Test de placement d'anglais B2 – Test 2

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 – Lettre de l'école

Lisez la lettre de la directrice ou du directeur d'école, puis répondez aux questions 1 à 6.

Subject: Changes to Afternoon Pickup at Maple Grove Elementary

Dear Families,

Starting Monday, October 7, we will be changing the way students are picked up at the end of the school day. Over the past few weeks, the line of cars on Oak Street has grown so long that it has been blocking traffic and, more importantly, creating unsafe conditions for children who walk home.

Under the new system, families who drive will enter the parking lot from Cedar Avenue only. Each family will receive a numbered card to display on the dashboard. Staff members will call out the numbers, and students will be brought to the cars in groups of five. Please stay in your vehicle at all times; teachers will help younger children with their seat belts.

Students who walk or ride bikes will leave through the front doors on Oak Street at 2:50 p.m., ten minutes before the car line begins. Students who take the bus will not notice any difference.

If someone other than a parent will be picking up your child, you must let the front office know in writing by noon that day. Without a note, we will not be able to release your child.

We appreciate your patience as we all get used to this change.

Sincerely,

Dr. Angela Reyes, Principal

1. Which of the following best summarizes the letter?
   A The school will close its parking lot on Cedar Avenue.
   B Students will no longer be allowed to walk home from school.
   C The school is introducing a new procedure to make afternoon pickup safer.
   D The school day will end ten minutes earlier than before.

2. According to the letter, what problem led to the change?
   A Cars waiting on Oak Street were blocking traffic and putting walkers at risk.
   B Parents were complaining that the buses arrived late.
   C Children were often losing their numbered cards.
   D Teachers did not have enough time to help with seat belts.

3. What should families who drive do when they arrive at school?
   A Park on Oak Street and wait at the front doors.
   B Call the front office to give their number.
   C Walk into the parking lot to find their child.
   D Enter from Cedar Avenue, show their card and stay in the car.

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4. Which students will experience no change in their afternoon routine?
   A Students who walk home
   B Students who take the bus
   C Students who ride bikes
   D Students whose parents drive

5. In paragraph 4, the word "release" is closest in meaning to _____.
   A record **B** punish **C** allow to leave **D** remind

6. Ben's grandmother is going to pick him up on Thursday. What must his parents do?
   A Send a written message to the front office before 12:00 p.m. on Thursday.
   B Give the grandmother Ben's numbered card and nothing else.
   C Phone Ben's teacher at 2:50 p.m. on Thursday.
   D Ask the grandmother to wait for Ben at the front doors.

Partie 2 : Compréhension écrite – Note de service

Lisez la note du service des ressources humaines d'une entreprise, puis répondez aux questions 7 à 12.

To: All Full-Time Staff

From: Human Resources

Re: Expanded Education Benefit

We are pleased to announce that, beginning January 1, our tuition assistance program will cover up to $3,000 per year, up from $1,500. The increase reflects our commitment to helping employees build skills that benefit both their careers and the company.

To qualify, you must have worked here full-time for at least six months and be in good standing. Courses must be taken at an accredited college or university and must relate to your current position or to a role you could realistically move into here. Certificate programs, including those offered online, are also eligible.

Before you enroll, submit a request form to your manager, who will forward it to HR. Requests submitted after a course has started cannot be considered. Once you finish the course, send us your final grade and receipt. We will reimburse 100 percent of tuition for a grade of B or higher and 75 percent for a C. Courses with lower grades are not covered.

Please note that employees who leave the company within one year of receiving assistance may be asked to repay part of the amount.

7. What has changed about the tuition assistance program?
   A It is now open to part-time employees.
   B The maximum yearly amount has doubled.
   C Online courses are no longer accepted.
   D Employees no longer need their manager's approval.

8. Which employee is most likely eligible for assistance?
   A A part-time cashier who wants to study nursing
   B A full-time employee who was hired four months ago
   C A full-time accountant with two years at the company taking an online certificate in data analysis
   D A full-time employee with five years at the company taking a painting class for fun

9. When should an employee submit the request form?
   A Before the course begins
   B On the first day of the course
   C After receiving a final grade
   D Within one year of finishing the course

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10. Jordan took a $1,000 course and received a C. How much will the company pay?
    A $0 **B** $1,000 **C** $500 **D** $750

11. In paragraph 2, the phrase "in good standing" most likely means _____.
    A able to stand for long periods at work
    B having a satisfactory record with the employer
    C holding a senior position in the company
    D living close to the office

12. Why might the company ask an employee to pay back some of the money?
    A The employee took a course at an accredited university.
    B The employee received a grade of B.
    C The employee quit the company less than a year after receiving assistance.
    D The employee sent the receipt to HR.

Partie 3 : Sens des phrases

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

13. Marcus is very _____; he always arrives on time and finishes his work by the deadline.
    A sensitive **B** generous **C** curious **D** reliable

14. "I'll look into the problem with your account." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A I'll investigate the problem with your account.
    B I'll ignore the problem with your account.
    C I'll look at your account and then close it.
    D I'll create a new problem with your account.

15. "The grocery store ran out of milk this morning." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A The store sold milk outside this morning.
    B The store got a large delivery of milk this morning.
    C The store had no milk left this morning.
    D Someone ran out of the store with milk this morning.

16. "You'd better bring a jacket tonight." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A You brought a better jacket than me tonight.
    B It's a good idea to bring a jacket tonight.
    C You had a jacket with you last night.
    D It isn't necessary to bring a jacket tonight.

17. "Jenna really takes after her father." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Jenna takes care of her father every day.
    B Jenna follows her father wherever he goes.
    C Jenna was born after her father moved away.
    D Jenna is very similar to her father.

18. The job offer was very _____, so Priya accepted it right away.
    A tempting **B** tempted **C** attempt **D** temptation

19. After months of training, Daniel finally _____ his goal of running a marathon.
    A succeeded **B** managed **C** achieved **D** won

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20. "We had no choice but to cancel the trip." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A We chose not to cancel the trip.
    B We were forced to cancel the trip.
    C We had several options, so we canceled the trip.
    D We canceled the trip, but we could have gone.

21. "It's no use complaining to the manager." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Complaining to the manager won't help.
    B The manager doesn't use the complaint form.
    C You should complain to the manager more often.
    D The manager is complaining about nothing.

22. "The report was supposed to be finished by Friday." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Someone guessed that the report was finished on Friday.
    B The report was finished early, on Friday morning.
    C Everyone was surprised that the report was finished on Friday.
    D The report was expected to be finished by Friday, but probably wasn't.

23. "Should you need any help, call the front desk." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A You should help the people at the front desk.
    B You must call the front desk immediately.
    C If you need any help, call the front desk.
    D Call the front desk to ask if you need help.

24. "No sooner had we sat down than the fire alarm went off." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A We sat down a long time after the fire alarm went off.
    B The fire alarm went off immediately after we sat down.
    C We didn't sit down because the fire alarm was off.
    D The fire alarm went off before we arrived.

Partie 4 : Usage de la langue

Choisissez la forme correcte pour compléter la phrase, ou la réponse grammaticalement correcte.

25. "How long _____ in Denver?" "Since 2019."
    A do you live **B** have you lived **C** are you living **D** did you live

26. If it _____ tomorrow, we'll have the picnic indoors.
    A rains **B** will rain **C** would rain **D** rained

27. This is the most interesting class I _____.
    A ever take **B** had ever take **C** have ever taken **D** am ever taking

28. Choose the sentence with no grammatical mistakes.
    A Could you give me some advices about choosing a college?
    B Could you give me an advice about choosing a college?
    C Could you give me a few advices about choosing a college?
    D Could you give me some advice about choosing a college?

29. The package _____ to the wrong address yesterday.
    A was delivered **B** delivered **C** has delivered **D** was delivering

30. At the interview, the manager asked me where _____.
    A did I live **B** do I live **C** I lived **D** I do live

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31. My phone battery is almost dead. It needs _____.

A to charge **B** charging **C** charge **D** charged

32. The new software, _____ was installed last week, has already crashed twice.

A that **B** what **C** it **D** which

33. We've been discussing this for weeks. It's time we _____ a decision about the budget.

A made **B** make **C** will make **D** have made

34. Which part of this sentence is incorrect? "The manager, who has worked here for ten years, know every employee by name."

A who has worked **B** for ten years **C** know **D** by name

35. By next June, Carlos _____ at the company for ten years.

A will work **B** will have been working
C is working **D** has worked

36. Had I known about the sale, I _____ more groceries.

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

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Corrigé – Test de placement d'anglais B2 – Test 2

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

Explications

1. **C** – L'ensemble de la lettre présente un nouveau système de récupération des élèves conçu pour résoudre un problème de sécurité.
2. **A** – Le paragraphe 1 indique que la longue file de voitures bloquait la circulation et mettait en danger les enfants qui viennent à pied.
3. **D** – Le paragraphe 2 précise que les conducteurs entrent par Cedar Avenue, affichent une carte et restent dans leur véhicule.
4. **B** – La lettre indique que les élèves qui prennent le bus ne remarqueront aucune différence.
5. **C** – Ici, « release » signifie laisser l'enfant quitter l'école avec cette personne.
6. **A** – Toute personne autre qu'un parent doit fournir un mot écrit au secrétariat avant midi le jour même.
7. **B** – Le montant passe de 1 500 $ à 3 000 $, soit le double.
8. **C** – Le comptable travaille à temps plein, a plus de six mois d'ancienneté et prépare un certificat lié à son poste.
9. **A** – La note précise que les demandes déposées après le début d'une formation ne peuvent pas être prises en compte.
10. **D** – Une note de C est remboursée à 75 %, et 75 % de 1 000 $ font 750 $.
11. **B** – « In good standing » signifie n'avoir aucun problème sérieux dans son dossier.
12. **C** – Le dernier paragraphe indique que les personnes qui partent dans l'année peuvent devoir rembourser une partie du montant.
13. **D** – Une personne toujours à l'heure et qui respecte les délais est « reliable » (fiable).
14. **A** – « Look into » signifie examiner ou étudier quelque chose.
15. **C** – « Run out of » signifie avoir utilisé ou vendu la totalité de quelque chose, si bien qu'il n'en reste plus.
16. **B** – « You'd better » (you had better) exprime un conseil appuyé portant sur le présent ou le futur.
17. **D** – « Take after » signifie ressembler à un membre plus âgé de sa famille, physiquement ou par le caractère.
18. **A** – Un adjectif en -ing décrit ce qui provoque le sentiment, ici l'offre attrayante.
19. **C** – On dit « achieve a goal » ; « succeed » se construit avec « in » et « manage » avec « to » + verbe.
20. **B** – « Have no choice but to » signifie qu'il n'y avait aucune autre option possible.
21. **A** – « It's no use + -ing » signifie qu'une action ne sert à rien.
22. **D** – « Was supposed to » exprime une attente ou un projet qui, souvent, ne s'est pas réalisé.
23. **C** – « Should you need » est une façon soutenue de dire « If you need ».
24. **B** – « No sooner ... than » indique que la seconde action a eu lieu juste après la première.
25. **B** – On emploie le present perfect avec « since » pour une situation qui a commencé dans le passé et qui dure encore.
26. **A** – Dans le first conditional, la proposition en if est au present simple.
27. **C** – Un superlatif avec « ever » est normalement suivi du present perfect.
28. **D** – « Advice » est indénombrable : il n'a pas de pluriel et ne peut pas être précédé de « an ».
29. **A** – Ce n'est pas le colis qui a fait l'action : il faut donc le passif au past simple avec « yesterday ».
30. **C** – Dans une question au discours indirect, l'ordre des mots est sujet + verbe et le temps recule d'un cran.
31. **B** – « Need + -ing » a un sens passif : le téléphone a besoin d'être rechargé.

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32. **D** – Une relative non déterminative entre virgules emploie « which » pour les choses, et non « that ».
33. **A** – « It's time + sujet » est suivi du past simple pour parler du présent.
34. **C** – Le sujet « the manager » est au singulier, le verbe doit donc être « knows ».
35. **B** – Le future perfect continuous exprime la durée d'une action jusqu'à un moment donné dans le futur.
36. **D** – « Had I known » est un third conditional avec inversion : la proposition principale se construit donc avec « would have » + participe passé.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Prévoyez environ 45 minutes, sans dictionnaire. Un score de 29 ou plus (environ 80 %) indique un niveau B2 solidement acquis ; entre 22 et 28, un niveau B1+ solide ou un B2 en cours d'acquisition ; un score inférieur oriente vers un placement en B1. La partie sur le sens des phrases cible les confusions fréquentes liées aux phrasal verbs, aux expressions idiomatiques et aux structures soutenues (should + sujet, no sooner), tandis que la partie sur l'usage de la langue vérifie le choix des temps, le passif, les questions au discours indirect et les conditionnelles. Corrigez les erreurs avec les élèves, puis demandez-leur, en prolongement, de reformuler les phrases d'origine avec leurs propres mots.

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