Ciencia y tecnología – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 30

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Significado y elección de palabras

Elige la palabra o la oración que mejor se ajuste al significado.

1. The team made a major _____ in cancer research last year, which could lead to new treatments.
   A outbreak **B** breakthrough **C** breakdown **D** breakout
2. Scientists need to _____ their results by repeating the experiment several times.
   A vary **B** venture **C** verbalise **D** verify
3. Which word means "out of date and no longer used"?
   A obscure **B** obvious **C** obsolete **D** obstinate
4. Which word means "a suggested explanation that has not yet been tested"?
   A conclusion **B** evidence **C** outcome **D** hypothesis
5. The app keeps crashing because of a _____ in the software.
   A leak **B** bug **C** crack **D** stain
6. Choose the correct sentence.
   A The new phone has many useful characters.
   B The new phone has many useful specialities.
   C The new phone has many useful features.
   D The new phone has many useful propositions.
7. Renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, will never _____.
   A run over **B** run out **C** run into **D** run off
8. "Many people are sceptical about the new technology." What does 'sceptical' mean here?
   A excited about it
   B frightened of using it
   C unaware that it exists
   D doubtful about whether it is true or useful

Parte 2: Colocaciones y verbos frasales

Elige la palabra o expresión que se combina de forma natural con las demás.

9. Researchers _____ an experiment to test how plants react to music.
   A made up **B** took over **C** carried out **D** did up
10. Before the medicine can be sold, it must go through clinical _____.
    A attempts **B** trials **C** tries **D** efforts
11. Remember to _____ your files in case your laptop breaks.
    A set up **B** keep up **C** put up **D** back up

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12. The company is investing heavily in research and _____.
A development **B** progress **C** growth **D** improvement

13. The scientist _____ a theory that explained the strange results.
A put off **B** put forward **C** put out **D** put down

14. Mobile phones have become an _____ part of everyday life.
A entire **B** intact **C** integral **D** interior

15. Engineers are trying to _____ the problem of overheating batteries.
A grab **B** catch **C** hold **D** tackle

16. Which sentence is correct?
A She has made many researches into renewable energy.
B She has done a lot of researches into renewable energy.
C She has done a lot of research into renewable energy.
D She has made a lot of research about renewable energy.

Parte 3: Familias de palabras

Elige la forma correcta de la palabra entre paréntesis o busca la palabra incorrecta.

17. The invention of the printing press was one of the most _____ events in history. (SIGNIFY)
A significance **B** signified **C** significant **D** signifying

18. Artificial intelligence has led to rapid _____ in many industries. (AUTOMATE)
A automatic **B** automation **C** automatically **D** automated

19. The results of the study were _____, so the scientists had to start again. (CONCLUDE)
A unconcluded **B** misconclusive **C** disconclusive **D** inconclusive

20. Thanks to technological _____, we can now video-call anyone in the world. (ADVANCE)
A advancing **B** advancer **C** advanced **D** advances

21. The _____ of the new vaccine surprised many experts. (EFFECTIVE)
A effectiveness **B** effectivity **C** effection **D** effectiveful

22. Many devices can now be controlled _____ using a smartphone. (REMOTE)
A remoteness **B** remotely **C** remoted **D** remotive

23. Find the incorrect word: "The scientist's discover changed our understanding of the universe."
A scientist's **B** discover **C** understanding **D** universe

Parte 4: Vocabulario en contexto

Lee el texto y elige la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta.

Living with Smart Homes

Ten years ago, the idea of talking to your fridge would have sounded like science fiction. Today, smart homes are becoming increasingly common. Lights switch on automatically when you enter a room, heating systems learn your daily routine, and voice assistants can order groceries before you even notice that the milk has run out.

Supporters argue that these devices make life more convenient and help households cut their energy consumption. A thermostat that adjusts the temperature when nobody is at home, for example, can

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significantly reduce electricity bills. For elderly people living alone, sensors that detect a fall and alert a relative could be life-saving.

However, critics point out several drawbacks. Smart devices constantly collect data about their users, and many people are unaware of how this information is stored or shared. Security experts warn that poorly protected devices are vulnerable to hackers, who could, in theory, unlock a front door from the other side of the world. There is also the question of what happens when the technology fails: a power cut or a faulty update can leave residents unable to control basic functions in their own homes.

Dr Amara Osei, who studies the impact of technology on daily life, believes the solution is not to reject innovation but to use it wisely. 'The key,' she says, 'is to stay informed, update your devices regularly, and never assume that something is safe just because it is convenient.'

24. In paragraph 2, the word 'cut' in "cut their energy consumption" is closest in meaning to:
A divide **B** reduce **C** remove completely **D** measure

25. In paragraph 2, 'consumption' refers to:
A the price paid **B** the amount produced
C the amount used **D** the way it is stored

26. In paragraph 3, 'drawbacks' is closest in meaning to:
A benefits **B** delays **C** disadvantages **D** reasons

27. If devices are 'vulnerable to hackers', they are:
A easy for hackers to attack **B** designed by hackers
C hidden from hackers **D** popular with hackers

28. A 'faulty update' (paragraph 3) is one that is:
A expensive **B** automatic **C** optional **D** containing errors

29. In paragraph 4, 'reject innovation' means to:
A slow down new ideas **B** refuse to accept new ideas
C pay for new ideas **D** examine new ideas closely

30. Which word from the text means "the usual order in which you do things every day"?
A function **B** consumption **C** update **D** routine

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Soluciones – Ciencia y tecnología – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – Un 'breakthrough' es un descubrimiento o avance nuevo e importante.
2. **D** – 'Verify' significa comprobar que algo es cierto o correcto.
3. **C** – 'Obsolete' describe algo que ya no se usa porque ha sido sustituido por algo más moderno.
4. **D** – Una 'hypothesis' es una idea que los científicos ponen a prueba mediante experimentos.
5. **B** – Un 'bug' es un error en un programa informático.
6. **C** – Los 'features' son las funciones o elementos de un producto.
7. **B** – 'Run out' significa agotarse por completo.
8. **D** – 'Sceptical' significa tener dudas sobre algo.
9. **C** – En inglés se dice 'carry out' an experiment, es decir, realizarlo.
10. **B** – 'Clinical trials' es la expresión fija para los ensayos de medicamentos en personas.
11. **D** – 'Back up' files significa hacer una copia de seguridad de los archivos.
12. **A** – 'Research and development' (R&D) es una colocación fija.
13. **B** – 'Put forward' a theory significa proponerla para que otros la consideren.
14. **C** – 'An integral part' significa una parte esencial e imprescindible.
15. **D** – 'Tackle' a problem significa afrontarlo con decisión.
16. **C** – 'Research' es incontable y se combina con 'do' e 'into'.
17. **C** – Delante del sustantivo 'events' se necesita un adjetivo: 'significant'.
18. **B** – Después del adjetivo 'rapid' se necesita un sustantivo: 'automation'.
19. **D** – 'Inconclusive' significa que no conduce a un resultado claro; el prefijo correcto es 'in-'.
20. **D** – Se necesita un sustantivo en plural: 'technological advances' significa nuevos avances.
21. **A** – El sustantivo de 'effective' es 'effectiveness'.
22. **B** – Se necesita un adverbio para describir cómo se controlan: 'remotely'.
23. **B** – Aquí hace falta un sustantivo, así que debe ser 'discovery', no el verbo 'discover'.
24. **B** – 'Cut' consumption significa reducir la cantidad que se consume.
25. **C** – 'Consumption' es la cantidad que se usa o consume de algo.
26. **C** – Los 'drawbacks' son desventajas o inconvenientes.
27. **A** – 'Vulnerable' significa que puede sufrir daños o ataques con facilidad.
28. **D** – 'Faulty' significa que no funciona bien por un defecto o error.
29. **B** – 'Reject' something significa negarse a aceptarlo.
30. **D** – Una 'routine' es la forma habitual de hacer las cosas cada día.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de una unidad sobre ciencia y tecnología o como prueba diagnóstica antes de preparar un examen. Se centra en errores típicos del nivel B2, como decir 'make an experiment', usar 'researches' como sustantivo contable, confundir palabras de forma parecida (obsolete/obscure, integral/entire) o elegir prefijos y sufijos incorrectos. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que escriban un breve párrafo de opinión sobre las casas inteligentes (smart homes) usando al menos ocho palabras del test.

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