Les relations – Test 1

Faites ce test en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

Nom: Classe: Date: Score: / 30

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

Partie 1 : Les gens et les personnalités

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase qui complète ou explique le mieux chaque item.

1. My _____ is the son of my mother's sister.
   A nephew **B** uncle **C** cousin **D** brother-in-law

2. A person you have met a few times but do not know well is an _____.
   A colleague **B** acquaintance **C** partner **D** relative

3. Leila and Tom have been _____ for two years, and they are getting married in June.
   A married **B** divorced **C** widowed **D** engaged

4. My grandfather's wife died last year, so he is now a _____.
   A widow **B** widower **C** bachelor **D** divorcee

5. Sara is very _____. She always tells the truth, even when it is difficult.
   A jealous **B** selfish **C** honest **D** shy

6. Paolo gets _____ when his girlfriend spends time with other men.
   A jealous **B** generous **C** reliable **D** patient

7. You can always count on Mei to help you. She is really _____.
   A moody **B** bossy **C** mean **D** reliable

8. "Jonas and his brother don't get on." What does this mean?
   A They don't look alike.
   B They don't live together.
   C They don't have a friendly relationship.
   D They don't see each other often.

9. My wife's brother is my _____.
   A stepbrother **B** brother-in-law **C** half-brother **D** godfather

10. Which sentence is correct?
    A We have a lot in similar, so we never run out of things to say.
    B We have much in same, so we never run out of things to say.
    C We have a lot of common, so we never run out of things to say.
    D We have a lot in common, so we never run out of things to say.

Partie 2 : Collocations et phrasal verbs

Choisissez le mot qui complète correctement chaque phrase, ou repérez l'erreur.

11. Amira and I _____ friends on our first day at university.
    A did **B** got **C** made **D** took

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12. After three years together, Dan and Lucy _____ up last month.
A broke **B** fell **C** gave **D** went

13. I really _____ on well with my new flatmate. We never argue.
A go **B** get **C** keep **D** make

14. My parents _____ me up to be polite and kind to everyone.
A grew **B** raised **C** took **D** brought

15. I hope we can stay in _____ after you move to Canada.
A connection **B** touch **C** relation **D** link

16. Find the mistake: "My sister and I often make arguments about whose turn it is to wash up."
A often **B** make **C** whose **D** turn

17. Kofi fell in _____ with Ana the moment he saw her.
A heart **B** romance **C** love **D** feeling

18. I _____ after my little sister when my parents are at work.
A look **B** take **C** care **D** watch

19. After their argument, the two friends _____ up and became even closer.
A broke **B** gave **C** got **D** made

20. Hiroshi takes _____ his father. They have the same smile and sense of humour.
A over **B** after **C** up **D** on

Partie 3 : Compréhension écrite et familles de mots

Lisez le texte, puis répondez aux questions 21 à 25. Pour les questions 26 à 30, choisissez la forme correcte du mot entre parenthèses.

Old Friends, New Lives

Nadia and Elif first met when they were seven years old. They lived on the same street and walked to school together every morning. As teenagers they shared everything: clothes, secrets and plans for the future. Their families joked that they were more like sisters than friends.

When they were eighteen, Elif moved abroad to study. At first, the two girls called each other every day, but slowly they drifted apart. Elif made new friends, and Nadia started a job and met her future husband, Marco. Months went by without a single message.

Ten years later, Nadia saw Elif's name on a list of speakers at a conference in her city. She felt nervous. Would Elif remember her? Would they still have anything to talk about? She decided to wait for her after the talk.

As soon as Elif saw her, she ran over and gave her a huge hug. They went for coffee and talked for four hours. Elif admitted that she had always felt guilty about losing touch. Nadia told her that she had missed her too.

Today they live in different countries, but they make an effort to see each other at least once a year. 'Real friendship doesn't disappear,' says Nadia. 'Sometimes it just needs a little attention.'

21. In paragraph 2, "they drifted apart" means that they _____.
A had a serious argument **B** slowly became less close
C moved to the same city **D** stopped working together

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22. Why did Nadia feel nervous before meeting Elif?
    A She had to give a talk at the conference.
    B Marco did not want her to go.
    C She was not sure Elif would remember her.
    D She was late for the conference.

23. Elif "felt guilty about losing touch". This means she felt _____.
    A angry because Nadia never wrote to her
    B surprised that Nadia was married
    C happy that she had made new friends
    D bad because she had stopped contacting Nadia

24. "They make an effort to see each other" means they _____.
    A try hard to see each other
    B forget to see each other
    C refuse to see each other
    D are too busy to see each other

25. Which sentence is true according to the text?
    A Nadia and Elif went to different schools.
    B Elif ignored Nadia at the conference.
    C Nadia and Elif met again at a conference.
    D Nadia and Elif now live in the same city.

26. Nadia and Elif have a very close _____. (FRIEND)
    A friendly **B** friendship **C** friendliness **D** befriend

27. Nadia and Marco have been _____ for five years. (MARRY)
    A marriage **B** marry **C** married **D** marrying

28. Marco was very _____ when Nadia decided to contact Elif. (SUPPORT)
    A supportive **B** supporter **C** supported **D** supporting

29. Losing touch with an old friend can make you feel _____. (LONE)
    A loneliness **B** loner **C** lonesomeness **D** lonely

30. Trust is the most important part of any _____. (RELATE)
    A relative **B** relationship **C** related **D** relating

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Corrigé – Les relations – Test 1

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

Explications

1. **C** – L'enfant de votre tante ou de votre oncle est votre cousin : « cousin ».
2. **B** – Une « acquaintance » est une personne que l'on ne connaît que peu (une connaissance).
3. **D** – « Engaged » signifie que l'on a accepté de se marier, mais qu'on n'est pas encore marié (fiancé).
4. **B** – Un homme dont l'épouse est décédée est un « widower » ; « widow » désigne une femme.
5. **C** – Une personne « honest » dit la vérité.
6. **A** – « Jealous » décrit le fait d'être contrarié parce qu'on a peur de perdre l'amour de quelqu'un.
7. **D** – Une personne « reliable » est quelqu'un sur qui l'on peut compter pour aider ou tenir ses promesses.
8. **C** – Si des personnes « don't get on », elles n'entretiennent pas de bonnes relations.
9. **B** – Le frère de votre mari ou de votre femme est votre « brother-in-law » (beau-frère).
10. **D** – L'expression figée est « have a lot in common ».
11. **C** – On dit « make friends ».
12. **A** – « Break up » signifie mettre fin à une relation amoureuse.
13. **B** – « Get on well with someone » signifie bien s'entendre avec quelqu'un.
14. **D** – « Bring someone up » signifie élever un enfant.
15. **B** – L'expression courante est « stay in touch ».
16. **B** – On dit « have an argument », et non « make an argument ».
17. **C** – L'expression figée est « fall in love with someone ».
18. **A** – « Look after » signifie s'occuper de quelqu'un.
19. **D** – « Make up » signifie se réconcilier après une dispute.
20. **B** – « Take after someone » signifie ressembler physiquement ou par le comportement à un membre plus âgé de sa famille.
21. **B** – « Drift apart » signifie s'éloigner peu à peu l'un de l'autre avec le temps.
22. **C** – Le texte indique que Nadia se demandait si Elif se souviendrait d'elle.
23. **D** – « Feeling guilty » signifie se sentir coupable de ce que l'on a fait ou n'a pas fait.
24. **A** – « Make an effort » signifie faire de gros efforts pour accomplir quelque chose.
25. **C** – Nadia a retrouvé Elif lorsque celle-ci est intervenue lors d'une conférence dans sa ville.
26. **B** – Il faut ici un nom, et « friendship » désigne la relation entre amis.
27. **C** – « Have been married » emploie l'adjectif/participe passé « married ».
28. **A** – « Supportive » est l'adjectif qui décrit une personne qui aide et encourage les autres.
29. **D** – Après « feel », il faut un adjectif : « lonely » est donc correct.
30. **B** – Après « any », il faut un nom, et « relationship » désigne le lien entre des personnes.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après une séquence sur la famille et l'amitié, ou comme évaluation diagnostique avant de l'aborder. Il cible des erreurs fréquentes au niveau B1, comme la confusion entre widow et widower, l'emploi de « make » au lieu de « have » avec argument, ou le mélange de phrasal verbs tels que break up, make up et take after. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de raconter à nouveau le texte en réutilisant cinq nouvelles expressions, ou de décrire une de leurs propres amitiés.

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