

Used To et Would – 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 : La forme de used to

Choisissez la forme correcte de « used to » dans les phrases affirmatives, négatives et interrogatives.

1. When I was a child, I _____ to school every day.
A use to walk **B** used to walk **C** used to walking **D** was used to walk
2. My sister _____ like vegetables, but now she loves them.
A didn't used to **B** doesn't use to **C** didn't use to **D** not used to
3. _____ live in the city before you moved here?
A Did you used to **B** Used you to **C** Do you used to **D** Did you use to
4. Which sentence is correct?
A There used to be a cinema on this street.
B There use to be a cinema on this street.
C There used to being a cinema on this street.
D There was used to be a cinema on this street.
5. My grandfather _____ a lot, but he stopped ten years ago.
A would to smoke **B** used to smoke **C** used smoke **D** uses to smoke
6. Find the mistake: "Did your parents used to take you camping?"
A Did **B** your parents **C** used to **D** take you camping
7. Choose the question for this answer: "Yes, I did. I played every weekend."
A Do you use to play football? **B** Used you play football?
C Were you used to play football? **D** Did you use to play football?
8. We _____ have a car, so we went everywhere by bus.
A weren't used to **B** didn't use to **C** didn't used **D** used not have
9. I never _____ breakfast, but now I eat it every morning.
A use to eat **B** used eat **C** used to eating **D** used to eat
10. "Kenji used to play the guitar." What does this mean?
A He played the guitar regularly in the past, but he doesn't now.
B He plays the guitar regularly now.
C He played the guitar only once.
D He is familiar with playing the guitar.

Partie 2 : Used to, would ou prétérit ?

Indiquez si c'est « used to », « would » ou le prétérit (Past Simple) qui convient.

11. When we were kids, my brother and I _____ in the garden for hours every summer.
A would played **B** would to play **C** would play **D** were used to play
12. Which sentence is correct?
A I would have long hair when I was a teenager.
B I used to have long hair when I was a teenager.
C I would having long hair when I was a teenager.
D I used to had long hair when I was a teenager.
13. We _____ in a small flat near the station before we bought this house.
A used to live **B** would live **C** would to live **D** use to living
14. Every Sunday, my grandmother _____ a big lunch for the whole family.
A would cooked **B** would cooking **C** was used to cook **D** would cook
15. In which sentence can 'used to' NOT be replaced with 'would'?
A On Saturdays, we used to go swimming.
B My dad used to tell us stories at bedtime.
C I used to own a red bicycle.
D Every morning, she used to drink a glass of water.
16. In which sentence can you replace 'used to' with 'would'?
A She used to be very shy. **B** They used to have a dog.
C We used to believe in ghosts. **D** He used to walk his dog every evening.
17. Last year, I _____ to Lisbon for a conference.
A used to go **B** went **C** would go **D** was used to go
18. Find the mistake: "When I was at university, I would live in a shared house with four friends."
A When I was **B** would live **C** in a shared house **D** with four friends
19. We _____ them five times in total before they moved away.
A used to visit **B** would visit **C** visited **D** were used to visit
20. "Did you use to read comics as a child?" Choose the best short answer.
A Yes, I used. **B** Yes, I would. **C** Yes, I did. **D** Yes, I was.

Partie 3 : Compréhension écrite

Lisez le texte et répondez aux questions.

When my grandmother Rosa was a girl, she lived in a small village in the mountains. Life there was very different from life today. There was no electricity in her house, so the family used to go to bed early. Every evening, her mother would light a candle and tell stories by the fire.

Rosa didn't use to go to school every day. In spring and summer, she would help her parents on the farm. She would get up at five o'clock, feed the chickens and carry water from the river. She says she was always tired, but she loved being outside.

In 1965, Rosa moved to the city to work in a hospital. At first, it was hard. She wasn't used to the noise and the traffic, and she missed the quiet mountains. But after a few months, she got used to

her new life. Now she is eighty-two, and she is used to living in a busy city. She still visits the village every summer, but she says, "It isn't the place it used to be. Most of the young people have left."

21. Why did Rosa's family use to go to bed early?
- A Because they had to start work at night.
 - B Because there was no electricity in the house.
 - C Because Rosa's mother was always tired.
 - D Because there was no school the next day.
22. "Her mother would light a candle and tell stories." What does 'would' show here?
- A A repeated action in the past
 - B A plan for the future
 - C A polite request
 - D A single event in the past
23. Which of these did Rosa NOT do regularly as a child?
- A help her parents on the farm
 - B feed the chickens
 - C carry water from the river
 - D go to school every day
24. "She wasn't used to the noise and the traffic." What does this mean?
- A She often made a lot of noise.
 - B She liked the noise in the past but not now.
 - C The noise and traffic were new and strange for her.
 - D She had never heard any noise before.
25. Why does the writer say "In 1965, Rosa moved to the city" and not "Rosa used to move to the city"?
- A Because moving is a state, not an action.
 - B Because it happened only once.
 - C Because it is still true today.
 - D Because 'used to' is only for the present.
26. "It isn't the place it used to be." What does Rosa mean?
- A The village has changed a lot.
 - B The village is exactly the same as before.
 - C She never lived in the village.
 - D She doesn't remember the village.

Partie 4 : Used to, be used to et get used to

Choisissez la bonne réponse. Attention à « used to do », « be used to doing » et « get used to doing ».

27. I've lived in London for years, so I'm used to _____ on the left side of the road.
- A drive
 - B driving
 - C drove
 - D be driving
28. When Tom started his new job, it took him a few weeks to _____ early.
- A get used to get up
 - B used to get up
 - C get used to getting up
 - D use to getting up
29. Which sentence is correct?
- A I used to work at night, but now I work during the day.
 - B I'm used to work at night, but now I work during the day.
 - C I use to work at night, but now I work during the day.
 - D I used to working at night, but now I work during the day.

30. Find the mistake: "My little brother would be afraid of the dark, but now he sleeps without a light."

A My little brother

B would be afraid

C of the dark

D sleeps without a light

Corrigé – Used To et Would – Test 1

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

Explications

- B** – À la forme affirmative, on emploie « used to » + base verbale.
- C** – Après « didn't », on emploie la base « use to », et non « used to ».
- D** – Les questions se forment avec « Did » + sujet + « use to » + base verbale.
- A** – « There used to be » décrit quelque chose qui existait dans le passé mais qui n'existe plus aujourd'hui.
- B** – « Used to » + base verbale décrit une habitude passée qui a cessé.
- C** – Après « Did », il faut « use to », et non « used to ».
- D** – La réponse « Yes, I did » correspond à une question au passé avec « Did you use to...? ».
- B** – La forme négative est « didn't use to » + base verbale.
- D** – Avec « never », la phrase est affirmative dans sa forme : on emploie donc « used to » + base verbale.
- A** – « Used to » décrit une habitude passée qui n'est plus vraie.
- C** – « Would » + base verbale peut décrire des actions répétées dans le passé.
- B** – Ici, « have » exprime un état : on emploie donc « used to », et non « would ».
- A** – « Live » décrit un état passé : seul « used to » est possible.
- D** – « Would » + base verbale décrit une action répétée dans le passé.
- C** – « Own » est un verbe d'état, et « would » ne s'emploie pas pour des états passés.
- D** – « Walk his dog every evening » est une action répétée : « would » est donc possible.
- B** – Un événement ponctuel dans le passé exige le prétérit (Past Simple), et non « used to » ou « would ».
- B** – « Live » exprime un état : il faut donc « used to live », et non « would live ».
- C** – Quand on précise combien de fois une chose s'est produite, on emploie le prétérit (Past Simple).
- C** – Une question avec « Did » appelle la réponse courte « Yes, I did ».
- B** – Le texte indique qu'il n'y avait pas d'électricité : la famille se couchait donc tôt (« used to go to bed early »).
- A** – Ici, « would » décrit une chose que sa mère faisait régulièrement, tous les soirs.
- D** – Le texte indique que Rosa n'allait pas à l'école tous les jours (« didn't use to go to school every day »).
- C** – « Not be used to something » signifie que la chose est inhabituelle et pas encore normale pour vous.
- B** – Un événement passé ponctuel exige le prétérit (Past Simple), et non « used to ».
- A** – « It isn't the place it used to be » signifie que l'endroit était différent autrefois.
- B** – Après « be used to », on emploie un nom ou la forme en -ing du verbe.
- C** – « Get used to » signifie « s'habituer à » et se construit avec la forme en -ing.
- A** – Pour une habitude passée qui a cessé, on emploie « used to » + base verbale.
- B** – « Be afraid » exprime un état : il faut donc « used to be afraid », et non « would be afraid ».

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez les parties 1 et 2 pour vérifier la forme et l'opposition used to/would avant de passer à la compréhension écrite de la partie 3 et aux questions sur « be/get used to » de la partie 4. Le test cible les erreurs fréquentes au niveau B1 : « didn't used to », « Did you used to », « would » avec des verbes d'état (have, live, be), « use to » pour des habitudes présentes et « used to » pour des événements ponctuels ou un nombre de fois précis. En prolongement, demandez aux apprenants d'écrire un court paragraphe sur leur enfance en utilisant au moins trois exemples de « used to » et trois de « would ».