

Modelo de examen B1 de inglés

AptisBot · formato inspirado en el Aptis General · producción propia. No contiene preguntas del British Council ni es un examen oficial: es un modelo para ensayar el formato y ver cómo vas en B1.

Qué incluye

- Core: 10 preguntas de grammar y 10 de vocabulary.
- Reading: un mensaje con huecos y dos textos con preguntas (11 preguntas).
- Writing: la tarea de los dos emails.
- Speaking: la parte 1 y la parte 4.
- Clave de respuestas con explicación.

El Listening no cabe en un PDF, porque lleva audio: hazlo en el simulacro online, sin cuenta: aptisbot.es/simulador

Cómo usarlo. Hazlo de una sentada, sin diccionario y sin mirar la clave. En el examen real, el Core son 25 minutos para 50 preguntas; aquí tienes 20, así que unos 10 minutos. Después compara con la clave de la última página.

1. Core

Grammar

1. The teacher asked the students _____ their assignments carefully.
A to check
B checking
C check
2. We don't have _____ time, so let's hurry.
A many
B a few
C much
3. There were _____ many people that we couldn't get in.
A too
B so
C such
4. _____ the admission fee was quite expensive, we decided to visit the museum.
A As
B Because
C Although
5. The report hasn't _____ received yet.
A being
B be
C been
6. Do you know what time the shop _____?
A closes
B close
C does close
7. When the sun shines, plants _____ energy.
A produces
B produce
C are producing
8. She's been working here _____ five years now.
A since
B for
C during
9. They _____ in London for five years.
A live
B are living
C have lived

10. He told me that he _____ finish the work.

- A** would
- B** will
- C** shall

Vocabulary

11. Which word best matches this definition: “a chair with wheels used by someone who cannot walk”?

- A** tunnel
- B** customs
- C** wheelchair
- D** webcam

12. Which word means: “a set of questions asked of a large number of people to discover information”?

- A** turkey
- B** frog
- C** questionnaire
- D** pants

13. Which word means: “an amount of money that you pay to do something, to use something, or to get a service”?

- A** cabbage
- B** fee
- C** district
- D** elbow

14. What does 'assist' mean?

- A** to be present
- B** to help or support
- C** to listen to
- D** to attend an event

15. The detectives finally managed to _____ a deal with the informant.

- A** touch
- B** ground
- C** land
- D** base

16. Complete the phrase: _____ a secret

- A** make
- B** take
- C** hold
- D** keep

17. He _____ his book down after reading only three pages.

- A** took
- B** put
- C** gave
- D** set

18. The concert was _____ off due to illness.

- A** brought
- B** called
- C** turned
- D** carried

19. Choose the word closest in meaning to 'suggest':

- A** demand
- B** order
- C** insist
- D** propose

20. Thinking you'll win the lottery is just _____ thinking.

- A** positive
- B** hopeful
- C** optimistic
- D** wishful

2. Reading

Texto 1: completa el mensaje

Hi, Sheena. I am celebrating my birthday next Saturday at 10:00 pm. My relatives _____ at 3:00pm the same day. My mom _____ a big meal for everyone. Could you _____ a few paper cups? I ran out of them! And bring _____ wife! I want to meet her! Looking forward _____ from you! Clary.

21. Which word correctly completes the sentence: 'My relatives _____ at 3:00pm the same day.'?

- A arrives
- B arriving
- C arrive

22. Which word correctly completes the sentence: 'My mom _____ a big meal for everyone.'?

- A is cooking
- B cooks
- C cooked

23. Which word correctly completes the sentence: 'Could you _____ a few paper cups?'?

- A buying
- B buy
- C to buy

24. Which word correctly completes the sentence: 'And bring _____ wife!'?

- A her
- B yours
- C your

25. Which word correctly completes the sentence: 'Looking forward _____ from you!'?

- A to hearing
- B to hear
- C hearing

Texto 2: lee y responde

Three years ago, a piece of empty land in our neighbourhood was full of rubbish. Today it is a busy community garden. A group of local people cleared the ground, built wooden beds and planted vegetables and flowers. Anyone can join: families grow their own food, older neighbours share gardening tips, and children learn where vegetables come from. The garden has also brought people together. Neighbours who had never spoken now meet every weekend to work and chat. 'It is not really about the vegetables,' one member said. 'It is about feeling part of something.'

26. What was on the land three years ago?

- A** Rubbish
- B** A car park
- C** A school
- D** Houses

27. Who can join the garden?

- A** Only families with children
- B** Anyone
- C** Only experienced gardeners
- D** Only older neighbours

28. What does the member mean by 'It is not really about the vegetables'?

- A** The vegetables taste terrible and nobody wants to eat them
- B** No one actually eats the vegetables because they are unappetizing and unappealing
- C** The garden's main value is bringing people together
- D** The vegetables are so bad that nobody ever eats them in the garden

Texto 3: lee y responde

Many adults believe they are too old to learn a new language. In fact, research suggests that adults have some real advantages. They already understand how language works, they can use clear study methods, and they know why they want to learn. Children may copy sounds more easily, but adults are often better at understanding grammar and remembering useful rules. The most important thing, teachers say, is not age but practice. A little study every day, and the courage to make mistakes when speaking, matter far more than how old you are.

29. What advantage do adults have, according to the text?

- A** They copy sounds more easily than children
- B** They have more free time
- C** They never make mistakes
- D** They understand grammar and rules well

30. What do teachers say is most important?

- A** Practice
- B** Age
- C** Talent
- D** Living abroad

31. What is the main message of the text?

- A** Only children can learn languages well
- B** Adults can learn languages well with regular practice
- C** Grammar is not important
- D** Speaking should be avoided

3. Writing

You received this email:

From: The Riverside Club
Subject: Spring dinner cancelled

Dear member,

We are sorry to tell you that the spring dinner on 14 May has been cancelled, as the restaurant has closed for repairs. We could not find another venue in time. Members who have already paid the 25 euro fee should contact the club secretary before 30 May.

Best wishes,
The Riverside Club

Your club has cancelled an event you were going to attend. Write TWO emails: (1) an INFORMAL email to a friend telling them about it (~40-50 words), and (2) a FORMAL email to the organiser asking for a refund (~120-150 words).

En el examen real, la parte 4 del Writing del General son dos emails: el informal de unas 40-50 palabras y el formal de unas 120-150 (guía oficial, British Council).

4. Speaking

Parte 1: tres preguntas personales (30 segundos por respuesta)

1. What do you usually do at the weekend?
2. Do you prefer staying at home or going out?
3. What did you do last weekend?

Parte 4: tema abstracto (1 minuto para prepararte y 2 minutos para responder las tres preguntas seguidas)

Tell me about a time when social media was useful to you.

How did you feel about it?

What are some of the ways social media changes how young people spend their time?

Graba tu respuesta con el móvil y escúchala después. Las partes 2 y 3 del Speaking llevan fotos: las tienes en el simulacro online.

Clave de respuestas

Nº	Parte	Respuesta	Por qué
1	Grammar	A · to check	'Ask' + objeto + to-infinitivo. 'To check' es la forma correcta.
2	Grammar	C · much	'Much' + incontable (time) en una frase negativa.
3	Grammar	B · so	'So' + many/much + nombre: so many people, so much noise.
4	Grammar	C · Although	'Although' introduce un contraste: la entrada era cara PERO fuimos igual. 'As' y 'Because' darían una relación de causa que aquí no tiene sentido.
5	Grammar	C · been	Pasiva de presente perfecto: 'has/haven't been + participio'.
6	Grammar	A · closes	Preguntas indirectas: no hay inversión después de 'know what'.
7	Grammar	B · produce	Condicional cero: verdad general con presente.
8	Grammar	B · for	'For five years' muestra duración. 'For' se usa con periodos de tiempo.
9	Grammar	C · have lived	Present Perfect se utiliza para expresar una acción que comienza en el pasado y continúa hasta el presente. 'For five years' indica duración.
10	Grammar	A · would	En el estilo indirecto desde un tiempo pasado, 'will' cambia a 'would'.
11	Vocabulary	C · wheelchair	'wheelchair' significa: una silla con ruedas que usa alguien que no puede caminar
12	Vocabulary	C · questionnaire	'questionnaire' significa: un conjunto de preguntas que se hacen a un gran número de personas para obtener información
13	Vocabulary	B · fee	"fee" significa: una cantidad de dinero que pagas por hacer algo, usar algo o recibir un servicio.
14	Vocabulary	B · to help or support	FALSO AMIGO: 'Assist' = ayudar, NO 'asistir'. Para decir 'asistir' en inglés, usa 'attend'.
15	Vocabulary	C · land	'Land a deal' es una colocación del ámbito empresarial que significa conseguir un acuerdo o contrato con éxito.
16	Vocabulary	D · keep	La colocación correcta es 'keep a secret'. Es una expresión fija en inglés.
17	Vocabulary	B · put	'Put down' significa dejar de sostener algo.
18	Vocabulary	B · called	'Call off' means to cancel.
19	Vocabulary	D · propose	'Suggest' y 'propose' significan ambos plantear una idea para que se considere.
20	Vocabulary	D · wishful	'Wishful thinking' significa desear algo que es poco probable que ocurra; engañarse a uno mismo con falsas esperanzas.
21	Reading 1	C · arrive	El sujeto 'relatives' es plural, por lo que se necesita la forma plural del verbo en presente simple, que es 'arrive'.

Nº	Parte	Respuesta	Por qué
22	Reading 1	A · is cooking	La frase describe una acción que está sucediendo en el presente o que está planeada para el futuro cercano. 'Is cooking' (presente continuo) es la forma más apropiada para indicar una acción en progreso o un plan.
23	Reading 1	B · buy	Después de 'Could you', se utiliza la forma base del verbo (infinitivo sin 'to') para hacer una petición educada. Por lo tanto, 'buy' es la opción correcta.
24	Reading 1	C · your	Se necesita un posesivo que modifique al sustantivo 'wife'. 'Your' es un adjetivo posesivo que precede al sustantivo. 'Yours' es un pronombre posesivo y 'her' es un posesivo que se refiere a una mujer, pero en este contexto se necesita el posesivo de segunda persona.
25	Reading 1	A · to hearing	La expresión 'looking forward to' siempre va seguida de un gerundio (-ing form). Por lo tanto, 'to hearing' es la forma correcta.
26	Reading 2	A · Rubbish	'a piece of empty land... was full of rubbish.'
27	Reading 2	B · Anyone	'Anyone can join'.
28	Reading 2	C · The garden's main value is bringing people together	Dice que se trata de 'about feeling part of something': lo que más importa es el valor social.
29	Reading 3	D · They understand grammar and rules well	'adults are often better at understanding grammar and remembering useful rules.'
30	Reading 3	A · Practice	'The most important thing... is not age but practice.'
31	Reading 3	B · Adults can learn languages well with regular practice	Los adultos tienen ventajas, y la práctica diaria importa más que la edad.

Cómo valorar tu resultado (criterio de AptisBot, no oficial): de las 31 preguntas, 27 o más aciertos es una base sólida de B1; entre 19 y 26, vas bien pero repasa los errores; menos de 19, conviene reforzar la base antes del examen. Esto no equivale a una nota del Aptis: la nota oficial va sobre 50 por destreza (en el General, el B1 empieza en 24 de Listening, 26 de Reading, 26 de Writing y 26 de Speaking, según el *Aptis Scoring System* v2.1).

Writing y Speaking: estos no se corrigen con una clave. Si quieres una corrección con nota y lo que te falta, envíanos tu texto o tu audio: aptisbot.es/go?ref=certb1_modelo