

Propositions participiales – 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 : propositions au participe présent et passé

Choisissez la forme de participe correcte pour compléter chaque phrase.

1. _____ in 1890, the bridge is still used by thousands of people every day.
A Built B Building C Having building D Being building
2. _____ along the beach, we saw a group of dolphins.
A Walking B Walked C Walk D To walking
3. The man _____ to Ahmed is my new manager.
A talking B talked C talks D who talking
4. Most of the products _____ in this shop are made locally.
A sold B selling C sell D are sold
5. _____ by the noise, the baby started to cry.
A Frightened B Frightening C Having frightening D Frighten
6. Anyone _____ to join the trip should speak to Ms Okafor before Friday.
A wishing B wished C wishes D to wish
7. _____ that it was going to rain, Marco took an umbrella.
A Knowing B Known C Knew D Being known
8. The letters _____ yesterday should arrive by Monday.
A posted B posting C post D were posted
9. She ran out of the room, _____ the door behind her.
A slamming B slammed C to slam D slams
10. _____ from a distance, the old castle looked quite small.
A Seen B Seeing C Saw D Having seeing

Partie 2 : formes parfaites, passives et négatives

Choisissez la bonne réponse pour compléter chaque phrase.

11. _____ her homework, Lena went out to meet her friends.
A Having finished B Finished C Have finished D Having finish
12. _____ what to say, Tom just stood there in silence.
A Not knowing B Knowing not C Don't knowing D No knowing
13. _____ twice before, Amira was careful not to make the same mistake again.
A Having been warned B Having warned
C Having been warning D Been warned

14. _____ the film, I can't tell you whether it's any good.
A Not having seen **B** Not seeing having **C** Having seen not **D** Don't having seen
15. Always check the tyres before _____ on a long journey.
A setting off **B** set off **C** to set off **D** having set off
16. While _____ in Canada, Jun learned to ski.
A living **B** lived **C** he living **D** to live
17. After _____ the interview, Priya felt confident that she would get the job.
A leaving **B** left **C** she leaving **D** to leave
18. If _____ correctly, this medicine has very few side effects.
A taken **B** taking **C** take **D** it taking
19. _____ all his money, Daniel had to walk home.
A Having spent **B** Spending **C** Spent **D** Having spending
20. Which sentence means 'Because she didn't feel well, Hana stayed at home'?
A Not feeling well, Hana stayed at home. **B** Feeling not well, Hana stayed at home.
C Not felt well, Hana stayed at home. **D** Don't feeling well, Hana stayed at home.

Partie 3 : erreurs, sens et emploi

Choisissez la phrase correcte, repérez l'erreur ou choisissez la meilleure réponse.

21. Choose the correct sentence.
A Walking into the kitchen, I noticed a strong smell of burnt toast.
B Walking into the kitchen, the smell of burnt toast was very strong.
C Walked into the kitchen, I noticed a strong smell of burnt toast.
D Having walking into the kitchen, I noticed a strong smell of burnt toast.
22. Which part of the sentence is wrong? 'Having been finished the report, Carlos sent it to his boss.'
A Having been finished **B** the report
C sent it **D** to his boss
23. Which sentence has the same meaning as 'The children who were playing in the park were very noisy'?
A The children playing in the park were very noisy.
B The children played in the park were very noisy.
C The children having played in the park were very noisy.
D The children were playing in the park were very noisy.
24. Have you met the people _____ in the flat upstairs?
A living **B** lived **C** live **D** are living
25. Choose the correct sentence.
A The car stolen last week has been found.
B The car stealing last week has been found.
C The car was stolen last week has been found.
D The car having stolen last week has been found.
26. 'Having lived in Rome for ten years, Elif speaks fluent Italian.' What does the participle clause express?
A a reason **B** a condition **C** a contrast **D** a purpose

27. _____ a Sunday, most of the shops were closed.
A It being **B** Being **C** Been **D** It was being
28. A: Why didn't you call me back yesterday? B: _____
A Not having my phone with me, I didn't see your message.
B Not had my phone with me, I didn't see your message.
C Having not my phone with me, I didn't see your message.
D Don't having my phone with me, I didn't see your message.
29. 'Opening the drawer, she took out a pen.' What does this sentence mean?
A She opened the drawer and then took out a pen.
B She took out a pen before she opened the drawer.
C Someone else opened the drawer for her.
D She tried to open the drawer but couldn't.
30. Which part of the sentence is wrong? 'Building in the 1960s, the library was designed to hold one million books.'
A Building in the 1960s **B** the library was designed
C to hold **D** one million books

Corrigé – Propositions participiales – 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 A
21 A	22 A	23 A	24 A	25 A	26 A	27 A	28 A	29 A	30 A

Explications

- A** – Le pont a été construit par quelqu'un : il faut donc un participe passé à valeur passive.
- A** – Le participe présent décrit une action qui se déroule en même temps que celle du verbe principal.
- A** – « Talking » est la forme réduite de « who is talking » ; « who talking » n'a pas d'auxiliaire.
- A** – « Sold » remplace la relative passive « which are sold ».
- A** – Le bébé a été effrayé par le bruit : il faut donc un participe passé à valeur passive.
- A** – « Wishing » est la forme réduite de la relative active « who wishes ».
- A** – « Knowing » exprime la cause et signifie « Because he knew ».
- A** – « Posted » remplace « which were posted », une relative passive.
- A** – Placé après une virgule, le participe présent peut décrire une action simultanée à l'action principale.
- A** – Le sujet est le château, et le château est vu : le passif « Seen » est donc correct.
- A** – Le participe parfait indique qu'une action était achevée avant la suivante.
- A** – Dans une proposition participiale négative, « not » se place avant le participe.
- A** – Amira a reçu les avertissements auparavant : il faut donc un participe parfait passif (having been + participe passé).
- A** – Le participe parfait négatif se forme avec « not having + participe passé ».
- A** – Après la préposition « before », on emploie la forme en -ing.
- A** – Après « while », un participe présent peut remplacer « he was living ».
- A** – Après la conjonction « after », on emploie la forme en -ing sans sujet.
- A** – « If taken » signifie « If it is taken », ce qui a un sens passif.
- A** – Il a dépensé l'argent avant de rentrer à pied : le participe parfait exprime à la fois l'action antérieure et la cause.
- A** – « Not » se place avant le participe présent « feeling » pour former la négation.
- A** – Le sujet de la principale (« I ») doit être celui qui marche ; sinon, le participe est « en suspens » (dangling).
- A** – Carlos a terminé le rapport lui-même : il faut donc la forme active « Having finished ».
- A** – Une relative active se réduit avec un participe présent : « who were playing » devient « playing ».
- A** – « Living » est la forme réduite de « who live » ou « who are living ».
- A** – « Stolen » remplace la relative passive « which was stolen ».
- A** – La proposition explique pourquoi elle parle couramment italien : parce qu'elle vit à Rome depuis dix ans.
- A** – Les magasins ne sont pas « a Sunday » : la proposition a donc besoin de son propre sujet, « It being a Sunday ».
- A** – « Not having » est le participe négatif correct et exprime la raison pour laquelle la personne n'a pas rappelé.
- A** – Le participe présent peut décrire une action qui précède immédiatement l'action principale, accomplie par le même sujet.
- A** – Ce n'est pas la bibliothèque qui a construit ; elle a été construite : il faut donc le participe passif « Built in the 1960s » et non l'actif « Building ».

Notes pour l'enseignant: La partie 1 permet de vérifier la maîtrise de la forme de base, la partie 2 celle des formes parfaites, passives et négatives, et la partie 3 le repérage d'erreurs et le sens. L'erreur la plus travaillée est le participe en suspens (dangling participle) : la proposition participiale n'a pas le même sujet que la proposition principale. Le test cible également la mauvaise place de « not » et la confusion entre participe actif et passif. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de transformer des subordonnées circonstancielles ou relatives complètes en propositions participiales, et inversement.