Corrigé pronoms relatifs

Corrigé des exercices – niveau 2de

Ce corrigé pronoms relatifs reprend les vingt exercices dans l'ordre. Les réponses sont en gras et les choix délicats, comme who ou whom, sont expliqués.

À retenir : Les exercices d'anglais Seconde sur « Pronoms relatifs » sont corrigés un par un, avec la règle à retenir : who, which ou whose, who ou whom et relier avec whose. On le consulte après avoir cherché seul ; il se télécharge gratuitement en PDF.

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 pronoms relatifs, exercice par exercice

Correction de l'exercice 1 : who, which ou whose ?

1. **who**
2. **which** (ou that)
3. **whose** : son père à lui.
4. **who**
5. **whose** : les produits de l'entreprise.
6. **which** (ou that, ou rien : relatif complément)
7. **whose**
8. **which** (ou that, ou rien)

Correction de l'exercice 2 : who ou whom ?

1. **whom** : complément (the committee selected him).
2. **who** : sujet de applied.
3. **whom** : après une préposition.
4. **who** : sujet.
5. **whom** : complément (the police arrested him).
6. **whom** : après with.

Corrigés des exercices 3 à 5

Correction de l'exercice 3 : relier avec whose

1. **I met a girl whose brother plays for Arsenal.**
2. **That's the writer whose novels have been translated into thirty languages.**
3. **We visited a village whose inhabitants all speak Welsh.**
4. **The man whose car was stolen is very upset.**
5. **Gandhi was a leader whose ideas inspired Martin Luther King.**
6. **The students whose phones were confiscated must see the head teacher.**

Correction de l'exercice 4 : déterminative ou appositive ?

1. **My grandmother, who was born in Kerala, speaks Malayalam.** A : on n'a qu'une grand-mère de ce côté, la relative ajoute une précision.
2. **The students who arrived late missed the test.** D : seuls ceux qui sont arrivés en retard.
3. **London, which is the capital of the UK, has nearly nine million inhabitants.** A
4. **The phone that I bought last week is already broken.** D
5. **Mr Khan, whose shop is on the corner, sells fresh mangoes.** A
6. **He failed his driving test, which surprised everyone.** A : which reprend toute la proposition.

Corrigés des exercices 5 à 7

Correction de l'exercice 5 : la préposition devant le relatif

1. **The house in which we lived was tiny.**
2. **The colleague with whom I work is from Pune.**
3. **That's the topic about which I wanted to talk.**
4. **The friend to whom I lent my notes never returned them.**
5. **The chair on which she was sitting broke.**

Correction de l'exercice 6 : all of whom, some of which

1. **I have three brothers, all of whom live abroad.**
2. **She wrote ten novels, two of which became films.**
3. **We invited forty guests, most of whom came from Asia.**
4. **He bought several paintings, none of which was genuine.** (were est aussi accepté)
5. **The team has eleven players, some of whom are injured.**

Corrigés des exercices 7 à 9

Correction de l'exercice 7 : corriger les erreurs

1. The girl **whose** mother is a doctor is my friend.
2. My brother, **who** lives in Leeds, is an engineer : pas de that dans une appositive.
3. The man to **whom** I spoke was very polite.
4. The book **which** (ou that) I'm reading is fascinating.
5. I don't understand **what** he says.
6. She has two sons, both of **whom** are doctors.

Correction de l'exercice 8 : traduire en anglais

1. **That's the woman whose son won the competition.**
2. **My uncle, who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.**
3. Soutenu : **The person to whom I spoke was very kind.** Courant : **The person I spoke to was very kind.**
4. **He missed his train, which made him angry.**
5. **What I like best is music.**
6. **I have two cousins, both of whom are students.**

Corrigés des exercices 9 à 11

Correction de l'exercice 9 : compréhension, un portrait de famille

1. **It was taken at her grandparents' house in Jaipur.**
2. **It was a wedding present from Lakshmi's own mother.**
3. **“Arjun, who taught history for forty years”** : it tells us that her grandfather was a history teacher for forty years.
4. “to whom I owe my love of cooking” → **who I owe my love of cooking to** (ou the aunt I owe my love of cooking to).
5. **The three children all moved to England in the 1990s.**
6. **She is the girl whose braids are tied with red ribbons.**

Correction de l'exercice 10 : peut-on omettre le relatif ?

1. **Oui** : that est complément de bought dans une déterminative.
2. **Non** : who est sujet de called.
3. **Oui** : which est complément de watched.
4. **Non** : c'est une appositive (virgules).
5. **Non** : whose ne s'omet jamais.
6. **Oui** : whom est complément dans une déterminative (The teacher we admire most…).

Corrigés des exercices 11

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

Exemples de réponses modèles :

1. **I admire my cousin Sara, whose drawings are amazing.**
2. **Brittany, where my grandparents live, means a lot to me.**
3. **The author to whom I would like to write is Arundhati Roy.**
4. **Our team won the regional final, which nobody expected.**
5. **What I like best about my town is the old market.**

Correction de l'exercice 12 : du formel au courant

1. **The man (who / that) I spoke to** was the manager.
2. **The house (which / that) they live in** is very old.
3. She is **the colleague (who / that) I share an office with.**
4. **The book (that) everyone is talking about** is a thriller.
5. **The girl (who / that) he bought the gift for** was delighted.
6. **The people (who / that) we rented the flat from** have moved. La préposition passe à la fin, le relatif complément peut disparaître.

Correction de l'exercice 13 : qui possède quoi ?

1. **whose** : la guitare d'Anna.
2. **whose** : le vélo de Mr Lee.
3. **whose** : le sac à dos de Zoe.
4. Exemple : **Mr Lee, whose bicycle is blue, is riding to work.** (virgules si le nom est déjà identifié)

Correction de l'exercice 14 : whose ou who's ?

1. **who's** : who is sitting.
2. **whose** : l'essai de cette étudiante.
3. **who's** : who is coming.
4. **whose** : les livres de cet auteur.
5. **whose** : à qui est la voiture ?
6. **who's** : who has been waiting.

Correction de l'exercice 15 : where, when ou why ?

1. **where** : un lieu.
2. **when** : un moment (on peut aussi dire *that* ou rien).
3. **why** : après *reason* (ou *that*).
4. **where** : un pays est un lieu.
5. **when** : un moment.
6. **why** : la raison de sa démission.

Correction de l'exercice 16 : compréhension, un portrait de scientifique

1. **Her research on rainforests.**

2. **In Manchester.**
3. **He is a botanist.**
4. **They say she is the most generous colleague they have ever had.**
5. **Her daughter** (*whom* renvoie à la fille).
6. **She published her best-known book and the university gave her an honorary degree.**

Correction de l'exercice 17 : trois phrases en une

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

1. **I have an aunt who lives in Dublin and whose house has a huge garden.**
2. **The man to whom I spoke is a pilot whose plane landed late.** (ou *The man I spoke to…*)
3. **We visited a village near Bath whose church dates from 1100.**
4. **Jo has a brother with whom I work and whose wife is a lawyer.**
5. **The film we saw last night is a comedy whose director is only twenty.**
6. **The teacher whom we all love, whose classes were legendary, is retiring.**

Correction de l'exercice 18 : remettre les mots dans l'ordre

1. **The writer whose novel won the prize is my neighbour.**
2. **The doctor to whom I spoke was very kind.**
3. **The town where we grew up has changed a lot.**
4. **The guests, all of whom were exhausted, left early.**
5. **The reason why I left is simple.**
6. **The only thing that worries me is the cost.** Après *the only thing*, on emploie *that*.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : décrire une scène

Exemple de réponse :

1. **The boy who is wearing a yellow raincoat** is looking at the girl.
2. **The girl whose arms are full of books** is walking towards the teacher.
3. **The teacher to whom the girl is going to talk** is carrying a briefcase.
4. **The boy, whom the teacher knows well,** is waiting by the wall.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : le portrait d'un personnage

Exemple de réponse :

Meet Harriet Lowe, a retired teacher who lives in a small village near York. She is a woman whose kindness is known by everyone. Her neighbours, with whom she shares vegetables from her garden, often visit her in the afternoon. She has a dog which

follows her everywhere. The house where she lives is full of books that she has collected for fifty years. Her grandson, whose ambition is to become a writer, spends his holidays there.

Vérifiez : *who*, *whose* (deux fois), *with whom*, *which*, *where*, *that*.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Si vous avez confondu who et whom, refaites l'exercice 2 en remplaçant chaque relatif par he ou him. Pour les virgules, lisez la phrase sans la relative : si elle garde tout son sens, c'est une appositive. Enfin, relisez le portrait de famille et réécrivez-le avec votre propre famille, en utilisant au moins une fois whose, whom et all of whom.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices