Anglais pour l'entretien de citoyenneté américaine B1 – Test 2

Nom: Classe: Date: Score: / 32

Faites ce test en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

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

Partie 1 : Comprendre les questions de l'agent

Lisez la question de l'agent. Choisissez la meilleure réponse.

1. Officer: "What do you do for a living?"
   A I live in an apartment in Riverton.
   B I work as a dental assistant at a clinic.
   C I'm doing fine, thank you.
   D I do it every day.

2. Officer: "How long have you worked for your current employer?"
   A Since four years.
   B Four years ago.
   C For about four years.
   D In four years.

3. Officer: "When did you and your wife get married?"
   A For ten years.
   B In June 2015.
   C With my family.
   D At a small restaurant.

4. Officer: "Does your spouse live with you at this address?"
   A Yes, we live together there.
   B Yes, she lives with you.
   C Yes, she is living here since 2019.
   D Yes, my spouse is a nurse.

5. Officer: "What was the purpose of your trip to Peru?"
   A For two weeks.
   B By plane, from Miami.
   C Last March.
   D I went to visit my grandmother.

6. Officer: "What date did you come back to the United States?"
   A By car, with my brother.
   B Because of my job.
   C On August 3rd, last year.
   D Every summer.

7. Officer: "Where did you live before you moved to your current address?"
   A I moved here in 2019.
   B I lived on Maple Street in Fairview.
   C Before three years.
   D I like my current address.

8. Officer: "What did you study at college?"
   A I studied at Lakeview Community College.
   B I studied for two years.
   C I studied very hard.
   D I studied accounting.

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

Partie 2 : Vocabulaire de la naturalisation

Choisissez le mot ou le sens qui convient le mieux au contexte.

9. Ana checked every page of her _____ for naturalization before she sent it.
   A applicant **B** application **C** apply **D** applied

10. Jamal was born in Ghana and became a _____ US citizen last year.
    A nature **B** natural **C** naturalization **D** naturalized

11. "At the ceremony, I will take an oath." Here, an 'oath' is...
    A a short written test **B** a formal and serious promise
    C a special type of document **D** a group of new citizens

12. New citizens promise to support the Constitution. Here, 'support' means...
    A to give money to **B** to carry something heavy
    C to accept and defend its ideas and laws **D** to read carefully

13. "Last spring, I _____ a short trip to Mexico to see my cousins."
    A went **B** took **C** traveled **D** visited

14. The _____ asked me many questions about my form and wrote some notes.
    A interview **B** interviewee **C** interviewer **D** interviewing

15. On the form, your _____ status shows whether you are single, married, divorced or widowed.
    A marital **B** married **C** marriage **D** marry

16. Please list your _____ history: all the jobs you have had in recent years.
    A employee **B** employ **C** employer **D** employment

17. You must _____ your interview on the date and at the time on your notice.
    A attend **B** assist **C** participate **D** frequent

18. Before the oath, the officer asked everyone to _____ their right hand.
    A rise **B** raise **C** grow **D** arise

Partie 3 : Demandes de précision et formules de politesse

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase la plus adaptée à chaque situation.

19. The officer is speaking too fast for you. You say: "Could you speak a little more _____, please?"
    A slow **B** slowly **C** slowness **D** slowed

20. You understand the words, but not the meaning of the officer's question. You ask: "Could you say that _____ other words, please?"
    A with **B** by **C** in **D** on

21. The officer says a street name, 'Wexford', and you want to write it correctly. You ask: "Sorry, how do you _____ that?"
    A spell **B** tell **C** speak **D** talk

22. Officer: "So you were away for fourteen days?" You are not sure if you heard 'fourteen' or 'forty'. What is the best question?
    A Sorry, you said what number days? **B** Fourteen or forty, you must say.
    C Why do you say forty? **D** Sorry, did you say fourteen or forty?

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

23. Earlier in the interview, you gave the wrong apartment number. What do you say?
    A Excuse me, you made a mistake with my number.
    B My apartment number was wrong, but it doesn't matter.
    C Excuse me, I made a mistake earlier. My apartment number is 12, not 21.
    D Excuse me, I did a mistake. The number is 12.

24. You understand the question, but you are not sure what kind of information the officer wants. What do you say?
    A Give me an example now.
    B Could you give me an example, please?
    C Can you to give me an example?
    D I want that you give an example.

25. "Would you mind _____ the last question, please?"
    A repeat **B** to repeat **C** repeating **D** repeated

26. You need a moment to remember the exact date of a trip. What do you say?
    A Let me think for a moment, please.
    B Wait. I am thinking.
    C Give me a time to think.
    D Please, you wait for me.

Partie 4 : Compréhension écrite – Le jour de l'entretien d'Amir

Lisez le texte. Puis choisissez la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

A week before his interview, Amir Haddad read his appointment notice again very carefully. It showed the date, the time and the address of the office, and it said which documents he needed to bring. He made a checklist and put a tick next to each item: the notice itself, his green card, his passport and a copy of his application.

Amir lives about forty minutes from the office, but he decided to leave home an hour and a half before his appointment. He knew that traffic in the morning can be heavy, and he also wanted time to find parking and go through security at the entrance. He arrived thirty minutes early and waited quietly with a book.

When his name was called, an officer took him to a small office. She asked him to raise his right hand and promise to tell the truth. Then she went through his application with him, one section at a time. She asked about his job at a furniture store, his address and a trip he had taken to visit his sister.

At one point, the officer used the word 'absences', and Amir did not understand. He felt a little nervous, but he politely asked her to explain. She smiled and said, "It means the times you were away from the United States." After that, Amir felt much calmer. He realized that the interview was a conversation, not a race to see how fast he could speak. Later he told a friend, "Just listen carefully, and don't be afraid to ask."

27. Why did Amir read his appointment notice again a week before the interview?
    A To learn the questions the officer would ask
    B To check the details and the documents he needed
    C To change the date of his interview
    D To find the officer's name

28. Which item was NOT on Amir's checklist?
    A His passport
    B His green card
    C A copy of his application
    D A letter from his employer

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

29. Why did Amir leave home an hour and a half before his appointment?
    A Because the office is very far away
    B Because the officer told him to come early
    C Because he wanted extra time for traffic, parking and security
    D Because he wanted to read a book at the office

30. What did the officer ask Amir about?
    A His job, his address and a trip to see his sister
    B His favorite books and hobbies
    C His sister's job and address
    D The furniture he wanted to buy

31. In paragraph 4, 'absences' are...
    A people who are not at the interview
    B times when someone was away from the United States
    C questions on the application
    D mistakes on a form

32. What advice does Amir give his friend?
    A Speak as fast as you can.
    B Learn the officer's questions by heart.
    C Listen carefully and ask when you don't understand.
    D Do not ask the officer any questions.

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

Corrigé – Anglais pour l'entretien de citoyenneté américaine B1 – Test 2

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

Explications

1. **B** – « What do you do for a living? » porte sur votre métier.
2. **C** – On emploie « for » avec une durée pour répondre à « How long...? ».
3. **B** – « When » demande un moment ; la bonne réponse est donc une date.
4. **A** – Cette réponse indique clairement que le demandeur et son conjoint vivent sous le même toit.
5. **D** – « Purpose » désigne le motif du voyage.
6. **C** – L'agent demande une date, et seule cette option en donne une.
7. **B** – « Where » demande un lieu ; la réponse doit donc indiquer l'ancienne adresse.
8. **D** – « What did you study? » demande la matière étudiée, pas le lieu, le moment ni la manière.
9. **B** – Une « application » est le formulaire que l'on envoie ; un « applicant » est la personne qui le dépose.
10. **D** – Un « naturalized citizen » est une personne devenue citoyenne par naturalisation.
11. **B** – Un « oath » (serment) est une promesse formelle et solennelle, souvent prononcée en public.
12. **C** – Dans ce contexte, « support » signifie accepter et défendre quelque chose.
13. **B** – La collocation naturelle est « take a trip ».
14. **C** – L'« interviewer » est la personne qui pose les questions.
15. **A** – « Marital status » (situation de famille) est l'expression figée pour cette information.
16. **D** – « Employment history » désigne la liste de vos emplois passés et actuels.
17. **A** – On « attend » un entretien ou un rendez-vous (on y assiste) ; « assist » signifie aider.
18. **B** – « Raise » est suivi d'un complément d'objet (raise your hand) ; « rise » ne l'est pas.
19. **B** – Il faut un adverbe pour décrire la façon dont quelqu'un parle : « slowly ».
20. **C** – L'expression figée est « in other words ».
21. **A** – On demande « How do you spell that? » pour connaître l'orthographe d'un mot.
22. **D** – C'est une question polie et correcte qui vérifie exactement ce que l'agent a dit.
23. **C** – Elle corrige poliment votre propre erreur et utilise la bonne collocation « make a mistake ».
24. **B** – « Could you..., please? » est une demande polie et grammaticalement correcte.
25. **C** – « Would you mind » est suivi de la forme en -ing.
26. **A** – « Let me think for a moment » est naturel et poli dans une conversation formelle.
27. **B** – La convocation indiquait la date, l'heure, l'adresse et les documents à apporter.
28. **D** – Le texte cite la convocation, la carte verte, le passeport et la copie du dossier, mais aucune lettre.
29. **C** – Le paragraphe 2 indique qu'il craignait les embouteillages et voulait avoir le temps de se garer et de passer le contrôle de sécurité.
30. **A** – Le paragraphe 3 mentionne son travail, son adresse et son voyage pour rendre visite à sa sœur.
31. **B** – L'agent explique que cela désigne les périodes passées en dehors des États-Unis.
32. **C** – Il dit : « Just listen carefully, and don't be afraid to ask. »

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

Notes pour l’enseignant: Proposez ce test après avoir fait pratiquer à l'oral les questions typiques de l'entretien ; ensuite, les apprenants peuvent jouer en binômes les situations des parties 1 et 3. Il cible des erreurs fréquentes comme « since » / « for », la confusion entre mots interrogatifs (when/where/what), les confusions au sein d'une même famille de mots (applicant/application, employer/employment) et les faux amis comme « assist » employé à la place de « attend » (piège typique pour les francophones, influencés par « assister à »). Ce test entraîne uniquement la langue et ne constitue en aucun cas un conseil juridique. En prolongement, demandez aux apprenants de rédiger leurs propres réponses aux questions de la partie 1, avec des informations réelles ou inventées.

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