

Adjectifs en -ed et en -ing – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

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

Choisissez la meilleure réponse pour chaque question. Une seule réponse est correcte.

Partie 1 : -ed ou -ing ?

Choisissez le mot qui complète le mieux chaque phrase.

- The film was so _____ that I fell asleep halfway through.
A bored B boring C bore D boredom
- I was really _____ when I heard I had passed the exam.
A excited B exciting C excite D excitement
- Maria felt _____ after working for twelve hours.
A tiring B tiredness C tire D tired
- The instructions were very _____, so nobody understood them.
A confused B confuse C confusing D confusion
- We were _____ to see snow in April.
A surprised B surprising C surprise D surprisingly
- It's _____ that so many people still don't recycle.
A disappointed B disappoint C disappointment D disappointing
- Are you _____ in joining the photography club?
A interesting B interested C interest D interests
- Walking alone in the forest at night can be quite _____.
A frightened B fright C frightening D frighten
- Kenji was _____ when he forgot his lines in the school play.
A embarrassed B embarrassing C embarrass D embarrassment
- The news about the accident was really _____.
A shocked B shock C shocks D shocking

Partie 2 : Choix du mot, erreurs et collocations

Choisissez la bonne réponse pour chaque question.

- Which sentence is correct?
A I'm boring with this game. B This game is bored.
C I'm bored with this game. D This game makes me boring.
- Which word is wrong in this sentence? 'We were amazing by how relaxing the holiday was.'
A were B amazing C relaxing D holiday

13. A: How was the football match? B: _____
A It was really excited. Our team won in the last minute.
B I was really exciting. Our team won in the last minute.
C It was really exciting! Our team won in the last minute.
D It made me very exciting. Our team won in the last minute.
14. Amira's speech was so _____ that everyone in the room stood up and clapped.
A inspired **B** inspiring **C** inspire **D** inspiration
15. 'After the marathon, I was exhausted.' What does 'exhausted' mean?
A very bored **B** very worried **C** very tired **D** very excited
16. Which sentence is correct?
A She was annoyed by the noise from next door.
B She was annoying by the noise from next door.
C The noise from next door was annoyed.
D The noise from next door annoyed to her.
17. My little brother is terrified _____ spiders.
A with **B** at **C** in **D** of
18. We were _____ with the hotel. The room was dirty and the staff were rude.
A pleased **B** disappointed **C** disappointing **D** satisfied
19. The view from the top of the mountain was _____. (AMAZE)
A amazed **B** amazement **C** amazing **D** amazingly
20. Which sentence has a mistake?
A The lesson was really interesting.
B I felt relaxed after my swim.
C The children were very excited about the party.
D I was so boring in the meeting that I nearly fell asleep.
21. The most _____ thing about the trip was that it rained every single day.
A annoying **B** annoyed **C** annoy **D** annoyance
22. Ahmed felt very _____ when he couldn't find his passport at the airport.
A worrying **B** worried **C** worry **D** worries

Partie 3 : Lecture – Sofia's first solo trip

Lisez le texte et choisissez la meilleure réponse pour chaque question.

Last summer, Sofia travelled abroad alone for the first time. Before she left, she was quite nervous. Her friends kept telling her stories about lost luggage and missed trains, which wasn't very encouraging.

The flight was long and tiring, and when she arrived, the city felt confusing. The street signs were in a language she didn't understand, and she got lost twice on the way to her hostel. By the evening she was exhausted, but the hostel staff were friendly and gave her a map with the most interesting places marked on it.

The next morning, everything changed. She joined a walking tour and was amazed by the old buildings and the colourful markets. The guide told some fascinating stories about the history of the city. Sofia also tried the local food. Some dishes were surprising – she never expected to love spicy soup for breakfast!

The only disappointing part of the trip was the weather on the last day. It rained so much that her boat trip was cancelled. Still, Sofia came home feeling relaxed and proud of herself. 'Travelling alone was a little frightening at first,' she says, 'but it was the most satisfying experience of my life.'

23. How did her friends' stories make Sofia feel before the trip?
A more confident **B** more worried **C** bored **D** amused
24. In paragraph 2, 'the city felt confusing' means that _____.
A the city was confused
B the city was boring
C Sofia found it hard to understand the city and find her way
D the people in the city were frightened of tourists
25. Which word in paragraph 2 means 'extremely tired'?
A tiring **B** exhausted **C** confusing **D** interesting
26. How did Sofia feel on the walking tour?
A bored **B** disappointed **C** amazing **D** amazed
27. The guide's stories were _____.
A fascinating **B** fascinated **C** boring **D** confused
28. Why were some dishes 'surprising'?
A The food was surprised. **B** They were too spicy to eat.
C Sofia didn't expect to like them. **D** Sofia had eaten them many times before.
29. What was disappointing about the trip?
A the hostel staff **B** the rain on the last day
C the walking tour **D** the local food
30. When Sofia came home, she felt _____.
A relaxed **B** relaxing **C** frightened **D** confusing

Corrigé – Adjectifs en -ed et en -ing – Test 1

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

Explications

- B** – C'est le film qui provoque le sentiment, on emploie donc l'adjectif en -ing 'boring'.
- A** – 'Excited' décrit ce que ressent la personne.
- D** – Après 'felt', il faut un adjectif qui décrit le sentiment de Maria : 'tired'.
- C** – Les instructions sèment la confusion, elles sont donc 'confusing'.
- A** – 'Surprised' décrit ce que les gens ont ressenti.
- D** – C'est la situation qui provoque le sentiment, on emploie donc 'disappointing'.
- B** – On dit 'interested in' pour décrire ce que ressent une personne.
- C** – L'expérience provoque la peur, elle est donc 'frightening'.
- A** – 'Embarrassed' décrit ce que Kenji a ressenti.
- D** – C'est la nouvelle qui provoque le sentiment, elle est donc 'shocking'.
- C** – C'est la personne qui ressent l'émotion, donc 'I'm bored' est correct.
- B** – Il faut 'amazed', car le mot décrit ce que nous avons ressenti.
- C** – C'est le match qui provoque le sentiment, il prend donc l'adjectif en -ing 'exciting' ; une personne qui éprouve ce sentiment serait 'excited'.
- B** – Le discours a inspiré le public, il était donc 'inspiring'.
- C** – 'Exhausted' signifie extrêmement fatigué.
- A** – C'est elle qui a ressenti l'émotion, donc 'annoyed by' est correct.
- D** – La bonne collocation est 'terrified of'.
- B** – Les clients se sont sentis déçus, ils étaient donc 'disappointed with' l'hôtel.
- C** – C'est la vue qui provoque le sentiment, l'adjectif est donc 'amazing'.
- D** – Il faut 'bored', car le mot décrit ce que le locuteur a ressenti.
- A** – C'est la pluie qui a provoqué le sentiment, elle était donc 'annoying'.
- B** – Après 'felt', on décrit le sentiment d'Ahmed : 'worried'.
- B** – Les histoires 'weren't very encouraging', elles l'ont donc rendue plus inquiète.
- C** – 'Confusing' présente la ville comme la cause de la confusion de Sofia.
- B** – 'Exhausted' signifie extrêmement fatigué.
- D** – Le texte dit qu'elle 'was amazed by the old buildings'.
- A** – Les histoires suscitaient l'intérêt, elles étaient donc 'fascinating'.
- C** – Elle 'never expected to love spicy soup', le plat l'a donc surprise.
- B** – Le texte indique que c'est la météo du dernier jour qui a été décevante.
- A** – Le texte dit qu'elle 'came home feeling relaxed', et la terminaison '-ed' décrit son sentiment.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Ce test cible une erreur très fréquente chez les apprenants : employer un adjectif en -ing pour exprimer un sentiment (par exemple 'I am boring' au lieu de 'I am bored'). La partie 1 vérifie la forme et le sens de base, la partie 2 ajoute le repérage d'erreurs, les collocations et la formation des mots, et la partie 3 contrôle l'emploi des adjectifs dans un texte plus long. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves d'écrire cinq phrases sur un voyage ou un événement récent, en utilisant dans chaque phrase un adjectif en -ed et un adjectif en -ing de la même famille de mots.