

Formation des mots (préfixes et suffixes) – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la bonne réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Les préfixes

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase contenant le bon préfixe.

1. It's completely _____ to expect the team to finish such a big project in two days.
A irrealistic **B** inrealistic **C** unrealistic **D** disrealistic
2. Please don't _____ me – I meant it as a compliment, not a criticism.
A disunderstand **B** misunderstand **C** ununderstand **D** ilunderstand
3. Parking in front of the hospital entrance is _____.
A unlegal **B** inlegal **C** dislegal **D** illegal
4. Choose the correct sentence.
A It was unresponsibile of him to leave the door unlocked.
B It was irresponsible of him to leave the door unlocked.
C It was inresponsibile of him to leave the door unlocked.
D It was disresponsibile of him to leave the door unlocked.
5. The shop _____ me for the jacket, so I went back and asked them to return the extra money.
A overcharged **B** undercharged **C** miscounted **D** recharged
6. I forgot to save my essay, so I had to _____ the whole thing.
A prewrite **B** miswrite **C** unwrite **D** rewrite
7. Find the error: Many people disagree with the plan; they think it is unfair, inpractical and far too expensive.
A disagree **B** unfair **C** inpractical **D** expensive
8. If a meal is 'precooked', it has been...
A cooked too much **B** cooked before it is sold or served
C cooked again **D** cooked badly
9. Many nurses feel _____ because their salaries are low for such demanding work.
A overpaid **B** prepaid **C** underpaid **D** mispaid
10. Lena _____ of her brother's habit of staying up all night playing games.
A unapproves **B** misapproves **C** inapproves **D** disapproves

Partie 2 : Les suffixes

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase contenant le bon suffixe.

11. The _____ of the new bridge took almost three years.
A constructment **B** construction **C** constructness **D** constructivity

12. Everyone was impressed by her _____ to stay calm under pressure.
A ability **B** ableness **C** ablement **D** abilitation
13. The instructions are confusing. Could you _____ what we need to do?
A clarify **B** clarise **C** clarify **D** clearen
14. The weather in the mountains can change _____, so always take a warm jacket.
A sudden **B** suddenness **C** suddenful **D** suddenly
15. The hotel staff were extremely _____ and answered all our questions patiently.
A helpless **B** helpful **C** helping **D** helpable
16. After the twelve-hour flight, we were all suffering from _____.
A tiredment **B** tiredity **C** tiredness **D** tiration
17. Choose the correct sentence.
A There is a real possibility that the meeting will be cancelled.
B There is a real possibleness that the meeting will be cancelled.
C There is a real possiblement that the meeting will be cancelled.
D There is a real possibleity that the meeting will be cancelled.
18. Find the error: The new policy aims to strengthen the economy, reduce unemployment and encourage the developopation of small businesses.
A strengthen **B** unemployment **C** encourage **D** developopation
19. A 'harmless' joke is one that...
A hurts people a lot **B** is not funny
C does not hurt or upset anyone **D** is told again and again
20. The city plans to _____ the main road to reduce traffic jams.
A wideise **B** widen **C** widify **D** enwide

Partie 3 : La formation des mots en contexte

Lisez le texte et choisissez le mot qui convient pour chaque espace.

Over the past few years, working from home has become (1) ___ common. For many employees, the (2) ___ to organise their own day is a huge advantage. They save time on travelling and often report greater (3) ___ with their jobs.

However, the change has not been (4) ___ positive. Some people find it difficult to separate work and home life, and they end up working (5) ___ long hours. Others feel lonely and (6) ___ from their colleagues.

Managers, too, face new challenges. It can be almost (7) ___ to judge how well someone is performing when you never see them in person, and poor (8) ___ can quickly lead to mistakes. Experts recommend regular online meetings and clear goals to keep teams (9) ___. In the end, the (10) ___ of remote work depends on finding the right balance.

21. Gap (1): Over the past few years, working from home has become _____ common.
A increasing **B** increasingly **C** increased **D** increasement
22. Gap (2): For many employees, the _____ to organise their own day is a huge advantage.
A freely **B** freeing **C** freehood **D** freedom

23. Gap (3): They often report greater _____ with their jobs.
A satisfaction **B** satisfying **C** satisfactory **D** satisfiedness
24. Gap (4): However, the change has not been _____ positive.
A entire **B** entirely **C** entirety **D** entireness
25. Gap (5): They end up working _____ long hours.
A unreasonable **B** disreasonably **C** unreasonably **D** unreasoned
26. Gap (6): Others feel lonely and _____ from their colleagues.
A misconnected **B** connectless **C** interconnected **D** disconnected
27. Gap (7): It can be almost _____ to judge how well someone is performing.
A impossible **B** unpossible **C** inpossible **D** dispossible
28. Gap (8): Poor _____ can quickly lead to mistakes.
A communicative **B** communication **C** communicable **D** communicator
29. Gap (9): Experts recommend regular online meetings and clear goals to keep teams _____.
A motivation **B** motive **C** motivated **D** motivating
30. Gap (10): In the end, the _____ of remote work depends on finding the right balance.
A successful **B** successfully **C** succeed **D** success

Corrigé – Formation des mots (préfixes et suffixes) – Test 1

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

Explications

- C** – La forme négative de 'realistic' se construit avec le préfixe un- : unrealistic.
- B** – Le préfixe mis- signifie « mal, de travers » : misunderstand veut donc dire mal comprendre.
- D** – Les adjectifs commençant par l prennent généralement il- : illegal.
- B** – Les adjectifs commençant par r prennent généralement ir- : irresponsible.
- A** – Over- signifie « trop » : overcharged veut donc dire à qui l'on a fait payer trop cher.
- D** – Re- signifie « de nouveau » : rewrite veut donc dire réécrire.
- C** – Les adjectifs commençant par p prennent généralement im- ; la forme correcte est donc impractical.
- B** – Pre- signifie « avant » : precooked food est donc un plat cuit à l'avance.
- C** – Under- signifie « pas assez » : underpaid veut donc dire pas assez payé.
- D** – Le contraire du verbe 'approve' se forme avec dis- : disapprove of.
- B** – Le nom formé à partir de 'construct' prend le suffixe -ion : construction.
- A** – Le nom correspondant à 'able' est ability.
- C** – Le verbe qui signifie « rendre clair » est clarify, formé avec -ify.
- D** – Il faut un adverbe pour qualifier le verbe 'change' ; on ajoute donc -ly : suddenly.
- B** – -ful signifie « plein de » : helpful veut donc dire serviable ; helpless signifie incapable de se débrouiller seul.
- C** – Le nom formé à partir de 'tired' prend le suffixe -ness : tiredness.
- A** – Le nom formé à partir de 'possible' est possibility : -ble devient -bility.
- D** – Le nom formé à partir de 'develop' est development, et non developation.
- C** – Le suffixe -less signifie « sans » : harmless veut donc dire inoffensif, sans danger.
- B** – Le suffixe -en transforme l'adjectif 'wide' en verbe : widen.
- B** – Il faut un adverbe devant l'adjectif 'common' : increasingly.
- D** – Il faut un nom après 'the' ; le nom formé à partir de 'free' est freedom.
- A** – Il faut un nom après 'greater' ; satisfaction with something est la collocation correcte.
- B** – Il faut un adverbe pour modifier l'adjectif 'positive' : entirely.
- C** – Il faut un adverbe avec le préfixe négatif un- pour modifier 'long' : unreasonably.
- D** – Dis- exprime la séparation : disconnected from signifie donc coupé de, ce qui correspond à 'lonely'.
- A** – Les adjectifs commençant par p prennent im- : impossible.
- B** – Il faut un nom désignant le processus après 'poor' : communication.
- C** – Après 'keep + complément', il faut un adjectif décrivant l'état d'esprit des équipes : motivated.
- D** – Il faut un nom après 'the' : success.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez les parties 1 et 2 comme diagnostic des différents affixes, puis la partie 3 pour vérifier si les élèves savent choisir la bonne catégorie grammaticale dans un texte plus long. Les distracteurs ciblent des erreurs typiques : mauvais préfixe négatif (inpractical, unlegal), suffixes inventés (developation, tiredment) et mauvaise nature de mot (entire au lieu de entirely). En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de reconstituer des familles de mots complètes (par ex. succeed, success, successful, successfully, unsuccessful) à partir des mots du test.