

Exercices relatifs

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices relatifs montent en exigence : distinguer déterminatives et explicatives, choisir le bon pronom, déplacer la préposition, reprendre une idée avec which, alléger avec un participe, puis lire un arbre généalogique pour fabriquer des groupes nominaux simples (N's N, N N, N of N).

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 relatifs et groupes nominaux complexes

Exercice 1 : Déterminative ou explicative ?

Recopie chaque phrase en ajoutant des virgules si nécessaire, puis écris D (déterminative) ou E (explicative).

1. The ship which brought the first Caribbean workers docked at Tilbury.
2. Sam King who later became mayor of Southwark sailed on the Empire Windrush.
3. People who arrived before 1973 had the right to stay.
4. Jamaica which became independent in 1962 sent many workers to Britain.
5. The documents that they needed had been destroyed.
6. London where many newcomers settled was still recovering from the war.

Exercice 2 : Le bon pronom

Complète avec who, whom, whose, which, that ou what. Parfois deux réponses sont possibles.

1. The nurse ___ looked after my grandfather came from Trinidad.
2. The man to ___ the letter was addressed never received it.
3. The writer ___ novel describes post-war London was born in Jamaica.
4. She lost her job, ___ made everything harder.
5. ___ surprised me most was the cold weather.
6. The house in ___ they lived had no heating.
7. A family ___ son plays for England was interviewed on TV.
8. Everything ___ she owned fitted in one suitcase.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : Relier avec whose

Relie les deux phrases en une seule à l'aide de whose.

1. I met a woman. Her father arrived on the Windrush.
2. This is the museum. Its archives tell the migrants' story.
3. The minister resigned. His department had lost the records.
4. They interviewed a teacher. Her pupils come from thirty countries.
5. Kingston is a city. Its music influenced British pop.
6. The man was deported. His passport had expired years before.

Exercice 4 : Du soutenu au courant

Réécrit chaque phrase en registre courant : rejette la préposition à la fin et supprime le pronom.

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

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : Some of whom, most of which

Relie les deux phrases avec un quantificateur suivi de of whom ou of which.

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

Exercice 6 : Which reprend toute l'idée

Relie les deux phrases avec , which.

1. The government apologised. This surprised many people.
2. He forgot his passport. This meant he couldn't board the plane.
3. She speaks four languages. This is very useful in her job.

4. They were asked for papers they had never had. This was deeply unfair.
5. It rained all day. This ruined the carnival.
6. The bus was late again. This often happens on Mondays.

Exercices 7 à 8

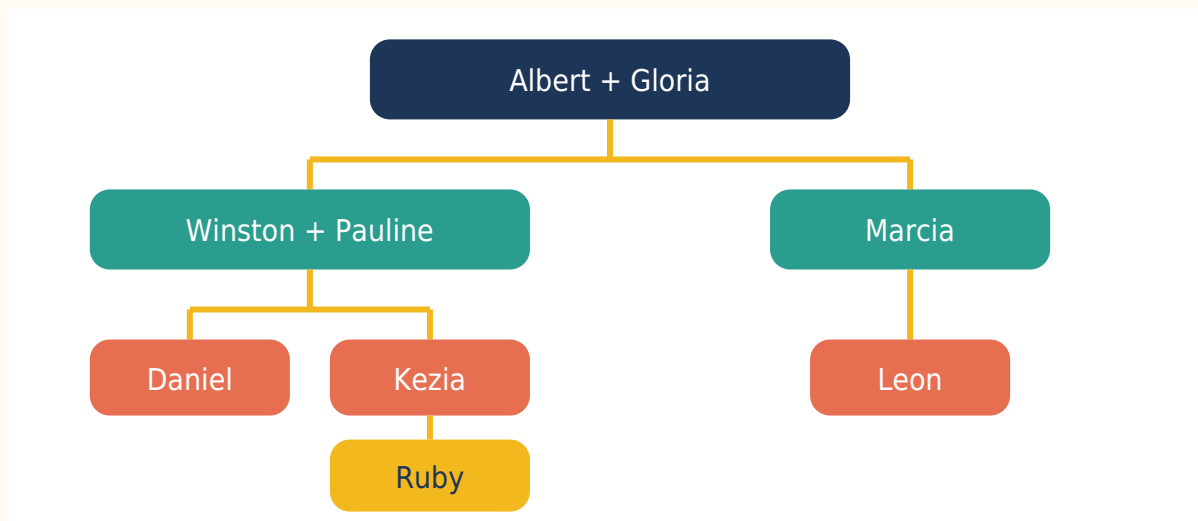
Exercice 7 : Alléger la relative

Remplace la relative par un participe en -ing, un participe passé ou to + base verbale.

1. The people who live next door come from Ghana.
2. The letters which were written by the migrants are now on display.
3. She was the first woman who became a bus driver in our town.
4. Anyone who wants to apply must fill in this form.
5. The houses which were built after the war were small.
6. Students who arrive late will not be admitted.
7. He was the only person who answered the question.
8. The ship which is moored in the harbour is a replica.

Exercice 8 : L'arbre de la famille Campbell

Observe l'arbre généalogique. Réécris les items 1 à 6 avec un génitif en 's ou un nom composé, puis réponds aux questions 7 et 8 par un prénom.



La famille Campbell, arrivée de Jamaïque en 1955.

1. the baby of Kezia
2. the wife of Winston
3. the suitcase of Albert
4. a walk of ten minutes (nom composé)
5. the house of my grandparents
6. the toys of the children
7. Who is Kezia's baby?
8. Who is Marcia's son?

Exercices 9 à 10

Exercice 9 : Correction d'erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Corrige-la.

1. The man which helped us was a nurse.
2. My uncle, that lives in Leeds, came to Britain in 1960.
3. The woman whom husband was deported spoke to the press.
4. He told us all what he knew.
5. That is the reason because she left.
6. The book of Andrea Levy is very famous.
7. The Kezia's baby is called Ruby.
8. She passed the exam, what pleased her parents.

Exercice 10 : Traduction

Traduis en anglais.

1. Le navire dont tout le monde parle est l'Empire Windrush.
2. Ce qui m'intéresse, c'est l'histoire de ma famille.
3. Il a perdu son emploi, ce qui l'a obligé à partir.
4. La femme dont le fils a été expulsé témoigne aujourd'hui.
5. Les passagers, dont beaucoup étaient d'anciens soldats, cherchaient du travail.
6. La valise de ma grand-mère est au musée.

Exercice 11

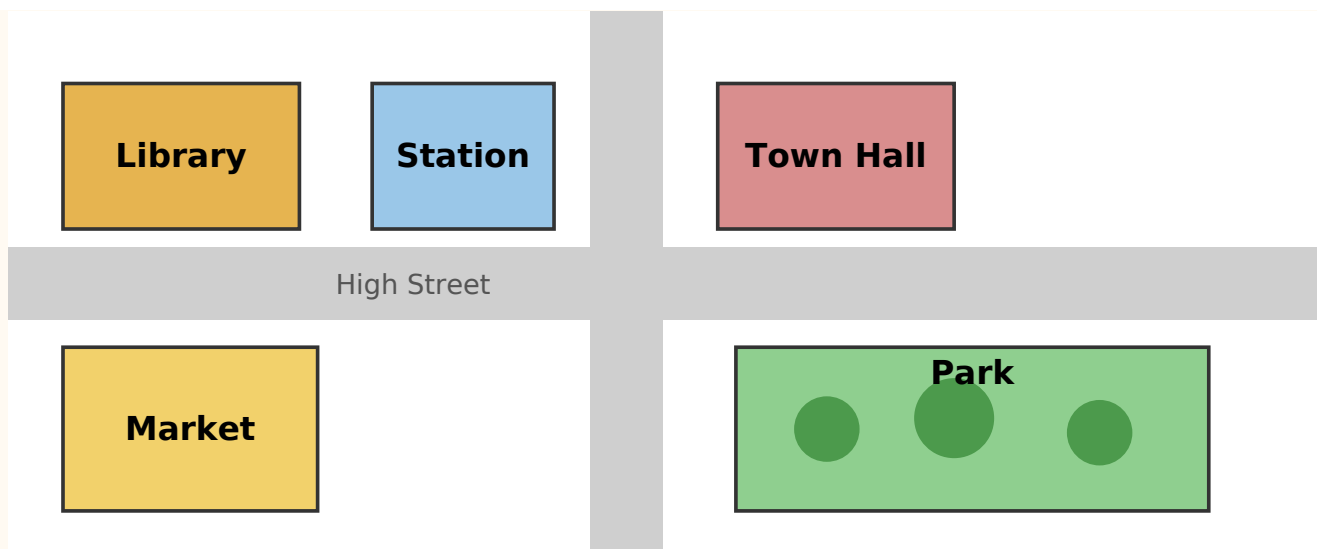
Exercice 11 : Écrire avec précision

Écris une phrase personnelle pour chaque consigne en respectant la structure imposée.

1. Présente une personne que tu admires (whose).
2. Décris un lieu important pour toi, en registre courant avec une préposition rejetée.
3. Raconte un fait puis commente-le (, which).
4. Parle d'un groupe de personnes (some of whom ou most of whom).
5. Décris des gens que tu vois souvent avec une relative réduite en -ing.

Exercice 12 : Where, when ou why ?

Observe le plan. Complète chaque phrase avec *where*, *when* ou *why*, puis indique de quel lieu du plan il s'agit.



Le plan du centre-ville

1. This is the building ___ people vote and get married.
2. This is the place ___ you can catch a train to London.
3. Saturday is the day ___ the market is open.
4. Nobody knows the reason ___ the library closes at four on Fridays.
5. Spring is the season ___ the park is full of visitors.
6. The park is the spot ___ children play after school.

Exercice 13 : That ou which ?

Complète avec *that* ou *which*. Si les deux sont possibles, écris *that / which*.

1. The film, ___ was released in 2019, won three awards.
2. Everything ___ he said was true.
3. The only book ___ I own on the subject is in French.
4. The report, ___ nobody had read, was heavily criticised.
5. She bought a car ___ was very cheap.
6. This is the town in ___ I was born.

Exercice 14 : Le nom noyau

Dans chaque phrase, le groupe nominal sujet est en gras. Recopie son nom noyau (*head noun*), puis indique ce qui le complète : G (groupe prépositionnel), P (participe) ou R (relative).

1. **The decision made by the committee last week** surprised everyone.
2. **A report on climate change published in 2020** is on the table.
3. **The man standing by the window** is my uncle.
4. **Several students from the north of England** were interviewed.
5. **The reason for the sudden increase in prices** remains unclear.
6. **The neighbours who moved in last month** are very friendly.

Exercice 15 : Construire un groupe nominal complexe

Avec les éléments donnés, écris une phrase complète au temps indiqué. Le groupe nominal sujet doit être complexe, avec les informations dans l'ordre.

1. the lack of housing / in big cities / be / a serious problem (présent)
2. the students / who / take / the exam / receive / their results / in July (futur)
3. a museum / dedicated to / the history of immigration / open / in 2018 (prétérit)
4. the women / working in the factory / go on strike (prétérit)
5. a speech / given by the Prime Minister / provoke / a lot of criticism (prétérit)
6. the number of tourists / visit / the island / double (present perfect)

Exercice 16 : À quoi renvoie le relatif ?

Lis le texte, puis indique à quoi renvoie chaque mot souligné.

Last year the council opened a new community centre, which cost two million pounds. It offers classes for people who have just arrived in the country, many of whom speak little English. The teachers, most of whom are volunteers, work in the evenings, when the building is quiet. The centre has a garden where families meet at weekends. This has made the neighbourhood, whose reputation was poor, a much friendlier place.

1. *which*
2. *many of whom*
3. *most of whom*
4. *when*
5. *where*
6. *whose*

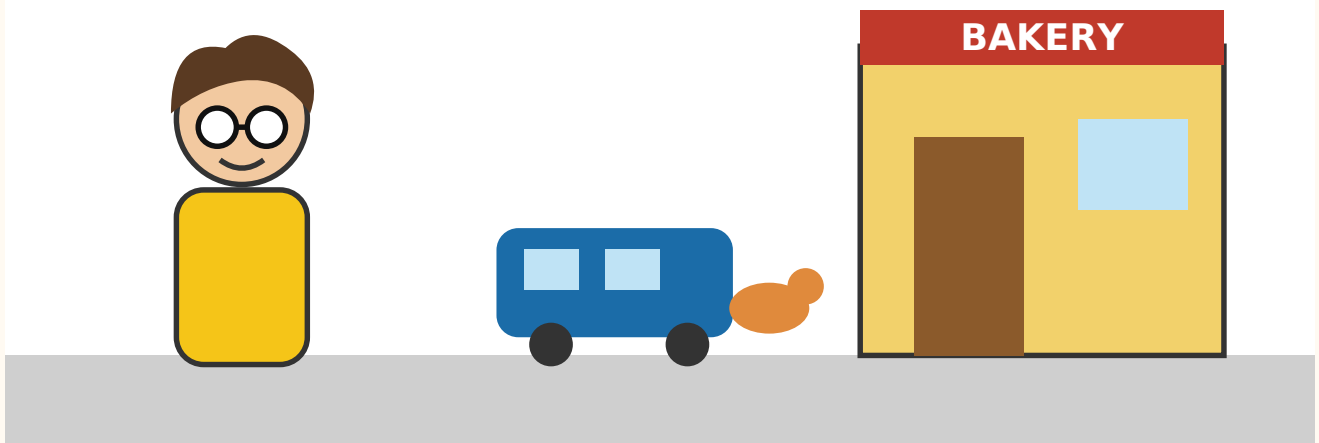
Exercice 17 : Remettre les mots dans l'ordre

Remets les mots dans l'ordre pour former une phrase correcte (ajoute les virgules nécessaires).

1. whose / The woman / is / a doctor / sister / lives next door
2. that / the book / is / you / lent / me / excellent
3. the day / was / when / we / met / unforgettable
4. in whom / I / have / the people / confidence / are / here
5. the students / three of whom / were absent / took the test / later
6. he / his keys / lost / which / made him late

Exercice 18 : Décrire une scène

Observe l'image. Écris trois phrases pour la décrire : une avec *who*, une avec *which* ou *that*, et une avec *whose* ou *where*.



Devant la boulangerie

Exercice 19 : Définir avec une relative

Définis chaque mot avec une proposition relative (*who, which, that, where* ou *whose*).

1. a librarian (*who*)
2. a lighthouse (*which*)
3. a bakery (*where*)
4. a passport (*that*)
5. an orphan (*whose*)
6. a neighbour (*who*)

Exercice 20 : Le portrait d'une ville

Écris le portrait d'une ville (80 à 100 mots). Emploie au moins : une relative avec *where*, une avec *whose*, une relative avec *which* qui reprend toute l'idée, et un groupe nominal avec un participe.