

LES PRONOMS RELATIFS EXERCICES

1. Trouve le pronom relatif qui manque: who, which, that, where, whose, whom, what...

- Pollution is a thing is dangerous for future generations
- This factory,employees are all women, must close down next month
- This is the houseI live
- There was a time.....people had no television !
- My sister,has just found a job, is going to get married.
- Where is the boy.....cap you have found ?
- Who is the lady.....is helping you ?
- Can you walk to the door.....is over there?
- What's the name of the restaurant.....where you had dinner?

2. Souligner le point commun entre les deux phrases et les rassembler en une seule avec un relatif.

-Dickens was a famous novelist. He wrote DAVID COPPERFIELD.

.....

-I know a girl. Her father is American.

.....

-I was told a story. This story is very strange.

.....

-My uncle has got a farm. There are lots of animals in his farm.

.....

-You lost a key. Did you find it?

.....

3. Traduis

Voici la maison où je suis né

.....

C'est l'homme dont je te parlais !

.....

Je ne comprends pas ce que tu veux dire

.....

Il ne m'a pas informée de ses problèmes, ce que je n'ai pas apprécié.

.....

THINK - LES PRONOMS RELATIFS
WHO - WHICH

Lis les exemples suivants et mets les propositions relatives entre crochets. Souligne le pronom relatif (quand il n'est pas sous-entendu) puis entoure son antécédent (ce qu'il remplace, ce pour quoi il est mis).

- a) I've got lots of friends who are always ready to give me a hand !
- b) I didn't know where and how to look for the information I needed !
- c) I received answers which were funny or stupid
- d) The Net is for tourists whose dream is to go to very exotic places

WHO s'emploie avec un antécédent animé inanimé
WHICH s'emploie avec un antécédent animé inanimé

En b), quel est le pronom relatif ?.....
Pourquoi peut-il être sous-entendu ? parce qu'il est sujet complément dans la proposition relative.
Quel(s) pronom(s) relatif(s) pourrait-on y trouver ?.....

THINK : WHICH / WHAT, PRONOMS RELATIFS

- a) Observe le relatif WHICH dans les 2 exemples qui suivent, et souligne son antécédent, puis traduis ces phrases.

You can get information in no time, WHICH is great

.....
I navigated from site to site, WHICH took me hours
.....

- b) This is WHAT I expect pupils to do when they have a talk to prepare.

Le relatif WHAT a-t-il un antécédent ici ? si oui, lequel ? si non, pourquoi ?

.....
Traduis cette phrase :
.....

- c) Petit truc à savoir :

WHICH et WHAT se traduisent parmais
-dans le cas de WHAT, cela signifie « la chose qui / la chose que » donc WHAT reprend.....
-dans le cas de WHICH, cela signifie « chose qui / chose que » donc WHICH reprend.....

EXERCISES PRONOMS RELATIFS

1. Relie ces phrases avec un pronom relatif et fais les transformations nécessaires.

- a) I've got lots of friends. They spend all their money on videos.
- b) I know a place. You can buy very nice jeans there.
- c) I received many answers. I'll use them in my talk.
- d) The teacher wants to have a talk with the pupils. Their marks are not very good.
- e) I want to meet John Smith. His e-mail address is john.smith@hotmail.com

2. Choisis le pronom relatif qui convient : WHO / WHICH / WHERE / THAT / WHAT / WHOSE /

Ø ?

- a) I don't like peoplereject progress and technology
- b) The telephone is an inventionrevolutionized the world
- c) I know many peopledream is to go into space
- d) My father is the type of personwill spend hours in his garden butwill never buy a computer
- e) The talkshe gave the other day was absolutely brilliant !
- f) My brother,knows everything about computers, will be able to help you !
- g) I'd like to spend my holidays in a country.....there are no phones and no cars
- h) My best friend,parents are electronic engineers, spends most of her spare time surfing on the net
- i) I don't knowto do
- j) He didn't write to me,made me sad

3. Complète avec THAT , WHO, WHICH, WHOSE, Ø. Note s'il y a plusieurs possibilités.

- a) a computer has a memorystores information
- b) "Supergirl" is the "Nom de Net"she adopted
- c) Mr Smith,is a systems engineer, has worked for IBM for 5 years now
- d) The computerI bought is a Packard Bell
- e) Mr Bell,wife was deaf, spent his whole life teaching deaf mutes
- f) A lollipop lady is a personstops the traffic to let school children cross the road safely.

4. Complète avec WHICH ou WHAT.

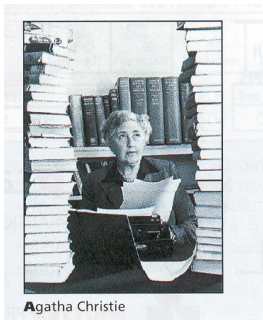
- a) my friends often use the net to send me messages,is very convenient
- b) my parents always offer me the nicest gifts because they know preciselyI like
- c) did you findyou were looking for ?
- d) the organizers cancelled the concert at the last minute,annoyed the fans
- e) I never said you were stupid ! You didn't understandI meant !
- f)I don't understand is why she married him in the first place

EXERCICES SUR LES PRONOMS RELATIFS

Complète le texte avec les bons pronoms relatifs

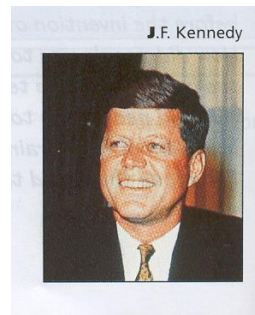
For centuries, Man's hand was the only thing..... he could calculate or write with. Then, he invented the calculating machine in 1820,was the beginning of a technological revolution. A century later, in 1930, Mr V. Bush, the manbuilt the 1st computer, invented a machinecould do long lists of mathematical problems. Nowadays, there are computersmemory can do millions of calculation a second – this fascinates the people.....use them.

Fais une ou deux phrases sur l'un des 2 personnages (au choix), en utilisant les idées qui figurent sous l'image et OBLIGATOIREMENT des pronoms relatifs



AGATHA CHRISTIE

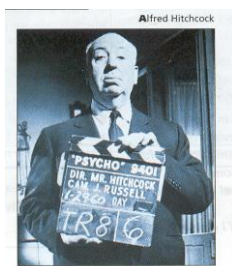
- English writer
- books – translated into many languages
- famous all over the world



J.F. KENNEDY

- president of the United States in the early 1960s
- wife – of French origin
- assassinated in 1963
- killer – still unknown

a)



ALFRED HITCHCOCK

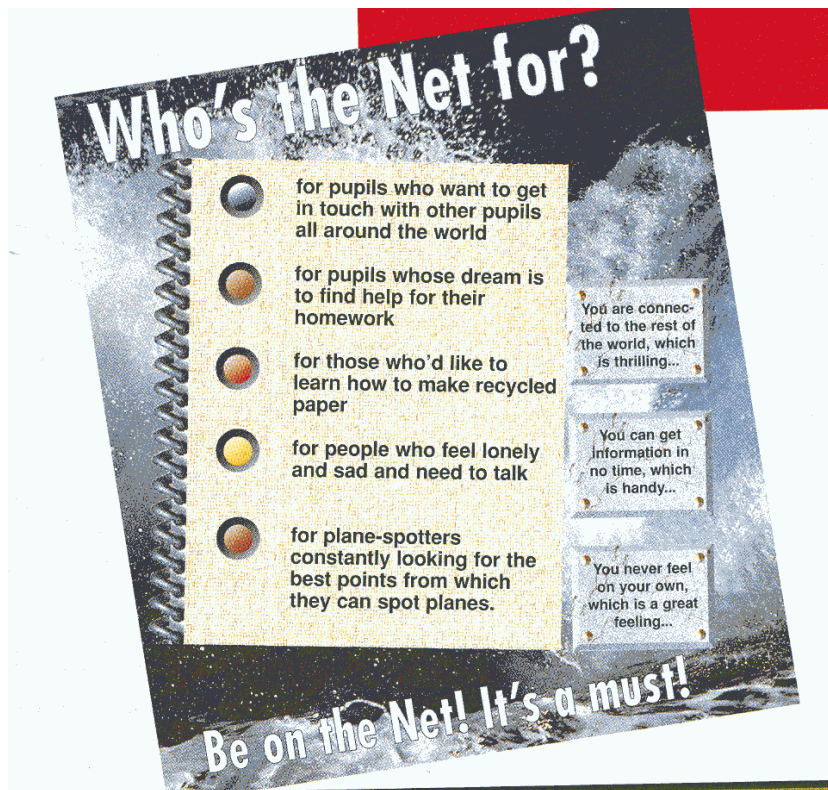
- director
- his films are often inspired by famous authors
- a master of suspense
- famous all over the world



MARYLIN MONROE

- actress
- her body was beautiful
- became famous in the 1950s
- death – still a mystery

Read the following advertisement for internet :



Now use the ideas to write an advertisement for the Net.

Who is it for ?

- pupils / need information / a talk
- people / hobby / very original
- sport fans / know all the results
- people / need support / difficult situations
- people / feel lonely / want to talk
- teachers / search documents for their lessons
- gourmets / exotic recipes / impress their friends

Slogans

- never lonely / very comforting
- get all the information you need / fantastic
- communicate with total strangers / funny

Ex : Internet is for pupils WHO need information and WHO want to have a talk

Les pronoms relatifs

Relie ces phrases avec un pronom relatif et fais les transformations nécessaires, comme dans l'exemple ci-dessous. Choisis entre WHO, WHOSE (dont), WHERE, WHICH.

*Ex : This is the man. He gave me the money to pay for my meal
→ This is the man WHO gave me the money to pay for my meal*

- a) I've got lots of friends. They spend all their money on videos.
- b) I know a place. You can buy very nice jeans there.
- c) I received many answers. I'll use them in my talk.
- d) The teacher wants to have a talk with the pupils. Their marks are not very good.

EXERCICES
LES RELATIVES ET PRONOMS RELATIFS

1. Souligne le point commun entre les deux phrases, puis transforme les de manière à ce qu'elles n'en fassent plus qu'une, au moyen d'une proposition relative.

Ex : *You're wearing a T-Shirt. I like the T-Shirt* → *I like the T-shirt which/that / ∅ you are wearing.*

-They saw a boy. The boy was running down the street.

→

-I met a man. We talked about this man two years ago.

→

-We loved the food. We ate this food at their restaurant last Friday.

→

-Cats are animals. You can't buy the animals' affection.

→

-He took me to a place. This place was wonderful.

→

-I wish we had a garden. We could play in that garden.

→

2. Complétez avec le(s) bon(s) pronom(s) relatif(s). Les omissions (pronom « ∅ ») sont aussi possibles : précisez-le lorsque c'est le cas.

-the women were demonstrating were old and tired.

-I saw a dog was running after a piece of paper.

-They heard the news, made them cry !

-The country bamboo grows is China.

-They all laughed at my joke, was very pleasant.

-The playwright wrote this play was Shakespeare.

-This is the nicest summer we have had in years !

-There is little we can do.

-I've met again that girl name I can never remember.

3. Traduisez "dont" comme il convient.

La fille

-dont tu parles :

.....

-dont il a pris le bras :

.....

-dont les yeux sont bleus est ma sœur :

.....

4. Traduisez

-The people I told you about are tourists

-The birds you see are getting ready to leave

-The flowers whose colour is pink are tulips

-The chair you are sitting ON is fragile