

Colocaciones en inglés (C1): ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 39



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Colocaciones verbo + sustantivo

Completa cada oración con un verbo del recuadro. Usa cada verbo una sola vez. Sobran dos verbos.

Ejemplo: Scientists hope the study will ___ light on the causes of the disease. → shed

BANCO DE PALABRAS

raise draw meet pose strike reach conduct bear give set

1. The campaign aims to _____ awareness of plastic pollution among teenagers.
2. It would be unwise to _____ comparisons between two such different countries.
3. The team worked through the weekend to _____ the deadline.
4. Rising sea levels _____ a serious threat to coastal towns.
5. Many parents struggle to _____ a balance between work and family life.
6. After hours of discussion, the committee finally managed to _____ a consensus.
7. The researchers plan to _____ a survey of 2,000 households.
8. Managers must _____ responsibility for the decisions made by their teams.

Ejercicio 2: Las colocaciones y su significado

Relaciona cada colocación con su significado del recuadro. Sobran dos significados.

Ejemplo: keep a low profile → avoid attracting attention

BANCO DE PALABRAS

form an opinion too quickly without knowing all the facts
do something less carefully to save time or money
continue to feel angry with someone because of a past wrong
remember a fact when you are making a decision
say you support something without actually doing anything about it
fail to appreciate something because it is always there gradually accept a difficult situation
make a great effort to achieve something refuse to change your opinion
make a promise you cannot keep

9. jump to conclusions → _____
10. cut corners → _____

11. hold a grudge → _____
12. bear something in mind → _____
13. pay lip service to something → _____
14. take something for granted → _____
15. come to terms with something → _____
16. go to great lengths → _____

Ejercicio 3: Corrige la colocación

Cada oración contiene una palabra incorrecta en una colocación. Vuelve a escribir la oración correctamente.

Ejemplo: She made her homework before dinner. → She did her homework before dinner.

17. We need to make more research before we launch the product.

18. The man made a crime and was sent to prison.

19. The government has made drastic measures to reduce pollution.

20. There was a strong rain last night, so the roads are flooded.

21. I could tell from his face that he was saying a lie.

22. The museum attracts a big number of visitors every summer.

23. After a long discussion, the manager did a final decision.

24. Students should pay close attention for the safety instructions.

Ejercicio 4: Formación de palabras en colocaciones

Usa la palabra en mayúsculas para formar otra que complete la colocación.

Ejemplo: The two cities are in ___ (STARK) contrast to each other. → stark

25. It is a widely _____ (ACCEPT) fact that regular exercise improves mood.
26. The proposal was supported by an _____ (OVERWHELM) majority of members.
27. The strike brought public transport to a _____ (GRIND) halt.
28. Fans were bitterly _____ (DISAPPOINT) when the concert was cancelled.
29. Her research has made a _____ (SIGNIFY) contribution to the field.

30. In this storm, it is highly _____ (LIKE) that the match will go ahead.
31. After years of neglect, the old castle has fallen into _____ (REPAIR).
32. It is important to draw a clear _____ (DISTINGUISH) between facts and opinions.

Ejercicio 5: Reescribe con una colocación

Vuelve a escribir cada oración usando la palabra entre paréntesis de modo que el significado no cambie.

Ejemplo: He wants to avoid attracting attention. (PROFILE) → He wants to keep a low profile.

33. Remember that the shop closes early on Sundays. (MIND)

34. The new rules will start to apply in January. (FORCE)

35. I think you are forming an opinion too quickly. (CONCLUSIONS)

36. She eventually accepted that she had lost her job. (TERMS)

37. He made a huge effort to keep the project a secret. (LENGTHS)

38. Many people don't appreciate clean water because it is always available. (GRANTED)

39. The two sides finally agreed. (CONSENSUS)

Soluciones – Colocaciones en inglés (C1): ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Colocaciones verbo + sustantivo

1. **raise**
Decimos 'raise awareness' de un problema.
2. **draw**
'Draw comparisons' significa señalar semejanzas o diferencias.
3. **meet**
'Meet a deadline' significa terminar algo dentro del plazo.
4. **pose**
'Pose a threat' es la colocación habitual para expresar que algo supone un peligro.
5. **strike**
'Strike a balance' significa encontrar un término medio justo.
6. **reach**
Un grupo 'reaches a consensus' cuando todos están de acuerdo.
7. **conduct**
'Conduct a survey' es la colocación formal para referirse a realizar una encuesta.
8. **bear**
'Bear responsibility' significa asumir que algo es tu deber o tu culpa.

Ejercicio 2: Las colocaciones y su significado

9. **form an opinion too quickly without knowing all the facts**
Se usa 'jump' to a conclusion cuando se saca una conclusión antes de tener suficiente información.
10. **do something less carefully to save time or money**
Cutting corners significa saltarse pasos para trabajar más rápido o de forma más barata.
11. **continue to feel angry with someone because of a past wrong**
Un grudge es un sentimiento duradero de rencor.
12. **remember a fact when you are making a decision**
Bear something in mind significa tener algo presente.
13. **say you support something without actually doing anything about it**
Lip service es un apoyo que se da solo de palabra.
14. **fail to appreciate something because it is always there**
Take something for granted es dar por hecho que algo siempre estará ahí.
15. **gradually accept a difficult situation**
Esta colocación describe el proceso de aceptar poco a poco algo doloroso.
16. **make a great effort to achieve something**
Going to great lengths significa esforzarse mucho, a menudo más de lo esperado.

Ejercicio 3: Corrige la colocación

17. **We need to do more research before we launch the product.**
Con research se usa 'do' o 'carry out', no 'make'.
18. **The man committed a crime and was sent to prison.**
La colocación correcta es 'commit a crime'.
19. **The government has taken drastic measures to reduce pollution.**
Decimos 'take measures', no 'make' measures.
20. **There was heavy rain last night, so the roads are flooded.**
La lluvia intensa se describe como 'heavy', no 'strong'.
21. **I could tell from his face that he was telling a lie.**
Decimos 'tell a lie', no 'say' a lie.
22. **The museum attracts a large number of visitors every summer.**
'Number' se combina con 'large', no con 'big'.
23. **After a long discussion, the manager made a final decision.**
Con decision se usa 'make' o 'take', no 'do'.
24. **Students should pay close attention to the safety instructions.**
La expresión fija es 'pay attention to' algo.

Ejercicio 4: Formación de palabras en colocaciones

25. **accepted**

En 'widely accepted' se usa el participio pasado después del adverbio.

26. **overwhelming**

'An overwhelming majority' significa una mayoría muy amplia.

27. **grinding**

'Come/bring to a grinding halt' significa detenerse de forma lenta y total.

28. **disappointed**

'Bitterly disappointed' describe cómo se sienten las personas, por eso se usa el adjetivo terminado en -ed.

29. **significant**

'Make a significant contribution' necesita un adjetivo delante del sustantivo.

30. **unlikely**

La tormenta sugiere un sentido negativo, así que se necesita 'highly unlikely'.

31. **disrepair**

'Fall into disrepair' significa deteriorarse, quedar en mal estado.

32. **distinction**

'Draw a distinction' necesita la forma sustantiva.

Ejercicio 5: Reescribe con una colocación

33. **Bear in mind that the shop closes early on Sundays.**

'Bear/keep in mind' significa recordar algo importante.

34. **The new rules will come into force in January.**

Las leyes y normas 'come into force' cuando entran en vigor.

35. **I think you are jumping to conclusions.**

'Jump to conclusions' significa decidir con demasiada rapidez.

36. **She eventually came to terms with losing her job.**

'Came to terms with the fact that...' usa correctamente la colocación; también se aceptan las versiones con 'having lost' y las que empiezan por 'Eventually'.

37. **He went to great lengths to keep the project a secret.**

'Go to great lengths' significa hacer un gran esfuerzo.

38. **Many people take clean water for granted because it is always available.**

'Take something for granted' significa no valorar algo como se merece.

39. **The two sides finally reached a consensus.**

'Reach a consensus' significa que todos están de acuerdo.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece con el ejercicio 1 como actividad de calentamiento y, después, pida que comparen sus respuestas del ejercicio 2 por parejas antes de corregirlo con toda la clase. Un error habitual es traducir las colocaciones literalmente desde la lengua materna, lo que da lugar a fallos como 'make research' o 'say a lie'; por eso conviene fijarse especialmente en el verbo de cada combinación. Como actividad de ampliación, pida al alumnado que escriba un breve párrafo de opinión sobre un tema de su elección en el que utilice al menos seis colocaciones de la ficha.