Use of English B2 – Test 2

Name: Class: Date: Score: / 36

Take this test online and check your answers instantly

Choose the correct answer (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 gap (1–10).

Slow travel

When Lena Okafor was offered a job in Lisbon, most of her friends assumed she would simply (1) ___ a plane. Instead, she decided to make the 2,000-kilometre journey by train. 'I wanted to (2) ___ the most of the trip rather than just getting it over with,' she explains.

The journey took three days and involved six changes, but Lena insists it was worth every minute. 'At first I was worried that something would go wrong, but everything (3) ___ out perfectly. I met fascinating people and watched the landscape change outside the window.'

Lena is far from the only one. Slow travel has become increasingly popular, particularly among younger travellers who are keen to (4) ___ their carbon footprint. Rail companies have responded by introducing more night trains, which (5) ___ passengers to cover long distances while they sleep.

Of course, slow travel is not for everyone. It usually costs more, and it requires a (6) ___ deal of patience. Delays are common, and travellers need to be prepared to (7) ___ up with crowded carriages from time to time.

For Lena, however, the benefits far (8) ___ the disadvantages. 'When you fly, you lose any (9) ___ of distance. On a train, you really feel that you're going somewhere.' She has already started planning her next trip and has no (10) ___ of going back to flying.

1. Gap (1): most of her friends assumed she would simply _____ a plane.
   A make **B** take **C** go **D** do
2. Gap (2): I wanted to _____ the most of the trip
   A take **B** get **C** make **D** do
3. Gap (3): but everything _____ out perfectly.
   A turned **B** broke **C** went **D** set
4. Gap (4): younger travellers who are keen to _____ their carbon footprint.
   A decline **B** fall **C** shorten **D** reduce
5. Gap (5): night trains, which _____ passengers to cover long distances
   A let **B** allow **C** make **D** have
6. Gap (6): it requires a _____ deal of patience.
   A great **B** large **C** big **D** wide
7. Gap (7): travellers need to be prepared to _____ up with crowded carriages
   A keep **B** catch **C** come **D** put

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use

8. Gap (8): the benefits far _____ the disadvantages.
   A overcome **B** outweigh **C** overtake **D** overload

9. Gap (9): you lose any _____ of distance.
   A meaning **B** view **C** sense **D** opinion

10. Gap (10): has no _____ of going back to flying.
    A plan **B** aim **C** purpose **D** intention

Part 2: Open cloze (grammar words)

Read the text and choose the word that best fits each gap (11–18).

Is it ever too late to learn a language?

It is often said that children pick up languages more easily than adults. However, researchers now believe that adults have a number (11) ___ advantages. They tend to be better at organising their time, and they usually have a clear reason for learning, which keeps them motivated.

Take Tomás Rivera, (12) ___ love of Japanese films led him to start learning the language at the age of 58. 'I kept putting it off for years, (13) ___ I had always wanted to do it,' he admits. 'When I retired, I finally ran out of excuses.' Tomás now attends classes twice (14) ___ week. 'Not only (15) ___ it kept my mind active, but I've also made lots of new friends.'

Experts agree that the secret is regular practice. It is far more effective to study for twenty minutes every day (16) ___ to spend three hours on it once a week. Learners should also try not to worry too much (17) ___ making mistakes. 'Nobody learns a language without getting things wrong,' says Tomás. 'You have to learn to laugh at (18) ___ when that happens.'

11. Gap (11): adults have a number _____ advantages.
    A with **B** of **C** for **D** in

12. Gap (12): Take Tomás Rivera, _____ love of Japanese films led him to start learning
    A who **B** who's **C** whose **D** which

13. Gap (13): I kept putting it off for years, _____ I had always wanted to do it
    A even though **B** despite **C** however **D** in spite

14. Gap (14): Tomás now attends classes twice _____ week.
    A the **B** one **C** an **D** a

15. Gap (15): Not only _____ it kept my mind active, but I've also made lots of new friends.
    A is **B** has **C** did **D** does

16. Gap (16): to study for twenty minutes every day _____ to spend three hours on it once a week.
    A as **B** that **C** rather **D** than

17. Gap (17): try not to worry too much _____ making mistakes.
    A about **B** for **C** of **D** with

18. Gap (18): You have to learn to laugh at _____ when that happens.
    A you **B** yourself **C** yours **D** your own

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use

Part 3: Word formation

Choose the form of the word in capitals that correctly completes each sentence.

19. Many people find it _____ to work for hours on a laptop without a proper chair. (COMFORT)
    A discomfort **B** uncomfortably **C** uncomfortable **D** comforting

20. Regular exercise can improve your _____ to concentrate. (ABLE)
    A ably **B** ability **C** enable **D** inability

21. The ending of the film was so _____ that nobody in the audience guessed it. (PREDICT)
    A unpredictable **B** prediction **C** predictable **D** unpredictably

22. There is a serious _____ of qualified nurses in many countries. (SHORT)
    A shortness **B** shortly **C** shorten **D** shortage

23. The council has promised to improve the _____ of public transport. (RELY)
    A reliance **B** reliability **C** reliable **D** reliably

24. Thousands of _____ took part in the city marathon last Sunday. (COMPETE)
    A competition **B** competitive **C** competitors **D** competing

25. The instructions were so _____ that nobody knew what to do. (CONFUSE)
    A confused **B** confusing **C** confusion **D** confusingly

26. Getting enough sleep is _____ for good health. (ESSENCE)
    A essential **B** essence **C** essentially **D** essentials

27. The new law aims to _____ the rights of part-time workers. (STRONG)
    A strength **B** strongly **C** stronger **D** strengthen

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.

28. I haven't seen my cousin for five years. (LAST)
    A The last time I saw my cousin was five years ago.
    B The last time I have seen my cousin was five years ago.
    C I last saw my cousin since five years.
    D The last time I saw my cousin was for five years.

29. I'd prefer you not to smoke in the kitchen. (RATHER)
    A I'd rather you don't smoke in the kitchen.
    B I'd rather you not to smoke in the kitchen.
    C I'd rather you didn't smoke in the kitchen.
    D I'd rather not you smoked in the kitchen.

30. They cancelled the concert because of the storm. (CALLED)
    A The concert was called because of the storm.
    B The concert was called off because of the storm.
    C They called the concert out because of the storm.
    D The concert called off because of the storm.

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use

31. Ana didn't go to the party because she was ill. (IF)
    A If Ana wasn't ill, she would go to the party.
    B If Ana hadn't been ill, she would go to the party.
    C If Ana had been ill, she wouldn't have gone to the party.
    D If Ana hadn't been ill, she would have gone to the party.

32. The film was so boring that we left early. (SUCH)
    A It was such a boring film that we left early.
    B It was such boring film that we left early.
    C It was a such boring film that we left early.
    D The film was such boring that we left early.

33. Kenji finds it strange to drive on the left. (USED)
    A Kenji didn't use to drive on the left.
    B Kenji isn't used to drive on the left.
    C Kenji isn't used to driving on the left.
    D Kenji doesn't get used driving on the left.

34. My brother is too young to drive a car. (ENOUGH)
    A My brother isn't enough old to drive a car.
    B My brother isn't old enough to drive a car.
    C My brother is old enough not to drive a car.
    D My brother hasn't enough age for driving a car.

35. She was the most talented student in the class. (AS)
    A She was as talented as the other students in the class.
    B No other student in the class was so talented than her.
    C No other student in the class was as talented like her.
    D No other student in the class was as talented as her.

36. It took me two hours to finish the report. (SPENT)
    A I spent two hours finishing the report.
    B I spent two hours to finish the report.
    C I spent two hours for finishing the report.
    D It spent me two hours to finish the report.

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use

Answer key – Use of English B2 – Test 2

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

Explanations

1. **B** – We say 'take a plane/train/bus' to mean travel by that form of transport.
2. **C** – 'Make the most of something' is a fixed phrase meaning to get the greatest benefit from it.
3. **A** – 'Turn out' means to happen or end in a particular way.
4. **D** – 'Reduce' is transitive and collocates with 'carbon footprint'; 'decline' and 'fall' cannot take an object here.
5. **B** – Only 'allow' is followed by object + to-infinitive; 'let', 'make' and 'have' take the bare infinitive.
6. **A** – 'A great deal of' is a fixed expression meaning 'a lot of' with uncountable nouns.
7. **D** – 'Put up with' means to tolerate something unpleasant.
8. **B** – 'Outweigh' means to be more important than something else.
9. **C** – 'A sense of distance' means the feeling or awareness of how far you travel.
10. **D** – 'Have no intention of doing something' is a fixed phrase; 'plan' and 'aim' are followed by 'to', not 'of + -ing'.
11. **B** – The expression is 'a number of' + plural noun.
12. **C** – 'Whose' is the possessive relative pronoun: his love of Japanese films.
13. **A** – 'Even though' is a conjunction followed by a full clause; 'despite' and 'in spite of' need a noun or -ing form.
14. **D** – We use 'a' to express frequency: twice a week, once a month.
15. **B** – After 'Not only' the auxiliary comes before the subject, and 'kept' here is a past participle, so the present perfect auxiliary 'has' is needed.
16. **D** – A comparative ('more effective') is followed by 'than'.
17. **A** – The verb 'worry' is followed by the preposition 'about'.
18. **B** – When the object is the same person as the subject 'you', we use the reflexive pronoun 'yourself'.
19. **C** – After 'find it' we need an adjective, and the context requires the negative 'uncomfortable'.
20. **B** – A noun is needed after 'your', and you improve an 'ability', not an 'inability'.
21. **A** – An adjective is needed after 'so', and 'nobody guessed it' shows the negative meaning.
22. **D** – 'Shortage' is the noun meaning there is not enough of something.
23. **B** – A noun is needed after 'the', and 'reliability' means how dependable the service is.
24. **C** – A plural noun for people is needed after 'Thousands of'.
25. **B** – '-ing' adjectives describe the thing that causes the feeling; the instructions caused confusion.
26. **A** – An adjective is needed after 'is', and 'essential' means absolutely necessary.
27. **D** – A verb is needed after 'aims to', and 'strengthen' means to make stronger.
28. **A** – 'The last time I + past simple ... was + time + ago' is the correct pattern.
29. **C** – 'Would rather + person' is followed by the past simple to talk about present or future preferences.
30. **B** – 'Call off' means cancel, and the passive needs 'was called off'.
31. **D** – The third conditional describes an imaginary past situation and its past result.
32. **A** – 'Such' is followed by 'a/an + adjective + singular noun'.
33. **C** – 'Be used to' means be familiar with and is followed by an -ing form.
34. **B** – 'Enough' comes after an adjective: 'not old enough to'.
35. **D** – 'No other ... as + adjective + as' expresses a superlative meaning.
36. **A** – 'Spend + time + -ing' is the correct pattern; it is not followed by a to-infinitive.

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use

Notes for teachers: Use the test as a timed mock or work through it part by part in class, discussing why each distractor is wrong. It targets common B2 errors such as 'I'd rather you don't', 'such boring film', '-ed/-ing' adjective confusion, 'used to drive' versus 'used to driving' and 'spend time to do'. As a follow-up, ask students to write their own transformation items using the same key words, or to retell the cloze texts using the target collocations.

© PDFTests.com – Free for personal and classroom use