B2

Practice Test 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Had the team tested the instructions with beginners, it ____ the ambiguity sooner.
   A) will notice B) would have noticed C) had noticed
2. The project went ahead ____ the funding shortfall.
   A) although B) despite C) whereas
3. The findings are broadly consistent ____ those of the earlier study.
   A) with B) to C) at
4. The director insisted on ____ the decision until all departments had responded.
   A) postponing B) to postpone C) postpone
5. The report provides ____ evidence to justify a small trial, but not a full rollout.
   A) inevitable B) unrelated C) sufficient
6. 'I'm not opposed to the principle; I question how it will be implemented.' The speaker ____.
   A) rejects the aim and every possible method
   B) distinguishes the aim from the proposed method
   C) claims implementation details are irrelevant
7. The committee sought to ____ the risk of excluding occasional users.
   A) overlook B) exaggerate C) minimise
8. ____ useful the figures may be, they cannot explain people's reasons on their own.
   A) However B) Despite C) Although
9. The criticism is valid to some extent. This means it ____.
   A) has some merit but is not accepted entirely
   B) has been rejected as completely unreasonable
   C) must be accepted without qualification
10. The decision was made ____ consultation with those directly affected.
    A) at B) in C) to

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11. 'Could the apparent improvement reflect a change in who responded?' The question challenges ____.
    A) the existence of the questionnaire
    B) the need to identify any participants
    C) the interpretation of the evidence
12. The proposal, ____ practical at first, proved difficult to maintain.
    A) seemingly B) seemed C) seems
13. Which sentence distinguishes a recommendation from a requirement?
    A) Regular checks must be completed before use.
    B) Regular checks are advised, but they are not compulsory.
    C) Users are required to carry out regular checks.
14. The scheme's appeal rests largely ____ its flexibility.
    A) from B) into C) on
15. An 'unintended consequence' is an outcome that ____.
    A) was the central objective from the start
    B) cannot be connected to any action
    C) was not part of the original plan

Read the text and answer questions 16 to 20.

The Quiet Space Debate

A workplace converted a little-used meeting room into a quiet space. Employees could enter without booking, provided that they did not make calls or hold conversations. Early feedback was enthusiastic: several people said they could finally complete demanding tasks without interruption. Management considered converting another room immediately. A later review complicated the picture. Some employees had begun occupying the room for most of the day, while others assumed it was unavailable whenever they saw the same people there. The absence of a booking system, originally intended to make access easier, had made actual use difficult to understand. Introducing compulsory reservations might solve that problem, but could also remove the spontaneity that users valued. Rather than treat either arrangement as universally preferable, the team proposed a mixed approach: short periods of unbooked access alongside a few reservable slots. It would assess not only occupancy, but whether a wider range of employees felt able to use the space. The issue was not simply whether the room was busy; it was whether its benefits were reasonably accessible.

16. Why was management initially enthusiastic?
    A) The room generated a new source of income.
    B) Some employees reported better conditions for focused work.
    C) Everyone had used the room equally often.
17. What difficulty emerged without a booking system?
    A) No one was willing to enter the room.
    B) Other employees found availability hard to judge.
    C) Calls became compulsory in the quiet space.
18. What potential disadvantage of reservations is identified?
    A) They could reduce convenient, spontaneous use.
    B) They would necessarily increase background noise.
    C) They would prevent any assessment of occupancy.
19. What does the proposed mixed approach aim to do?
    A) Balance different forms of access and test their effects
    B) Ensure only frequent users can enter
    C) Replace the quiet room with more meetings
20. What distinction is central to the text?
    A) Unbooked access always produces equal use.
    B) Employee feedback should replace every other measure.
    C) High use is not the same as broad access.