Use of English B2: ficha 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 34

Haz esta ficha en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Texto con huecos (open cloze)

Lee el texto sobre Maya y escribe UNA palabra en cada hueco.

Ejemplo: Maya lives ___ a small town near the coast. → in

1. Last spring, Maya decided to sell her car, _____ most of her friends thought was a terrible idea.
2. She had _____ driving to work every day for more than ten years.
3. At first, she found it hard to get used _____ cycling in the rain.
4. _____ the bad weather, she never once missed a day at the office.
5. Within a few weeks, she noticed that she was saving money, as cycling costs far _____ than driving.
6. What surprised her most was _____ much fitter she felt.
7. If she _____ known how good it would feel, she would have sold the car years ago.
8. Now she says she would never go back to driving, _____ matter how cold the winter gets.

Ejercicio 2: Formación de palabras

Usa la palabra en mayúsculas para formar una palabra que encaje en el hueco.

Ejemplo: The hotel staff were extremely ___ and answered all our questions. (HELP) → helpful

9. The museum's new exhibition was a huge _____. (SUCCEED)
10. Many people find it _____ to sit on these hard wooden chairs for hours. (COMFORT)
11. Her _____ to help others made her popular with everyone. (WILLING)
12. The instructions were so _____ that nobody knew what to do. (CONFUSE)
13. Scientists are worried about the _____ of many forests in the region. (APPEAR)
14. He apologised for his _____ behaviour at the meeting. (POLITE)
15. The _____ of the new bridge took almost three years. (CONSTRUCT)
16. You can _____ your chances of getting the job by preparing well. (STRONG)

© PDFTests.com – Gratis para uso personal y en clase

Ejercicio 3: Transformaciones con palabra clave

Completa la segunda oración para que signifique lo mismo que la primera, usando la palabra en mayúsculas. No cambies la palabra y usa entre dos y cinco palabras. Escribe la segunda oración completa.

Ejemplo: I last went swimming two years ago. (FOR) → I haven't been swimming for two years.

17. It's possible that Tom missed the last bus. (MIGHT) → Tom _____ the last bus.

18. I haven't seen Laura for three years. (LAST) → The _____ Laura was three years ago.

19. People say the castle was built in the 12th century. (SAID) → The castle _____ built in the 12th century.

20. I regret not studying harder for the exam. (WISH) → I _____ harder for the exam.

21. Someone is repairing my laptop at the moment. (HAVING) → I _____ at the moment.

22. Paul didn't come to the party because he was ill. (IF) → Paul would have come to the party _____ ill.

23. It wasn't necessary for you to bring any food. (NEED) → You _____ any food.

24. 'Don't touch the paintings,' the guide told us. (NOT) → The guide told _____ the paintings.

25. The film was so boring that we left early. (SUCH) → It was _____ that we left early.

Ejercicio 4: Colocaciones y expresiones fijas

Escribe UNA palabra en cada hueco para completar la colocación o expresión fija.

Ejemplo: Could you ___ me a favour and water my plants while I'm away? → do

26. The new manager _____ a good impression on everyone at the first meeting.

27. I can't decide right now – I need some time to _____ it over.

28. It's no _____ complaining about the weather; we can't change it.

29. She _____ a lot of effort into organising the conference.

30. We were all _____ the impression that the meeting had been cancelled.

31. Please _____ in mind that the shop closes early on Saturdays.

© PDFTests.com – Gratis para uso personal y en clase

32. The two companies finally _____ to an agreement after months of discussion.

33. I'd like to _____ advantage of this opportunity to thank you all.

34. Jonas was so nervous that he couldn't _____ sense of the questions.

© PDFTests.com – Gratis para uso personal y en clase

Soluciones – Use of English B2: ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Texto con huecos (open cloze)

1. **which**
   'Which' introduce una oración de relativo explicativa que se refiere a toda la idea anterior.
2. **been**
   Pasado perfecto continuo: had + been + -ing.
3. **to**
   'Get used to' va seguido de un sustantivo o de la forma en -ing.
4. **Despite**
   'Despite' + sustantivo expresa contraste; 'in spite of' necesitaría tres palabras.
5. **less**
   Ella estaba ahorrando dinero, así que ir en bicicleta cuesta menos; 'far' intensifica el comparativo.
6. **how**
   'How much + comparativo' expresa el grado del cambio.
7. **had**
   Tercer condicional: if + pasado perfecto, would have + participio.
8. **no**
   'No matter how' significa 'however'.

Ejercicio 2: Formación de palabras

9. **success**
   Después de 'a huge' se necesita un sustantivo.
10. **uncomfortable**
    Se necesita un adjetivo de sentido negativo porque las sillas son duras.
11. **willingness**
    Se necesita un sustantivo como sujeto; el sufijo -ness convierte el adjetivo en sustantivo.
12. **confusing**
    El adjetivo en -ing describe aquello que provoca la sensación.
13. **disappearance**
    Se necesita un sustantivo de sentido negativo: dis- + appear + -ance.
14. **impolite**
    Él se disculpó, así que se necesita un adjetivo negativo con el prefijo im-.
15. **construction**
    Después de 'the' se necesita un sustantivo; el sufijo -ion forma el sustantivo.
16. **strengthen**
    Después de 'can' se necesita un verbo: strong → strength → strengthen.

Ejercicio 3: Transformaciones con palabra clave

17. **Tom might have missed the last bus.**
    'Might have + participio' expresa posibilidad en el pasado.
18. **The last time I saw Laura was three years ago.**
    'The last time I + pasado simple' sustituye a 'haven't ... for'.
19. **The castle is said to have been built in the 12th century.**
    Pasiva impersonal: is said + infinitivo perfecto pasivo para una acción pasada.
20. **I wish I had studied harder for the exam.**
    'Wish + pasado perfecto' expresa arrepentimiento sobre el pasado.
21. **I am having my laptop repaired at the moment.**
    Estructura causativa 'have something done' en presente continuo.
22. **Paul would have come to the party if he hadn't been ill.**
    Tercer condicional: if + pasado perfecto para una situación pasada irreal.
23. **You didn't need to bring any food.**
    La respuesta propuesta es correcta y ya figura entre las respuestas aceptadas, porque tanto 'didn't need to' como 'needn't have + participio' expresan falta de necesidad en el pasado.
24. **The guide told us not to touch the paintings.**
    Orden negativa en estilo indirecto: told + complemento + not to + infinitivo.
25. **It was such a boring film that we left early.**
    'Such + a + adjetivo + sustantivo + that' sustituye a 'so + adjetivo + that'.

© PDFTests.com – Gratis para uso personal y en clase

Ejercicio 4: Colocaciones y expresiones fijas

26. **made**
    Se dice 'make an impression on someone'.
27. **think**
    'Think something over' significa pensar algo detenidamente.
28. **use**
    'It's no use/good + -ing' significa que no sirve de nada hacer algo.
29. **put**
    Se dice 'put effort into something'.
30. **under**
    'Be under the impression' significa creer algo, a menudo de forma equivocada.
31. **bear**
    La respuesta 'bear' es correcta y ya se acepta, porque tanto 'bear in mind' como 'keep in mind' significan 'remember'.
32. **came**
    Se dice 'come to an agreement'.
33. **take**
    Se dice 'take advantage of something'.
34. **make**
    'Make sense of' significa entender.

Notas para el profesor: Plantee cada tarea con tiempo limitado (unos 10 minutos por tarea) y, antes de corregir, pida al alumnado que compare sus respuestas por parejas. Entre los errores más frecuentes están usar más de cinco palabras en las transformaciones, modificar la palabra clave y olvidar prefijos como dis-, un- o im- en la formación de palabras. Como actividad de ampliación, pida a cada estudiante que redacte sus propias transformaciones con palabra clave para que las resuelva un compañero.

© PDFTests.com – Gratis para uso personal y en clase