Test de nivel de inglés B1 (ESL Placement) – Test 2

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 36

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Lee atentamente cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta (A, B, C o D).

Parte 1: Significado de frases

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

1. "The pharmacy is open 24 hours a day." Which sentence means the same?
   A The pharmacy closes late at night.
   B You can go to the pharmacy at any time of day or night.
   C The pharmacy is open for 24 hours once a week.
   D The pharmacy opens at midnight.

2. "Could you give me a hand with these boxes?" What does the speaker want?
   A They want you to help carry the boxes.
   B They want you to hold their hand.
   C They want to give you the boxes as a gift.
   D They want you to count the boxes.

3. Luis was so _____ after working a double shift that he fell asleep on the couch.
   A exhausting **B** excited **C** exhausted **D** awake

4. "We've run out of milk." Which sentence means the same?
   A We have a lot of milk. **B** Someone took our milk outside.
   C We need to drink the milk quickly. **D** There is no milk left.

5. "Parking is free for students with a valid ID." Which sentence is true?
   A All visitors can park for free.
   B Students without a valid ID may have to pay for parking.
   C Students must pay to get an ID for parking.
   D Only teachers can park for free.

6. The instructions were so _____ that nobody in the class knew what to do.
   A confusing **B** confused **C** clear **D** simple

7. "Jenna isn't as tall as her brother." Which sentence means the same?
   A Jenna and her brother are the same height.
   B Jenna is taller than her brother.
   C Her brother is taller than Jenna.
   D Her brother isn't very tall.

8. "Priya is used to getting up early." Which sentence means the same?
   A Priya got up early in the past, but she doesn't now.
   B Getting up early is normal for Priya.
   C Priya wants to start getting up early.
   D Priya doesn't like getting up early.

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9. "You should have called me." What does the speaker mean?
   A You called me, and that was a good idea.
   B You need to call me later today.
   C You didn't call me, and I think that was a mistake.
   D You can call me whenever you want.

10. "The landlord made us pay for the broken window." Which sentence means the same?
   A The landlord paid for the broken window.
   B We broke the window and the landlord fixed it for free.
   C The landlord let us choose whether to pay.
   D We had to pay for the window because the landlord said so.

11. "Unless you register by Friday, you can't take the class." Which sentence means the same?
   A If you don't register by Friday, you can't take the class.
   B If you register by Friday, you can't take the class.
   C You can register after Friday and still take the class.
   D The class starts on Friday.

12. "I wish I had studied more for the test." Which sentence means the same?
   A I studied a lot, and I'm happy about it.
   B I'm going to study more for the next test.
   C I want to study for the test tonight.
   D I didn't study enough, and now I'm sorry.

Parte 2: Uso de la lengua

Elige la palabra o expresión correcta para el hueco, la frase correcta o la parte incorrecta de la frase.

13. There _____ any eggs in the refrigerator, so I'm going to the store.
   A isn't **B** aren't **C** don't **D** haven't

14. My new job is _____ than my old one.
   A more interesting **B** interestinger **C** most interesting **D** more interested

15. Have you ever _____ to Canada?
   A went **B** go **C** been **D** going

16. Omar _____ to work when his phone rang.
   A drives **B** has driven **C** is driving **D** was driving

17. All employees _____ wear a name tag at work. It's a company rule.
   A might **B** must **C** can **D** would

18. I'm looking forward _____ you at the meeting next week.
   A to see **B** seeing **C** to seeing **D** for seeing

19. Which part of this sentence is incorrect? "Everyone in my class have to buy the textbook before Monday."
   A Everyone **B** have **C** to buy **D** before Monday

20. The office emails _____ every morning by the manager.
   A are checked **B** check **C** are checking **D** checked

21. If I _____ you, I would talk to your manager about the schedule.
   A am **B** will be **C** had **D** were

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22. This is the restaurant _____ we had our first date.
A which **B** where **C** who **D** what

23. Sam told me that he _____ his new job the day before.
A had started **B** has started **C** starts **D** will start

24. Which sentence is correct?
A I suggest that you to apply early.
B I suggest to apply early.
C I suggest applying early.
D I suggest you applying early.

Parte 3: Lectura – Aviso del edificio

Lee el aviso y responde a las preguntas.

NOTICE TO ALL RESIDENTS – MAPLE COURT APARTMENTS

Dear Residents,

On Wednesday, October 16, the city will repair a water pipe under Elm Street. Because of this work, there will be no water in the building from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Please fill some bottles with water the night before, and do not use dishwashers or washing machines during this time.

The laundry room will also be closed all day on Wednesday so that our maintenance team can clean the machines. It will open again on Thursday at 7:00 a.m. We are sorry for any inconvenience.

We would also like to remind you that the parking lot will be repainted on Saturday, October 19. All cars must be moved to the street by 8:00 a.m. Cars that are still in the lot will be towed at the owner's expense.

If you have any questions, please call the management office at (555) 014-2290, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., or leave a note in the box next to the mailboxes.

Thank you,

Gloria Mendez, Building Manager

25. Why will there be no water in the building on Wednesday?
A The building's water bill was not paid.
B The city is fixing a pipe under the street.
C The maintenance team is cleaning the washing machines.
D The parking lot is being repainted.

26. What does the manager ask residents to do the night before the water is turned off?
A Move their cars to the street.
B Call the management office.
C Fill some bottles with water.
D Clean the laundry room.

27. When can residents use the laundry room again?
A Wednesday at 3:00 p.m.
B Wednesday at 9:00 a.m.
C Saturday at 8:00 a.m.
D Thursday at 7:00 a.m.

28. A car is still in the parking lot at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday. What will probably happen?
A It will be towed, and the owner will pay.
B It will be repainted.
C The manager will move it for free.
D The owner will get a phone call.

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29. In the sentence "Cars that are still in the lot will be towed at the owner's expense," the phrase "at the owner's expense" means:
    A the owner must be there
    B the owner will receive money
    C the owner must pay for it
    D the owner can choose

30. A resident has a question on Sunday. What can they do?
    A Call the office at any time.
    B Visit the office on Sunday morning.
    C Wait until Saturday to ask.
    D Leave a note in the box next to the mailboxes.

Parte 4: Lectura – Una nueva conductora

Lee el texto y responde a las preguntas.

When Rosa Delgado moved to Phoenix with her two children, she quickly learned that life without a car was difficult. The bus stop was a twenty-minute walk from her apartment, and in summer the temperature often reached 110 degrees. Getting to her job at a medical office and taking the kids to school took hours every day.

Rosa had driven a little in her home country, but she had never had a license. In Arizona, she first needed to pass a written test about traffic laws. The test was available in Spanish, but Rosa decided to take it in English. "I wanted to understand the road signs, and the police if they ever stopped me," she explains. Every night after the children went to bed, she studied the driver's manual with a dictionary next to her. She failed the written test the first time by just two questions, but she passed easily three weeks later.

The driving test was harder. A coworker, Mei, offered to let Rosa practice in her car on Sunday mornings, when the streets were quiet. Mei was patient, but she also told Rosa honestly when she made mistakes, especially with parking. After two months of practice, Rosa passed the road test on her first try.

Today Rosa drives to work in fifteen minutes. She has also started giving rides to two neighbors who don't have cars. "Someone helped me, so now I help other people," she says. "And my English got better, too. I never expected that from a driving test."

31. Why was life difficult for Rosa when she first arrived in Phoenix?
    A She didn't like her job at the medical office.
    B Without a car, getting around took a long time.
    C Her children didn't want to go to school.
    D The buses in Phoenix didn't run in summer.

32. Why did Rosa decide to take the written test in English?
    A The test was not available in Spanish.
    B Her boss told her to take it in English.
    C She wanted to understand road signs and police officers.
    D It was shorter than the Spanish test.

33. What happened the first time Rosa took the written test?
    A She failed, but only by a small number of questions.
    B She passed with a perfect score.
    C She did not finish because she was nervous.
    D She failed because she didn't study.

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34. Why did Rosa and Mei practice on Sunday mornings?

A Rosa worked every other day of the week.
B Mei's car was free only on Sundays.
C The driving school was closed then.
D There was less traffic on the streets.

35. What can we infer about Mei?

A She did not like Rosa's driving.
B She was a professional driving teacher.
C She helped Rosa by being both kind and honest.
D She took the road test with Rosa.

36. Which title best fits the text?

A How to Find a Cheap Car in Arizona
B More Than a License: How Learning to Drive Changed Rosa's Life
C The Hottest Summers in Phoenix
D Why Buses Are Better Than Cars

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Soluciones – Test de nivel de inglés B1 (ESL Placement) – Test 2

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – Open 24 hours a day significa que nunca cierra, así que puedes ir a cualquier hora.
2. **A** – "Give someone a hand" significa ayudar a alguien.
3. **C** – Usamos el adjetivo en -ed "exhausted" para describir cómo se siente una persona, y encaja con quedarse dormido.
4. **D** – "Run out of" algo significa que lo has gastado todo.
5. **B** – El aparcamiento gratuito es solo para estudiantes con un carné válido, así que los demás pueden tener que pagar.
6. **A** – Las instrucciones provocaron confusión, por eso usamos el adjetivo en -ing "confusing".
7. **C** – "Not as tall as" significa que Jenna es más baja, así que su hermano es más alto.
8. **B** – "Be used to + -ing" significa que algo te resulta familiar o normal.
9. **C** – "Should have + participio pasado" critica algo que no ocurrió en el pasado.
10. **D** – "Make someone do something" significa obligar a alguien a hacer algo.
11. **A** – "Unless" significa "if not" (a menos que / si no).
12. **D** – "Wish + pasado perfecto (Past Perfect)" expresa arrepentimiento por algo del pasado.
13. **B** – "Eggs" está en plural, por eso usamos "there aren't".
14. **A** – Los adjetivos largos forman el comparativo con "more", y el trabajo es lo que causa el interés, así que "interesting".
15. **C** – El presente perfecto (Present Perfect) usa el participio pasado, y "been to" describe una visita a un lugar.
16. **D** – El pasado continuo (Past Continuous) describe una acción en curso cuando otra acción pasada la interrumpió.
17. **B** – "Must" expresa una norma u obligación, lo que encaja con "It's a company rule."
18. **C** – En "look forward to", "to" es una preposición, por eso va seguido de la forma en -ing.
19. **B** – "Everyone" lleva el verbo en singular, así que debe ser "has to".
20. **A** – Los correos reciben la acción, por eso necesitamos la pasiva en presente simple "are checked".
21. **D** – Usamos "If I were you" con "would" para dar consejos.
22. **B** – "Where" introduce una oración de relativo referida a un lugar.
23. **A** – En el estilo indirecto, para una acción anterior en el pasado usamos el pasado perfecto (Past Perfect).
24. **C** – "Suggest" va seguido de la forma en -ing (o de "that you apply"), no de "to + verbo".
25. **B** – El aviso dice que la ciudad va a reparar una tubería de agua bajo Elm Street.
26. **C** – El aviso dice: "Please fill some bottles with water the night before."
27. **D** – La lavandería "will open again on Thursday at 7:00 a.m."
28. **A** – Los coches que sigan en el aparcamiento después de las 8:00 a.m. serán retirados por la grúa a cargo del propietario.
29. **C** – Un "expense" es un gasto, así que el propietario paga la grúa.
30. **D** – La oficina solo abre de lunes a viernes, pero los residentes siempre pueden dejar una nota en el buzón.
31. **B** – El texto dice que, sin coche, ir al trabajo y a clase le llevaba horas cada día.

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32. **C** – Rosa dice que quería entender las señales de tráfico y a la policía.
33. **A** – Ella "failed the written test the first time by just two questions."
34. **D** – Practicaban los domingos por la mañana "when the streets were quiet."
35. **C** – Mei era paciente, pero le señalaba sus errores con sinceridad, y eso la ayudó a aprobar.
36. **B** – El texto muestra que conducir le facilitó la vida a Rosa, mejoró su inglés y le permitió ayudar a otras personas.

Notas para el profesor: Dé a sus alumnos unos 45 minutos y no permita el uso de diccionarios. Una puntuación de 29/36 o más indica que el alumno domina con seguridad el nivel B1; entre 20 y 28, que trabaja en el nivel B1 pero necesita más práctica; menos de 20 aconseja ubicarlo en el nivel A2. Las preguntas se centran en errores frecuentes, como confundir 'used to' con 'be used to', la concordancia sujeto-verbo con 'everyone', 'look forward to + -ing' y el pasado perfecto (Past Perfect) en el estilo indirecto. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que corrijan las opciones incorrectas de la Parte 2 y expliquen por qué son erróneas.

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