

English Level Test B2 – Test 2

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



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answers instantly

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

Part 1: Tenses and core grammar

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

1. Look at those dark clouds! It _____ rain.
A will **B** is going to **C** rains **D** is raining
2. There aren't _____ eggs left, so I'll buy some more on my way home.
A some **B** no **C** any **D** much
3. How long _____ you known Priya?
A did **B** have **C** are **D** do
4. I'll call you as soon as I _____ at the airport.
A will arrive **B** would arrive **C** am going to arrive **D** arrive
5. I _____ dinner when my phone rang.
A cook **B** was cooking **C** have cooked **D** am cooking
6. If you heat ice, it _____.
A melts **B** would melt **C** melted **D** will have melted
7. She's been working on this report _____ nine o'clock this morning.
A for **B** during **C** since **D** ago
8. I'm not sure, but Ahmed _____ be at the gym – he sometimes goes there after work.
A must **B** might **C** can't **D** should to
9. You _____ wear a suit to the party – it's very informal, so jeans are fine.
A mustn't **B** haven't to **C** don't have to **D** shouldn't to
10. The museum _____ by thousands of tourists every year.
A visits **B** is visiting **C** has visit **D** is visited
11. When I was a child, we _____ to the coast every summer.
A used to go **B** use to go **C** were used to going **D** have gone
12. Choose the correct sentence.
A The exam was more easier than I expected.
B The exam was much easier than I expected.
C The exam was very easier than I expected.
D The exam was much more easy than I expected.
13. When I got to the office, I realised I _____ my laptop at home.
A have left **B** was leaving **C** had left **D** leave

14. This is the most interesting book I ———.
- A** was ever reading **B** have never read **C** had never read **D** have ever read
15. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "If I will see Marta tomorrow, I'll give her your message."
- A** If I will see **B** Marta tomorrow **C** I'll give her **D** your message

Part 2: Vocabulary and word formation

Choose the word or phrase that best fits each sentence. For words in CAPITALS, choose the correct form of the word.

16. Could you ——— me a favour and water my plants while I'm away?
- A** make **B** do **C** give **D** take
17. I'm afraid I can't ——— a new car at the moment – they're far too expensive.
- A** spend **B** offer **C** afford **D** provide
18. Kenji ——— his driving test at the first attempt.
- A** succeeded **B** won **C** managed **D** passed
19. Please ——— in this form and hand it to the receptionist.
- A** fill **B** write **C** complete **D** put
20. I ran ——— an old school friend at the supermarket yesterday – I hadn't seen her for years.
- A** off **B** into **C** out **D** through
21. The flight was cancelled ——— to bad weather.
- A** because **B** result **C** due **D** cause
22. It's ——— to drive without a valid licence. (LEGAL)
- A** unlegal **B** dislegal **C** inlegal **D** illegal
23. I'm not very ——— in football, so I rarely watch matches.
- A** interested **B** interesting **C** keen **D** fond
24. Can you ——— an eye on my bag while I buy a coffee?
- A** have **B** keep **C** hold **D** put
25. She's a very ——— driver; she always checks her mirrors and never goes over the speed limit.
- A** careless **B** curious **C** cautious **D** carefree
26. The ——— of the new library has been delayed by six months. (CONSTRUCT)
- A** constructing **B** constructive **C** constructor **D** construction
27. After months of training, she finally ——— her ambition of running a marathon.
- A** won **B** achieved **C** arrived **D** gained
28. A: "I've just been offered a place at university!" B: "———"
- A** Never mind, maybe next time. **B** What a pity!
C Congratulations! You must be thrilled. **D** Help yourself.
29. "Nadia is very down-to-earth." What does "down-to-earth" mean here?
- A** often sad and quiet **B** practical and sensible
C afraid of heights **D** interested in gardening
30. His ——— to listen to advice caused serious problems for the team. (WILLING)
- A** unwilling **B** unwillingly **C** unwillingness **D** willingly

Part 3: Advanced grammar structures

Choose the option that correctly completes each sentence, or answer the question.

31. She suggested _____ a taxi because it was raining heavily.
A to take **B** taking **C** take **D** that we taking
32. I remember _____ this film before, but I can't remember how it ends.
A to watch **B** watch **C** watching **D** to have watch
33. He apologised _____ late for the meeting.
A for being **B** to be **C** for be **D** being
34. I'm going to get my hair _____ before the wedding.
A cutting **B** to cut **C** cut **D** to be cut
35. The children _____ be playing in the garden – I can hear them laughing.
A can't **B** must **C** mustn't **D** needn't
36. I'll lend you my car _____ you promise to drive carefully.
A unless **B** despite **C** in case **D** provided
37. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "Despite of the rain, we really enjoyed our day at the beach."
A Despite of **B** the rain **C** really enjoyed **D** at the beach
38. If it hadn't been for your advice, I _____ the wrong decision.
A would make **B** would have made **C** had made **D** will have made
39. It's no use _____ about it now – the decision has already been made.
A to complain **B** complain **C** complained **D** complaining
40. Ravi said, "I'll finish it tomorrow." Which is the correct reported version?
A Ravi said me he would finish it the next day.
B Ravi told that he would finish it the next day.
C Ravi said he would finish it the next day.
D Ravi said he would finish it yesterday.
41. I wish my neighbours _____ so much noise late at night – it's really annoying.
A wouldn't make **B** won't make **C** didn't made **D** don't make
42. _____ finished her homework, Aisha went out to meet her friends.
A After **B** Having **C** Had **D** Being
43. The singer _____ to be planning a world tour next year.
A says **B** is saying **C** is said **D** has said
44. Under no circumstances _____ this door while the machine is running.
A you should open **B** should you open **C** you can open **D** do you can open

Part 4: Reading comprehension

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

A Summer Above the Clouds

Last summer, instead of looking for an office internship like most of my classmates, I spent three months working at a mountain hut high in the Alps. The hut offers meals and beds to hikers walking a

long-distance trail, and it can only be reached on foot – a steep two-hour climb from the nearest village. Supplies arrive by helicopter once a fortnight, so nothing can be wasted.

I'll admit I had doubts before I went. I had never worked in a kitchen, and I wasn't sure how I would cope with sharing a tiny room with three other staff members. My parents, meanwhile, were worried that I was wasting a summer that could have helped my career.

The work was harder than I had imagined. We got up at five to prepare breakfast, and on busy days we served over a hundred dinners. But what surprised me most was how quickly the team became close. With no phone signal and no internet, we spent our free evenings playing cards, telling stories and watching the sun set over the glaciers. I had expected to feel isolated; in fact, I have rarely felt less lonely.

I also learned skills that no classroom could have taught me. When a storm cut off the water supply for two days, we had to find solutions together, quickly and calmly. Guests who arrived exhausted, wet or frustrated taught me a great deal about patience.

Back home, I was nervous about how employers would view my summer. To my relief, at my first job interview, the manager spent most of the time asking about the hut. She said that solving problems under pressure was exactly what she was looking for. I got the job – and I'm already planning to go back next summer, even if only for a few weeks.

45. Why can nothing be wasted at the hut?
- A** Supplies are delivered only once every two weeks.
 - B** Food is extremely expensive to buy there.
 - C** Guests are expected to bring their own food.
 - D** The village shop closes during the summer.
46. What were the writer's parents worried about?
- A** She would get injured on the climb.
 - B** She would feel lonely without them.
 - C** The summer would not help her career.
 - D** She would not be paid enough.
47. What does the writer say about having no phone signal or internet?
- A** It made her feel isolated.
 - B** It helped the team become close.
 - C** It made the evenings boring.
 - D** It made the work more difficult.
48. The phrase "cut off" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
- A** reduced
 - B** damaged
 - C** stopped
 - D** cleaned
49. According to the writer, what did tired or frustrated guests teach her?
- A** how to cook
 - B** patience
 - C** foreign languages
 - D** first aid
50. What is the main message of the text?
- A** Office internships are usually a waste of time.
 - B** Working in the mountains is too dangerous for students.
 - C** It is impossible to enjoy a job without the internet.
 - D** An unusual experience can give you skills that employers value.

Answer key – English Level Test B2 – Test 2

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

Explanations

- B** – We use 'be going to' for predictions based on present evidence, such as dark clouds.
- C** – 'Any' is used in negative sentences with countable plural nouns; 'no' would create a double negative.
- B** – 'How long' with a state that continues to now takes the present perfect: 'have you known'.
- D** – After time conjunctions like 'as soon as', we use the present simple to refer to the future.
- B** – The past continuous describes an action in progress that was interrupted by a shorter past action.
- A** – The zero conditional (present + present) is used for general facts and scientific truths.
- C** – 'Since' is used with a point in time when the action started.
- B** – 'Might' expresses possibility, which matches 'I'm not sure'.
- C** – 'Don't have to' means it is not necessary; 'mustn't' would mean it is forbidden.
- D** – The museum receives the action, so we need the present simple passive: 'is visited'.
- A** – 'Used to + infinitive' describes past habits that no longer happen.
- B** – 'Easy' forms the comparative 'easier', and 'much' (not 'very') is used to intensify comparatives.
- C** – The past perfect shows that leaving the laptop happened before realising it.
- D** – After a superlative, we use the present perfect with 'ever' to talk about life experience up to now.
- A** – In the 'if' clause of a first conditional we use the present simple: 'If I see'.
- B** – The fixed expression is 'do someone a favour'.
- C** – 'Afford' means to have enough money to buy something.
- D** – We 'pass' a test; 'succeed' needs 'in' and 'manage' needs 'to'.
- A** – The phrasal verb 'fill in' means to complete a form.
- B** – 'Run into someone' means to meet them by chance.
- C** – 'Due to' means 'because of'; 'because' would need 'of'.
- D** – Adjectives beginning with 'il-' often take the negative prefix 'il-': 'illegal'.
- A** – 'Interested in' describes a person's feelings; 'keen' takes 'on' and 'fond' takes 'of'.
- B** – 'Keep an eye on' is a fixed expression meaning to watch or look after something.
- C** – 'Cautious' means careful to avoid risks, which matches the description.
- D** – A noun is needed after 'the' and before 'of': 'construction' means the process of building.
- B** – We 'achieve' an ambition or goal; the other verbs do not collocate with 'ambition'.
- C** – Good news calls for congratulations; the other responses suit bad news or offers.
- B** – A 'down-to-earth' person is practical, realistic and easy to talk to.
- C** – A negative noun is needed after 'His': 'unwillingness'.
- B** – 'Suggest' is followed by a gerund (-ing form), not an infinitive.
- C** – 'Remember + -ing' refers to a memory of something done in the past.
- A** – 'Apologise' is followed by 'for' + gerund.
- C** – The causative 'get something done' uses the past participle: 'get my hair cut'.
- B** – 'Must' expresses a confident deduction based on evidence (hearing them laugh).

36. **D** – 'Provided' means 'only if', introducing a condition.
37. **A** – 'Despite' is never followed by 'of'; we say 'Despite the rain' or 'In spite of the rain'.
38. **B** – This third conditional refers to an imagined past result, so it needs 'would have + past participle'.
39. **D** – The expression 'It's no use' is followed by a gerund.
40. **C** – 'Will' becomes 'would', 'tomorrow' becomes 'the next day', and 'said' does not take a direct object like 'me'.
41. **A** – 'Wish + would' expresses annoyance about someone else's repeated behaviour.
42. **B** – A perfect participle clause ('Having + past participle') shows one action was completed before another.
43. **C** – The impersonal passive 'be said to' reports what people generally say about someone.
44. **B** – After a negative phrase like 'Under no circumstances' at the start, the subject and auxiliary are inverted.
45. **A** – The text says supplies arrive by helicopter once a fortnight, so they must last.
46. **C** – Her parents thought she was wasting a summer that could have helped her career.
47. **B** – Without internet, the team spent evenings together and she rarely felt less lonely.
48. **C** – The storm 'cut off' the water supply, meaning it stopped it completely for two days.
49. **B** – She says these guests taught her a great deal about patience.
50. **D** – The writer gained practical skills at the hut, and an employer valued them at her interview.

Notes for teachers: Use the full test in one sitting of about 60 minutes; a score of 38/50 or above suggests the learner is secure at B2, while 30-37 indicates gaps worth targeting before moving on. Parts 1-3 target typical B2 errors such as 'will' after time conjunctions, 'despite of', wrong verb patterns after suggest/remember/apologise, and confusion between similar collocations. Review the explanations with learners and recycle weak areas, for example by asking them to write their own sentences using the structures they got wrong.