Test de positionnement en anglais B2 – Test 1

Nom: Classe: Date: Score: / 36

Faites ce test en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

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

Partie 1 : Compréhension écrite – Avis d'un community college

Lisez l'avis publié par un community college. Choisissez ensuite la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

Riverside Community College – Student Services Update

Starting this spring, all new students will be required to meet with an academic advisor before they can register for classes. In the past, students were allowed to choose their own courses online, but many ended up taking classes that did not count toward their degree or transfer plans. As a result, some students spent an extra semester, and hundreds of dollars, on credits they did not need.

Advising appointments last about thirty minutes and can be scheduled online, by phone, or in person at the Student Success Center in Building C. Evening and Saturday appointments are available for students who work during the day. Students should bring a copy of their placement results and, if they have attended another college, an unofficial transcript.

Returning students who have already completed at least 15 credits are not affected by the new rule, although advisors strongly encourage them to check in once a year. Students who miss their scheduled appointment will need to rebook, which may delay their registration by up to a week. Since popular classes fill up quickly, the college recommends booking an appointment as early as possible.

For questions, contact Student Services at (555) 014-2290 or visit the center Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

1. What is the main purpose of the notice?
   A To advertise evening and weekend classes at the college
   B To explain a new advising requirement for new students
   C To remind returning students to register for spring classes
   D To announce that the Student Success Center is moving

2. Why did the college introduce the change?
   A Too many students were registering late for classes
   B The online registration system was not working properly
   C Many students had taken classes they did not need for their goals
   D Advisors wanted to meet students in person instead of by phone

3. Which student does NOT need to meet an advisor before registering?
   A A returning student who has completed 18 credits
   B A new student who works during the day
   C A new student who has attended another college
   D A new student who has just received placement results

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4. Besides their placement results, what should a student who has attended another college bring?
   A A letter from their previous advisor
   B A copy of their class schedule
   C Proof of their work hours
   D An unofficial transcript

5. In paragraph 3, the phrase "are not affected by the new rule" means that returning students _____.
   A must follow the rule more carefully
   B do not have to follow the rule
   C were not told about the rule
   D disagree with the rule

6. What can be inferred from the notice?
   A Advising appointments are only available on weekdays
   B Returning students must see an advisor every semester
   C Students who book late may not get the classes they want
   D Missing an appointment means a student cannot register that year

Partie 1 : Compréhension écrite – Note de service

Lisez la note de service d'un responsable à ses employés. Choisissez ensuite la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

To: All Warehouse and Office Staff

From: Daniel Okafor, Operations Manager

Subject: New shift-swap policy

Over the past few months, several of you have told me that the current process for swapping shifts is confusing and slow. At the moment, you have to fill out a paper form, get a signature from your supervisor, and then wait for Human Resources to update the schedule. Sometimes this takes so long that the swap is approved only after the shift has already happened.

Beginning March 1, all shift swaps will be handled through the scheduling app that most of you already use to check your hours. Once you and a coworker agree to trade shifts, one of you submits the request in the app and the other confirms it. Your supervisor will then receive a notification and has 24 hours to approve or reject the swap. If the supervisor does not respond within that time, the request will be approved automatically.

Please keep in mind that swaps are allowed only between employees with the same job training. For example, a forklift operator cannot trade a shift with someone who has not completed forklift certification. Also, no employee may work more than six days in a row, so the app will block any swap that would break this rule.

I realize that not everyone is comfortable with the app yet. If you would like a quick training session, Priya in HR will be running fifteen-minute sessions in the break room next week. Paper forms will still be accepted until the end of February.

Thanks for your patience as we make this change.

7. Why is the company changing its shift-swap policy?
   A The paper process was confusing and sometimes too slow
   B Employees wanted to work more shifts
   C Supervisors refused to sign swap forms
   D HR had lost several schedule requests

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8. What happens if a supervisor does not respond to a request within 24 hours?
   A The request is canceled
   B HR makes the final decision
   C The employees must submit a paper form
   D The swap is approved automatically

9. Which swap would the app NOT allow?
   A A swap between two certified forklift operators
   B A swap that would make someone work seven days in a row
   C A swap requested two weeks in advance
   D A swap between two office workers with the same training

10. In paragraph 2, the word "trade" is closest in meaning to _____.
    A exchange **B** cancel **C** refuse **D** extend

11. What can employees do if they are not comfortable using the app?
    A Ask a coworker to submit all their requests
    B Keep using paper forms after March 1
    C Attend a short training session next week
    D Call their supervisor for special permission

12. What can be inferred about the paper forms?
    A They will still be accepted after March 1 for urgent swaps
    B They will no longer be accepted starting in March
    C They must now be signed by HR instead of a supervisor
    D They will be scanned and stored in the app

Partie 2 : Sens des phrases

Choisissez la phrase qui a le même sens que la phrase donnée, ou le mot qui complète le mieux le sens de la phrase.

13. "Tom is in charge of the new training program." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Tom is paying for the new training program.
    B Tom is responsible for the new training program.
    C Tom is taking part in the new training program.
    D Tom is against the new training program.

14. The doctor told Luis to _____ down on sugar because his test results were high.
    A take **B** turn **C** cut **D** put

15. "The meeting has been put off until Thursday." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A The meeting has been canceled and will not happen.
    B The meeting has been moved to an earlier day.
    C The meeting has been moved to a later date, Thursday.
    D The meeting lasted until Thursday.

16. Our new manager is very _____; she always listens to new ideas before making a decision.
    A stubborn **B** careless **C** bossy **D** open-minded

17. "I'm not used to driving on the highway." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Driving on the highway still feels new and difficult for me.
    B I drove on the highway in the past, but I don't anymore.
    C I am not allowed to drive on the highway.
    D I didn't use the highway when I drove today.

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18. "Kevin had his car repaired last week." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Kevin repaired his car himself last week.
    B Kevin's car broke down last week.
    C Someone repaired Kevin's car for him last week.
    D Kevin had to sell his car last week.

19. The hiring committee is still _____ the applications and will contact candidates next week.
    A reminding **B** reviewing **C** replacing **D** recalling

20. "Despite the heavy rain, the game went ahead." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A The game was canceled because of the heavy rain.
    B The game was delayed until the rain stopped.
    C The game started early to avoid the rain.
    D The game took place even though it was raining hard.

21. "Hardly anyone came to the workshop." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Very few people came to the workshop.
    B Most people found the workshop difficult.
    C Almost everyone came to the workshop.
    D People came to the workshop late.

22. "If I had known about the traffic, I would have left earlier." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A I knew about the traffic, so I left earlier.
    B I didn't know about the traffic, so I didn't leave earlier.
    C I always leave early when there is traffic.
    D I will leave earlier if there is traffic.

23. "Applications will not be accepted unless they are signed." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Signed applications will not be accepted.
    B Applications do not need to be signed.
    C Only signed applications will be accepted.
    D All applications will be accepted, signed or not.

24. "Sara can't have taken the bus this morning; she doesn't have a bus pass." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Sara wasn't allowed to take the bus. **B** Sara should have taken the bus.
    C Sara was unable to find the bus. **D** I'm sure Sara didn't take the bus.

Partie 3 : Grammaire et usage de la langue

Choisissez le mot ou l'expression qui complète correctement la phrase, ou choisissez la phrase demandée selon la consigne.

25. The new public library _____ next year.
    A will build **B** is building **C** will be built **D** will have build

26. Which sentence is grammatically correct?
    A If it won't rain tomorrow, we'll have a picnic.
    B If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll have a picnic.
    C If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we have had a picnic.
    D If it didn't rain tomorrow, we'll have a picnic.

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27. By the time we got to the theater, the movie _____.

A had already started
B has already started
C already starts
D was already start

28. The apartment _____ we looked at yesterday was too expensive.

A where **B** what **C** who **D** that

29. I wish I _____ more time to study, but I work full-time.

A have **B** had **C** will have **D** would have

30. Maria said that she _____ to Chicago the following week.

A was moving **B** has moved **C** moving **D** had been move

31. I'll never forget _____ the Grand Canyon for the first time.

A to see **B** see **C** seeing **D** to seeing

32. Because it was raining, my friend suggested _____ a taxi.

A to take **B** take **C** us to take **D** taking

33. You _____ me you were coming! I would have picked you up at the airport.

A should have told **B** must have told **C** should told **D** should have tell

34. Which sentence contains an error?

A Each of the employees has a parking pass.
B The news was surprising to everyone.
C The information you gave me were very useful.
D There is a lot of furniture in the office.

35. Not only _____ late for the interview, but he also forgot his résumé.

A he was **B** was he **C** he is **D** did he

36. If Ana hadn't missed the bus this morning, she _____ at her desk right now.

A would have been **B** had been **C** will be **D** would be

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Corrigé – Test de positionnement en anglais B2 – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 D	5 B	6 C	7 A	8 D	9 B	10 A
11 C	12 B	13 B	14 C	15 C	16 D	17 A	18 C	19 B	20 D
21 A	22 B	23 C	24 D	25 C	26 B	27 A	28 D	29 B	30 A
31 C	32 D	33 A	34 C	35 B	36 D				

Explications

1. **B** – Le premier paragraphe indique que tous les nouveaux étudiants doivent désormais rencontrer un conseiller avant de s'inscrire.
2. **C** – L'avis précise que de nombreux étudiants ont suivi des cours qui ne comptaient ni pour leur diplôme ni pour leur projet de transfert.
3. **A** – Les étudiants qui reprennent leurs études avec au moins 15 crédits ne sont pas concernés par la nouvelle règle.
4. **D** – Le deuxième paragraphe demande à ces étudiants d'apporter un relevé de notes non officiel.
5. **B** – Si une règle ne vous concerne pas (« does not affect you »), elle ne s'applique pas à vous.
6. **C** – L'avis indique que les cours très demandés se remplissent vite : une réservation tardive peut donc signifier que ces cours sont complets.
7. **A** – Le premier paragraphe explique que la procédure actuelle est confuse et lente, et que les échanges sont parfois validés trop tard.
8. **D** – La note précise que la demande sera approuvée automatiquement en l'absence de réponse sous 24 heures.
9. **B** – Aucun employé ne peut travailler plus de six jours d'affilée : l'application bloque donc ce type d'échange.
10. **A** – « To trade shifts » signifie échanger ses horaires de travail avec une autre personne.
11. **C** – Priya, des RH, animera des sessions de formation de quinze minutes la semaine prochaine.
12. **B** – Les formulaires papier ne sont acceptés que jusqu'à fin février ; ils ne le seront donc plus à partir de mars.
13. **B** – « To be in charge of something » signifie en être responsable.
14. **C** – « To cut down on something » signifie en consommer ou en utiliser moins.
15. **C** – « To put something off » signifie le reporter à plus tard.
16. **D** – Une personne « open-minded » est prête à écouter et à envisager de nouvelles idées.
17. **A** – « Be used to » signifie être habitué à quelque chose ; « not used to » veut donc dire que la situation paraît encore inhabituelle.
18. **C** – « Have something done » signifie qu'une autre personne effectue le travail à votre place (forme causative).
19. **B** – « To review applications » signifie lire et évaluer attentivement des candidatures.
20. **D** – « Despite » exprime l'opposition, et « went ahead » signifie que l'événement a eu lieu comme prévu.
21. **A** – « Hardly anyone » signifie presque personne.
22. **B** – Le conditionnel passé (third conditional) décrit une situation passée irréelle : la personne ne savait pas et n'est pas partie plus tôt.
23. **C** – « Unless » signifie « if not » (à moins que) : une candidature sans signature sera donc refusée.
24. **D** – « Can't have + participe passé » exprime la quasi-certitude que quelque chose ne s'est pas produit.
25. **C** – La bibliothèque ne se construit pas toute seule : il faut donc le passif au futur « will be built ».
26. **B** – Le premier conditionnel (first conditional) utilise le présent simple (Present Simple) dans la subordonnée en « if » et « will » dans la principale.
27. **A** – Le plus-que-parfait (Past Perfect) indique une action achevée avant une autre action passée.
28. **D** – « That » est le complément de « looked at » ; « where » est impossible car la proposition contient déjà une préposition et nécessite un complément d'objet.
29. **B** – « Wish » + prétérit (Past Simple) exprime un souhait concernant une situation présente.

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30. **A** – Au discours indirect, le présent progressif (Present Continuous) exprimant un projet futur passe généralement au prétérit progressif (Past Continuous).
31. **C** – « Forget + -ing » renvoie au souvenir d'une expérience passée.
32. **D** – « Suggest » est suivi du gérondif, et non d'un infinitif ou d'un complément + infinitif.
33. **A** – « Should have + participe passé » exprime une critique ou un regret à propos d'une action passée.
34. **C** – « Information » est indénombrable : le verbe se met donc au singulier, « was » et non « were ».
35. **B** – Après « Not only » en début de phrase, on inverse le sujet et le verbe : « was he ».
36. **D** – Ce conditionnel mixte (mixed conditional) relie une condition passée à un résultat présent : « would be » est donc correct.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Prévoyez environ 45 minutes et demandez aux élèves de travailler sans dictionnaire. À titre indicatif : 29 bonnes réponses ou plus (environ 80 %) indiquent un niveau B2 bien acquis, 22 à 28 un niveau B2 avec des lacunes, et moins de 22 suggèrent de placer l'apprenant au niveau B1. Le test cible des erreurs fréquentes au niveau B2, comme la confusion entre « be used to » et « used to », l'emploi de « suggest » avec un complément et un infinitif, le mélange entre conditionnel passé (third conditional) et conditionnel mixte (mixed conditional), ou encore la mauvaise interprétation de « unless » et « can't have ». En prolongement, demandez aux apprenants de reformuler avec leurs propres mots les phrases sur lesquelles ils se sont trompés, ou de résumer chaque texte de lecture en trois phrases.

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