**Using ‘dont’**

**Translate the sentences below**

1. C’est un livre dont l’auteur est très connu.

2. La ville dont je suis originaire est très ancienne.

3. Elle a une amie dont le frère est médecin.

4. Voici la question dont la réponse m’échappe.

5. Les problèmes dont tu parlais hier sont résolus.

6. C’est une pièce de théâtre dont la critique est excellente.

7. Le projet dont nous avons parlé est accepté.

8. Voici le film dont la bande-annonce est fascinante.

9. L’homme dont le chien a disparu est désespéré.

10. La maison dont le toit est en réparation est à vendre.

11. La chanteuse dont la voix est magnifique a sorti un nouvel album.

12. Il a acheté une voiture dont il est très satisfait.

13. La rivière dont les eaux sont polluées est fermée à la baignade.

14. C’est un métier dont il rêve depuis toujours.

15. L’enfant dont tu t’occupes est très intelligent.

16. Voici l’endroit dont je t’ai parlé hier.

17. La rue dont les arbres ont été coupés est devenue triste.

18. Le film dont je t’ai parlé a gagné plusieurs prix.

19. La fête dont je me souviens le mieux était mémorable.

20. Les fleurs dont le parfum emplit la pièce sont magnifiques.

Now make up ten sentences of your own using ‘dont’

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**Notes to display on ‘dont’**

"Dont" is a relative pronoun used to link two clauses together. It specifically indicates possession or a relationship involving "of which," "of whom," "whose," or "about which." Here’s how and when to use "dont":

1. Possession

 - When indicating possession, "dont" can often be translated as "whose."

 - Example: "L'homme dont la voiture est rouge" (The man whose car is red).

2. Part of a Prepositional Phrase

 - "Dont" replaces phrases that would use "de" in the relative clause.

 - Example: "Le livre dont je parle" (The book I am talking about).

3. Indicating a Quantity or Part

 - When referring to a quantity or part of a group mentioned earlier.

 - Example: "Il a trois enfants, dont deux filles" (He has three children, two of whom are girls).

4. Verb Constructs Requiring 'de'

 - Used with verbs that require the preposition "de" to indicate the object of the verb.

 - Example: "Les problèmes dont je me souviens" (The problems I remember).

5. Non-Specific Antecedents

 - It can be used with more abstract or less specific antecedents.

 - Example: "C’est un sujet dont nous avons longuement discuté" (It’s a subject we discussed at length).

Overall, "dont" helps to create more complex and descriptive sentences by providing a way to link clauses that share a common element related by possession, partitive sense, or prepositional phrase involving "de."

**Answers for translations**

1. This is a book by a very famous author.

2. The city I come from is very old.

3. She has a friend whose brother is a doctor.

4. This is the question that escapes me.

5. The problems you talked about yesterday have been solved.

6. This is a play that has excellent reviews.

7. The project we talked about has been accepted.

8. This is the movie with a fascinating trailer.

9. The man whose dog disappeared is in despair.

10. The house whose roof is being repaired is for sale.

11. The singer with the magnificent voice has released a new album.

12. He bought a car that he is very happy with.

13. The river whose waters are polluted is closed to swimming.

14. This is a job he has always dreamed of.

15. The child you are looking after is very intelligent.

16. This is the place I told you about yesterday.

17. The street whose trees were cut down has become sad.

18. The movie I told you about won several awards.

19. The party I remember best was memorable.

20. The flowers whose scent fills the room are beautiful.