# Sentimientos y emociones – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 30

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: Significado de las palabras de sentimientos

*Elige la palabra que mejor completa la frase o responde a la pregunta.*

1. Lucy is _____ because her best friend is moving to another country.
   **A** excited **B** hungry **C** sad **D** funny
2. I didn't sleep well last night, so I feel very _____ today.
   **A** bored **B** tired **C** angry **D** surprised
3. Which word means 'afraid'?
   **A** proud **B** calm **C** lonely **D** scared
4. Tom has no friends in his new town. He feels _____.
   **A** lonely **B** proud **C** excited **D** relaxed
5. Ana won first prize in the competition. Her parents are very _____ of her.
   **A** tired **B** proud **C** bored **D** afraid
6. What is the opposite of 'happy'?
   **A** glad **B** pleased **C** friendly **D** sad
7. Jamal has an important exam tomorrow and he can't stop thinking about it. He is _____.
   **A** relaxed **B** bored **C** nervous **D** sleepy
8. The opposite of 'nervous' is _____.
   **A** angry **B** calm **C** upset **D** worried
9. There's nothing to do here. I'm so _____!
   **A** bored **B** excited **C** proud **D** surprised
10. Someone shouted at Kenji and broke his phone. Now he is _____.
    **A** pleased **B** calm **C** glad **D** angry

## Parte 2: Elección de palabras y colocaciones

*Elige la palabra o la frase correcta. En la pregunta 16, encuentra el error.*

11. I'm afraid _____ big dogs.
    **A** at **B** of **C** with **D** on
12. My mum is worried _____ my grandmother because she is ill.
    **A** at **B** on **C** about **D** in
13. Are you still angry _____ me?
    **A** with **B** to **C** on **D** of

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14. This film is very long and _____. I want to go home.
**A** bored **B** bore **C** boredom **D** boring

15. The children are very _____ about the school trip tomorrow.
**A** exciting **B** excited **C** excite **D** excitement

16. Find the mistake: "I was very surprising when I saw my old teacher at the airport."
**A** was **B** surprising **C** saw **D** at the airport

17. Maria _____ happy when she listens to music.
**A** makes **B** does **C** feels **D** has

18. Rainy days always _____ me sad.
**A** do **B** feel **C** get **D** make

19. Don't _____ about the test. You studied a lot!
**A** worry **B** worried **C** worrying **D** worries

20. Choose the correct sentence.
**A** I'm interesting in photography. **B** I'm interested on photography.
**C** I'm interested in photography. **D** I'm interest in photography.

## Parte 3: Lectura y significado en contexto

*Lee el texto. Después, elige la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta.*

### My First Week in a New City

Hi, I'm Daniel. Last month, my family moved from a small village to a big city. Before we left, I felt really nervous. I was worried about my new school, and I was sad to leave my friends.

On my first day, I was very shy. I didn't talk to anyone in the morning, and at lunch I sat alone. I felt lonely and a bit homesick. Then a girl called Mei sat next to me. She smiled and asked, "Are you new here?" I was surprised because she was so friendly.

Mei showed me the library and the sports hall. After school, we played basketball with her friends. It was great fun, and I laughed a lot. When I got home, my dad asked, "How was your day?" I said, "Better than I expected!"

Now I'm really happy here. I still miss my old friends, but we chat online every weekend. I'm also excited because next month Mei and I are going to join the school music club.

21. How did Daniel feel before the move?
**A** excited and happy **B** nervous and sad **C** bored and tired **D** angry and proud

22. "On my first day, I was very shy." Here, 'shy' means Daniel _____.
**A** was very angry **B** was very hungry
**C** found it difficult to talk to new people **D** felt very ill

23. "I felt lonely and a bit homesick." 'Homesick' means _____.
**A** ill because of bad food **B** happy to be at home
**C** tired after a long journey **D** sad because you are far from home

24. Why was Daniel surprised?
**A** Because Mei was very friendly. **B** Because the school was small.
**C** Because he sat alone. **D** Because the food was bad.

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25. Which word from the text describes Mei?

**A** lonely **B** friendly **C** shy **D** homesick

26. Mei brought a lot of _____ into Daniel's life.

**A** happy **B** happily **C** happiness **D** happyness

27. Daniel said his day was "better than I expected". This means _____.

**A** it was worse than he thought it would be
**B** it was better than he thought it would be
**C** it was the same as every other day
**D** he didn't like it

28. Which sentence about Daniel now is true?

**A** He is unhappy and wants to go back.
**B** He doesn't talk to his old friends.
**C** He is bored at his new school.
**D** He is happy in the city, but he misses his old friends.

29. Mei asked, "Are you new here?" Which answer is best?

**A** Yes, I'm very bored. **B** Yes, it's my first day.
**C** No, I'm angry. **D** Yes, you're welcome.

30. Why is Daniel excited?

**A** He is going back to his village.
**B** He is going to join the music club with Mei.
**C** He has a basketball match tomorrow.
**D** His old friends are visiting him.

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# Soluciones – Sentimientos y emociones – Test 1

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

## Explicaciones

1. **C** – Cuando un buen amigo se marcha, normalmente nos sentimos tristes: sad.
2. **B** – Si no duermes bien, te sientes cansado: tired.
3. **D** – 'Scared' y 'afraid' significan lo mismo (tener miedo).
4. **A** – 'Lonely' significa sentirse triste porque estás solo o no tienes amigos.
5. **B** – Los padres se sienten orgullosos (proud) cuando su hijo hace algo muy bien.
6. **D** – 'Sad' es lo contrario de 'happy'; 'glad' y 'pleased' significan casi lo mismo que 'happy'.
7. **C** – Es habitual sentirse nervioso (nervous) antes de un examen importante.
8. **B** – 'Calm' significa relajado, sin nervios.
9. **A** – Cuando no hay nada que hacer, te aburres: you feel bored.
10. **D** – Nos enfadamos (angry) cuando alguien nos trata mal.
11. **B** – Se dice 'afraid of' algo.
12. **C** – Se dice 'worried about' alguien o algo.
13. **A** – Se dice 'angry with' una persona.
14. **D** – Los adjetivos en '-ing', como 'boring', describen la cosa que provoca el sentimiento.
15. **B** – Los adjetivos en '-ed', como 'excited', describen cómo se siente una persona.
16. **B** – Lo correcto es 'surprised', porque describe cómo se sintió la persona.
17. **C** – Usamos 'feel' + adjetivo para describir una emoción: 'feels happy'.
18. **D** – Decimos que algo 'makes' a alguien sad, happy o angry (le pone triste, contento o enfadado).
19. **A** – Después de 'Don't' usamos la forma base del verbo: 'Don't worry'.
20. **C** – Se dice que una persona está 'interested in' algo.
21. **B** – El texto dice que se sentía 'really nervous' y 'sad to leave my friends'.
22. **C** – A una persona tímida (shy) le cuesta hablar con gente que no conoce, por eso Daniel no habló con nadie.
23. **D** – 'Homesick' describe la tristeza de echar de menos tu casa.
24. **A** – Él dice: 'I was surprised because she was so friendly.'
25. **B** – Daniel dice que Mei era 'so friendly'.
26. **C** – 'Happiness' es el sustantivo de 'happy'; la 'y' cambia a 'i'.
27. **B** – 'Expect' significa pensar que algo va a pasar, así que el día fue mejor de lo que él esperaba.
28. **D** – Él dice 'Now I'm really happy here' y 'I still miss my old friends'.
29. **B** – 'Yes, it's my first day' es una respuesta natural y educada a esta pregunta.
30. **B** – Está emocionado (excited) porque él y Mei van a apuntarse al club de música del colegio.

**Notas para el profesor:** Puede usar la Parte 1 como actividad de calentamiento o repaso rápido del vocabulario básico de sentimientos y pasar después a las secciones de colocaciones y lectura. El test se centra en errores típicos del nivel A2, como confundir bored/boring y surprised/surprising, usar la preposición equivocada después de afraid, worried y angry, o mezclar feel y make. Como actividad de ampliación, pida a los alumnos que escriban cinco frases sobre momentos en los que se sintieron nervous, proud, bored, surprised o homesick.

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