

Le discours indirect (Reported Speech) – Test 2



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 : Temps, modaux et repères temporels

Choisissez la réponse qui complète correctement la phrase au discours indirect.

- "I may be late for dinner," Kofi said. Kofi said he _____ late for dinner.
A may to be B might be C might been D would being
- "I moved to Lisbon two years ago," Elena said. (Reported many years later.) Elena said she had moved to Lisbon two years _____.
A ago B since C before D later
- "We arrived yesterday," the tourists told the receptionist. (Reported a week later.) The tourists told the receptionist they had arrived _____.
A yesterday B the day before C the next day D tomorrow
- "I'd already left when the storm started," Ben said. Ben said he _____ when the storm started.
A had already left B has already left
C would already leave D had already been left
- Amir is on the phone right now: "The flight is delayed." Amir says the flight _____ delayed.
A was B had been C is D would be
- "I need an answer now," the client said. (Reported the following week.) The client said she needed an answer _____.
A now B then C the following day D before
- "You could take the earlier bus," Wei said to me. Wei said I _____ the earlier bus.
A could have taken B can take C would can take D could take
- "I've been waiting here for an hour," Diego said. Diego said he _____ there for an hour.
A has been waiting B had been waiting C was waited D had waiting

Partie 2 : Les questions indirectes

Choisissez la bonne réponse. Faites attention à l'ordre des mots et aux mots interrogatifs.

- "Shall we meet at six?" Rosa asked. Rosa asked if _____ meet at six.
A should we B we shall to C we should D did we should
- "Who left the door open?" Mr Novak asked. Mr Novak asked _____ the door open.
A who had left B who had he left C who did leave D whom had left

11. "How long have you been studying Japanese?" the interviewer asked Tariq. The interviewer asked Tariq how long _____ Japanese.
A had he been studying **B** he has been studying
C he had been studying **D** did he study
12. "Do I have to bring my passport?" Ines asked. Ines asked whether she _____ her passport.
A has to bring **B** had to bring **C** must to bring **D** did have to bring
13. Choose the correct sentence.
A She wanted to know where was the nearest pharmacy.
B She wanted to know where is the nearest pharmacy.
C She wanted to know where the nearest pharmacy was?
D She wanted to know where the nearest pharmacy was.
14. "Did you enjoy the concert or not?" Yuki asked me. Yuki asked me _____ I had enjoyed the concert.
A if or not **B** that **C** did **D** whether or not
15. "How much does this jacket cost?" Lin asked the shop assistant. Lin asked the shop assistant how much _____.
A did the jacket cost **B** the jacket cost
C costs the jacket **D** the jacket did cost
16. Which part of the sentence contains an error? My neighbour asked me how long did I live in the building.
A My neighbour asked me **B** how long
C did I live **D** in the building

Partie 3 : Les verbes introducteurs

Choisissez le verbe introducteur ou la construction qui rapporte correctement les paroles d'origine.

17. "Don't swim near the rocks," the lifeguard said to us. The lifeguard warned us _____ near the rocks.
A to not swimming **B** don't swim **C** not swimming **D** not to swim
18. "I'll pay for the meal – I insist!" Hiro said. Hiro insisted _____ for the meal.
A on paying **B** to pay **C** paying **D** on pay
19. "I won't sign the contract," the actor said. The actor _____ to sign the contract.
A denied **B** refused **C** avoided **D** objected
20. "Yes, I took your charger," Lena said to me. Lena admitted _____ my charger.
A to take **B** that took **C** taking **D** for taking
21. "Congratulations on passing your driving test!" Aunt Ruth said to me. Aunt Ruth congratulated me _____ my driving test.
A for pass **B** on passing **C** to pass **D** that I passed
22. "You lost the tickets – it's your fault!" Kai said to Mira. Kai blamed Mira _____ the tickets.
A of losing **B** to lose **C** about losing **D** for losing
23. "If you're late again, I'll call your parents," the coach said to Ivan. The coach _____ to call Ivan's parents if he was late again.
A threatened **B** warned **C** insisted **D** suggested

24. "Please, please don't tell anyone!" Noor said to me. Noor _____ me not to tell anyone.
A suggested **B** promised **C** begged **D** apologised
25. "I think you should try the fish," the waiter said to us. The waiter recommended _____ the fish.
A us to trying **B** that we try **C** to us trying **D** us try

Partie 4 : Le discours indirect en contexte

Lisez l'e-mail et choisissez la meilleure réponse pour chaque blanc. Répondez ensuite à la dernière question.

Hi Sam,

You asked me how my job interview went, so here's the full story. When I arrived, the receptionist asked me (1) ___ an appointment. I explained that I was there to see Ms Okafor at ten. After a few minutes, Ms Okafor came out. She said that she was sorry and that the previous interview (2) ___ longer than expected.

The interview itself was friendly. Ms Okafor asked me what I enjoyed most about my work and why I (3) ___ to leave my current job. At the end, she told me she (4) ___ me a decision by the end of the week. Fingers crossed!

Best wishes,

Julia

26. Gap (1): The receptionist asked me _____ an appointment.
A did I have **B** if had I **C** if I had **D** that I had
27. Gap (2): She said that the previous interview _____ longer than expected.
A has taken **B** had taken **C** takes **D** was took
28. Gap (3): She asked me why I _____ to leave my current job.
A did I want **B** do I want **C** had I wanted **D** wanted
29. Gap (4): She told me she _____ me a decision by the end of the week.
A would give **B** would giving **C** gives **D** had given
30. What were Ms Okafor's exact words at the end of the interview?
A "I would give you a decision by the end of the week."
B "She'll give you a decision by the end of the week."
C "I'll give you a decision by the end of the week."
D "I gave you a decision by the end of the week."

Corrigé – Le discours indirect (Reported Speech) – Test 2

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

Explications

- B** – Au discours indirect, « may » devient généralement « might », suivi de la base verbale « be ».
- C** – Lorsqu'on rapporte des paroles bien plus tard, « ago » devient « before ».
- B** – « Yesterday » devient « the day before » (ou « the previous day ») quand les paroles sont rapportées plus tard.
- A** – Le past perfect ne peut pas reculer davantage dans le passé : il reste inchangé.
- C** – Avec un verbe introducteur au présent (« says »), le temps ne change pas.
- B** – « Now » devient généralement « then » quand la situation est rapportée plus tard.
- D** – « Could » ne change pas au discours indirect.
- B** – Le present perfect continuous devient past perfect continuous.
- C** – Dans une suggestion, « shall » devient « should », et les questions indirectes suivent l'ordre des mots de la phrase affirmative.
- A** – Ici, « who » est sujet : il est donc directement suivi du verbe au temps décalé « had left ».
- C** – Les questions indirectes suivent l'ordre affirmatif (sujet avant le verbe) et appliquent la concordance des temps.
- B** – « Have to » devient « had to », et l'auxiliaire « do » n'est pas utilisé dans les questions indirectes.
- D** – Une question indirecte suit l'ordre affirmatif et se termine par un point, pas par un point d'interrogation.
- D** – « Or not » peut suivre directement « whether », mais pas « if ».
- B** – L'auxiliaire « does » disparaît, le verbe passe au passé et l'ordre sujet-verbe est normal.
- C** – Il faut dire « I had lived » : les questions indirectes n'utilisent ni l'inversion ni « did ».
- D** – « Warn » se construit ainsi : « warn someone not to do something ».
- A** – « Insist » est suivi de « on » + forme en -ing.
- B** – Seul « refuse » est suivi de « to » + infinitif ; les autres verbes se construisent avec -ing ou « to » + -ing.
- C** – « Admit » est suivi de la forme en -ing (ou de « that » + sujet + verbe).
- B** – La construction est « congratulate someone on » + forme en -ing.
- D** – La construction est « blame someone for » + forme en -ing.
- A** – « Threaten to do something » rapporte une menace de sanction ; les autres verbes ne peuvent pas être suivis de « to call » ici.
- C** – « Beg someone not to do something » rapporte une demande pressante et chargée d'émotion.
- B** – « Recommend » peut être suivi de « that » + sujet + base verbale.
- C** – Les questions fermées (yes/no questions) indirectes utilisent « if » ou « whether » + ordre affirmatif.
- B** – Le prétérit (past simple) « took » devient le past perfect « had taken ».
- D** – « Why do you want...? » devient « why I wanted », sans auxiliaire et avec l'ordre affirmatif.
- A** – « Will » devient « would » et est suivi de la base verbale.
- C** – Au discours direct, le locuteur emploie « I » et la forme du futur d'origine « will » (« I'll »).

Notes pour l'enseignant: Proposez ce test après avoir travaillé la concordance des temps, les questions indirectes et les constructions des verbes introducteurs. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau B2 : ordre des mots interrogatif conservé dans les questions indirectes, « if or not » au lieu de « whether or not », mauvaises constructions après des verbes comme insist, admit, blame et refuse, et repères temporels non transformés comme « yesterday » ou « now ». En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rapporter, par deux, une conversation réelle en utilisant au moins cinq verbes introducteurs différents.