

Les mots de liaison en anglais (although, however, because of...) – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

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

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Choisissez le bon mot de liaison

Choisissez le mot ou l'expression qui complète le mieux chaque phrase.

1. _____ it was raining, we went for a walk in the park.
 A However B Although C Because of D Despite
2. The flight was cancelled _____ the heavy snow.
 A because B although C because of D so
3. I studied hard. _____, I didn't pass the exam.
 A Although B Because C Despite D However
4. Mia stayed at home _____ she felt ill.
 A because B because of C however D despite
5. _____ the traffic, Daniel arrived on time.
 A Although B However C Because D Despite
6. The shop was closed, _____ we went to the supermarket instead.
 A because B so C although D however
7. Ahmed saved money _____ buy a new bike.
 A so that B for C in order to D because
8. I'll write it down _____ I don't forget.
 A so that B in order to C because of D despite
9. Lucy likes tea, _____ her brother prefers coffee.
 A because B whereas C so D despite
10. The match was delayed _____ bad weather.
 A because B although C so that D due to

Partie 2 : Phrases correctes et erreurs fréquentes

Choisissez la phrase correcte, repérez l'erreur ou choisissez la meilleure réponse.

11. Choose the correct sentence.
 A Despite it was cold, she didn't wear a coat.
 B Because of it was cold, she didn't wear a coat.
 C Although it was cold, she didn't wear a coat.
 D However it was cold, she didn't wear a coat.

12. Choose the correct sentence.
A In spite the bad weather, the concert went ahead.
B In spite of the bad weather, the concert went ahead.
C Despite of the bad weather, the concert went ahead.
D In spite of the weather was bad, the concert went ahead.
13. Find the mistake: "Because of I was tired, I went to bed early."
A Because of **B** was tired **C** went to bed **D** early
14. Find the mistake: "She failed the test despite she studied a lot."
A failed **B** the test **C** despite **D** a lot
15. Choose the correct sentence.
A I didn't go to the party because of I was busy.
B I didn't go to the party despite I was busy.
C I didn't go to the party, because of busy.
D I didn't go to the party because I was busy.
16. A: Why didn't you come to class yesterday? B: _____ I had a bad cold.
A Because of **B** So **C** Because **D** Although
17. Which sentence has the same meaning as: "Although Tom was tired, he finished his homework."
A Tom was tired, so he didn't finish his homework.
B Despite being tired, Tom finished his homework.
C Tom finished his homework because he was tired.
D Tom didn't finish his homework because he was tired.
18. _____ she has lived in Spain for years, she doesn't speak Spanish.
A Even **B** Despite **C** However **D** Even though
19. It was a difficult test. I enjoyed it, _____.
A although **B** despite **C** though **D** even though
20. Find the mistake: "We took a taxi so that to arrive on time."
A We took **B** so that to **C** arrive **D** on time

Partie 3 : Les mots de liaison dans un texte

Lisez le texte. Pour les questions 21 à 26, choisissez le mot qui convient le mieux pour chaque blanc numéroté. Pour les questions 27 à 30, répondez aux questions sur le texte.

Last summer, Priya decided to take part in a charity run in her town. (21) ____ she had never run more than two kilometres before, she was sure she could do it. She started training in March (22) ____ she wanted to be ready in time. At first, it was very hard. She often felt tired, and on some mornings she stayed in bed (23) ____ the cold weather.

Her friend Kenji offered to help. He made a training plan for her, and they ran together three times a week. (24) ____, Priya hurt her ankle in May and had to stop for two weeks. She was worried, but she didn't give up. She went swimming (25) ____ stay fit while her ankle got better.

On the day of the race, it was very hot. (26) ____ the heat, Priya ran the whole ten kilometres without stopping. She didn't win, but she finished in under an hour, so she was very proud of herself. She also raised a lot of money for a local children's hospital. Now she runs every weekend, even though the race is over.

21. Gap (21): _____ she had never run more than two kilometres before, she was sure she could do it.
A Because **B** However **C** Although **D** Despite
22. Gap (22): She started training in March _____ she wanted to be ready in time.
A although **B** because **C** because of **D** so
23. Gap (23): On some mornings she stayed in bed _____ the cold weather.
A because **B** although **C** despite **D** because of
24. Gap (24): _____, Priya hurt her ankle in May and had to stop for two weeks.
A However **B** Although **C** Because **D** So that
25. Gap (25): She went swimming _____ stay fit while her ankle got better.
A so that **B** to **C** because of **D** for
26. Gap (26): _____ the heat, Priya ran the whole ten kilometres without stopping.
A Although **B** However **C** Because of **D** In spite of
27. In the sentence "She was worried, but she didn't give up", the word 'but' shows...
A a reason **B** a result **C** a contrast **D** a purpose
28. In the sentence "...she finished in under an hour, so she was very proud of herself", the word 'so' introduces...
A a contrast **B** a result **C** a reason **D** a purpose
29. What does "Now she runs every weekend, even though the race is over" mean?
A She runs because the race is over.
B She stopped running after the race.
C She only runs when there is a race.
D She still runs every weekend although there is no race to train for now.
30. Which sentence about the text is correct?
A Priya ran the race despite the hot weather.
B Priya ran the race because of her ankle.
C Priya stopped running because it was hot.
D Priya didn't train, so she lost the race.

Corrigé – Les mots de liaison en anglais (although, however, because of...) – Test 1

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

Explications

- B** – Although est suivi d'une proposition complète (sujet + verbe) et exprime l'opposition.
- C** – Because of est suivi d'un groupe nominal (the heavy snow), et non d'une proposition.
- D** – However commence une nouvelle phrase, est suivi d'une virgule et marque une opposition avec la phrase précédente.
- A** – Because introduit une proposition de cause avec un sujet et un verbe (she felt ill).
- D** – Despite est suivi d'un nom (the traffic) et exprime l'opposition.
- B** – So introduit une conséquence : le magasin était fermé, et la conséquence a été d'aller au supermarché.
- C** – In order to + infinitif exprime le but ; « for buy » et « so that buy » sont incorrects.
- A** – So that est suivi d'une proposition (I don't forget) pour exprimer le but.
- B** – Whereas compare deux faits différents et relie deux propositions.
- D** – Due to signifie « because of » et est suivi d'un groupe nominal (bad weather).
- C** – Ici, seul although peut être suivi directement d'une proposition complète pour exprimer l'opposition.
- B** – On dit « in spite of » ou « despite » (jamais « despite of ») + groupe nominal.
- A** – Because of ne peut pas être suivi d'une proposition ; il faut dire « Because I was tired ».
- C** – Despite doit être suivi d'un nom ou d'une forme en -ing ; dites « although she studied » ou « despite studying ».
- D** – Because + proposition (I was busy) donne correctement la raison de l'action à la forme négative.
- C** – On répond à une question en « why » avec because + proposition.
- B** – Despite + forme en -ing (being tired) exprime la même opposition que although + proposition.
- D** – Even though est une forme renforcée de although et est suivi d'une proposition.
- C** – Though peut se placer en fin de phrase avec le sens de « however » ; although et even though ne le peuvent pas.
- B** – Dites « to arrive », « in order to arrive » ou « so that we arrived », mais pas « so that to ».
- C** – Although + proposition marque l'opposition entre son manque d'expérience et sa confiance en elle.
- B** – Because + proposition donne la raison pour laquelle elle a commencé à s'entraîner.
- D** – Because of + groupe nominal (the cold weather) donne la cause.
- A** – However en début de phrase, suivi d'une virgule, introduit un problème inattendu après le bon entraînement.
- B** – To + infinitif exprime le but (pourquoi elle est allée nager).
- D** – In spite of + nom (the heat) marque une opposition : il faisait chaud, mais elle ne s'est pas arrêtée.
- C** – But relie deux idées opposées : être inquiète et ne pas abandonner.
- B** – So introduit la conséquence du fait d'avoir terminé en moins d'une heure : elle était fière.
- D** – Even though marque l'opposition : la course est terminée, mais elle continue de courir.
- A** – Le texte indique qu'il faisait très chaud, mais qu'elle a couru toute la course sans s'arrêter.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Proposez ce test après avoir étudié les connecteurs d'opposition, de cause, de conséquence et de but, ou comme évaluation diagnostique avant une séquence d'expression écrite. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau B1 : employer *despite* ou *because of* devant une proposition complète, écrire « *despite of* » ou « *in spite the* », relier deux propositions avec *however* comme s'il s'agissait de but, ou encore utiliser « *so that to* » ou « *for + verbe* » pour exprimer le but. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de réécrire les phrases de la partie 2 avec un autre connecteur, par exemple en transformant *although* en *despite* + nom ou forme en -ing.