



Voici un test d'autoévaluation qui vous aidera à choisir la classe d'anglais la plus appropriée à votre niveau. Il comporte trois sections, de difficulté croissante. Essayez de répondre aux questions le plus rapidement possible. Si vous ne comprenez pas le texte, ou ne connaissez pas la réponse, laissez la question. Dès qu'une section devient trop difficile pour vous, arrêtez le test et passez aux corrections à la fin (« key »).

ATTENTION : Ce test n'est qu'une indication de votre niveau. Pour mieux vous situer, n'hésitez pas à en discuter avec le professeur.

✓ Section 1

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form, then answer the questions in "B":

For example: "My name is (to be ¹) Michelle. I come (to come ²) from the United States.

I _____ (to live ¹) in France with my husband Alain. I _____ (to be ²) a teacher and he _____ (to be ³) a winegrower. That means he _____ (to make ⁴) wine.

We _____ (to have ⁵) two cats. Their names _____ (to be ⁶) Colette and Fripouille (very French!). At weekends, Alain _____ (to work ⁷) in the garden, and I _____ (to read ⁸) books. We also _____ (to like ⁹) cooking and, of course, _____ (to drink ¹⁰) wine!

B. Answer the following questions about the above text (A). Use complete answers where possible:

For example: Where does Michelle live? → Answer: She lives in France.

- (1) Is Michelle English? _____
- (2) Is she a journalist? _____
- (3) What is Alain's job? _____
- (4) How many pets do they have? _____
- (5) When does Alain work in the garden? _____
- (6) Do you think they like eating? Why? _____

C. For each sentence, make a yes/no question, then write a short answer for each one:

For example: She's French (yes) → *Is she French? / Yes, she is.*
She comes from France (no) → *Does she come from France? / No, she doesn't.*

- (1) They're learning English. (yes) _____
- (2) You're tired. (no) _____
- (3) He speaks English well. (yes) _____
- (4) You take sugar in your tea (no) _____
- (5) John watched the film last night. (yes) _____
- (6) Sue and Jerry like beer. (no) _____



Section 2

A. Insert “SOME”, “ANY”, “A”, “AN” or “THE” into each blank:

For example: Heathrow Airport is an international airport.

- (1) Did Charles Dickens have _____ children?
- (2) I bought _____ newspaper and _____ magazines, but I didn't buy _____ cigarettes.
- (3) Would you like _____ tea or _____ glass of milk?
- (4) “Can I have _____ egg, please?” “No, I'm sorry, there aren't _____ left in _____ fridge.”

B. Fill in the blank with the correct forms of “WOULD LIKE” or “LIKE”:

For example: We would like some coffee, please. We don't like tea.

- (1) “_____ you _____ some whiskey?” “No, thanks. I _____ whiskey. It makes me sick.”
- (2) He _____ swimming. He _____ to go to the pool every day.
- (3) We _____ a bottle of wine with dinner tonight. We _____ French wine a lot.
- (4) What's Australia _____? Is it very hot?

* In which sentence is “like” a proposition and not a verb?

C. Make questions for the following answers using the information in brackets (). Use the question words “WHO?” “WHAT?” “WHERE?” “WHEN?” “WHY?” “WHOSE?” “HOW MUCH?” or “HOW MANY?”:

Example: Peter. (come for lunch) → Who's coming for lunch?

- (1) In New York. (Statue of Liberty) _____
- (2) Last summer. (go to Spain) _____
- (3) Because I want to go to Australia. (learn English) _____
- (4) By bus. (get home last night) _____
- (5) A lot. About 3 litres. (milk) _____
- (6) They're mine. (glasses) _____

D. Put the verbs in brackets () in the correct tense:

Example: Where were (to be) you born?

- (1) We usually _____ (to go) to Spain on vacation, but next summer we _____ (to go) to Italy instead. Last year, we _____ (to go) to Costa Brava; it _____ (to be) very nice!
- (2) Last weekend, I _____ (to have) dinner with friends. Tonight, I _____ (to eat) with them again. We _____ (to have) dinner together quite often!
- (3) The shirt I _____ (to wear) today is very old. I _____ (to buy) it ten years ago, but it still _____ (to look) new!
- (4) “The telephone _____ (to ring)! Could you _____ (to answer) it please?
“OK, OK. Hello? ... No, Sally _____ (not to be) here at the moment. She's out _____ (to play) tennis. She _____ (to be) back in about two hours.”



Section 3

A. For each adjective, provide an antonym (opposite word) and a synonym (similar word). Then write the comparative and superlative forms:

Table with 5 columns: Adjective, Antonym, Synonym, Comparative, Superlative. Example: RICH, poor, wealthy, richer, (the) richest*. Rows: (1) Good, (2) Big, (3) Beautiful, (4) Dirty.

(*Meaning: Richard Gere is rich. He's NOT poor; he's very wealthy. Bill Gates is even richer than Mr Gere: he has even MORE money. But Jeff Bezos is the richest man in the world!)

B. Read the following article, and put the verbs in brackets () in the right tense:

The Times, Symbol of Tradition and Establishment

THE TIMES is one of Britain's oldest and most influential newspapers. It (to begin 1) its life in 1785. It (to start 2) by John Walter. In those days it (to cost 3) only two and a half pennies. In the nineteenth century, the Times (to develop 4) a reputation for accurate reporting and independent editorial views. Now it (to sell 5) over 650,000 copies a day. It (to publish 6) in London, along with its sister newspaper, The Sunday Times, which (to have 7) at least ten sections and takes all week to read!

"The Times (to have 8) an excellent reputation for over 200 years," said its editor, who (to work 9) for the paper since 1980, "and now we (to try 10) our best to continue that tradition of providing a newspaper that will meet the challenges of the next century."

C. Now answer the following questions about this article:

- (1) How much did The Times cost in the 18th Century?
(2) Who founded The Times newspaper and when?
(3) How long has The Times' current editor been working for the paper?
(4) Why does The Sunday Times take so long to read?
(5) What kind of reputation does the paper have?

D. Put the correct verb tense in the blanks:

- (1) If I (to be) the President of the United States, I (to lower) taxes.
(2) If I (to miss) the bus tomorrow, I (to walk) to the office.

HOW TO INTERPRET YOUR RESULTS – COMMENT INTERPRÉTER VOS RÉSULTATS

Table with 2 columns: Your result / Votre résultat, Your level / Votre niveau. Rows: Si Section 1 était difficile pour vous (voir ci-dessous) -> Groupe 1, Si Section 1 était facile, mais Section 2 difficile -> Groupe 2, Si Section 2 était facile, mais Section 3 difficile -> Groupe 3, Si tout était relativement facile pour vous -> Groupe 4. Includes definitions for « difficile » and « facile ».



KEY

CORRECT YOUR ANSWERS - CORRIGER VOS RÉPONSES

✓ Section 1

- A.** (1) live (4) makes (7) works (10) drinking
 (2) am (5) have (8) read
 (3) is (6) are (9) like
- B.** (1) No, she isn't. She's American. (4) Two. / They have two cats.
 (2) No, she isn't. She's a teacher. (5) At weekends. / He works in the garden at weekends.
 (3) Alain is a winegrower. / He makes wine. (6) Yes, I think they like eating because they like cooking and drinking wine.
- C.** (1) Are they learning English? → Yes, they are.
 (2) Are you tired? → No, I'm not.
 (3) Does he speak English well? → Yes, he does.
 (4) Do you take sugar in your tea? → No, I don't.
 (5) Did John watch the film last night? → Yes, he did.
 (6) Do Sue and Jerry like beer? → No, they don't.

✓ Section 2

- A.** (1) any (2) a ... some ... any (3) some ... a (4) an ... any ... the
- B.** (1) Would ... like ... don't like (2) likes ... likes (3) would like ... like (4) like ("like", in this case, is a proposition, not a verb)
- C.** (1) Where is the Statue of Liberty? (4) How did you get home last night?
 (2) When did you go to Spain? (5) How much milk is there? / How many litres of milk are there?
 (3) Why are you learning.../do you learn.../ do you want to learn... English? (6) Whose glasses are these?
- D.** (1) go ... 're (are) going ... went ... was (3) 'm (am) wearing ... bought ... looks
 (2) had ... 'm (am) eating ... have (4) 's (is) ringing ... answer ... isn't ... playing ... 'll (will) be

✓ Section 3

- A.** (1) bad, naughty, awful, etc. kind, well, just, fine, etc. better (the) best
 (2) small, tiny, little, etc. huge, enormous, large, etc. bigger (the) biggest
 (3) ugly, awful, nasty handsome, good-looking, gorgeous, lovely, etc. more beautiful (the) most beautiful
 (4) clean untidy, messy, polluted, insalubrious, etc. dirtier dirtiest
- B.** (1) began (6) is published
 (2) was started (7) has
 (3) cost (8) has had
 (4) developed (9) has been working / has worked
 (5) sells (10) try / are trying
- C.** (1) 2.5 (two and a half) pennies
 (2) John Walter. He founded the paper in 1785. / John Walter founded the paper in 1785.
 (3) Since 1980. He's been working for the paper for almost 20 years (at the time the article was written).
 (4) Because it has at least 10 sections. / Because it is made up of at least 10 sections.
 (5) It has an excellent reputation for accurate reporting (journalism) and independent editorial reviews.
- D.** (1) were ... would lower (2) miss ... 'll (will) walk