Test de positionnement en anglais A2 (ESL) – Test 1

Faites ce test en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

Nom: Classe: Date: Score: / 36

Lisez attentivement chaque question et choisissez la meilleure réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Sens des phrases

Choisissez la phrase qui a le même sens que la première phrase, ou le mot qui complète le mieux le sens.

1. "I'm hungry." Which sentence means the same?
   A I want to go to sleep. **B** I want a drink of water.
   C I want to eat something. **D** I am very tired.

2. The store opens at 9 a.m. and _____ at 6 p.m.
   A closes **B** opens **C** starts **D** begins

3. "My brother is older than me." Which sentence means the same?
   A I am older than my brother. **B** I am younger than my brother.
   C My brother and I are the same age. **D** My brother is younger than me.

4. Can you turn on the light? It's too _____ in here.
   A bright **B** quiet **C** loud **D** dark

5. "Maria usually takes the bus to work." Which sentence means the same?
   A Maria goes to work by bus most days. **B** Maria never takes the bus.
   C Maria drives to work every day. **D** Maria took the bus to work yesterday.

6. I need to see a doctor. I have a terrible _____.
   A haircut **B** paycheck **C** headache **D** vacation

7. "The class is full." Which sentence means the same?
   A The class has many empty seats. **B** There are no more seats in the class.
   C The class is finished. **D** The class is very easy.

8. "Kevin forgot his wallet at home." Which sentence means the same?
   A Kevin lost his wallet on the street. **B** Kevin bought a new wallet.
   C Kevin remembered his wallet. **D** Kevin didn't bring his wallet with him.

9. "You don't have to pay for parking here." Which sentence means the same?
   A Parking here is free. **B** You can't park here.
   C You must pay to park here. **D** Parking here is expensive.

10. Please _____ this form and give it to the front desk.
    A fill up **B** take off **C** fill out **D** turn off

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11. "I've worked at the hospital since 2019." Which sentence means the same?
    A I worked at the hospital only in 2019.
    B I started working at the hospital in 2019, and I still work there.
    C I stopped working at the hospital in 2019.
    D I want to work at the hospital one day.

12. "The apartment isn't big enough for our family." Which sentence means the same?
    A The apartment is too big for our family.
    B The apartment is perfect for our family.
    C Our family is too small for the apartment.
    D The apartment is too small for our family.

Partie 2 : Usage de la langue

Choisissez le ou les mots corrects pour chaque blanc, ou choisissez la phrase correcte.

13. She _____ from Brazil.
    A is **B** are **C** am **D** be

14. We _____ dinner at 7 o'clock every evening.
    A has **B** having **C** have **D** are have

15. Choose the correct question.
    A Do your sister works on weekends? **B** Does your sister work on weekends?
    C Does your sister works on weekends? **D** Is your sister work on weekends?

16. Sorry, there aren't _____ eggs in the fridge.
    A some **B** much **C** a **D** any

17. Last summer, my family _____ to Florida.
    A went **B** goes **C** go **D** has gone

18. Look! The children _____ in the park.
    A play **B** plays **C** are playing **D** is playing

19. Find the mistake: "Yesterday he didn't went to class because he was sick."
    A Yesterday **B** didn't went **C** because **D** was sick

20. My new laptop is _____ than my old one.
    A lighter **B** more light **C** lightest **D** the lighter

21. I'm going to _____ my grandparents next weekend.
    A visiting **B** visited **C** visits **D** visit

22. Choose the correct sentence.
    A You should to wear a jacket. It's cold outside.
    B You should wearing a jacket. It's cold outside.
    C You should wear a jacket. It's cold outside.
    D You shoulds wear a jacket. It's cold outside.

23. While I _____ dinner, the phone rang.
    A cooked **B** was cooking **C** am cooking **D** were cooking

24. Have you ever _____ sushi?
    A ate **B** eat **C** eating **D** eaten

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Partie 3 : Lecture – Un e-mail d'une enseignante

Lisez l'e-mail. Puis choisissez la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

Subject: Welcome to English Class!

Hello everyone,

Welcome to the evening English class at Riverside Community Center. Our class meets on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 12, on the second floor.

Please bring a notebook and a pen to every class. You don't need to buy a book. I will give you all the papers you need.

The parking lot behind the building is free after 5 p.m. You can also take the number 14 bus. It stops right in front of the center.

If you can't come to class, please send me an email or call the front office at (555) 201-3344. After three absences, you may lose your place in the class.

See you on Monday!

Ms. Linda Park

25. How many times a week does the class meet?
    A One time **B** Two times **C** Three times **D** Every day

26. Where is Room 12?
    A On the second floor **B** Behind the building
    C In front of the center **D** Next to the front office

27. What do students need to bring to class?
    A A book and a pen **B** Papers from the teacher
    C A notebook and a pen **D** A computer

28. "The parking lot behind the building is free after 5 p.m." What does this mean for students?
    A They can't park behind the building.
    B They must take the bus to class.
    C They have to pay for parking in the evening.
    D They don't have to pay to park when they come to class.

29. What should a student do if he or she can't come to class?
    A Come to the next class early **B** Tell the teacher or the front office
    C Find a new class **D** Take the number 14 bus

30. What can happen if a student misses three classes?
    A The student may lose his or her place in the class.
    B The student has to buy a book.
    C The student must pay for parking.
    D The student has to move to Room 14.

Partie 4 : Lecture – Un nouvel emploi

Lisez le texte. Puis choisissez la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

Ahmed moved to Chicago with his wife and two children six months ago. In his home country, he was an engineer, but in the United States he needed to improve his English before he could find a job

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in engineering.

Three months ago, Ahmed started working at a large supermarket. He works in the produce section, where he puts fruit and vegetables on the shelves. He also helps customers find things in the store. His shift starts at 5 a.m., so he has to get up very early. It is hard, but he likes his coworkers. They are friendly, and they often help him with new words.

In the afternoons, Ahmed takes English classes at a community college. He wants to take a computer course next year too. His manager, Rosa, is happy with his work. Last week, she asked him to train two new employees. Ahmed was surprised, but he felt proud.

Ahmed hopes to work as an engineer again one day. For now, he is learning a lot, and his family is happy in their new home.

31. What was Ahmed's job in his home country?
A Teacher **B** Store manager **C** Engineer **D** Computer student

32. What does Ahmed do at the supermarket?
A He manages the store.
B He teaches English to the other workers.
C He works at the front desk.
D He puts fruit and vegetables on the shelves and helps customers.

33. Why does Ahmed get up very early?
A Because his shift starts at 5 a.m.
B Because his English class is in the morning
C Because his children go to school early
D Because he lives far from Chicago

34. Which word in paragraph 2 means "people you work with"?
A customers **B** coworkers **C** vegetables **D** shift

35. Why did Ahmed feel proud last week?
A He finished his computer course.
B He found a job as an engineer.
C His manager asked him to train new employees.
D He learned a lot of new words.

36. Which sentence is true?
A Ahmed already works as an engineer in Chicago.
B Ahmed moved to Chicago alone.
C Ahmed doesn't like the people at his job.
D Ahmed is working and studying English at the same time.

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Corrigé – Test de positionnement en anglais A2 (ESL) – Test 1

1 C	2 A	3 B	4 D	5 A	6 C	7 B	8 D	9 A	10 C
11 B	12 D	13 A	14 C	15 B	16 D	17 A	18 C	19 B	20 A
21 D	22 C	23 B	24 D	25 B	26 A	27 C	28 D	29 B	30 A
31 C	32 D	33 A	34 B	35 C	36 D				

Explications

1. **C** – Hungry signifie qu'on a envie ou besoin de manger.
2. **A** – Le contraire de opens est closes, qui décrit la fin de la journée de travail.
3. **B** – Si ton frère est plus âgé (older), alors tu es plus jeune (younger).
4. **D** – On allume la lumière (turn on a light) quand une pièce est sombre.
5. **A** – Usually signifie la plupart du temps : elle prend donc le bus presque tous les jours.
6. **C** – A headache (un mal de tête) est un problème de santé, c'est donc une raison d'aller chez le médecin.
7. **B** – Une classe pleine (a full class) n'a plus de place pour d'autres élèves.
8. **D** – Si tu oublies quelque chose à la maison (forget something at home), tu ne l'apportes pas avec toi.
9. **A** – Don't have to pay signifie que payer n'est pas nécessaire : le parking est donc gratuit.
10. **C** – En anglais américain, on dit fill out a form, c'est-à-dire remplir un formulaire.
11. **B** – Le present perfect avec since exprime une action commencée dans le passé qui continue encore aujourd'hui.
12. **D** – Not big enough signifie too small (trop petit).
13. **A** – Avec he, she ou it, le verbe be se conjugue is.
14. **C** – Au présent simple avec we, on utilise la base verbale : we have.
15. **B** – Au présent simple, les questions avec he/she/it se forment avec does + sujet + base verbale.
16. **D** – Any s'emploie avec les noms au pluriel dans les phrases négatives.
17. **A** – Last summer est un moment terminé du passé : on utilise donc le prétérit simple went.
18. **C** – Look! indique une action en cours : on utilise le présent continu ; children est au pluriel, donc are.
19. **B** – Après didn't, on utilise la base verbale : didn't go.
20. **A** – Les adjectifs courts forment leur comparatif avec -er : lighter than.
21. **D** – Be going to est suivi de la base verbale.
22. **C** – Should est suivi de la base verbale sans to et ne prend jamais de -s.
23. **B** – Le prétérit continu (was cooking) décrit l'action plus longue qui a été interrompue ; avec I, on utilise was.
24. **D** – Le present perfect se forme avec have + participe passé, et le participe passé de eat est eaten.
25. **B** – Le cours a lieu le lundi et le mercredi, soit deux fois par semaine.
26. **A** – L'e-mail indique que la salle 12 (Room 12) se trouve au deuxième étage (second floor).
27. **C** – L'enseignante demande aux élèves d'apporter un cahier et un stylo ; elle leur donnera les documents.
28. **D** – Le cours commence à 18 h 30 (6:30 p.m.), donc après 17 h : le parking est gratuit pour les élèves.
29. **B** – L'e-mail indique qu'il faut envoyer un e-mail à l'enseignante ou appeler l'accueil (front office).
30. **A** – L'e-mail précise qu'après trois absences, on peut perdre sa place dans le cours.
31. **C** – Le texte indique que dans son pays d'origine, il était ingénieur.
32. **D** – Le paragraphe 2 indique qu'il met les fruits et légumes en rayon et qu'il aide les clients.
33. **A** – Son service commence à 5 h du matin : il doit donc se lever très tôt.
34. **B** – Les coworkers sont les personnes qui travaillent au même endroit que vous (les collègues).

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35. **C** – Rosa lui a demandé de former deux nouveaux employés : il s'est donc senti fier.
36. **D** – Il travaille au supermarché le matin et suit des cours d'anglais l'après-midi.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Faites passer le test en une seule séance d'environ 45 minutes, sans dictionnaire. Un score de 29/36 ou plus indique que le niveau A2 est bien acquis ; entre 20 et 28, l'apprenant est en cours d'acquisition du A2 et a besoin de s'entraîner davantage ; en dessous de 20, une orientation en A1 est conseillée. Les questions ciblent des erreurs fréquentes comme la double marque du passé (didn't went), « should to », « more light », l'oubli de l'auxiliaire dans les questions ou la confusion entre verbes à particule comme fill out/fill up. En prolongement, demandez aux apprenants de corriger leurs erreurs en binômes et d'expliquer la règle.

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