Use of English B1 – Test 2

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 32

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Lee cada pregunta con atención y elige la opción correcta (A, B, C o D).

Parte 1: Texto con huecos de opción múltiple

Lee el texto. Para cada hueco, elige la palabra que mejor encaje.

A Weekend Without Phones

Last month, my friend Kenji and I decided to spend a whole weekend without our phones. At first, it was harder than we expected. On Saturday morning, I kept reaching into my pocket to (1) ___ the time, but of course my phone wasn't there.

We wanted to visit a village by the sea, but we soon (2) ___ out that we had no idea how to find the train times without the internet. So we went to the station and spoke to a member of staff, who was very friendly and (3) ___ us how to read the timetable. On the train, instead of looking at screens, we actually (4) ___ a conversation with the elderly couple sitting opposite us. They told us about a beautiful path along the cliffs.

In the afternoon, we got lost twice, but in the (5) ___ we found the path, and the views were amazing. By the evening, I didn't (6) ___ my phone at all. Kenji said he felt much more relaxed than usual and wanted to (7) ___ the experience soon. We have now (8) ___ to have one phone-free weekend every month.

1. (1) I kept reaching into my pocket to _____ the time.
   A watch **B** check **C** look **D** control

2. (2) We soon _____ out that we had no idea how to find the train times.
   A knew **B** realised **C** found **D** got

3. (3) A member of staff _____ us how to read the timetable.
   A showed **B** explained **C** described **D** said

4. (4) We actually _____ a conversation with the elderly couple sitting opposite us.
   A made **B** did **C** had **D** said

5. (5) We got lost twice, but in the _____ we found the path.
   A last **B** final **C** finish **D** end

6. (6) By the evening, I didn't _____ my phone at all.
   A lack **B** miss **C** lose **D** regret

7. (7) Kenji wanted to _____ the experience soon.
   A return **B** remind **C** repeat **D** replace

8. (8) We have now _____ to have one phone-free weekend every month.
   A agreed **B** accepted **C** allowed **D** admitted

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Parte 2: Texto con huecos de palabras gramaticales (opción múltiple)

Lee el texto. Para cada hueco, elige la palabra gramatical correcta.

The Bike Doctor

My neighbour Amara has been interested (9) ___ bicycles since she was a child. She (10) ___ to fix her friends' bikes for free when she was at school. After university, she got a job in an office, but she didn't enjoy it, (11) ___ she decided to follow her dream and open a repair shop.

It wasn't easy at first because she didn't have (12) ___ money. Luckily, her parents lent her some, and she taught (13) ___ how to run a business by reading books and watching online videos.

Today, her shop is one of (14) ___ busiest places in our neighbourhood. There is a small bench outside, (15) ___ customers can sit and chat while she works. The work is tiring and the days are long. (16) ___, Amara says she has never been happier.

9. (9) Amara has been interested _____ bicycles since she was a child.
   A on **B** in **C** about **D** for

10. (10) She _____ to fix her friends' bikes for free when she was at school.
   A was used **B** uses **C** used **D** is used

11. (11) She didn't enjoy it, _____ she decided to follow her dream.
   A because **B** so **C** but **D** although

12. (12) It wasn't easy because she didn't have _____ money.
   A many **B** a few **C** much **D** lots

13. (13) She taught _____ how to run a business.
   A herself **B** her **C** she **D** hers

14. (14) Her shop is one of _____ busiest places in our neighbourhood.
   A a **B** most **C** the **D** an

15. (15) There is a small bench outside, _____ customers can sit and chat.
   A which **B** where **C** what **D** who

16. (16) The work is tiring and the days are long. _____, Amara says she has never been happier.
   A Although **B** Despite **C** Because **D** However

Parte 3: Formación de palabras

Elige la forma correcta de la palabra en mayúsculas para completar cada frase.

17. The museum was full of _____ objects from ancient times. (FASCINATE)
   A fascinated **B** fascinating **C** fascination **D** fascinate

18. Could you give me some more _____ about the cooking course? (INFORM)
   A informations **B** informative **C** information **D** inform

19. Lucas felt very _____ before his job interview. (NERVE)
   A nervous **B** nervously **C** nerves **D** nervousness

20. The children waited _____ for the show to begin. (PATIENT)
   A patient **B** patience **C** patients **D** patiently

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21. The _____ of the new library has been delayed until June. (OPEN)
A opener **B** opening **C** openness **D** opened

22. The judges were very _____ by Mei's paintings. (IMPRESS)
A impressive **B** impression **C** impressed **D** impressing

23. I'm sorry, but it's _____ to finish this report by tomorrow. (POSSIBLE)
A impossible **B** unpossible **C** inpossible **D** possibly

24. Nadia is a talented _____ who works for a local newspaper. (PHOTOGRAPH)
A photography **B** photographic **C** photographist **D** photographer

Parte 4: Transformaciones con palabra clave

Elige la frase que significa lo mismo que la primera, contiene la palabra en mayúsculas y es gramaticalmente correcta.

25. This bag is cheaper than that one. (AS)
A This bag isn't as cheap as that one.
B That bag isn't as cheap as this one.
C That bag is as cheap as this one.
D That bag isn't so cheap than this one.

26. 'Where is the station?' the tourist asked me. (WHERE)
A The tourist asked me where was the station.
B The tourist said me where the station was.
C The tourist asked me where the station was.
D The tourist asked to me where the station was.

27. They are building a new hospital in my town. (BEING)
A A new hospital is being built in my town.
B A new hospital is being building in my town.
C A new hospital has being built in my town.
D A new hospital being built in my town.

28. If you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus. (UNLESS)
A Unless you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus.
B Unless you will hurry, you'll miss the bus.
C Unless you hurry, you won't miss the bus.
D Unless you hurry, you'll miss the bus.

29. Perhaps Sam is at home. (MIGHT)
A Sam might is at home.
B Sam might be at home.
C Sam might to be at home.
D Sam might have been at home.

30. I don't have a car, so I can't drive to work. (IF)
A If I have a car, I could drive to work.
B If I would have a car, I could drive to work.
C If I had a car, I could drive to work.
D If I had a car, I couldn't drive to work.

31. The film was so boring that I fell asleep. (SUCH)
A It was such a boring film that I fell asleep.
B It was such boring film that I fell asleep.
C It was so a boring film that I fell asleep.
D It was a such boring film that I fell asleep.

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32. Please don't make so much noise. (MIND)

A Would you mind to not make so much noise?

B Would you mind not making so much noise?

C Would you mind don't make so much noise?

D Would you mind making so much noise?

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Soluciones – Use of English B1 – Test 2

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – Decimos «check the time» cuando miramos rápidamente qué hora es.
2. **C** – «Find out» es un phrasal verb que significa descubrir o averiguar información.
3. **A** – Lo correcto es «show someone how to do something»; detrás de «explain», «describe» y «say» no puede ir directamente «us how».
4. **C** – La colocación natural es «have a conversation».
5. **D** – «In the end» es una expresión fija que significa «finalmente, después de algunos problemas».
6. **B** – «Miss» significa echar de menos algo o a alguien que no está contigo.
7. **C** – «Repeat the experience» significa volver a hacer lo mismo.
8. **A** – Lo correcto es «agree to do something»; «accept», «allow» y «admit» no van seguidos de «to + verbo» de esta manera.
9. **B** – El adjetivo «interested» siempre va seguido de la preposición «in».
10. **C** – «Used to + verbo» describe un hábito del pasado que ya no se da.
11. **B** – «So» introduce una consecuencia: no le gustaba el trabajo y, por eso, decidió cambiar.
12. **C** – «Money» es incontable, así que en frases negativas usamos «much»; «lots» necesitaría «of».
13. **A** – Hace falta un pronombre reflexivo porque Amara se enseñó a sí misma, no a otra persona.
14. **C** – Los superlativos como «busiest» necesitan el artículo «the».
15. **B** – «Where» introduce una oración de relativo referida a un lugar (el banco es el lugar donde se sientan).
16. **D** – «However» inicia una nueva oración y expresa contraste; «although» y «despite» no pueden usarse solos con una coma de esta forma.
17. **B** – Los adjetivos terminados en -ing describen lo que provoca la sensación; aquí, los objetos.
18. **C** – «Information» es un sustantivo incontable, por lo que no tiene plural.
19. **A** – Después de «felt very» necesitamos un adjetivo, y el adjetivo es «nervous».
20. **D** – Se necesita un adverbio para describir cómo esperaron.
21. **B** – «Opening» es el sustantivo que designa el acto en que un edificio empieza a utilizarse (la inauguración).
22. **C** – Los adjetivos terminados en -ed describen cómo se sienten las personas, y aquí lo correcto es «impressed by».
23. **A** – El prefijo negativo de «possible» es «im-».
24. **D** – La persona que hace fotos es un «photographer».
25. **B** – Lo correcto es «not as cheap as», y «that bag» tiene que ser el más caro para mantener el significado.
26. **C** – Las preguntas en estilo indirecto usan el orden de una frase afirmativa (sujeto + verbo) y «ask someone» sin «to».
27. **A** – La pasiva del presente continuo (Present Continuous) se forma con «is/are being + participio».
28. **D** – «Unless» significa «if not», por lo que va seguido de un verbo en afirmativa en presente simple (Present Simple).
29. **B** – «Might» va seguido del infinitivo sin «to», y «might be» mantiene el significado de presente.
30. **C** – El segundo condicional (second conditional) usa «if + pasado simple» y «could/would + verbo» para una situación irreal en el presente.

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31. **A** – Usamos la estructura «such a + adjetivo + sustantivo singular + that».
32. **B** – «Would you mind» va seguido de la forma en -ing, y «not» se coloca delante para hacer una petición en negativo.

Notas para el profesor: Puede usar este test como simulacro de examen cronometrado o dividirlo en sus cuatro partes para trabajarlas en sesiones distintas. Se centra en errores típicos del nivel B1, como las colocaciones incorrectas (make/have a conversation), «informations», la diferencia entre «used to» y «be used to», «unless + not» y el orden de las palabras en las preguntas en estilo indirecto. Como actividad de refuerzo, pida a los alumnos que escriban sus propias frases corrigiendo las opciones erróneas o que reformulen las frases originales de la Parte 4 con otras palabras clave.

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