Use of English B1 – Worksheet 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 37

Do this worksheet online and check your answers instantly

Exercise 1: Open cloze

Read the story about Maria. Write ONE word in each gap.

Example: Maria lives ___ a small flat in the city centre. → in

1. Last summer, Maria decided to learn how _____ cook.
2. She had never cooked anything more complicated _____ pasta before.
3. Her grandmother, _____ was a brilliant cook, offered to help her.
4. Every Saturday they spent _____ whole morning in the kitchen.
5. At first, Maria found the recipes difficult because there were so _____ steps.
6. However, she didn't give _____ .
7. She _____ been learning for only two months when she cooked dinner for her whole family.
8. Everyone said the meal was delicious, _____ Maria felt very proud.
9. Now she cooks _____ least twice a week.
10. She is even thinking _____ starting her own cooking blog.

Exercise 2: Word formation

Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits the gap.

Example: He is a very ___ driver. (CARE) → careful

11. The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely _____. (BEAUTY)
12. We were surprised by the _____ of the hotel staff. (RUDE)
13. It is _____ to swim in this river after heavy rain. (DANGER)
14. It was very _____ of him to lie to his teacher. (HONEST)
15. The _____ of the new bridge took three years. (CONSTRUCT)
16. She answered all the questions _____. (CORRECT)
17. Thanks to the _____ of the internet, people can work from anywhere. (DEVELOP)
18. I find this kind of music really _____; I can listen to it for hours. (RELAX)
19. The _____ of the competition will receive a prize. (WIN)

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use

Exercise 3: Key word transformation

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in capitals and write between two and five words, including that word. Write the full sentence.

Example: I last saw Tom in May. (SEEN) → I ___ May. → I haven't seen Tom since May.

20. I started working here three years ago. (FOR) → I _____ three years.

21. It isn't necessary for you to bring any food. (HAVE) → You _____ any food.

22. 'Where do you live?' Tom asked me. (WHERE) → Tom asked me _____.

23. This is the first time I have eaten sushi. (NEVER) → I _____ sushi before.

24. The film was so boring that we left early. (SUCH) → It was _____ that we left early.

25. Somebody stole my bike last night. (WAS) → My bike _____ last night.

26. I regret not studying harder for the test. (WISH) → I _____ harder for the test.

27. Sam is too young to drive a car. (ENOUGH) → Sam _____ to drive a car.

28. Anna runs faster than Lucy. (AS) → Lucy _____ Anna.

Exercise 4: Collocations and fixed phrases

Write ONE word in each gap to complete the common expression.

Example: Let's ___ a break and have a coffee. → take

29. Could you _____ me a favour and post this letter?
30. I need to _____ a decision about my course by Friday.
31. We _____ a great time at the party last night.
32. Please _____ attention to the instructions.
33. Don't worry, I'm sure everything will be fine _____ the end.
34. He was late for work because he _____ the bus.
35. Can you _____ an eye on my bag while I buy a coffee?
36. I'm _____ of waiting; let's go without them.
37. She has _____ a lot of progress with her English this year.

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use

Answer key – Use of English B1 – Worksheet 1

Exercise 1: Open cloze

1. **to**
   We use 'how to' + infinitive to talk about a skill.
2. **than**
   Comparatives are followed by 'than'.
3. **who**
   'Who' starts a relative clause about a person.
4. **the**
   We say 'the whole morning'.
5. **many**
   'So many' is used with plural countable nouns.
6. **up**
   'Give up' means to stop trying.
7. **had**
   The past perfect continuous (had been + -ing) shows an action continuing up to a past moment.
8. **so**
   Both 'so' and 'and' are correct: 'so' shows that Maria's pride was the result of everyone praising the meal, while 'and' simply links the two connected ideas.
9. **at**
   'At least' means not less than.
10. **about**
    Both 'about' and 'of' are correct because 'think about' and 'think of' can both mean considering a plan, and after a preposition the verb takes the -ing form ('starting').

Exercise 2: Word formation

11. **beautiful**
    An adjective is needed after 'was absolutely'.
12. **rudeness**
    A noun is needed after 'the'; add -ness.
13. **dangerous**
    An adjective is needed; add -ous.
14. **dishonest**
    Lying is not honest, so we need the negative prefix dis-.
15. **construction**
    A noun is needed after 'the'; add -ion.
16. **correctly**
    An adverb describes how she answered; add -ly.
17. **development**
    A noun is needed after 'the'; add -ment.
18. **relaxing**
    An -ing adjective describes the effect of the music.
19. **winner**
    A noun for a person is needed; double the n and add -er.

Exercise 3: Key word transformation

20. **I have worked here for three years.**
    We use the present perfect ('have worked') or present perfect continuous ('have been working') with 'for' to talk about an action that started in the past and is still continuing now, so 'started three years ago' becomes 'have worked here for three years'.
21. **You don't have to bring any food.**
    'Don't have to' means it is not necessary.
22. **Tom asked me where I lived.**
    Reported questions use statement word order and usually move the tense back.
23. **I have never eaten sushi before.**
    'The first time' means I have never done it before.
24. **It was such a boring film that we left early.**
    'Such a' + adjective + noun has the same meaning as 'so' + adjective.
25. **My bike was stolen last night.**
    The past simple passive is was/were + past participle.
26. **I wish I had studied harder for the test.**
    'Wish' + past perfect expresses regret about the past.
27. **Sam is not old enough to drive a car.**
    'Too young' means the same as 'not old enough'.
28. **Lucy doesn't run as fast as Anna.**
    'Not as ... as' compares two things that are not equal.

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use

Exercise 4: Collocations and fixed phrases

29. **do**
    We say 'do someone a favour'.
30. **make**
    We say 'make a decision'.
31. **had**
    We say 'have a great time'; past simple is 'had'.
32. **pay**
    We say 'pay attention to'.
33. **in**
    'In the end' means finally, after some time.
34. **missed**
    We say 'miss the bus' when we are too late to get on it.
35. **keep**
    'Keep an eye on' means to watch something carefully.
36. **tired**
    'Tired of' or 'sick of' means you have had enough of something.
37. **made**
    We say 'make progress'.

Notes for teachers: Set each exercise under timed conditions to simulate exam practice, then go over answers in pairs before class feedback. Common mistakes include forgetting negative prefixes in word formation, using more than five words in transformations, and confusing make and do. As a follow-up, ask students to write their own short cloze text with five gaps and swap it with a partner.

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use