

3. Elle a honte d'elle-même. *as shame of herself*
4. Il n'y a rien de mieux que d'essayer de s'entraider. *help one another*
5. Les gens parlaient entre eux et je ne pouvais pas me faire entendre. *themselves*
6. Votre livre se vend bien, vous pouvez être fiers de vous. *like myself*
7. Détends-toi, dors dix minutes et quand tu te réveilleras, tu te sentiras très bien. *parade*
8. Je vais me féliciter moi-même si personne d'autre ne le fait ! *myself*
9. J'ai rencontré le président en personne et il s'est intéressé à ce que je faisais. *in person*
10. Elle a appris toute seule à jouer du piano. *by herself*

La phrase

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Les phrases affirmatives et négatives

§ 369-372

231 Reformulez les phrases en les commençant par l'adverbe souligné.

EXEMPLE : I shall never forget what he did for us.

▷ Never shall I forget what he did for us.

1. It had hardly been raining when the hurricane hit the house.
2. I understood only then what he was saying.
3. We shall never forgive them for what they did.
4. I have often complained about it, but to no use.
5. I have seldom seen so much happiness.

232 Reformulez les phrases en commençant par l'amorce indiquée.

EXEMPLE : It only occurred to me then that he was in love with me.

Only then ... ▷ Only then did it occur to me that he was in love with me.

1. As soon as she left her home the sun started shining.
No sooner ...
2. There has never been such a disaster before.
Never before ...
3. I was so angry that I decided to write a letter to the director.
So angry ...
4. My anger was such that I became speechless.
Such ...
5. The boss was to be seen nowhere.
Nowhere ...
6. He arrived late and he didn't even apologize.
Not only ... but ...
7. His conduct was so absurd that they all laughed.
So ...
8. I have never had such an idea before in my life.
Never before in my life ...
9. I remember your grandmother well.
Well ...
10. You are to talk about it on no account.
On no account ...

233 Traduisez en anglais les réponses en utilisant so ou neither.EXEMPLES : I knew him well. *Moi aussi.* ▷ So did I.I've never liked that writer. *Elle non plus.* ▷ Neither (ou nor) has she.

1. "I've passed my exams!" « *Moi aussi.* »
2. "You've got wonderful eyes!" « *Toi aussi.* »
3. "I can't stand that guy." « *Eux non plus.* »
4. "You've put on weight." « *Toi aussi.* »
5. "He looked ill." « *Son amie aussi.* »
6. "We'll manage." « *Nous aussi.* »
7. "She often thinks about it." « *Sa mère aussi.* »
8. "He can't remember." « *Pierre non plus.* »
9. "I worked very hard." « *Les autres aussi.* »
10. "That's something we had never considered." « *Nous non plus.* »

234 Reformulez ces phrases en if à l'aide de had ou de should (style soutenu).

EXEMPLES : If I had known, I would have called you. ▷ Had I known,

I would have called you.

If ever you left earlier, it would not be a problem. ▷ Should you leave

earlier it would not be a problem.

1. If he had arrived earlier the problem would have been solved immediately.
2. If ever she arrived now we would still have time.
3. If he had had a better idea, things would have been different.
4. If ever you changed your plan, please let us know in advance.
5. If it started raining now we would have to cancel our project.
6. They would not be here, if they had passed their exams.

235 Traduisez.

« Peut-être est-il trop tard pour commencer notre réunion.

– Il est en effet trop tard. Aussi pouvons-nous décider de partir.

– Mais voilà notre chef.

– Désolé, il y avait tellement de camions sur la route ! Parmi eux se trouvait même un tracteur ! Jamais je n'oublierai ce cauchemar. À peine avais-je quitté la maison que les ennuis commencèrent. Si j'avais su, je ne serais pas sorti de chez moi.

– Nous non plus. »

236 Mettez en relief l'élément souligné à l'aide de *it is.../it was...*

1. Annabel wrote a love story when she was ten.
2. Annabel wrote a love story when she was ten.
3. Annabel wrote a love story when she was ten.
4. You, Mr President, are telling us a lie.
5. You, Mr President, are telling us a lie.
6. You, Mr President, are telling us a lie.
7. We understood what he did at that moment.
8. We understood what he did at that moment.
9. We understood what he did at that moment.

237 Reformulez ces phrases en commençant par *What* et en ajoutant *is/was*.

EXEMPLE : Ben bought a car. > What Ben bought was a car.

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

Les phrases interrogatives

§ 373-382

238 Transformez les phrases suivantes en interrogatives.

EXEMPLE : Tracey is at home. > Is Tracey at home?

1. She can speak German.
2. He will go to New Zealand next year.
3. You're going out tonight.
4. The unemployment rate has come down in Britain.
5. They prefer tea to coffee.
6. Your parents never leave their country.
7. They have a nice house.
8. They would rather stay inside.
9. Steve has many brothers and sisters.
10. Brenda said she'd be late.

239 À partir des phrases interrogatives obtenues, répondez aux questions par l'affirmative puis par la négative. Utilisez l'auxiliaire qui convient.

EXEMPLE : Is Tracey at home? > Yes, she is./No, she is not.

240 Transformez les phrases suivantes en interrogatives, en commençant par le mot interrogatif indiqué.

1. Something happened. *What ...?*
2. You were doing something last night. *What ...?*
3. Somebody rang. *Who ...?*
4. Somebody wants some more tea. *Who ...?*
5. She went somewhere. *Where ...?*
6. They looked at something. *What ...?*
7. You did it in a certain way. *How ...?*
8. They arrived at a certain time. *When ...?*
9. Somebody left a note on my desk. *Who ...?*
10. Omar lived in California then. *When ...?*

241 Posez des questions à partir des phrases proposées, en remplaçant *something, someone* et *some time* par un mot en *wh-*.

EXEMPLE : You are looking at someone. > Who are you looking at?

1. You sent the flowers to someone.
2. He relied on someone.
3. They cared for someone.
4. Carey was listening to something.
5. She was thinking about something.
6. He thought of someone.
7. We both laughed at something.
8. You sent for someone's doctor.
9. The hooligans broke into someone's house.
10. You said he would be back some time.

242 Transformez les questions suivantes en interrogatives indirectes en utilisant l'amorce indiquée.

EXEMPLE : When will he come back? *I wonder ...* > I wonder when he will come back.

1. "Where are they going?" *Their friends wonder ...*
2. "Who called?" *Laurie wants to know ...*
3. "When will you see her again?" *Id like to know ...*

4. "Who was on the phone?" *Let's ask them ...*
5. "How old are her grandparents?" *Peter wants to know ...*
6. "What did they buy?" *I'd be pleased to know ...*
7. "Why are you crying?" *I'm asking you ...*
8. "What were you listening to?" *I'd be interested to know ...*
9. "How did you manage it?" *I'm just asking ...*
10. "Why did she run away?" *Could you tell me ...*

243 Transformez les questions suivantes en interrogatives indirectes en utilisant l'amorce indiquée. Attention à l'emploi des temps après un verbe au prétérit.

1. "What were they doing at this time yesterday?" *The policeman asked ...*
2. "Which of these books did she like best?" *The librarian wanted to know ...*
3. "Why did Louise lie to him?" *She enquired ...*
4. "Where will you spend your holiday?" *She forced him to tell her ...*
5. "Who have you been seeing?" *He was furious and asked her ...*

244 Ajoutez un adjectif ou un adverbe après *how*, en vous aidant de la notion donnée entre parenthèses.

1. How ... is the lake? (depth: *profondeur*)
2. How ... is your sister? (age: *âge*)
3. How ... is the Tower of London? (height: *hauteur*)
4. How ... do you go to New York? (frequency: *fréquence*)
5. How ... brothers and sisters do you have? (quantity: *quantité*)
6. How ... money can you lend me? (quantity: *quantité*)
7. How ... are you planning to stay here? (duration: *durée*)
8. How ... is it from London to Manchester? (distance: *distance*)
9. How ... is the swimming pool? (length: *longueur*)
10. How ... is the road? (width: *largeur*)

245 Dites si l'expression *how long* exprime une longueur dans le temps (une durée) ou dans l'espace (une dimension).

1. How long is the lake?
2. How long are you planning to stay here?
3. How long did you live with her?
4. How long is the new car he's just bought?

5. How long have you been learning Spanish?
6. Did they tell you how long they stayed in South Africa?
7. How long ago did their family arrive in Britain?
8. How long have they been married?
9. I wonder how long he is going to talk.
10. How long did it take you to drive to Manchester?

Dans quelles phrases pourrait-on remplacer *how long* par *since when* ?

246 Traduisez les phrases de l'exercice 245.

247 Les équivalents de « comment ». Traduisez.

1. Alors, comment allez-vous aujourd'hui ?
2. Sais-tu comment est sa mère ?
3. Comment sais-tu qu'il ne viendra pas ?
4. Comment se fait-il qu'il ne t'ait rien dit ?
5. Comment l'as-tu su ?
6. Comment pourrais-je lui faire comprendre ?
7. Comment veux-tu que je le sache ?
8. Comment l'a-t-elle fait ?
9. Tu peux me dire comment il est, ce type ?
10. Comment ferons-nous ?

248 Complétez à l'aide de *what* ou de *which*.

1. ... did he say?
2. Hello! ... would you like?
3. You don't want to see him? ... do you mean by that?
4. ... time did they leave?
5. ... of these meals do you recommend?
6. ... is the matter with him?
7. ... will you tell her when you see her?
8. ... sentence should I rewrite in my essay?
9. I have too many sweaters. ... one should I wear?
10. ... will you be wearing tonight?

249 Complétez à l'aide de *what*, de *which* ou de *who*.

- "Hi, Phil! It's me, Linda."
 "... 's that?"
 "Linda."
 "Oh, ... do you want?"
 "I just wanted to say 'Hi'!"
 "... do you mean, 'Hi'! Do you know ... time it is?"
 "... does it matter? I have so much to tell you, Phil."
 "Look, why don't you call another one of your friends?"
 "... one?"
 "I don't care ... one. Just call ... you want."
 "OK, of John, Peter and Steve, ... should I call?"
 "That's your business, not mine. Talking of ..., could you lend me your car?"
 "... one? The Rover or the Mercedes? But ... happened to your own car?"
 "It broke down and I desperately need one, Linda."
 "That's *your* business, honey, not mine. Bye."

250 Traduisez.

1. Quel temps fait-il ?
2. Comment ils sont, ses parents ?
3. Comment vont tes parents ?
4. Depuis combien de temps sont-ils en Allemagne ?
5. À qui est ce livre ?
6. Ils sont en Écosse pour combien de temps ?
7. Il y a combien de temps qu'il n'a pas plu ?
8. Mais enfin, tu n'as pas vu cette voiture ?
9. Je me demande dans quelle mesure il est vraiment déterminé à réussir.
10. Quelles chances a-t-elle de réussir son permis de conduire ?

Les phrases exclamatives

§ 383-387

251 Modifiez les phrases à l'aide du mot donné entre parenthèses.

EXEMPLE : It was difficult. (how) ▷ How difficult it was!

1. It was nice to see you. (how)
2. She has changed over the years. (how)
3. You are a sweetheart. (what)
4. Your cousin is nice. (how)
5. He was a fool not to listen to her advice. (what)
6. This tea is hot. (how)
7. It was a relief to see them. (what)
8. This programme is stupid. (how)
9. It feels strange not to be with my daughter. (how)
10. He made a fuss (*faire des histoires*) about nothing. (what)

252 Modifiez les phrases à l'aide du mot donné entre parenthèses.

EXEMPLE : I was stupid. (so) ▷ I was so stupid.

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

253 Reliez les deux phrases à l'aide du mot entre parenthèses.

EXEMPLE : It rained. We left a week earlier. (so much)

▷ It rained so much that we left a week earlier.

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

254 Complétez les phrases à l'aide de *what (a)*, *how*, *so*, *so much*, *so many* ou *such (a)*.

1. ... fool I was not to listen to her advice.
2. ... nice to see you!
3. Chris was in ... hurry that she forgot to call you.
4. I have to work ... hard to please them.
5. ... lovely this is!
6. There were ... people you could hardly move.
7. He has ... hair on his chest that he looks like a bear.
8. His admiration for your art is ... great that he'd pay any price for it.
9. They have ... to offer us.
10. I cannot stand ... bad manners.

255 Reformulez ces phrases en faisant une interro-négative exclamative. Puis traduisez.

EXEMPLE : He is sweet. > Isn't he sweet! Comme il est charmant !

1. They speak well.
2. They behaved badly.
3. I'm smart.
4. I know.
5. It's clever.
6. He is old now.
7. She looks sweet.
8. Time flies. (*Le temps passe vite.*)

V + to + V, V + V-ing, V + base verbale

§ 388-396

256 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient : *to + verbe ou V-ing*.

EXEMPLE : She wants (leave) tomorrow. > She wants to leave tomorrow.

1. If you choose (leave), please let us know.
2. I swear (tell) the truth.
3. We all enjoyed (travel) together.
4. He promised not (talk) to Joan's neighbours again.
5. I can't stand (drive) on motorways.
6. We spent all our time (wait) for him!
7. I advise you (listen) very carefully.
8. I just love not (have) to go to work!
9. I expect him (give up).
10. I told my parents not (worry).

257 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient.

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

258 Construisez une phrase à partir des éléments proposés, en employant *to, V-ing* ou la base verbale.

EXEMPLE : I want ... (they must leave immediately).

> I want them to leave immediately.

1. I advise ... (you shouldn't write that letter).
2. They swear ... (they never stole that bike).
3. They swear ... (they will never steal again).
4. My parents have always let ... (I can do anything I want).
5. I was listening very carefully. I heard ... (she whispered to her husband).

6. I distinctly remember ... (he took your keys).
7. I would prefer ... (I won't see her right now).
8. I like ... (I listen to opera).
9. I would like ... (I listen to an opera).
10. I promise ... (I will not do it again).

Récapitulatif

§ 388-396

259 Traduisez.

1. Peux-tu m'aider à remplir ce formulaire ?
 2. Si tu choisis de rester, il faudra coopérer.
 3. J'aime qu'on m'admire. J'aimerais tant qu'on m'admire.
 4. Je veux que tu me dises la vérité.
 5. Tu refuses de me dire où il est ?
 6. Vous étiez tous d'accord pour voir ce film, non ?
 7. Finalement, on l'a persuadée de nous accompagner.
 8. J'attends que ses amis arrivent.
 9. Ils ne supportent pas qu'on les touche.
 10. Ses parents ne le laisseront pas partir.
- 260 Traduisez.**
1. Ils font semblant de ne pas me voir.
 2. Inutile de me dire comment ça marche.
 3. Ça ne me dérange pas de ne pas y aller.
 4. Il n'a pas arrêté de pleuvoir.
 5. Je l'ai entendue chanter.
 6. Je ne sais pas comment le lui dire.
 7. Les clients avaient l'intention de boycotter ce produit.
 8. Essaie de te concentrer, pour changer.
 9. Prendre ce train, cela veut dire voyager pendant quinze heures.
 10. Je regrette de ne pas en avoir parlé.

Les équivalents de « faire »

§ 398-400

261 Complétez les phrases à l'aide de *make*, *have* ou *get* au temps qui convient.

1. It'll take time but I'll ... Mustapha to give you a hand.
2. He ... us work extremely hard and we don't regret it now.
3. I'll ... him call you.
4. I ... this cake made especially for you.
5. She ... him park his car on a double yellow line.
6. I'll ... him do the dishes tonight.
7. Don't worry, I'll ... my brother to write your essay for you.
8. This actor always ... me laugh.
9. You'll ... me blush if you go on like that!
10. As a child I ... my brother write my essays for me.

262 Traduisez.

1. J'ai fait peindre ma chambre par mon frère.
2. Faites frire le poisson dans un peu d'huile.
3. On m'a fait ouvrir ma valise. (emploi du passif)
4. Ne vous en faites pas, je vous ferai aider par un policier.
5. Me suis-je fait comprendre ?
6. J'ai essayé en vain de me faire obéir.
7. Il s'est fait voler sa montre.
8. Il y avait beaucoup de circulation et cela fait que je suis arrivé en retard.
9. L'idée l'a fait sourire.
10. Ils m'ont fait boire de la vodka.

263 Traduisez.

1. J'ai réussi à lui faire ranger son fouillis (*clear up his/her mess*).
2. Maman a fait venir le médecin.
3. Je vous le ferai savoir dès que possible.
4. Ça y est, j'ai fait réparer la voiture.
5. Ils se sont fait couper les cheveux.
6. Les pauvres, ils se sont fait avoir par leur avocat.
7. Toutes ces belles histoires font rêver.
8. Le prince fit reconstruire le château.
9. Quand j'étais petit, mon père me faisait faire mon lit tous les matins.
10. N'essayez pas de me faire croire qu'il est ici.

Les constructions résultatives

\$ 401-405

264 Combinez les deux phrases en une seule puis traduisez.

EXEMPLE : I have painted my bathroom. Now it is red.
 > I have painted my bathroom red.
J'ai peint ma salle de bains en rouge.

1. She has washed her car. Now it is clean.
2. Jo shouted last night. Now her voice is hoarse.
3. Sheve read a lot. Now he is almost blind.
4. She ran quickly and then she was out of the shop.
5. They starved and then they died.
6. They starved themselves and then they died.

265 Combinez les deux phrases en une seule, à l'aide de *into*, *out of* ou *to*.

EXEMPLE : Dad talked to me. So I made an appointment with my dentist.
 > Dad talked me into making an appointment with my dentist.

1. They blackmailed her. So she had to resign.
2. They threatened her. So she had to sign the document.
3. My mother tricked me. So I picked up my aunt at the airport.
4. Erwin talked to Sue. So she didn't accept the offer.
5. The President clearly fooled the State Secretary. So the State Secretary supported the resolution.
6. Sheila argued. So Betsy didn't become a nurse.
7. His parents begged him: he should not marry the girl.
8. My dad persuaded me. So I did a degree in maths.

Les coordonnants

\$ 406-408

266 Traduisez.

1. Elle est à la fois maire et ministre.
2. Ils ne savent ni lire ni écrire.
3. Soit vous restez et vous m'écoutez, soit vous partez et vous pouvez faire ce que vous voulez.
4. Non seulement j'avais raison mais tous les autres avaient tort.
5. Si tu téléphones et que je ne suis pas là, laisse un message.

267 Soulignez les coordonnants et relevez les segments coordonnés.

The Duke recognized the strategic importance of the castle, which was mentioned for the first time in the twelfth century. It lay at the junction of major trading routes: the wheat and wine route (from north to south) and the salt and silver route (from west to east). When it came into the possession of the Duke, it was given to his son, who had it rebuilt. During a battle, the Duke's son held out against attacks for more than a month, but the castle was finally pillaged and burnt. Five centuries later, the castle was given to the town of Rigmorole, which offered it to the Prince of Mornmouth and his young and beautiful wife. The Prince asked an architect if he could either restore it or build a new one. He replied that he would restore it but that he would do it slowly and meticulously so that it would take ten or fifteen years. In the end, both he and the Prince had to wait twenty years before the dream came true.

La subordination

\$ 409-410

268 Soulignez les propositions subordonnées dans le texte suivant.

Dear John,
 I suppose that you'll be using my bedroom while you're in London. I'm afraid I've lost the key to the large cabinet that is next to the bed. 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, though I'd appreciate if you wouldn't lend them to anyone, as books are rarely returned. I have been told by Carey, who came round last night, that you intend to give a party during your stay in London. It's all right with me but make sure that nothing gets broken and that everything stays clean. You know I hate coming back to a dirty house.

Les pronoms relatifs

S 411-424

269 Dans ce texte, entourez les pronoms relatifs et soulignez l'antécédent.

The Duke, who was getting old, recognized the strategic importance of the castle, which was mentioned for the first time in the twelfth century. It lay at the junction of major trading routes: the wheat and wine route (which ran from north to south) and the salt and silver route (which ran from west to east). When it came into the possession of the Duke, it was given to his son, who had it rebuilt. During a battle, the Duke's son held out against attacks which were led by the Duke's arch-enemy, for more than a month. But the castle whose walls were not thick enough, was finally pillaged and burnt. Five centuries later, the castle was given to the town of Rigmorle, which offered it to the Prince of Mornmouth and his young and beautiful wife. The Prince asked an architect, whom he had known for years, if he could either restore it or build a new one. He replied that he would restore it but that he would do it slowly and meticulously, so that it would take ten or fifteen years. The roof, whose tiles were imported from Italy, took longer than he thought. In the end, both he and the Prince had to wait twenty years before the dream came true.

270 Dans le texte précédent, justifiez l'emploi des pronoms relatifs.

EXEMPLE : The Duke, **who** : antécédent humain, pronom relatif sujet.

271 Réunissez les deux phrases à l'aide du pronom relatif.

EXEMPLE : The solid table was consumed in a few minutes. It had stood thirty years in the same place. ▷ The solid table that had stood thirty years in the same place was consumed in a few minutes.

1. My mother pushed her neighbour roughly forward. My mother was a relatively aggressive person.
2. We lived in a street. It contained a garage called Ever-Ready.
3. We lived in a street. Its name was Langdon Park Road.
4. It was a narrow room. It had two windows between two wings of the building.
5. Once in a while she appeared with something. That thing took you by surprise.

6. My uncle was always generous. He had never married.
7. The house is old. We live in it.
8. The man was on television last night. His photograph is in my wallet.
9. Brian asked me a lot of questions. He's a police inspector.
10. The shop belongs to my husband. I'm walking towards it.

272 Ajoutez le pronom relatif qui convient. Si plusieurs possibilités existent, précisez-le.

1. The friends with ... we play tennis live in our neighbourhood.
2. The friends ... we play tennis with live in our neighbourhood.
3. Marsha, ... had always refused to marry, suddenly decided to embark on a new life.
4. This is the book ... I told you about and ... you must read at once.
5. He's given me four bottles of perfume, none of ... I like.
6. Sandy, ... uncle I am, never forgets my birthday.
7. This is the best show ... I have ever seen.
8. This is the only car ... will do 60 miles per hour in 10 seconds.
9. The Japanese, ... language is not well known outside Japan, tend to learn English, ... is now a universal language.
10. The government had not cut the interest rate since 2008, after ... investors chose other investments.

273 Dans les phrases suivantes, relevez les pronoms relatifs, les propositions relatives et les antécédents.

EXEMPLE : As I said before, there were several beggars in the street. The one who walked like a prince asked for a cigarette.

▷ *Pronom relatif* : who - *relative* : who walked like a prince - *antécédent* : The one

1. The medicine is Amillie, the same that women use regularly.
2. The darkness was thin, like some old dress that has been worn and worn for many winters.
3. The artist left after shooting the woman who no longer wanted to live with him.
4. On the desk were two novels which she had received as Christmas presents.

- The other book was one that she actually lived with.
- The music came from records that dated from the 1920s.
- I was a poet who had a job in a coffee shop.
- These records were souvenirs of our father, a man whom we barely remembered, a man whose name was never mentioned.

Traduction des pronoms relatifs

§ 419-424

274 Les équivalents de « dont ». Traduisez.

- Voici la personne dont je pense qu'elle serait un bon candidat.
- Je n'aime pas du tout la façon dont il conduit.
- Que faire de ces livres dont personne ne veut ?
- Ce musée possède de nombreuses peintures, dont une seule est du ^{xx}e siècle.
- L'histoire, dont je me souviens bien, est moins intéressante que le style.
- Elle possède plusieurs voitures dont une seule est utilisable.
- Ce dont je me rends compte, c'est qu'il n'est jamais trop tard.
- Ce dont je suis fier, c'est de mon accent.
- Il a acheté une maison ancienne, mais dont le toit est tout neuf.
- Les amis dont je te parle n'habitent pas ici.

275 Dans les phrases suivantes, que pouvez-vous dire de l'antécédent ? Traduisez le pronom relatif *which*.

- He became a drug addict, which is not surprising.
- That was the end of my third section, which means that I can now move on to my conclusion.
- You've always loved him, which not many have done.
- My boyfriend has been offered a new job, which implies that we cannot stay in this town.

276 Les équivalents de « ce qui... », « ce que... ». Traduisez.

- Ce que je regrette, c'est qu'il ne m'en ait pas parlé.
- Ruth a toujours refusé de m'en parler, ce que je regrette.
- Ce qu'elle m'a dit ne te regarde pas.
- Ce qu'ils veulent, c'est qu'on les laisse tranquilles.
- Tu vois ce qu'il y a là-bas ?
- Ce qui est regrettable, c'est qu'il ne s'en rende pas compte.
- Aller les voir ? C'est précisément ce que je refuse.
- Ils sont tous partis avant la fin du match, ce qui est vraiment incroyable.
- Ce qu'il te faut, c'est une nouvelle montre.
- Il est arrivé avec ce qui ressemblait à une voiture.

277 Traduisez en faisant appel à un relatif + *ever*.

- Qui m'aime me suive.
- J'irai où tu iras.
- Nous pouvons partir quand tu veux.
- Quiconque sait faire cet exercice a tout compris.
- Quel que soit l'endroit où nous mangeons, il n'est jamais content.
- De toutes ces voitures, vous pouvez choisir celle que vous préférez.
- Nous ferons tout ce que tu voudras.
- Le premier d'entre vous qui trouve la bonne solution aura droit à mon estime.

Subordonnées en V-ing sujets

§ 425

278 Remplacez *it* par une proposition sujet en V-ing. Dans quelle phrase aurait-on pu utiliser *to* + verbe ?

EXEMPLE : They complain all the time. It is unbearable.
 ▷ Their complaining all the time is unbearable.

1. Melvin was late. It annoyed Michael.
2. Henry passed his exam. It rejoiced his parents.
3. I failed my exam. It did not sadden my boyfriend.
4. They hesitated. It could have been dangerous.
5. She rang five minutes after the accident. It puzzled the policeman.
6. He left a note. It didn't make things easier.

279 Traduisez les phrases obtenues.

Subordonnées en V-ing compléments

§ 426-428

280 Réunissez les deux phrases en une seule, à l'aide de V-ing.

EXEMPLE : I hate something – I am late. ▷ I hate being late.

1. Do you mind something? – I leave right now.
2. Jane remembers something. – She wrote a letter of complaint to her boss.
3. He left without something. – He did not say goodbye.
4. After something the minister decided to resign. – She failed to convince the prime minister.
5. Thank you for something. – You listened with so much interest.
6. I don't object to something. – You smoke in here.
7. My students are used to something. – They travel a lot.
8. I prefer his new habit to something. – He woke up very late.
9. We all look forward to something. – Errol visits us soon.
10. They were busy. – They were repairing their old car.

Ø ou that ?

§ 429-432

281 Utilisez la conjonction Ø ou that pour introduire la proposition subordonnée. Préférez la conjonction Ø à that à chaque fois que cela est possible.

1. I knew ... it would be too difficult.
2. He always said ... you were the best.
3. Phil told me ... he would be late and ... we needn't wait for him.
4. Did she know ... you were married?
5. I think, if I am to judge by his performance, ... he is our best hope for a medal.
6. Don't worry, I will tell him ... you called.
7. They supposed, after hearing all the witnesses, ... the suspect was not among them.
8. I believe ... he is out, but I can check if you insist.
9. Joan thought ... you were American.
10. Vivien said ... , as it had not snowed for quite a few days, they would not go skiing.

Équivalents des subordonnées françaises § 429-430, 437

282 Traduisez ces phrases qui comportent « trouver » + adjectif.

1. Elle trouve bizarre qu'il n'ait pas téléphoné.
2. Je trouve inquiétant qu'elle ne réponde pas.
3. Vous trouvez normal qu'ils soient partis aussi rapidement ?

283 Traduisez ces phrases qui comportent en français des propositions infinitives.

1. Elles se sont plaintes de ne pas être écoutées.
2. Je doute de pouvoir vous répondre.
3. Ils disent vouloir vous aider.
4. Je pense aller à Édimbourg demain.
5. Vous imaginez vous en tirer (get away with it) comme ça ?
6. J'admets ne pas savoir comment faire.

284 Traduisez ces phrases qui comportent des propositions conjonctives sujets.

1. Qu'il n'arrive que demain est surprenant.
2. Qu'il ne pleuve qu'une fois par an ici me paraît bizarre.
3. Qu'il m'en veuille est normal.

4. Qu'elle n'arrive pas à se décider est compréhensible.
5. Qu'il n'ait pas téléphoné m'inquiète.
6. Qu'ils aient aimé Wagner n'est pas si facile à comprendre.

285 Traduisez ces phrases qui comportent « d'autant plus que... ».

1. Il le regrettera d'autant plus qu'un jour je serai riche.
2. Je ne sais pas comment elle va. D'autant moins qu'elle ne m'écrit plus.
3. C'est d'autant plus dangereux que tu ne sais pas conduire.
4. Ce test est d'autant plus facile pour Sean qu'il est en anglais.

Emploi des temps

S 432, 434, 442

286 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient.

1. They insisted that she (start) her job immediately.
2. It's incredible that she (be) so arrogant.
3. It's vital that they (be) here as soon as possible.
4. Mum suggested that we (go) swimming this afternoon.
5. I strongly recommend that you (remain) quiet for a moment.
6. So, what does the doctor suggest we (do)?

287 Traduisez.

1. Il est incroyable qu'elle ait dit ça.
2. Il est surprenant qu'une telle chose se soit produite.
3. Il n'est pas normal qu'ils se soient comportés ainsi.
4. Il est regrettable que vous vous soyez disputés.

288 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient. Puis traduisez les phrases ainsi obtenues.

1. I'll phone you as soon as I (get) home.
2. He said he would come as soon as he (drive) Karen home.
3. We'll buy a new TV set when our old one (break down).
4. My parents said we'd buy a new TV set when our old one (break down).
5. We'll leave when you (finish) your work.
6. We're moving to Miami next month. Come and visit us whenever you (want).
7. The judge said she would invite the press once her investigation (be) over.
8. I know he'll arrive when it (be) too late.

289 Reliez les deux phrases à l'aide de *no sooner... than...* ou *hardly... when...*

EXAMPLE : She had left him. He started crying. ▷ No sooner had she left him than he started crying. ou Hardly had she left him when he started crying.

1. I saw her. I stopped my car.
2. It started raining. We left the beach.
3. She called. They started laughing.
4. We got off the plane. We were gripped by the cold.
5. I began accelerating. My husband screamed at me.

290 Mettez le verbe de la principale à la forme qui convient.

1. If I had known, I (not come).
2. He (not go) if it starts raining.
3. The examiners (cancel) the exam if they had been told about the cheating.
4. Brenda (not talk) to Kevin if she had known the truth.
5. If he comes with his grandparents we (not be able to) go climbing.
6. If you arrived two days earlier you (can) meet my new girlfriend.
7. If you pass your exam I (take) you to the restaurant.
8. If you ever passed your exam I (take) you to the restaurant.

291 Mettez le verbe de la subordonnée en *if* à la forme qui convient.

1. Imagine all the things we could do if you (be) here with me.
2. If you (make) an effort I'm sure you would succeed.
3. I might have married her if things (be) different.
4. If the president (not be) so rash she would have been reelected.
5. They can come to my party if they (behave oneself).
6. She could make it if ever she (apply) her energy to it.

Récapitulatif

§ 429-444

292 Complétez chaque phrase avec une des propositions de l'encadré.

1. He insisted on trying again ...
2. They looked at each other ...
3. We'll leave ...
4. The government will negotiate ...
5. Take my advice: don't get married ...
6. The path runs around a corner ...
7. No sooner had he met her ...
8. You may borrow my car ...
9. The students enjoy this novel ...
10. You may have any of my books ...

- as soon as it stops raining.
- all the more as it is easy to read.
- provided you bring it back with a full tank.
- until you are over 30.
- where it turns out of sight.
- than he offered to marry her.
- as long as you take good care of them.
- even though he knew it was useless.
- if they stop striking.
- as though they had never met.

Dans quelles phrases ainsi obtenues peut-on inverser l'ordre des deux propositions ?

Tell ou say ?

§ 445

293 Remplacez *say* par *tell* et *tell* par *say*. Apportez les modifications nécessaires. Attention ! C'est impossible dans deux phrases. Lesquelles ?

1. She told me nothing.
2. Unfortunately, they did not say anything to their parents.
3. He told you lies.
4. The headmaster said to the assembly that discipline should be encouraged.
5. Stop telling everyone that you're my boyfriend!
6. They told their best friends that they did not want to get married.
7. You keep telling the same jokes over and over again!
8. Say it to the teacher before it's too late.

294 Employez *say* ou *tell* à la forme qui convient.

1. He ... : "Good morning."
2. Has he ... you where he would spend his holiday?
3. I'm only ... aloud what everybody is thinking.
4. He ... me something that made me laugh.
5. You should ... the truth and nothing but the truth.
6. There's something I want to ... you.
7. This is a free country, I can ... what I want.
8. She ... me how happy she was.
9. Would you mind ... me your name and address?
10. Could you ... that again, please?

Discours indirect : question, conseil, ordre... § 446-449**295** Transformez les questions en subordonnées à l'aide de l'amorce indiquée.

EXEMPLE : Do you have a driving licence? *The policeman asked me ...*
 > The policeman asked me if I had a driving licence.

1. "So, do you want to marry him or not?" *My mother enquired ...*
2. "Did you have a nice meal?" *She asked me ...*
3. "Have you lost anything?" *He wondered ...*
4. "Are you going out tonight?" *She wanted to know ...*
5. "Will the children be home for dinner?" *My husband asked ...*
6. "Has the minister resigned yet?" *The neighbour wondered ...*

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296 Transformez les questions en *wh-* en subordonnées à l'aide de l'amorce indiquée.

1. "Where did you meet him?" *She asked ...*
2. "When will you be back?" *She enquired ...*
3. "What did he say to you?" *They wanted to know ...*
4. "Why was Chris late?" *John wondered ...*
5. "Who has gone?" *They asked ...*
6. "How did it happen?" *She wondered ...*
7. "Where are they?" *The judge wanted to know ...*
8. "When are they coming back?" *Their mother asked ...*

297 Récrivez les phrases suivantes en utilisant l'amorce indiquée. Quand plusieurs possibilités existent, signalez-les.

1. "Shut up" he said. *He ordered ...*
2. "Open your books on page 43." *She asked ...*
3. "Never say you're sorry." *He advised ...*
4. "You should go to the cinema." *He suggested ...*
5. "I'm sorry I didn't warn you." *The guest apologized ...*
6. "Don't lie to me." *She told ... / She forbade ...*
7. "Don't park your car here." *The policeman warned ...*
8. "Why don't you come round for tea?" *She invited ...*

Emploi des temps au discours indirect

§ 450-453

298 Passez au discours indirect en utilisant l'amorce indiquée.

EXEMPLE : "The train leaves at 5:32." *She said ...*
▷ She said the train left at 5:32.

Au présent

1. "We want to go to Disneyland." *The children cried ...*
2. "John and William never write to us." *Mr and Mrs Litten complained ...*
3. "It's too late to catch the train." *He said apologetically ...*

Au prétérit et au *past perfect*

4. "I met the man of my dreams yesterday." *She announced ...*
5. "Anyway Liz had never trusted Al." *Her mother explained ...*
6. "If John came two days earlier it would make things simpler." *They insisted ...*

Au *present perfect*

7. "I've come to say goodbye." *The boy said ...*
8. "I've decided to get a divorce." *The President's wife cried ...*
9. "Sorry, Miss, you've just missed your train." *The station master told Kirstie ...*

Renvoi à l'avenir

10. "Mr Byrd will be here in a moment." *The secretary explained ...*
11. "I shall not speak to her." *Her former husband exclaimed ...*
12. "Things will get better." *The clairvoyant predicted ...*

Modaux

13. "Thomas, you must come in at once." *Mother told Thomas ...*
14. "I can swim that length in 30 seconds." *Michele bragged ...*
15. "You could stand up when I come in." *The headmaster shrieked ...*

299 Passez du discours direct au discours indirect en utilisant l'amorce.

1. "He is going to New York." *He asserted ...*
2. "I've made a mistake." *She acknowledged ...*
3. "It's too late to react." *He admitted ...*
4. "We've never been invited." *They confirmed ...*
5. "I'll probably move to London in September." *He answered ...*
6. "I've got no time to lose." *She objected ...*
7. "Nick, you're too stupid for the job." *The boss shouted ...*
8. "I didn't have the courage to talk to her." *Alex accepted ...*

300 Transformez ces phrases de dialogue en discours indirect.

Attention aux pronoms personnels.

"Henry, have you found anyone who can help me?" asked Nathalie.
"I've found a priest who will be able to help you. His name is Father McCrory. Go to him. He may be able to tell you something," Henry replied.
"Thank you. I suppose that will help."
"Do you have any relatives around here?"
"Only an aunt."
"Oh! that helps a bit, doesn't it?"
"She had the house in Langdon Park Road."
"Anyway, I feel sure Father McCrory could help you. He knew everybody in this neighbourhood. Try not to be too sad. One never knows."
"I know. Life goes on."

301 Soulignez les exemples de discours indirect libre dans le texte suivant.

Mrs Litten was feeding the fire. Tears rose to her eyes. 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 in her life. The other women did not say a word but Mrs Litten felt their sympathy. She crept closer to her son and asked him, "Melvin, can you pray?" "No, mother." Mrs Litten could understand her son's feelings. Perhaps he could not pray today because of the pain he felt. In a few days, perhaps next week, he would probably feel differently. He might even break down. That would be terrible. If he broke down, it would take weeks for him to recover. Outside the wind abated as if it feared to disturb the mother and her son.

302 Transposez le texte de l'exercice 301 au discours direct, là où c'est possible, jusqu'à *sympathy* (l. 5), en explicitant les pensées du personnage à l'aide de *she asked herself* ou de *she thought*.

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