

Corrigé pronoms relatifs

Corrigé des exercices - niveau Terminale

Voici le corrigé pronoms relatifs des vingt exercices, avec la raison de chaque choix. Comparez votre réponse à la solution et relisez la règle correspondante du cours en cas d'erreur.

Ce corrigé est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

La correction détaillée

Le corrigé pronoms relatifs, exercice par exercice

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Le bon relatif

1. **who** (ou that) : antécédent humain, sujet.
2. **which** : relative explicative entre virgules, that est impossible.
3. **whose** : le livre du professeur, possession.
4. **where** : lieu.
5. **whom** : après une préposition, antécédent humain.
6. **when** : moment.
7. **which** : reprend toute la proposition (« ce qui »).
8. **Whatever** : « quoi que vous décidiez ».

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Une partie du groupe

1. There were 300 graduates, **two-thirds of whom** were women.
2. He wrote four novels, **none of which** was a success.
3. I have two brothers, **both of whom** live in Canada.
4. The committee read fifty applications, **most of which** were excellent.
5. The firm employs 2,000 people, **half of whom** work remotely.
6. She offered several solutions, **each of which** had drawbacks.
7. The survey questioned 1,000 teenagers, **many of whom** admitted feeling lonely.

Of whom pour des personnes, of which pour des choses, et toujours une virgule devant.

Réponses des exercices 3 à 4

Correction de l'exercice 3 : Réciproque ou réfléchi ?

1. **each other** : ils se connaissent l'un l'autre.
2. **themselves** : chacun s'est blessé lui-même.
3. **one another** (each other est aussi accepté).
4. **each other**.
5. **themselves** : chacun se regarde dans le miroir.
6. **each other's** : génitif du réciproque.
7. **each other** (ou one another).

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Questions rhétoriques

1. **Wouldn't it be surprising if they won the final?**
2. **Don't you remember our first day at this school?**
3. **Isn't this the best moment of our lives?**
4. **Shouldn't they have warned us earlier?**
5. **Wouldn't it be fairer to share the costs?**
6. **Hasn't she worked hard enough this year?**

On reprend l'auxiliaire de la phrase (do s'il n'y en a pas) et on le met à la forme négative contractée devant le sujet.

Réponses des exercices 5 à 6

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Passer au registre soutenu

1. This is the house **in which** my grandfather was born.
2. The colleague **with whom** I work is French.
3. The topic **about which** we talked is sensitive.
4. The scholarship **for which** she applied is very prestigious.
5. The people **to whom** the letter was sent never replied.
6. The reason **for which** he resigned remains unclear.

Who devient whom et that devient which dès que la préposition passe devant.

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Traduire vers l'anglais

1. **They wrote to each other for years.**
2. **She has three sisters, two of whom are doctors.**
3. **Wouldn't it be surprising if he resigned?** (prétérit après if)
4. **The book (that) I told you about is out of print.** « Dont » n'est pas ici une possession.
5. **What worries me is the cost.**
6. **The pupils helped one another.** (ou each other)

Réponses des exercices 7 à 8

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Traduire vers le français

1. **Les invités, dont la plupart avaient fait un long voyage, étaient épuisés.**
2. **N'est-il pas temps que nous arrêtons de nous disputer ?**
3. **Ils se rejettent mutuellement la responsabilité de l'échec.**
4. **Il a perdu son emploi, ce qui l'a obligé à déménager.**
5. **Les deux pays, dont aucun n'a signé le traité, ont été critiqués.**

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Chasse aux erreurs

1. The students, two-thirds of **whom** passed, celebrated all night.
2. I met a girl **whose** sister is a famous singer.
3. Romeo and Juliet loved **each other** passionately.
4. The candidates, most of **whom** were young, looked nervous.
5. Wouldn't it be surprising if he **came**?
6. The house **in which** I live is very old.
7. This is the woman **who** helped me yesterday. (sujet du verbe helped)

Réponses des exercices 9 à 10

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Un discours de remise des diplômes

1. **Three hundred students** arrived four years ago.
2. **"most of whom had never lived away from home"**
3. **"a few of which do not even appear on the map"** (which renvoie à small towns)
4. **one another** et **each other**
5. **"Isn't that the most valuable lesson of all?"** et **"Wouldn't it be a shame to forget it...?"** Le public est invité à répondre « yes » : ce sont des questions d'accord, pas de vraies questions.
6. The most valuable lesson is that **knowledge is built together**, by relying on one another.

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Remettre dans l'ordre

1. **The passengers, most of whom were British, survived.**
2. **They never talked to each other again.**
3. **Wouldn't it be strange if she refused?**
4. **The reason for which he left remains a mystery.**
5. **She owns two houses, both of which are by the sea.**
6. **Isn't that precisely what we need?**

Réponses de l'exercice 11

Correction de l'exercice 11 : À vous d'écrire

Réponses modèles :

1. My class has **thirty-two students, half of whom** want to study science.
2. My best friend and I **have supported each other** since we were six.
3. Wouldn't it be **great if school started at ten?**
4. I have read several books this year, the best of which **was a novel by Toni Morrison.**
5. **Tonight we celebrate three years during which we have helped one another through every exam. Isn't it amazing how far we have come? Let's raise our glasses to the friends without whom none of this would have been possible.**

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Combiner deux phrases

1. **The novel (that / which) I read last summer was a bestseller.**
2. **The woman whose son won the prize is a judge.**
3. **The city where they were born was destroyed.**
4. **The report whose findings were leaked is controversial.**
5. **The colleagues (whom / who / that) I work with are very supportive.** (ou with whom I work)
6. **The activists who organised the protest are on trial.**

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Relatif omissible ?

1. **Oui** : The film we watched was long.
2. **Non** : who est sujet.
3. **Oui** : The book I borrowed is overdue.
4. **Non** : whose ne peut jamais être omis.
5. **Oui** : The people she met were friendly.
6. **Non** : which est sujet du verbe was announced.
7. **Oui** : The job he applied for was well paid.

On ne supprime que le relatif complément d'objet.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : What, which ou that ?

1. **What**
2. **which**
3. **that**
4. **what**
5. **that**
6. **that**

7. **which**

What = « ce qui / ce que » sans antécédent ; which reprend toute la proposition précédente ; that suit all, everything, the only.

Correction de l'exercice 15 : L'arbre de décision

1. **when**
2. **whose**
3. **where**
4. **whom**
5. **which**
6. **which** (ou that)

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Virgules ou pas ?

1. **My brother, who lives in Toronto, is a dentist.** Explicative : l'information est un ajout.
2. **The students who cheated were expelled.** Déterminative : elle précise lesquels.
3. **London, which is the capital of England, is expensive.** Explicative.
4. **People who smoke risk their health.** Déterminative.
5. **Her latest novel, which I haven't read yet, has won a prize.** Explicative.
6. **The man whom you saw yesterday is my tutor.** Déterminative.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Le portrait d'une chercheuse

Exemple de réponse : Dr Amara Okoye is a scientist who studies tropical rain forests. She was born in Lagos, which is a huge city in Nigeria. She studied at Leeds University, where she wrote her first research paper. Her book, Under the Canopy, came out in 2019, when climate change was a major topic. She now teaches young researchers whose projects she supports.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Les relatifs en -ever

1. **Whichever**
2. **Whoever**
3. **wherever**
4. **Whatever**
5. **whenever**
6. **whatever**

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Compte rendu d'un sommet

1. **In Geneva.**

2. **Forty.**
3. **A young activist.**
4. **Because her village had been flooded the year before.**
5. **Her calm.**
6. **which** (the summit, which), **many of whom, that, whose, What, which** (her calm, which).

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Une introduction d'essai

Exemple de réponse : Smartphones, which have become indispensable, are now at the heart of a heated debate in schools. Teachers who see pupils distracted by notifications often call for a ban, whereas parents whose children travel alone insist on staying in touch. What matters is to find a balance, since phones are also tools that can support learning. This essay will first examine the arguments of those whom a ban would protect, then it will consider the cases where phones are useful, and finally it will suggest a compromise for the years when pupils need most guidance.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Si vous avez buté sur l'exercice 2 ou 8, entraînez-vous à transformer « dont la plupart, dont deux, dont aucun » en quantificateur + of whom / of which : c'est la structure qui rapporte le plus de points dans un essai. Relisez ensuite vos rédactions en cherchant les phrases courtes que vous pourriez relier, et glissez une question interro-négative dans votre conclusion pour impliquer le lecteur.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices