Use of English B1 – Test 2

Name: Class: Date: Score: / 32

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Read each question carefully and choose the correct option (A, B, C or D).

Part 1: Multiple-choice cloze

Read the text. For each gap, choose the word that best fits.

A Weekend Without Phones

Last month, my friend Kenji and I decided to spend a whole weekend without our phones. At first, it was harder than we expected. On Saturday morning, I kept reaching into my pocket to (1) ___ the time, but of course my phone wasn't there.

We wanted to visit a village by the sea, but we soon (2) ___ out that we had no idea how to find the train times without the internet. So we went to the station and spoke to a member of staff, who was very friendly and (3) ___ us how to read the timetable. On the train, instead of looking at screens, we actually (4) ___ a conversation with the elderly couple sitting opposite us. They told us about a beautiful path along the cliffs.

In the afternoon, we got lost twice, but in the (5) ___ we found the path, and the views were amazing. By the evening, I didn't (6) ___ my phone at all. Kenji said he felt much more relaxed than usual and wanted to (7) ___ the experience soon. We have now (8) ___ to have one phone-free weekend every month.

1. (1) I kept reaching into my pocket to _____ the time.
   A watch **B** check **C** look **D** control
2. (2) We soon _____ out that we had no idea how to find the train times.
   A knew **B** realised **C** found **D** got
3. (3) A member of staff _____ us how to read the timetable.
   A showed **B** explained **C** described **D** said
4. (4) We actually _____ a conversation with the elderly couple sitting opposite us.
   A made **B** did **C** had **D** said
5. (5) We got lost twice, but in the _____ we found the path.
   A last **B** final **C** finish **D** end
6. (6) By the evening, I didn't _____ my phone at all.
   A lack **B** miss **C** lose **D** regret
7. (7) Kenji wanted to _____ the experience soon.
   A return **B** remind **C** repeat **D** replace
8. (8) We have now _____ to have one phone-free weekend every month.
   A agreed **B** accepted **C** allowed **D** admitted

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Part 2: Open cloze (multiple choice)

Read the text. For each gap, choose the grammar word that fits correctly.

The Bike Doctor

My neighbour Amara has been interested (9) ___ bicycles since she was a child. She (10) ___ to fix her friends' bikes for free when she was at school. After university, she got a job in an office, but she didn't enjoy it, (11) ___ she decided to follow her dream and open a repair shop.

It wasn't easy at first because she didn't have (12) ___ money. Luckily, her parents lent her some, and she taught (13) ___ how to run a business by reading books and watching online videos.

Today, her shop is one of (14) ___ busiest places in our neighbourhood. There is a small bench outside, (15) ___ customers can sit and chat while she works. The work is tiring and the days are long. (16) ___, Amara says she has never been happier.

9. (9) Amara has been interested _____ bicycles since she was a child.
   A on **B** in **C** about **D** for

10. (10) She _____ to fix her friends' bikes for free when she was at school.
   A was used **B** uses **C** used **D** is used

11. (11) She didn't enjoy it, _____ she decided to follow her dream.
   A because **B** so **C** but **D** although

12. (12) It wasn't easy because she didn't have _____ money.
   A many **B** a few **C** much **D** lots

13. (13) She taught _____ how to run a business.
   A herself **B** her **C** she **D** hers

14. (14) Her shop is one of _____ busiest places in our neighbourhood.
   A a **B** most **C** the **D** an

15. (15) There is a small bench outside, _____ customers can sit and chat.
   A which **B** where **C** what **D** who

16. (16) The work is tiring and the days are long. _____, Amara says she has never been happier.
   A Although **B** Despite **C** Because **D** However

Part 3: Word formation

Choose the correct form of the word in capitals to complete each sentence.

17. The museum was full of _____ objects from ancient times. (FASCINATE)
   A fascinated **B** fascinating **C** fascination **D** fascinate

18. Could you give me some more _____ about the cooking course? (INFORM)
   A informations **B** informative **C** information **D** inform

19. Lucas felt very _____ before his job interview. (NERVE)
   A nervous **B** nervously **C** nerves **D** nervousness

20. The children waited _____ for the show to begin. (PATIENT)
   A patient **B** patience **C** patients **D** patiently

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21. The _____ of the new library has been delayed until June. (OPEN)
A opener **B** opening **C** openness **D** opened

22. The judges were very _____ by Mei's paintings. (IMPRESS)
A impressive **B** impression **C** impressed **D** impressing

23. I'm sorry, but it's _____ to finish this report by tomorrow. (POSSIBLE)
A impossible **B** unpossible **C** inpossible **D** possibly

24. Nadia is a talented _____ who works for a local newspaper. (PHOTOGRAPH)
A photography **B** photographic **C** photographist **D** photographer

Part 4: Key word transformations

Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first sentence, uses the word in capitals and is grammatically correct.

25. This bag is cheaper than that one. (AS)
A This bag isn't as cheap as that one.
B That bag isn't as cheap as this one.
C That bag is as cheap as this one.
D That bag isn't so cheap than this one.

26. 'Where is the station?' the tourist asked me. (WHERE)
A The tourist asked me where was the station.
B The tourist said me where the station was.
C The tourist asked me where the station was.
D The tourist asked to me where the station was.

27. They are building a new hospital in my town. (BEING)
A A new hospital is being built in my town.
B A new hospital is being building in my town.
C A new hospital has being built in my town.
D A new hospital being built in my town.

28. If you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus. (UNLESS)
A Unless you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus.
B Unless you will hurry, you'll miss the bus.
C Unless you hurry, you won't miss the bus.
D Unless you hurry, you'll miss the bus.

29. Perhaps Sam is at home. (MIGHT)
A Sam might is at home.
B Sam might be at home.
C Sam might to be at home.
D Sam might have been at home.

30. I don't have a car, so I can't drive to work. (IF)
A If I have a car, I could drive to work.
B If I would have a car, I could drive to work.
C If I had a car, I could drive to work.
D If I had a car, I couldn't drive to work.

31. The film was so boring that I fell asleep. (SUCH)
A It was such a boring film that I fell asleep.
B It was such boring film that I fell asleep.
C It was so a boring film that I fell asleep.
D It was a such boring film that I fell asleep.

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32. Please don't make so much noise. (MIND)

A Would you mind to not make so much noise?

B Would you mind not making so much noise?

C Would you mind don't make so much noise?

D Would you mind making so much noise?

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Answer key – Use of English B1 – Test 2

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 C	5 D	6 B	7 C	8 A	9 B	10 C
11 B	12 C	13 A	14 C	15 B	16 D	17 B	18 C	19 A	20 D
21 B	22 C	23 A	24 D	25 B	26 C	27 A	28 D	29 B	30 C
31 A	32 B								

Explanations

1. **B** – We say 'check the time' when we look quickly to find out what time it is.
2. **C** – 'Find out' is a phrasal verb meaning to discover information.
3. **A** – 'Show someone how to do something' is correct; 'explain', 'describe' and 'say' cannot be followed directly by 'us how'.
4. **C** – The natural collocation is 'have a conversation'.
5. **D** – 'In the end' is a fixed phrase meaning 'finally, after some problems'.
6. **B** – 'Miss' means to feel sad because something is not with you.
7. **C** – 'Repeat the experience' means to do the same thing again.
8. **A** – 'Agree to do something' is correct; 'accept', 'allow' and 'admit' are not followed by 'to + verb' in this way.
9. **B** – The adjective 'interested' is always followed by the preposition 'in'.
10. **C** – 'Used to + verb' describes a past habit that is no longer true.
11. **B** – 'So' introduces a result: she didn't enjoy the job, and as a result she decided to change.
12. **C** – 'Money' is uncountable, so we use 'much' in negative sentences; 'lots' would need 'of'.
13. **A** – A reflexive pronoun is needed because Amara taught Amara, not another person.
14. **C** – Superlatives like 'busiest' need 'the'.
15. **B** – 'Where' introduces a relative clause about a place (the bench is the place they sit).
16. **D** – 'However' starts a new sentence and shows contrast; 'although' and 'despite' cannot be used alone with a comma like this.
17. **B** – Adjectives ending in -ing describe the thing that causes the feeling, here the objects.
18. **C** – 'Information' is an uncountable noun, so it has no plural form.
19. **A** – After 'felt very' we need an adjective, and the adjective is 'nervous'.
20. **D** – An adverb is needed to describe how they waited.
21. **B** – 'Opening' is the noun for the event when a building starts to be used.
22. **C** – Adjectives ending in -ed describe how people feel, and 'impressed by' is correct here.
23. **A** – The negative prefix for 'possible' is 'im-'.
24. **D** – The person who takes photos is a 'photographer'.
25. **B** – 'Not as cheap as' is correct, and 'that bag' must be the more expensive one to keep the meaning.
26. **C** – Reported questions use statement word order (subject + verb) and 'ask someone' without 'to'.
27. **A** – The present continuous passive is 'is/are being + past participle'.
28. **D** – 'Unless' means 'if not', so it is followed by a positive verb in the present simple.
29. **B** – 'Might' is followed by the base form of the verb, and 'might be' keeps the present meaning.
30. **C** – The second conditional uses 'if + past simple' and 'could/would + verb' for an unreal present situation.
31. **A** – We use 'such a + adjective + singular noun + that'.
32. **B** – 'Would you mind' is followed by the -ing form, and 'not' comes before it to make a negative request.

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Notes for teachers: Use this test as a timed exam practice or split it into its four parts for separate lessons. It targets typical B1 errors such as wrong collocations (make/have a conversation), 'informations', 'used to' versus 'be used to', 'unless + not' and word order in reported questions. As follow-up, ask students to write their own sentences with the wrong options corrected, or to rewrite the Part 4 originals using different key words.

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