

Discours indirect (Reported Speech) – 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 : Affirmations au discours indirect

Choisissez la réponse qui complète correctement la phrase rapportée.

- "I'm feeling tired," Maria said. Maria said she _____ tired.
A was feeling B had feeling C were feeling D feeling
- "We have finished the report," they told me. They told me they _____ the report.
A had finished B has finished C had finish D were finished
- "I will call you tomorrow," Tom said to me. Tom said he _____ me the next day.
A would call B will have called C would calling D had call
- "I saw the film last week," Ana said. Ana said she had seen the film _____.
A the week before B the next week C this week D the following week
- "We can't come to the party," said Leo and Kim. Leo and Kim said they _____ come to the party.
A couldn't B mustn't C didn't can D hadn't can
- "I'm meeting my sister here," Priya said. (Reported later, in a different place.) Priya said she was meeting her sister _____.
A there B here C where D then
- "You must wear a helmet," the instructor told us. The instructor told us we _____ wear a helmet.
A had to B have had to C musted D must to
- "Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius," the teacher explained. The teacher explained that water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
A boils B boil C had boil D was boil
- "I was working when you called," Sam told me. Sam told me he _____ when I called.
A had been working B has been working C had working D was been working
- "This cake is delicious," Grandma said. Grandma said that _____ cake was delicious.
A that B these C those D them

Partie 2 : Questions, demandes et ordres au discours indirect

Choisissez la bonne réponse pour chaque question.

- "Where do you live?" she asked me. She asked me where _____.
A I lived B did I live C do I live D I did live
- "Are you coming tonight?" Jack asked. Jack asked _____ I was coming that night.
A if B that C what D do

13. "Have you ever been to Peru?" the guide asked us. The guide asked us whether we _____ to Peru.
A had ever been **B** had ever gone been **C** were ever been **D** did ever been
14. "Don't touch the paint," the painter told the children. The painter told the children _____ the paint.
A not to touch **B** don't touch **C** to don't touch **D** not touching
15. "Could you open the window, please?" Hana asked me. Hana asked me _____ the window.
A to open **B** open **C** opening **D** that I open
16. "What time does the train leave?" he asked. Which sentence correctly reports this question?
A He asked what time the train left. **B** He asked what time did the train leave.
C He asked what time does the train leave. **D** He asked what time left the train.
17. "Why didn't you answer my message?" Olga asked. Olga asked me why I _____ her message.
A hadn't answered **B** didn't answered **C** hadn't answer **D** not had answered
18. "Please sit down," the doctor said to Ravi. The doctor asked Ravi _____.
A to sit down **B** sit down **C** that he sits down **D** sitting down
19. Ella asked me if I could help her the following day. What did Ella actually say?
A "Can you help me tomorrow?" **B** "Could I help you tomorrow?"
C "Can you help her the following day?" **D** "Can I help me tomorrow?"
20. Which part of the sentence contains an error? The manager asked me what was my name and where I had worked before.
A asked me **B** what was my name **C** where I had worked **D** before

Partie 3 : Verbes introducteurs et erreurs fréquentes

Choisissez la bonne réponse. Faites attention à la construction qui suit chaque verbe introducteur.

21. "I'll help you with your homework," Dad said. Dad _____ to help me with my homework.
A offered **B** suggested **C** told **D** said
22. "Let's take a taxi," Mei said. Mei suggested _____ a taxi.
A taking **B** to take **C** us to take **D** take
23. "You should see a doctor," my friend said. My friend _____ me to see a doctor.
A advised **B** suggested **C** said **D** explained
24. "I didn't break the vase," Oscar said. Oscar denied _____ the vase.
A breaking **B** to break **C** that break **D** break
25. "I'm sorry I'm late," Nadia said. Nadia apologised _____ late.
A for being **B** to be **C** for be **D** about to be
26. "Remember to buy milk," Lucas said to me. Lucas reminded me _____ milk.
A to buy **B** buying **C** for buying **D** that buy
27. "You broke my phone!" Zara said to her brother. Zara accused her brother _____ her phone.
A of breaking **B** for breaking **C** to break **D** that he broke
28. Choose the correct sentence.
A She said me that she was busy. **B** She told me that she was busy.
C She told that she was busy. **D** She said to me that she is been busy.

29. Which part of the sentence contains an error? He explained me that the meeting had been cancelled.

A explained me

B that

C had been

D cancelled

30. "I'll have finished the project by Friday," said Fatima. Fatima said she ——— the project by Friday.

A would have finished

B will have finish

C would finished

D had have finished

Corrigé – Discours indirect (Reported Speech) – Test 1

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

Explications

- A** – Le présent continu (present continuous) « am feeling » devient le prétérit continu (past continuous) « was feeling ».
- A** – Le present perfect « have finished » devient le past perfect « had finished ».
- A** – « Will » devient « would », suivi de la base verbale.
- A** – Au discours indirect, « last week » devient généralement « the week before » ou « the previous week ».
- A** – « Can't » devient « couldn't » ; « can » n'a pas de forme avec « did » ou « had ».
- A** – Quand on rapporte les paroles depuis un autre lieu, « here » devient « there ».
- A** – « Must » exprimant l'obligation se rapporte souvent par « had to » ; « musted » et « must to » n'existent pas.
- A** – Les vérités générales peuvent rester au présent simple (present simple), et « water » exige la forme de la troisième personne « boils ».
- A** – Le prétérit continu (past continuous) devient le past perfect continu « had been working ».
- A** – Au discours indirect, « this » devient généralement « that », et « cake » est au singulier.
- A** – Les questions indirectes suivent l'ordre de la phrase affirmative (sujet + verbe), sans auxiliaire « do ».
- A** – Les questions fermées (yes/no questions) se rapportent avec « if » ou « whether ».
- A** – Le present perfect devient le past perfect : « had ever been ».
- A** – Les ordres négatifs se rapportent avec « tell someone not to + base verbale ».
- A** – Les demandes se rapportent avec « ask someone to + base verbale ».
- A** – Les questions indirectes perdent « do/does/did » et suivent l'ordre sujet + verbe.
- A** – Le prétérit (past simple) à la forme négative devient le past perfect négatif « hadn't answered ».
- A** – Une demande polie se rapporte avec « ask someone to + base verbale ».
- A** – « Could » vient de « can », « her » renvoie à Ella (« me ») et « the following day » remplace « tomorrow ».
- B** – Il faut dire « what my name was », car les questions indirectes suivent l'ordre de la phrase affirmative.
- A** – « Offer » est suivi de « to + base verbale » ; « suggest », « tell » et « say » ne s'emploient pas avec cette construction ici.
- A** – « Suggest » est suivi de la forme en -ing (ou d'une proposition en « that »), jamais de « to + infinitif ».
- A** – Seul « advise » suit la construction « verbe + someone + to + base verbale ».
- A** – « Deny » est suivi de la forme en -ing.
- A** – « Apologise » se construit avec « for + forme en -ing ».
- A** – « Remind » suit la construction « remind someone to + base verbale ».
- A** – « Accuse » se construit avec « someone of + forme en -ing ».
- B** – « Tell » exige un complément de personne (« told me »), alors que « say » ne peut pas être suivi directement d'une personne.
- A** – « Explain » exige « to » devant la personne : « explained to me ».
- A** – Le futur antérieur (future perfect) « will have finished » devient « would have finished ».

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après avoir abordé les affirmations, les questions et les ordres au discours indirect, ou comme test diagnostique avant une préparation d'examen. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau B2 : conserver l'ordre interrogatif dans les questions indirectes, employer « say me » ou « explain me », ou se tromper de construction après un verbe introducteur (par ex. « suggest to do », « accuse for »). En prolongement, demandez aux élèves d'écrire un court dialogue en binôme, puis de le rapporter au discours indirect en utilisant au moins cinq verbes introducteurs différents.