Use of English B1 – Test 2

Faites ce test en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

Nom: Classe: Date: Score: / 32

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

Partie 1 : Texte à trous à choix multiples

Lisez le texte. Pour chaque trou, choisissez le mot qui convient le mieux.

A Weekend Without Phones

Last month, my friend Kenji and I decided to spend a whole weekend without our phones. At first, it was harder than we expected. On Saturday morning, I kept reaching into my pocket to (1) ___ the time, but of course my phone wasn't there.

We wanted to visit a village by the sea, but we soon (2) ___ out that we had no idea how to find the train times without the internet. So we went to the station and spoke to a member of staff, who was very friendly and (3) ___ us how to read the timetable. On the train, instead of looking at screens, we actually (4) ___ a conversation with the elderly couple sitting opposite us. They told us about a beautiful path along the cliffs.

In the afternoon, we got lost twice, but in the (5) ___ we found the path, and the views were amazing. By the evening, I didn't (6) ___ my phone at all. Kenji said he felt much more relaxed than usual and wanted to (7) ___ the experience soon. We have now (8) ___ to have one phone-free weekend every month.

1. (1) I kept reaching into my pocket to _____ the time.
   A watch **B** check **C** look **D** control

2. (2) We soon _____ out that we had no idea how to find the train times.
   A knew **B** realised **C** found **D** got

3. (3) A member of staff _____ us how to read the timetable.
   A showed **B** explained **C** described **D** said

4. (4) We actually _____ a conversation with the elderly couple sitting opposite us.
   A made **B** did **C** had **D** said

5. (5) We got lost twice, but in the _____ we found the path.
   A last **B** final **C** finish **D** end

6. (6) By the evening, I didn't _____ my phone at all.
   A lack **B** miss **C** lose **D** regret

7. (7) Kenji wanted to _____ the experience soon.
   A return **B** remind **C** repeat **D** replace

8. (8) We have now _____ to have one phone-free weekend every month.
   A agreed **B** accepted **C** allowed **D** admitted

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Partie 2 : Texte à trous ouvert (à choix multiples)

Lisez le texte. Pour chaque trou, choisissez le mot grammatical correct.

The Bike Doctor

My neighbour Amara has been interested (9) ___ bicycles since she was a child. She (10) ___ to fix her friends' bikes for free when she was at school. After university, she got a job in an office, but she didn't enjoy it, (11) ___ she decided to follow her dream and open a repair shop.

It wasn't easy at first because she didn't have (12) ___ money. Luckily, her parents lent her some, and she taught (13) ___ how to run a business by reading books and watching online videos.

Today, her shop is one of (14) ___ busiest places in our neighbourhood. There is a small bench outside, (15) ___ customers can sit and chat while she works. The work is tiring and the days are long. (16) ___, Amara says she has never been happier.

9. (9) Amara has been interested _____ bicycles since she was a child.
   A on **B** in **C** about **D** for

10. (10) She _____ to fix her friends' bikes for free when she was at school.
   A was used **B** uses **C** used **D** is used

11. (11) She didn't enjoy it, _____ she decided to follow her dream.
   A because **B** so **C** but **D** although

12. (12) It wasn't easy because she didn't have _____ money.
   A many **B** a few **C** much **D** lots

13. (13) She taught _____ how to run a business.
   A herself **B** her **C** she **D** hers

14. (14) Her shop is one of _____ busiest places in our neighbourhood.
   A a **B** most **C** the **D** an

15. (15) There is a small bench outside, _____ customers can sit and chat.
   A which **B** where **C** what **D** who

16. (16) The work is tiring and the days are long. _____, Amara says she has never been happier.
   A Although **B** Despite **C** Because **D** However

Partie 3 : Formation des mots

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

17. The museum was full of _____ objects from ancient times. (FASCINATE)
   A fascinated **B** fascinating **C** fascination **D** fascinate

18. Could you give me some more _____ about the cooking course? (INFORM)
   A informations **B** informative **C** information **D** inform

19. Lucas felt very _____ before his job interview. (NERVE)
   A nervous **B** nervously **C** nerves **D** nervousness

20. The children waited _____ for the show to begin. (PATIENT)
   A patient **B** patience **C** patients **D** patiently

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21. The _____ of the new library has been delayed until June. (OPEN)
A opener **B** opening **C** openness **D** opened

22. The judges were very _____ by Mei's paintings. (IMPRESS)
A impressive **B** impression **C** impressed **D** impressing

23. I'm sorry, but it's _____ to finish this report by tomorrow. (POSSIBLE)
A impossible **B** unpossible **C** inpossible **D** possibly

24. Nadia is a talented _____ who works for a local newspaper. (PHOTOGRAPH)
A photography **B** photographic **C** photographist **D** photographer

Partie 4 : Transformations de phrases avec mot clé

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

25. This bag is cheaper than that one. (AS)
A This bag isn't as cheap as that one.
B That bag isn't as cheap as this one.
C That bag is as cheap as this one.
D That bag isn't so cheap than this one.

26. 'Where is the station?' the tourist asked me. (WHERE)
A The tourist asked me where was the station.
B The tourist said me where the station was.
C The tourist asked me where the station was.
D The tourist asked to me where the station was.

27. They are building a new hospital in my town. (BEING)
A A new hospital is being built in my town.
B A new hospital is being building in my town.
C A new hospital has being built in my town.
D A new hospital being built in my town.

28. If you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus. (UNLESS)
A Unless you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus.
B Unless you will hurry, you'll miss the bus.
C Unless you hurry, you won't miss the bus.
D Unless you hurry, you'll miss the bus.

29. Perhaps Sam is at home. (MIGHT)
A Sam might is at home.
B Sam might be at home.
C Sam might to be at home.
D Sam might have been at home.

30. I don't have a car, so I can't drive to work. (IF)
A If I have a car, I could drive to work.
B If I would have a car, I could drive to work.
C If I had a car, I could drive to work.
D If I had a car, I couldn't drive to work.

31. The film was so boring that I fell asleep. (SUCH)
A It was such a boring film that I fell asleep.
B It was such boring film that I fell asleep.
C It was so a boring film that I fell asleep.
D It was a such boring film that I fell asleep.

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32. Please don't make so much noise. (MIND)

A Would you mind to not make so much noise?

B Would you mind not making so much noise?

C Would you mind don't make so much noise?

D Would you mind making so much noise?

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Corrigé – Use of English B1 – Test 2

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

Explications

1. **B** – On dit « check the time » lorsqu'on regarde rapidement l'heure qu'il est.
2. **C** – « Find out » est un verbe à particule qui signifie découvrir une information.
3. **A** – « Show someone how to do something » est correct ; « explain », « describe » et « say » ne peuvent pas être suivis directement de « us how ».
4. **C** – La collocation naturelle est « have a conversation ».
5. **D** – « In the end » est une expression figée qui signifie « finalement, après quelques difficultés ».
6. **B** – « Miss » signifie être triste parce que quelque chose ou quelqu'un nous manque.
7. **C** – « Repeat the experience » signifie refaire la même chose.
8. **A** – « Agree to do something » est correct ; « accept », « allow » et « admit » ne se construisent pas ainsi avec « to + verbe ».
9. **B** – L'adjectif « interested » est toujours suivi de la préposition « in ».
10. **C** – « Used to + verbe » exprime une habitude passée qui n'est plus vraie aujourd'hui.
11. **B** – « So » introduit une conséquence : elle n'aimait pas son travail et, par conséquent, elle a décidé d'en changer.
12. **C** – « Money » est indénombrable, on utilise donc « much » dans les phrases négatives ; « lots » nécessiterait « of ».
13. **A** – Il faut un pronom réfléchi, car Amara a appris toute seule, et non à une autre personne.
14. **C** – Les superlatifs comme « busiest » doivent être précédés de « the ».
15. **B** – « Where » introduit une proposition relative se rapportant à un lieu (le banc est l'endroit où ils s'assoient).
16. **D** – « However » commence une nouvelle phrase et exprime une opposition ; « although » et « despite » ne peuvent pas s'employer seuls suivis d'une virgule de cette manière.
17. **B** – Les adjectifs en -ing décrivent ce qui provoque le sentiment, ici les objets.
18. **C** – « Information » est un nom indénombrable, il n'a donc pas de pluriel.
19. **A** – Après « felt very », il faut un adjectif, ici « nervous ».
20. **D** – Il faut un adverbe pour décrire la manière dont ils ont attendu.
21. **B** – « Opening » est le nom désignant l'événement où un bâtiment commence à être utilisé (l'inauguration).
22. **C** – Les adjectifs en -ed décrivent ce que ressentent les personnes, et « impressed by » est correct ici.
23. **A** – Le préfixe négatif de « possible » est « im- ».
24. **D** – La personne qui prend des photos est un « photographer ».
25. **B** – « Not as cheap as » est correct, et « that bag » doit être le plus cher pour conserver le sens.
26. **C** – Les questions au discours indirect suivent l'ordre des mots de la phrase affirmative (sujet + verbe) et on dit « ask someone » sans « to ».
27. **A** – Le passif du présent continu (present continuous) se forme avec « is/are being + participe passé ».
28. **D** – « Unless » signifie « if not » ; il est donc suivi d'un verbe à la forme affirmative au présent simple (present simple).
29. **B** – « Might » est suivi de la base verbale, et « might be » conserve le sens présent.
30. **C** – Le conditionnel de type 2 (second conditional) se construit avec « if + prétérit (past simple) » et « could/would + verbe » pour une situation présente irréelle.

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31. **A** – On utilise la structure « such a + adjectif + nom singulier + that ».
32. **B** – « Would you mind » est suivi de la forme en -ing, et « not » se place devant celle-ci pour formuler une demande à la forme négative.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test comme entraînement chronométré à l'examen ou répartissez ses quatre parties sur plusieurs séances. Il cible des erreurs typiques du niveau B1 : mauvaises collocations (make/have a conversation), « informations », la confusion entre « used to » et « be used to », « unless + not » et l'ordre des mots dans les questions au discours indirect. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rédiger leurs propres phrases en corrigeant les options fausses, ou de réécrire les phrases de départ de la partie 4 avec d'autres mots clés.

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