



UNIT 8

Les propositions subordonnées relatives / The UK and Europe / The U.S. and the world

1 - Verbs and prepositions.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable preposition. Answers are provided in the Key at the end of the unit.

1. Igal has resigned _____ the company. He is resigned _____ being unemployed.
2. "It is rude to point _____ people," the mother scolded the child.
3. In his article, the journalist points _____ the dreadful consequences of such a law.
4. "You should mind your own business". "What do you mean _____ that, I was trying to help you!" "Sorry I didn't mean _____ hurt you."
5. The two countries quarrel _____ each other _____ the border region.
6. Your example is most relevant _____ the situation we are discussing now. We thank you _____ providing us _____ it.
7. Who is responsible _____ the failure of the peace talks ?
8. "She reminds me _____ myself when I was young." "You are right, I remember you were just as ambitious and hardworking." "Remind me _____ tell her next time we see her".
9. There is an old saying to the effect that the best way to ensure peace is to prepare _____ war. Certainly, in this day and age, one should be ready _____ anything".
10. If you hadn't spent so much _____ clothes, you wouldn't be so short _____ money now.

2.a – Grammar : Les propositions subordonnées relatives.

➤ Distinguez les différents types de relatives :

☞ Mr Robinson who teaches at Oxford will be lecturing on English as the world's *lingua franca*.
M. Robinson, celui qui enseigne à Oxford fera une conférence sur l'anglais en tant que langue universelle.
Il s'agit du M. Robinson qui enseigne à Oxford et non pas d'un autre. La relative est nécessaire à la compréhension. Elle permet d'identifier M. Robinson. C'est **une relative restrictive**.

☞ Mr Robinson, who teaches at Oxford, will be lecturing on English as the world's *lingua franca*.
M. Robinson, qui enseigne à Oxford, fera une conférence sur l'anglais en tant que langue universelle.
Il s'agit d'une précision secondaire qui n'est pas nécessaire au sens de la phrase. Il n'y a qu'un M. Robinson qui enseigne à Oxford. C'est **une relative appositive**. ☞ à la virgule obligatoire!

➤ Les pronoms relatifs

Le choix du pronom dépend de sa fonction dans la relative. Il convient donc de bien avoir identifié la nature de la relative. S'agit-il d'une restrictive ou d'une appositive ?

✓ Relatives restrictives

a/ antécédent humain :

☞ Mr Robinson **who / that** is a linguist teaches at Oxford. => le pronom est sujet.

☞ Is that the Mr Robinson **that / whom / Ø** you met in Oxford? => **le pronom est complément**.

b/ antécédent non-humain :

Give me the pen **which / that** is on the table. => le pronom est sujet.

Show me the laptop **which / that / Ø** you bought yesterday. => le pronom est complément

✓ Relatives appositives

a/ antécédent humain :

☞ Mr Robinson, **who** is a pianist, is a friend of mine. => le pronom est sujet.

☞ Mr Jones, **whom** you met yesterday, is Peter's friend. => le pronom est complément.

b/ antécédent non-humain :

His latest lecture, **which** is far more interesting than the other ones, is about crime in Victorian England => le pronom est sujet.

This book, **which** I bought yesterday, is extremely interesting. => le pronom est complément.

☞ à la traduction de DONT

On emploie le pronom *whose* pour les relatives exprimant la possession.

☞ The girl **whose** mother lives in Brazil is my best friend.

Attention à ne pas calquer sur le français. Le stylo dont je me sers. = the pen **which** I use.

