

15. Which question is correct?
A Do you know what time does the train leave?
B Do you know what time leaves the train?
C Do you know what time the train leaves?
D Do you know what time the train does leave?
16. This time next week, I _____ on a beach in the sun.
A will be lying **B** lie **C** have lain **D** would lie
17. Tom can't _____ the keys with him – I saw them on the table a minute ago.
A had taken **B** take **C** taking **D** have taken
18. It's high time we _____ home; it's nearly midnight.
A go **B** went **C** will go **D** have gone

Part 2: Vocabulary

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence or answers the question.

19. Could you please _____ the music down? I'm trying to study.
A put **B** make **C** turn **D** take
20. I can't _____ up with his constant complaining any longer.
A put **B** keep **C** make **D** get
21. The meeting has been _____ off until next Tuesday because the manager is ill.
A called **B** put **C** set **D** turned
22. The hotel staff were extremely _____ and answered all our questions. (HELP)
A helpless **B** helping **C** unhelpful **D** helpful
23. She has _____ a lot of progress in her English this year.
A done **B** got **C** made **D** taken
24. There has been a sharp _____ in the number of people working from home.
A rise **B** raise **C** grow **D** arise
25. "I'm sorry, I didn't catch your name." What does "catch" mean here?
A remember **B** hear clearly **C** write down **D** like
26. Despite the bad weather, the event was a huge _____.
A succeed **B** successful **C** successfully **D** success
27. It was such a _____ film that I nearly fell asleep.
A bored **B** bore **C** boring **D** boredom
28. A: "Would you mind if I opened the window?" B: "_____"
A Not at all, go ahead. **B** Yes, please open it.
C No, I mind. **D** Yes, I wouldn't.
29. The company has decided to _____ fifty new employees.
A take off **B** take after **C** take up **D** take on
30. Without a map, it was almost _____ to find the hotel. (POSSIBLE)
A impossible **B** impossible **C** impossible **D** dispossible
31. My sister and I _____ after our father – we both have dark hair and green eyes.
A look **B** get **C** take **D** come

32. "The new manager is very approachable." This means the manager is:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A easy to talk to | B always arriving early |
| C difficult to contact | D very strict |

Part 3: Advanced Grammar and Usage

Choose the correct option. These questions are more challenging.

33. Not only _____ late, but he also forgot his notes.
- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| A he arrived | B did he arrive | C arrived he | D he did arrive |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
34. If she had taken the job in London, she _____ in a big city now.
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A would have lived | B will live | C had lived | D would be living |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
35. Hardly _____ sat down when the phone rang.
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A I had | B did I | C had I | D I have |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
36. The project _____ by the end of next month.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A will have been completed | B will be completing |
| C has been completed | D is completing |
37. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "Neither the teacher nor the students was aware of the change."
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| A Neither | B nor | C was | D aware of |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
38. Which sentence is correct?
- | |
|--|
| A I need to get repaired my car this week. |
| B I need to get my car repaired this week. |
| C I need to get my car repair this week. |
| D I need to get my car to repaired this week. |
39. _____ the train was delayed, we still arrived on time.
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| A Despite | B However | C In spite of | D Although |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
40. She denied _____ the documents.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| A having taken | B to have taken | C to take | D that she taking |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
41. He spoke so quietly that hardly _____ could hear him.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A no one | B nobody | C anyone | D someone |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
42. Supposing you _____ the lottery, what would you do first?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| A will win | B won | C would win | D have won |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
43. The report, _____ was published yesterday, has caused a lot of debate.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| A that | B what | C who | D which |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
44. "You needn't have brought a gift." What does this mean?
- | |
|---|
| A You brought a gift, but it wasn't necessary. |
| B You didn't bring a gift, and that was fine. |
| C You should have brought a gift. |
| D You must not bring a gift. |

Part 4: Reading

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

When Lena Hoffmann's coffee machine stopped working last winter, her first thought was to buy a new one. Instead, a neighbour suggested she take it to the repair café that meets once a month in the local library. 'I was sceptical,' Lena admits. 'I assumed it would be a waste of time, but a retired engineer fixed it in twenty minutes, and he showed me how to do it myself next time.'

Repair cafés are free events where volunteers with practical skills help visitors mend broken household items, from lamps and toasters to clothes and bicycles. The idea is simple: rather than throwing things away, people are encouraged to give them a second life. Organisers say the events reduce waste, save money and, perhaps just as importantly, bring people together.

Daniel Osei, who has run the local café for three years, believes the social side is often underestimated. 'People come for the repair, but they stay for the conversation,' he explains. 'We have students sitting next to pensioners, sharing tools and stories. For some older visitors, it's the only time in the month they really talk to anyone.'

However, the movement faces challenges. Many modern products are designed in ways that make them difficult to open, and spare parts can be expensive or simply unavailable. Some volunteers also worry about safety, particularly when dealing with electrical items. To address this, Daniel's group now requires every electrical repair to be checked by a qualified electrician before it leaves the room.

Despite these obstacles, interest is growing. Last year the café repaired more than 400 items, and Daniel hopes to open a second location soon. 'Every object we fix is one less thing in a landfill,' he says. 'That may sound small, but it adds up.'

45. Why did Lena first go to the repair café?

- A** She wanted to meet new people.
- B** She worked at the library.
- C** A neighbour recommended it.
- D** She couldn't afford a new machine.

46. How did Lena feel before her visit?

- A** excited to learn a new skill
- B** doubtful that it would help
- C** worried about the cost
- D** nervous about meeting strangers

47. According to Daniel, what is often underestimated?

- A** the amount of waste produced
- B** the cost of spare parts
- C** the skills of the volunteers
- D** the social benefits of the events

48. The word "mend" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A** repair
- B** replace
- C** sell
- D** clean

49. What has Daniel's group done to deal with safety concerns?

- A** They have stopped repairing electrical items.
- B** Visitors must sign a safety form.
- C** Electrical repairs must be checked by a qualified electrician.
- D** Only engineers are allowed to volunteer.

50. What is Daniel's attitude to the future of the café?

- A** disappointed
- B** optimistic
- C** indifferent
- D** anxious

Answer key – English Level Test B2 – Test 1

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

Explanations

- C** – The past perfect shows an action completed before another past action.
- A** – The second conditional uses the past simple in the if-clause.
- B** – 'Be used to' is followed by a noun or an -ing form.
- D** – A finished past action with a specific date needs the past simple passive.
- C** – 'Would rather + another subject' is followed by the past simple.
- B** – 'Suggest' is followed by a that-clause or an -ing form, not an object + to-infinitive.
- C** – We use 'for' with a period of time; 'since' is used with a starting point.
- A** – 'Should have + past participle' criticises something that didn't happen.
- D** – 'Whose' shows possession in a relative clause.
- B** – Reported questions use statement word order and move the tense back.
- C** – In 'look forward to', 'to' is a preposition, so it is followed by an -ing form.
- A** – The structure is 'the + comparative ..., the + comparative'.
- D** – 'Unless' means 'if not' and takes a present tense when talking about the future.
- B** – For regrets about the past, 'wish' is followed by the past perfect.
- C** – Indirect questions use normal statement word order without 'do/does'.
- A** – The future continuous describes an action in progress at a specific future time.
- D** – 'Can't have + past participle' expresses certainty that something did not happen in the past.
- B** – 'It's high time' is followed by the past simple to talk about the present.
- C** – 'Turn down' means to reduce the volume.
- A** – 'Put up with' means to tolerate.
- B** – 'Put off' means to postpone; 'call off' means to cancel completely.
- D** – 'Helpful' is the adjective meaning willing to help, which fits the positive context.
- C** – The correct collocation is 'make progress'.
- A** – 'Rise' is the noun for an increase; 'raise' is mainly a verb or a pay increase.
- B** – 'Didn't catch' means the speaker didn't hear it clearly.
- D** – After 'a huge' we need a noun: 'success'.
- C** – Adjectives ending in -ing describe the thing that causes the feeling.
- A** – 'Not at all' means you don't mind, so it gives permission.
- D** – 'Take on' means to employ new staff.
- B** – The negative prefix for 'possible' is 'im-'.
- C** – 'Take after' means to resemble an older family member.
- A** – 'Approachable' describes someone friendly and easy to speak to.
- B** – After 'Not only' at the start of a sentence, we use question word order (inversion).
- D** – A mixed conditional links a past condition to a present result with 'would + verb'.
- C** – 'Hardly' at the start requires inversion with the past perfect: 'had I'.

36. **A** – The future perfect passive shows something finished before a future time.
37. **C** – With 'neither ... nor', the verb agrees with the nearer subject, 'students', so it should be 'were'.
38. **B** – The causative structure is 'get + object + past participle'.
39. **D** – 'Although' is followed by a clause; 'despite' and 'in spite of' need a noun or -ing form.
40. **A** – 'Deny' is followed by an -ing form, here the perfect form 'having taken'.
41. **C** – 'Hardly' is already negative, so it is followed by 'anyone', not another negative.
42. **B** – 'Supposing' works like 'if' in a second conditional, so it takes the past simple.
43. **D** – Non-defining relative clauses (with commas) use 'which' for things, not 'that'.
44. **A** – 'Needn't have + past participle' means someone did something that was unnecessary.
45. **C** – The text says a neighbour suggested she take the machine to the repair café.
46. **B** – She says she was sceptical and assumed it would be a waste of time.
47. **D** – Daniel believes 'the social side is often underestimated'.
48. **A** – Volunteers help visitors fix broken items, so 'mend' means 'repair'.
49. **C** – The text states every electrical repair must be checked by a qualified electrician.
50. **B** – Interest is growing and he hopes to open a second location, which shows optimism.

Notes for teachers: Give learners about 60 minutes without dictionaries. As a rough guide, a score of 40 or more suggests the learner is secure at B2, 30–39 suggests they are working towards B2, and below 30 suggests a B1 course may be more suitable. The test targets common errors such as 'since' vs 'for', 'suggest + to-infinitive', the wrong tense after 'wish' and 'it's high time', and confusing pairs like 'rise/raise'. Use Part 3 errors as the basis for follow-up lessons on inversion, mixed conditionals and non-defining relative clauses.