

Corrigé et barème – Le discours rapporté

Transformer le discours direct en discours indirect : règles de concordance des temps et de changement des pronoms (programme de 2nde)

Durée : 90 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais (LVA) 2nde

Exercice 1 – Compréhension écrite — The Note on the Fridge (4 pts)

- a) a) She found it stuck on the fridge door (« A note was stuck on the fridge door »). Her mother asked her to warm up the soup and reminded her not to forget to feed the cat. (1)
- b) b) Noor had told her that there was a concert in the town hall that night and had asked her whether she could come ; Leila had answered that she would let her know. (1)
- c) c) She understood that her mother's note was an indirect way of telling her to stay at home : « a quiet evening » meant that going out was not an option, and asking for permission would once again be postponed. (1)
- d) d) It means « we will talk about it later », a polite way of putting the question off without saying no. It shows that the mother avoids refusing openly : she postpones the discussion instead of giving a clear answer. (1)

Repère — Un texte narratif au passé rapporte presque toujours les paroles au discours indirect : repérer « had written that », « asked her to », « reminded her not to » suffit à retrouver ce qui a été réellement dit.

Exercice 2 – Langue — Concordance des temps, pronoms et repères (4 pts)

- a) a) Tom said (that) he was waiting for his brother there. (am waiting → was waiting ; I → he ; my → his ; here → there) (1)
- b) b) They said (that) they had seen that film the week before. (saw → had seen ; we → they ; last week → the week before / the previous week) (1)
- c) c) Anna told me (that) she would send me the photos the next day. (will → would ; you → me ; tomorrow → the next day / the following day ; « said to me » peut devenir « told me ») (1)
- d) d) He said (that) he had never been to Scotland. (have never been → had never been ; I → he) (1)

Erreur fréquente — Oublier le troisième changement : le temps et les pronoms sont corrigés, mais « here » et « tomorrow » restent tels quels.

Exercice 3 – Langue — Les questions rapportées (4 pts)

- a) a) The officer asked me where I came from. (do disparaît, ordre affirmatif, point final) (1)
- b) b) She asked him if / whether he had finished his project. (question fermée ; have finished → had finished ; your → his) (1)
- c) c) My father asked (me) why I had not answered his call. (didn't answer → had not answered ; my → his) (1)
- d) d) They asked her whether she was coming with them or not. (devant « or not », seul whether est possible ; us → them) (1)

Le point clé — Une question rapportée n'est plus une question : plus d'inversion sujet-auxiliaire, plus de do / does / did, et un point à la place du point d'interrogation.

Exercice 4 – Langue — Ordres, conseils et verbes introducteurs (4 pts)

- a) a) The inspector asked the passenger to show him his ticket. (ask somebody to + base verbale ; me → him ; your → his) (1)
- b) b) The teacher warned us not to use our phones during the test. (warn somebody not to + base verbale ; your → our) (1)
- c) c) My sister advised me to revise my irregular verbs. (advise somebody to + base verbale ; your → my) (1)
- d) d) Paul suggested taking the bus. (ou : Paul suggested that we should take the bus.) ✗ Paul suggested us to take the bus. (1)

Attention — Tous les verbes introducteurs n'ont pas la même construction : tell, ask, advise, warn et remind prennent « somebody + to », mais suggest prend V-ing et explain prend « to somebody ».

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite — Raconter une conversation (4 pts)

- a) a) Attendus : trois phrases de cadrage au prétérit, avec un lieu, un moment et deux personnages identifiés, sans discours direct. (1)
- b) b) Attendus : trois paroles au minimum rapportées avec la concordance correcte (présent → prétérit, will → would), pronoms et repères adaptés, et une question rapportée à l'ordre affirmatif, sans do et sans point d'interrogation. (1)
- c) c) Attendus : deux introducteurs variés au moins, correctement construits (explained that, admitted + V-ing, promised to, suggested + V-ing, warned somebody not to). (1)
- d) d) Attendus : une phrase finale avec verbe + complément + to + base verbale. Proposition rédigée (138 mots) : « Last Saturday, my cousin Julia came to see me in my room. She looked worried and sat down on the bed without saying a word. Finally, she explained that she had failed her driving test for the second time. I asked her whether she had told her parents, and she admitted that she had not. She said she was afraid they would be disappointed. I suggested talking to her mother that same evening. Julia promised that she would try, but she warned me not to say anything before she did. Then she asked me if I could help her revise the Highway Code the following week. Before she left, I advised her to take a few lessons with another instructor. She smiled and told me not to worry : she said she would pass the next time. » (1)

À retenir — Un récit noté au lycée gagne des points dès que les introducteurs varient : explained, admitted, promised et warned racontent l'intention du locuteur, ce que said ne fait jamais.