Use of English B2 – Test 2

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 36

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Cloze de opción múltiple

Lee el texto y elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada hueco (1–10).

Slow travel

When Lena Okafor was offered a job in Lisbon, most of her friends assumed she would simply (1) ___ a plane. Instead, she decided to make the 2,000-kilometre journey by train. 'I wanted to (2) ___ the most of the trip rather than just getting it over with,' she explains.

The journey took three days and involved six changes, but Lena insists it was worth every minute. 'At first I was worried that something would go wrong, but everything (3) ___ out perfectly. I met fascinating people and watched the landscape change outside the window.'

Lena is far from the only one. Slow travel has become increasingly popular, particularly among younger travellers who are keen to (4) ___ their carbon footprint. Rail companies have responded by introducing more night trains, which (5) ___ passengers to cover long distances while they sleep.

Of course, slow travel is not for everyone. It usually costs more, and it requires a (6) ___ deal of patience. Delays are common, and travellers need to be prepared to (7) ___ up with crowded carriages from time to time.

For Lena, however, the benefits far (8) ___ the disadvantages. 'When you fly, you lose any (9) ___ of distance. On a train, you really feel that you're going somewhere.' She has already started planning her next trip and has no (10) ___ of going back to flying.

1. Gap (1): most of her friends assumed she would simply _____ a plane.
   A make **B** take **C** go **D** do

2. Gap (2): I wanted to _____ the most of the trip
   A take **B** get **C** make **D** do

3. Gap (3): but everything _____ out perfectly.
   A turned **B** broke **C** went **D** set

4. Gap (4): younger travellers who are keen to _____ their carbon footprint.
   A decline **B** fall **C** shorten **D** reduce

5. Gap (5): night trains, which _____ passengers to cover long distances
   A let **B** allow **C** make **D** have

6. Gap (6): it requires a _____ deal of patience.
   A great **B** large **C** big **D** wide

7. Gap (7): travellers need to be prepared to _____ up with crowded carriages
   A keep **B** catch **C** come **D** put

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8. Gap (8): the benefits far _____ the disadvantages.
   A overcome **B** outweigh **C** overtake **D** overload
9. Gap (9): you lose any _____ of distance.
   A meaning **B** view **C** sense **D** opinion
10. Gap (10): has no _____ of going back to flying.
    A plan **B** aim **C** purpose **D** intention

Parte 2: Open cloze (palabras gramaticales)

Lee el texto y elige la palabra que mejor completa cada hueco (11–18).

Is it ever too late to learn a language?

It is often said that children pick up languages more easily than adults. However, researchers now believe that adults have a number (11) ___ advantages. They tend to be better at organising their time, and they usually have a clear reason for learning, which keeps them motivated.

Take Tomás Rivera, (12) ___ love of Japanese films led him to start learning the language at the age of 58. 'I kept putting it off for years, (13) ___ I had always wanted to do it,' he admits. 'When I retired, I finally ran out of excuses.' Tomás now attends classes twice (14) ___ week. 'Not only (15) ___ it kept my mind active, but I've also made lots of new friends.'

Experts agree that the secret is regular practice. It is far more effective to study for twenty minutes every day (16) ___ to spend three hours on it once a week. Learners should also try not to worry too much (17) ___ making mistakes. 'Nobody learns a language without getting things wrong,' says Tomás. 'You have to learn to laugh at (18) ___ when that happens.'

11. Gap (11): adults have a number _____ advantages.
    A with **B** of **C** for **D** in
12. Gap (12): Take Tomás Rivera, _____ love of Japanese films led him to start learning
    A who **B** who's **C** whose **D** which
13. Gap (13): I kept putting it off for years, _____ I had always wanted to do it
    A even though **B** despite **C** however **D** in spite
14. Gap (14): Tomás now attends classes twice _____ week.
    A the **B** one **C** an **D** a
15. Gap (15): Not only _____ it kept my mind active, but I've also made lots of new friends.
    A is **B** has **C** did **D** does
16. Gap (16): to study for twenty minutes every day _____ to spend three hours on it once a week.
    A as **B** that **C** rather **D** than
17. Gap (17): try not to worry too much _____ making mistakes.
    A about **B** for **C** of **D** with
18. Gap (18): You have to learn to laugh at _____ when that happens.
    A you **B** yourself **C** yours **D** your own

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Parte 3: Formación de palabras (word formation)

Elige la forma de la palabra en mayúsculas que completa correctamente cada frase.

19. Many people find it _____ to work for hours on a laptop without a proper chair. (COMFORT)
    A discomfort **B** uncomfortably **C** uncomfortable **D** comforting

20. Regular exercise can improve your _____ to concentrate. (ABLE)
    A ably **B** ability **C** enable **D** inability

21. The ending of the film was so _____ that nobody in the audience guessed it. (PREDICT)
    A unpredictable **B** prediction **C** predictable **D** unpredictably

22. There is a serious _____ of qualified nurses in many countries. (SHORT)
    A shortness **B** shortly **C** shorten **D** shortage

23. The council has promised to improve the _____ of public transport. (RELY)
    A reliance **B** reliability **C** reliable **D** reliably

24. Thousands of _____ took part in the city marathon last Sunday. (COMPETE)
    A competition **B** competitive **C** competitors **D** competing

25. The instructions were so _____ that nobody knew what to do. (CONFUSE)
    A confused **B** confusing **C** confusion **D** confusingly

26. Getting enough sleep is _____ for good health. (ESSENCE)
    A essential **B** essence **C** essentially **D** essentials

27. The new law aims to _____ the rights of part-time workers. (STRONG)
    A strength **B** strongly **C** stronger **D** strengthen

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

Elige la frase que tiene el mismo significado que la primera, contiene la palabra en mayúsculas y es gramaticalmente correcta.

28. I haven't seen my cousin for five years. (LAST)
    A The last time I saw my cousin was five years ago.
    B The last time I have seen my cousin was five years ago.
    C I last saw my cousin since five years.
    D The last time I saw my cousin was for five years.

29. I'd prefer you not to smoke in the kitchen. (RATHER)
    A I'd rather you don't smoke in the kitchen.
    B I'd rather you not to smoke in the kitchen.
    C I'd rather you didn't smoke in the kitchen.
    D I'd rather not you smoked in the kitchen.

30. They cancelled the concert because of the storm. (CALLED)
    A The concert was called because of the storm.
    B The concert was called off because of the storm.
    C They called the concert out because of the storm.
    D The concert called off because of the storm.

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31. Ana didn't go to the party because she was ill. (IF)
    A If Ana wasn't ill, she would go to the party.
    B If Ana hadn't been ill, she would go to the party.
    C If Ana had been ill, she wouldn't have gone to the party.
    D If Ana hadn't been ill, she would have gone to the party.

32. The film was so boring that we left early. (SUCH)
    A It was such a boring film that we left early.
    B It was such boring film that we left early.
    C It was a such boring film that we left early.
    D The film was such boring that we left early.

33. Kenji finds it strange to drive on the left. (USED)
    A Kenji didn't use to drive on the left.
    B Kenji isn't used to drive on the left.
    C Kenji isn't used to driving on the left.
    D Kenji doesn't get used driving on the left.

34. My brother is too young to drive a car. (ENOUGH)
    A My brother isn't enough old to drive a car.
    B My brother isn't old enough to drive a car.
    C My brother is old enough not to drive a car.
    D My brother hasn't enough age for driving a car.

35. She was the most talented student in the class. (AS)
    A She was as talented as the other students in the class.
    B No other student in the class was so talented than her.
    C No other student in the class was as talented like her.
    D No other student in the class was as talented as her.

36. It took me two hours to finish the report. (SPENT)
    A I spent two hours finishing the report.
    B I spent two hours to finish the report.
    C I spent two hours for finishing the report.
    D It spent me two hours to finish the report.

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Soluciones – Use of English B2 – Test 2

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – Decimos 'take a plane/train/bus' para expresar que viajamos en ese medio de transporte.
2. **C** – 'Make the most of something' es una expresión fija que significa sacar el máximo partido de algo.
3. **A** – 'Turn out' significa resultar o acabar de una manera determinada.
4. **D** – 'Reduce' es transitivo y forma colocación con 'carbon footprint'; 'decline' y 'fall' no pueden llevar complemento directo en este caso.
5. **B** – Solo 'allow' va seguido de objeto + infinitivo con to; 'let', 'make' y 'have' llevan infinitivo sin to.
6. **A** – 'A great deal of' es una expresión fija que significa 'a lot of' y se usa con sustantivos incontables.
7. **D** – 'Put up with' significa soportar o tolerar algo desagradable.
8. **B** – 'Outweigh' significa pesar más o ser más importante que otra cosa.
9. **C** – 'A sense of distance' se refiere a la sensación o conciencia de la distancia que se recorre.
10. **D** – 'Have no intention of doing something' es una expresión fija; 'plan' y 'aim' van seguidos de 'to', no de 'of + -ing'.
11. **B** – La expresión correcta es 'a number of' + sustantivo en plural.
12. **C** – 'Whose' es el pronombre relativo posesivo: his love of Japanese films.
13. **A** – 'Even though' es una conjunción que va seguida de una oración completa; 'despite' e 'in spite of' necesitan un sustantivo o una forma en -ing.
14. **D** – Usamos 'a' para expresar frecuencia: twice a week, once a month.
15. **B** – Después de 'Not only' el auxiliar se coloca delante del sujeto, y aquí 'kept' es un participio pasado, por lo que se necesita el auxiliar del present perfect 'has'.
16. **D** – Un comparativo ('more effective') va seguido de 'than'.
17. **A** – El verbo 'worry' va seguido de la preposición 'about'.
18. **B** – Cuando el objeto es la misma persona que el sujeto 'you', usamos el pronombre reflexivo 'yourself'.
19. **C** – Después de 'find it' se necesita un adjetivo, y el contexto exige la forma negativa 'uncomfortable'.
20. **B** – Después de 'your' se necesita un sustantivo, y lo que se mejora es una 'ability', no una 'inability'.
21. **A** – Después de 'so' se necesita un adjetivo, y 'nobody guessed it' indica el significado negativo.
22. **D** – 'Shortage' es el sustantivo que indica que no hay suficiente cantidad de algo.
23. **B** – Después de 'the' se necesita un sustantivo, y 'reliability' expresa lo fiable que es el servicio.
24. **C** – Después de 'Thousands of' se necesita un sustantivo en plural referido a personas.
25. **B** – Los adjetivos en '-ing' describen lo que provoca el sentimiento; las instrucciones causaron la confusión.
26. **A** – Después de 'is' se necesita un adjetivo, y 'essential' significa absolutamente necesario.
27. **D** – Después de 'aims to' se necesita un verbo, y 'strengthen' significa fortalecer o hacer más fuerte.
28. **A** – La estructura correcta es 'The last time I + past simple ... was + tiempo + ago'.
29. **C** – 'Would rather + persona' va seguido del pasado simple (Past Simple) para hablar de preferencias presentes o futuras.
30. **B** – 'Call off' significa cancelar, y la pasiva requiere 'was called off'.
31. **D** – El tercer condicional (third conditional) describe una situación pasada imaginaria y su resultado en el pasado.

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32. **A** – 'Such' va seguido de 'a/an + adjetivo + sustantivo singular'.
33. **C** – 'Be used to' significa estar acostumbrado a algo y va seguido de una forma en -ing.
34. **B** – 'Enough' se coloca después del adjetivo: 'not old enough to'.
35. **D** – 'No other ... as + adjetivo + as' expresa un significado de superlativo.
36. **A** – La estructura correcta es 'spend + tiempo + -ing'; no va seguida de infinitivo con to.

Notas para el profesor: Puede usar el test como simulacro cronometrado o trabajarlo parte por parte en clase, comentando por qué cada distractor es incorrecto. Se centra en errores típicos del nivel B2, como 'I'd rather you don't', 'such boring film', la confusión entre adjetivos en -ed/-ing, 'used to drive' frente a 'used to driving' y 'spend time to do'. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que redacten sus propias transformaciones con las mismas palabras clave o que vuelvan a contar los textos del cloze utilizando las colocaciones trabajadas.

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