Test de nivel de inglés B2 (ESL Placement) – Test 2

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 36

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Comprensión lectora – Carta del colegio

Lee la carta de la directora de un colegio. Después responde a las preguntas 1–6.

Subject: Changes to Afternoon Pickup at Maple Grove Elementary

Dear Families,

Starting Monday, October 7, we will be changing the way students are picked up at the end of the school day. Over the past few weeks, the line of cars on Oak Street has grown so long that it has been blocking traffic and, more importantly, creating unsafe conditions for children who walk home.

Under the new system, families who drive will enter the parking lot from Cedar Avenue only. Each family will receive a numbered card to display on the dashboard. Staff members will call out the numbers, and students will be brought to the cars in groups of five. Please stay in your vehicle at all times; teachers will help younger children with their seat belts.

Students who walk or ride bikes will leave through the front doors on Oak Street at 2:50 p.m., ten minutes before the car line begins. Students who take the bus will not notice any difference.

If someone other than a parent will be picking up your child, you must let the front office know in writing by noon that day. Without a note, we will not be able to release your child.

We appreciate your patience as we all get used to this change.

Sincerely,

Dr. Angela Reyes, Principal

1. Which of the following best summarizes the letter?
   A The school will close its parking lot on Cedar Avenue.
   B Students will no longer be allowed to walk home from school.
   C The school is introducing a new procedure to make afternoon pickup safer.
   D The school day will end ten minutes earlier than before.

2. According to the letter, what problem led to the change?
   A Cars waiting on Oak Street were blocking traffic and putting walkers at risk.
   B Parents were complaining that the buses arrived late.
   C Children were often losing their numbered cards.
   D Teachers did not have enough time to help with seat belts.

3. What should families who drive do when they arrive at school?
   A Park on Oak Street and wait at the front doors.
   B Call the front office to give their number.
   C Walk into the parking lot to find their child.
   D Enter from Cedar Avenue, show their card and stay in the car.

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4. Which students will experience no change in their afternoon routine?
   A Students who walk home
   B Students who take the bus
   C Students who ride bikes
   D Students whose parents drive

5. In paragraph 4, the word "release" is closest in meaning to _____.
   A record **B** punish **C** allow to leave **D** remind

6. Ben's grandmother is going to pick him up on Thursday. What must his parents do?
   A Send a written message to the front office before 12:00 p.m. on Thursday.
   B Give the grandmother Ben's numbered card and nothing else.
   C Phone Ben's teacher at 2:50 p.m. on Thursday.
   D Ask the grandmother to wait for Ben at the front doors.

Parte 2: Comprensión lectora – Circular de empresa

Lee la circular del departamento de Recursos Humanos de una empresa. Después responde a las preguntas 7–12.

To: All Full-Time Staff

From: Human Resources

Re: Expanded Education Benefit

We are pleased to announce that, beginning January 1, our tuition assistance program will cover up to $3,000 per year, up from $1,500. The increase reflects our commitment to helping employees build skills that benefit both their careers and the company.

To qualify, you must have worked here full-time for at least six months and be in good standing. Courses must be taken at an accredited college or university and must relate to your current position or to a role you could realistically move into here. Certificate programs, including those offered online, are also eligible.

Before you enroll, submit a request form to your manager, who will forward it to HR. Requests submitted after a course has started cannot be considered. Once you finish the course, send us your final grade and receipt. We will reimburse 100 percent of tuition for a grade of B or higher and 75 percent for a C. Courses with lower grades are not covered.

Please note that employees who leave the company within one year of receiving assistance may be asked to repay part of the amount.

7. What has changed about the tuition assistance program?
   A It is now open to part-time employees.
   B The maximum yearly amount has doubled.
   C Online courses are no longer accepted.
   D Employees no longer need their manager's approval.

8. Which employee is most likely eligible for assistance?
   A A part-time cashier who wants to study nursing
   B A full-time employee who was hired four months ago
   C A full-time accountant with two years at the company taking an online certificate in data analysis
   D A full-time employee with five years at the company taking a painting class for fun

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9. When should an employee submit the request form?
   A Before the course begins
   B On the first day of the course
   C After receiving a final grade
   D Within one year of finishing the course

10. Jordan took a $1,000 course and received a C. How much will the company pay?
   A $0 **B** $1,000 **C** $500 **D** $750

11. In paragraph 2, the phrase "in good standing" most likely means _____.
   A able to stand for long periods at work
   B having a satisfactory record with the employer
   C holding a senior position in the company
   D living close to the office

12. Why might the company ask an employee to pay back some of the money?
   A The employee took a course at an accredited university.
   B The employee received a grade of B.
   C The employee quit the company less than a year after receiving assistance.
   D The employee sent the receipt to HR.

Parte 3: Significado de frases

Elige la oración que tiene el mismo significado que la original, o la palabra que mejor completa el sentido de la oración.

13. Marcus is very _____; he always arrives on time and finishes his work by the deadline.
   A sensitive **B** generous **C** curious **D** reliable

14. "I'll look into the problem with your account." Which sentence has the same meaning?
   A I'll investigate the problem with your account.
   B I'll ignore the problem with your account.
   C I'll look at your account and then close it.
   D I'll create a new problem with your account.

15. "The grocery store ran out of milk this morning." Which sentence has the same meaning?
   A The store sold milk outside this morning.
   B The store got a large delivery of milk this morning.
   C The store had no milk left this morning.
   D Someone ran out of the store with milk this morning.

16. "You'd better bring a jacket tonight." Which sentence has the same meaning?
   A You brought a better jacket than me tonight.
   B It's a good idea to bring a jacket tonight.
   C You had a jacket with you last night.
   D It isn't necessary to bring a jacket tonight.

17. "Jenna really takes after her father." Which sentence has the same meaning?
   A Jenna takes care of her father every day.
   B Jenna follows her father wherever he goes.
   C Jenna was born after her father moved away.
   D Jenna is very similar to her father.

18. The job offer was very _____, so Priya accepted it right away.
   A tempting **B** tempted **C** attempt **D** temptation

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19. After months of training, Daniel finally _____ his goal of running a marathon.
A succeeded **B** managed **C** achieved **D** won

20. "We had no choice but to cancel the trip." Which sentence has the same meaning?
A We chose not to cancel the trip.
B We were forced to cancel the trip.
C We had several options, so we canceled the trip.
D We canceled the trip, but we could have gone.

21. "It's no use complaining to the manager." Which sentence has the same meaning?
A Complaining to the manager won't help.
B The manager doesn't use the complaint form.
C You should complain to the manager more often.
D The manager is complaining about nothing.

22. "The report was supposed to be finished by Friday." Which sentence has the same meaning?
A Someone guessed that the report was finished on Friday.
B The report was finished early, on Friday morning.
C Everyone was surprised that the report was finished on Friday.
D The report was expected to be finished by Friday, but probably wasn't.

23. "Should you need any help, call the front desk." Which sentence has the same meaning?
A You should help the people at the front desk.
B You must call the front desk immediately.
C If you need any help, call the front desk.
D Call the front desk to ask if you need help.

24. "No sooner had we sat down than the fire alarm went off." Which sentence has the same meaning?
A We sat down a long time after the fire alarm went off.
B The fire alarm went off immediately after we sat down.
C We didn't sit down because the fire alarm was off.
D The fire alarm went off before we arrived.

Parte 4: Uso de la lengua

Elige la forma correcta para completar la oración, o la respuesta gramaticalmente correcta.

25. "How long _____ in Denver?" "Since 2019."
A do you live **B** have you lived **C** are you living **D** did you live

26. If it _____ tomorrow, we'll have the picnic indoors.
A rains **B** will rain **C** would rain **D** rained

27. This is the most interesting class I _____.
A ever take **B** had ever take **C** have ever taken **D** am ever taking

28. Choose the sentence with no grammatical mistakes.
A Could you give me some advices about choosing a college?
B Could you give me an advice about choosing a college?
C Could you give me a few advices about choosing a college?
D Could you give me some advice about choosing a college?

29. The package _____ to the wrong address yesterday.
A was delivered **B** delivered **C** has delivered **D** was delivering

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30. At the interview, the manager asked me where _____.
A did I live **B** do I live **C** I lived **D** I do live

31. My phone battery is almost dead. It needs _____.
A to charge **B** charging **C** charge **D** charged

32. The new software, _____ was installed last week, has already crashed twice.
A that **B** what **C** it **D** which

33. We've been discussing this for weeks. It's time we _____ a decision about the budget.
A made **B** make **C** will make **D** have made

34. Which part of this sentence is incorrect? "The manager, who has worked here for ten years, know every employee by name."
A who has worked **B** for ten years **C** know **D** by name

35. By next June, Carlos _____ at the company for ten years.
A will work **B** will have been working
C is working **D** has worked

36. Had I known about the sale, I _____ more groceries.
A would buy **B** will have bought **C** had bought **D** would have bought

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Soluciones – Test de nivel de inglés B2 (ESL Placement) – Test 2

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

Explicaciones

1. **C** – Toda la carta describe un nuevo sistema de recogida pensado para resolver un problema de seguridad.
2. **A** – El párrafo 1 dice que la larga fila de coches bloqueaba el tráfico y creaba situaciones peligrosas para los niños que van andando.
3. **D** – El párrafo 2 dice que los conductores entran por Cedar Avenue, muestran una tarjeta y permanecen en su vehículo.
4. **B** – La carta dice que los alumnos que van en autobús no notarán ninguna diferencia.
5. **C** – Aquí "release" significa permitir que el niño salga del colegio con esa persona.
6. **A** – Cualquier persona que no sea el padre o la madre necesita entregar una nota escrita en secretaría antes del mediodía de ese día.
7. **B** – La cantidad ha aumentado de $1,500 a $3,000, es decir, se ha duplicado.
8. **C** – El contable trabaja a jornada completa, lleva más de seis meses en la empresa y está haciendo un certificado relacionado con su trabajo.
9. **A** – La circular dice que las solicitudes presentadas después de que haya empezado un curso no se pueden tener en cuenta.
10. **D** – Una nota de C se reembolsa al 75 %, y el 75 % de $1,000 son $750.
11. **B** – "In good standing" significa no tener problemas graves en tu historial.
12. **C** – El último párrafo dice que quienes se vayan antes de un año podrían tener que devolver parte del importe.
13. **D** – Una persona que siempre es puntual y cumple los plazos es "reliable" (fiable).
14. **A** – "Look into" significa investigar o examinar algo.
15. **C** – "Run out of" significa gastar o vender todo algo, de modo que no queda nada.
16. **B** – "You'd better" (you had better) da un consejo enérgico sobre el presente o el futuro.
17. **D** – "Take after" significa parecerse a un familiar mayor en el físico o en el carácter.
18. **A** – Un adjetivo terminado en -ing describe lo que provoca el sentimiento; aquí, la oferta atractiva.
19. **C** – Se dice "achieve a goal"; "succeed" necesita "in" y "manage" necesita "to" + verbo.
20. **B** – "Have no choice but to" significa que no había ninguna otra opción posible.
21. **A** – "It's no use + -ing" significa que una acción no sirve de nada.
22. **D** – "Was supposed to" expresa una expectativa o un plan que a menudo no se cumplió.
23. **C** – "Should you need" es una forma formal de decir "If you need".
24. **B** – "No sooner ... than" indica que la segunda acción ocurrió justo después de la primera.
25. **B** – El present perfect se usa con "since" para una situación que empezó en el pasado y continúa ahora.
26. **A** – En el primer condicional (first conditional), la oración con if lleva present simple.
27. **C** – Un superlativo con "ever" suele ir seguido de present perfect.
28. **D** – "Advice" es incontable, así que no tiene plural ni admite "an".
29. **A** – El paquete no realizó la acción, por lo que con "yesterday" se necesita la pasiva en past simple.
30. **C** – En una pregunta en estilo indirecto, el orden es sujeto + verbo y el tiempo verbal retrocede.
31. **B** – "Need + -ing" tiene sentido pasivo: el teléfono necesita cargarse.

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32. **D** – Una oración de relativo explicativa (non-defining) entre comas usa "which" para cosas, no "that".
33. **A** – "It's time + sujeto" va seguido de past simple para hablar del presente.
34. **C** – El sujeto "the manager" es singular, así que el verbo debe ser "knows".
35. **B** – El future perfect continuous expresa la duración de una acción hasta un momento del futuro.
36. **D** – "Had I known" es un tercer condicional con inversión, así que la oración principal lleva "would have" + participio pasado.

Notas para el profesor: Conceda unos 45 minutos y no permita el uso de diccionario. Una puntuación de 29 o más (alrededor del 80 %) indica que el alumno domina el nivel B2; entre 22 y 28, un B1+ sólido o un B2 en desarrollo; y las puntuaciones inferiores aconsejan ubicarlo en B1. La sección de significado de frases se centra en confusiones habituales con phrasal verbs, expresiones idiomáticas y estructuras formales (should + sujeto, no sooner), mientras que la de uso de la lengua evalúa la elección de tiempos verbales, la pasiva, las preguntas en estilo indirecto y las condicionales. Repase los errores con los alumnos y, como actividad de seguimiento, pídales que reformulen las oraciones originales con sus propias palabras.

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