

Test de nivel de inglés B2 – Test 2



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

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

Parte 1: Tiempos verbales y gramática básica

Elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada frase, o responde a la pregunta.

1. Look at those dark clouds! It _____ rain.
A will **B** is going to **C** rains **D** is raining
2. There aren't _____ eggs left, so I'll buy some more on my way home.
A some **B** no **C** any **D** much
3. How long _____ you known Priya?
A did **B** have **C** are **D** do
4. I'll call you as soon as I _____ at the airport.
A will arrive **B** would arrive **C** am going to arrive **D** arrive
5. I _____ dinner when my phone rang.
A cook **B** was cooking **C** have cooked **D** am cooking
6. If you heat ice, it _____.
A melts **B** would melt **C** melted **D** will have melted
7. She's been working on this report _____ nine o'clock this morning.
A for **B** during **C** since **D** ago
8. I'm not sure, but Ahmed _____ be at the gym – he sometimes goes there after work.
A must **B** might **C** can't **D** should to
9. You _____ wear a suit to the party – it's very informal, so jeans are fine.
A mustn't **B** haven't to **C** don't have to **D** shouldn't to
10. The museum _____ by thousands of tourists every year.
A visits **B** is visiting **C** has visit **D** is visited
11. When I was a child, we _____ to the coast every summer.
A used to go **B** use to go **C** were used to going **D** have gone
12. Choose the correct sentence.
A The exam was more easier than I expected.
B The exam was much easier than I expected.
C The exam was very easier than I expected.
D The exam was much more easy than I expected.
13. When I got to the office, I realised I _____ my laptop at home.
A have left **B** was leaving **C** had left **D** leave

14. This is the most interesting book I _____.
A was ever reading **B** have never read **C** had never read **D** have ever read
15. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "If I will see Marta tomorrow, I'll give her your message."
A If I will see **B** Marta tomorrow **C** I'll give her **D** your message

Parte 2: Vocabulario y formación de palabras

Elige la palabra o expresión que mejor encaja en cada frase. En el caso de las palabras en MAYÚSCULAS, elige la forma correcta de la palabra.

16. Could you _____ me a favour and water my plants while I'm away?
A make **B** do **C** give **D** take
17. I'm afraid I can't _____ a new car at the moment – they're far too expensive.
A spend **B** offer **C** afford **D** provide
18. Kenji _____ his driving test at the first attempt.
A succeeded **B** won **C** managed **D** passed
19. Please _____ in this form and hand it to the receptionist.
A fill **B** write **C** complete **D** put
20. I ran _____ an old school friend at the supermarket yesterday – I hadn't seen her for years.
A off **B** into **C** out **D** through
21. The flight was cancelled _____ to bad weather.
A because **B** result **C** due **D** cause
22. It's _____ to drive without a valid licence. (LEGAL)
A unlegal **B** dislegal **C** inlegal **D** illegal
23. I'm not very _____ in football, so I rarely watch matches.
A interested **B** interesting **C** keen **D** fond
24. Can you _____ an eye on my bag while I buy a coffee?
A have **B** keep **C** hold **D** put
25. She's a very _____ driver; she always checks her mirrors and never goes over the speed limit.
A careless **B** curious **C** cautious **D** carefree
26. The _____ of the new library has been delayed by six months. (CONSTRUCT)
A constructing **B** constructive **C** constructor **D** construction
27. After months of training, she finally _____ her ambition of running a marathon.
A won **B** achieved **C** arrived **D** gained
28. A: "I've just been offered a place at university!" B: "_____"
A Never mind, maybe next time. **B** What a pity!
C Congratulations! You must be thrilled. **D** Help yourself.
29. "Nadia is very down-to-earth." What does "down-to-earth" mean here?
A often sad and quiet **B** practical and sensible
C afraid of heights **D** interested in gardening
30. His _____ to listen to advice caused serious problems for the team. (WILLING)
A unwilling **B** unwillingly **C** unwillingness **D** willingly

Parte 3: Estructuras gramaticales avanzadas

Elige la opción que completa correctamente cada frase, o responde a la pregunta.

31. She suggested _____ a taxi because it was raining heavily.
A to take **B** taking **C** take **D** that we taking
32. I remember _____ this film before, but I can't remember how it ends.
A to watch **B** watch **C** watching **D** to have watch
33. He apologised _____ late for the meeting.
A for being **B** to be **C** for be **D** being
34. I'm going to get my hair _____ before the wedding.
A cutting **B** to cut **C** cut **D** to be cut
35. The children _____ be playing in the garden – I can hear them laughing.
A can't **B** must **C** mustn't **D** needn't
36. I'll lend you my car _____ you promise to drive carefully.
A unless **B** despite **C** in case **D** provided
37. Which part of the sentence contains an error? "Despite of the rain, we really enjoyed our day at the beach."
A Despite of **B** the rain **C** really enjoyed **D** at the beach
38. If it hadn't been for your advice, I _____ the wrong decision.
A would make **B** would have made **C** had made **D** will have made
39. It's no use _____ about it now – the decision has already been made.
A to complain **B** complain **C** complained **D** complaining
40. Ravi said, "I'll finish it tomorrow." Which is the correct reported version?
A Ravi said me he would finish it the next day.
B Ravi told that he would finish it the next day.
C Ravi said he would finish it the next day.
D Ravi said he would finish it yesterday.
41. I wish my neighbours _____ so much noise late at night – it's really annoying.
A wouldn't make **B** won't make **C** didn't made **D** don't make
42. _____ finished her homework, Aisha went out to meet her friends.
A After **B** Having **C** Had **D** Being
43. The singer _____ to be planning a world tour next year.
A says **B** is saying **C** is said **D** has said
44. Under no circumstances _____ this door while the machine is running.
A you should open **B** should you open **C** you can open **D** do you can open

Parte 4: Comprensión lectora

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

A Summer Above the Clouds

Last summer, instead of looking for an office internship like most of my classmates, I spent three months working at a mountain hut high in the Alps. The hut offers meals and beds to hikers walking a

long-distance trail, and it can only be reached on foot – a steep two-hour climb from the nearest village. Supplies arrive by helicopter once a fortnight, so nothing can be wasted.

I'll admit I had doubts before I went. I had never worked in a kitchen, and I wasn't sure how I would cope with sharing a tiny room with three other staff members. My parents, meanwhile, were worried that I was wasting a summer that could have helped my career.

The work was harder than I had imagined. We got up at five to prepare breakfast, and on busy days we served over a hundred dinners. But what surprised me most was how quickly the team became close. With no phone signal and no internet, we spent our free evenings playing cards, telling stories and watching the sun set over the glaciers. I had expected to feel isolated; in fact, I have rarely felt less lonely.

I also learned skills that no classroom could have taught me. When a storm cut off the water supply for two days, we had to find solutions together, quickly and calmly. Guests who arrived exhausted, wet or frustrated taught me a great deal about patience.

Back home, I was nervous about how employers would view my summer. To my relief, at my first job interview, the manager spent most of the time asking about the hut. She said that solving problems under pressure was exactly what she was looking for. I got the job – and I'm already planning to go back next summer, even if only for a few weeks.

45. Why can nothing be wasted at the hut?
- A** Supplies are delivered only once every two weeks.
 - B** Food is extremely expensive to buy there.
 - C** Guests are expected to bring their own food.
 - D** The village shop closes during the summer.
46. What were the writer's parents worried about?
- A** She would get injured on the climb.
 - B** She would feel lonely without them.
 - C** The summer would not help her career.
 - D** She would not be paid enough.
47. What does the writer say about having no phone signal or internet?
- A** It made her feel isolated.
 - B** It helped the team become close.
 - C** It made the evenings boring.
 - D** It made the work more difficult.
48. The phrase "cut off" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:
- A** reduced
 - B** damaged
 - C** stopped
 - D** cleaned
49. According to the writer, what did tired or frustrated guests teach her?
- A** how to cook
 - B** patience
 - C** foreign languages
 - D** first aid
50. What is the main message of the text?
- A** Office internships are usually a waste of time.
 - B** Working in the mountains is too dangerous for students.
 - C** It is impossible to enjoy a job without the internet.
 - D** An unusual experience can give you skills that employers value.

Soluciones – Test de nivel de inglés B2 – Test 2

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – Usamos 'be going to' para hacer predicciones basadas en indicios presentes, como unas nubes oscuras.
2. **C** – 'Any' se usa en frases negativas con sustantivos contables en plural; 'no' crearía una doble negación.
3. **B** – 'How long' con un estado que continúa hasta ahora requiere el present perfect: 'have you known'.
4. **D** – Después de conjunciones temporales como 'as soon as', usamos el presente simple (Present Simple) para referirnos al futuro.
5. **B** – El pasado continuo (Past Continuous) describe una acción en curso que fue interrumpida por otra acción pasada más breve.
6. **A** – El condicional cero (presente + presente) se usa para hechos generales y verdades científicas.
7. **C** – 'Since' se usa con el momento concreto en que empezó la acción.
8. **B** – 'Might' expresa posibilidad, lo que encaja con 'I'm not sure'.
9. **C** – 'Don't have to' significa que no es necesario; 'mustn't' significaría que está prohibido.
10. **D** – El museo recibe la acción, así que necesitamos la pasiva en presente simple: 'is visited'.
11. **A** – 'Used to + infinitivo' describe hábitos del pasado que ya no se dan.
12. **B** – 'Easy' forma el comparativo 'easier', y para intensificar un comparativo se usa 'much' (no 'very').
13. **C** – El pasado perfecto (Past Perfect) indica que dejarse el portátil ocurrió antes de darse cuenta.
14. **D** – Después de un superlativo usamos el present perfect con 'ever' para hablar de la experiencia vital hasta ahora.
15. **A** – En la oración con 'if' del primer condicional usamos el presente simple: 'If I see'.
16. **B** – La expresión fija es 'do someone a favour'.
17. **C** – 'Afford' significa tener dinero suficiente para comprar algo.
18. **D** – Un examen se 'pass'; 'succeed' necesita 'in' y 'manage' necesita 'to'.
19. **A** – El phrasal verb 'fill in' significa rellenar un formulario.
20. **B** – 'Run into someone' significa encontrarse con alguien por casualidad.
21. **C** – 'Due to' significa 'because of'; 'because' necesitaría 'of'.
22. **D** – Los adjetivos que empiezan por 'il' suelen llevar el prefijo negativo 'il-': 'illegal'.
23. **A** – 'Interested in' describe los sentimientos de una persona; 'keen' va con 'on' y 'fond' va con 'of'.
24. **B** – 'Keep an eye on' es una expresión fija que significa vigilar o cuidar algo.
25. **C** – 'Cautious' significa prudente, que evita riesgos, lo que coincide con la descripción.
26. **D** – Después de 'the' y antes de 'of' se necesita un sustantivo: 'construction' significa el proceso de construir.
27. **B** – Una ambición o un objetivo se 'achieve'; los demás verbos no forman colocación con 'ambition'.
28. **C** – Ante una buena noticia se felicita; las otras respuestas corresponden a malas noticias o a ofrecimientos.
29. **B** – Una persona 'down-to-earth' es práctica, realista y fácil de tratar.
30. **C** – Después de 'His' se necesita un sustantivo con sentido negativo: 'unwillingness'.
31. **B** – 'Suggest' va seguido de gerundio (forma en -ing), no de infinitivo.
32. **C** – 'Remember + -ing' se refiere al recuerdo de algo que se hizo en el pasado.
33. **A** – 'Apologise' va seguido de 'for' + gerundio.

34. **C** – La estructura causativa 'get something done' usa el participio pasado: 'get my hair cut'.
35. **B** – 'Must' expresa una deducción segura basada en indicios (oírlos reír).
36. **D** – 'Provided' significa 'only if' (solo si) e introduce una condición.
37. **A** – 'Despite' nunca va seguido de 'of'; decimos 'Despite the rain' o 'In spite of the rain'.
38. **B** – Este tercer condicional se refiere a un resultado imaginario en el pasado, por lo que necesita 'would have + participio pasado'.
39. **D** – La expresión 'It's no use' va seguida de gerundio.
40. **C** – En estilo indirecto, 'will' pasa a 'would', 'tomorrow' pasa a 'the next day', y 'said' no lleva un complemento directo como 'me'.
41. **A** – 'Wish + would' expresa fastidio por el comportamiento repetido de otra persona.
42. **B** – Una oración de participio perfecto ('Having + participio pasado') indica que una acción terminó antes que otra.
43. **C** – La pasiva impersonal 'be said to' transmite lo que la gente suele decir sobre alguien.
44. **B** – Cuando una expresión negativa como 'Under no circumstances' va al principio de la frase, se invierten el sujeto y el auxiliar.
45. **A** – El texto dice que los suministros llegan en helicóptero una vez cada quince días, así que tienen que durar.
46. **C** – Sus padres pensaban que estaba desperdiciando un verano que podría haberle servido para su carrera profesional.
47. **B** – Sin internet, el equipo pasaba las tardes juntos y ella rara vez se había sentido menos sola.
48. **C** – La tormenta 'cut off' el suministro de agua, es decir, lo cortó por completo durante dos días.
49. **B** – Ella dice que esos huéspedes le enseñaron mucho sobre la paciencia.
50. **D** – La autora adquirió habilidades prácticas en el refugio, y un empleador las valoró en su entrevista.

Notas para el profesor: Realice el test completo en una sola sesión de unos 60 minutos. Una puntuación de 38/50 o más indica que el alumno domina el nivel B2, mientras que entre 30 y 37 revela lagunas que conviene trabajar antes de avanzar. Las partes 1 a 3 se centran en errores típicos del nivel B2, como usar 'will' después de conjunciones temporales, decir 'despite of', emplear estructuras verbales incorrectas tras suggest/remember/apologise o confundir colocaciones parecidas. Repase las explicaciones con los alumnos y vuelva sobre los puntos débiles, por ejemplo pidiéndoles que escriban sus propias frases con las estructuras en las que se han equivocado.