Test de positionnement en anglais B1 – Test 1

Nom: Classe: Date: Score: / 36

Faites ce test en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

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 ou l'expression qui complète le mieux le sens.

1. "The library closes at 9 p.m. on weekdays." Which sentence means the same?
   A The library is open until 9 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.
   B The library opens at 9 p.m. from Monday to Friday.
   C From Monday to Friday, the library is not open after 9 p.m.
   D The library is closed all day on weekdays.

2. "Sorry, I'm running late." What does the speaker mean?
   A I will arrive after the planned time.
   B I am exercising right now.
   C I left home very early.
   D I can't come at all.

3. Maria can't come to class today because she is _____. She has a fever.
   A hungry **B** sick **C** bored **D** ready

4. "Please turn off your phone during the test." Which sentence means the same?
   A You can use your phone if you are quiet.
   B Bring your phone to the test.
   C Turn your phone on after the test starts.
   D Your phone must be off while you take the test.

5. "Ahmed used to work at a restaurant." Which sentence means the same?
   A Ahmed works at a restaurant now.
   B Ahmed worked at a restaurant before, but he doesn't now.
   C Ahmed is getting used to working at a restaurant.
   D Ahmed wants to work at a restaurant.

6. "I'd rather take the bus than drive downtown." Which sentence means the same?
   A I prefer taking the bus to driving downtown.
   B I drive downtown more often than I take the bus.
   C I don't like taking the bus downtown.
   D I can't drive, so I have to take the bus.

7. The apartment is _____ for a family of five; it only has one bedroom.
   A enough big **B** very large **C** too small **D** small enough

© PDFTests.com – Gratuit pour un usage personnel et en classe

8. "You don't have to bring lunch on Friday." Which sentence means the same?
   A You must not bring lunch on Friday.
   B You should bring lunch on Friday.
   C Lunch is not allowed on Friday.
   D It isn't necessary to bring lunch on Friday.

9. "Kim hasn't finished the report yet." Which sentence means the same?
   A Kim finished the report a short time ago.
   B Kim is still working on the report.
   C Kim will not write the report.
   D Kim finished the report before the deadline.

10. "The meeting was put off until next week." Which sentence means the same?
    A The meeting was canceled and will not happen.
    B The meeting was moved to an earlier date.
    C The meeting will now take place next week.
    D The meeting was shorter than usual.

11. "If I had more time, I would take an evening class." Which sentence is true?
    A I don't have enough time to take an evening class.
    B I take an evening class because I have time.
    C I had more time for an evening class last year.
    D I am going to take an evening class next month.

12. "Despite the heavy rain, the game continued." Which sentence means the same?
    A The game stopped because of the heavy rain.
    B The game continued after the rain stopped.
    C The game started before the heavy rain.
    D It rained hard, but the game didn't stop.

Partie 2 : Usage de la langue

Choisissez le mot ou l'expression qui convient pour compléter le blanc, choisissez la phrase grammaticalement correcte, ou repérez la partie de la phrase qui est incorrecte.

13. My sister _____ in Chicago since 2019.
    A lived **B** lives **C** is living **D** has lived

14. Choose the correct sentence.
    A She don't like coffee. **B** She doesn't likes coffee.
    C She doesn't like coffee. **D** She not like coffee.

15. When I got home, my roommate _____ dinner.
    A cooks **B** was cooking **C** is cooking **D** has cooked

16. Today is the _____ day of the year so far.
    A hottest **B** most hot **C** hotter **D** more hottest

17. We're _____ a picnic this Saturday if the weather is nice.
    A go to have **B** going have **C** will having **D** going to have

18. If it _____ tomorrow, we will stay inside.
    A will rain **B** rains **C** rained **D** raining

© PDFTests.com – Gratuit pour un usage personnel et en classe

19. Choose the correct sentence.
    A I'm waiting for the bus for twenty minutes.
    B I wait for the bus since twenty minutes.
    C I've been waiting for the bus for twenty minutes.
    D I've been waiting for the bus since twenty minutes.

20. The new community center _____ last year.
    A was built **B** built **C** is built **D** has build

21. Excuse me, can you tell me where _____?
    A is the post office **B** the post office is
    C does the post office be **D** the post office is it

22. Which part of this sentence is incorrect? "The teacher, who she is from Texas, gave us a lot of homework last night."
    A who she is **B** gave us **C** a lot of **D** last night

23. He asked me _____ I could help him move on Sunday.
    A that **B** if **C** what **D** unless

24. By the time we arrived at the theater, the movie _____.
    A already started **B** has already started
    C had already started **D** was already start

Partie 3 : Compréhension écrite – Un e-mail professionnel

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

Subject: Schedule changes for next week

Hi everyone,

As you know, the store will be closed on Monday for the Labor Day holiday. Because of this, our weekly team meeting will move from Monday morning to Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. in the break room. Please arrive a few minutes early so we can start on time.

Also, we still need two people to work extra hours on Saturday, September 9. We are expecting a large delivery that morning, and we need help putting products on the shelves. If you are interested, please write your name on the list next to the time clock by Thursday. Extra hours will be paid at the usual rate plus $3 per hour.

Finally, a reminder: if you are sick and cannot come to work, call the store directly. Please do not send a text message to a coworker and ask them to tell me.

Thanks,

Denise Morales

Store Manager

25. Why is the team meeting moving to a different day?
    A Because the manager will be on vacation.
    B Because the store will be closed on Monday.
    C Because the break room is being cleaned.
    D Because a delivery is coming on Monday.

© PDFTests.com – Gratuit pour un usage personnel et en classe

26. When is the team meeting now?
    A Tuesday at 8:30 a.m.
    B Monday at 8:30 a.m.
    C Thursday morning
    D Saturday, September 9

27. Why does the store need extra workers on Saturday?
    A Many employees are sick.
    B The store is having a holiday sale.
    C A large delivery is arriving.
    D The store is opening a new section.

28. How can an employee ask to work the extra hours?
    A Send a text message to Denise.
    B Talk to a coworker.
    C Call the store on Saturday.
    D Write their name on a list by Thursday.

29. In the sentence "Extra hours will be paid at the usual rate plus $3 per hour," the word "rate" is closest in meaning to:
    A speed **B** amount of pay **C** schedule **D** job title

30. What should an employee do if they are sick and cannot work?
    A Call the store.
    B Text a coworker.
    C Email Denise the next day.
    D Find another employee to work.

Partie 4 : Compréhension écrite – Un court article

Lisez l'article, puis choisissez la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

Learning English at Night

When Thanh Nguyen moved to Houston three years ago, she could read English fairly well, but she had trouble understanding people when they spoke quickly. "At the bank or the doctor's office, I always asked people to repeat things," she remembers. "I felt embarrassed, so sometimes I just said yes and hoped for the best."

Thanh works at a hotel during the day, so she couldn't attend regular classes. Then a coworker told her about free evening English classes at a nearby adult education center. The classes meet three nights a week, from 6:00 to 8:30, and the center also offers child care for students with young children.

At first, Thanh was nervous about speaking in front of the other students. However, her teacher put everyone into small groups, and they practiced real situations, such as making appointments and talking to a landlord. "Everyone made mistakes, so nobody laughed," she says.

After a year, Thanh passed a placement test and moved into a higher level. Last month, she applied for a front desk position at her hotel, a job that requires strong communication skills. She got it. Now she is planning to take a college course in hotel management next fall. "The evening classes didn't just improve my English," she says. "They gave me confidence."

31. What was Thanh's main problem with English when she arrived in Houston?
    A She couldn't read English at all.
    B She didn't understand people who spoke quickly.
    C She didn't know how to get to the bank.
    D She couldn't find a doctor.

32. Why did Thanh sometimes say "yes" when she did not understand?
    A She understood everything.
    B She was in a hurry.
    C She felt embarrassed to ask again.
    D People were rude to her.

© PDFTests.com – Gratuit pour un usage personnel et en classe

33. Why did Thanh take evening classes?

A She works at a hotel during the day.
B Day classes were too expensive.
C Her children go to school at night.
D Her coworker teaches in the evening.

34. What helped Thanh feel less nervous about speaking in class?

A The teacher corrected every mistake.
B She practiced alone at home.
C Students worked in small groups on real-life situations.
D There were only a few students in the class.

35. What can we infer about Thanh's new job at the hotel?

A It pays less than her old job.
B She will use her English skills more than before.
C She will work there only at night.
D Her teacher helped her find it.

36. What is the main idea of the article?

A Hotels in Houston need more workers.
B Adult education centers should offer more child care.
C Placement tests are difficult for most students.
D Evening classes helped a working adult improve her English and her life.

© PDFTests.com – Gratuit pour un usage personnel et en classe

Corrigé – Test de positionnement en anglais B1 – Test 1

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

Explications

1. **C** – Les « weekdays » vont du lundi au vendredi, et « closes at 9 p.m. » signifie que le magasin n'est plus ouvert après cette heure.
2. **A** – « Running late » signifie que l'on va arriver plus tard que prévu.
3. **B** – La fièvre (« fever ») est un signe de maladie.
4. **D** – « Turn off » signifie que le téléphone doit rester éteint pendant toute la durée du test.
5. **B** – « Used to » décrit une situation passée qui n'est plus vraie aujourd'hui.
6. **A** – « I'd rather A than B » signifie que l'on préfère A à B.
7. **C** – Une seule chambre ne suffit pas pour cinq personnes : l'appartement est donc « too small ».
8. **D** – « Don't have to » signifie que quelque chose n'est pas nécessaire ; cela ne veut pas dire que c'est interdit.
9. **B** – « Hasn't finished yet » signifie que le travail est toujours en cours.
10. **C** – « Put off » signifie reporter, remettre à plus tard.
11. **A** – La conditionnelle de type 2 (second conditional) décrit une situation présente irréelle : la personne n'a donc pas assez de temps en ce moment.
12. **D** – « Despite » exprime une opposition : la pluie n'a pas empêché le match.
13. **D** – On emploie le present perfect avec « since » pour une situation qui a commencé dans le passé et qui continue aujourd'hui.
14. **C** – Avec he, she ou it, on utilise « doesn't » suivi de la base verbale.
15. **B** – Le past continuous décrit une action en cours au moment où une autre action passée s'est produite.
16. **A** – Les adjectifs courts forment leur superlatif avec « the » + -est.
17. **D** – On utilise « be going to » + base verbale pour exprimer des projets futurs.
18. **B** – Dans la conditionnelle de type 1 (first conditional), la subordonnée en if se construit au present simple, et non avec « will ».
19. **C** – On emploie le present perfect continuous avec « for » + une durée.
20. **A** – Ce sont des ouvriers qui ont construit le centre : la phrase demande donc le passif au prétérit (past simple passive) : was + participe passé.
21. **B** – Les questions indirectes suivent l'ordre des mots de la phrase affirmative : sujet + verbe.
22. **A** – « Who » est déjà le sujet de la relative, donc « she » est superflu : « who is from Texas ».
23. **B** – Les questions fermées (oui/non) au discours indirect sont introduites par « if » ou « whether ».
24. **C** – Le past perfect indique qu'une action passée a eu lieu avant une autre action passée.
25. **B** – L'e-mail indique que le magasin est fermé le lundi pour Labor Day : la réunion est donc déplacée.
26. **A** – La réunion est déplacée « to Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. in the break room ».
27. **C** – L'e-mail précise qu'ils attendent une grosse livraison ce matin-là : « expecting a large delivery that morning ».
28. **D** – Les employés intéressés doivent inscrire leur nom sur la liste placée à côté de la pointeuse (« time clock ») avant jeudi.
29. **B** – Ici, « rate » désigne la somme payée par heure (le taux horaire).
30. **A** – L'e-mail demande d'appeler directement le magasin (« call the store directly ») et non d'envoyer un SMS à un collègue.

© PDFTests.com – Gratuit pour un usage personnel et en classe

31. **B** – Le texte indique qu'elle lisait plutôt bien, mais qu'elle « had trouble understanding people when they spoke quickly ».
32. **C** – Elle dit : « I felt embarrassed, so sometimes I just said yes. »
33. **A** – Elle travaille en journée, elle ne pouvait donc pas suivre des cours classiques.
34. **C** – L'enseignante faisait travailler de petits groupes sur des situations réelles, et tout le monde faisait des erreurs.
35. **B** – Un poste à l'accueil « requires strong communication skills » : elle utilisera donc davantage l'anglais.
36. **D** – L'article montre comment les cours ont amélioré l'anglais de Thanh, sa confiance en elle et sa carrière.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Servez-vous du score total comme repère. Environ 29 bonnes réponses ou plus (80 %) indiquent que l'apprenant maîtrise solidement le niveau B1. Un score entre 22 et 28 indique une maîtrise partielle. En dessous de 22, un placement au niveau A2 est recommandé. La partie 1 vérifie des confusions fréquentes, comme « don't have to » / « must not » et « used to » / « be used to ». La partie 2 cible les erreurs courantes de temps et d'ordre des mots, notamment « since » / « for » et les questions indirectes. En prolongement, demandez aux apprenants d'expliquer oralement leurs erreurs ou de rédiger leurs propres phrases avec les structures qu'ils n'ont pas maîtrisées.

© PDFTests.com – Gratuit pour un usage personnel et en classe