieurs réponses sont souvent possibles.

1. The girl, **which / who / that / Ø / whose** I saw, lives at N° 10 is a famous singer.
2. I've lost my necklace **which / who / that / Ø / whose** John gave me.
3. Athena, **which / who / that / Ø / whose** name was changed into Minerva by the Romans, was the goddess of Athens.
4. I really like the new colleague **which / who / that / Ø / whose** works with me.

G, A l'aide des pronoms relatifs (which/who/that/Ø) relie les deux phrases.

Exemple : He is going out with a girl. I like her. => I like the girl Ø/that he is going out with

1. You wanted a cake. The cake is on the table.
The cake

2. A man is at the door. The man looks angry.
The man

3. A boy is looking at us. I don't know him.
I don't

4. Children eat a lot of candy. They often get bad teeth.
Children

5. I was reading a book. It was very interesting.
The book

H, Dis-le en anglais, en utilisant des pronoms relatifs. Ecris toutes les réponses possibles.

1. Regarde ! C'est la banque qui a été cambriolée (rob – voix passive) hier.

2. Les hommes qui ont volé (steal, stole, stolen) l'argent avaient des armes (guns).

3. Les gens qui étaient dans la banque avaient peur (be afraid).

4. L'homme qui portait un masque (wear a mask) s'est enfui (run away).

5. L'autre homme qui était dans une voiture a été arrêté (arrest – voix passive) par la police.

6. C'est un jour que je n'oublierai jamais.
