

Can et can't (la capacité) – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Phrases affirmatives et négatives

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase correcte.

- My sister _____ swim. She is a good swimmer.
A cans B can C is can D can to
- Tom _____ drive. He is only ten.
A don't can B can C can't D not can
- I can _____ the guitar.
A plays B playing C to play D play
- Choose the correct sentence.
A She can speaks French. B She cans speak French.
C She can speak French. D She can to speak French.
- Birds can fly, but fish _____.
A can B not can C isn't D can't
- We _____ cook. We always eat at a restaurant.
A can't B not can C no can D can
- Find the mistake: My brother can to ride a bike very well.
A My brother B can to ride C a bike D very well
- Ana is only two months old. She _____ walk.
A can B cans C can't D can not to
- I can sing, _____ I can't dance.
A and B so C or D but
- Choose the correct negative of "He can read."
A He can't read. B He doesn't can read.
C He can't reads. D He not can read.

Partie 2 : Questions et réponses courtes

Choisissez la question, la réponse ou le mot correct.

- _____ you speak Spanish?
A Do can B Can C Are D Cans
- "Can your dad cook?" "Yes, he _____."
A does B cans C can D is

13. "Can you ski?" "No, I _____."
A can't **B** don't **C** not **D** can
14. Choose the correct question.
A Does she can play tennis? **B** Can she plays tennis?
C Can play she tennis? **D** Can she play tennis?
15. "What _____ you do?" "I can draw and paint."
A do can **B** are **C** can **D** does
16. "Can they come to the party?" "No, they _____."
A aren't **B** don't **C** not **D** can't
17. Put the words in order: the piano / can / play / your friend / ?
A Can your friend the piano play? **B** Can your friend play the piano?
C Can play your friend the piano? **D** Your friend play can the piano?
18. "Can Lucy and Omar speak Chinese?" "Yes, _____ can."
A they **B** she **C** we **D** he
19. Find the mistake: Can your cat climbs trees?
A Can **B** your cat **C** climbs **D** trees
20. Choose the correct response: "Can you ride a horse?"
A No, I don't. **B** No, I can't. **C** Yes, I can't. **D** No, I can.

Partie 3 : Lecture et révision

Lisez le texte, puis choisissez la bonne réponse.

My name is Kenji. I am twelve years old. I can do many things, but I can't do everything! I can swim very well, and I can run fast. I can't play football, but I can play basketball.

My best friend is Maria. She can speak three languages: English, Spanish and Italian. I can only speak English and a little Japanese. Maria can't swim, so on Saturdays I help her at the swimming pool.

My little brother, Leo, is four. He can't read or write, but he can count to twenty. My grandmother is seventy, and she can use a computer! She can't ride a bike, but she can drive a car.

21. Kenji _____ play football.
A can't **B** can **C** doesn't **D** isn't
22. Can Maria swim?
A Yes, she can. **B** No, she isn't. **C** Yes, she can't. **D** No, she can't.
23. How many languages can Maria speak?
A two **B** three **C** four **D** one
24. Leo can _____.
A read **B** write **C** count to twenty **D** ride a bike
25. Which sentence is true?
A Kenji can speak Italian. **B** Maria can swim very well.
C Kenji's grandmother can drive a car. **D** Leo can write his name.

26. What can Kenji do?
A He can swim and run fast. **B** He can play football.
C He can speak three languages. **D** He can't swim.
27. My grandmother is seventy, and she _____ a computer.
A can uses **B** can use **C** cans use **D** can using
28. Which sentence means the same as "Leo is not able to read"?
A Leo can read. **B** Leo can't reads.
C Leo doesn't can read. **D** Leo can't read.
29. I _____ hear you. The music is very loud!
A can **B** am not **C** can't **D** don't can
30. Choose the correct sentence.
A They can't speaks French, but they can speak German.
B They don't can speak French, but they can speak German.
C They can't speak French, but they can speak German.
D They can't to speak French, but they can speak German.

Corrigé – Can et can't (la capacité) – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 D	4 C	5 D	6 A	7 B	8 C	9 D	10 A
11 B	12 C	13 A	14 D	15 C	16 D	17 B	18 A	19 C	20 B
21 A	22 D	23 B	24 C	25 C	26 A	27 B	28 D	29 C	30 C

Explications

- B** – Can est identique à toutes les personnes et ne prend jamais de -s.
- C** – Un enfant de dix ans n'est pas capable de conduire : on utilise donc la forme négative can't.
- D** – Après can, on emploie la base verbale, sans to.
- C** – La structure est sujet + can + base verbale, sans -s et sans to.
- D** – Les poissons ne sont pas capables de voler, et la forme négative de can est can't.
- A** – Ils mangent toujours au restaurant parce qu'ils ne savent pas cuisiner : can't est donc correct.
- B** – On n'emploie pas to après can : la forme correcte est can ride.
- C** – Un bébé de deux mois ne sait pas marcher : on utilise donc can't + base verbale.
- D** – But relie deux idées opposées : une chose que je sais faire et une chose que je ne sais pas faire.
- A** – La forme négative est can't + base verbale, sans do/does et sans -s.
- B** – Les questions avec can commencent par can + sujet + base verbale.
- C** – Les réponses courtes reprennent can : Yes, he can.
- A** – La réponse courte négative à une question avec can est No, I can't.
- D** – L'ordre correct est Can + sujet + base verbale, sans does et sans -s.
- C** – La réponse utilise can, donc la question est What can you do?
- D** – Une question avec can appelle une réponse courte avec can't.
- B** – Dans les questions, l'ordre des mots est Can + sujet + verbe + complément.
- A** – Lucy et Omar sont deux personnes : le pronom est donc they.
- C** – Après can, on emploie la base verbale climb, et non climbs.
- B** – No s'emploie avec la forme négative can't dans les réponses courtes.
- A** – Le texte dit : I can't play football.
- D** – Le texte indique que Maria ne sait pas nager, et la réponse courte est No, she can't.
- B** – Maria parle anglais, espagnol et italien : trois langues.
- C** – Le texte indique que Leo ne sait ni lire ni écrire, mais qu'il sait compter jusqu'à vingt.
- C** – Le texte indique que la grand-mère ne sait pas faire du vélo, mais qu'elle sait conduire une voiture.
- A** – Kenji dit : I can swim very well, and I can run fast.
- B** – Can est suivi de la base verbale use, sans -s ni -ing.
- D** – Not able to signifie can't, suivi de la base verbale.
- C** – Comme la musique est forte, je n'arrive pas à entendre : on utilise donc can't.
- C** – Can et can't sont tous les deux suivis de la base verbale, sans -s, sans to et sans do.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après avoir présenté can/can't pour exprimer la capacité, ou comme révision rapide. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau A1 : ajouter un -s à can ou au verbe principal (cans, can speaks), employer to après can, et utiliser do/does avec can (don't can, Does she can...?). En prolongement, demandez aux élèves d'écrire cinq phrases sur ce qu'eux-mêmes et un ami savent faire ou ne savent pas faire, puis de s'interroger mutuellement avec des questions en Can you...?