

First Certificate in English (FCE) 2 Open Cloze Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

1. I am very puzzled ___ this Use of English question.
 - A. in
 - B. about
 - C. by
 - D. at

2. I'm really keen ___ going to the park with my daughter.
 - A. on
 - B. to
 - C. for
 - D. in

3. I'm so excited ___ my brother. He just got a new job!
 - A. for
 - B. about
 - C. to
 - D. at

4. Which word indicates a time relation in the sentence about when tea bags started to become popular outside America?
 - A. Before
 - B. After
 - C. Since
 - D. While

5. We will meet you _____ the corner.
 - A. on
 - B. by
 - C. at
 - D. in

6. It's very difficult to concentrate ___ prepositions!
 - A. On
 - B. In
 - C. With
 - D. At

7. Which word completes: The answer _____ that no one knows?
- A. is
 - B. are
 - C. were
 - D. be
8. One way to understand the role of sleep is to look at _____ happens if we don't get it.
- A. that
 - B. how
 - C. what
 - D. when
9. Disappointingly, there were only as ____ as three students in the class.
- A. Few
 - B. Many
 - C. Several
 - D. Some
10. Complete the sentence: She should try listening _____ some of her favourite records for inspiration.
- A. To
 - B. In
 - C. On
 - D. For

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. I am very puzzled ___ this Use of English question.

- A. in
- B. about
- C. by**
- D. at

The main idea here is which preposition follows the adjective puzzled to show what causes the confusion. In English, you commonly say “puzzled by something” when that thing perplexes you. So “I am very puzzled by this Use of English question” expresses that the question is the source of your confusion. The other prepositions aren’t natural in this exact expression: “in” isn’t used to mark what causes puzzlement, and “at” is not the usual way to convey the source of confusion here. “About” can sometimes fit with being puzzled, but it tends to shift the focus to what you’re puzzled regarding in a broader sense, rather than what specifically is causing the puzzlement.

2. I'm really keen ___ going to the park with my daughter.

- A. on**
- B. to
- C. for
- D. in

The main idea is the verb-preposition pattern after keen. When you’re expressing enthusiasm about something, you use the fixed phrase keen on, which is followed by a verb in the -ing form. Here, the action is going, so the natural fit is keen on going. The other prepositions don’t line up with this common pattern (for example, keen to would typically pair with the infinitive form, like keen to go, rather than the -ing form). So the sentence reads naturally as: I’m really keen on going to the park with my daughter.

3. I'm so excited ___ my brother. He just got a new job!

- A. for**
- B. about
- C. to
- D. at

Expressing happiness for someone else’s good news uses the preposition for to show it’s about the person’s benefit. Here, the feeling is toward my brother and his achievement, so the natural choice is for: I’m so excited for my brother. He just got a new job! Using about would shift the focus to the event itself rather than the person, which sounds less natural in this context. To would require a different structure with an infinitive verb (excited to ...), changing the meaning to a future action rather than expressing support for his news. At isn’t the typical choice for this sense either.

4. Which word indicates a time relation in the sentence about when tea bags started to become popular outside America?

A. Before

B. After

C. Since

D. While

This item tests your ability to spot a word that shows when something happened relative to another event. In the sentence about tea bags becoming popular outside America, the word that marks the timing is before. It signals that the growth outside America happened earlier than the other event being referenced, giving a clear sequence on the timeline. After would push the event later, which isn't what the sentence aims to express; since points to a starting time or a reason in some contexts and can imply continuity, not a simple past relationship; while suggests two actions happening at the same time, which again isn't the intended sense here. So before best captures the intended time relationship.

5. We will meet you ___ the corner.

A. on

B. by

C. at

D. in

Think about using a preposition that marks a precise point. When you're fixing a specific spot to meet someone, you use at. The corner is a exact location where two streets meet, so we say "We will meet you at the corner." Using by would imply you're near the corner, not exactly there, which changes the sense. On is about being on a surface or edge, or sometimes a street in some phrases, but it doesn't fit a precise meeting point like a corner. In describes being inside an area or within something, not at a single point. So the natural, correct choice is at.

6. It's very difficult to concentrate ___ prepositions!

A. On

B. In

C. With

D. At

The verb concentrate is commonly followed by the preposition on to show what your attention is directed toward. Here, the thing you're focusing your mental effort on is "prepositions," so the natural collocation is concentrate on prepositions. That's why the sentence reads: It's very difficult to concentrate on prepositions. Using other prepositions doesn't fit the usual pattern. In would suggest being inside or within something, which doesn't convey directing attention. With would imply using something or being accompanied by something, which isn't how concentrate is used to mean focusing. At isn't used to indicate the target of attention in this context either.

7. Which word completes: The answer _____ that no one knows?

- A. is
- B. are
- C. were
- D. be

Subject-verb agreement with a singular subject is being tested here. The subject "The answer" is singular, so the verb must be the singular present form of to be: "is." That gives the natural sentence: "The answer is that no one knows," where the clause "that no one knows" explains what the answer is. Using "are" would mismatch number, "were" would be past tense, and "be" is the base form not used after a present-tense singular subject. So the best choice is "is."

8. One way to understand the role of sleep is to look at _____ happens if we don't get it.

- A. that
- B. how
- C. what
- D. when

The key idea here is using what to introduce a content clause after a phrase like look at. In this sentence, what stands for "the things that," so the pair look at what happens describes examining the consequences or events that occur if we don't get sleep. That makes the sentence natural and complete: you're directing the listener to consider the specific outcomes. Why the other options don't fit: that wouldn't give a natural follow-up to look at in this context, and how or when would produce awkward or ungrammatical phrases (look at how happens / look at when happens). The structure with what is the smooth, idiomatic choice for referring to the events involved.

9. Disappointingly, there were only as _____ as three students in the class.

- A. Few
- B. Many
- C. Several
- D. Some

The sentence uses a natural emphasis pattern to show that the number is surprisingly small. When you want to stress that a quantity is lower than expected, you use the fixed expression "as few as." Here, "few" is the determiner for a small count of countable nouns, and pairing it with "as" gives a strong, surprising emphasis: "as few as three students." That matches the sense of disappointment. The other options don't fit because they wouldn't convey the same emphasis or even the same sense. "As many as" would suggest a large number, which clashes with the disappointing tone. "As several as" and "as some as" aren't standard collocations in English, so they wouldn't sound natural here.

10. Complete the sentence: She should try listening _____ some of her favourite records for inspiration.

A. To

B. In

C. On

D. For

This item tests which preposition follows listen when the action is hearing music. After listen, English typically uses to to introduce what you hear. So the natural form is listening to some of her favourite records for inspiration, linking the act of listening with the music itself. The other prepositions don't fit the meaning here: in would suggest eavesdropping or joining something, on isn't the usual way to introduce the thing heard, and for would imply listening for a sound rather than using the music as a source of inspiration.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fce2opencloze.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE