

Positionnement Anglais

NOM : Nicolo

PRENOM : Régis

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A – Veuillez répondre aux questions suivantes avant de commencer le test :

1. Avez-vous appris l’Anglais lors de votre scolarité ? Oui
2. Si oui, pendant combien d’années ? 7 – 8 ans
3. Il y a combien de temps ? Plus de 10 ans
4. Depuis avez-vous pratiqué l’anglais ? (durant vos vacances, au travail, avec des amis) ? Non
5. Avez-vous suivi un stage d’Anglais depuis la fin de vos études ?

Si oui :

De quel type de stage s’agissait-il ?

Quelle était sa durée ?

Date du stage ?

Quels étaient les manuels utilisés ?

B – Quel est votre objectif de formation ? Devenir Développeur Web Wordpress

De quoi avez-vous le plus besoin pour perfectionner votre anglais ? Revoir les bases

REALISER LE TEST SUR POSTE INFORMATIQUE

Connectez-vous à e-greta : [http://egreta.ac-rennes.fr](http://egreta.ac-rennes.fr/) (raccourci sur le bureau de votre ordinateur)

Identifiant : prenomnom Mot de passe : prenomnom

A la fin du test on vous indique votre score et votre niveau reportez-les ci-dessous :

Score : ………………. Level (niveau)  : …………….

TEST 1 : SAVOIR POSER UNE QUESTION ET Y REPONDRE

1. Choisissez l’auxiliaire qui convient et cochez la bonne réponse

Do Does Did Is Are

a) What … you have for dinner yesterday?

b) ... Mary like rock’n roll?

c) What ... the twins going to do?

d) ... Betty’s mother sleeping?

e) Where ... you live?

2. Choisissez l’interrogatif qui convient et cochez la bonne case

How much Whose How many Where

a) ... were the shoes you bought yesterday ?

b) ... do you go for Christmas?

c) ... pens did Tony lose this year?

d) ... racket is this? Is it Tom’s?

e) ... milk is there in the fridge?

3. Cochez la case de la réponse courte qui convient

a) Were you at home yesterday ? Yes, I was Yes, I did

b) Can Laura swim? Yes, she must Yes, she can

c) Do you like tea? No, I don’t No, I’am not

d) Must they go now? Yes, they do Yes, they must

e) Does Tom play the piano? Yes, he can Yes, he does

TEST 2 : SAVOIR CONJUGUER UN VERBE

*1. Choisissez le temps qui convient, présent simple ou présent en –ing, cochez la bonne case*

Go Goes Going

a) Where are you … ?

b) Tom … to the cinema on Sundays

c) We are all ... to Grandma’s on Sunday

d) The twins ... to bed at half past eight

e) Our friends don’t often ... skiing

*2. Choisissez l’auxiliaire qui convient et cochez la bonne case*

Do Did Does Is Are

a) The English … not eat frogs

b) Tom and his friend … playing cards

in the garden

c) What ... you do last Christmas?

d) Carrie ... not like music

e) Who ... knocking at the door?

*3. Choisissez la forme verbale qui convient en cochant la bonne case*

Are eating Ate Eat Is eating Eats

a) Tom’s sick, he … too much

chocolate yesterday

b) I can’t ... sugar

c) We ... an excellent pudding tonight!

d) Look out! The dog ... your slipper!

e) Sandra always ... a lot of sweets

TEST 3 : SAVOIR UTILISER LES DETERMINANTS

*1. Cochez la case qui convient, selon qu’il faut his, her ou their*

His Her Their

a) John is happy : … rollers are repaired

b) The British like … Queen !

c) Jenny and ...sister are at the cinema

d) Tom and ... sister are going to visit Antoine

e) They are washing ... hair

*2. Cochez la case qui convient, selon qu’il faut a, an ou rien*

A An Rien

a) It is … American film

b) Mummy bought ... apples for pudding

c) Tom is eating ... enormous piece of cake

d) He always eats ... enormous pieces of cake

e) No, you are not ... fool

TEST 4 : SAVOIR UTILISER LES QUANTIFICATEURS

1. Cochez la case qui convient, selon qu’il faut some, any ou no

Some Any No

a) Is there … orange juice in the fridge ?

b) Give me ... sweets, please

c) Sorry, but there are ... sweets here

d) I haven’t got ... clean T-shirts

e) Tom’s got ... new Cd

2. Cochez la case qui convient

Someone Something Somewhere

a) I ate ... strange yesterday!

b) She lives ... in Africa

c) He met ... at the supermarket

d) ... asked me to phone you

e) I lost my key ... in the street

TEST 5 : SAVOIR UTILISER LES MODAUX

1. Cochez la case qui convient en fonction du sens

Can Can’t

a) Old people … hear very well

b) The baby is crying : he … sleep

c) Children ... read at the age of seven

d) A cat ... see better than a man

e) Animals ... read

2. Cochez la case qui convient

Must Mustn’t

a) You ... watch TV after 10 p.m.

b) You ... work in front of the TV set

c) You ... eat well at breakfast

d) You ... forget tour parents’ birthday

e) You ... brush your teeth in the evening

COMPREHENSION D’UN TEXTE :

Lisez attentivement le texte intitulé « WHY LEARN ENGLISH » et déterminez si les 15 propositions proposées sont en accord avec le texte.

Indiquez TRUE or FALSE suite à chaque énoncé et JUSTIFIEZ votre choix en citant un extrait de texte.

Why learn English ?

There are about five thousand languages in the world today. Two of them are far more common than the others. The first is Northern Chinese (Mandarin), which is spoken by five hundred and seventy-five million people. The second is English.

The Ancient Britons spoke Celtic – a language that still exists in Wales, and in Brittany in France. The English was born when the Angles and Saxons invaded Britain, nearly two thousand years ago. It grew in the ninth century, when the Danes added words like ‘egg’, ‘leg’, ‘bank’and ‘sky’. But the most important change came in 1066, when William of Normandy invaded Britain. French words were added to the language, and English is now the richest language in the world.

There are five hundred thousand ordinary words in English, and three hundred thousand technical words. But you needn’t learn all of them! English people only use a few thousand words when they speak; and, if you know two thousand common English words, you can manage very well.

William’s invasion didn’t only make the language richer. It also made the country far richer and stronger. Trade increased and the people travelled more.

As a result, the English language spread abroad – to India, Africa, America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Today, English is spoken by three hundred and sixty million people. At international conferences, scientists from Russia, Japan and Germany, speak English together. The French pilot of a plane arriving at Rome airport speaks English to the control tower. It’s an international language, and one of Britain’s biggest exports!

“Great Britain” has several different names. Some people say “Britain”, or the “United Kingdom”, or just “UK”. There are four different countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Everyone from Britain is British, but only people from England are English. People from Scotland are Scottish, people from Wales are Welsh and people from Northern Ireland are Irish. Don’t call Scottish or Welsh people English. They won’t like it!

Altogether more than 56 million people live in Britain, many of them in big industrial cities like London, Liverpool and Manchester, but people are often surprised by how much of Britain is open country, with lonely hills and woods, quiet rivers and farmlands.

Everyone in Britain speaks English . But in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak an older language as well. The Welsh are especially proud of their language, and you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales.

Everyone speaks English, but they do not all speak it in the same way. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner. And when a Welsh person speaks, everyone knows at once where he comes from!

Many people think that the weather is cold and wet in Britain all the year round. But it isn’t! True, it sometimes rains and even snows for days and days, but every year there are weeks of beautiful sunny weather when the British take off their sweaters and go out to sunbathe.

1 – Every British citizen regards himself as English

False “they are four different countries…. England, Scotland, Wales and Northem Ireland

2 – A Breton and a Welsh can understand each other

True “And when a Welsh person speaks, everyone knows at once where he comes from”

The Ancient Britons spoke Celtic – a language that still exists in Wales, and in Brittany in France.

3 – Industrial cities are not the only feature of Britain

True “Britains is open country with lonely hills and woods, quiet rivers and famlands”.

4 – Some English words originate from Scandinavian countries

True “when the Danes added words like ‘egg’, leg’, ‘bank’ and ‘sky

5 – French culture had no influence on the English language

FALSE “French worlds were added to the language”

6 – When the weather is fine, the British go for a swim

False “the Bristish take off their sweaters and go out to sunbathe”

7 – 500 000 words are needed to hold an ordinary English conversation

False “There are five hundred thousand ordinary words in English… But you needn’t learn all of them! English people only use a few thousand words when they speak; and, if you know two thousand common English words, you can manage very well.”

8 – The English language is the same all over the world

False “Everyone speaks English, but they do not all speak it in the same way”

9 – In Scotland, everyone speaks an older language as well as English

False “but in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak an older language as well”

10 – No foreign country ever managed to invade Britain

False “when William of Normandy invaded Britain”

11 – English is used in European radio communications

True “it’s an international language”

12 – England has four different names

False “ “Great Britain” has several different names. Some people say “Britain”, or the “United Kingdom”

or just “Uk”. England + Wales + Scotland = Great Britain/Britain (+ northern Ireland = The United Kingdom)

13 – English is spoken at major international events

True “Two of them are far more common than the others (Mandarin and English)”

14 – British weather is not as bad as people think

True “It sometimes rains and even snows for days and days, but every year there are weeks of beautiful sunny weather”

15 – People from England are British

False “Everyone speaks Britain are British, but only people from England are English”

True : Everyone from Britain is British

GRAMMAIRE : REMEMBER ONLY ONE WORD PER QUESTION !

*Pour chacune des 20 phrases proposées, trouvez le MOT MANQUANT. Il manque UN SEUL MOT par phrase.*

1 – Mary doesn’t work in a bank, she works in a school

2 – Does your brother live here?

3 – What are they doing ? They’re reading

4 – I did have went to the supermarket yesterday

5 – But I didn’t buy anything

6 – I don’t have never seen so many people in a store

7 – Have you ever going been to that shopping center?

8 – I saw Peter two days ago

9 – She has been watching TV for half an hour

10 – I have been there in May

11 – The players will meet at 5 tomorrow

12 - Do Would you buy a new car if you won the jackpot?

13 – I don’t want my children to smoke

14 – I can’t lift this bag, it’s too heavy

15 – You mustn’t park here! Look! There’s no-parking sign

16 – Look at those clouds! It’s going to rain

17 – Gold is as more precious than silver / “as” marcherait avec “as precious as” mais là, on avait “than”

18 – The Nile is the most (ok avec un adjectif de 2, 3 syllables ou plus)

Most important (par exemple) river in the world

19 – Is this your pen? No, it isn’t mine

20 – Peter have was hurt in a car crash last month