

Exercices pronoms relatifs

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 2de

Ces exercices pronoms relatifs vont du choix simple entre who, which et whose jusqu'aux relatives soutenues avec préposition et quantifieur. Ensuite, un portrait de famille sert de document pour l'exercice de compréhension.

De plus, 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

Exercice 1 : who, which ou whose ?

D'abord, complétez avec who, which ou whose.

1. The woman ___ lives next door is a nurse.
2. This is the novel ___ won the Booker Prize.
3. That's the boy ___ father is a pilot.
4. I have a friend ___ speaks four languages.
5. The company ___ products I use is based in Mumbai.
6. The film ___ we saw yesterday was boring.
7. Do you know the singer ___ songs are on the radio all the time?
8. The city ___ I prefer is Edinburgh.

Exercice 2 : who ou whom ?

Ainsi, dans un anglais écrit soigné, complétez avec who ou whom.

1. The candidate ___ the committee selected has great experience.
2. The candidate ___ applied first has great experience.

Cependant, la vitesse ne doit pas nuire à la précision.

3. The person to ___ you should write is Mrs Patel.
4. The students ___ passed the exam received a certificate.

En outre, chaque tentative vous apprend quelque chose.

5. The man ___ the police arrested was released yesterday.
6. The relatives with ___ we stayed in Delhi were very kind.

En effet, une réponse trop courte fait perdre des points.

Suite du travail : exercice 3 : exercices pronoms relatifs

Exercice 3 : relier avec whose

Ensuite, reliez les deux phrases avec whose.

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

Exercice 4 : déterminative ou appositive ?

Ensuite, ajoutez les virgules si nécessaire, puis indiquez D (déterminative) ou A (appositive).

1. My grandmother who was born in Kerala speaks Malayalam.
2. The students who arrived late missed the test.
3. London which is the capital of the UK has nearly nine million inhabitants.
4. The phone that I bought last week is already broken.
5. Mr Khan whose shop is on the corner sells fresh mangoes.
6. He failed his driving test which surprised everyone.

Puis, refaites le sujet quelques jours plus tard.

Exercice 5 : la préposition devant le relatif

Puis, réécrivez en anglais soutenu, avec la préposition devant whom ou which.

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

Suite du travail : exercice 6 : exercices pronoms relatifs

Exercice 6 : all of whom, some of which

Ainsi, reliez les phrases avec un quantifieur + of whom ou of which.

1. I have three brothers. All of them live abroad.
2. She wrote ten novels. Two of them became films.
3. We invited forty guests. Most of them came from Asia.
4. He bought several paintings. None of them was genuine.
5. The team has eleven players. Some of them are injured.

Ainsi, l'habitude s'installe sans effort.

Exercice 7 : corriger les erreurs

Ensuite, chaque phrase contient une erreur. Corrigez-la.

1. The girl who's mother is a doctor is my friend.
2. My brother, that lives in Leeds, is an engineer.
3. The man to who I spoke was very polite.
4. The book what I'm reading is fascinating.
5. I don't understand that he says.
6. She has two sons, both of them are doctors.

Exercice 8 : traduire en anglais

Ensuite, traduisez en anglais.

1. C'est la femme dont le fils a gagné le concours.
2. Mon oncle, qui habite à Bombay, est médecin.
3. La personne à qui j'ai parlé était très aimable. (deux versions)
4. Il a raté son train, ce qui l'a mis en colère.
5. Ce que je préfère, c'est la musique.
6. J'ai deux cousines, qui sont toutes les deux étudiantes.

Ainsi, chaque erreur devient un point à retravailler.

Suite du travail : exercice 9

Exercice 9 : compréhension, un portrait de famille

Puis, priya décrit une photo de famille. Lisez puis répondez en anglais.

This photo was taken at my grandparents' house in Jaipur. In the middle sits my grandmother Lakshmi, whose sari was a wedding present from her own mother. Next to her is my grandfather Arjun, who taught history for forty years. Behind

them stand their three children, all of whom moved to England in the 1990s. My father, Raj, is the tallest one, the man whose hand is on Grandma's shoulder. My aunt Meera, to whom I owe my love of cooking, is on the left. In front, you can see my cousins and me: the girl whose braids are tied with red ribbons is me.

1. Where was the photo taken?
2. What do we learn about Lakshmi's sari?
3. Find an appositive relative clause with who. What does it tell us?
4. Find the relative clause with whom and rewrite it in informal English.
5. Explain "all of whom moved to England in the 1990s".
6. How can you recognise Priya in the photo?

Suite du travail : exercice 10

Exercice 10 : peut-on omettre le relatif ?

Ainsi, dites si le relatif peut être supprimé, et pourquoi.

1. The bag that I bought is too small.
2. The man who called you is my uncle.

Par exemple, un schéma rapide clarifie une consigne confuse.

3. The film which we watched was Indian.
4. My sister, who you met last year, is getting married.
5. The girl whose phone rang left the room.
6. The teacher whom we admire most retired last year.

De même, félicitez-vous après chaque exercice réussi.

Exercice 11 : à vous d'écrire

Enfin, écrivez une phrase pour chaque consigne.

1. A person whose talent you admire (whose).
2. A place that means a lot to you, with an appositive relative clause.
3. Someone to whom you would like to write a letter (to whom).
4. A recent event, followed by a comment beginning with ", which...".
5. What you like best about your town (What...).

Conseils de méthode : exercices pronoms relatifs

Avant de commencer

Ainsi, le thème « exercices pronoms relatifs » demande de la méthode. De même, surlignez les mots clés de chaque consigne. D'abord, lisez tous les énoncés une première fois. Ainsi, vous gagnez du temps pour les questions plus difficiles. En outre, un brouillon aide à organiser ses idées. Ainsi, le vocabulaire s'installe durablement. Par exemple, dix minutes par jour suffisent pour progresser.

Pendant le travail

Donc ne restez pas bloqué sur une seule question. Puis, relisez ce classeur avant les vacances.

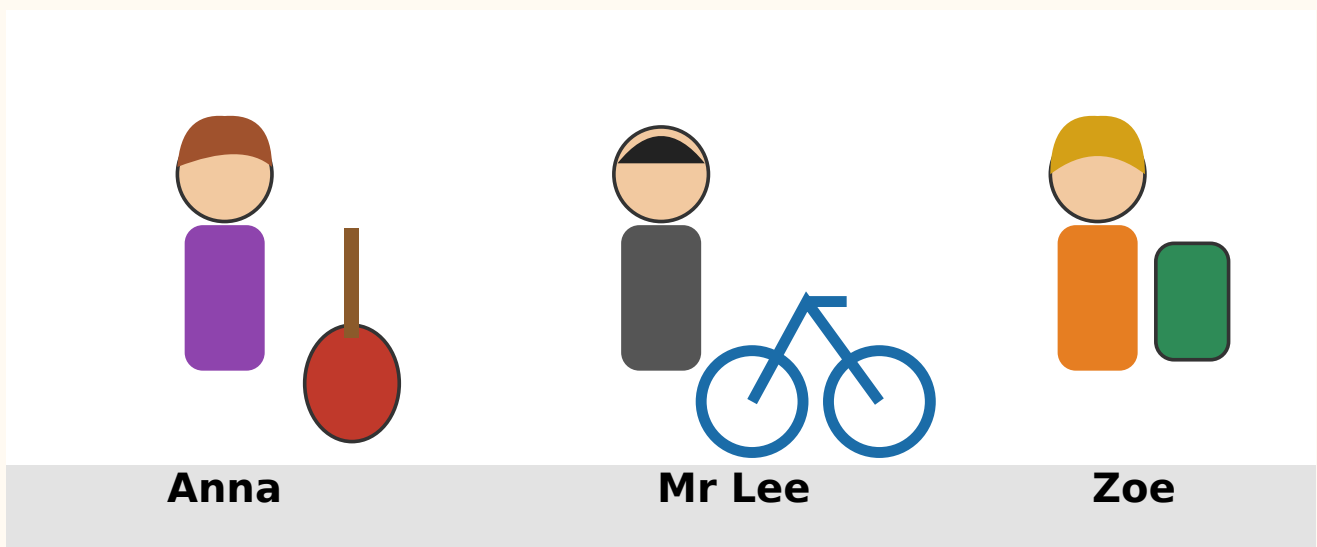
Exercice 12 : du formel au courant

D'abord, réécrivez chaque phrase de façon plus courante : placez la préposition à la fin de la proposition relative, et supprimez *whom* quand c'est possible.

1. The man to whom I spoke was the manager.
2. The house in which they live is very old.
3. She is the colleague with whom I share an office.
4. The book about which everyone is talking is a thriller.
5. The girl for whom he bought the gift was delighted.
6. The people from whom we rented the flat have moved.

Exercice 13 : qui possède quoi ?

Observez l'image. Complétez les phrases 1 à 3 avec *whose*, puis écrivez une phrase sur Mr Lee avec *whose*.



Anna, Mr Lee et Zoe

1. The girl ___ guitar is red is called Anna.
2. The man ___ bicycle is blue is Mr Lee.

3. The girl ___ backpack is green is called Zoe.
4. Écrivez une phrase avec *whose* sur Mr Lee, sans reprendre la phrase 2.

Exercice 14 : whose ou who's ?

Complétez avec *whose* ou *who's* (= who is / who has).

1. The girl ___ sitting next to me is from Ireland.
2. The student ___ essay won the prize is my cousin.
3. I don't know ___ coming tonight.
4. The author ___ books I love is visiting the school.
5. Tell me ___ car is parked outside.
6. She is the one ___ been waiting for an hour.

Exercice 15 : where, when ou why ?

Complétez avec *where*, *when* ou *why*.

1. That's the café ___ we first met.
2. I'll never forget the summer ___ we moved to Leeds.
3. That's the reason ___ I left.
4. It's a country ___ people drive on the left.
5. Is there a moment ___ you feel truly free?
6. Nobody understood the reason ___ she resigned.

Exercice 16 : compréhension, un portrait de scientifique

Lisez le texte puis répondez en anglais.

Dr Amara Okoye, whose research on rainforests has won several prizes, was born in Lagos in 1975. She studied in Manchester, where she met her husband, a botanist whose passion for plants inspired her work. The scientists with whom she works every summer say that she is the most generous colleague they have ever had. Her daughter, whom she brought up alone for a few years, now studies medicine. In 2019, the year when she published her best-known book, the university gave her an honorary degree.

1. What has won Dr Okoye several prizes?
2. Where did she meet her husband?
3. What does her husband do?
4. What do the scientists say about her?
5. Who did she bring up alone for a few years?
6. What happened in 2019?

Exercice 17 : trois phrases en une

Réunissez chaque série de phrases en une seule phrase, avec des pronoms relatifs (*who, whom, whose, which*, éventuellement précédés d'une préposition).

1. I have an aunt. She lives in Dublin. Her house has a huge garden.
2. The man is a pilot. I spoke to him. His plane landed late.
3. We visited a village. Its church dates from 1100. The village is near Bath.
4. Jo has a brother. I work with him. His wife is a lawyer.
5. The film is a comedy. We saw it last night. Its director is only twenty.
6. The teacher is retiring. We all love her. Her classes were legendary.

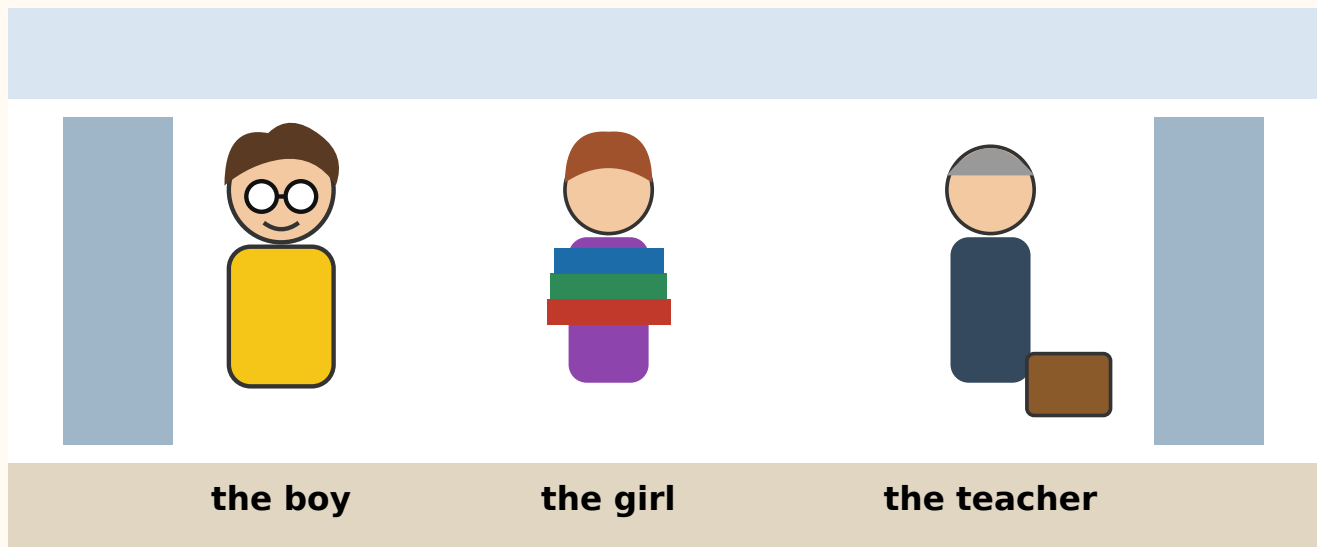
Exercice 18 : remettre les mots dans l'ordre

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

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

Exercice 19 : décrire une scène

Observez l'image du couloir. Écrivez quatre phrases pour présenter les personnages en utilisant *who, whose* et *whom* (ou une préposition + *whom*).



Dans le couloir du lycée

Exercice 20 : le portrait d'un personnage

Écrivez le portrait d'un personnage imaginaire (90 à 110 mots). Employez au moins quatre propositions relatives, dont une avec *whose* et une avec une préposition + *whom*.