

Prueba de nivel de inglés B1 – Test 2

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



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Gramática básica

Elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada frase, o elige la opción correcta.

1. Mia usually _____ her bike to work, but today she's taking the bus.
A is riding **B** rides **C** ride **D** rode
2. Look! The children _____ in the garden.
A play **B** plays **C** are playing **D** have played
3. How long _____ it take you to get to school yesterday?
A does **B** was **C** has **D** did
4. I haven't finished my homework _____.
A yet **B** already **C** still **D** just
5. There are _____ people in the queue, so we'll have to wait.
A much **B** a lot of **C** a little **D** any
6. We've already bought the train tickets. We _____ our grandparents on Saturday.
A visits **B** have visited **C** are visiting **D** will visiting
7. Kemal's new flat is _____ his old one, so he has more space now.
A more big than **B** biggest than **C** as big than **D** bigger than
8. Find the mistake: Ali can't come to the phone because he has went to the market.
A can't come **B** to the phone **C** has went **D** to the market
9. Which question is correct?
A What time the shop opens? **B** What time does the shop opens?
C What time does the shop open? **D** What time do the shop open?
10. Can you pass me _____ salt, please?
A a **B** the **C** an **D** some of
11. This green umbrella isn't mine. I think it's _____ – Sara had a green one this morning.
A her **B** she's **C** her's **D** hers
12. I'll call you as soon as I _____ home.
A get **B** will get **C** am getting **D** got
13. Have you ever _____ sushi?
A ate **B** eat **C** eaten **D** eating
14. At 8 o'clock last night I _____ TV, so I didn't hear your call.
A watch **B** was watching **C** have watched **D** am watching

15. You _____ use your phone in the library. It's against the rules.
A don't have to **B** needn't **C** shouldn't to **D** mustn't

Parte 2: Gramática en uso

Elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada frase, o elige la opción correcta.

16. I'm so tired! I _____ for the exam all morning.
A study **B** am studying **C** have been studying **D** had been study
17. English _____ in many countries around the world.
A speaks **B** is spoken **C** is speaking **D** has spoke
18. Ravi asked me where I _____.
A did I live **B** do I live **C** have I lived **D** lived
19. If we had left earlier, we _____ the beginning of the concert.
A wouldn't have missed **B** won't miss
C didn't miss **D** wouldn't miss
20. Is this the book _____ you were telling me about?
A who **B** what **C** that **D** where
21. I've decided _____ a Spanish course this autumn.
A taking **B** to take **C** take **D** to taking
22. This soup is _____ hot to eat. I'll wait a few minutes.
A very **B** enough **C** so much **D** too
23. My little brother isn't _____ to go on this ride – you have to be 140 cm.
A enough tall **B** tall enough **C** too tall **D** so tall
24. Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later – the sky is getting darker.
A must **B** can't **C** might **D** should to
25. Which sentence is correct?
A I have seen that film two weeks ago. **B** I saw that film two weeks ago.
C I have saw that film two weeks ago. **D** I was seen that film two weeks ago.
26. We've got _____ time before the film starts, so let's have a quick coffee.
A a few **B** few **C** a little **D** many
27. The results _____ on the website next Friday.
A will publish **B** are publishing **C** will be publish **D** will be published
28. Find the mistake: My brother is more taller than me, but I'm older than him.
A My brother **B** is more taller **C** than me **D** I'm older
29. The teacher told us _____ our phones during the test.
A not to use **B** don't use **C** to not using **D** not using
30. Samira has lived in Paris for years, so she speaks French very _____.
A fluent **B** fluency **C** fluently **D** more fluent

Parte 3: Vocabulario e inglés cotidiano

Elige la palabra, el significado o la respuesta más adecuada para cada pregunta.

31. Please _____ your shoes before you come in – I've just cleaned the floor.
A put on **B** take off **C** turn off **D** get off
32. I need to _____ a decision about which university to apply to.
A do **B** get **C** say **D** make
33. It was a difficult _____, but in the end I chose to study abroad. (DECIDE)
A decide **B** decision **C** decisive **D** decided
34. Be _____ when you cross the road – there's a lot of traffic. (CARE)
A careless **B** carefully **C** careful **D** caring
35. Excuse me, could you _____ me how to get to the train station?
A tell **B** say **C** speak **D** explain
36. The outdoor concert was cancelled at the last minute because of a storm. What does 'at the last minute' mean?
A exactly sixty seconds before it started
B in the final minute of the concert
C very late, just before it was supposed to happen
D after waiting a long time
37. After the long walk, we were all very _____ and went straight to bed.
A tiring **B** tire **C** tiredness **D** tired
38. A: Thank you so much for helping me move house! B: _____
A Yes, please. **B** You're welcome. It was fun!
C I'm agree. **D** Same to you.
39. A: Shall we meet at the café at six? B: _____
A Yes, I shall. **B** No, I'm not.
C Sounds good. See you there! **D** It's six o'clock.
40. We booked a hotel room with a beautiful _____ of the mountains.
A sight **B** look **C** scene **D** view
41. I'm going to the shop. Do you want me to _____ you anything?
A get **B** borrow **C** lend **D** take
42. Karim was late because his car broke down on the way to work. What does 'broke down' mean here?
A crashed into another car **B** was stolen
C stopped working **D** went very fast
43. Lena always tells the truth, even when it's difficult. She's very _____.
A generous **B** honest **C** polite **D** patient
44. Could I _____ your pen for a moment? I've left mine at home.
A lend **B** give **C** keep **D** borrow

Parte 4: Comprensión lectora

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

When Marta Kowalski retired from her job as an electrician two years ago, she expected to spend her days reading and walking her dog. But after a few months, she started to feel bored. 'I missed using my hands,' she says. 'And I hated seeing my neighbours throw away things that only needed a small repair.'

So Marta had an idea. She asked the manager of the local community centre if she could use a room there once a month. The manager agreed, and the first Repair Café opened last spring. Anyone can bring a broken lamp, a radio, a bike or a piece of clothing, and volunteers try to fix it for free. Visitors only pay for new parts, if they are needed.

At first, only Marta and two friends worked as volunteers, and just six people came. Now more than fifteen volunteers help out, including a retired tailor and a teenager called Joel who is brilliant with computers. On a busy Saturday, they repair up to forty items.

For Marta, the most important thing is not saving money. 'People don't just leave with a working toaster,' she explains. 'They watch and ask questions, so next time they can do the repair themselves. They also meet their neighbours over a cup of coffee.'

Of course, not everything can be saved. Some things are too old or too badly damaged, and the volunteers are always honest about this. But Marta believes that every repair makes a difference. 'Each thing we fix is one less thing in the rubbish,' she says. 'That's good for everyone.'

45. Why did Marta start the Repair Café?

- A** Her neighbours asked her to repair their things.
- B** She needed to earn money after she retired.
- C** She was bored and missed doing practical work.
- D** The community centre manager asked her to open it.

46. How much do visitors pay at the Repair Café?

- A** A small fee for each item.
- B** Nothing, except for any new parts.
- C** The price of a cup of coffee.
- D** Nothing at all, even for new parts.

47. When the Repair Café first opened, _____.

- A** only a few visitors came
- B** more than fifteen volunteers worked there
- C** Joel repaired the computers
- D** volunteers fixed up to forty items

48. In paragraph 4, Marta says visitors 'can do the repair themselves' next time. This means _____.

- A** the volunteers will do it for them again
- B** they can fix things without help
- C** they have to pay for the repair
- D** they will repair things for other people

49. What do the volunteers do when something cannot be repaired?

- A** They buy a new one for the owner.
- B** They throw it in the rubbish.
- C** They keep trying until it works.
- D** They are honest with the owner about it.

50. What is the main idea of the text?

- A** Old electrical items are dangerous and should be thrown away.
- B** Retired people often feel bored and lonely.
- C** A teenager teaches his neighbours how to fix computers.
- D** A retired woman started a place where people repair things and learn together.

Soluciones – Prueba de nivel de inglés B1 – Test 2

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

Explicaciones

- B** – 'Usually' indica un hábito, por lo que usamos el presente simple (Present Simple), y con 'she' el verbo lleva la terminación -s.
- C** – 'Look!' indica que la acción está ocurriendo ahora, así que usamos el presente continuo (Present Continuous).
- D** – 'Yesterday' es un tiempo pasado terminado, por lo que la pregunta lleva el auxiliar del pasado simple (Past Simple) 'did'.
- A** – 'Yet' se coloca al final de las frases negativas en Present Perfect.
- B** – 'People' es plural y contable, así que 'a lot of' es correcto en una frase afirmativa.
- C** – El presente continuo (Present Continuous) se usa para planes futuros ya acordados.
- D** – Los adjetivos cortos forman el comparativo con -er + 'than'.
- C** – El participio de 'go' es 'gone', así que la forma correcta es 'has gone'.
- C** – En las preguntas en presente simple, la -s la lleva 'does' y el verbo principal se queda en infinitivo sin 'to'.
- B** – Usamos 'the' para algo concreto que ambas personas pueden ver; aquí, la sal que está en la mesa.
- D** – 'Hers' es el pronombre posesivo que se usa sin sustantivo, y no lleva apóstrofo.
- A** – Después de expresiones temporales como 'as soon as', usamos el presente simple para hablar del futuro.
- C** – El Present Perfect necesita el participio, y el participio de 'eat' es 'eaten'.
- B** – El pasado continuo (Past Continuous) describe una acción que estaba en curso en un momento concreto del pasado.
- D** – 'Mustn't' significa que algo no está permitido, y la frase dice que va contra las normas.
- C** – El Present Perfect Continuous describe una actividad que ha continuado hasta ahora y explica un resultado presente (estar cansado).
- B** – Los idiomas no hablan, sino que las personas los hablan, así que necesitamos la pasiva: 'is spoken'.
- D** – En las preguntas en estilo indirecto se usa el orden de una frase afirmativa y normalmente el tiempo verbal retrocede.
- A** – El tercer condicional usa 'if + past perfect' con 'would have + participio' para situaciones pasadas imaginarias.
- C** – 'That' (o 'which') es el pronombre relativo para cosas, y 'who' se usa para personas.
- B** – El verbo 'decide' va seguido de 'to' + infinitivo.
- D** – 'Too + adjetivo + to' significa 'demasiado' (más de lo aceptable), así que todavía no puedes tomarte la sopa.
- B** – 'Enough' va detrás del adjetivo: 'tall enough'.
- C** – 'Might' expresa una posibilidad en el futuro.
- B** – 'Ago' se refiere a un tiempo pasado terminado, por lo que usamos el pasado simple y no el Present Perfect.
- C** – Aquí 'time' es incontable, y 'a little' significa una cantidad pequeña pero suficiente.
- D** – La pasiva de futuro es 'will be' + participio, porque alguien publica los resultados.
- B** – No usamos 'more' con la forma en -er, así que la forma correcta es 'is taller'.
- A** – Las órdenes negativas en estilo indirecto se forman con 'tell someone not to' + infinitivo.

30. **C** – Hace falta un adverbio para describir el verbo 'speaks', así que la respuesta es 'fluently'.
31. **B** – 'Take off' significa quitarse la ropa o los zapatos.
32. **D** – La colocación natural es 'make a decision'.
33. **B** – Después del adjetivo 'difficult' necesitamos un sustantivo: 'decision'.
34. **C** – Después de 'be' necesitamos un adjetivo, y 'careful' significa tener cuidado para evitar un peligro.
35. **A** – 'Tell' lleva como complemento a una persona ('tell me'), pero 'say', 'speak' y 'explain' no pueden usarse así.
36. **C** – 'At the last minute' significa muy tarde, justo antes de lo previsto (en el último momento).
37. **D** – Los adjetivos terminados en -ed describen cómo se sienten las personas, y los terminados en -ing describen lo que provoca ese sentimiento.
38. **B** – 'You're welcome' es la respuesta natural cuando alguien te da las gracias.
39. **C** – 'Shall we...?' es una sugerencia, así que lo natural es responder aceptándola o rechazándola.
40. **D** – 'A view of' es lo que se ve desde un lugar, como una ventana o una habitación.
41. **A** – 'Get someone something' significa comprarle o traerle algo a alguien.
42. **C** – Cuando una máquina o un coche 'breaks down', deja de funcionar (se avería).
43. **B** – Una persona 'honest' dice la verdad.
44. **D** – Tú 'borrow' algo de otra persona (lo pides prestado), y esa persona te lo 'lends' (te lo presta).
45. **C** – El párrafo 1 dice que se sentía aburrida y que echaba de menos trabajar con las manos.
46. **B** – El párrafo 2 dice que las reparaciones son gratuitas y que los visitantes solo pagan las piezas nuevas si hacen falta.
47. **A** – El párrafo 3 dice que al principio solo vinieron seis personas.
48. **B** – Los visitantes aprenden observando, así que la próxima vez pueden reparar las cosas por sí mismos.
49. **D** – El párrafo 5 dice que los voluntarios siempre son sinceros cuando algo es demasiado viejo o está demasiado dañado.
50. **D** – Todo el texto trata de cómo el Repair Café de Marta ayuda a la gente a arreglar cosas, aprender habilidades y conocerse.

Notas para el profesor: Dé a los alumnos unos 60 minutos, sin diccionario. Una puntuación de 40/50 o más indica que el alumno domina el nivel B1. Entre 30 y 39 puntos, conviene repasar los puntos débiles; por debajo de 30, se recomienda consolidar el nivel A2. La prueba se centra en errores frecuentes como 'has went', 'more taller', 'explain me', el Present Perfect con 'ago' o el orden de las palabras con 'enough'. Repase las explicaciones con la clase y aproveche el texto de lectura como punto de partida para una actividad oral sobre proyectos comunitarios.