Prueba de nivel de inglés A2 (ESL) – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 36

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Lee cada pregunta con atención y elige la mejor respuesta (A, B, C o D).

Parte 1: Significado de frases

Elige la frase que significa lo mismo que la primera, o la palabra que mejor completa el sentido.

1. "I'm hungry." Which sentence means the same?
   A I want to go to sleep. **B** I want a drink of water.
   C I want to eat something. **D** I am very tired.

2. The store opens at 9 a.m. and _____ at 6 p.m.
   A closes **B** opens **C** starts **D** begins

3. "My brother is older than me." Which sentence means the same?
   A I am older than my brother. **B** I am younger than my brother.
   C My brother and I are the same age. **D** My brother is younger than me.

4. Can you turn on the light? It's too _____ in here.
   A bright **B** quiet **C** loud **D** dark

5. "Maria usually takes the bus to work." Which sentence means the same?
   A Maria goes to work by bus most days. **B** Maria never takes the bus.
   C Maria drives to work every day. **D** Maria took the bus to work yesterday.

6. I need to see a doctor. I have a terrible _____.
   A haircut **B** paycheck **C** headache **D** vacation

7. "The class is full." Which sentence means the same?
   A The class has many empty seats. **B** There are no more seats in the class.
   C The class is finished. **D** The class is very easy.

8. "Kevin forgot his wallet at home." Which sentence means the same?
   A Kevin lost his wallet on the street. **B** Kevin bought a new wallet.
   C Kevin remembered his wallet. **D** Kevin didn't bring his wallet with him.

9. "You don't have to pay for parking here." Which sentence means the same?
   A Parking here is free. **B** You can't park here.
   C You must pay to park here. **D** Parking here is expensive.

10. Please _____ this form and give it to the front desk.
    A fill up **B** take off **C** fill out **D** turn off

11. "I've worked at the hospital since 2019." Which sentence means the same?
    A I worked at the hospital only in 2019.
    B I started working at the hospital in 2019, and I still work there.
    C I stopped working at the hospital in 2019.
    D I want to work at the hospital one day.

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12. "The apartment isn't big enough for our family." Which sentence means the same?
    A The apartment is too big for our family.
    B The apartment is perfect for our family.
    C Our family is too small for the apartment.
    D The apartment is too small for our family.

Parte 2: Uso de la lengua

Elige la palabra o palabras correctas para cada hueco, o elige la frase correcta.

13. She _____ from Brazil.
    A is **B** are **C** am **D** be

14. We _____ dinner at 7 o'clock every evening.
    A has **B** having **C** have **D** are have

15. Choose the correct question.
    A Do your sister works on weekends? **B** Does your sister work on weekends?
    C Does your sister works on weekends? **D** Is your sister work on weekends?

16. Sorry, there aren't _____ eggs in the fridge.
    A some **B** much **C** a **D** any

17. Last summer, my family _____ to Florida.
    A went **B** goes **C** go **D** has gone

18. Look! The children _____ in the park.
    A play **B** plays **C** are playing **D** is playing

19. Find the mistake: "Yesterday he didn't went to class because he was sick."
    A Yesterday **B** didn't went **C** because **D** was sick

20. My new laptop is _____ than my old one.
    A lighter **B** more light **C** lightest **D** the lighter

21. I'm going to _____ my grandparents next weekend.
    A visiting **B** visited **C** visits **D** visit

22. Choose the correct sentence.
    A You should to wear a jacket. It's cold outside.
    B You should wearing a jacket. It's cold outside.
    C You should wear a jacket. It's cold outside.
    D You shoulds wear a jacket. It's cold outside.

23. While I _____ dinner, the phone rang.
    A cooked **B** was cooking **C** am cooking **D** were cooking

24. Have you ever _____ sushi?
    A ate **B** eat **C** eating **D** eaten

Parte 3: Lectura – Un correo electrónico de una profesora

Lee el correo electrónico. Después, elige la mejor respuesta a cada pregunta.

Subject: Welcome to English Class!

Hello everyone,

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Welcome to the evening English class at Riverside Community Center. Our class meets on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 12, on the second floor.

Please bring a notebook and a pen to every class. You don't need to buy a book. I will give you all the papers you need.

The parking lot behind the building is free after 5 p.m. You can also take the number 14 bus. It stops right in front of the center.

If you can't come to class, please send me an email or call the front office at (555) 201-3344. After three absences, you may lose your place in the class.

See you on Monday!

Ms. Linda Park

25. How many times a week does the class meet?
    A One time **B** Two times **C** Three times **D** Every day

26. Where is Room 12?
    A On the second floor **B** Behind the building
    C In front of the center **D** Next to the front office

27. What do students need to bring to class?
    A A book and a pen **B** Papers from the teacher
    C A notebook and a pen **D** A computer

28. "The parking lot behind the building is free after 5 p.m." What does this mean for students?
    A They can't park behind the building.
    B They must take the bus to class.
    C They have to pay for parking in the evening.
    D They don't have to pay to park when they come to class.

29. What should a student do if he or she can't come to class?
    A Come to the next class early **B** Tell the teacher or the front office
    C Find a new class **D** Take the number 14 bus

30. What can happen if a student misses three classes?
    A The student may lose his or her place in the class.
    B The student has to buy a book.
    C The student must pay for parking.
    D The student has to move to Room 14.

Parte 4: Lectura – Un trabajo nuevo

Lee el texto. Después, elige la mejor respuesta a cada pregunta.

Ahmed moved to Chicago with his wife and two children six months ago. In his home country, he was an engineer, but in the United States he needed to improve his English before he could find a job in engineering.

Three months ago, Ahmed started working at a large supermarket. He works in the produce section, where he puts fruit and vegetables on the shelves. He also helps customers find things in the store. His shift starts at 5 a.m., so he has to get up very early. It is hard, but he likes his coworkers. They are friendly, and they often help him with new words.

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In the afternoons, Ahmed takes English classes at a community college. He wants to take a computer course next year too. His manager, Rosa, is happy with his work. Last week, she asked him to train two new employees. Ahmed was surprised, but he felt proud.

Ahmed hopes to work as an engineer again one day. For now, he is learning a lot, and his family is happy in their new home.

31. What was Ahmed's job in his home country?

A Teacher **B** Store manager **C** Engineer **D** Computer student

32. What does Ahmed do at the supermarket?

A He manages the store.
B He teaches English to the other workers.
C He works at the front desk.
D He puts fruit and vegetables on the shelves and helps customers.

33. Why does Ahmed get up very early?

A Because his shift starts at 5 a.m.
B Because his English class is in the morning
C Because his children go to school early
D Because he lives far from Chicago

34. Which word in paragraph 2 means "people you work with"?

A customers **B** coworkers **C** vegetables **D** shift

35. Why did Ahmed feel proud last week?

A He finished his computer course.
B He found a job as an engineer.
C His manager asked him to train new employees.
D He learned a lot of new words.

36. Which sentence is true?

A Ahmed already works as an engineer in Chicago.
B Ahmed moved to Chicago alone.
C Ahmed doesn't like the people at his job.
D Ahmed is working and studying English at the same time.

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Soluciones – Prueba de nivel de inglés A2 (ESL) – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **C** – «Hungry» significa que quieres o necesitas comida.
2. **A** – Lo contrario de «opens» es «closes», que describe el final de la jornada del negocio.
3. **B** – Si tu hermano es mayor (older), entonces tú eres menor (younger).
4. **D** – Se enciende la luz (turn on a light) cuando una habitación está oscura.
5. **A** – «Usually» significa la mayoría de las veces, así que ella va en autobús casi todos los días.
6. **C** – Un dolor de cabeza (headache) es un problema de salud, así que es un motivo para ir al médico.
7. **B** – Una clase llena (full) no tiene sitio para más alumnos.
8. **D** – Si olvidas algo en casa (forget something at home), no lo llevas contigo.
9. **A** – «Don't have to pay» significa que no es necesario pagar, así que el aparcamiento es gratis.
10. **C** – En inglés americano se dice «fill out a form», que significa rellenar un formulario.
11. **B** – El presente perfecto (Present Perfect) con «since» indica una acción que empezó en el pasado y continúa ahora.
12. **D** – «Not big enough» significa demasiado pequeño (too small).
13. **A** – Con he, she o it, el verbo be es «is».
14. **C** – El presente simple con «we» usa la forma base: «we have».
15. **B** – Las preguntas en presente simple con he/she/it se forman con does + sujeto + verbo en forma base.
16. **D** – «Any» se usa con sustantivos en plural en frases negativas.
17. **A** – «Last summer» es un tiempo terminado en el pasado, así que usamos el pasado simple «went».
18. **C** – «Look!» indica una acción que ocurre ahora, así que usamos el presente continuo; «children» es plural, por eso «are».
19. **B** – Después de «didn't» se usa la forma base: «didn't go».
20. **A** – Los adjetivos cortos forman el comparativo con -er: «lighter than».
21. **D** – «Be going to» va seguido de la forma base del verbo.
22. **C** – «Should» va seguido de la forma base sin «to» y nunca lleva -s.
23. **B** – El pasado continuo (was cooking) describe la acción más larga que fue interrumpida; con «I» se usa «was».
24. **D** – El presente perfecto se forma con have + participio, y el participio de «eat» es «eaten».
25. **B** – La clase es los lunes y los miércoles, es decir, dos veces por semana.
26. **A** – El correo dice que el aula 12 (Room 12) está en el segundo piso.
27. **C** – La profesora pide a los alumnos que traigan un cuaderno y un bolígrafo; ella les dará las hojas.
28. **D** – La clase empieza a las 6:30 p. m., después de las 5 p. m., así que el aparcamiento es gratis para los alumnos.
29. **B** – El correo dice que hay que enviar un correo a la profesora o llamar a la recepción (front office).
30. **A** – El correo dice que, tras tres faltas de asistencia, puedes perder tu plaza en la clase.
31. **C** – El texto dice que en su país de origen era ingeniero.
32. **D** – El párrafo 2 dice que coloca fruta y verdura en las estanterías y atiende a los clientes.
33. **A** – Su turno empieza a las 5 a. m., así que tiene que levantarse muy temprano.
34. **B** – Los «coworkers» son las personas que trabajan en el mismo lugar que tú.

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35. **C** – Rosa le pidió que formara a dos empleados nuevos, así que se sintió orgulloso.
36. **D** – Trabaja en el supermercado por las mañanas y va a clases de inglés por las tardes.

Notas para el profesor: Aplica la prueba en una sola sesión de unos 45 minutos, sin diccionario. Una puntuación de 29/36 o más indica que el alumno domina el nivel A2; entre 20 y 28 significa que está dentro del A2 pero necesita más práctica; por debajo de 20, conviene ubicarlo en A1. Las preguntas se centran en errores frecuentes como el doble pasado (didn't went), «should to», «more light», la falta de auxiliar en las preguntas y la confusión de phrasal verbs como fill out/fill up. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que corrijan sus respuestas erróneas en parejas y expliquen la regla.

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