

Be Going To – Test 2



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

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

Lisez attentivement chaque question et choisissez la seule réponse correcte.

Partie 1 : Forme affirmative

Choisissez la bonne réponse pour compléter chaque phrase ou répondre à la question.

- Hana and her sister _____ paint their bedroom on Saturday.
A is going to B are going to C going to D are go to
- Daniel _____ going to take the train to work tomorrow.
A are B am C is D be
- I'm going to _____ my old clothes to a charity shop.
A giving B gives C to give D give
- The children are _____ to make sandwiches for the picnic.
A going B go C goes D gone
- Which sentence has the correct word order?
A Amir going to is learn Spanish next summer.
B Amir is going learn to Spanish next summer.
C Amir is going to learn Spanish next summer.
D Amir is learn going to Spanish next summer.
- It's Dad's birthday tomorrow. Mum and I _____ a surprise party for him.
A am going to have B are going to have C are going have D is going to have
- Which is the correct short form of 'We are going to travel by bus'?
A We're going to travel by bus. B Were going to travel by bus.
C We's going to travel by bus. D We going to travel by bus.
- My cousin _____ married in June.
A is going to gets B are going to get C is go to get D is going to get

Partie 2 : Négation et questions

Choisissez la bonne réponse. Dans les questions « Find the mistake », choisissez la partie de la phrase qui contient une erreur.

- Felipe _____ play football on Sunday. He has hurt his foot.
A doesn't going to B isn't going to C not going to D aren't going to
- My parents love this town, so they _____ move to the city.
A aren't going to B isn't going to C don't going to D aren't going

11. Make this sentence negative: 'She is going to wear a dress to the party.'
- A** She doesn't going to wear a dress to the party.
B She is going to not wears a dress to the party.
C She isn't go to wear a dress to the party.
D She isn't going to wear a dress to the party.
12. How long ——— your friends going to stay with you?
- A** is **B** do **C** are **D** will
13. "——— is Oliver going to wear to the wedding?" "A blue suit."
- A** Where **B** What **C** When **D** Who
14. "Who is going to drive us to the airport?" Choose the correct answer.
- A** Anna is. **B** Anna does. **C** Anna will going. **D** Anna going to.
15. Find the mistake: Where you are going to put the new sofa?
- A** Where **B** you are **C** to put **D** the new sofa
16. Find the mistake: They aren't going to finished the project today.
- A** They **B** aren't **C** finished **D** today

Partie 3 : Sens et emploi

Choisissez la réponse la plus adaptée à chaque situation.

17. The baby is very tired and she is rubbing her eyes. What is the best prediction?
- A** She's going to wake up. **B** She's going to fall asleep.
C She's going to run in the garden. **D** She's going to read a book.
18. Which sentence is a prediction based on something we can see now?
- A** I'm going to visit Paris next year.
B We're going to paint the kitchen.
C Watch out! That glass is going to fall off the table.
D She's going to study law.
19. Which sentence talks about a plan, not a prediction?
- A** Look at that car! It's going to hit the wall.
B Elena is going to open a small café next year.
C The sky is grey. It's going to snow.
D Careful! The ladder is going to fall.
20. "I've lost my house keys!" "Oh no! What ——— do?"
- A** you are going to **B** do you going to **C** are you going to **D** are you go to
21. Ali has bought a tent and a sleeping bag. What is he probably going to do?
- A** He's going to go camping. **B** He's going to cook dinner.
C He's going to go to the cinema. **D** He's going to clean his car.
22. Which sentence uses 'going to' correctly?
- A** Yesterday we're going to visit the zoo. **B** Tomorrow we going to visit the zoo.
C Last week we're going to visit the zoo. **D** Tomorrow we're going to visit the zoo.
23. The football team is winning 4–0 and there are only two minutes left. Which sentence is best?
- A** They won the match yesterday. **B** They're going to lose the match.
C They're going to win the match. **D** They win every match.

24. "Are you going to come to the cinema with us tonight?" "No, thanks. _____"
- A** I'm going to study for my exam. **B** I'm going to studied for my exam.
C I going to study for my exam. **D** I'm going study for my exam.

Partie 4 : Compréhension écrite

Lisez le message et répondez aux questions.

Hi Grace,

Guess what? Our class is going to make a garden behind the school! Mr Osei says we're going to start on Saturday morning. First, we're all going to clean the ground and take away the old stones. Then Leila and Marco are going to plant tomatoes and beans. I'm going to paint some wooden signs with the names of the plants.

We aren't going to buy any tools because the school has got some. But we're going to need a lot of water, so Mr Osei is going to bring two big bottles from home.

The weather forecast says it's going to be sunny and hot on Saturday, so don't forget your hat! Are you going to come? Please tell me by Thursday.

Love,

Nadia

25. When is the class going to start the garden?
- A** On Thursday **B** On Saturday morning
C On Sunday afternoon **D** On Friday evening
26. What is Nadia going to do?
- A** Plant tomatoes and beans **B** Bring water from home
C Paint signs for the plants **D** Buy new tools
27. Why aren't they going to buy any tools?
- A** Because they haven't got any money. **B** Because the school has got some.
C Because Mr Osei is going to bring some. **D** Because they don't need any tools.
28. What is Mr Osei going to bring?
- A** Two big bottles of water **B** Some tools
C Hats for the students **D** Tomato plants
29. What is the weather going to be like on Saturday?
- A** Rainy and cold **B** Cloudy and windy **C** Sunny and hot **D** Snowy
30. What does Nadia want Grace to do?
- A** Buy a hat before Saturday
B Tell her by Thursday if she is going to come
C Help Leila and Marco paint
D Bring some tools

Corrigé – Be Going To – Test 2

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

Explications

- B** – Un sujet pluriel (Hana and her sister) se construit avec « are going to » + base verbale.
- C** – Avec he/she/it, on emploie « is », donc « Daniel is going to ».
- D** – Après « going to », on utilise la base verbale (infinitif sans to).
- A** – La structure est « be + going + to + verbe ».
- C** – L'ordre est : sujet + is + going to + base verbale + complément.
- B** – « Mum and I » équivaut à « we », on utilise donc « are going to ».
- A** – « We are » se contracte en « We're » avec une apostrophe.
- D** – Sujet singulier + « is going to » + base verbale « get ».
- B** – La forme négative est « is not (isn't) going to » ; on n'utilise pas « doesn't ».
- A** – « They » se construit avec « aren't going to » + base verbale.
- D** – On ajoute « not » après « is » : « She isn't going to wear ».
- C** – Dans une question, « be » se place avant le sujet, et « your friends » est pluriel, donc « are ».
- B** – La réponse est un objet (a blue suit), le mot interrogatif est donc « What ».
- A** – La réponse courte reprend le verbe « be » : « Anna is. »
- B** – Dans une question, « are » se place avant le sujet : « Where are you going to put... ? »
- C** – Après « going to », il faut la base verbale « finish », et non la forme du passé.
- B** – On utilise « going to » pour une prédiction fondée sur ce que l'on voit maintenant : un bébé fatigué va bientôt s'endormir.
- C** – On voit le verre au bord de la table : c'est une prédiction fondée sur un indice présent ; les autres phrases expriment des projets.
- B** – Ouvrir un café est une décision d'Elena pour l'avenir : il s'agit donc d'un projet.
- C** – La forme interrogative est « What + are + you + going to + verbe ? ».
- A** – Une tente et un sac de couchage montrent que son projet est d'aller camper.
- D** – « Going to » renvoie au futur, il va donc avec « tomorrow », et il faut « are » (« we're »).
- C** – Le score est un indice présent : on prédit avec « going to » qu'ils vont gagner.
- A** – La forme correcte est « I'm going to » + base verbale « study ».
- B** – Nadia écrit : « we're going to start on Saturday morning ».
- C** – Elle écrit : « I'm going to paint some wooden signs ».
- B** – Le texte indique qu'ils ne vont pas acheter d'outils « because the school has got some ».
- A** – Mr Osei va apporter de chez lui deux grandes bouteilles d'eau.
- C** – La météo annonce : « it's going to be sunny and hot ».
- B** – Nadia demande : « Are you going to come? Please tell me by Thursday. »

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après avoir enseigné « be going to » pour les projets et les prédictions, ou comme révision avant d'introduire « will ». Il cible les erreurs fréquentes au niveau A2 : oubli de « be », mauvais accord (is/are), forme en « -ing » ou au passé après « going to », emploi de « do » dans les questions et mauvais ordre des mots dans les questions en wh-. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rédiger un court message sur leurs projets pour le week-end prochain, avec au moins trois phrases affirmatives, une phrase négative et une question.