

Exercices pronoms relatifs

Exercices d'anglais - niveau Terminale

Ces exercices pronoms relatifs vous entraînent à relier vos idées comme dans un essai de niveau B2, à manier each other et one another et à poser des questions rhétoriques. Les séries vont du repérage à la production personnelle.

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

Onze exercices pronoms relatifs, réciproques et interrogation

Exercice 1 : Le bon relatif

Complétez avec who, which, whose, whom, where, when ou whatever.

1. The students ___ graduated last June have all found jobs.
2. Harvard, ___ was founded in 1636, is the oldest university in the US.
3. The professor ___ book we studied will give a lecture tonight.
4. The town ___ I grew up has changed beyond recognition.
5. The man to ___ I spoke turned out to be the dean.
6. 2020 was the year ___ everything suddenly stopped.
7. She failed her driving test, ___ surprised everyone.
8. ___ you decide, your family will support you.

Exercice 2 : Une partie du groupe

Réunissez les deux phrases avec quantificateur + of whom ou of which.

1. There were 300 graduates. Two-thirds of them were women.
2. He wrote four novels. None of them was a success.
3. I have two brothers. Both of them live in Canada.
4. The committee read fifty applications. Most of them were excellent.
5. The firm employs 2,000 people. Half of them work remotely.
6. She offered several solutions. Each of them had drawbacks.
7. The survey questioned 1,000 teenagers. Many of them admitted feeling lonely.

Partie 2

Exercice 3 : Réciproque ou réfléchi ?

Complétez avec each other, one another, each other's ou themselves.

1. Tom and Lisa have known ___ since primary school.
2. The children hurt ___ while climbing the wall.
3. In a good team, all the members trust ___.
4. The two presidents shook hands and congratulated ___.
5. The actors looked at ___ in the mirror before going on stage.
6. The twins often borrow ___ clothes.
7. Ever since the quarrel, the neighbours have refused to speak to ___.

Exercice 4 : Questions rhétoriques

Transformez chaque affirmation en question interro-négative qui cherche l'accord.

1. It would be surprising if they won the final.
2. You remember our first day at this school.
3. This is the best moment of our lives.
4. They should have warned us earlier.
5. It would be fairer to share the costs.
6. She has worked hard enough this year.

Exercice 5 : Passer au registre soutenu

Réécrivez en plaçant la préposition devant whom ou which.

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

Partie 3

Exercice 6 : Traduire vers l'anglais

Traduisez en anglais.

1. Ils se sont écrit pendant des années.
2. Elle a trois sœurs, dont deux sont médecins.
3. Ne serait-il pas étonnant qu'il démissionne ?
4. Le livre dont je t'ai parlé est épuisé.

5. Ce qui m'inquiète, c'est le coût.
6. Les élèves se sont aidés les uns les autres.

Exercice 7 : Traduire vers le français

Traduisez en français.

1. The guests, most of whom had travelled far, were exhausted.
2. Isn't it time we stopped arguing?
3. They blame each other for the failure.
4. He lost his job, which forced him to move.
5. The two countries, neither of which signed the treaty, were criticised.

Exercice 8 : Chasse aux erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Recopiez-la corrigée.

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

Partie 4

Exercice 9 : Un discours de remise des diplômes

Lisez le discours puis répondez aux questions en anglais.

Dear graduates, four years ago, three hundred of you walked through these gates, most of whom had never lived away from home. Today you are leaving as a community whose members have learnt to rely on one another. Some of you came from small towns, a few of which do not even appear on the map; others crossed oceans to be here. You argued, you supported each other, and you discovered that knowledge is something we build together. Isn't that the most valuable lesson of all? Wouldn't it be a shame to forget it the moment you throw your caps in the air? So go out there and remain curious, generous and brave.

1. How many students arrived four years ago?
2. Quote a relative structure referring to part of a group of people.
3. Quote a similar structure referring to things.

4. Find two reciprocal pronouns in the text.
5. Quote the two rhetorical questions. What answer does the speaker expect?
6. What is, according to the speaker, the most valuable lesson?

Partie 5

Exercice 10 : Remettre dans l'ordre

Remettez les mots dans l'ordre pour former une phrase correcte.

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

Exercice 11 : À vous d'écrire

Complétez librement chaque amorce, puis rédigez le toast demandé.

1. My class has ___ students, ___ of whom ...
2. My best friend and I ___ each other ...
3. Wouldn't it be ___ if ...?
4. I have read several books this year, the best of which ...
5. Rédigez un toast de trois phrases pour la remise des diplômes, avec one another et une question interro-négative.

Exercice 12 : Combiner deux phrases

Combinez les deux phrases en une seule à l'aide d'un pronom relatif, sans répéter le groupe repris.

1. The novel was a bestseller. I read it last summer.
2. The woman is a judge. Her son won the prize.
3. The city was destroyed. They were born there.
4. The report is controversial. Its findings were leaked.
5. The colleagues are very supportive. I work with them.
6. The activists are on trial. They organised the protest.

Exercice 13 : Relatif omissible ?

Le pronom relatif peut-il être supprimé (oui / non) ? Si oui, réécrivez la phrase sans relatif ; si non, justifiez.

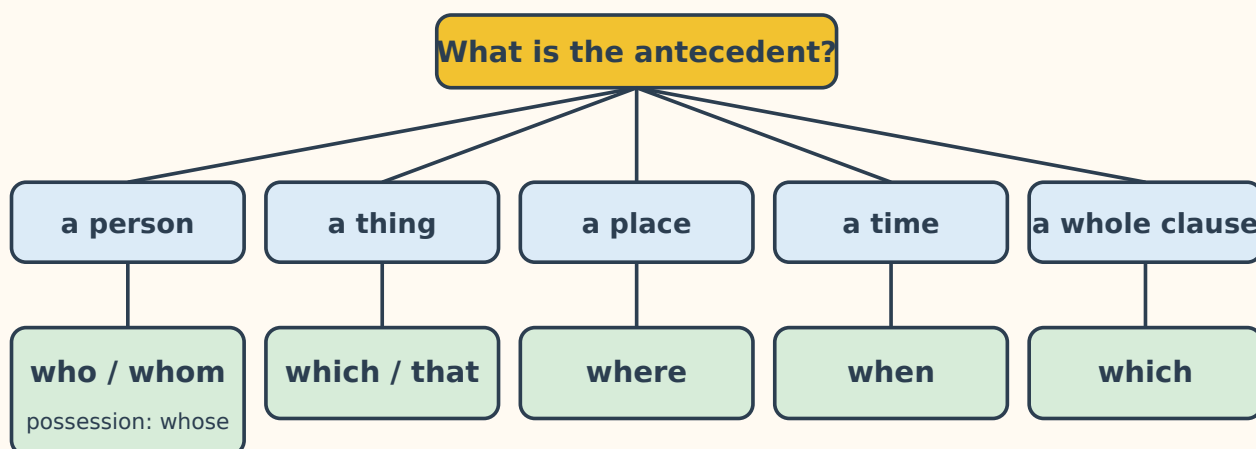
1. The film that we watched was long.
2. The man who called you is my uncle.
3. The book which I borrowed is overdue.
4. The woman whose car was stolen is furious.
5. The people whom she met were friendly.
6. The decision which was announced yesterday surprised everyone.
7. The job that he applied for was well paid.

Exercice 14 : What, which ou that ?

Complétez avec what, which ou that.

1. ___ surprised me most was her calm.
2. He passed the exam, ___ delighted his parents.
3. Everything ___ she said was true.
4. I can't remember ___ he told me.
5. All ___ glitters is not gold.
6. The only thing ___ matters is honesty.
7. She refused to apologise, ___ made things worse.

Exercice 15 : L'arbre de décision



Choose the relative pronoun that matches the antecedent

Choisir le bon relatif

Aidez-vous du schéma pour compléter chaque phrase avec le relatif qui convient.

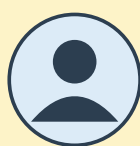
1. The summer ___ I turned eighteen was exceptionally hot.
2. The lawyer ___ wife is a journalist will speak tonight.
3. The village ___ they settled is remote.
4. The students to ___ I wrote never replied.
5. He lied, ___ I could not forgive.
6. The report ___ was published last week is alarming.

Exercice 16 : Virgules ou pas ?

Ajoutez les virgules nécessaires (relatives explicatives) ou recopiez la phrase telle quelle (relatives déterminatives). Justifiez en une phrase.

1. My brother who lives in Toronto is a dentist. (I have only one brother.)
2. The students who cheated were expelled. (Only some students cheated.)
3. London which is the capital of England is expensive.
4. People who smoke risk their health.
5. Her latest novel which I haven't read yet has won a prize.
6. The man whom you saw yesterday is my tutor.

Exercice 17 : Le portrait d'une chercheuse



Dr Amara Okoye

- Born in: Lagos (a city)
- Studied at: Leeds University
- Research on: tropical rain forests
- Book: Under the Canopy (published in 2019)
- Now teaches students (young researchers)

Fiche de Dr Okoye

Rédigez un court portrait (4 à 5 phrases) à partir de la fiche. Utilisez au moins quatre relatifs différents : who, whose, where, which, when.

Exercice 18 : Les relatifs en -ever

Complétez avec whoever, whatever, whichever, wherever ou whenever.

1. ___ option you choose, I'll support you.
2. ___ wins the election will face huge challenges.
3. She travels ___ her job takes her.
4. ___ happens, stay calm.
5. You may leave ___ you wish.
6. Take ___ you need.

Exercice 19 : Compte rendu d'un sommet

Lisez le texte, puis répondez aux questions en anglais.

The summit, which took place in Geneva, brought together delegates from forty

countries, many of whom had never met. The speech that impressed everyone was given by a young activist whose village had been flooded the year before. What struck the audience was her calm, which contrasted with the anger of some delegates.

1. Where did the summit take place?
2. How many countries sent delegates?
3. Who gave the speech that impressed everyone?
4. Why was her story so personal?
5. What struck the audience?
6. Relevez les six pronoms ou groupes relatifs du texte.

Exercice 20 : Une introduction d'essai

Rédigez l'introduction (8 à 10 lignes) d'un essai sur le sujet : *Should schools ban smartphones?* Présentez le débat, la problématique et le plan. Employez au moins cinq relatifs différents (who, whom, whose, which, where, when, what).