

English Level Test B1 – Test 2

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



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answers instantly

Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

Part 1: Core grammar

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence, or choose the correct option.

- Mia usually _____ her bike to work, but today she's taking the bus.
A is riding **B** rides **C** ride **D** rode
- Look! The children _____ in the garden.
A play **B** plays **C** are playing **D** have played
- How long _____ it take you to get to school yesterday?
A does **B** was **C** has **D** did
- I haven't finished my homework _____.
A yet **B** already **C** still **D** just
- There are _____ people in the queue, so we'll have to wait.
A much **B** a lot of **C** a little **D** any
- We've already bought the train tickets. We _____ our grandparents on Saturday.
A visits **B** have visited **C** are visiting **D** will visiting
- Kemal's new flat is _____ his old one, so he has more space now.
A more big than **B** biggest than **C** as big than **D** bigger than
- Find the mistake: Ali can't come to the phone because he has went to the market.
A can't come **B** to the phone **C** has went **D** to the market
- Which question is correct?
A What time the shop opens? **B** What time does the shop opens?
C What time does the shop open? **D** What time do the shop open?
- Can you pass me _____ salt, please?
A a **B** the **C** an **D** some of
- This green umbrella isn't mine. I think it's _____ – Sara had a green one this morning.
A her **B** she's **C** her's **D** hers
- I'll call you as soon as I _____ home.
A get **B** will get **C** am getting **D** got
- Have you ever _____ sushi?
A ate **B** eat **C** eaten **D** eating
- At 8 o'clock last night I _____ TV, so I didn't hear your call.
A watch **B** was watching **C** have watched **D** am watching

15. You _____ use your phone in the library. It's against the rules.
A don't have to **B** needn't **C** shouldn't to **D** mustn't

Part 2: Grammar in use

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence, or choose the correct option.

16. I'm so tired! I _____ for the exam all morning.
A study **B** am studying **C** have been studying **D** had been study
17. English _____ in many countries around the world.
A speaks **B** is spoken **C** is speaking **D** has spoke
18. Ravi asked me where I _____.
A did I live **B** do I live **C** have I lived **D** lived
19. If we had left earlier, we _____ the beginning of the concert.
A wouldn't have missed **B** won't miss
C didn't miss **D** wouldn't miss
20. Is this the book _____ you were telling me about?
A who **B** what **C** that **D** where
21. I've decided _____ a Spanish course this autumn.
A taking **B** to take **C** take **D** to taking
22. This soup is _____ hot to eat. I'll wait a few minutes.
A very **B** enough **C** so much **D** too
23. My little brother isn't _____ to go on this ride – you have to be 140 cm.
A enough tall **B** tall enough **C** too tall **D** so tall
24. Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later – the sky is getting darker.
A must **B** can't **C** might **D** should to
25. Which sentence is correct?
A I have seen that film two weeks ago. **B** I saw that film two weeks ago.
C I have saw that film two weeks ago. **D** I was seen that film two weeks ago.
26. We've got _____ time before the film starts, so let's have a quick coffee.
A a few **B** few **C** a little **D** many
27. The results _____ on the website next Friday.
A will publish **B** are publishing **C** will be publish **D** will be published
28. Find the mistake: My brother is more taller than me, but I'm older than him.
A My brother **B** is more taller **C** than me **D** I'm older
29. The teacher told us _____ our phones during the test.
A not to use **B** don't use **C** to not using **D** not using
30. Samira has lived in Paris for years, so she speaks French very _____.
A fluent **B** fluency **C** fluently **D** more fluent

Part 3: Vocabulary and everyday English

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

31. Please _____ your shoes before you come in – I've just cleaned the floor.
A put on **B** take off **C** turn off **D** get off
32. I need to _____ a decision about which university to apply to.
A do **B** get **C** say **D** make
33. It was a difficult _____, but in the end I chose to study abroad. (DECIDE)
A decide **B** decision **C** decisive **D** decided
34. Be _____ when you cross the road – there's a lot of traffic. (CARE)
A careless **B** carefully **C** careful **D** caring
35. Excuse me, could you _____ me how to get to the train station?
A tell **B** say **C** speak **D** explain
36. The outdoor concert was cancelled at the last minute because of a storm. What does 'at the last minute' mean?
A exactly sixty seconds before it started
B in the final minute of the concert
C very late, just before it was supposed to happen
D after waiting a long time
37. After the long walk, we were all very _____ and went straight to bed.
A tiring **B** tire **C** tiredness **D** tired
38. A: Thank you so much for helping me move house! B: _____
A Yes, please. **B** You're welcome. It was fun!
C I'm agree. **D** Same to you.
39. A: Shall we meet at the café at six? B: _____
A Yes, I shall. **B** No, I'm not.
C Sounds good. See you there! **D** It's six o'clock.
40. We booked a hotel room with a beautiful _____ of the mountains.
A sight **B** look **C** scene **D** view
41. I'm going to the shop. Do you want me to _____ you anything?
A get **B** borrow **C** lend **D** take
42. Karim was late because his car broke down on the way to work. What does 'broke down' mean here?
A crashed into another car **B** was stolen
C stopped working **D** went very fast
43. Lena always tells the truth, even when it's difficult. She's very _____.
A generous **B** honest **C** polite **D** patient
44. Could I _____ your pen for a moment? I've left mine at home.
A lend **B** give **C** keep **D** borrow

Part 4: Reading

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

When Marta Kowalski retired from her job as an electrician two years ago, she expected to spend her days reading and walking her dog. But after a few months, she started to feel bored. 'I missed using my hands,' she says. 'And I hated seeing my neighbours throw away things that only needed a small repair.'

So Marta had an idea. She asked the manager of the local community centre if she could use a room there once a month. The manager agreed, and the first Repair Café opened last spring. Anyone can bring a broken lamp, a radio, a bike or a piece of clothing, and volunteers try to fix it for free. Visitors only pay for new parts, if they are needed.

At first, only Marta and two friends worked as volunteers, and just six people came. Now more than fifteen volunteers help out, including a retired tailor and a teenager called Joel who is brilliant with computers. On a busy Saturday, they repair up to forty items.

For Marta, the most important thing is not saving money. 'People don't just leave with a working toaster,' she explains. 'They watch and ask questions, so next time they can do the repair themselves. They also meet their neighbours over a cup of coffee.'

Of course, not everything can be saved. Some things are too old or too badly damaged, and the volunteers are always honest about this. But Marta believes that every repair makes a difference. 'Each thing we fix is one less thing in the rubbish,' she says. 'That's good for everyone.'

45. Why did Marta start the Repair Café?

- A** Her neighbours asked her to repair their things.
- B** She needed to earn money after she retired.
- C** She was bored and missed doing practical work.
- D** The community centre manager asked her to open it.

46. How much do visitors pay at the Repair Café?

- A** A small fee for each item.
- B** Nothing, except for any new parts.
- C** The price of a cup of coffee.
- D** Nothing at all, even for new parts.

47. When the Repair Café first opened, _____.

- A** only a few visitors came
- B** more than fifteen volunteers worked there
- C** Joel repaired the computers
- D** volunteers fixed up to forty items

48. In paragraph 4, Marta says visitors 'can do the repair themselves' next time. This means _____.

- A** the volunteers will do it for them again
- B** they can fix things without help
- C** they have to pay for the repair
- D** they will repair things for other people

49. What do the volunteers do when something cannot be repaired?

- A** They buy a new one for the owner.
- B** They throw it in the rubbish.
- C** They keep trying until it works.
- D** They are honest with the owner about it.

50. What is the main idea of the text?

- A** Old electrical items are dangerous and should be thrown away.
- B** Retired people often feel bored and lonely.
- C** A teenager teaches his neighbours how to fix computers.
- D** A retired woman started a place where people repair things and learn together.

Answer key – English Level Test B1 – Test 2

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

Explanations

- B** – 'Usually' shows a habit, so we use the present simple, and 'she' needs the -s ending.
- C** – 'Look!' shows the action is happening now, so we use the present continuous.
- D** – 'Yesterday' is finished past time, so the question uses the past simple auxiliary 'did'.
- A** – 'Yet' comes at the end of negative sentences in the present perfect.
- B** – 'People' is plural and countable, so 'a lot of' is correct in a positive sentence.
- C** – The present continuous is used for future plans that have already been arranged.
- D** – Short adjectives form the comparative with -er + 'than'.
- C** – The past participle of 'go' is 'gone', so the correct form is 'has gone'.
- C** – In present simple questions, 'does' takes the -s, and the main verb stays in the base form.
- B** – We use 'the' for a specific thing that both people can see, here the salt on the table.
- D** – 'Hers' is the possessive pronoun used without a noun, and it has no apostrophe.
- A** – After time words like 'as soon as', we use the present simple to talk about the future.
- C** – The present perfect needs the past participle, and the past participle of 'eat' is 'eaten'.
- B** – The past continuous describes an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past.
- D** – 'Mustn't' means something is not allowed, and the sentence says it is against the rules.
- C** – The present perfect continuous describes an activity that has continued up to now and explains a present result (being tired).
- B** – Languages don't speak, people speak them, so we need the passive: 'is spoken'.
- D** – Reported questions use normal statement word order and usually move the tense back.
- A** – The third conditional uses 'if + past perfect' with 'would have + past participle' for imagined past situations.
- C** – 'That' (or 'which') is the relative pronoun for things, and 'who' is used for people.
- B** – The verb 'decide' is followed by 'to' + infinitive.
- D** – 'Too + adjective + to' means more than is acceptable, so you cannot eat the soup yet.
- B** – 'Enough' comes after an adjective: 'tall enough'.
- C** – 'Might' expresses a possibility in the future.
- B** – 'Ago' refers to a finished past time, so we use the past simple, not the present perfect.
- C** – 'Time' is uncountable here, and 'a little' means a small but sufficient amount.
- D** – The future passive is 'will be' + past participle, because the results are published by someone.
- B** – We don't use 'more' with the -er form, so the correct form is 'is taller'.
- A** – Negative reported commands use 'tell someone not to' + infinitive.
- C** – An adverb is needed to describe the verb 'speaks', so the answer is 'fluently'.
- B** – 'Take off' means to remove clothes or shoes.
- D** – The natural collocation is 'make a decision'.
- B** – After the adjective 'difficult', we need a noun: 'decision'.
- C** – After 'be', we need an adjective, and 'careful' means paying attention to avoid danger.

35. **A** – 'Tell' takes a person as its object ('tell me'), but 'say', 'speak' and 'explain' cannot be used this way.
36. **C** – 'At the last minute' means very late, just before something was planned to happen.
37. **D** – Adjectives ending in -ed describe how people feel, and adjectives ending in -ing describe what causes the feeling.
38. **B** – 'You're welcome' is the natural reply when someone thanks you.
39. **C** – 'Shall we...?' is a suggestion, so a natural reply accepts or rejects it.
40. **D** – 'A view of' is what you can see from a place, such as a window or a room.
41. **A** – 'Get someone something' means to buy or fetch it for them.
42. **C** – When a machine or car 'breaks down', it stops working.
43. **B** – An honest person tells the truth.
44. **D** – You 'borrow' something from another person, and that person 'lends' it to you.
45. **C** – Paragraph 1 says she felt bored and missed using her hands.
46. **B** – Paragraph 2 says the repairs are free and visitors only pay for new parts if they are needed.
47. **A** – Paragraph 3 says that at first just six people came.
48. **B** – Visitors learn by watching, so next time they can repair things on their own.
49. **D** – Paragraph 5 says the volunteers are always honest when something is too old or too badly damaged.
50. **D** – The whole text is about how Marta's Repair Café helps people fix things, learn skills and meet each other.

Notes for teachers: Give learners about 60 minutes without dictionaries. A score of 40/50 or more suggests the learner is secure at B1. A score of 30-39 means they should revise the weak areas, and below 30 points to A2 consolidation. The test targets common errors such as 'has went', 'more taller', 'explain me', present perfect with 'ago' and word order with 'enough'. Go over the explanations with the class, and use the reading text as a starting point for a speaking task about community projects.