

El medio ambiente – Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30

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

Parte 1: Palabras clave sobre el medio ambiente

Elige la palabra o el significado que mejor encaje en cada pregunta.

- Plastic, paper and glass can be _____ and made into new products.
A reduced **B** recycled **C** thrown **D** wasted
- Animals that may soon disappear forever are called _____ species.
A extinct **B** dangerous **C** endangered **D** wild
- Dirty air in big cities is a form of _____.
A population **B** solution **C** protection **D** pollution
- What does the word "drought" mean?
A A sudden heavy storm
B A long period with little or no rain
C A large amount of water covering dry land
D A very cold winter
- Sun and wind are examples of _____ energy because they will never run out.
A renewable **B** recyclable **C** reusable **D** refillable
- Global warming is causing _____ change, with hotter summers and more extreme storms.
A weather **B** nature **C** climate **D** air
- After three days of heavy rain, the river burst its banks and there were _____ in the town.
A droughts **B** fires **C** earthquakes **D** floods
- Which word means "the natural home of an animal or plant"?
A habit **B** habitat **C** harbour **D** housing
- We should switch off the lights when we leave a room to save _____.
A energy **B** rubbish **C** pollution **D** waste
- _____ is the cutting down of large areas of trees.
A Recycling **B** Conservation **C** Deforestation **D** Agriculture

Parte 2: Colocaciones y elección de palabras

Elige la palabra o expresión correcta y natural en cada frase.

- We can all _____ a difference by making small changes to our daily habits.
A do **B** make **C** take **D** give
- Please don't _____ litter in the park. Use the bins.
A fall **B** lose **C** miss **D** drop

13. Many people — part in the beach clean-up every year.
A take **B** have **C** do **D** make
14. It's important to — the environment for future generations.
A prevent **B** avoid **C** protect **D** keep away
15. Cars and factories produce harmful — that pollute the air.
A smokes **B** gases **C** airs **D** steams
16. Turn off the tap while you brush your teeth so you don't — water.
A spend **B** lose **C** spoil **D** waste
17. The government plans to — a ban on single-use plastic bags.
A invent **B** introduce **C** discover **D** produce
18. Find the mistake: "Most people now sort their rubbish, but we still produce too many waste."
A sort **B** rubbish **C** produce **D** too many
19. "Why do you always take a reusable bag to the supermarket?" Choose the best reply.
A Because I like throwing things away.
B Because plastic bags are better for the environment.
C Because I want to avoid using plastic bags.
D Because the supermarket is far away.
20. Heavy traffic causes a lot of — pollution, which makes it hard to sleep.
A sound **B** loud **C** noise **D** voice

Parte 3: Lectura y familias de palabras

Lee el texto y responde a las preguntas 21–25. Después, elige la forma correcta de la palabra entre paréntesis en las preguntas 26–30.

A Greener Neighbourhood

When Amara moved to Riverside three years ago, the local park was in a terrible state. There was rubbish everywhere, the pond was full of plastic bottles, and most of the birds had disappeared. "It made me sad," she says. "I decided that complaining wasn't enough. I had to do something."

Amara started a small group of volunteers who met every Saturday morning to clean the park. At first, only four people came, but news spread quickly. Today, more than fifty neighbours of all ages take part. Together, they have planted over two hundred trees and built a wildlife garden where bees and butterflies can find food.

The group has also encouraged local shops to stop giving out plastic bags. "Most shop owners were very supportive," Amara explains. "They understood that small changes add up." The group now runs a monthly repair café, where people bring broken items such as lamps and bikes instead of throwing them away.

The results are impressive. The pond is clean again, and ducks and frogs have returned. Amara is proud, but she knows there is still a lot to do. "Protecting nature is not a one-day job," she says. "It's a habit we need to keep for life."

21. In the text, "the local park was in a terrible state". Here, "state" means:
A country **B** condition **C** government **D** statement

22. "At first, only four people came, but news spread quickly." This means:
- A** The newspapers wrote about the park.
 - B** The weather got better.
 - C** More people quickly heard about the group.
 - D** The group moved to a bigger park.
23. What is a "wildlife garden"?
- A** A garden where children can play safely.
 - B** A garden for wild animals, insects and plants.
 - C** A garden for growing vegetables to sell.
 - D** A garden where people keep their pets.
24. "Small changes add up" means:
- A** Small changes are not worth the effort.
 - B** Shops should add up their prices.
 - C** Changes must happen very quickly.
 - D** Many small actions together can make a big difference.
25. What is the "repair café" in the text?
- A** A place where people fix broken items together.
 - B** A shop that sells second-hand bikes.
 - C** A café that serves only local food.
 - D** A place where rubbish is sorted.
26. Many young people feel _____ about the future of the planet. (WORRY)
- A** worry
 - B** worrying
 - C** worried
 - D** worriedly
27. There has been a big _____ in air quality since the factory closed. (IMPROVE)
- A** improve
 - B** improvement
 - C** improved
 - D** improving
28. Some plastics are _____ to the environment because they take hundreds of years to break down. (HARM)
- A** harmful
 - B** harmless
 - C** harm
 - D** harming
29. Solar panels are a good _____ for families who want cheaper and cleaner energy. (CHOOSE)
- A** choose
 - B** chosen
 - C** choosing
 - D** choice
30. We need to find more _____ friendly ways to travel, like cycling and walking. (ENVIRONMENT)
- A** environmental
 - B** environmentally
 - C** environment
 - D** environmentalist

Soluciones – El medio ambiente – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- B** – To recycle significa tratar materiales usados para poder fabricar con ellos algo nuevo.
- C** – Las especies endangered están en peligro de desaparecer; las extinct ya han desaparecido.
- D** – Pollution significa ensuciar el aire, el agua o la tierra; population es el número de habitantes.
- B** – A drought es un largo periodo sin suficiente lluvia.
- A** – La renewable energy procede de fuentes que se regeneran de forma natural y no se agotan.
- C** – La expresión fija es 'climate change', que se refiere a los cambios a largo plazo en los patrones meteorológicos de la Tierra.
- D** – Los floods se producen cuando el agua de lluvias intensas o de un río cubre terrenos que normalmente están secos.
- B** – A habitat es el lugar natural donde vive un animal o una planta.
- A** – Apagar las luces ahorra energía (saves energy); no se dice 'save' con rubbish, pollution o waste.
- C** – Deforestation significa eliminar bosques talando árboles.
- B** – La colocación correcta es 'make a difference'.
- D** – Se dice 'drop litter' cuando alguien tira basura al suelo.
- A** – La expresión fija es 'take part in' algo.
- C** – To protect algo significa mantenerlo a salvo de cualquier daño.
- B** – 'Gases' es el plural contable correcto; smoke, air y steam suelen ser incontables.
- D** – To waste water significa usar más agua de la necesaria.
- B** – Con una ley, norma o prohibición nueva se usa el verbo 'introduce'.
- D** – Aquí 'waste' es incontable, por lo que debe ser 'too much waste'.
- C** – Una bolsa reutilizable ayuda a evitar el uso de bolsas de plástico nuevas, así que esta es la respuesta lógica.
- C** – La expresión fija es 'noise pollution'.
- B** – 'In a terrible state' significa en muy mal estado.
- C** – Cuando una noticia se difunde (news spreads), cada vez más personas se enteran de algo.
- B** – Wildlife se refiere a los animales y plantas silvestres, como las abejas y mariposas del texto.
- D** – Si las cosas 'add up', se suman y producen un efecto total mayor.
- A** – El texto dice que la gente lleva allí objetos rotos en lugar de tirarlos, para que puedan repararse.
- C** – Después de 'feel' se necesita un adjetivo que describa lo que siente la persona: 'worried'.
- B** – Después de 'a big' se necesita un sustantivo: 'improvement'.
- A** – Se necesita un adjetivo que signifique 'que causa daño': 'harmful to'.
- D** – Después de 'a good' se necesita un sustantivo: 'choice'.
- B** – Delante del adjetivo 'friendly' hace falta un adverbio: 'environmentally friendly'.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test al terminar una unidad sobre el medio ambiente o como repaso antes de un examen de nivel B1. Se centra en errores frecuentes de los alumnos, como confundir pollution/population, weather/climate y endangered/extinct, las colocaciones verbales incorrectas (do/make a difference, have/take part), los sustantivos contables e incontables (too many waste) y formas como 'environmental friendly'. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que escriban un breve párrafo sobre un proyecto ecológico de su zona usando al menos diez palabras del test.