

Corrigé relatives

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 1re

Voici le corrigé relatives, item par item. Les alternatives acceptées sont signalées : dans une déterminative, that et le pronom omis sont souvent possibles, mais jamais dans une explicative.

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

Corrigé relatives et génitifs : réponses et explications

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Déterminative ou explicative ?

1. Pas de virgules : **D**. On identifie le navire.
2. Sam King, who later became mayor of Southwark, sailed... : **E**, un nom propre est déjà identifié.
3. Pas de virgules : **D**. Seules ces personnes avaient le droit de rester.
4. Jamaica, which became independent in 1962, sent... : **E**.
5. Pas de virgules : **D** (that est d'ailleurs impossible dans une explicative).
6. London, where many newcomers settled, was... : **E**.

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Le bon pronom

1. **who / that** : sujet, personne.
2. **whom** : après une préposition, jamais who.
3. **whose** : son roman.
4. **which** : reprend toute l'idée « elle a perdu son emploi ».
5. **What** : « ce qui » sans antécédent.
6. **which** : après une préposition, jamais that.
7. **whose** : son fils.
8. **that** (ou rien) : après everything.

Corrigé relatives : partie 2

Correction de l'exercice 3 : Relier avec whose

1. I met a woman **whose father** arrived on the Windrush.

2. This is the museum **whose archives** tell the migrants' story.
3. The minister **whose department had lost the records** resigned.
4. They interviewed a teacher **whose pupils** come from thirty countries.
5. Kingston is a city **whose music** influenced British pop.
6. The man **whose passport had expired years before** was deported.

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Du soutenu au courant

1. The woman **I spoke to** was very helpful.
2. The street **they lived in** has been demolished.
3. That is the job **she applied for**.
4. The friends **he travelled with** stayed in Leeds.
5. The problem **we talked about** is serious.
6. The country **they came from** was a British colony.

Corrigé relatives : partie 3

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Some of whom, most of which

1. Hundreds of passengers, **many of whom** were ex-servicemen, sailed on the ship.
2. She wrote three novels, **all of which** were translated into French.
3. The report quoted ten witnesses, **none of whom** had ever been asked for documents before.
4. We visited two exhibitions, **both of which** dealt with migration.
5. He has four brothers, **one of whom** lives in Toronto.
6. The city has many markets, **the largest of which** is in Brixton.

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Which reprend toute l'idée

1. The government apologised, **which** surprised many people.
2. He forgot his passport, **which** meant he couldn't board the plane.
3. She speaks four languages, **which** is very useful in her job.
4. They were asked for papers they had never had, **which** was deeply unfair.
5. It rained all day, **which** ruined the carnival.
6. The bus was late again, **which** often happens on Mondays.

Corrigé relatives : partie 4

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Alléger la relative

1. The people **living** next door come from Ghana : sens actif.
2. The letters **written** by the migrants are now on display : sens passif.
3. She was the first woman **to become** a bus driver in our town.
4. Anyone **wanting** to apply must fill in this form.
5. The houses **built** after the war were small.

6. Students **arriving** late will not be admitted.
7. He was the only person **to answer** the question.
8. The ship **moored** in the harbour is a replica.

Corrigé relatives : partie 5

Correction de l'exercice 8 : L'arbre de la famille Campbell

1. **Kezia's baby** : pas d'article devant le nom propre.
2. **Winston's wife** : Pauline.
3. **Albert's suitcase**
4. **a ten-minute walk** : minute reste au singulier (on dit aussi *ten minutes' walk*).
5. **my grandparents' house** : pluriel en -s, apostrophe seule.
6. **the children's toys** : children est un pluriel irrégulier, donc 's.
7. **Ruby** : c'est le bébé de Kezia.
8. **Leon** : c'est le fils de Marcia.

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Correction d'erreurs

1. The man **who / that** helped us was a nurse.
2. My uncle, **who** lives in Leeds, came... : jamais that dans une explicative.
3. The woman **whose** husband was deported...
4. He told us **all (that)** he knew.
5. That is the reason **why** (ou the reason that) she left.
6. **Andrea Levy's book** is very famous.
7. **Kezia's baby** is called Ruby : pas d'article devant un génitif de nom propre.
8. She passed the exam, **which** pleased her parents.

Corrigé relatives : partie 6

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Traduction

1. **The ship everyone is talking about is the Empire Windrush.** (soutenu : the ship about which everyone is talking)
2. **What interests me is my family's history.**
3. **He lost his job, which forced him to leave.**
4. **The woman whose son was deported is testifying today.**
5. **The passengers, many of whom were former soldiers, were looking for work.**
6. **My grandmother's suitcase is in the museum.**

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Écrire avec précision

Exemple de réponse modèle :

1. **I admire Marcus Rashford, whose campaign helped thousands of children get free meals.**
2. **The library I spend most of my Saturdays in is a quiet old building.**
3. **My sister moved to Montreal last year, which was hard for the whole family.**
4. **I have about twenty cousins, most of whom live in Martinique.**
5. **The kids playing football in my street every evening are really noisy.**

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Where, when ou why ?

1. **where** : the Town Hall.
2. **where** : the Station.
3. **when** : the Market. Après un nom de temps (*day*), on emploie *when* (ou *that*).
4. **why** : the Library. Après *reason*, on emploie *why* (ou *that*).
5. **when** : the Park.
6. **where** : the Park. Dans une langue soutenue : *in which*.

Correction de l'exercice 13 : That ou which ?

1. **which** : relative explicative (entre virgules), *that* est impossible.
2. **that** : après *everything*, on emploie *that*.
3. **that** : après *the only*, on emploie *that*.
4. **which** : explicative, entre virgules.
5. **that / which** : déterminative, les deux sont possibles.
6. **which** : après une préposition, *that* est impossible.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Le nom noyau

1. **decision** : P (*made by the committee*).
2. **report** : G (*on climate change*) et P (*published in 2020*).
3. **man** : P (*standing by the window*).
4. **students** : G (*from the north of England*).
5. **reason** : G (*for the sudden increase*, puis *in prices*). Le verbe *remains* s'accorde avec *reason*, pas avec *prices*.
6. **neighbours** : R (*who moved in last month*).

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Construire un groupe nominal complexe

1. **The lack of housing in big cities is a serious problem.**
2. **The students who took the exam will receive their results in July.**
3. **A museum dedicated to the history of immigration opened in 2018.**
4. **The women working in the factory went on strike.**
5. **A speech given by the Prime Minister provoked a lot of criticism.**
6. **The number of tourists visiting the island has doubled.** Le verbe s'accorde avec *number* (singulier).

Correction de l'exercice 16 : À quoi renvoie le relatif ?

1. **the new community centre**
2. **the people who have just arrived in the country**
3. **the teachers**
4. **the evenings**
5. **the garden**
6. **the neighbourhood** : *whose reputation* = la réputation du quartier.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Remettre les mots dans l'ordre

1. **The woman whose sister is a doctor lives next door.**
2. **The book that you lent me is excellent.**
3. **The day when we met was unforgettable.**
4. **The people in whom I have confidence are here.**
5. **The students, three of whom were absent, took the test later.** Virgules : relative explicative.
6. **He lost his keys, which made him late.** *which* reprend toute l'idée.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Décrire une scène

Exemple de réponse :

1. **The boy who is wearing a yellow raincoat** is looking at the bakery.
2. **The bus which is parked next to the bakery** is blue.
3. **The bakery, where people buy bread every morning,** has a red sign.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Définir avec une relative

Exemples de réponses (d'autres formulations sont possibles) :

1. A librarian is **a person who works in a library.**
2. A lighthouse is **a tower which guides ships at night.**
3. A bakery is **a shop where people buy bread and cakes.**
4. A passport is **a document that you need to travel abroad.**
5. An orphan is **a child whose parents are dead.**
6. A neighbour is **a person who lives next to you.**

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Le portrait d'une ville

Exemple de réponse :

Bristol is a lively port city in the south-west of England. It has a famous harbour where visitors can watch the boats. The city, whose population has grown quickly, attracts many young people. Many students come every year, which keeps the cafés and the

theatres busy. The suspension bridge built in the nineteenth century is the symbol of the city. People who live there say that it is a friendly place.

Vérifie : *where, whose, which* (toute l'idée), *built in the nineteenth century* (participe).

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Si tu as hésité sur les virgules, relis chaque phrase en te demandant si l'information est indispensable pour savoir de qui on parle. Si ce sont les prépositions, entraîne-toi à écrire chaque phrase dans les deux registres. Enfin, en lisant un article en anglais, surligne les relatives réduites en -ing et en participe passé : tu verras qu'elles sont partout et tu pourras les réemployer dans tes essais.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices