Arte y cultura – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 30

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Significado y elección de palabras

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

1. The new exhibition at the city gallery features over two hundred _____ by young local painters.
   A artists **B** artworks **C** audiences **D** galleries

2. The orchestra's _____ raised his baton, and the music began.
   A composer **B** performer **C** conductor **D** director

3. The play received excellent _____ from critics, who praised the acting.
   A reviews **B** criticisms **C** receptions **D** revisions

4. Frida's _____ of her grandmother hangs in the living room; it shows her smiling face in great detail.
   A landscape **B** still life **C** sculpture **D** portrait

5. The museum has a permanent _____ of ancient pottery as well as several temporary exhibitions.
   A gathering **B** collection **C** assembly **D** selection

6. At the end of the performance, the audience gave the dancers a standing _____.
   A applause **B** clap **C** ovation **D** cheer

7. The film is _____ on a true story about a family who sailed around the world.
   A founded **B** built **C** set **D** based

8. "Sadly, the band's second album was a flop." What does 'a flop' mean?
   A a huge success **B** a complete failure
   C a surprising change of style **D** a collection of old songs

9. The novelist is famous for her vivid _____ of everyday life in small towns.
   A premiere **B** preview **C** portrayal **D** performance

10. The actors spent six weeks in _____ before the show opened to the public.
    A rehearsal **B** repetition **C** reflection **D** revision

Parte 2: Colocaciones y familias de palabras

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada frase o responder a cada pregunta.

11. The famous pianist _____ a concert to raise money for the local hospital.
    A made **B** did **C** gave **D** took

12. Many tourists visit the old town because of its rich cultural _____.
    A inheritance **B** heirloom **C** ancestry **D** heritage

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13. The sculptor's work is admired for its great _____. (ORIGINAL)
    A originalness **B** originality **C** origination **D** originally

14. The concert hall has excellent _____, so every note can be heard clearly.
    A acoustic **B** audition **C** acoustics **D** auditorium

15. Which sentence is correct?
    A She is a very artful child who loves drawing and painting.
    B She is a very artistical child who loves drawing and painting.
    C She is a very artist child who loves drawing and painting.
    D She is a very artistic child who loves drawing and painting.

16. The author's first novel has been _____ into twenty languages.
    A interpreted **B** translated **C** transferred **D** converted

17. "What did you think of the exhibition?" "To be honest, I found it rather _____ – most of the paintings looked exactly the same."
    A repetitive **B** repeated **C** repeating **D** repetition

18. The director decided to _____ an unknown young actor in the lead role.
    A play **B** cast **C** act **D** perform

19. The _____ of the ancient temple took more than ten years. (RESTORE)
    A restorer **B** restorative **C** restoration **D** restorement

20. Which word is used incorrectly in this sentence? "The gallery is holding a retrospect of the photographer's work from the last forty years."
    A photographer's **B** holding **C** last **D** retrospect

Parte 3: Vocabulario en contexto

Lee el texto y elige el significado que mejor corresponde a cada palabra o expresión tal como se usa en él.

When the Riverside Theatre reopened last year after a two-year renovation, few people expected it to become the heart of the town's cultural life. For decades, the building had been seen as old-fashioned, a place where elderly audiences watched the same classic plays every season. Ticket sales had been declining steadily, and there was even talk of selling the site to developers.

Everything changed when Amara Osei was appointed artistic director. Instead of relying on familiar productions, she commissioned new work from local writers and invited community groups to stage their own shows. Her first season included a musical written by teenagers, an experimental dance piece and a bilingual comedy that sold out within days.

Critics were initially sceptical. One reviewer described the programme as 'ambitious but uneven', and some long-standing subscribers complained that the theatre had abandoned its traditions. However, Osei insists that tradition and innovation can coexist. 'We still perform the classics,' she explains, 'but we want people to see that theatre is a living art form, not a museum piece.'

The results speak for themselves. Attendance has almost doubled, and the average age of the audience has fallen dramatically. The theatre's café and rehearsal rooms are now used for workshops, poetry evenings and art exhibitions, so the building is busy from morning until late at night.

Not everyone is convinced that this success will last. Funding remains tight, and Osei admits that some productions have struggled to break even. Still, for now, the Riverside has proved that a

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cultural institution can reinvent itself without losing its soul.

21. In paragraph 1, ticket sales had been "declining steadily". This means they had been _____.
    A rising quickly
    B decreasing gradually over time
    C changing unpredictably
    D staying exactly the same

22. In paragraph 2, Amara Osei "was appointed" artistic director. This means she was _____.
    A dismissed from the job
    B interviewed for the job
    C officially given the job
    D recommended for the job

23. Osei "commissioned new work from local writers". This means she _____.
    A formally asked and paid them to create new pieces
    B bought their old scripts cheaply
    C criticised their new writing
    D rewrote their plays herself

24. The bilingual comedy "sold out within days". This means that _____.
    A it was cancelled after a few days
    B it was performed outdoors
    C the tickets were given away free
    D all the tickets were bought very quickly

25. "Critics were initially sceptical." The word 'sceptical' is closest in meaning to _____.
    A enthusiastic **B** doubtful **C** angry **D** confused

26. One reviewer called the programme "ambitious but uneven". Here, 'uneven' means _____.
    A of varying quality
    B unfair to audiences
    C far too long
    D badly lit

27. Osei says tradition and innovation "can coexist". This means they can _____.
    A compete with each other
    B replace each other
    C exist together at the same time
    D both disappear

28. Osei says theatre is "not a museum piece". She means theatre should not be _____.
    A too expensive for ordinary people
    B mainly educational
    C popular with young people
    D old and unchanging, only there to be admired

29. "The results speak for themselves." This means the results _____.
    A are still unclear
    B clearly show success without needing any explanation
    C are often discussed in interviews
    D are talked about by many people

30. Some productions "have struggled to break even". To 'break even' means to _____.
    A make a large profit
    B attract good reviews
    C earn as much money as they cost
    D finish on time

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Soluciones – Arte y cultura – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – Los pintores crean obras de arte; la galería expone las obras, no a las personas.
2. **C** – Un director de orquesta (conductor) dirige la orquesta con una batuta.
3. **A** – Los críticos escriben reseñas (reviews); 'criticisms' son comentarios negativos, así que 'excellent criticisms' no tiene sentido.
4. **D** – Un 'portrait' es un cuadro o imagen de una persona, sobre todo de su rostro.
5. **B** – Los museos tienen una 'permanent collection' (colección permanente) de objetos.
6. **C** – 'A standing ovation' es una expresión fija que significa que el público se pone de pie para aplaudir.
7. **D** – Una película o un libro está 'based on' (basado en) una historia real.
8. **B** – Un 'flop' es algo, como una película o un álbum, que fracasa por completo.
9. **C** – Un 'portrayal' es la manera en que algo se describe o se representa en una obra de arte.
10. **A** – Los actores ensayan una obra 'in rehearsal' antes del estreno.
11. **C** – La colocación correcta es 'give a concert'.
12. **D** – 'Cultural heritage' (patrimonio cultural) son las tradiciones, los edificios y el arte que se transmiten dentro de una sociedad.
13. **B** – El sustantivo que significa 'la cualidad de ser nuevo y creativo' es 'originality'.
14. **C** – 'Acoustics' (sustantivo plural) describe lo bien que se propaga el sonido en una sala.
15. **D** – 'Artistic' significa con talento para el arte; 'artful' significa astuto de forma deshonesta, y 'artistical' no existe.
16. **B** – Los textos escritos se traducen a otros idiomas con 'translated into'; 'interpret' se usa para la lengua oral.
17. **A** – 'Repetitive' es el adjetivo que significa aburrido porque lo mismo ocurre una y otra vez.
18. **B** – Los directores 'cast' a un actor en un papel, es decir, lo eligen para interpretarlo.
19. **C** – 'Restoration' es el sustantivo que designa el proceso de reparar un edificio o una obra de arte antiguos.
20. **D** – Una exposición de la obra de un artista a lo largo de muchos años es una 'retrospective', no un 'retrospect'.
21. **B** – 'Decline' significa disminuir, y 'steadily' significa de forma gradual y continua.
22. **C** – 'To be appointed' significa ser elegido oficialmente para un cargo.
23. **A** – 'To commission' una obra es encargarla oficialmente a alguien y pagarle por crearla.
24. **D** – Un espectáculo que 'sells out' se queda sin entradas porque se han vendido todas.
25. **B** – 'Sceptical' significa tener dudas sobre si algo es bueno o cierto.
26. **A** – Al hablar de una obra artística, 'uneven' significa que algunas partes son buenas y otras más flojas.
27. **C** – 'To coexist' significa existir juntos en el mismo lugar o al mismo tiempo.
28. **D** – 'A museum piece' se usa en sentido figurado para algo anticuado que ya no está en uso.
29. **B** – Si los resultados 'speak for themselves', son tan claros que no necesitan explicación.
30. **C** – 'To break even' significa no obtener ni beneficios ni pérdidas.

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Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test al terminar una unidad sobre arte y cultura o como repaso antes de un examen de nivel B2. Se centra en errores frecuentes de los alumnos, como confundir palabras parecidas (portrait/portrayal, heritage/inheritance, artistic/artful), usar colocaciones incorrectas (make a concert, based on frente a set on) o elegir una forma equivocada de la palabra. La Parte 3 entrena la deducción del significado a partir del contexto. Como actividad de ampliación, los alumnos pueden escribir una breve reseña de una obra, un concierto o una exposición usando al menos diez palabras del test.

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