

Use of English B1 – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 32

Lisez attentivement chaque partie et choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D) pour chaque question.

Partie 1 : Texte à trous à choix multiples

Lisez le texte et choisissez le mot ou l'expression qui convient le mieux à chaque blanc (1–8).

Last spring, my friend Leila persuaded me to (1) ___ part in a community garden project in our town. At first I wasn't sure, because I had never (2) ___ any gardening before. However, the other volunteers were very friendly, and soon I started to (3) ___ forward to every Saturday morning. We grew vegetables, herbs and flowers, and we had to (4) ___ care of the plants even when it was cold or rainy. One day, a storm damaged the fence, so we had to (5) ___ up with a plan quickly to repair it before animals got in. It was hard work, but it was worth it. In summer, we (6) ___ a small market and sold our vegetables to local people. We (7) ___ enough money to buy new tools for the garden. Now I can't imagine my weekends without the garden, and I would (8) ___ it to anyone who wants to try something new.

1. (1) Leila persuaded me to _____ part in a community garden project.
A make B take C do D have
2. (2) I had never _____ any gardening before.
A made B had C done D taken
3. (3) Soon I started to _____ forward to every Saturday morning.
A look B wait C expect D hope
4. (4) We had to _____ care of the plants even when it was cold or rainy.
A keep B pay C have D take
5. (5) We had to _____ up with a plan quickly to repair it.
A make B come C get D think
6. (6) In summer, we _____ a small market and sold our vegetables.
A did B made C held D took
7. (7) We _____ enough money to buy new tools for the garden.
A raised B grew C rose D lifted
8. (8) I would _____ it to anyone who wants to try something new.
A advise B encourage C persuade D recommend

Partie 2 : Texte à trous de grammaire

Lisez le texte et choisissez le mot qui convient le mieux à chaque blanc (9–16).

My brother Tomás has been working as (9) ___ nurse (10) ___ three years. He works at a busy hospital in the city centre, (11) ___ he often has to work at night. He says the night shifts are tiring, but he enjoys them (12) ___ the hospital is quieter and he has more time to talk to patients.

Tomás is someone (13) ___ always stays calm, even in difficult situations. Last month, he helped an elderly man who had fallen while he (14) ___ walking to the main entrance. The man's family was so grateful that they wrote a letter to the hospital to thank (15) ___. (16) ___ Tomás didn't expect any thanks, he was really pleased when his manager showed him the letter.

9. (9) My brother Tomás has been working as _____ nurse.
A an **B** the **C** a **D** –
10. (10) He has been working as a nurse _____ three years.
A since **B** for **C** during **D** from
11. (11) He works at a busy hospital in the city centre, _____ he often has to work at night.
A which **B** that **C** when **D** where
12. (12) He enjoys them _____ the hospital is quieter.
A because **B** although **C** unless **D** so
13. (13) Tomás is someone _____ always stays calm.
A which **B** whose **C** who **D** what
14. (14) He helped an elderly man who had fallen while he _____ walking to the main entrance.
A had **B** was **C** is **D** did
15. (15) They wrote a letter to the hospital to thank _____.
A his **B** he **C** himself **D** him
16. (16) _____ Tomás didn't expect any thanks, he was really pleased.
A Despite **B** Although **C** However **D** Because

Partie 3 : Formation des mots

Choisissez la forme correcte du mot en majuscules pour compléter chaque phrase.

17. The hotel staff were very _____ and carried our bags to the room. (HELP)
A helpless **B** helping **C** helpful **D** helpfully
18. Jamal found a clever _____ to the problem with the website. (SOLVE)
A solution **B** solving **C** solver **D** solvable
19. I was really _____ to hear that the concert had been cancelled. (DISAPPOINT)
A disappointing **B** disappointed **C** disappointment **D** disappoint
20. It's _____ to ride a bike at night without lights. (DANGER)
A dangerously **B** endanger **C** dangerous **D** dangers
21. Please write your answers _____ so that the teacher can read them. (CARE)
A careful **B** carefully **C** careless **D** carelessly

22. We are waiting for the _____ of the next train. (ARRIVE)
A arriving **B** arrived **C** arrive **D** arrival
23. Many students think the new rules are _____ and should be changed. (FAIR)
A unfair **B** unfairly **C** fairness **D** fairly
24. Sofia showed great _____ when she rescued the cat from the river. (BRAVE)
A bravely **B** braver **C** bravery **D** bravest

Partie 4 : Transformations de phrases avec mot clé

Choisissez la phrase qui contient le mot en majuscules, a le même sens que la première phrase et est grammaticalement correcte.

25. I haven't been to the cinema for a month. (LAST)
A I last went to the cinema for a month.
B The last time I have been to the cinema was a month ago.
C The last time I went to the cinema was a month ago.
D It is a month since the last I went to the cinema.
26. It isn't necessary for you to bring any food. (HAVE)
A You don't have to bring any food. **B** You haven't to bring any food.
C You have to not bring any food. **D** You don't have bring any food.
27. Maria started learning Spanish two years ago. (BEEN)
A Maria has been learning Spanish since two years.
B Maria has been learning Spanish two years ago.
C Maria had been learning Spanish since two years.
D Maria has been learning Spanish for two years.
28. This is the first time I've seen this film. (NEVER)
A I had never seen this film before. **B** I have never seen this film before.
C I have seen this film never before. **D** I have never been seen this film before.
29. The bus was so crowded that we couldn't get on. (TOO)
A The bus was too crowded for us to get on.
B The bus was too crowded that we couldn't get on.
C The bus was too much crowded to get on.
D The bus was crowded too for us to get on.
30. 'I will call you tomorrow,' Ana said to me. (WOULD)
A Ana said that I would call her the next day.
B Ana told that she would call me the next day.
C Ana said that she would call me the next day.
D Ana said she would called me the next day.
31. Someone stole my bike last night. (WAS)
A My bike was stole last night. **B** My bike was stolen last night.
C My bike was stealing last night. **D** My bike stolen was last night.

32. I regret not studying harder for the exam. (WISH)

- A** I wish I studied harder for the exam.
- B** I wish I have studied harder for the exam.
- C** I wish I would study harder for the exam.
- D** I wish I had studied harder for the exam.

Corrigé – Use of English B1 – Test 1

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

Explications

- B** – L'expression figée est « take part in », qui signifie participer.
- C** – On emploie « do » avec les activités en -ing, comme dans « do some gardening ».
- A** – « Look forward to » est un verbe à particule figée qui signifie se réjouir de quelque chose à venir.
- D** – La collocation correcte est « take care of ».
- B** – « Come up with » signifie trouver une idée ou un plan.
- C** – On utilise « hold » pour un événement comme un marché, une réunion ou une fête.
- A** – « Raise money » est la collocation correcte pour collecter de l'argent dans un but précis.
- D** – La construction est « recommend something to someone ». Les autres verbes ne suivent pas cette construction.
- C** – On emploie « a » devant un métier après « as » lorsque le mot suivant commence par un son consonantique.
- B** – On utilise « for » avec une durée et « since » avec un point de départ.
- D** – « Where » est le relatif employé pour un lieu. Ici, il renvoie à l'hôpital.
- A** – « Because » donne la raison pour laquelle il apprécie les gardes de nuit.
- C** – « Who » est le pronom relatif pour les personnes et il est le sujet de « stays ».
- B** – Le prétérit progressif (past continuous) « was walking » décrit l'action en cours au moment où il est tombé.
- D** – Après un verbe, il faut le pronom complément « him ».
- B** – « Although » introduit une opposition et est suivi d'une proposition complète. « Despite » demande un nom ou une forme en -ing.
- C** – Après « very », il faut un adjectif positif : « helpful » signifie prêt à aider.
- A** – Après « a clever », il faut un nom, et le nom qui désigne la réponse à un problème est « solution ».
- B** – On utilise l'adjectif en -ed pour décrire ce que ressent une personne.
- C** – Après « It's », il faut un adjectif : « dangerous ».
- B** – Un adverbe qualifie le verbe « write », et le sens doit être positif : « carefully ».
- D** – Après « the » et devant « of », il faut le nom « arrival ».
- A** – Les règles « should be changed », il faut donc l'adjectif négatif « unfair ».
- C** – Après « great », il faut un nom, et la forme nominale est « bravery ».
- C** – « The last time I went... was... ago » emploie le prétérit (past simple) avec un moment révolu et conserve le sens.
- A** – « Don't have to » exprime l'absence de nécessité. Les autres options ont une forme ou un sens incorrect.
- D** – Le present perfect continu (present perfect continuous) avec « for » + une durée indique une action commencée dans le passé qui se poursuit encore.
- B** – « I have never seen... before » emploie le present perfect avec le bon ordre des mots et la forme active.
- A** – La structure est « too + adjectif + for someone + infinitif avec to ».
- C** – Au discours indirect, « will » devient « would », les pronoms changent et « tomorrow » devient « the next day ».
- B** – Le passif au prétérit se forme avec « was » + participe passé (« stolen »).
- D** – Pour exprimer un regret concernant le passé, on utilise « wish » + plus-que-parfait (past perfect).

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test comme examen blanc chronométré ou répartissez-le sur quatre séances plus courtes, une partie à la fois. Il cible les erreurs fréquentes au niveau B1 : mauvaises collocations (make/do/take), confusion entre « since » et « for », entre « which » et « where », entre adjectifs en -ed et en -ing, ainsi que les formes verbales erronées après « wish » et au discours indirect. Après la correction, demandez aux élèves de corriger les mauvaises réponses de la partie 4 et d'expliquer pourquoi chacune ne convient pas. Ils peuvent ensuite rédiger leurs propres transformations avec les mêmes mots clés.