

Exercices subjonctif et passif

Exercices d'anglais - niveau Terminale

Ces exercices subjonctif et passif reprennent toutes les structures du registre soutenu : la base verbale après une exigence, puis le passif aux temps composés, avec les modaux, les doubles compléments et les verbes à particule. Un texte sur les suffragettes réunit l'ensemble.

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 subjonctif et passif, du repérage à la traduction

Exercice 1 : Repérer le subjonctif

Recopiez le verbe au subjonctif dans chaque phrase.

1. The committee insists that every member be present.
2. It is essential that she arrive on time.
3. The doctor recommended that he take more rest.
4. The protesters demanded that the minister resign.
5. It is vital that the law apply to everyone.
6. I suggest that he not sign the contract yet.

Exercice 2 : Compléter au subjonctif

Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au subjonctif, actif ou passif selon le sens.

1. The teacher insisted that Tom (hand) ___ in his essay by Friday.
2. It is crucial that every citizen (be) ___ informed.
3. The union is demanding that wages (raise) ___.
4. She proposed that the meeting (take) ___ place online.
5. It is imperative that he (not / drive) ___ tonight.
6. The judge ordered that the prisoner (release) ___ immediately.
7. We recommend that each candidate (bring) ___ two forms of ID.

Exercice 3 : Du subjonctif à should

Réécrivez chaque phrase à la manière britannique, avec should.

1. It is important that she be told the truth.
2. They suggested that we leave early.
3. The law requires that all drivers wear a seatbelt.
4. He insisted that the report be rewritten.
5. It is essential that nobody know about it.

Partie 2

Exercice 4 : Les formules figées

Associez chaque début (1 à 6) à sa fin (a à f) : a) as it may, b) be, c) the King, d) may, e) be it, f) the Republic.

1. God save...
2. Long live...
3. Be that...
4. If need...
5. Come what...
6. So...

Exercice 5 : Le passif à tous les temps

Mettez les phrases au passif en conservant le temps. N'exprimez l'agent que s'il est utile.

1. They are repairing the bridge.
2. Someone has stolen my bike.
3. They had already sold the tickets.
4. They will have built the new stadium by 2028.
5. The police were questioning the suspect.
6. They will announce the results tomorrow.

Exercice 6 : Le passif avec les modaux

Mettez les phrases au passif.

1. You must wear a helmet.
2. They should have warned the residents.
3. We can't solve this problem easily.
4. Someone might have stolen the painting.
5. You ought to recycle these bottles.
6. They could have prevented the accident.

Exercice 7 : Le passif à deux compléments

Mettez au passif en prenant la personne comme sujet.

1. They didn't give women the vote until 1918.
2. Someone offered Maya a scholarship.
3. They have promised the workers a pay rise.
4. The jury awarded her the Booker Prize.
5. The authorities refused the refugees entry.
6. Nobody told us the truth.

Partie 3

Exercice 8 : Verbes à particule et verbes prépositionnels au passif

Mettez au passif sans oublier la particule ou la préposition.

1. Nurses look after the patients.
2. The council turned down the proposal.
3. Everybody laughed at him.
4. We must deal with this issue.
5. They have called off the match.
6. People talk about this film a lot.

Exercice 9 : Texte, le combat des suffragettes

Lisez le texte puis répondez aux questions.

In the early twentieth century, British women were not given the right to vote. The suffragettes demanded that the law be changed, and many of them were arrested, imprisoned and force-fed. Their campaign was often laughed at by politicians. In 1918, some women over thirty were finally granted the vote, but it was not until 1928 that women were allowed to vote on the same terms as men. Today, historians insist that their courage be remembered, and it is said that the movement changed British democracy for ever.

1. Relevez une phrase au passif construite avec un verbe à deux compléments.
2. Relevez les deux verbes au subjonctif et le verbe qui les introduit.
3. Relevez le passif d'un verbe prépositionnel.
4. What happened to many suffragettes?
5. When were women allowed to vote on the same terms as men?
6. Réécrivez « it is said that the movement changed British democracy » en commençant par The movement.

Partie 4

Exercice 10 : Le passif de reportage

Transformez chaque phrase avec un sujet personnel suivi de to + infinitif.

1. People say that he is a genius.
2. People believe that the thief escaped through the window.
3. Experts think that the painting is a fake.
4. It is reported that the minister has resigned.
5. People expect that prices will rise.

Exercice 11 : Traduction du français vers l'anglais

Traduisez en employant un subjonctif ou un passif.

1. Il est essentiel que chaque élève soit écouté.
2. On ne leur a jamais dit la vérité.
3. Le projet a été rejeté par le conseil.
4. Ce problème aurait dû être réglé il y a des années.
5. Le ministre exige que la loi soit votée avant l'été.
6. On dit que ce château est hanté.

Exercice 12 : Le subjonctif au passif

Complétez chaque phrase avec le verbe entre parenthèses au subjonctif (forme affirmative ou négative, active ou passive selon le sens).

1. The judge ordered that the prisoner (release) ___ at once.
2. It is essential that every child (have) ___ access to education.
3. We recommend that she (not / travel) ___ alone.
4. The board insisted that the report (finish) ___ by Friday.
5. It is crucial that the data (remain) ___ confidential.
6. I propose that he (take) ___ part in the debate.

Exercice 13 : Le were du subjonctif

Complétez avec la forme qui convient (was est toléré à l'oral dans certains cas, mais were est la forme du registre soutenu).

1. If I (be) ___ in your position, I would accept.
2. He talks as if he (be) ___ the boss.
3. Suppose she (be) ___ right?
4. I wish the meeting (be) ___ over.
5. It's high time he (be) ___ honest with us.
6. ___ I (be) the manager, I would change the rules.

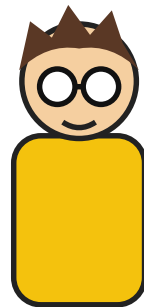
Exercice 14 : Get-passif

Réécrivez chaque phrase avec get au lieu de be. Expliquez en une phrase la nuance.

1. He was fired last week.
2. The window was broken during the match.
3. They were married in June.
4. Some documents were lost.
5. She was promoted last year.
6. The car was stolen.

Exercice 15 : Les gros titres

Observez l'image. Transformez chaque titre en phrase complète, avec le passif et le bon temps.



La une du journal.

1. Bridge to be rebuilt by 2030
2. Thousands of jobs being cut
3. Mayor said to have resigned
4. Missing painting found in attic
5. Strike expected to end soon

Exercice 16 : Garder ou supprimer l'agent

Pour chaque phrase passive, dites si le complément d'agent (by...) doit être gardé (G) ou supprimé (S). Justifiez.

1. The suspect was arrested by the police.
2. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
3. My bike was stolen by someone last night.
4. The report was published by an independent committee.

5. The new bridge will be opened by the Prime Minister next week.
6. Mistakes were made by people.

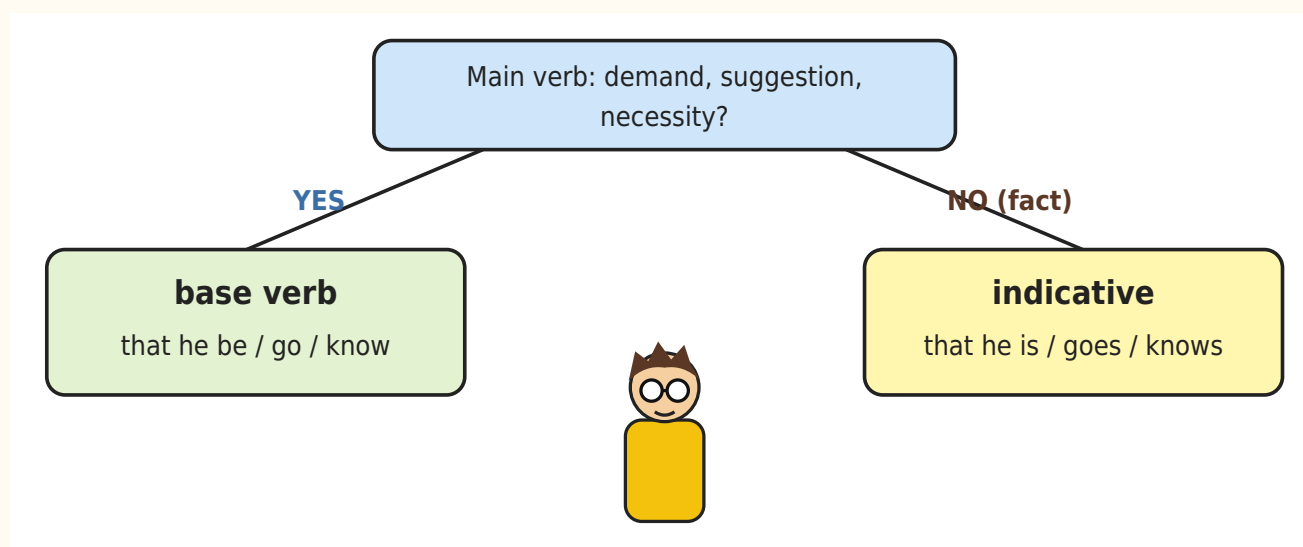
Exercice 17 : Du passif à l'actif

Réécrivez chaque phrase à l'actif.

1. The decision must be taken by the council before May.
2. Several refugees have been given shelter by local families.
3. The results are being analysed by experts.
4. She was made to apologise by her boss.
5. The film is said to have been inspired by a true story.

Exercice 18 : Subjonctif ou indicatif ?

Observez l'image. Entourez la forme correcte.



Subjonctif ou indicatif ?

1. The teacher demanded that every student (hands in / hand in) the essay.
2. It is true that she (works / work) hard.
3. We propose that the meeting (is / be) postponed.
4. I was told that he (was / were) ill.
5. It is essential that he (knows / know) the rules.
6. She insisted that she (was / be) innocent.

Exercice 19 : Une réunion de crise

Complétez le texte en mettant les verbes entre parenthèses au temps ou au mode qui convient (subjonctif ou passif).

1. The chairman insisted that every employee (inform) ___ of the situation.
2. It is vital that nobody (panic) ___.
3. Two factories (close) ___ before December.

4. A support fund (set up) ___ yesterday.
5. Workers who (lay off) ___ last month will be offered training.
6. The unions demanded that the dismissals (suspend) ___.
7. The workers' representatives (not / consult) ___ yet.
8. The chairman proposed that a new meeting (hold) ___ next week.

Exercice 20 : Un texte pour le journal du lycée

Rédigez un court texte (environ 100 mots) pour le journal du lycée : vous demandez des changements. Utilisez au moins deux structures au subjonctif (suggest, demand, it is essential that...) et deux phrases au passif.