

Collocations – 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 : Collocations verbe + nom

Choisissez le verbe qui forme la collocation correcte avec le nom.

- Sorry, I _____ a mistake when I wrote down your phone number.
A did B made C took D had
- Could you _____ me a favour and water my plants while I'm away?
A give B make C do D take
- Please _____ attention to the safety instructions before you start.
A pay B make C do D put
- Liam has _____ a lot of progress with his Spanish this year.
A got B done C taken D made
- The school needs to _____ action before the problem gets worse.
A do B take C make D put
- Hiroshi _____ his word and called me back the same day.
A held B did C kept D stayed
- The small bakery _____ a profit for the first time last year.
A made B did C won D took
- Several guests _____ a complaint about the noise from the street.
A said B told C did D made
- I'd like to _____ this opportunity to thank everyone for their help.
A take B make C do D catch
- The campaign aims to _____ awareness of plastic pollution in the ocean.
A rise B raise C lift D grow

Partie 2 : Collocations avec adjectifs et adverbes

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase qui paraît naturel(le) à un locuteur anglophone compétent.

- There was _____ rain all night, so some roads were flooded.
A strong B big C heavy D thick
- I need a cup of _____ coffee to wake me up.
A heavy B strong C powerful D hard
- I'm _____ sorry for arriving so late.
A terribly B highly C strongly D bitterly

14. We were _____ disappointed when the concert was cancelled.
A heavily **B** strongly **C** highly **D** bitterly
15. It is _____ unlikely that the train will arrive on time in this weather.
A strongly **B** highly **C** heavily **D** deeply
16. Maria has _____ hopes of winning the competition.
A tall **B** long **C** high **D** deep
17. I'm afraid there's only a _____ chance of finding your wallet.
A thin **B** narrow **C** light **D** slim
18. Which sentence is correct?
A Professor Okafor has a heavy knowledge of ancient history.
B Professor Okafor has a deep knowledge of ancient history.
C Professor Okafor has a high knowledge of ancient history.
D Professor Okafor has a big knowledge of ancient history.
19. Which sentence contains a collocation error?
A He gave me some useful advice.
B We had a great time at the party.
C She did a lot of effort to pass the exam.
D They took a short break after lunch.
20. A: 'I've got a terrible headache.' B: '_____'
A Why don't you take a painkiller? **B** Why don't you drink a painkiller?
C Why don't you make a painkiller? **D** Why don't you do a painkiller?

Partie 3 : Collocations en contexte

Lisez le texte. Choisissez ensuite la meilleure réponse pour chaque blanc (1 à 6), puis répondez aux questions sur le sens et les familles de mots.

When Nadia moved to a new neighbourhood last year, she found it hard to (1) ___ friends. Most of her neighbours were busy with work, and many families in the area were struggling to make ends meet. Nadia noticed an empty piece of land behind the library and decided to (2) ___ a go at turning it into a community garden.

At first, the project (3) ___ a lot of time and energy. Nadia had to get permission from the local council, collect donations and persuade people that the idea was worth trying. Slowly, her efforts began to bear fruit. Around twenty volunteers (4) ___ part in the first planting day, and some of them brought their children.

Two years later, the garden is a (5) ___ success. Families grow their own vegetables, which helps them save money, and older residents teach younger ones how to look after plants. According to Nadia, the garden has also (6) ___ an important role in bringing people together. 'People used to walk past each other without saying hello,' she says. 'Now they stop and chat.'

21. Gap (1): She found it hard to _____ friends.
A make **B** get **C** have **D** do
22. Gap (2): She decided to _____ a go at turning it into a community garden.
A make **B** do **C** put **D** have

23. Gap (3): At first, the project ——— a lot of time and energy.
A spent **B** made **C** did **D** took
24. Gap (4): Around twenty volunteers ——— part in the first planting day.
A made **B** took **C** had **D** did
25. Gap (5): Two years later, the garden is a ——— success.
A heavy **B** strong **C** huge **D** deep
26. Gap (6): The garden has also ——— an important role in bringing people together.
A played **B** made **C** did **D** took
27. In the text, families 'struggling to make ends meet' are families who...
A find it difficult to make new friends
B are planning to move to a new home
C have just enough money, or not quite enough, for basic needs
D cannot finish their work on time
28. In the text, 'her efforts began to bear fruit' means her efforts...
A were forgotten **B** became more expensive
C began to grow vegetables **D** started to produce good results
29. Nadia is a very ——— person; she never gives up easily. (DETERMINE)
A determination **B** determined **C** determining **D** determinable
30. Each volunteer made a ——— contribution to the project. (SIGNIFY)
A significance **B** significantly **C** significant **D** signify

Corrigé – Collocations – Test 1

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

Explications

- B** – En anglais, on dit 'make a mistake', et non 'do a mistake'.
- C** – L'expression figée est 'do someone a favour'.
- A** – 'Pay attention' est la collocation standard.
- D** – On dit 'make progress' ; 'do progress' est une erreur fréquente chez les apprenants.
- B** – La collocation correcte est 'take action'.
- C** – 'Keep your word' signifie tenir sa promesse.
- A** – Une entreprise 'makes a profit'.
- D** – On dit 'make a complaint' pour se plaindre de quelque chose.
- A** – 'Take this opportunity to' est une expression figée de registre soutenu.
- B** – 'Raise awareness' est correct ; 'rise' est intransitif et ne peut pas avoir de complément d'objet.
- C** – La pluie, la neige et la circulation sont qualifiées de 'heavy', et non de 'strong'.
- B** – Un café ou un thé corsé est 'strong'.
- A** – 'Terribly sorry' est une collocation naturelle à valeur intensive.
- D** – 'Bitterly disappointed' est la collocation typique pour exprimer une forte déception.
- B** – 'Highly unlikely' est la collocation adverbe + adjectif standard.
- C** – On dit de quelqu'un qu'il a 'high hopes'.
- D** – Une très faible probabilité se dit 'slim chance'.
- B** – Les connaissances sont qualifiées de 'deep' (ou 'wide'), et non de heavy, high ou big.
- C** – On dit 'make an effort' ; 'did a lot of effort' est donc incorrect.
- A** – En anglais, on 'take' un médicament ou un antidouleur.
- A** – La collocation est 'make friends'.
- D** – 'Have a go at (doing) something' signifie essayer quelque chose.
- D** – Une tâche 'takes' du temps et de l'énergie ; ce sont les personnes, et non les projets, qui 'spend' du temps.
- B** – 'Take part in' est l'expression figée qui signifie participer.
- C** – 'A huge success' est une collocation adjectif + nom naturelle.
- A** – On dit 'play a role' in something pour jouer un rôle dans quelque chose.
- C** – 'Make ends meet' signifie parvenir à payer l'essentiel, joindre les deux bouts.
- D** – Ici, 'bear fruit' est employé au sens figuré : porter ses fruits, donner de bons résultats.
- B** – Il faut un adjectif devant 'person', et 'determined' décrit quelqu'un qui n'abandonne pas.
- C** – Il faut un adjectif devant le nom, ce qui forme la collocation 'make a significant contribution'.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Le test progresse des collocations verbe + nom les plus courantes vers les combinaisons avec adjectifs et adverbes, puis se termine par des collocations et des expressions idiomatiques dans un texte de lecture. Il cible les erreurs typiques des apprenants, comme l'emploi de do au lieu de make, de strong au lieu de heavy, ou la traduction mot à mot de collocations depuis la langue maternelle (par exemple « faire une erreur » traduit par do a mistake). En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de tenir un carnet de collocations classées par verbes clés, ou de rédiger un court paragraphe réutilisant cinq collocations sur lesquelles ils se sont trompés.