

Corrigé et barème – Le discours indirect (reported speech)

Rapporter les paroles de quelqu'un en anglais : say & tell, concordance des temps, questions et ordres rapportés.

Durée : 55 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais 3^e

Exercice 1 – Compréhension de l'écrit : un récit au discours indirect (4 pts)

- a) The school had won a national science prize, and a TV crew would come the following Monday. (1)
- b) He asked her if she could present the recycling project in English; she said she was too shy. (1)
- c) « I will help you prepare. » / « Don't be late on Monday! » (1)
- d) Les paroles sont rapportées après un introducteur au passé (told, asked, promised) : les temps reculent d'un cran — present perfect → past perfect, will → would (concordance des temps). (1)

Méthode — Pour retrouver les paroles exactes, fais l'opération inverse : avance chaque temps d'un cran (had won → has won, would → will) et rétablis les personnes (she → I, us → you).

Exercice 2 – Compréhension de l'écrit : lecture d'un tableau (4 pts)

- a) Five messages; Mr Doyle called twice: first he said he would collect the medicine, then he asked the surgery not to prepare it because his cat was better. (1)
- b) Mrs Khan said that her dog wasn't eating and asked if she could bring him that morning. (1)
- c) Lucy Bell wanted to know where the new car park was (and said she couldn't find it). The lab asked the surgery to call them back before five that day. (1)
- d) Mr Doyle told the surgery not to prepare the medicine because his cat was better. — Rapporté le lendemain, « tomorrow » ne désigne plus le même jour : on le remplace par « the next day » (repère relatif → repère déplacé). (1)

Repère — Un message rapporté plus tard change de repères temporels (today → that day, tomorrow → the next day) : demande-toi toujours quand la personne rapporte.

Exercice 3 – Grammaire : passer au discours indirect (4 pts)

- a) She said (that) she was waiting for her results and (that) she would know the next day. (1)
- b) He asked me if (whether) I had ever been to Ireland. / He asked me why I was laughing. (1)
- c) The keeper warned us not to feed the ducks. / She asked me to close the gate. (1)
- d) « The coach told us that we had to train harder, and he asked us if we wanted to win. » (told + us ; had to ; pas de did ; pas d'inversion) (1)

Erreur fréquente — Les questions rapportées gardent l'ordre sujet + verbe et perdent do / did : « asked if we wanted », jamais « asked if did we want ».

Exercice 4 – Verbes introducteurs et repères (4 pts)

- a) a) suggested ; b) promised ; c) admitted ; d) warned. (1)
- b) then, that night, the week before (the previous week), the following year, there, those. (1)
- c) « Tell » needs a person after it (She told me she was late); « say » is used without a person or with « to » (She said she was late / She said to me. . .). (1)
- d) She told me (that) she couldn't come that day and asked me to call her back the next day. (1)

Astuce — Un verbe introducteur précis (admit, promise, warn, suggest) vaut plus qu'un « said » répété : il montre que tu as compris l'intention du locuteur.

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite guidée*(4 pts)*

- a) Ex.: Hi Malik! Nour told me that the test would be on Thursday and that we had to revise the modals. (1)
- b) Mr Lane asked the class whether everybody had finished the project, and Léo asked him what the oral would be about. (1)
- c) He told us to bring our books next week and reminded us not to forget our headphones for the listening. (1)
- d) Nour said she thought the lesson had been quite easy, but she advised me to read the chapter again anyway. (1)

Le point clé — Un rapport réussi varie les verbes introducteurs et applique la concordance partout : chaque verbe rapporté doit être un cran plus loin dans le passé que la parole d'origine.