Le monde de l'entreprise et du travail – Test 1

Nom: Classe: Date: Score: / 30

Faites ce test en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

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

Partie 1 : Sens et choix du mot

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase dont le sens convient le mieux.

1. The company had to _____ 200 workers when the factory closed.
   A lay off **B** lay down **C** lay out **D** lay up

2. "Sofia was promoted last month." This means she...
   A got a lower salary
   B was given a more senior position
   C left the company voluntarily
   D started working part-time

3. Our sales figures have been disappointing, so the board has decided to cut the marketing _____.
   A salary **B** wage **C** budget **D** fee

4. Which word means "a person who is paid to give expert advice to a company"?
   A client **B** colleague **C** candidate **D** consultant

5. "I'm afraid Mr Patel is out of the office. Can I take a _____?"
   A message **B** note **C** call **D** letter

6. Which sentence is correct?
   A The company earned a big benefit last year.
   B The company made a large profit last year.
   C The company won a large profit last year.
   D The company gained a big benefit of money last year.

7. After ten years in sales, Daniela decided to _____ and work for herself.
   A retire **B** resign **C** dismiss **D** recruit

8. "Could you give me a rough estimate of the cost?" Choose the best response.
   A Yes, it's very rough, I'm afraid.
   B The cost is completely exact.
   C I estimate it was very much.
   D Around five thousand euros, but I'll confirm the exact figure by Friday.

Partie 2 : Collocations

Choisissez le mot qui s'associe naturellement avec ceux qui entourent le blanc.

9. We need to _____ a deadline of 30 June for this report.
   A arrive **B** catch **C** meet **D** win

10. Before we sign the contract, I'd like to _____ a few changes to the terms.
    A do **B** make **C** take **D** give

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11. The two companies are hoping to _____ an agreement by the end of the week.
A reach **B** arrive **C** do **D** put

12. Lucia is going to _____ a presentation to the new clients tomorrow.
A say **B** tell **C** give **D** speak

13. The company has decided to _____ a new product line next spring.
A throw **B** launch **C** shoot **D** raise

14. Profits have _____ sharply this quarter, so we can afford to hire new staff.
A raised **B** grown up **C** risen **D** lifted

15. I'm sorry, but I have a very _____ schedule today. Could we meet tomorrow instead?
A narrow **B** thin **C** slim **D** tight

16. Our department has been asked to _____ costs by 10% next year.
A cut **B** fall **C** decline **D** sink

Partie 3 : Familles de mots

Choisissez la forme correcte du mot entre parenthèses pour compléter chaque phrase.

17. The new software has made our team much more _____. (PRODUCE)
A production **B** productivity **C** productive **D** producer

18. We received over 300 _____ for the marketing position. (APPLY)
A appliances **B** applications **C** applicators **D** applied

19. Many employees complained about the _____ of the new rules. (FAIR)
A unfair **B** fairly **C** unfairly **D** unfairness

20. The company's _____ to expand into Asia was a great success. (DECIDE)
A decision **B** decisive **C** decidedly **D** decided

21. Our _____ rose by 15% after the new website went live. (SELL)
A sellers **B** sales **C** selling **D** sold

22. She works as a financial _____ at a large bank. (ANALYSE)
A analysis **B** analytical **C** analyst **D** analyse

23. Over 500 people are _____ at the new plant. (EMPLOY)
A employment **B** employer **C** employee **D** employed

Partie 4 : Vocabulaire en contexte

Lisez le texte et choisissez le sens qui correspond le mieux à chaque mot ou expression tel qu'il est employé dans le texte.

When Amara Osei started her catering business five years ago, she had just two employees and a rented kitchen. Today, her company provides lunches for more than forty offices across the city, and she has a staff of thirty-five.

'The first year was tough,' she admits. 'We barely broke even. I was working fourteen-hour days and doing everything myself, from cooking to keeping the accounts.' Things began to change when a large law firm signed a two-year contract with her. 'That deal gave us a steady income, so I could finally take on more staff and invest in better equipment.'

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Amara believes that her success depends on her team. She offers flexible working hours and pays above the industry average, which helps her keep good people. 'Staff turnover in catering is usually very high,' she explains. 'Replacing workers is expensive and time-consuming, so I'd rather look after the people I already have.'

However, growth has brought new challenges. Food prices have gone up, and Amara has had to negotiate with suppliers to keep her costs under control. She is also considering whether to expand into a second city. 'It's a big risk,' she says. 'I don't want to overstretch the business. But if we don't grow, our competitors will.'

For now, she is taking things one step at a time. Her advice to new entrepreneurs? 'Don't be afraid to ask for help, and never stop listening to your customers.'

24. "We barely broke even" (paragraph 2) means the business...
    A made a large loss
    B made almost no profit but did not lose money
    C nearly closed down
    D earned a lot of money quickly

25. "take on more staff" (paragraph 2) means...
    A train more workers
    B dismiss more workers
    C employ more workers
    D pay workers more

26. "a steady income" (paragraph 2) is...
    A a regular, reliable income
    B a large but unpredictable income
    C a small, temporary income
    D an income from investments

27. "Staff turnover" (paragraph 3) refers to...
    A the total amount of money staff earn
    B the number of hours staff work
    C the way new staff are trained
    D the rate at which employees leave and are replaced

28. "negotiate with suppliers" (paragraph 4) means...
    A complain to customers about prices
    B discuss terms with the companies that sell her ingredients
    C stop buying from other companies
    D advertise to new businesses

29. "overstretch the business" (paragraph 4) means...
    A make the business more popular
    B sell part of the business
    C make the business try to do more than it can manage
    D move the business to a bigger kitchen

30. "entrepreneurs" (paragraph 5) are...
    A people who start and run their own businesses
    B people who work in restaurants
    C people who lend money to companies
    D people who buy products online

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Corrigé – Le monde de l'entreprise et du travail – Test 1

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

Explications

1. **A** – 'Lay off' signifie licencier des salariés, généralement parce qu'il n'y a pas assez de travail.
2. **B** – 'To be promoted' signifie obtenir une promotion, c'est-à-dire accéder à un poste plus élevé ou à plus de responsabilités.
3. **C** – Un 'budget' est la somme d'argent prévue pour un service ou une activité.
4. **D** – Un 'consultant' est un expert rémunéré pour donner des conseils professionnels.
5. **A** – 'Take a message' est l'expression consacrée au téléphone lorsque la personne demandée n'est pas disponible.
6. **B** – On dit 'make a profit' ; 'benefit' désigne un avantage, et non de l'argent gagné.
7. **B** – 'To resign' signifie quitter son emploi de son plein gré (démissionner) ; 'retire' signifie cesser complètement de travailler (partir à la retraite).
8. **D** – Un 'rough estimate' est un chiffre approximatif : la réponse donne donc un montant approximatif.
9. **C** – La collocation correcte est 'meet a deadline' (respecter un délai).
10. **B** – On dit 'make changes', et non 'do changes'.
11. **A** – 'Reach an agreement' est la collocation naturelle (parvenir à un accord).
12. **C** – On dit 'give a presentation' ; 'say', 'tell' et 'speak' ne s'emploient pas avec ce nom.
13. **B** – 'To launch a product' signifie lancer un produit sur le marché.
14. **C** – 'Rise' est intransitif (sans complément d'objet), d'où 'profits have risen' ; 'raise' exige un complément d'objet.
15. **D** – Un 'tight schedule' est un emploi du temps très chargé, qui laisse très peu de temps libre.
16. **A** – 'Cut costs' est correct ; 'fall', 'decline' et 'sink' ne peuvent pas avoir de complément d'objet.
17. **C** – Après 'more', il faut un adjectif : 'productive' est donc correct.
18. **B** – 'Applications' désigne des candidatures (demandes officielles pour un emploi) ; 'appliances' désigne des appareils.
19. **D** – Après 'the', il faut un nom, et le contexte est négatif : la réponse est donc 'unfairness'.
20. **A** – Après le possessif 'company's', il faut un nom : la réponse est donc 'decision'.
21. **B** – 'Sales' désigne la quantité de marchandises vendues (les ventes), et c'est bien ce qui augmente.
22. **C** – Il faut ici un intitulé de poste, d'où 'analyst'.
23. **D** – Après 'are', il faut un participe passé à la voix passive : 'are employed'.
24. **B** – 'To break even' signifie que les recettes égalent les coûts : il n'y a ni bénéfice ni perte.
25. **C** – 'Take on' staff signifie embaucher ou recruter du personnel.
26. **A** – 'Steady' signifie régulier, qui varie peu.
27. **D** – Le texte associe 'turnover' au remplacement des salariés, ce qui montre qu'il s'agit ici du départ de personnel remplacé par de nouvelles recrues (rotation du personnel).
28. **B** – Les 'suppliers' sont les fournisseurs de marchandises, et 'to negotiate' signifie discuter en vue de parvenir à un accord.
29. **C** – 'To overstretch' signifie pousser quelque chose au-delà de ses limites, ce qui est le risque d'une expansion trop rapide.
30. **A** – Un 'entrepreneur' est une personne qui crée et dirige une entreprise, comme Amara.

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Notes pour l’enseignant: Utilisez ce test à la fin d'une séquence d'anglais des affaires ou comme évaluation diagnostique pour des apprenants de niveau B2. Il cible des erreurs fréquentes, comme la confusion entre 'profit' et 'benefit', entre 'rise' et 'raise', ou entre les collocations avec 'make' et 'do', ainsi que les suffixes des noms et des adjectifs. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rédiger une courte présentation d'entreprise en réutilisant au moins dix mots du test.

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