Use of English B2 – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 36

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Texto con huecos de opción múltiple (multiple-choice cloze)

Lee el texto y elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada hueco numerado.

When Lena Okafor's coffee machine broke down last spring, her first thought was to (1) ___ it away and buy a new one. Instead, a neighbour suggested she (2) ___ a visit to the local repair café, a monthly event where volunteers help people fix everyday items for free.

'I didn't expect much,' Lena admits. 'But within twenty minutes, a retired engineer had (3) ___ out what the problem was and showed me how to replace a tiny part.' The idea of repair cafés has (4) ___ on in many towns over the past decade, partly because people are becoming more (5) ___ of how much waste they produce.

Volunteers say the events are about more than saving money. 'People come in with a broken lamp and end up staying for hours,' explains organiser Tomás Reyes. 'It's a great way to (6) ___ contact with neighbours you might otherwise never meet.' Not every repair is successful, of course, but even when an item can't be saved, visitors usually leave with a better (7) ___ of how things work.

For Lena, the experience made a lasting (8) ___. She now volunteers herself, and she says she thinks twice before buying anything that can't be fixed. 'It has completely changed my (9) ___ to shopping,' she says.

1. Gap (1): her first thought was to _____ it away and buy a new one.
   A put **B** throw **C** set **D** run
2. Gap (2): a neighbour suggested she _____ a visit to the local repair café.
   A do **B** give **C** pay **D** put
3. Gap (3): a retired engineer had _____ out what the problem was.
   A worked **B** brought **C** held **D** set
4. Gap (4): The idea of repair cafés has _____ on in many towns.
   A taken **B** held **C** come **D** caught
5. Gap (5): people are becoming more _____ of how much waste they produce.
   A careful **B** aware **C** sensitive **D** known
6. Gap (6): It's a great way to _____ contact with neighbours.
   A do **B** take **C** make **D** give
7. Gap (7): visitors usually leave with a better _____ of how things work.
   A knowing **B** wisdom **C** learning **D** understanding
8. Gap (8): the experience made a lasting _____.
   A impression **B** effect **C** influence **D** result

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9. Gap (9): It has completely changed my _____ to shopping.
   A opinion **B** approach **C** method **D** manner

Parte 2: Texto con huecos gramaticales (open cloze, opción múltiple)

Lee el texto y elige la palabra gramatical que mejor completa cada hueco numerado.

Most of us know that we should get more sleep, but few of us actually manage (10) ___ change our habits. According to (11) ___ recent survey, nearly half of adults regularly sleep less than seven hours a night. (12) ___ this may not seem serious, experts warn that it can affect everything from our mood to our ability to concentrate.

One reason is that many people use their phones late at night. The light from screens makes it harder for the brain to relax, (13) ___ is why doctors recommend switching devices off an hour before bed. Another problem is that we often treat sleep as something we can sacrifice (14) ___ we are busy.

So what can we do? Researchers suggest going to bed at the same time every night, (15) ___ at weekends. They also advise against drinking coffee in the afternoon. 'Change takes time, so don't blame (16) ___ if you don't see results immediately,' says sleep specialist Dr Amara Lindqvist. In one study, volunteers who (17) ___ been following these simple rules for a month reported feeling far more energetic. Small changes, it seems, can make a big difference, as long as we stick (18) ___ them.

10. Gap (10): few of us actually manage _____ change our habits.
    A for **B** at **C** to **D** with

11. Gap (11): According to _____ recent survey, nearly half of adults...
    A a **B** an **C** any **D** much

12. Gap (12): _____ this may not seem serious, experts warn that...
    A Despite **B** However **C** Even **D** Although

13. Gap (13): the brain finds it harder to relax, _____ is why doctors recommend...
    A what **B** which **C** that **D** it

14. Gap (14): something we can sacrifice _____ we are busy.
    A unless **B** until **C** whenever **D** despite

15. Gap (15): going to bed at the same time every night, _____ at weekends.
    A also **B** even **C** still **D** yet

16. Gap (16): don't blame _____ if you don't see results immediately.
    A yourself **B** you **C** your **D** yours

17. Gap (17): volunteers who _____ been following these simple rules for a month reported...
    A have **B** were **C** are **D** had

18. Gap (18): as long as we stick _____ them.
    A on **B** to **C** for **D** over

Parte 3: Formación de palabras (word formation)

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

19. The new manager has made some _____ changes to the way the office is run. (SIGNIFY)
    A significance **B** signifying **C** significant **D** signified

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20. Several customers complained about the _____ of the staff. (RUDE)
A rudely **B** rudeness **C** ruder **D** rudest

21. It's completely _____ to expect everyone to finish the work by Friday. (REASON)
A reasonless **B** unreasoned **C** disreasonable **D** unreasonable

22. The museum is closed for _____ until the end of June. (RENOVATE)
A renovation **B** renovating **C** renovated **D** renovator

23. She spoke so _____ that everyone in the room was convinced. (PERSUADE)
A persuasive **B** persuasion **C** persuasively **D** persuaded

24. There has been a _____ increase in the number of people cycling to work. (DRAMA)
A dramatically **B** dramatic **C** dramatist **D** dramatised

25. The _____ of the new bridge took nearly three years. (CONSTRUCT)
A constructive **B** constructor **C** constructing **D** construction

26. I'm afraid your answer is _____, so please try again. (CORRECT)
A incorrect **B** uncorrect **C** miscorrect **D** discorrect

27. Having a pet can give children a sense of _____. (RESPONSIBLE)
A responsibleness **B** responsibility **C** responsibly **D** irresponsible

Parte 4: Transformaciones con palabra clave (key word transformations)

Lee la primera frase y la palabra clave en mayúsculas. Elige la reformulación que mantiene el mismo significado, utiliza la palabra clave y es gramaticalmente correcta.

28. I'm sure Daniel didn't take your keys. (CAN'T)
A Daniel can't take your keys.
B Daniel can't be taken your keys.
C Daniel can't have taken your keys.
D Daniel can't had taken your keys.

29. It was the first time Priya had flown in a plane. (NEVER)
A Priya has never flown in a plane before.
B Priya had never flown in a plane before.
C Priya never flies in a plane before.
D Priya had never fly in a plane before.

30. People say the castle is over 800 years old. (SAID)
A The castle said to be over 800 years old.
B It said the castle to be over 800 years old.
C The castle is said being over 800 years old.
D The castle is said to be over 800 years old.

31. I regret not studying harder for the exam. (WISH)
A I wish I had studied harder for the exam.
B I wish I studied harder for the exam.
C I wish I would study harder for the exam.
D I wish I have studied harder for the exam.

32. Although it rained heavily, the match continued. (DESPITE)
A Despite it rained heavily, the match continued.
B Despite of the heavy rain, the match continued.
C Despite the heavy rain, the match continued.
D Despite raining heavily, the match continued.

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33. Someone is going to repair my laptop tomorrow. (HAVING)

A I am having repaired my laptop tomorrow.
B I am having my laptop repaired tomorrow.
C I am having someone repaired my laptop tomorrow.
D I am having my laptop repair tomorrow.

34. 'Did you lock the door?' Maria asked me. (WHETHER)

A Maria asked me whether did I lock the door.
B Maria asked me whether had I locked the door.
C Maria asked me whether I had lock the door.
D Maria asked me whether I had locked the door.

35. It isn't necessary for you to bring any food. (HAVE)

A You don't have to bring any food.
B You have not to bring any food.
C You don't have bring any food.
D You mustn't have to bring any food.

36. If you don't leave now, you'll miss the train. (UNLESS)

A Unless you don't leave now, you'll miss the train.
B Unless you leave now, you'll miss the train.
C Unless you will leave now, you'll miss the train.
D You'll miss the train unless you left now.

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Soluciones – Use of English B2 – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – 'Throw something away' significa deshacerse de algo tirándolo a la basura.
2. **C** – La colocación fija es 'pay a visit to' un lugar o una persona.
3. **A** – 'Work out' significa encontrar la respuesta o la solución a algo.
4. **D** – 'Catch on' significa ponerse de moda, hacerse popular.
5. **B** – 'Aware of' significa ser consciente de algo; los demás adjetivos no se combinan con 'of' con este significado.
6. **C** – La colocación correcta es 'make contact with' alguien.
7. **D** – 'A better understanding of' es el sintagma nominal natural para expresar que se sabe cómo funciona algo.
8. **A** – Se dice 'make an impression'; 'effect' e 'influence' van con 'have'.
9. **B** – 'Approach to' algo significa la manera de abordarlo; los demás sustantivos no llevan 'to' en este caso.
10. **C** – 'Manage' va seguido del infinitivo con 'to'.
11. **A** – Un sustantivo contable en singular que se menciona por primera vez lleva 'a' (no 'an', porque 'recent' empieza por sonido consonántico).
12. **D** – 'Although' introduce una oración de contraste; 'despite' no puede ir seguido de sujeto y verbo.
13. **B** – Después de una coma, 'which' se refiere a toda la oración anterior; 'that' no puede usarse en oraciones de relativo explicativas (non-defining).
14. **C** – 'Whenever' significa 'cada vez que', lo que encaja con la idea de un hábito repetido.
15. **B** – 'Even' enfatiza algo sorprendente: la norma se aplica también los fines de semana.
16. **A** – Se necesita un pronombre reflexivo cuando el sujeto y el objeto son la misma persona.
17. **D** – El pasado perfecto continuo (Past Perfect Continuous: 'had been following') describe una acción que continuaba hasta un momento del pasado ('reported').
18. **B** – 'Stick to' normas o planes significa seguir cumpliéndolos.
19. **C** – Se necesita un adjetivo delante del sustantivo 'changes'.
20. **B** – Después de 'the' y antes de 'of' se necesita un sustantivo: 'rudeness'.
21. **D** – El adjetivo negativo que significa 'poco justo o sensato' es 'unreasonable', con el prefijo un-.
22. **A** – Después de 'closed for' se necesita el sustantivo que designa el proceso: 'renovation'.
23. **C** – Se necesita un adverbio para describir cómo habló ella.
24. **B** – Se necesita un adjetivo delante del sustantivo 'increase'.
25. **D** – El sustantivo que designa el proceso de construir es 'construction'.
26. **A** – La forma negativa de 'correct' lleva el prefijo in-.
27. **B** – Después de 'a sense of' se necesita un sustantivo, y el correcto es 'responsibility'.
28. **C** – 'Can't have + participio pasado' expresa la certeza de que algo no ocurrió en el pasado.
29. **B** – El pasado perfecto (Past Perfect) con 'never ... before' equivale a 'It was the first time ... had flown'.
30. **D** – La estructura pasiva impersonal es 'sujeto + is said + infinitivo con to'.
31. **A** – Para expresar arrepentimiento sobre el pasado se usa 'wish + pasado perfecto'.
32. **C** – 'Despite' va seguido de un sintagma nominal, sin 'of' y sin una oración completa.
33. **B** – La estructura causativa es 'have + objeto + participio pasado'.

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34. **D** – Las preguntas en estilo indirecto usan el orden de una oración afirmativa, y el pasado simple (Past Simple) pasa a pasado perfecto (Past Perfect).
35. **A** – 'Don't have to' expresa ausencia de obligación o necesidad.
36. **B** – 'Unless' significa 'if not', por lo que lleva un verbo en afirmativa en presente simple (Present Simple).

Notas para el profesor: Puede usarse como simulacro de examen cronometrado o como prueba de diagnóstico al comienzo de un curso B2. Se centra en errores típicos del nivel intermedio alto, como las colocaciones verbo-sustantivo incorrectas (do/make/pay), el uso de 'despite' seguido de una oración, la falta de prefijos en la formación de palabras y el cambio de tiempos verbales mal hecho en el estilo indirecto. Después de corregir, pida a los alumnos que expliquen por qué cada distractor es incorrecto y que luego escriban sus propias transformaciones con las mismas palabras clave.

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