

23 L'ordre des mots dans la phrase simple

231 1. Hardly had it been raining when the hurricane hit the house. 2. Only then did I understand what he was saying. 3. Never shall we forgive them for what they did. 4. Often have I complained about it, but to no use. 5. Seldom have I seen so much happiness.

232 1. No sooner had she left her home than the sun started shining. 2. Never before has there been such a disaster. 3. So angry was I that I decided to write a letter to the director. 4. Such was my anger that I became speechless. 5. Nowhere was the boss to be seen. 6. Not only did he arrive late but he didn't even apologize. 7. So absurd was his conduct that they all laughed. 8. Never before in my life have I had such an idea. 9. Well do I remember your grandmother. 10. On no account are you to talk about it.

233 1. So have I. 2. So have you. 3. Nor (ou neither) can they. 4. So have you. 5. So did his girlfriend. 6. So shall (ou will) we. 7. So does her mother. 8. Nor (ou neither) can Pierre. 9. So did the others. 10. Nor (ou neither) had we.

234 1. Had he arrived earlier... 2. Should she arrive now... 3. Had he had a better idea... 4. Should you change your plan... 5. Should it start raining now... 6. Had they passed their exams...

235 "Perhaps it is too late to start our meeting."
"So it is indeed. So, we can decide to leave."
"But here comes our boss!"

"I'm sorry. There were so many trucks on the road! Among them was even a tractor! Never shall I forget that nightmare. No sooner had I left home than problems started. Had I known, I wouldn't have left home."
"Nor would we."

236 1. It was Annabel who wrote a love story when she was ten. 2. It was a love story that Annabel wrote when she was ten. 3. It was

when she was ten that Annabel wrote a love story. 4. It's you, Mr. President, who are telling us a lie. 5. It's to us that I'm telling you a lie, Mr. President. 6. It's a lie that you're telling us, Mr. President. 7. It was us (très souvenu : we) who understood what he did at that moment. 8. It was what he did that we understood at that moment. 9. It was at that moment that we understood what he did.

237 1. What Sophie's looking for is a new apartment. 2. What Steve wanted was a cheeseburger. 3. What she broke was a vase. 4. What they will like is Brooklyn Bridge. 5. What she has visited is New York. 6. What I might see is the parade in London. 7. What they want to buy is three copies of that book (ou What they want is to buy...). 8. What he says is that he's never felt that way before. 9. What Errol is sticking to is the idea that life is for living. 10. What I've never understood is what they liked about him.

238 1. Can she speak German? 2. Will he go to New Zealand next year? 3. Are you going out tonight? 4. Has the unemployment rate come down in Britain? 5. Do they prefer tea to coffee? 6. Do your parents never (ou ever) leave their country? 7. Do they have a nice house? 8. Would they rather stay inside? 9. Does Steve have many brothers and sisters? 10. Did Brenda say she'd be late?

239 1. Yes, she can. No, she can't. 2. Yes, he will. No, he won't. 3. Yes, I am. No, I am not. 4. Yes, it has. No, it hasn't. 5. Yes, they do. No, they don't. 6. Yes, they do (leave their country). No they don't (ever leave their country). 7. Yes, they do. No, they don't. 8. Yes, they would. No, they wouldn't. 9. Yes, he does. No, he doesn't. 10. Yes, she did. No, she didn't.

240 1. What happened? 2. What were you doing last night? 3. Who rang? 4. Who wants some more tea? 5. Where did she go? 6. What did they look at? 7. How did you do it? 8. When did they arrive? 9. Who left a note on my desk? 10. When did Omar live in California?

241 1. Who did you send the flowers to? (très souvenu : Whom) 2. Who did he rely on? (très souvenu : Whom) 3. Who did they care for? (très souvenu : Whom) 4. What was Carey listening to? 5. What was she thinking about? 6. Who did he think of? (très souvenu : Whom) 7. What did we both laugh at? 8. Whose doctor did you send for? 9. Whose house did the hooligans break into? 10. When did you say he would be back?

242 1. Their friends wonder where they are going.
2. Laurie wants to know who called.
3. I'd like to know when you will see her again.
4. Let's ask them who was on the phone.
5. Peter wants to know how old her grandparents are.
6. I'd be pleased to know what they bought.
7. I'm asking you why you are crying.
8. I'd be interested to know what you were listening to.
9. I'm just asking how you managed it.
10. Could you tell me why she ran away?

243 1. The policeman asked what they had been doing at that time the day before.
2. The librarian wanted to know which of these books she had liked best.
3. She enquired why Louise had lied to him.
4. She forced him to tell her where he would spend his holiday.
5. He was furious and asked her who (très souvenu : whom) she had been seeing.
244 1. How deep. 2. How old. 3. How high.
4. How often. 5. How many. 6. How much.
7. How long. 8. How far. 9. How long. 10. How wide.

245 1. espace. 2. temps. 3. temps. 4. espace. 5. temps. 6. temps. 7. temps. 8. temps. 9. temps. 10. temps.
Phrase 5 : Since when have you been learning Spanish? *Phrase 8* : Since when have they been married?

246 1. Quelle est la longueur du lac ?
2. Combien de temps comptez-vous rester ici ?

3. Pendant combien de temps as-tu vécu avec elle ?
4. Quelle est la longueur de la nouvelle voiture qu'il vient d'acheter ?
5. Depuis combien de temps apprends-tu l'espagnol ? ou Ça fait combien de temps que tu apprends l'espagnol ?
6. Est-ce qu'ils t'ont dit combien de temps ils ont passé en Afrique du Sud ?
7. Il y a combien de temps que leur famille est arrivée en Grande-Bretagne ?
8. Ils sont mariés depuis combien de temps ? ou Ça fait combien de temps qu'ils sont mariés ?
9. Je me demande combien de temps il va parler.
10. Il vous a fallu combien de temps pour aller à Manchester en voiture ?

247 1. So, how are you today? 2. Do you know what his (ou her) mother is like? 3. How do you know he won't come? 4. How come he didn't tell you anything? 5. How did you learn about it? 6. How could I get him (ou her) to understand? 7. How do you want me to know it? 8. How did she do it? 9. Can you tell me what that guy is like? 10. How shall we do it?

248 1. What did 2. What would 3. What do you 4. What time 5. Which of 6. What is 7. What will 8. Which sentence 9. Which one 10. What will

249 "Who's that?" [...] "Oh, what do you want?" [...] "What do you mean, 'Hi'! Do you know what time it is?" "What does it matter? [...]" "Which one?" "I don't care which one. Just call who you want." "OK, of John, Peter and Steve, which (lequel/which/qui) should I call?" [...] Talking of which (à ce propos), could you lend me your car?" "Which one? [...]" But what happened to your own car?"

250 1. What's the weather like?
2. What are his (ou her) parents like?
3. How are your parents?
4. How long have they been in Germany?
5. Whose book is this? (ou Whose is this book?/Who does this book belong to?)

6. How long will they be in Scotland for? (*ou* How long will they stay in Scotland?)
 7. When did it last rain? (*moins fréquent* : How long is it since it last rained?)
 8. But, didn't you see that car?
 9. I wonder how far (*ou* to what extent) he is really determined to succeed.
 10. How likely is she to get her driving licence?

251 1. How nice it was to see you! 2. How she has changed over the years! 3. What a sweetheart you are! 4. How nice your cousin is! 5. What a fool he was not to listen to her advice! 6. How hot this tea is! 7. What a relief it was to see them! 8. How stupid this programme is! 9. How strange it feels not to be with my daughter! 10. What a fuss he made about nothing!

252 1. It was so great to see you! 2. I behaved in such a stupid way. 3. I have so much to study (*ou* I have to study so much). 4. It hurts so much to listen to you! 5. She was so mad at him! 6. I was such a fool to believe you! 7. He really cares so much for you (*ou* cares for you so much). 8. I'm sorry but I am in such a hurry!

253 1. There were so many mistakes that I couldn't read his paper. 2. We had such terrible weather that we decided to leave after an hour. 3. I was in such a hurry that I didn't notice the accident. 4. The book was so funny that I couldn't stop reading. 5. I was so late that it was useless to try to make it. 6. They were given so much wine to drink that they got drunk in less than an hour. 7. It rained so much that we decided to cut short our holiday. 8. It was such a lousy film that we didn't watch it to the end.

Il est possible à l'oral de ne pas utiliser la conjonction that dans ces phrases.

254 1. What a fool! 2. How (*ou* So) nice! 3. such a hurry! 4. so hard! 5. How lovely! 6. so many people! 7. so much hair! 8. so great! 9. so much to offer! 10. such bad manners!

255 1. Don't they speak well! *Ce qu'ils parlent bien!*

2. Didn't they behave badly! *Comme ils se sont mal comportés!*
 3. Aren't I smart! *Hein que je suis malin!*
 4. Don't I know! *À qui le dites-vous!*
 5. Isn't it clever! *Comme c'est intelligent!*
 6. Isn't he old now! *Ce qu'il est vieux maintenant!*
 7. Doesn't she look sweet! *Comme elle est mignonne!*
 8. Doesn't time fly! *Comme le temps passe vite!*

24 Les constructions verbe + verbe

256 1. to leave 2. to tell 3. travelling 4. not to talk 5. driving 6. waiting 7. to listen 8. not having (*ou* not to have) 9. to give up 10. not to worry

257 When it was too late he decided to tell his Mum about his secret love affair. He knew how not to shock her and wanted to be cautious with her so as not to cause any problem. He is very sweet and hates hurting (*ou* to hurt) people's feelings but at the same time he couldn't bear not to let her (*ou* not letting her) know. So he asked her to promise not to talk while he was speaking. He had to wait for her to sit up in her bed and then started to explain (*ou* explaining) that he disliked her prying into his affairs and that he enjoyed leading his own life. He kept talking never daring to look at her. When he stopped speaking he realized that she was sound asleep.

258 1. I advise you not to write that letter.
 2. They swear never to have stolen that bike.
 3. They swear never to steal again.
 4. My parents have always let me do anything I want.
 5. I was listening very carefully. I heard her whisper (*ou* whispering) to her husband.
 6. I distinctly remember him (*ou* his) taking your keys.
 7. I would prefer not to see her right now.
 8. I like listening (*ou* to listen) to opera.
 9. I would like to listen to an opera.
 10. I promise not to do it again.

259 1. Can you help me (to) fill in this form?
 2. If you choose to stay, you will have to cooperate.
 3. I like being admitted. I would so much like to be admitted.
 4. I want you to tell me the truth.
 5. You refuse to tell me where he is? (*ou* Won't you tell me where he is?).
 6. You all agreed to see that film, didn't you?

7. In the end, we convinced (*ou* persuaded) her to come with us.
 8. I am waiting for his (*ou* her) friends to arrive.
 9. They can't stand being touched.
 10. His parents will not (*ou* won't) let him go.

260 1. They pretend not to see me.
 2. It is no use telling me how it works.
 3. I don't mind not going there.
 4. It didn't stop raining (*ou* it never stopped raining).
 5. I heard her sing (*ou* singing).
 6. I don't know how to tell him (*ou* her).
 7. The customers intended to boycott that product.
 8. Try to concentrate for a change.
 9. Taking this train means travelling for fifteen hours.
 10. I regret not mentioning it.

25 Les propositions causatives et résultatives

261 1. I'll get 2. He made 3. I'll have 4. I had 5. She made (*ou* had) 6. I'll have (*ou* make) 7. I'll get 8. makes me 9. You'll make 10. I had

262 1. I had my bedroom painted by my brother (*ou* I got my brother to paint my bedroom).
 2. Fry the fish in a little oil.
 3. I was made to open my suitcase.
 4. Don't worry. I'll get a policeman to help you.

5. Did I make myself understood?
 6. I tried in vain to make myself obeyed.
 7. He had his watch stolen.
 8. The traffic was very heavy and the result was that I arrived late (*très soirement* : this led to my arriving late).
 9. The thought made him smile.
 10. They made me drink vodka.

263 1. I managed to get him (*ou* her) to clear up his (*ou* her) mess.
 2. Mum has sent for the doctor.
 3. I'll let you know as soon as I can.
 4. At last, I've had my car repaired.
 5. They've had their hair cut.
 6. Poor things, they've been had by their lawyer.
 7. All these beautiful stories make us dream.
 8. The prince had the castle rebuilt.
 9. As a child, my father made me make my bed every morning.
 10. Don't try to make me believe that he's here.

264 1. She has washed her car clean. *Elle a lavé sa voiture, qui est maintenant propre.*
 2. Jo shouted herself hoarse last night. *À force de crier hier soir, Jo s'est enrouée.*
 3. Steve read himself almost blind. *À force de lire, Steve est presque devenu aveugle.*
 4. She ran quickly out of the shop. *Elle sortit du magasin en courant.*
 5. They starved to death. *Ils sont morts de faim.*
 6. They starved themselves to death. *Ils se sont laissés mourir de faim.*

265 1. They blackmailed her into resigning.
 2. They threatened her into signing the document.
 3. My mother tricked me into picking up my aunt at the airport.
 4. Erwin talked Sue out of accepting (*ou* into not accepting) the offer.
 5. The President clearly fooled the State Secretary into supporting the resolution.
 6. Sheila argued Betsy out of becoming (*ou* into not becoming) a nurse.
 7. His parents begged him not to marry the girl.
 8. My dad persuaded me to do a degree in maths.

26 La coordination et la subordination

- 261** 1. She's both a mayor and a minister.
2. They can neither read nor write.
3. Either you stay and you listen to me or you go and you can do whatever you like.
4. Not only was I right but all the others were wrong.
5. If you call and (if) I'm not here, leave a message.
262 wheat and wine • the wheat and wine route (from north to south) and the salt and silver route (from west to east) • salt and silver • the Duke's son held out against attacks for more than a month, but the castle was finally pillaged and burnt • pillaged and burnt • the Prince of Mornmouth and his young and beautiful wife • young and beautiful • (either) restore it or build a new one (*coordonnant en deux parties* : either ... or) • that he would restore it but that he would do it slowly and meticulously • slowly and meticulously • ten or fifteen • he and the Prince.

263 Dear John,

I suppose that you'll be using my bedroom (*sub. 1*) while you're in London (*sub. 2 dépendante de sub. 1*). I'm afraid I've lost the key to the large cabinet (*sub. 1*) that is next to the bed (*relative incluse dans sub. 1*). So if you have anything confidential you should keep it under the carpet, as no one will think of looking there. You can use my books, which are all in my bedroom (*relative*), though I'd appreciate (*sub. 1*) if you wouldn't lend them to anyone (*sub. 2 dépendante de sub. 1*), as books are rarely returned (*sub. 3 dépendante de sub. 2*). I have been told by Carey, who came round last night (*relative*), that you intend (*sub. 1*) to give a party during your stay in London (*sub. 2 dépendante de sub. 1*). It's all right with me but make sure that nothing gets broken and that everything stays clean (*sub. coordonnée à la sub. précédente*). You know I hate (*sub. 1*) coming back to a dirty house (*sub. 2 dépendante de sub. 1*).

27 Les subordonnées relatives

269 The Duke, who ... • the castle, which ... • the wheat and wine route (which ...) • salt and silver route (which ...) • his son, who ... • attacks which ... • the castle whose walls ... • the town of Rigmartole which ... • an architect whom ... • The roof, whose tiles ...

270 The Duke, who : hummain, pronom relatif sujet

the castle which : non hummain, pronom relatif sujet

the wheat and wine route (which) : non hummain, pronom relatif sujet

the salt and silver route (which) : non hummain, pronom relatif sujet

his son who : hummain, pronom relatif sujet

attacks which : non hummain, pronom relatif sujet

the castle whose walls : non hummain, pronom relatif génitif

the town of Rigmartole, which : non hummain, pronom relatif sujet

an architect whom : hummain, pronom relatif complément

The roof whose tiles : non hummain, pronom relatif génitif

271 1. My mother, who was a relatively aggressive person, pushed her neighbour roughly forward. 2. We lived in a street which (ou that) contained a garage called Ever-Ready. 3. We lived in a street whose name was Langdon Park Road. 4. It was a narrow room which (ou that) had two windows between two wings of the building. 5. Once in a while she appeared with something that took you by surprise. 6. My uncle, who had never married, was always generous. 7. The house (that) we live in (ou in which we live) is old. 8. The man, whose photograph is in my wallet, was on television last night. 9. Brian, who is a police inspector asked me a lot of questions. 10. The shop towards which I'm walking (ou that) I'm walking towards) belongs to my husband.

272 1. with whom 2. Ø (ou who, souvenu : whom) 3. who 4. Ø (ou that ; plus rare : which) – and which 5. none of which 6. whose 7. Ø (ou that) 8. that 9. whose – which 10. which

273 1. Pronom relatif : that – proposition relative : that women use regularly. – antécédent : the same

2. Pronom relatif : that – proposition relative : that has been worn and worn for many winters. – antécédent : some old dress

3. Pronom relatif : who – proposition relative : who no longer wanted to live with him. – antécédent : the woman

4. Pronom relatif : which – proposition relative : which she had received as Christmas presents. – antécédent : two novels

5. Pronom relatif : that – proposition relative : that she actually lived with. – antécédent : one

6. Pronom relatif : that – proposition relative : that dated from 1920s. – antécédent : records

7. Pronom relatif : who – proposition relative : who had a job in a coffee shop. – antécédent : a poet

8. Pronom relatif : whom – proposition relative : whom we barely remembered – antécédent : a man. – pronom relatif : whose – proposition relative : whose name was never mentioned. – antécédent : a man

274 1. This is the person who I think would be a good candidate.
2. I don't like the way he drives at all.
3. What can we do with these books that nobody wants?
4. This museum owns many paintings, only one of which is from the twentieth century.
5. The story which I remember very well, is less interesting than the style.
6. She owns several cars, only one of which can be used (ou is in working order).
7. What I realize is that it is never too late.
8. What I am proud of is my accent.
9. He's bought a house that is old but the roof of which (ou but whose roof) is brand new.
10. The friends I'm telling you about do not live here.

275 Dans ces phrases, l'antécédent est un proposition (He became a drug addict – It was the end of my third section – You've always loved him – My boyfriend has been offered a new job) et non un nom ou un groupe nominal.

Traductions de which

1. ce qui 2. ce qui 3. ce que 4. ce qui

276 1. What I regret is that he didn't tell you about it.

2. Ruth has always refused to tell me about it, which I regret.

3. What she told me is none of your business.

4. What they want is to be left alone.

5. Can you see what's over there?

6. What is regrettable is that he is not (ou should not be) aware of it.

7. Go and see them? That's precisely what I refuse (to do).

8. They all left before the end of the match which is really incredible.

9. What you need is a new watch.

10. He arrived with (ou in) what look like a car.

277 1. Whoever loves me is to come with me.

2. I'll go wherever you go.

3. We can go whenever you want.

4. Whoever can do this exercise has understood it all.

5. He is never pleased, wherever we eat, wherever we may eat (ou whatever the place where we eat may be).

6. Of all these cars you can choose whichever (one) you prefer.

7. We'll do whatever you want (us to do).

8. Whichever (one) of you finds the right solution first will be entitled to my respect.

28 Les subordinées nominales

en V-ing

278 1. Melvin(s) being late annoyed Michael.

2. Henry(s) passing his exam rejoiced his parents.

3. My failing my exam did not sadden my boyfriend.

4. Their hesitating could have been dangerous.

5. Her ringing five minutes after the accident puzzled the policeman.

6. His leaving a note didn't make things easier.

Dans la phrase 4 : For them to hesitate could have been dangerous.

279 1. Le fait que Melvin soit en retard a agacé Michael.

2. Le fait que Henry ait réussi ses examens a fait plaisir à ses parents.

3. Mon échec à l'examen n'a pas attristé mon petit ami.

4. Leur hésitation aurait pu être dangereuse.

5. Le fait qu'elle ait téléphoné cinq minutes après l'accident a intrigué le policier.

6. Le fait qu'il ait laissé un message n'a rien arrangé.

280 1. Do you mind my (oral : me) leaving right now? 2. Jane remembers writing a letter of complaint to her boss. (avec her writing, le sujet de writing serait différent de celui de remembers). 3. He left without saying goodbye. 4. After failing to convince the prime minister, the minister decided to resign. 5. Thank you for listening with so much interest. 6. I don't object to you (ou your) smoking in here. 7. My students are used to travelling a lot. 8. I prefer his new habit to him (ou his) waking up very late. 9. We all look forward to Errol(s) visiting us soon. 10. They were busy repairing their old car.

29 Les subordinées conjonctives

281 1. knew Ø it 2. said Ø you 3. told me Ø he - that we 4. Ø 5. that he 6. him Ø you 7. that the suspect 8. believe Ø he 9. thought Ø you 10. said that

282 1. She finds it strange that he shouldn't have phoned (plus oral : that he didn't phone).

2. I find it worrying that she shouldn't answer (oral : that she doesn't answer).

3. Do you find it normal that they should have left (oral : that they left) so fast?

L'emploi de should dans ces phrases est britannique.

283 1. They complained that people didn't listen to them.

2. I doubt (if) I can answer you.

3. They say they want to help you.

4. I think I'll go to Edinburgh tomorrow.

5. You think you'll get away with it just like that?

6. I admit that I don't know how to do it.

284 1. That he should only arrive tomorrow is surprising (plus oral : That he's only arriving).

2. That it should only rain once a year (ou rain only once a year) here seems strange to me (oral : That it only rains...).

3. That he should hold it against me is normal (oral : That he holds it).

4. That she shouldn't be able to (ou she can't) make up her mind is understandable.

5. That he shouldn't have phoned (ou that he didn't phone) worries me.

6. That they should have liked (ou That they liked) Wagner is not that easy to understand.

Les structures en it is sont bien plus fréquentes : It is surprising that he should only arrive tomorrow (oral : that he is only arriving).

285 1. He'll regret it all the more as some day I'll be rich.

2. I don't know how she is. All the more so since she doesn't write to me any more.

3. It's all the more dangerous as you can't drive.

4. This test is all the easier for Sean as it is in English.

286 1. that she should start (ou that she start - oral : that she starts) 2. that she should be (oral : that she is) 3. that they should be (ou that they be - oral : that they are) 4. that we should go (ou that we go) 5. that you should remain (ou that you remain) 6. we should do (ou we do)

L'emploi de should dans ces phrases est britannique.

287 1. It's incredible that she should have said that (ou that she said that).

2. It's surprising that such a thing should have happened (ou that such a thing happened).

3. It's not normal that they should have behaved like that (ou that they behaved).

4. It is regrettable that you should have quarrelled (ou that you quarrelled).

L'emploi de should dans ces phrases est britannique.

288 1. get - Je vous téléphonerai dès que je serai rentré.

2. had driven - Il a dit qu'il viendrait dès qu'il aurait reconduit Karen chez elle.

3. breaks down - Nous acheterons un nouveau téléviseur quand notre vieux poste tombera en panne.

4. broke down - Mes parents ont dit que nous acheterons un nouveau téléviseur quand notre vieux poste tomberait en panne.

5. have finished - Nous partirons quand tu auras terminé ton travail.

6. want - Nous déménageons pour Miami le mois prochain. Venez nous voir quand vous voudrez.

7. was - La juge a dit qu'elle inviterait la presse une fois que son enquête serait terminée.

8. is - Je sais qu'il arrivera (quand il sera) trop tard.

289 1. No sooner had I seen her than I stopped my car. ou Hardly had I seen her when I stopped my car.

2. No sooner had I started raining than I left the beach. ou Hardly had it started raining when we left the beach.

3. No sooner had she called than they started laughing. ou Hardly had she called when they started laughing.

4. No sooner had we got off the plane than we were gripped by the cold. ou Hardly had we got off the plane when we were gripped by the cold.

5. No sooner had I begun accelerating than my husband screamed at me. ou Hardly had I begun accelerating when my husband screamed at me.

290 1. If I had known, I would not (wouldn't) have come.

2. He will not (ou won't) go if it starts raining.

3. The examiners would have cancelled the exam if they had been told about the cheating.

4. Brenda wouldn't have talked to Kevin she had known the truth.

5. If he comes with his grandparents we won't (ou won't) be able to go climbing.

6. If you arrived two days earlier you could meet my new girlfriend.

7. If you pass your exam I'll take you to the restaurant.

8. If you ever passed your exam I would take you to the restaurant.

291 1. you were 2. you made 3. things had been 4. had not been 5. behave themselves 6. applied

292 1. He insisted on trying again even though he knew it was useless.

2. They looked at each other as though they had never met.

3. We'll leave as soon as it stops raining.

4. The government will negotiate if the stop striking.

5. Take my advice: don't get married until you are over 30.

6. The path runs around a corner where it turns out of sight.
7. No sooner had he met her than he offered to marry her.
8. You may borrow my car provided you bring it back with a full tank.
9. The students enjoy this novel all the more as it is easy to read.
10. You may have any of my books as long as you take good care of them.

Dans les phrases :

1. Even though he knew it was useless, he insisted on trying again.
3. As soon as it stops raining we'll leave.
4. If they stop striking the government will negotiate.
8. Provided you bring it back with a full tank, you may borrow my car.
10. As long as you take good care of them, you may have any of my books.

30 Discours direct et discours indirect

- 2931** 1. She didn't say anything to me.
 2. Unfortunately they didn't tell their parents anything.
 3. He told you lies. (say impossible).
 4. The headmaster told the assembly that discipline should be encouraged.
 5. Stop saying to everyone that you're my boyfriend!
 6. They said to their best friends that they did not want to get married.
 7. You keep telling the same jokes over and over again! (say *peu envisageable*)
 8. Tell the teacher about it before it's too late.

- 2934** 1. He said 2. told you 3. only saying 4. told me 5. tell the truth 6. tell you 7. can say 8. she told me 9. telling me 10. say that

- 2935** 1. My mother enquired whether (ou if) I wanted to marry him or not. 2. She asked me if I had had a nice meal. 3. He wondered if (ou whether) I had lost anything. 4. She wanted to know if (ou whether) I was going out that night. 5. My husband asked whether (ou if) the children would be home for dinner. 6. The neighbour wondered if (ou whether) the minister had resigned yet.

- 2926** 1. She asked where I had met him. 2. She enquired when I would be back. 3. They wanted to know what he had said to me. 4. John wondered why Chris had been late. 5. They asked who had gone. 6. She wondered how it had happened. 7. The judge wanted to know where they were. 8. Their mother asked when they were coming back.

- 2927** 1. He ordered us (ou me) to shut up.
 2. She asked us to open our books on page 43.
 3. He advised us never to say we're (ou we were) sorry.
 4. He suggested that we should go (ou we go) to the cinema.
 5. The guest apologized that he hadn't warned us (ou for not warning us).
 6. She told me not to lie to her. (ou She forbade(e) me to lie to her)
 ou She forbade(e) me from lying to her).
 7. The policeman warned us not to park our car there. (ou warned us that we shouldn't park our car there).
 8. She invited us to come round for tea.

2930 Au présent

1. The children cried they wanted to go to Disneyland.
2. Mr and Mrs Litten complained that John and William never wrote to them.
3. He said apologetically that it was too late to catch the train.

Au prétérit et au plus-que-parfait

4. She announced that she had met the man of her dreams the day before.
5. Her mother explained that anyway Liz had never trusted Al.
6. They insisted that if John came two days earlier it would make things simpler.

Au présent perfect

7. The boy said he had come to say goodbye.
8. The President's wife cried that she had decided to get a divorce.
9. The station master told Kirstie that he was sorry but that she had just missed her train.

Renvoi à l'avenir

10. The secretary explained that Mr Byrd would be here (ou there) in a moment.
11. Her former husband exclaimed that he would not speak to her.

12. The clairvoyant predicted that things would get better.

Modaux

13. Mother told Thomas he must (ou had to) come in at once.
14. Michele bragged that she could swim that length in 30 seconds.
15. The headmaster shrieked that we could stand up when he came in.

- 2929** 1. He asserted that he was going to New York.

2. She acknowledged that she had made a mistake.
3. He admitted that it was too late to react.
4. They confirmed that they had never been invited.
5. He answered that he would probably move to London in September.
6. She objected that she had (got) no time to lose.
7. The boss shouted to Nick that he was too stupid for the job.
8. Alex accepted that he hadn't had the courage to talk to her.

- 2930** Nathalie asked Henry if he had found anyone who could help her. Henry replied that he had found a priest who would be able to help her. His name is (ou was) Father McCroxy. He told her to go to him. Father McCroxy might be able to tell her something. Nathalie thanked Henry and said that she supposed that would help. Henry asked her

if she had any relatives around here (there). She answered she only had an aunt. He exclaimed that that helped a bit. She told said her aunt had had the house in Langde Park Road. Henry said that anyway he is sure Father McCroxy could help her. He has known everybody in that neighbourhood. He advised her to try not to be too sad. Or never knew. Nathalie said she knew, that it went on (ou goes on).

2931 [...] Why had it happened to her? Did she deserve such a harsh treatment? She had always been kind to everybody and could not understand what was going on her life [...]

Perhaps he could not pray today because the pain he felt. In a few days, perhaps next week, he would probably feel differently. I might even break down. That would be terrible. If he broke down, it would take weeks for him to recover....

2934 Mrs Litten was feeding the fire. Tea rose to her eyes. She asked herself: "What has it happened to me? Do I deserve such a harsh treatment? I have always been kind to everybody and cannot understand what is going on in my life." The other woman did not say a word but Mrs Litten felt the sympathy. (ou The other women don't say word but I feel their sympathy.)