

Prueba de nivel de inglés A2 – Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 40

Elige la respuesta correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Gramática básica

Elige la palabra o la oración que completa correctamente cada frase.

1. My sister _____ in a bank. She likes her job.
A work **B** works **C** working **D** is work
2. _____ you like coffee? — Yes, I do.
A Are **B** Is **C** Does **D** Do
3. There _____ two parks near my house.
A are **B** is **C** be **D** has
4. Yesterday we _____ to the cinema.
A go **B** goes **C** went **D** gone
5. Look! The children _____ in the garden.
A play **B** plays **C** played **D** are playing
6. I didn't _____ my homework last night.
A do **B** did **C** does **D** doing
7. This bag is _____ than that one.
A more cheap **B** cheaper **C** cheapest **D** the cheaper
8. How _____ apples do we need?
A much **B** any **C** many **D** some
9. Choose the correct sentence.
A She don't like fish. **B** She doesn't likes fish.
C She not like fish. **D** She doesn't like fish.
10. We _____ visit our grandparents next weekend. We bought the train tickets yesterday.
A are going to **B** going to **C** are go to **D** will to
11. Was Tom at school yesterday? — No, he _____.
A didn't **B** isn't **C** wasn't **D** weren't
12. Find the mistake: "Maria can to swim very well."
A can **B** to **C** swim **D** very well

Parte 2: Vocabulario e inglés cotidiano

Elige la palabra, la expresión o la respuesta más adecuada en cada caso.

13. My father's brother is my _____.
A cousin **B** nephew **C** grandfather **D** uncle

14. It's very cold today. Put on your _____.
A sunglasses **B** coat **C** shorts **D** sandals
15. You can buy medicine at a _____.
A bakery **B** library **C** pharmacy **D** post office
16. Shop assistant: "Can I help you?" Customer: "_____"
A Yes, I'm looking for a jumper. **B** Yes, I can help you.
C No, you aren't. **D** Yes, it's my pleasure.
17. A: "How was your holiday?" B: "_____"
A It's next week. **B** I went by plane.
C For two weeks. **D** It was great, thanks.
18. Which question goes with this answer: "It takes about twenty minutes."
A How often do you take the bus? **B** How long does it take to get to school?
C How much is the bus ticket? **D** When does school start?
19. I usually _____ a shower in the morning.
A make **B** do **C** take **D** get
20. The opposite of "noisy" is _____.
A busy **B** empty **C** slow **D** quiet
21. "The museum is free on Sundays." What does "free" mean here?
A You don't pay to go in. **B** It is closed.
C It is very busy. **D** It opens early.
22. Can you _____ me your pen? I forgot mine.
A borrow **B** lend **C** give back **D** take
23. Be _____! The road is dangerous.
A care **B** carefully **C** careful **D** careless

Parte 3: Gramática en uso

Elige la respuesta correcta. Estas preguntas son un poco más difíciles.

24. Have you ever _____ to Japan?
A be **B** was **C** went **D** been
25. I _____ TV when the phone rang.
A watched **B** was watching **C** am watching **D** have watched
26. She has lived here _____ 2019.
A since **B** for **C** ago **D** from
27. It's the _____ film I've ever seen.
A most funny **B** funnier **C** funniest **D** more funny
28. You _____ wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike. It's the law.
A mustn't **B** don't have to **C** can **D** must
29. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ at home.
A stay **B** will stay **C** stayed **D** would stay

30. Choose the correct sentence.

A I finished my homework yesterday.

B I've finished my homework yesterday.

C I have finish my homework yesterday.

D I finishing my homework yesterday.

31. This is the woman ——— helped me at the station.

A which

B where

C who

D what

32. Find the mistake: "He drives very careful, so he never has accidents."

A drives

B careful

C never

D has

33. We haven't got ——— milk. Can you buy some?

A some

B many

C a

D any

34. A: "I'm really thirsty." B: " ——— "

A I'll get you some water.

B I getting you some water.

C I got you some water tomorrow.

D I'm get you some water.

Parte 4: Comprensión lectora

Lee el correo electrónico y elige la respuesta correcta para cada pregunta.

Hi Kemal,

Thanks for your email. Sorry I didn't write back sooner, but I've been very busy. Three weeks ago I moved to Lisbon for my new job at a travel company. I work in the office from Monday to Thursday, and on Fridays I work from home.

My flat is small, but it's bright and it has a balcony. It's only ten minutes from the office on foot, so I don't need to take the bus. The only problem is the noise. There's a restaurant downstairs, and it's open until midnight.

I haven't made many friends yet, but my colleague Ana is very kind. Last Saturday she showed me the old part of the city, and we had lunch by the river. Next month I'm going to start Portuguese lessons, because I want to understand people better.

Are you still planning to visit in the summer? You can stay with me, but you'll have to sleep on the sofa!

Write soon,

Priya

35. Why did Priya move to Lisbon?

A To study Portuguese.

B To be near her family.

C For a new job.

D To open a restaurant.

36. Where does Priya work on Fridays?

A In the office

B At home

C At a restaurant

D By the river

37. How does Priya get to work?

A She takes the bus.

B She drives.

C She cycles.

D She walks.

38. What is the only problem with Priya's flat?

A It is noisy until late.

B It is too small.

C It is dark.

D It is far from the office.

39. What did Priya do last Saturday?
- A** She started Portuguese lessons.
 - B** She had dinner with Kemal.
 - C** She visited the old part of the city with a colleague.
 - D** She worked in the office.
40. Which sentence is true?
- A** Priya has lived in Lisbon for three months.
 - B** Priya is going to take Portuguese lessons.
 - C** Kemal visited Priya last summer.
 - D** Priya has got a big flat with a garden.

Soluciones – Prueba de nivel de inglés A2 – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- B** – Con he, she o it en presente simple (Present Simple), el verbo lleva -s.
- D** – Las preguntas en presente simple con 'you' se forman con 'Do', y la respuesta corta 'I do' lo confirma.
- A** – Se usa 'there are' con sustantivos en plural como 'two parks'.
- C** – 'Yesterday' exige el pasado simple (Past Simple), y el pasado de 'go' es 'went'.
- D** – 'Look!' indica una acción que ocurre en este momento, así que usamos el presente continuo (Present Continuous).
- A** – Después de 'didn't' siempre se usa el infinitivo sin to.
- B** – Los adjetivos cortos forman el comparativo con -er, seguido de 'than'.
- C** – 'Apples' es un sustantivo contable en plural, por eso usamos 'how many'.
- D** – La forma negativa con 'she' es 'doesn't', seguida del infinitivo sin -s.
- A** – Para planes ya decididos usamos 'be going to' más el infinitivo sin to.
- C** – Una pregunta con 'Was' lleva la respuesta corta 'he wasn't'.
- B** – Los verbos modales como 'can' van seguidos del infinitivo sin 'to'.
- D** – El hermano de tu padre o de tu madre es tu tío (uncle).
- B** – Un abrigo (coat) te protege del frío; las demás prendas son para el calor.
- C** – La farmacia (pharmacy) es la tienda donde se venden medicamentos.
- A** – El cliente responde al ofrecimiento de ayuda diciendo lo que quiere.
- D** – 'How was...?' pide una opinión sobre una experiencia pasada.
- B** – 'How long does it take...?' pregunta por el tiempo, lo que encaja con 'It takes about twenty minutes'.
- C** – La colocación correcta es 'take a shower'.
- D** – 'Quiet' significa con poco o ningún ruido, lo contrario de 'noisy'.
- A** – Aquí 'free' significa que no cuesta dinero.
- B** – Se dice 'lend' something to someone (prestar a alguien) y 'borrow' something from someone (pedir prestado a alguien).
- C** – Después de 'be' necesitamos un adjetivo, y 'careful' es el que da el significado correcto.
- D** – El presente perfecto (Present Perfect) se forma con 'have' más el participio, y 'been to' significa 'haber visitado'.
- B** – El pasado continuo (Past Continuous) describe una acción más larga que se ve interrumpida por otra acción pasada más corta.
- A** – Se usa 'since' con un momento concreto y 'for' con un periodo de tiempo.
- C** – Los adjetivos de dos sílabas terminados en -y forman el superlativo con -iest.
- D** – 'Must' expresa una norma u obligación.
- B** – En el primer condicional (First Conditional), 'if' más presente simple va seguido de 'will' más el infinitivo sin to.
- A** – Un momento del pasado ya terminado, como 'yesterday', exige el pasado simple, no el presente perfecto.
- C** – Usamos el pronombre relativo 'who' para referirnos a personas.
- B** – Para describir un verbo necesitamos el adverbio 'carefully', no el adjetivo.

33. **D** – En oraciones negativas solemos usar 'any' con sustantivos incontables como 'milk'.
34. **A** – Usamos 'will' ('ll) para un ofrecimiento o una decisión tomada en el momento de hablar.
35. **C** – Ella escribe que se mudó 'for my new job at a travel company'.
36. **B** – Ella dice 'on Fridays I work from home'.
37. **D** – La oficina está a 'ten minutes on foot', así que no necesita el autobús.
38. **A** – Ella dice 'The only problem is the noise' del restaurante, que abre hasta medianoche.
39. **C** – Ana le enseñó la parte antigua de la ciudad y comieron junto al río.
40. **B** – Ella escribe 'Next month I'm going to start Portuguese lessons'.

Notas para el profesor: Da a los alumnos unos 45 minutos, sin diccionario. Una puntuación de 32 o más sobre 40 indica que el alumno domina con seguridad el nivel A2. Entre 24 y 31 indica un dominio parcial, y por debajo de 24 conviene consolidar primero los contenidos de A1–A2. La prueba se centra en errores frecuentes como la -s de la tercera persona, did y didn't seguidos del infinitivo sin to, since frente a for, borrow frente a lend, y adjetivo frente a adverbio. Repasa cualquier parte en la que el alumno obtenga menos de un 70 % antes de pasar al nivel B1.