

Prueba de nivel de inglés B1 – Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 50

Elige la mejor opción (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta. Solo hay una respuesta correcta.

Parte 1: Gramática básica

Elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada frase, o identifica la frase correcta o el error.

1. I _____ to the cinema last weekend with my cousins.
 A go B went C have gone D goes
2. She _____ for this company since 2019.
 A works B is working C has worked D worked
3. While I _____ dinner, the phone rang.
 A was cooking B cooked C am cooking D have cooked
4. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ the picnic.
 A would cancel B cancelled C would have cancelled D will cancel
5. This is the _____ film I have ever seen.
 A more boring B most boring C boringest D most boringer
6. You _____ wear a seatbelt in a car. It's the law.
 A can B might C must D don't have to
7. Find the mistake: He don't like getting up early on Sundays.
 A don't B getting C early D on
8. I'm looking forward to _____ you next month.
 A see B be seeing C saw D seeing
9. There isn't _____ milk left in the fridge.
 A many B any C some D a few
10. Choose the correct question.
 A Where you bought that jacket? B Where did you bought that jacket?
 C Where did you buy that jacket? D Where you did buy that jacket?
11. My sister is good at maths, but I'm _____ at it than her.
 A best B better C more good D gooder
12. We _____ to Spain three times, and we want to go again next year.
 A were B are C have been D had
13. The town museum _____ in 1890.
 A built B was built C has built D is building
14. Tom said that he _____ tired, so he went to bed early.
 A is B was C has been D be

15. I've lived in this flat _____ ten years.
A since **B** during **C** for **D** from
16. You look tired. You _____ go to bed earlier.
A mustn't **B** needn't **C** would **D** should

Parte 2: Gramática en contexto

Elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada frase, o identifica la frase correcta o el error.

17. If I _____ more money, I would travel around the world.
A have **B** had **C** would have **D** will have
18. The woman _____ lives next door is a nurse.
A which **B** whose **C** who **D** where
19. By the time we arrived at the station, the train _____.
A already leaves **B** has already left **C** is already leaving **D** had already left
20. When I was a child, I used to _____ football every day after school.
A play **B** playing **C** played **D** plays
21. Choose the correct sentence.
A I'm not used to drive on the left. **B** I'm not use to driving on the left.
C I'm not used to driving on the left. **D** I don't used to driving on the left.
22. Two new schools _____ in our town since 2020.
A were built **B** have been built **C** are built **D** have built
23. My friend suggested _____ to the beach because the weather was so nice.
A go **B** to go **C** going **D** went
24. Unless you hurry, you _____ the bus.
A would miss **B** miss **C** missed **D** will miss
25. I wish I _____ speak Chinese – it would be so useful for my job.
A can **B** could **C** will **D** am able
26. Find the mistake: If I would have known about the party, I would have come.
A would have known **B** about **C** the party **D** would have come
27. The exam was _____ difficult that nobody finished it on time.
A such **B** too **C** so **D** very
28. Could you tell me where _____?
A is the bank **B** the bank is **C** does the bank **D** the bank does be
29. You _____ bring any food. There will be plenty at the party.
A don't have to **B** mustn't **C** can't **D** shouldn't have
30. It _____ be Anna at the door – she's on holiday in Italy this week.
A must **B** should **C** can't **D** mustn't
31. He has been working at the hospital _____ he finished university.
A since **B** for **C** while **D** during

Parte 3: Vocabulario y lenguaje cotidiano

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

32. Can you _____ me a favour and carry this bag?
A make **B** give **C** do **D** take
33. Could you _____ after my cat while I'm on holiday?
A take **B** look **C** care **D** see
34. Our flight was _____ for three hours because of fog, so we had to wait at the airport.
A cancelled **B** missed **C** lost **D** delayed
35. The hotel staff were very _____ and helped us with everything. (HELP)
A helpless **B** helpful **C** helping **D** helpfully
36. I'm really _____ in learning about different cultures.
A interesting **B** interest **C** interested **D** interestingly
37. A: Would you like some more tea? B: _____
A Yes, I like. **B** No, I wouldn't like.
C Yes, I would like. **D** No, thanks. I'm fine.
38. A: I've just passed my driving test! B: _____
A Congratulations! **B** Never mind. **C** Bless you! **D** Good luck!
39. Sorry, I didn't _____ what you said. Could you repeat it, please?
A keep **B** catch **C** hold **D** take
40. Lucy gave up sugar last year, and she feels much healthier now. What does 'gave up' mean here?
A stopped eating **B** started eating
C gave away to other people **D** ate more of
41. I can't _____ to buy a new car at the moment – they're too expensive.
A pay **B** cost **C** afford **D** spend
42. Ben never shares anything or buys anyone a drink. He's quite _____.
A generous **B** polite **C** kind **D** mean
43. A: Do you mind if I open the window? B: _____ It's quite hot in here.
A Yes, I'm minding. **B** No, go ahead. **C** No, you don't. **D** Not, it's fine.
44. My grandmother _____ me of my mother – they have exactly the same smile.
A remembers **B** recalls **C** reminds **D** memorises

Parte 4: Comprensión lectora

Lee el texto y elige la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta.

When Priya moved to a new city for work two years ago, she didn't know anyone. Her flat was small and had no garden, and she spent most evenings alone watching TV. "I felt quite lonely at first," she says. "I missed my family and my friends back home."

One Saturday morning, while she was walking to the market, she noticed a group of people working on an empty piece of land behind the library. They were planting vegetables and building wooden boxes for flowers. A man called Daniel invited her to join them. He explained that the land had belonged to the city for years, but nobody had used it, so local residents had asked for permission to turn it into a community garden.

Priya had never grown anything before, but she decided to try. At first she made a lot of mistakes – she watered her tomatoes too much and planted her beans too close together. However, the other volunteers were patient and showed her what to do.

Now Priya goes to the garden three times a week. She is responsible for the herbs, and she has started a small cooking club where members prepare meals with the vegetables they grow. "The garden has changed my life," she says. "I've learned a new skill, I eat more healthily, and most importantly, I've made real friends."

45. Why did Priya feel lonely when she first moved?
- A** Because she didn't like her new job.
 - B** Because her flat was too big.
 - C** Because she didn't know anyone there.
 - D** Because her family never called her.
46. How did Priya find out about the garden?
- A** A colleague told her about it.
 - B** She saw people working there on her way to the market.
 - C** She read about it in the library.
 - D** Daniel was her neighbour.
47. Before it became a garden, the land behind the library _____.
- A** belonged to Daniel
 - B** was used as a market
 - C** was part of the library
 - D** was not used by anyone
48. In paragraph 3, the word 'patient' means _____.
- A** calm and not quickly annoyed
 - B** very busy
 - C** unfriendly
 - D** ill and in hospital
49. Which mistake did Priya make when she started gardening?
- A** She forgot to water her tomatoes.
 - B** She planted her beans too far apart.
 - C** She gave her tomatoes too much water.
 - D** She planted herbs in the wrong boxes.
50. What is the main idea of the text?
- A** Growing vegetables is very difficult for beginners.
 - B** Joining a community project helped Priya feel at home in a new city.
 - C** Every city should give empty land to residents.
 - D** Priya wants to become a professional cook.

Soluciones – Prueba de nivel de inglés B1 – Test 1

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 D	5 B	6 C	7 A	8 D	9 B	10 C
11 B	12 C	13 B	14 B	15 C	16 D	17 B	18 C	19 D	20 A
21 C	22 B	23 C	24 D	25 B	26 A	27 C	28 B	29 A	30 C
31 A	32 C	33 B	34 D	35 B	36 C	37 D	38 A	39 B	40 A
41 C	42 D	43 B	44 C	45 C	46 B	47 D	48 A	49 C	50 B

Explicaciones

- B** – 'Last weekend' indica un momento del pasado ya terminado, por eso usamos el pasado simple (past simple).
- C** – 'Since 2019' describe una situación que empezó en el pasado y continúa en el presente, por eso usamos el presente perfecto (present perfect).
- A** – El pasado continuo (past continuous) describe una acción más larga interrumpida por otra más corta en pasado simple (past simple).
- D** – El primer condicional usa 'if' + presente simple y 'will' + infinitivo para expresar una posibilidad real en el futuro.
- B** – Los adjetivos largos forman el superlativo con 'the most'.
- C** – 'Must' expresa una obligación, como por ejemplo una ley.
- A** – Con 'he', la negación del presente simple (present simple) se forma con 'doesn't'.
- D** – En 'look forward to', 'to' es una preposición, por lo que va seguida de la forma en -ing.
- B** – Usamos 'any' con sustantivos incontables en oraciones negativas.
- C** – Las preguntas en pasado simple se forman con 'did' + sujeto + forma base del verbo.
- B** – 'Better' es el comparativo irregular de 'good' y se usa con 'than'.
- C** – El presente perfecto 'have been' describe experiencias vitales sin indicar un momento concreto.
- B** – El museo no se construyó solo, así que necesitamos la pasiva en pasado simple.
- B** – En el estilo indirecto (reported speech), después de 'said' el presente 'am tired' suele pasar al pasado 'was tired'.
- C** – 'For' se usa con un periodo de tiempo; 'since', con el punto de inicio.
- D** – 'Should' se usa para dar consejos.
- B** – El segundo condicional usa 'if' + pasado simple para una situación imaginaria en el presente.
- C** – 'Who' es el pronombre relativo para personas cuando funciona como sujeto de la oración.
- D** – El pasado perfecto (past perfect) indica que una acción pasada ocurrió antes que otra acción pasada.
- A** – 'Used to' va seguido de la forma base del verbo para describir hábitos del pasado.
- C** – 'Be used to' (que significa 'estar acostumbrado a') va seguido de la forma en -ing.
- B** – 'Since 2020' exige el presente perfecto y, como alguien construyó las escuelas, la oración es pasiva.
- C** – 'Suggest' va seguido de la forma en -ing, no del infinitivo.
- D** – 'Unless' significa 'if not' y funciona como un primer condicional, así que la oración principal lleva 'will'.
- B** – Después de 'I wish' para una situación presente usamos una forma de pasado, así que 'can' pasa a 'could'.
- A** – En el tercer condicional, la oración con 'if' lleva el pasado perfecto: 'If I had known'.
- C** – Usamos 'so' + adjetivo + 'that' para expresar una consecuencia.
- B** – En las preguntas indirectas el orden es sujeto + verbo, como en una oración afirmativa normal.
- A** – 'Don't have to' significa que no es necesario; 'mustn't' significaría que no está permitido.
- C** – 'Can't' expresa que estamos seguros de que algo es imposible.
- A** – 'Since' introduce el punto de inicio de una acción que continúa hasta ahora.
- C** – La expresión fija es 'do someone a favour'.

33. **B** – 'Look after' significa cuidar de alguien o de algo.
34. **D** – 'Delayed' significa que algo ocurrió más tarde de lo previsto, lo que encaja con 'for three hours' y con la espera.
35. **B** – Después de 'very' necesitamos un adjetivo positivo; 'helpful' significa dispuesto a ayudar.
36. **C** – Los adjetivos terminados en -ed describen cómo se siente una persona: 'interested in'.
37. **D** – 'No, thanks. I'm fine.' es la forma natural y educada de rechazar un ofrecimiento.
38. **A** – Decimos 'Congratulations!' cuando alguien ha logrado algo.
39. **B** – 'Catch' puede significar oír o entender algo que alguien ha dicho.
40. **A** – 'Give up' algo significa dejar de hacerlo o de tenerlo.
41. **C** – 'Can't afford to' significa que no tienes suficiente dinero para algo.
42. **D** – 'Mean' describe a alguien a quien no le gusta gastar dinero ni compartir, es decir, tacaño.
43. **B** – Responder 'No' a 'Do you mind...?' significa dar permiso, y 'go ahead' quiere decir 'adelante, hazlo'.
44. **C** – 'Remind someone of' significa hacer que alguien piense en una persona o cosa parecida.
45. **C** – El primer párrafo dice que no conocía a nadie en la nueva ciudad.
46. **B** – El párrafo 2 dice que se fijó en el grupo mientras iba andando al mercado.
47. **D** – Daniel explicó que el terreno pertenecía a la ciudad, pero que nadie lo había utilizado.
48. **A** – Aquí 'patient' es un adjetivo que describe a los voluntarios que la ayudaron a aprender con calma.
49. **C** – El texto dice que regaba demasiado sus tomates.
50. **B** – El texto muestra cómo el huerto transformó a Priya: pasó de sentirse sola a tener nuevas habilidades y amigos de verdad.

Notas para el profesor: Dé a los alumnos unos 50 minutos sin diccionario. Una puntuación de 38/50 o más indica que el alumno domina el nivel B1; entre 28 y 37, que tiene un B1 con lagunas; y por debajo de 28, que conviene repasar contenidos de A2–B1. La prueba se centra en errores típicos del nivel B1, como present perfect frente a past simple, 'used to' frente a 'be used to', 'suggest + -ing', 'so/such', las preguntas indirectas y 'mustn't' frente a 'don't have to'. Utilice las puntuaciones de cada parte para detectar los puntos débiles y, como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que se expliquen en parejas sus respuestas incorrectas.