Use of English B2 – Test 1

Name: Class: Date: Score: / 36

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

Part 1: Multiple-choice cloze

Read the text and choose the word or phrase that best fits each numbered gap.

When Lena Okafor's coffee machine broke down last spring, her first thought was to (1) ___ it away and buy a new one. Instead, a neighbour suggested she (2) ___ a visit to the local repair café, a monthly event where volunteers help people fix everyday items for free.

'I didn't expect much,' Lena admits. 'But within twenty minutes, a retired engineer had (3) ___ out what the problem was and showed me how to replace a tiny part.' The idea of repair cafés has (4) ___ on in many towns over the past decade, partly because people are becoming more (5) ___ of how much waste they produce.

Volunteers say the events are about more than saving money. 'People come in with a broken lamp and end up staying for hours,' explains organiser Tomás Reyes. 'It's a great way to (6) ___ contact with neighbours you might otherwise never meet.' Not every repair is successful, of course, but even when an item can't be saved, visitors usually leave with a better (7) ___ of how things work.

For Lena, the experience made a lasting (8) ___. She now volunteers herself, and she says she thinks twice before buying anything that can't be fixed. 'It has completely changed my (9) ___ to shopping,' she says.

1. Gap (1): her first thought was to _____ it away and buy a new one.
   A put **B** throw **C** set **D** run
2. Gap (2): a neighbour suggested she _____ a visit to the local repair café.
   A do **B** give **C** pay **D** put
3. Gap (3): a retired engineer had _____ out what the problem was.
   A worked **B** brought **C** held **D** set
4. Gap (4): The idea of repair cafés has _____ on in many towns.
   A taken **B** held **C** come **D** caught
5. Gap (5): people are becoming more _____ of how much waste they produce.
   A careful **B** aware **C** sensitive **D** known
6. Gap (6): It's a great way to _____ contact with neighbours.
   A do **B** take **C** make **D** give
7. Gap (7): visitors usually leave with a better _____ of how things work.
   A knowing **B** wisdom **C** learning **D** understanding
8. Gap (8): the experience made a lasting _____.
   A impression **B** effect **C** influence **D** result

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9. Gap (9): It has completely changed my _____ to shopping.
   A opinion **B** approach **C** method **D** manner

Part 2: Open cloze (multiple choice)

Read the text and choose the grammar word that best fits each numbered gap.

Most of us know that we should get more sleep, but few of us actually manage (10) ___ change our habits. According to (11) ___ recent survey, nearly half of adults regularly sleep less than seven hours a night. (12) ___ this may not seem serious, experts warn that it can affect everything from our mood to our ability to concentrate.

One reason is that many people use their phones late at night. The light from screens makes it harder for the brain to relax, (13) ___ is why doctors recommend switching devices off an hour before bed. Another problem is that we often treat sleep as something we can sacrifice (14) ___ we are busy.

So what can we do? Researchers suggest going to bed at the same time every night, (15) ___ at weekends. They also advise against drinking coffee in the afternoon. 'Change takes time, so don't blame (16) ___ if you don't see results immediately,' says sleep specialist Dr Amara Lindqvist. In one study, volunteers who (17) ___ been following these simple rules for a month reported feeling far more energetic. Small changes, it seems, can make a big difference, as long as we stick (18) ___ them.

10. Gap (10): few of us actually manage _____ change our habits.
    A for **B** at **C** to **D** with

11. Gap (11): According to _____ recent survey, nearly half of adults...
    A a **B** an **C** any **D** much

12. Gap (12): _____ this may not seem serious, experts warn that...
    A Despite **B** However **C** Even **D** Although

13. Gap (13): the brain finds it harder to relax, _____ is why doctors recommend...
    A what **B** which **C** that **D** it

14. Gap (14): something we can sacrifice _____ we are busy.
    A unless **B** until **C** whenever **D** despite

15. Gap (15): going to bed at the same time every night, _____ at weekends.
    A also **B** even **C** still **D** yet

16. Gap (16): don't blame _____ if you don't see results immediately.
    A yourself **B** you **C** your **D** yours

17. Gap (17): volunteers who _____ been following these simple rules for a month reported...
    A have **B** were **C** are **D** had

18. Gap (18): as long as we stick _____ them.
    A on **B** to **C** for **D** over

Part 3: Word formation

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

19. The new manager has made some _____ changes to the way the office is run. (SIGNIFY)
    A significance **B** signifying **C** significant **D** signified

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20. Several customers complained about the _____ of the staff. (RUDE)
A rudely **B** rudeness **C** ruder **D** rudest

21. It's completely _____ to expect everyone to finish the work by Friday. (REASON)
A reasonless **B** unreasoned **C** disreasonable **D** unreasonable

22. The museum is closed for _____ until the end of June. (RENOVATE)
A renovation **B** renovating **C** renovated **D** renovator

23. She spoke so _____ that everyone in the room was convinced. (PERSUADE)
A persuasive **B** persuasion **C** persuasively **D** persuaded

24. There has been a _____ increase in the number of people cycling to work. (DRAMA)
A dramatically **B** dramatic **C** dramatist **D** dramatised

25. The _____ of the new bridge took nearly three years. (CONSTRUCT)
A constructive **B** constructor **C** constructing **D** construction

26. I'm afraid your answer is _____, so please try again. (CORRECT)
A incorrect **B** uncorrect **C** miscorrect **D** discorrect

27. Having a pet can give children a sense of _____. (RESPONSIBLE)
A responsibleness **B** responsibility **C** responsibly **D** irresponsible

Part 4: Key word transformations

Read the first sentence and the key word in capitals. Choose the rewrite that keeps the same meaning, uses the key word and is grammatically correct.

28. I'm sure Daniel didn't take your keys. (CAN'T)
A Daniel can't take your keys. **B** Daniel can't be taken your keys.
C Daniel can't have taken your keys. **D** Daniel can't had taken your keys.

29. It was the first time Priya had flown in a plane. (NEVER)
A Priya has never flown in a plane before. **B** Priya had never flown in a plane before.
C Priya never flies in a plane before. **D** Priya had never fly in a plane before.

30. People say the castle is over 800 years old. (SAID)
A The castle said to be over 800 years old.
B It said the castle to be over 800 years old.
C The castle is said being over 800 years old.
D The castle is said to be over 800 years old.

31. I regret not studying harder for the exam. (WISH)
A I wish I had studied harder for the exam.
B I wish I studied harder for the exam.
C I wish I would study harder for the exam.
D I wish I have studied harder for the exam.

32. Although it rained heavily, the match continued. (DESPITE)
A Despite it rained heavily, the match continued.
B Despite of the heavy rain, the match continued.
C Despite the heavy rain, the match continued.
D Despite raining heavily, the match continued.

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33. Someone is going to repair my laptop tomorrow. (HAVING)

A I am having repaired my laptop tomorrow.
B I am having my laptop repaired tomorrow.
C I am having someone repaired my laptop tomorrow.
D I am having my laptop repair tomorrow.

34. 'Did you lock the door?' Maria asked me. (WHETHER)

A Maria asked me whether did I lock the door.
B Maria asked me whether had I locked the door.
C Maria asked me whether I had lock the door.
D Maria asked me whether I had locked the door.

35. It isn't necessary for you to bring any food. (HAVE)

A You don't have to bring any food.
B You have not to bring any food.
C You don't have bring any food.
D You mustn't have to bring any food.

36. If you don't leave now, you'll miss the train. (UNLESS)

A Unless you don't leave now, you'll miss the train.
B Unless you leave now, you'll miss the train.
C Unless you will leave now, you'll miss the train.
D You'll miss the train unless you left now.

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Answer key – Use of English B2 – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 D	5 B	6 C	7 D	8 A	9 B	10 C
11 A	12 D	13 B	14 C	15 B	16 A	17 D	18 B	19 C	20 B
21 D	22 A	23 C	24 B	25 D	26 A	27 B	28 C	29 B	30 D
31 A	32 C	33 B	34 D	35 A	36 B				

Explanations

1. **B** – 'Throw something away' means to get rid of it as rubbish.
2. **C** – The fixed collocation is 'pay a visit to' a place or person.
3. **A** – 'Work out' means to find the answer or solution to something.
4. **D** – 'Catch on' means to become popular.
5. **B** – 'Aware of' means knowing about something; the other adjectives do not combine with 'of' in this meaning.
6. **C** – The correct collocation is 'make contact with' someone.
7. **D** – 'A better understanding of' is the natural noun phrase for knowing how something works.
8. **A** – We say 'make an impression'; 'effect' and 'influence' go with 'have'.
9. **B** – 'Approach to' something means your way of dealing with it; the other nouns do not take 'to' here.
10. **C** – 'Manage' is followed by the to-infinitive.
11. **A** – A singular countable noun mentioned for the first time takes 'a' (not 'an', because 'recent' starts with a consonant sound).
12. **D** – 'Although' introduces a contrasting clause; 'despite' cannot be followed by a subject and verb.
13. **B** – After a comma, 'which' refers back to the whole previous clause; 'that' cannot be used in non-defining clauses.
14. **C** – 'Whenever' means 'every time', which fits the idea of a repeated habit.
15. **B** – 'Even' emphasises something surprising: the rule applies at weekends too.
16. **A** – A reflexive pronoun is needed when the subject and object are the same person.
17. **D** – The past perfect continuous ('had been following') describes an action continuing up to a point in the past ('reported').
18. **B** – 'Stick to' rules or plans means to continue following them.
19. **C** – An adjective is needed before the noun 'changes'.
20. **B** – After 'the' and before 'of', a noun is needed: 'rudeness'.
21. **D** – The negative adjective meaning 'not fair or sensible' is 'unreasonable', with the prefix un-.
22. **A** – After 'closed for', we need the noun for the process: 'renovation'.
23. **C** – An adverb is needed to describe how she spoke.
24. **B** – An adjective is needed before the noun 'increase'.
25. **D** – The noun for the process of building is 'construction'.
26. **A** – The negative form of 'correct' takes the prefix in-.
27. **B** – After 'a sense of', a noun is needed, and the correct noun is 'responsibility'.
28. **C** – 'Can't have + past participle' expresses certainty that something did not happen in the past.
29. **B** – The past perfect with 'never ... before' matches 'It was the first time ... had flown'.
30. **D** – The impersonal passive structure is 'subject + is said + to-infinitive'.
31. **A** – Regrets about the past use 'wish + past perfect'.
32. **C** – 'Despite' is followed by a noun phrase, with no 'of' and no full clause.
33. **B** – The causative form is 'have + object + past participle'.
34. **D** – Reported questions use statement word order, and the past simple moves back to the past perfect.

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35. **A** – 'Don't have to' expresses a lack of necessity.
36. **B** – 'Unless' means 'if not', so it takes a positive verb in the present simple.

Notes for teachers: Use the test as a timed exam practice or as a diagnostic at the start of a B2 course. It targets common upper-intermediate errors such as wrong verb–noun collocations (do/make/pay), 'despite' followed by a clause, missing prefixes in word formation, and incorrect tense backshift in reported speech. After marking, ask students to explain why each distractor is wrong, then have them write their own transformations using the same key words.

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