Prueba de nivel de inglés B2 (ESL Placement) – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 36

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Comprensión lectora – Aviso de un college

Lee el aviso de un community college. Después, elige la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta.

Riverside Community College – Student Services Update

Starting this spring, all new students will be required to meet with an academic advisor before they can register for classes. In the past, students were allowed to choose their own courses online, but many ended up taking classes that did not count toward their degree or transfer plans. As a result, some students spent an extra semester, and hundreds of dollars, on credits they did not need.

Advising appointments last about thirty minutes and can be scheduled online, by phone, or in person at the Student Success Center in Building C. Evening and Saturday appointments are available for students who work during the day. Students should bring a copy of their placement results and, if they have attended another college, an unofficial transcript.

Returning students who have already completed at least 15 credits are not affected by the new rule, although advisors strongly encourage them to check in once a year. Students who miss their scheduled appointment will need to rebook, which may delay their registration by up to a week. Since popular classes fill up quickly, the college recommends booking an appointment as early as possible.

For questions, contact Student Services at (555) 014-2290 or visit the center Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

1. What is the main purpose of the notice?
   A To advertise evening and weekend classes at the college
   B To explain a new advising requirement for new students
   C To remind returning students to register for spring classes
   D To announce that the Student Success Center is moving

2. Why did the college introduce the change?
   A Too many students were registering late for classes
   B The online registration system was not working properly
   C Many students had taken classes they did not need for their goals
   D Advisors wanted to meet students in person instead of by phone

3. Which student does NOT need to meet an advisor before registering?
   A A returning student who has completed 18 credits
   B A new student who works during the day
   C A new student who has attended another college
   D A new student who has just received placement results

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4. Besides their placement results, what should a student who has attended another college bring?
   A A letter from their previous advisor
   B A copy of their class schedule
   C Proof of their work hours
   D An unofficial transcript

5. In paragraph 3, the phrase "are not affected by the new rule" means that returning students _____.
   A must follow the rule more carefully
   B do not have to follow the rule
   C were not told about the rule
   D disagree with the rule

6. What can be inferred from the notice?
   A Advising appointments are only available on weekdays
   B Returning students must see an advisor every semester
   C Students who book late may not get the classes they want
   D Missing an appointment means a student cannot register that year

Parte 1: Comprensión lectora – Circular de empresa

Lee la circular que un responsable envía a los empleados. Después, elige la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta.

To: All Warehouse and Office Staff

From: Daniel Okafor, Operations Manager

Subject: New shift-swap policy

Over the past few months, several of you have told me that the current process for swapping shifts is confusing and slow. At the moment, you have to fill out a paper form, get a signature from your supervisor, and then wait for Human Resources to update the schedule. Sometimes this takes so long that the swap is approved only after the shift has already happened.

Beginning March 1, all shift swaps will be handled through the scheduling app that most of you already use to check your hours. Once you and a coworker agree to trade shifts, one of you submits the request in the app and the other confirms it. Your supervisor will then receive a notification and has 24 hours to approve or reject the swap. If the supervisor does not respond within that time, the request will be approved automatically.

Please keep in mind that swaps are allowed only between employees with the same job training. For example, a forklift operator cannot trade a shift with someone who has not completed forklift certification. Also, no employee may work more than six days in a row, so the app will block any swap that would break this rule.

I realize that not everyone is comfortable with the app yet. If you would like a quick training session, Priya in HR will be running fifteen-minute sessions in the break room next week. Paper forms will still be accepted until the end of February.

Thanks for your patience as we make this change.

7. Why is the company changing its shift-swap policy?
   A The paper process was confusing and sometimes too slow
   B Employees wanted to work more shifts
   C Supervisors refused to sign swap forms
   D HR had lost several schedule requests

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8. What happens if a supervisor does not respond to a request within 24 hours?
   A The request is canceled
   B HR makes the final decision
   C The employees must submit a paper form
   D The swap is approved automatically

9. Which swap would the app NOT allow?
   A A swap between two certified forklift operators
   B A swap that would make someone work seven days in a row
   C A swap requested two weeks in advance
   D A swap between two office workers with the same training

10. In paragraph 2, the word "trade" is closest in meaning to _____.
    A exchange **B** cancel **C** refuse **D** extend

11. What can employees do if they are not comfortable using the app?
    A Ask a coworker to submit all their requests
    B Keep using paper forms after March 1
    C Attend a short training session next week
    D Call their supervisor for special permission

12. What can be inferred about the paper forms?
    A They will still be accepted after March 1 for urgent swaps
    B They will no longer be accepted starting in March
    C They must now be signed by HR instead of a supervisor
    D They will be scanned and stored in the app

Parte 2: Significado de frases

Elige la frase que tiene el mismo significado que la frase dada, o la palabra que mejor completa el sentido de la frase.

13. "Tom is in charge of the new training program." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Tom is paying for the new training program.
    B Tom is responsible for the new training program.
    C Tom is taking part in the new training program.
    D Tom is against the new training program.

14. The doctor told Luis to _____ down on sugar because his test results were high.
    A take **B** turn **C** cut **D** put

15. "The meeting has been put off until Thursday." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A The meeting has been canceled and will not happen.
    B The meeting has been moved to an earlier day.
    C The meeting has been moved to a later date, Thursday.
    D The meeting lasted until Thursday.

16. Our new manager is very _____; she always listens to new ideas before making a decision.
    A stubborn **B** careless **C** bossy **D** open-minded

17. "I'm not used to driving on the highway." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Driving on the highway still feels new and difficult for me.
    B I drove on the highway in the past, but I don't anymore.
    C I am not allowed to drive on the highway.
    D I didn't use the highway when I drove today.

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18. "Kevin had his car repaired last week." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Kevin repaired his car himself last week.
    B Kevin's car broke down last week.
    C Someone repaired Kevin's car for him last week.
    D Kevin had to sell his car last week.

19. The hiring committee is still _____ the applications and will contact candidates next week.
    A reminding **B** reviewing **C** replacing **D** recalling

20. "Despite the heavy rain, the game went ahead." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A The game was canceled because of the heavy rain.
    B The game was delayed until the rain stopped.
    C The game started early to avoid the rain.
    D The game took place even though it was raining hard.

21. "Hardly anyone came to the workshop." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Very few people came to the workshop.
    B Most people found the workshop difficult.
    C Almost everyone came to the workshop.
    D People came to the workshop late.

22. "If I had known about the traffic, I would have left earlier." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A I knew about the traffic, so I left earlier.
    B I didn't know about the traffic, so I didn't leave earlier.
    C I always leave early when there is traffic.
    D I will leave earlier if there is traffic.

23. "Applications will not be accepted unless they are signed." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Signed applications will not be accepted.
    B Applications do not need to be signed.
    C Only signed applications will be accepted.
    D All applications will be accepted, signed or not.

24. "Sara can't have taken the bus this morning; she doesn't have a bus pass." Which sentence has the same meaning?
    A Sara wasn't allowed to take the bus. **B** Sara should have taken the bus.
    C Sara was unable to find the bus. **D** I'm sure Sara didn't take the bus.

Parte 3: Uso del idioma

Elige la palabra o expresión que completa correctamente la frase, o elige la frase según se indique.

25. The new public library _____ next year.
    A will build **B** is building **C** will be built **D** will have build

26. Which sentence is grammatically correct?
    A If it won't rain tomorrow, we'll have a picnic.
    B If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll have a picnic.
    C If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we have had a picnic.
    D If it didn't rain tomorrow, we'll have a picnic.

27. By the time we got to the theater, the movie _____.
    A had already started **B** has already started
    C already starts **D** was already start

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28. The apartment _____ we looked at yesterday was too expensive.
A where **B** what **C** who **D** that

29. I wish I _____ more time to study, but I work full-time.
A have **B** had **C** will have **D** would have

30. Maria said that she _____ to Chicago the following week.
A was moving **B** has moved **C** moving **D** had been move

31. I'll never forget _____ the Grand Canyon for the first time.
A to see **B** see **C** seeing **D** to seeing

32. Because it was raining, my friend suggested _____ a taxi.
A to take **B** take **C** us to take **D** taking

33. You _____ me you were coming! I would have picked you up at the airport.
A should have told **B** must have told **C** should told **D** should have tell

34. Which sentence contains an error?
A Each of the employees has a parking pass.
B The news was surprising to everyone.
C The information you gave me were very useful.
D There is a lot of furniture in the office.

35. Not only _____ late for the interview, but he also forgot his résumé.
A he was **B** was he **C** he is **D** did he

36. If Ana hadn't missed the bus this morning, she _____ at her desk right now.
A would have been **B** had been **C** will be **D** would be

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Soluciones – Prueba de nivel de inglés B2 (ESL Placement) – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – El primer párrafo dice que ahora todos los alumnos nuevos deben reunirse con un orientador antes de matricularse.
2. **C** – El aviso dice que muchos alumnos cursaron asignaturas que no contaban para su titulación ni para sus planes de traslado.
3. **A** – La nueva norma no afecta a los alumnos que regresan con al menos 15 créditos.
4. **D** – El segundo párrafo pide a estos alumnos que traigan un expediente académico no oficial.
5. **B** – Si una norma no te afecta («does not affect you»), no se aplica a ti («does not apply to you»).
6. **C** – El aviso dice que las asignaturas más demandadas se llenan rápido, así que reservar tarde puede significar que ya no queden plazas.
7. **A** – El primer párrafo dice que el proceso actual es confuso y lento, y que a veces los cambios se aprueban demasiado tarde.
8. **D** – La circular indica que la solicitud se aprobará automáticamente si no hay respuesta en 24 horas.
9. **B** – Ningún empleado puede trabajar más de seis días seguidos, por eso la aplicación bloquea esos cambios.
10. **A** – «To trade shifts» significa intercambiar turnos con otra persona.
11. **C** – Priya, de RR. HH., impartirá sesiones de formación de quince minutos la semana que viene.
12. **B** – Los formularios en papel solo se aceptan hasta finales de febrero, así que a partir de marzo ya no se aceptarán.
13. **B** – «To be in charge of something» significa ser responsable de algo.
14. **C** – «To cut down on something» significa consumir o comer menos de algo.
15. **C** – «To put something off» significa aplazar algo.
16. **D** – Una persona «open-minded» está dispuesta a escuchar y considerar ideas nuevas.
17. **A** – «Be used to» significa estar acostumbrado a algo, así que «not used to» indica que todavía resulta extraño.
18. **C** – «Have something done» significa que otra persona hace el trabajo por ti.
19. **B** – «To review applications» significa leer y evaluar las solicitudes con atención.
20. **D** – «Despite» expresa contraste, y «went ahead» significa que el evento se celebró según lo previsto.
21. **A** – «Hardly anyone» significa casi nadie.
22. **B** – El tercer condicional describe un pasado irreal: el hablante no lo sabía y no se fue antes.
23. **C** – «Unless» equivale a «if not», así que una solicitud sin firma será rechazada.
24. **D** – «Can't have + participio» expresa la firme convicción de que algo no ocurrió.
25. **C** – La biblioteca no se construye sola, por eso hace falta la pasiva de futuro «will be built».
26. **B** – El primer condicional usa el presente simple (Present Simple) en la oración con «if» y «will» en la oración principal.
27. **A** – El pasado perfecto (Past Perfect) indica una acción terminada antes de otra acción pasada.
28. **D** – «That» es el complemento de «looked at»; no se puede usar «where» porque la oración ya tiene una preposición y necesita un complemento.
29. **B** – «Wish» + pasado simple (Past Simple) expresa un deseo sobre una situación presente.

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30. **A** – En el estilo indirecto, el presente continuo (Present Continuous) que expresa un plan futuro suele pasar a pasado continuo (Past Continuous).
31. **C** – «Forget + -ing» se refiere a recordar una experiencia pasada.
32. **D** – «Suggest» va seguido de gerundio, no de infinitivo ni de objeto + infinitivo.
33. **A** – «Should have + participio» expresa una crítica o un arrepentimiento sobre una acción pasada.
34. **C** – «Information» es incontable, así que lleva el verbo en singular: «was», no «were».
35. **B** – Después de «Not only» al principio de la frase, se invierten sujeto y verbo: «was he».
36. **D** – Este condicional mixto relaciona una condición pasada con un resultado presente, por eso la forma correcta es «would be».

Notas para el profesor: Da a los alumnos unos 45 minutos y pídeles que trabajen sin diccionario. Como orientación: 29 aciertos o más (aprox. un 80 %) indican un nivel B2 consolidado; entre 22 y 28, un B2 con lagunas; y menos de 22 aconsejan situar al alumno en B1. La prueba se centra en errores típicos del B2, como confundir «be used to» con «used to», usar «suggest» con objeto + infinitivo, mezclar el tercer condicional con el condicional mixto o interpretar mal «unless» y «can't have». Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que reescriban con sus propias palabras las frases que fallaron o que resuman cada texto de lectura en tres frases.

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