

Le discours indirect (affirmations et questions) – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

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

Pour chaque question, choisissez la seule réponse correcte.

Partie 1 : Les affirmations au discours indirect

Complétez chaque phrase au discours indirect avec la bonne réponse.

- "I am tired," Anna said. → Anna said that she _____ tired.
A were B was C is being D has been
- She _____ me that she was busy.
A said B said to C told D told to
- "I don't like coffee," Tom said. → Tom said he _____ coffee.
A didn't like B doesn't liked C not liked D hadn't like
- "I saw the film last week," said Maria. → Maria said she _____ the film the week before.
A had saw B has seen C was seeing D had seen
- "I will call you tomorrow," Ken said. → Ken said he _____ me the next day.
A will called B would call C would called D calls
- "I can't swim," said Lena. → Lena said she _____ swim.
A can't not B didn't can C couldn't D not could
- "We are watching TV," the children said. → The children said they _____ TV.
A were watching B are watched C was watching D watching
- "I have finished my homework," said Omar. → Omar said he _____ his homework.
A has finish B had finish C finished have D had finished
- "I'm leaving today," she said. → She said she was leaving _____.
A this day B that day C yesterday D the day before
- "This is my bike," Priya told us. → Priya told us _____.
A that was my bike B that her bike was C that was her bike D that were her bike

Partie 2 : Les questions au discours indirect

Choisissez la bonne réponse pour compléter chaque question indirecte.

- "Where do you live?" he asked me. → He asked me where _____.
A did I live B lived I C do I live D I lived
- "Are you hungry?" Mum asked. → Mum asked _____ hungry.
A if I was B was I C if was I D that I was
- "Do you speak French?" the teacher asked Sara. → The teacher asked Sara _____ French.
A does she speak B did she speak
C whether she spoke D whether did she speak

14. "What time does the train leave?" asked Jun. → Jun asked what time the train _____.
A did leave **B** left **C** does leave **D** was leave
15. "Why are you crying?" she asked the boy. → She asked the boy why _____.
A was he crying **B** he is cry **C** did he cry **D** he was crying
16. "Have you ever been to Japan?" Ali asked me. → Ali asked me _____ to Japan.
A if I had ever been **B** had I ever been
C if I have ever went **D** that I had ever been
17. Choose the correct sentence.
A She asked me where was the bank. **B** She asked me where the bank was.
C She asked me where did the bank be. **D** She asked me where is the bank?
18. "Can you help me?" Rosa asked. → Rosa asked _____ help her.
A could I **B** if I can to **C** if I could **D** that could I
19. "Who did you meet at the party?" my sister asked. → My sister asked me who _____ at the party.
A I had met **B** had I met **C** did I meet **D** I had meet
20. "How much does this cost?" asked the customer. → The customer asked how much _____.
A did it cost **B** does it cost **C** it costed **D** it cost

Partie 3 : Exercices variés et correction d'erreurs

Repérez l'erreur, choisissez la phrase correcte ou retrouvez les paroles d'origine.

21. Find the mistake: She told that she would be late.
A told **B** that **C** would **D** late
22. Find the mistake: He asked me if I am ready, but it was already too late.
A asked **B** if **C** am **D** already
23. Find the mistake: They asked us where did we park the car.
A asked **B** where **C** did we park **D** the car
24. Leo said he had lost his keys the day before. What were Leo's exact words?
A "I had lost my keys the day before." **B** "I lost my keys yesterday."
C "He lost his keys yesterday." **D** "I have lost my keys tomorrow."
25. Nina asked me whether I wanted to come to the cinema. What were Nina's exact words?
A "Does she want to come to the cinema?"
B "You want come to the cinema?"
C "Whether you want to come to the cinema?"
D "Do you want to come to the cinema?"
26. "You must wear a helmet," the instructor said. → The instructor said we _____ a helmet.
A had to wear **B** must to wear **C** have to wore **D** musted wear
27. "I'll be there next week," said Grace. → Grace said she would be there _____.
A next week ago **B** the last week **C** the following week **D** the week before
28. "Why didn't you come?" he asked. → He asked why I _____.
A didn't came **B** hadn't come **C** hadn't came **D** not had come

29. Choose the correct sentence.

- A** The waiter asked us what we would like to drink.
- B** The waiter asked to us what we would like to drink.
- C** The waiter said us what we would like to drink.
- D** The waiter asked us what we would like to drink.

30. Mr Patel ————— the students if they had any questions.

- A** asked **B** told **C** said **D** said to

Corrigé – Le discours indirect (affirmations et questions) – Test 1

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

Explications

- B** – Au présent simple, 'am' devient généralement 'was' au prétérit (past simple), et 'she' s'emploie avec 'was'.
- C** – 'Tell' est suivi directement d'une personne (told me), ce qui n'est pas le cas de 'say'.
- A** – 'Don't like' devient 'didn't like' ; après 'didn't', on emploie la base verbale.
- D** – Le prétérit (past simple) recule au plus-que-parfait (past perfect) : had + participe passé 'seen'.
- B** – 'Will' devient 'would', suivi de la base verbale.
- C** – Au discours indirect, 'can't' devient 'couldn't'.
- A** – Le présent en be + -ing (present continuous) devient le passé en be + -ing (past continuous), et 'they' s'emploie avec 'were'.
- D** – Le present perfect devient le plus-que-parfait (past perfect) : had + participe passé.
- B** – Au discours indirect, 'today' devient généralement 'that day'.
- C** – 'This' devient 'that', 'is' devient 'was' et 'my' devient 'her', car c'est Priya qui parle.
- D** – Les questions indirectes suivent l'ordre des mots de la phrase affirmative (sujet + verbe) et n'utilisent pas 'do/did'.
- A** – Les questions fermées se rapportent avec 'if' ou 'whether', suivis de l'ordre affirmatif.
- C** – On emploie 'whether' + sujet + verbe au passé, sans l'auxiliaire 'did'.
- B** – L'auxiliaire 'does' disparaît et le verbe recule au prétérit (past simple) : 'left'.
- D** – Le sujet se place avant le verbe, et 'are crying' devient 'was crying'.
- A** – Une question fermée exige 'if' et l'ordre affirmatif ; le present perfect devient un plus-que-parfait (past perfect).
- B** – Dans les questions indirectes, le sujet (the bank) se place avant le verbe (was), et il n'y a pas de point d'interrogation.
- C** – 'Can' devient 'could', et une question fermée se rapporte avec 'if' + sujet + verbe.
- A** – Le prétérit devient un plus-que-parfait (past perfect), avec l'ordre affirmatif et le participe 'met'.
- D** – 'Cost' est irrégulier (cost–cost–cost), et la question indirecte suit l'ordre affirmatif.
- A** – 'Tell' doit être suivi d'une personne (told me) ; il faut donc employer 'said' ici.
- C** – La situation se situe dans le passé, donc 'am' doit devenir 'was'.
- C** – Les questions indirectes n'utilisent ni 'did' ni l'ordre interrogatif ; il faut dire 'where we had parked'.
- B** – Au discours direct, 'had lost' était 'lost', 'he/his' était 'I/my' et 'the day before' était 'yesterday'.
- D** – La phrase d'origine était une question fermée avec 'do', devenue 'whether' + prétérit au discours indirect.
- A** – Au discours indirect, 'must' exprimant l'obligation devient souvent 'had to' + base verbale.
- C** – Au discours indirect, 'next week' devient généralement 'the following week'.
- B** – 'Didn't come' recule au plus-que-parfait (past perfect) 'hadn't come', avec le participe 'come'.
- D** – 'Ask' se construit avec un complément d'objet direct (asked us), et la question indirecte suit l'ordre affirmatif.
- A** – On utilise 'ask' pour rapporter une question ; 'tell' et 'say' servent à rapporter des affirmations.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après avoir étudié les affirmations et les questions au discours indirect, ou comme évaluation diagnostique avant une séance de révision. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau B1 : conserver l'ordre des mots interrogatif dans les questions indirectes, employer 'tell' sans complément, oublier de modifier les pronoms et les expressions de temps, ou utiliser des formes du passé incorrectes comme 'had came'. En prolongement, les élèves peuvent noter cinq citations au discours direct tirées d'une vraie conversation, puis les échanger avec un camarade qui devra les rapporter au discours indirect.