

English Level Test B1 – Test 1



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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 50

Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each question. There is only one correct answer.

Part 1: Core grammar

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence, or find the correct sentence or mistake.

- I _____ to the cinema last weekend with my cousins.
A go B went C have gone D goes
- She _____ for this company since 2019.
A works B is working C has worked D worked
- While I _____ dinner, the phone rang.
A was cooking B cooked C am cooking D have cooked
- If it rains tomorrow, we _____ the picnic.
A would cancel B cancelled C would have cancelled D will cancel
- This is the _____ film I have ever seen.
A more boring B most boring C boringest D most boringer
- You _____ wear a seatbelt in a car. It's the law.
A can B might C must D don't have to
- Find the mistake: He don't like getting up early on Sundays.
A don't B getting C early D on
- I'm looking forward to _____ you next month.
A see B be seeing C saw D seeing
- There isn't _____ milk left in the fridge.
A many B any C some D a few
- Choose the correct question.
A Where you bought that jacket? B Where did you bought that jacket?
C Where did you buy that jacket? D Where you did buy that jacket?
- My sister is good at maths, but I'm _____ at it than her.
A best B better C more good D gooder
- We _____ to Spain three times, and we want to go again next year.
A were B are C have been D had
- The town museum _____ in 1890.
A built B was built C has built D is building
- Tom said that he _____ tired, so he went to bed early.
A is B was C has been D be

15. I've lived in this flat _____ ten years.
A since **B** during **C** for **D** from
16. You look tired. You _____ go to bed earlier.
A mustn't **B** needn't **C** would **D** should

Part 2: Grammar in context

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence, or find the correct sentence or mistake.

17. If I _____ more money, I would travel around the world.
A have **B** had **C** would have **D** will have
18. The woman _____ lives next door is a nurse.
A which **B** whose **C** who **D** where
19. By the time we arrived at the station, the train _____.
A already leaves **B** has already left **C** is already leaving **D** had already left
20. When I was a child, I used to _____ football every day after school.
A play **B** playing **C** played **D** plays
21. Choose the correct sentence.
A I'm not used to drive on the left. **B** I'm not use to driving on the left.
C I'm not used to driving on the left. **D** I don't used to driving on the left.
22. Two new schools _____ in our town since 2020.
A were built **B** have been built **C** are built **D** have built
23. My friend suggested _____ to the beach because the weather was so nice.
A go **B** to go **C** going **D** went
24. Unless you hurry, you _____ the bus.
A would miss **B** miss **C** missed **D** will miss
25. I wish I _____ speak Chinese – it would be so useful for my job.
A can **B** could **C** will **D** am able
26. Find the mistake: If I would have known about the party, I would have come.
A would have known **B** about **C** the party **D** would have come
27. The exam was _____ difficult that nobody finished it on time.
A such **B** too **C** so **D** very
28. Could you tell me where _____?
A is the bank **B** the bank is **C** does the bank **D** the bank does be
29. You _____ bring any food. There will be plenty at the party.
A don't have to **B** mustn't **C** can't **D** shouldn't have
30. It _____ be Anna at the door – she's on holiday in Italy this week.
A must **B** should **C** can't **D** mustn't
31. He has been working at the hospital _____ he finished university.
A since **B** for **C** while **D** during

Part 3: Vocabulary and everyday language

Choose the best word, phrase or response for each question.

32. Can you _____ me a favour and carry this bag?
A make **B** give **C** do **D** take
33. Could you _____ after my cat while I'm on holiday?
A take **B** look **C** care **D** see
34. Our flight was _____ for three hours because of fog, so we had to wait at the airport.
A cancelled **B** missed **C** lost **D** delayed
35. The hotel staff were very _____ and helped us with everything. (HELP)
A helpless **B** helpful **C** helping **D** helpfully
36. I'm really _____ in learning about different cultures.
A interesting **B** interest **C** interested **D** interestingly
37. A: Would you like some more tea? B: _____
A Yes, I like. **B** No, I wouldn't like.
C Yes, I would like. **D** No, thanks. I'm fine.
38. A: I've just passed my driving test! B: _____
A Congratulations! **B** Never mind. **C** Bless you! **D** Good luck!
39. Sorry, I didn't _____ what you said. Could you repeat it, please?
A keep **B** catch **C** hold **D** take
40. Lucy gave up sugar last year, and she feels much healthier now. What does 'gave up' mean here?
A stopped eating **B** started eating
C gave away to other people **D** ate more of
41. I can't _____ to buy a new car at the moment – they're too expensive.
A pay **B** cost **C** afford **D** spend
42. Ben never shares anything or buys anyone a drink. He's quite _____.
A generous **B** polite **C** kind **D** mean
43. A: Do you mind if I open the window? B: _____ It's quite hot in here.
A Yes, I'm minding. **B** No, go ahead. **C** No, you don't. **D** Not, it's fine.
44. My grandmother _____ me of my mother – they have exactly the same smile.
A remembers **B** recalls **C** reminds **D** memorises

Part 4: Reading

Read the text and choose the best answer for each question.

When Priya moved to a new city for work two years ago, she didn't know anyone. Her flat was small and had no garden, and she spent most evenings alone watching TV. "I felt quite lonely at first," she says. "I missed my family and my friends back home."

One Saturday morning, while she was walking to the market, she noticed a group of people working on an empty piece of land behind the library. They were planting vegetables and building wooden boxes for flowers. A man called Daniel invited her to join them. He explained that the land had belonged to the city for years, but nobody had used it, so local residents had asked for permission to turn it into a community garden.

Priya had never grown anything before, but she decided to try. At first she made a lot of mistakes – she watered her tomatoes too much and planted her beans too close together. However, the other volunteers were patient and showed her what to do.

Now Priya goes to the garden three times a week. She is responsible for the herbs, and she has started a small cooking club where members prepare meals with the vegetables they grow. "The garden has changed my life," she says. "I've learned a new skill, I eat more healthily, and most importantly, I've made real friends."

45. Why did Priya feel lonely when she first moved?
- A** Because she didn't like her new job.
 - B** Because her flat was too big.
 - C** Because she didn't know anyone there.
 - D** Because her family never called her.
46. How did Priya find out about the garden?
- A** A colleague told her about it.
 - B** She saw people working there on her way to the market.
 - C** She read about it in the library.
 - D** Daniel was her neighbour.
47. Before it became a garden, the land behind the library _____.
- A** belonged to Daniel
 - B** was used as a market
 - C** was part of the library
 - D** was not used by anyone
48. In paragraph 3, the word 'patient' means _____.
- A** calm and not quickly annoyed
 - B** very busy
 - C** unfriendly
 - D** ill and in hospital
49. Which mistake did Priya make when she started gardening?
- A** She forgot to water her tomatoes.
 - B** She planted her beans too far apart.
 - C** She gave her tomatoes too much water.
 - D** She planted herbs in the wrong boxes.
50. What is the main idea of the text?
- A** Growing vegetables is very difficult for beginners.
 - B** Joining a community project helped Priya feel at home in a new city.
 - C** Every city should give empty land to residents.
 - D** Priya wants to become a professional cook.

Answer key – English Level Test B1 – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 D	5 B	6 C	7 A	8 D	9 B	10 C
11 B	12 C	13 B	14 B	15 C	16 D	17 B	18 C	19 D	20 A
21 C	22 B	23 C	24 D	25 B	26 A	27 C	28 B	29 A	30 C
31 A	32 C	33 B	34 D	35 B	36 C	37 D	38 A	39 B	40 A
41 C	42 D	43 B	44 C	45 C	46 B	47 D	48 A	49 C	50 B

Explanations

- B** – 'Last weekend' is a finished past time, so we use the past simple.
- C** – 'Since 2019' describes a situation that started in the past and continues now, so we use the present perfect.
- A** – The past continuous describes a longer action interrupted by a shorter one in the past simple.
- D** – A first conditional uses 'if' + present simple and 'will' + infinitive for a real future possibility.
- B** – Long adjectives form the superlative with 'the most'.
- C** – 'Must' expresses an obligation, such as a law.
- A** – With 'he', the negative of the present simple is 'doesn't'.
- D** – In 'look forward to', 'to' is a preposition, so it is followed by the -ing form.
- B** – We use 'any' with uncountable nouns in negative sentences.
- C** – Past simple questions use 'did' + subject + base form of the verb.
- B** – 'Better' is the irregular comparative of 'good' and is used with 'than'.
- C** – The present perfect 'have been' describes life experiences without a specific time.
- B** – The museum did not build itself, so we need the past simple passive.
- B** – In reported speech after 'said', the present 'am tired' usually changes to the past 'was tired'.
- C** – 'For' is used with a period of time; 'since' is used with a starting point.
- D** – 'Should' is used to give advice.
- B** – A second conditional uses 'if' + past simple for an imaginary present situation.
- C** – 'Who' is the relative pronoun for people when it is the subject of the clause.
- D** – The past perfect shows that one past action happened before another past action.
- A** – 'Used to' is followed by the base form of the verb to describe past habits.
- C** – 'Be used to' (meaning 'be familiar with') is followed by the -ing form.
- B** – 'Since 2020' needs the present perfect, and the schools were built by someone, so it is passive.
- C** – 'Suggest' is followed by the -ing form, not the infinitive.
- D** – 'Unless' means 'if not' and works like a first conditional, so the result clause uses 'will'.
- B** – After 'I wish' for a present situation we use a past form, so 'can' becomes 'could'.
- A** – In a third conditional the 'if' clause uses the past perfect: 'If I had known'.
- C** – We use 'so' + adjective + 'that' to show a result.
- B** – In indirect questions the word order is subject + verb, like a normal statement.
- A** – 'Don't have to' means it is not necessary; 'mustn't' would mean it is not allowed.
- C** – 'Can't' expresses that we are sure something is impossible.
- A** – 'Since' introduces the starting point of an action that continues to now.
- C** – The fixed expression is 'do someone a favour'.
- B** – 'Look after' means to take care of someone or something.
- D** – 'Delayed' means it happened later than planned, which fits 'for three hours' and waiting.
- B** – We need a positive adjective after 'very'; 'helpful' means willing to help.

36. **C** – Adjectives ending in -ed describe how a person feels: 'interested in'.
37. **D** – 'No, thanks. I'm fine.' is the natural, polite way to refuse an offer.
38. **A** – We say 'Congratulations!' when someone has achieved something.
39. **B** – 'Catch' can mean to hear or understand something someone said.
40. **A** – 'Give up' something means to stop doing or having it.
41. **C** – 'Can't afford to' means you do not have enough money for something.
42. **D** – 'Mean' describes someone who does not like spending money or sharing.
43. **B** – Answering 'No' to 'Do you mind...?' gives permission, and 'go ahead' means 'please do it'.
44. **C** – 'Remind someone of' means to make someone think of a similar person or thing.
45. **C** – The first paragraph says she didn't know anyone in the new city.
46. **B** – Paragraph 2 says she noticed the group while she was walking to the market.
47. **D** – Daniel explained that the land belonged to the city but nobody had used it.
48. **A** – Here 'patient' is an adjective describing volunteers who calmly helped her learn.
49. **C** – The text says she watered her tomatoes too much.
50. **B** – The text shows how the garden changed Priya from lonely to having new skills and real friends.

Notes for teachers: Give learners about 50 minutes without dictionaries; a score of 38/50 or more suggests the learner is secure at B1, 28–37 suggests B1 with gaps, and below 28 suggests reviewing A2–B1 material. The test targets common B1 errors such as present perfect vs past simple, 'used to' vs 'be used to', 'suggest + -ing', 'so/such', indirect questions and 'mustn't' vs 'don't have to'. Use the section scores to identify weak areas, and ask learners to explain their wrong answers in pairs as a follow-up.