

Exercices propositions relatives

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 4e

Voici des exercices propositions relatives pour apprendre à choisir entre who, which et that, à relier deux phrases et à définir des objets et des inventions. Les derniers exercices te demandent d'écrire tes propres définitions.

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 propositions relatives : relier, définir, deviner

Exercice 1 : Who ou which ?

1. A pilot is a person ___ flies planes.
2. A kettle is an object ___ boils water.
3. The girl ___ lives next door is from Wales.
4. I like films ___ make me laugh.
5. The horse ___ won the race is called Lucky.
6. Do you know the man ___ is talking to Dad?
7. This is the app ___ helps me learn English.

Exercice 2 : Choisis le pronom correct

Entoure la bonne réponse. Parfois, deux réponses sont possibles.

1. The scientist (who / which / that) invented the radio was Italian.
2. The cake (who / which / that) you made is delicious.
3. A cook is someone (who / which) prepares meals.
4. The phone (who / which) I bought is broken.
5. Here is the teacher (who / which) gave us a test.
6. The robot (who / which / that) cleans the floor is noisy.

Exercices 3 à 5

Exercice 3 : Relie les deux phrases

Fais une seule phrase avec **who** ou **which**.

1. I have a cousin. He lives in Cardiff.
2. She bought a dress. It was very expensive.
3. We met a woman. She speaks five languages.
4. There is a museum in York. It has a real Viking ship.
5. I know a boy. He can play the bagpipes.
6. They have a dog. It never barks.

Exercice 4 : Peut-on supprimer le pronom ?

Réécris la phrase sans le pronom relatif quand c'est possible. Sinon, écris « impossible ».

1. The book that I'm reading is exciting.
2. The man who called you is my uncle.
3. The pizza which we ordered was cold.
4. The girl that won the prize is in my class.
5. The song that she sang was beautiful.
6. The train which leaves at 6 is always late.

Exercices 5 à 7

Exercice 5 : Associe le mot et sa définition

Associe chaque mot (1 à 6) à sa définition (a à f).

1. a dentist
2. a library
3. an umbrella
4. a referee
5. a microwave
6. a firefighter

a. an object which protects you from the rain. b. a person who puts out fires. c. a place which lends books. d. a person who looks after your teeth. e. a machine that heats food quickly. f. a person who controls a match.

Exercice 6 : Corrige les erreurs

1. The teacher which helps me is kind.
2. The car who is parked outside is red.
3. The man who he lives here is a doctor.
4. The boy won the match is my brother.
5. The girls who plays tennis are Irish.
6. This is the film who I told you about.

Exercices 7 à 9

Exercice 7 : Remets les mots dans l'ordre

1. is / a / which / tool / cuts / paper / scissors / are
2. who / the / boy / guitar / plays / the / is / Sam
3. that / I / the / jacket / bought / is / too / big
4. a / person / is / who / writes / an author / books
5. which / goes / to / the / bus / Dover / is / late
6. the / film / we / saw / was / funny

Exercice 8 : Document : la galerie des inventions

Lis les étiquettes de la galerie puis réponds aux questions par une phrase complète avec une relative.

Label 1: John Logie Baird (1888-1946) was a Scottish engineer. He showed the first working television in London in 1926.

Label 2: The first cat's eyes, small lights which show the middle of the road at night, were invented by Percy Shaw, an English inventor, in 1934.

Label 3: Tim Berners-Lee is a British scientist. He created the World Wide Web in 1989.

Label 4: The Penny-farthing was a bicycle which had a very big front wheel and a tiny back wheel.

1. Who was John Logie Baird?
2. What are cat's eyes?
3. Who was Percy Shaw?
4. Who is Tim Berners-Lee?
5. What was the Penny-farthing?
6. Which invention do you prefer? Explain with a relative clause.

Exercices 9 à 11

Exercice 9 : Traduis en anglais

1. Un boulanger est une personne qui fait du pain.
2. C'est le chat qui dort sur mon lit.
3. Le film que nous avons vu était génial.
4. J'ai un ami qui habite à Dublin.
5. Un lave-vaisselle est une machine qui lave les assiettes.
6. La femme qui a inventé ce jeu est galloise.

Exercice 10 : Traduis en français

1. The boy who sits behind me is very funny.
2. A compass is an object which shows the north.
3. The present that you gave me is perfect.
4. People who love animals often have pets.
5. The shop which sells comics is closed.
6. This is the photo I took in Edinburgh.

Exercices 11 à 12

Exercice 11 : Devinettes

Écris une définition avec **who**, **which** ou **that** pour faire deviner chaque mot, sans le nommer.

1. a nurse
2. a fridge
3. a goalkeeper
4. a lighthouse
5. a smartphone
6. a postman

Exercice 12 : Production guidée

Imagine une invention qui changerait la vie des élèves. Présente-la en 6 phrases.

1. Son nom et ce que c'est : It's a machine which...
2. Ce qu'elle fait.
3. Les personnes qui l'utiliseraient : It's for students who...
4. Une chose qu'on peut faire avec : It's something that...
5. Une phrase avec un pronom complément supprimé : The thing I like most is...
6. L'inventeur : I'm the inventor who...

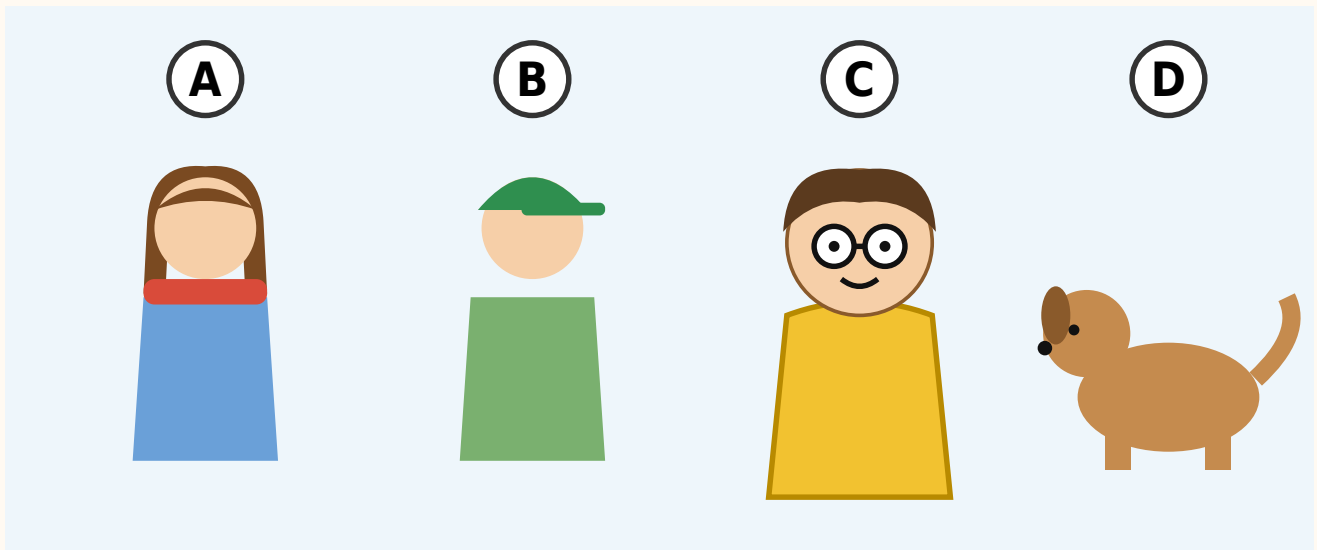
Exercice 13 : Vrai ou faux ?

Réponds par **vrai** ou **faux**. Corrige la phrase si elle est fausse.

1. On utilise *who* pour parler d'une personne.
2. On utilise *which* pour parler d'une personne.
3. On peut supprimer le pronom quand il est complément d'objet.
4. Le mot *that* peut remplacer *who* ou *which*.
5. Le mot *whose* exprime la possession.
6. Dans « The man who lives here is Tom », on peut supprimer *who*.
7. On utilise *where* pour parler d'une chose.

Exercice 14 : Qui est qui ?

Observe l'image. Complète les phrases avec *who* ou *which*.



Une fille, deux garçons et un chien.

1. A is the girl ___ wears a red scarf.
2. B is the boy ___ has a green cap.
3. C is the boy ___ wears a yellow raincoat.
4. D is the animal ___ is sitting next to C.
5. Décris C avec une phrase qui contient *who* et des lunettes (*glasses*).

Exercice 15 : Remplace par that

Réécris chaque phrase en remplaçant *who* ou *which* par *that*.

1. The man who called you is my uncle.
2. The film which we saw was funny.
3. The girl who won the race is my cousin.
4. I like the song which she sings.
5. The dog which barks is called Rex.

Exercice 16 : Termine la phrase

Termine chaque phrase avec une proposition relative qui a du sens.

1. A baker is a person who ...
2. A fridge is an object which ...
3. A library is a place where ...
4. My best friend is a person who ...
5. My favourite food is something which ...
6. A teacher is a person whose ...

Exercice 17 : Le portefeuille perdu

Fiche en ligne : anglais-pdf.fr/propositions-relatives-exercices-anglais-4eme/ · Cours, exercices corrigés et QCM

Complète le texte avec **who - which - whose - where**.

Tom is a boy (1) ___ lives in London. One day he found a wallet (2) ___ was on the bus. It belonged to a lady (3) ___ name was Mrs Brown. Tom went to a police station (4) ___ is near the school. The policeman (5) ___ was at the desk thanked him. Mrs Brown lives in a street (6) ___ there are many trees.

Exercice 18 : Lis le tableau

Observe le tableau de l'image, puis complète chaque phrase avec le bon mot.

who	people : the girl who sings
which	things, animals : the book which I read
whose	possession : the boy whose dog is big
where	places : the town where I live

Quatre mots pour relier deux idées.

1. Do you know the girl ___ cat is black?
2. That is the shop ___ I buy bread.
3. The boy ___ is singing is my brother.
4. The phone ___ is on the table is mine.
5. The people ___ houses are old are moving.
6. This is the room ___ we eat.

Exercice 19 : Coupe la phrase

Coupe chaque phrase en deux phrases simples.

1. The boy who plays the guitar is my cousin.
2. I like the song which she sings.
3. This is the girl whose brother is a pilot.
4. The shop where we buy bread is closed.
5. The dog which barks all night is next door.

Exercice 20 : Mon portrait en phrases

Écris quatre phrases en anglais avec une proposition relative : une sur un ami ou une amie (*who*), une sur un objet (*which*), une sur un lieu (*where*) et une sur quelqu'un dont tu parles de la famille ou des affaires (*whose*).