Test de nivel de inglés B1 – 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 respuesta correcta (A, B, C o D).

Parte 1: Significado de frases

Elige la frase que tiene el mismo significado que la primera, o la palabra o expresión que mejor completa el sentido.

1. "The library closes at 9 p.m. on weekdays." Which sentence means the same?
   A The library is open until 9 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.
   B The library opens at 9 p.m. from Monday to Friday.
   C From Monday to Friday, the library is not open after 9 p.m.
   D The library is closed all day on weekdays.

2. "Sorry, I'm running late." What does the speaker mean?
   A I will arrive after the planned time.
   B I am exercising right now.
   C I left home very early.
   D I can't come at all.

3. Maria can't come to class today because she is _____. She has a fever.
   A hungry **B** sick **C** bored **D** ready

4. "Please turn off your phone during the test." Which sentence means the same?
   A You can use your phone if you are quiet.
   B Bring your phone to the test.
   C Turn your phone on after the test starts.
   D Your phone must be off while you take the test.

5. "Ahmed used to work at a restaurant." Which sentence means the same?
   A Ahmed works at a restaurant now.
   B Ahmed worked at a restaurant before, but he doesn't now.
   C Ahmed is getting used to working at a restaurant.
   D Ahmed wants to work at a restaurant.

6. "I'd rather take the bus than drive downtown." Which sentence means the same?
   A I prefer taking the bus to driving downtown.
   B I drive downtown more often than I take the bus.
   C I don't like taking the bus downtown.
   D I can't drive, so I have to take the bus.

7. The apartment is _____ for a family of five; it only has one bedroom.
   A enough big **B** very large **C** too small **D** small enough

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8. "You don't have to bring lunch on Friday." Which sentence means the same?
   A You must not bring lunch on Friday.
   B You should bring lunch on Friday.
   C Lunch is not allowed on Friday.
   D It isn't necessary to bring lunch on Friday.

9. "Kim hasn't finished the report yet." Which sentence means the same?
   A Kim finished the report a short time ago.
   B Kim is still working on the report.
   C Kim will not write the report.
   D Kim finished the report before the deadline.

10. "The meeting was put off until next week." Which sentence means the same?
    A The meeting was canceled and will not happen.
    B The meeting was moved to an earlier date.
    C The meeting will now take place next week.
    D The meeting was shorter than usual.

11. "If I had more time, I would take an evening class." Which sentence is true?
    A I don't have enough time to take an evening class.
    B I take an evening class because I have time.
    C I had more time for an evening class last year.
    D I am going to take an evening class next month.

12. "Despite the heavy rain, the game continued." Which sentence means the same?
    A The game stopped because of the heavy rain.
    B The game continued after the rain stopped.
    C The game started before the heavy rain.
    D It rained hard, but the game didn't stop.

Parte 2: Uso de la lengua

Elige la palabra o expresión correcta para completar el hueco, elige la frase gramaticalmente correcta o identifica la parte incorrecta de la frase.

13. My sister _____ in Chicago since 2019.
    A lived **B** lives **C** is living **D** has lived

14. Choose the correct sentence.
    A She don't like coffee. **B** She doesn't likes coffee.
    C She doesn't like coffee. **D** She not like coffee.

15. When I got home, my roommate _____ dinner.
    A cooks **B** was cooking **C** is cooking **D** has cooked

16. Today is the _____ day of the year so far.
    A hottest **B** most hot **C** hotter **D** more hottest

17. We're _____ a picnic this Saturday if the weather is nice.
    A go to have **B** going have **C** will having **D** going to have

18. If it _____ tomorrow, we will stay inside.
    A will rain **B** rains **C** rained **D** raining

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19. Choose the correct sentence.
    A I'm waiting for the bus for twenty minutes.
    B I wait for the bus since twenty minutes.
    C I've been waiting for the bus for twenty minutes.
    D I've been waiting for the bus since twenty minutes.

20. The new community center _____ last year.
    A was built **B** built **C** is built **D** has build

21. Excuse me, can you tell me where _____?
    A is the post office **B** the post office is
    C does the post office be **D** the post office is it

22. Which part of this sentence is incorrect? "The teacher, who she is from Texas, gave us a lot of homework last night."
    A who she is **B** gave us **C** a lot of **D** last night

23. He asked me _____ I could help him move on Sunday.
    A that **B** if **C** what **D** unless

24. By the time we arrived at the theater, the movie _____.
    A already started **B** has already started
    C had already started **D** was already start

Parte 3: Comprensión lectora – Un correo electrónico de trabajo

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

Subject: Schedule changes for next week

Hi everyone,

As you know, the store will be closed on Monday for the Labor Day holiday. Because of this, our weekly team meeting will move from Monday morning to Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. in the break room. Please arrive a few minutes early so we can start on time.

Also, we still need two people to work extra hours on Saturday, September 9. We are expecting a large delivery that morning, and we need help putting products on the shelves. If you are interested, please write your name on the list next to the time clock by Thursday. Extra hours will be paid at the usual rate plus $3 per hour.

Finally, a reminder: if you are sick and cannot come to work, call the store directly. Please do not send a text message to a coworker and ask them to tell me.

Thanks,

Denise Morales

Store Manager

25. Why is the team meeting moving to a different day?
    A Because the manager will be on vacation.
    B Because the store will be closed on Monday.
    C Because the break room is being cleaned.
    D Because a delivery is coming on Monday.

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26. When is the team meeting now?
    A Tuesday at 8:30 a.m.
    B Monday at 8:30 a.m.
    C Thursday morning
    D Saturday, September 9

27. Why does the store need extra workers on Saturday?
    A Many employees are sick.
    B The store is having a holiday sale.
    C A large delivery is arriving.
    D The store is opening a new section.

28. How can an employee ask to work the extra hours?
    A Send a text message to Denise.
    B Talk to a coworker.
    C Call the store on Saturday.
    D Write their name on a list by Thursday.

29. In the sentence "Extra hours will be paid at the usual rate plus $3 per hour," the word "rate" is closest in meaning to:
    A speed **B** amount of pay **C** schedule **D** job title

30. What should an employee do if they are sick and cannot work?
    A Call the store.
    B Text a coworker.
    C Email Denise the next day.
    D Find another employee to work.

Parte 4: Comprensión lectora – Un artículo breve

Lee el artículo. Después, elige la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta.

Learning English at Night

When Thanh Nguyen moved to Houston three years ago, she could read English fairly well, but she had trouble understanding people when they spoke quickly. "At the bank or the doctor's office, I always asked people to repeat things," she remembers. "I felt embarrassed, so sometimes I just said yes and hoped for the best."

Thanh works at a hotel during the day, so she couldn't attend regular classes. Then a coworker told her about free evening English classes at a nearby adult education center. The classes meet three nights a week, from 6:00 to 8:30, and the center also offers child care for students with young children.

At first, Thanh was nervous about speaking in front of the other students. However, her teacher put everyone into small groups, and they practiced real situations, such as making appointments and talking to a landlord. "Everyone made mistakes, so nobody laughed," she says.

After a year, Thanh passed a placement test and moved into a higher level. Last month, she applied for a front desk position at her hotel, a job that requires strong communication skills. She got it. Now she is planning to take a college course in hotel management next fall. "The evening classes didn't just improve my English," she says. "They gave me confidence."

31. What was Thanh's main problem with English when she arrived in Houston?
    A She couldn't read English at all.
    B She didn't understand people who spoke quickly.
    C She didn't know how to get to the bank.
    D She couldn't find a doctor.

32. Why did Thanh sometimes say "yes" when she did not understand?
    A She understood everything.
    B She was in a hurry.
    C She felt embarrassed to ask again.
    D People were rude to her.

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33. Why did Thanh take evening classes?

A She works at a hotel during the day.
B Day classes were too expensive.
C Her children go to school at night.
D Her coworker teaches in the evening.

34. What helped Thanh feel less nervous about speaking in class?

A The teacher corrected every mistake.
B She practiced alone at home.
C Students worked in small groups on real-life situations.
D There were only a few students in the class.

35. What can we infer about Thanh's new job at the hotel?

A It pays less than her old job.
B She will use her English skills more than before.
C She will work there only at night.
D Her teacher helped her find it.

36. What is the main idea of the article?

A Hotels in Houston need more workers.
B Adult education centers should offer more child care.
C Placement tests are difficult for most students.
D Evening classes helped a working adult improve her English and her life.

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Soluciones – Test de nivel de inglés B1 – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **C** – Los días laborables (weekdays) van de lunes a viernes, y "closes at 9 p.m." significa que no está abierto después de esa hora.
2. **A** – "Running late" significa que vas a llegar más tarde de lo previsto.
3. **B** – La fiebre (fever) es un síntoma de estar enfermo.
4. **D** – "Turn off" significa que el teléfono no debe estar encendido durante todo el examen.
5. **B** – "Used to" describe una situación del pasado que ya no es cierta.
6. **A** – "I'd rather A than B" significa que prefieres A a B.
7. **C** – Un dormitorio no es espacio suficiente para cinco personas, así que el apartamento es "too small".
8. **D** – "Don't have to" significa que algo no es necesario; no significa que esté prohibido.
9. **B** – "Hasn't finished yet" significa que el trabajo todavía está en curso.
10. **C** – "Put off" significa aplazar, es decir, pasar algo a un momento posterior.
11. **A** – El segundo condicional describe una situación presente irreal, por lo que el hablante no tiene suficiente tiempo ahora.
12. **D** – "Despite" expresa contraste: la lluvia no impidió el partido.
13. **D** – Se usa el Present Perfect con "since" para una situación que empezó en el pasado y continúa en el presente.
14. **C** – Con he, she o it se usa "doesn't" seguido del infinitivo sin "to" (base form).
15. **B** – El Past Continuous describe una acción en curso cuando ocurrió otra acción pasada.
16. **A** – Los adjetivos cortos forman el superlativo con "the" + -est.
17. **D** – Se usa "be going to" + infinitivo sin "to" para planes futuros.
18. **B** – En el primer condicional, la oración con if lleva Present Simple, no "will".
19. **C** – Se usa el Present Perfect Continuous con "for" + un periodo de tiempo.
20. **A** – Los obreros construyeron el centro, así que la frase necesita la pasiva en Past Simple: was + participio pasado.
21. **B** – Las preguntas indirectas siguen el orden de una oración afirmativa: sujeto + verbo.
22. **A** – "Who" ya es el sujeto de la oración, por lo que "she" sobra: "who is from Texas".
23. **B** – Las preguntas de sí/no en estilo indirecto se introducen con "if" o "whether".
24. **C** – El Past Perfect indica que una acción pasada ocurrió antes que otra acción pasada.
25. **B** – El correo dice que la tienda cierra el lunes por Labor Day, así que la reunión se traslada.
26. **A** – La reunión se traslada "to Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. in the break room".
27. **C** – El correo dice que están "expecting a large delivery that morning".
28. **D** – Los empleados interesados deben escribir su nombre en la lista que está junto al reloj de fichar antes del jueves.
29. **B** – Aquí "rate" significa la cantidad de dinero que se paga por hora.
30. **A** – El correo indica que hay que "call the store directly" y no enviar un mensaje a un compañero.
31. **B** – El texto dice que leía bastante bien, pero "had trouble understanding people when they spoke quickly".
32. **C** – Ella dice: "I felt embarrassed, so sometimes I just said yes."

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33. **A** – Trabaja durante el día, por eso no podía asistir a las clases normales.
34. **C** – La profesora utilizaba grupos pequeños para practicar situaciones reales, y todos cometían errores.
35. **B** – Un puesto en recepción "requires strong communication skills", así que usará más el inglés.
36. **D** – El artículo muestra cómo las clases mejoraron el inglés de Thanh, su confianza y su carrera profesional.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza la puntuación total como orientación. Unas 29 respuestas correctas o más (80 %) indican que el alumno domina con seguridad el nivel B1. Una puntuación entre 22 y 28 apunta a un dominio parcial. Por debajo de 22, lo recomendable es ubicarlo en el nivel A2. La Parte 1 detecta malentendidos frecuentes, como "don't have to" frente a "must not" y "used to" frente a "be used to". La Parte 2 se centra en errores habituales de tiempos verbales y orden de palabras, como "since" frente a "for" y las preguntas indirectas. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que expliquen oralmente sus errores o que escriban sus propias frases con las estructuras que han fallado.

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