# Inglés para la entrevista de ciudadanía estadounidense B1 – Test 2

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 32

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la mejor opción (A, B, C o D) para cada pregunta.

## Parte 1: Comprender las preguntas del oficial

*Lee la pregunta del oficial. Elige la mejor respuesta.*

1. Officer: "What do you do for a living?"
   **A** I live in an apartment in Riverton.
   **B** I work as a dental assistant at a clinic.
   **C** I'm doing fine, thank you.
   **D** I do it every day.

2. Officer: "How long have you worked for your current employer?"
   **A** Since four years.
   **B** Four years ago.
   **C** For about four years.
   **D** In four years.

3. Officer: "When did you and your wife get married?"
   **A** For ten years.
   **B** In June 2015.
   **C** With my family.
   **D** At a small restaurant.

4. Officer: "Does your spouse live with you at this address?"
   **A** Yes, we live together there.
   **B** Yes, she lives with you.
   **C** Yes, she is living here since 2019.
   **D** Yes, my spouse is a nurse.

5. Officer: "What was the purpose of your trip to Peru?"
   **A** For two weeks.
   **B** By plane, from Miami.
   **C** Last March.
   **D** I went to visit my grandmother.

6. Officer: "What date did you come back to the United States?"
   **A** By car, with my brother.
   **B** Because of my job.
   **C** On August 3rd, last year.
   **D** Every summer.

7. Officer: "Where did you live before you moved to your current address?"
   **A** I moved here in 2019.
   **B** I lived on Maple Street in Fairview.
   **C** Before three years.
   **D** I like my current address.

8. Officer: "What did you study at college?"
   **A** I studied at Lakeview Community College.
   **B** I studied for two years.
   **C** I studied very hard.
   **D** I studied accounting.

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## Parte 2: Vocabulario de la naturalización

*Elige la palabra o el significado que mejor encaje en el contexto.*

9. Ana checked every page of her _____ for naturalization before she sent it.
   **A** applicant **B** application **C** apply **D** applied

10. Jamal was born in Ghana and became a _____ US citizen last year.
    **A** nature **B** natural **C** naturalization **D** naturalized

11. "At the ceremony, I will take an oath." Here, an 'oath' is...
    **A** a short written test **B** a formal and serious promise
    **C** a special type of document **D** a group of new citizens

12. New citizens promise to support the Constitution. Here, 'support' means...
    **A** to give money to **B** to carry something heavy
    **C** to accept and defend its ideas and laws **D** to read carefully

13. "Last spring, I _____ a short trip to Mexico to see my cousins."
    **A** went **B** took **C** traveled **D** visited

14. The _____ asked me many questions about my form and wrote some notes.
    **A** interview **B** interviewee **C** interviewer **D** interviewing

15. On the form, your _____ status shows whether you are single, married, divorced or widowed.
    **A** marital **B** married **C** marriage **D** marry

16. Please list your _____ history: all the jobs you have had in recent years.
    **A** employee **B** employ **C** employer **D** employment

17. You must _____ your interview on the date and at the time on your notice.
    **A** attend **B** assist **C** participate **D** frequent

18. Before the oath, the officer asked everyone to _____ their right hand.
    **A** rise **B** raise **C** grow **D** arise

## Parte 3: Aclaraciones y peticiones educadas

*Elige la mejor palabra u oración para cada situación.*

19. The officer is speaking too fast for you. You say: "Could you speak a little more _____, please?"
    **A** slow **B** slowly **C** slowness **D** slowed

20. You understand the words, but not the meaning of the officer's question. You ask: "Could you say that _____ other words, please?"
    **A** with **B** by **C** in **D** on

21. The officer says a street name, 'Wexford', and you want to write it correctly. You ask: "Sorry, how do you _____ that?"
    **A** spell **B** tell **C** speak **D** talk

22. Officer: "So you were away for fourteen days?" You are not sure if you heard 'fourteen' or 'forty'. What is the best question?
    **A** Sorry, you said what number days? **B** Fourteen or forty, you must say.
    **C** Why do you say forty? **D** Sorry, did you say fourteen or forty?

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23. Earlier in the interview, you gave the wrong apartment number. What do you say?
    **A** Excuse me, you made a mistake with my number.
    **B** My apartment number was wrong, but it doesn't matter.
    **C** Excuse me, I made a mistake earlier. My apartment number is 12, not 21.
    **D** Excuse me, I did a mistake. The number is 12.

24. You understand the question, but you are not sure what kind of information the officer wants. What do you say?
    **A** Give me an example now.
    **B** Could you give me an example, please?
    **C** Can you to give me an example?
    **D** I want that you give an example.

25. "Would you mind _____ the last question, please?"
    **A** repeat **B** to repeat **C** repeating **D** repeated

26. You need a moment to remember the exact date of a trip. What do you say?
    **A** Let me think for a moment, please.
    **B** Wait. I am thinking.
    **C** Give me a time to think.
    **D** Please, you wait for me.

## Parte 4: Lectura – El día de la entrevista de Amir

*Lee el texto. Después elige la mejor respuesta a cada pregunta.*

A week before his interview, Amir Haddad read his appointment notice again very carefully. It showed the date, the time and the address of the office, and it said which documents he needed to bring. He made a checklist and put a tick next to each item: the notice itself, his green card, his passport and a copy of his application.

Amir lives about forty minutes from the office, but he decided to leave home an hour and a half before his appointment. He knew that traffic in the morning can be heavy, and he also wanted time to find parking and go through security at the entrance. He arrived thirty minutes early and waited quietly with a book.

When his name was called, an officer took him to a small office. She asked him to raise his right hand and promise to tell the truth. Then she went through his application with him, one section at a time. She asked about his job at a furniture store, his address and a trip he had taken to visit his sister.

At one point, the officer used the word 'absences', and Amir did not understand. He felt a little nervous, but he politely asked her to explain. She smiled and said, "It means the times you were away from the United States." After that, Amir felt much calmer. He realized that the interview was a conversation, not a race to see how fast he could speak. Later he told a friend, "Just listen carefully, and don't be afraid to ask."

27. Why did Amir read his appointment notice again a week before the interview?
    **A** To learn the questions the officer would ask
    **B** To check the details and the documents he needed
    **C** To change the date of his interview
    **D** To find the officer's name

28. Which item was NOT on Amir's checklist?
    **A** His passport
    **B** His green card
    **C** A copy of his application
    **D** A letter from his employer

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29. Why did Amir leave home an hour and a half before his appointment?
    **A** Because the office is very far away
    **B** Because the officer told him to come early
    **C** Because he wanted extra time for traffic, parking and security
    **D** Because he wanted to read a book at the office

30. What did the officer ask Amir about?
    **A** His job, his address and a trip to see his sister
    **B** His favorite books and hobbies
    **C** His sister's job and address
    **D** The furniture he wanted to buy

31. In paragraph 4, 'absences' are...
    **A** people who are not at the interview
    **B** times when someone was away from the United States
    **C** questions on the application
    **D** mistakes on a form

32. What advice does Amir give his friend?
    **A** Speak as fast as you can.
    **B** Learn the officer's questions by heart.
    **C** Listen carefully and ask when you don't understand.
    **D** Do not ask the officer any questions.

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# Soluciones – Inglés para la entrevista de ciudadanía estadounidense B1 – Test 2

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

## Explicaciones

1. **B** – "What do you do for a living?" pregunta por tu trabajo.
2. **C** – Usamos "for" con un periodo de tiempo para responder a "How long...?".
3. **B** – "When" pregunta por un momento, así que la respuesta correcta es una fecha.
4. **A** – Esta respuesta deja claro que el solicitante y su cónyuge viven en el mismo domicilio.
5. **D** – "Purpose" significa el motivo del viaje.
6. **C** – El oficial pide una fecha y solo esta opción la da.
7. **B** – "Where" pregunta por un lugar, así que la respuesta debe indicar la dirección anterior.
8. **D** – "What did you study?" pregunta por la materia, no por el lugar, el momento ni la manera.
9. **B** – Una "application" es el formulario que envías; un "applicant" es la persona.
10. **D** – Un "naturalized citizen" es una persona que obtuvo la ciudadanía por naturalización.
11. **B** – Un "oath" es una promesa formal y solemne, a menudo hecha en público.
12. **C** – En este contexto, "support" significa aceptar y defender algo.
13. **B** – La colocación natural es "take a trip".
14. **C** – El "interviewer" es la persona que hace las preguntas.
15. **A** – "Marital status" es la expresión fija para este dato (estado civil).
16. **D** – "Employment history" es la lista de tus trabajos pasados y actuales.
17. **A** – Se dice "attend" an interview or appointment (asistir); "assist" significa ayudar.
18. **B** – "Raise" lleva complemento directo (raise your hand); "rise" no.
19. **B** – Necesitamos un adverbio para describir cómo habla alguien: "slowly".
20. **C** – La expresión fija es "in other words".
21. **A** – Preguntamos "How do you spell that?" para saber cómo se deletrea una palabra.
22. **D** – Es una pregunta educada y correcta que comprueba exactamente lo que dijo el oficial.
23. **C** – Corrige educadamente tu propio error y usa la colocación correcta "make a mistake".
24. **B** – "Could you..., please?" es una petición educada y gramaticalmente correcta.
25. **C** – Después de "Would you mind" se usa la forma en -ing.
26. **A** – "Let me think for a moment" es natural y educado en una conversación formal.
27. **B** – La notificación indicaba la fecha, la hora, la dirección y los documentos que había que llevar.
28. **D** – El texto menciona la notificación, la green card, el pasaporte y la copia de la solicitud, pero ninguna carta.
29. **C** – El párrafo 2 dice que le preocupaba el tráfico y que quería tener tiempo para aparcar y pasar el control de seguridad.
30. **A** – El párrafo 3 menciona su trabajo, su dirección y su viaje para visitar a su hermana.
31. **B** – El oficial explica que se refiere a las veces que estuvo fuera de Estados Unidos.
32. **C** – Él dice: "Just listen carefully, and don't be afraid to ask."

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**Notas para el profesor:** Utilice este test cuando el alumnado ya haya practicado oralmente las preguntas típicas de la entrevista; después, los estudiantes pueden representar en parejas los ítems de la Parte 1 y la Parte 3. El test trabaja errores frecuentes como "since" frente a "for", la confusión entre pronombres interrogativos (when/where/what), las mezclas dentro de una misma familia de palabras (applicant/application, employer/employment) y falsos amigos como "assist" en lugar de "attend" (especialmente habitual entre hispanohablantes, por el parecido con "asistir"). Este test practica únicamente el idioma y no ofrece asesoramiento legal. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida al alumnado que redacte sus propias respuestas a las preguntas de la Parte 1 con datos reales o inventados.

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