Palabras que se confunden en inglés – 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: Pares de palabras cotidianas

Elige la palabra que completa correctamente cada frase.

1. The new rules will _____ everyone who works in the building.
   A effect **B** infect **C** affect **D** effort

2. Could you _____ me your charger for an hour? Mine is at home.
   A borrow **B** owe **C** rent **D** lend

3. These jeans are too _____ — I need a belt.
   A loose **B** lose **C** loss **D** lost

4. Prices tend to _____ during the summer holidays.
   A raise **B** arise **C** rise **D** rose

5. If you feel tired, go and _____ down for a while.
   A lay **B** lie **C** laid **D** lain

6. My sister gave me some excellent _____ about choosing a university.
   A advise **B** advices **C** adviser **D** advice

7. The car was _____ at the traffic lights when the bike hit it.
   A stationery **B** stationed **C** stationary **D** station

8. She finished her homework and _____ went out with her friends.
   A then **B** than **C** them **D** that

9. We need to leave now — _____ going to miss the train.
   A their **B** there **C** there's **D** they're

10. _____ being a talented musician, Amira is also a brilliant cook.
    A Beside **B** Besides **C** Except **D** Despite

Parte 2: Significado, colocaciones y uso correcto

Elige la palabra, la frase o el significado correcto, o encuentra la palabra que está mal utilizada.

11. Small cars are usually more _____ to run than large ones.
    A economic **B** economics **C** economy **D** economical

12. Jonas is very _____; he gets upset if anyone criticises his work.
    A sensitive **B** sensible **C** sensational **D** sensory

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13. Which sentence is correct?
    A Someone robbed my bike from outside the library.
    B Someone robbed me my bike from outside the library.
    C Someone stole my bike from outside the library.
    D Someone stole me of my bike from outside the library.

14. The _____ reason I moved here was to be closer to my family.
    A principle **B** principal **C** principality **D** principled

15. Thank you for the _____ — it's nice to hear that you liked my presentation.
    A complement **B** complementary **C** compliment **D** complimentary

16. Please _____ that all the windows are closed before you leave.
    A assure **B** insure **C** reassure **D** ensure

17. "The museum is housed in a historic building." What does 'historic' mean here?
    A connected with the study of history **B** very old-fashioned
    C important in history **D** recently restored

18. Find the word used incorrectly: "Please remember me to call the dentist tomorrow morning."
    A Please **B** remember **C** call **D** morning

19. Which sentence is correct?
    A Could you say me how this machine works?
    B Could you tell to me how this machine works?
    C Could you explain me how this machine works?
    D Could you explain to me how this machine works?

20. The new heating system is more _____: it uses less energy to heat the same space.
    A efficient **B** effective **C** sufficient **D** proficient

Parte 3: Palabras que se confunden en contexto

Lee el texto y elige la palabra más adecuada para cada hueco numerado.

Moving to a New City

When Lena accepted a job in a city three hundred kilometres from home, she knew it would have a big (21) ___ on her life. The first weeks were harder than she had imagined. Her flat was small, and the rent was so high that she had to (22) ___ money from her brother to pay the deposit.

At work, things went better. Her manager gave her some (23) ___ advice: 'Don't try to do everything at once.' Lena found it difficult to follow at first, because she had always been someone who worked late and (24) ___ took breaks.

She also made an effort to meet people. She joined a running club, and (25) ___ a few weeks she had a small group of friends. One of them, Kofi, offered to show her around the (26) ___ centre of the city, which dates back to the twelfth century.

Of course, there were some (27) ___ moments. Once she fell asleep on the train, missed her stop and had to ask a stranger for directions in the rain. But (28) ___ she felt more confident. She no longer felt like a stranger; the streets had become (29) ___ to her.

Six months later, Lena's mother came to visit. 'You seem so much happier,' she said. Lena smiled. 'I never expected to feel so (30) ___ here.'

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21. (21) She knew it would have a big _____ on her life.
A affect **B** effort **C** effect **D** efficient

22. (22) She had to _____ money from her brother to pay the deposit.
A lend **B** borrow **C** loan **D** owe

23. (23) Her manager gave her some _____ advice.
A sensitive **B** sensibly **C** sense **D** sensible

24. (24) She had always been someone who worked late and _____ took breaks.
A hard **B** hardly ever **C** harder **D** hardest

25. (25) She joined a running club, and _____ a few weeks she had a small group of friends.
A during **B** while **C** within **D** among

26. (26) Kofi offered to show her around the _____ centre of the city.
A historic **B** historical **C** history **D** historian

27. (27) Of course, there were some _____ moments.
A embarrassed **B** embarrassing **C** embarrass **D** embarrassment

28. (28) But _____ she felt more confident.
A actually **B** lately **C** possibly **D** eventually

29. (29) The streets had become _____ to her.
A familiar **B** family **C** familiarly **D** familiarity

30. (30) 'I never expected to feel so _____ here.'
A comfort **B** comfortably **C** comfortable **D** comforting

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Soluciones – Palabras que se confunden en inglés – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **C** – 'Affect' es el verbo que significa 'influir en'; 'effect' suele ser un sustantivo.
2. **D** – Se usa 'lend' para prestar algo a alguien ('to someone') y 'borrow' para pedir prestado algo a alguien ('from someone').
3. **A** – 'Loose' es un adjetivo que significa 'suelto, holgado'; 'lose' es un verbo.
4. **C** – 'Rise' no lleva complemento directo (prices rise); 'raise' necesita complemento directo (they raise prices).
5. **B** – 'Lie down' significa 'tumbarse, echarse'; 'lay' necesita complemento directo.
6. **D** – 'Advice' es un sustantivo incontable; 'advise' es el verbo.
7. **C** – 'Stationary' significa 'inmóvil, parado'; 'stationery' se refiere al material de papelería (papel, bolígrafos, etc.).
8. **A** – 'Then' indica tiempo o secuencia; 'than' se usa en las comparaciones.
9. **D** – 'They're' es la forma contraída de 'they are', que encaja delante de 'going to'.
10. **B** – 'Besides' significa 'además de'; 'beside' significa 'al lado de'.
11. **D** – 'Economical' significa 'que gasta poco dinero o combustible'; 'economic' se refiere a la economía.
12. **A** – 'Sensitive' significa 'sensible, susceptible' (que se ofende con facilidad); 'sensible' significa 'sensato, práctico'. ¡Ojo, es un falso amigo!
13. **C** – Con 'steal' se roba una cosa; con 'rob' se roba a una persona o un lugar (of something).
14. **B** – 'Principal' como adjetivo significa 'principal'; un 'principle' es una norma o un principio.
15. **C** – Un 'compliment' es un cumplido; un 'complement' es algo que completa o combina bien con otra cosa.
16. **D** – 'Ensure' significa 'asegurar, garantizar'; 'assure' y 'reassure' consisten en decir algo a alguien para disipar sus dudas, e 'insure' tiene que ver con los seguros.
17. **C** – 'Historic' describe algo famoso o importante en la historia (histórico, emblemático); 'historical' se refiere al estudio de la historia o al pasado.
18. **B** – Para hacer que alguien recuerde algo se usa 'remind': 'Please remind me to call...'.
19. **D** – Se dice 'explain (something) to someone' y 'tell someone', pero nunca 'explain me' ni 'say me'.
20. **A** – 'Efficient' significa 'eficiente', es decir, obtener resultados sin desperdiciar energía ni tiempo; 'effective' significa simplemente 'eficaz', que produce el resultado deseado.
21. **C** – El sustantivo 'effect' se usa en la colocación 'have an effect on'.
22. **B** – Ella pide prestado algo ('borrow') a alguien; su hermano se lo presta ('lends').
23. **D** – 'Sensible advice' es un consejo práctico y sensato; delante del sustantivo se necesita un adjetivo.
24. **B** – 'Hardly ever' significa 'casi nunca'; 'hard' es un adjetivo o un adverbio que significa 'con esfuerzo'.
25. **C** – 'Within a few weeks' significa 'en el plazo de unas semanas, antes de que pasaran unas semanas'; 'during' necesita un periodo concreto y 'while' necesita una oración.
26. **A** – 'Historic centre' es la colocación habitual para referirse al casco antiguo de una ciudad, de importancia histórica.
27. **B** – Los adjetivos en '-ing' describen lo que provoca el sentimiento; Lena se sintió 'embarrassed', pero los momentos fueron 'embarrassing'.
28. **D** – 'Eventually' significa 'finalmente, al cabo de un tiempo'; 'actually' significa 'en realidad', no 'actualmente' ni 'finalmente'.
29. **A** – Después de 'become' se necesita el adjetivo 'familiar' (conocido para alguien).

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30. **C** – Después de 'feel' se necesita un adjetivo que describa a la persona, por lo que la respuesta es 'comfortable'; 'comforting' describe algo que hace sentir mejor a los demás.

Notas para el profesor: Puede usar este test como prueba diagnóstica antes de una unidad de vocabulario o como repaso al terminarla. Cada explicación de las soluciones indica la distinción que se evalúa, por lo que resulta muy útil para dar feedback. La Parte 1 trata pares muy frecuentes (lend/borrow, lie/lay, loose/lose), la Parte 2 se centra en pares de adjetivos de nivel B2 y patrones verbales (economical, sensitive, explain to someone) y la Parte 3 evalúa estas palabras en un texto continuo. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que escriban sus propias frases de ejemplo con los pares en los que se hayan equivocado o que elaboren una lista personal de palabras que suelen confundir.

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