

Colocaciones en inglés (C1) – 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: Colocaciones de verbo + sustantivo

Elige la palabra o la frase que forma una colocación natural.

- The committee hopes to _____ a decision by the end of the month.
A reach B do C put D carry
- Researchers hope the new findings will _____ light on the causes of the disease.
A give B shed C put D bring
- Several residents _____ a strong objection to the proposed changes.
A rose B lifted C raised D built
- Which sentence contains an incorrect collocation?
A The manager tackled the problem head-on.
B They did a lot of progress on the project.
C She bore the brunt of the criticism.
D The new policy has met with fierce opposition.
- It took him years to _____ a reputation as a reliable journalist.
A raise B form C set D build
- The new evidence _____ serious doubt on his version of events.
A casts B puts C gives D places
- Which sentence is correct?
A She has always carried an ambition to direct films.
B She has always fed an ambition to direct films.
C She has always harboured an ambition to direct films.
D She has always grown an ambition to direct films.
- Before signing the contract, it is wise to _____ legal advice.
A search B look C ask D seek
- The storm _____ havoc across the region, bringing down trees and power lines.
A made B wreaked C produced D rose
- The two companies have agreed to _____ forces to develop the new software.
A link B attach C join D tie

Parte 2: Colocaciones con adjetivos y adverbios

Elige la opción que mejor completa o responde cada pregunta.

- Our team faced _____ competition from more experienced rivals.
A hard B stiff C firm D solid

12. I'm _____ aware that this plan involves certain risks.
A fully **B** highly **C** strongly **D** heavily
13. The results of the experiment were _____ different from what we had expected.
A highly **B** deeply **C** radically **D** heavily
14. Many parents are _____ opposed to any cuts in the school budget.
A heavily **B** highly **C** widely **D** bitterly
15. His explanation was utterly _____; nobody believed a word of it. (CONVINCE)
A inconvincing **B** unconvincing **C** disconvincing **D** nonconvincing
16. The proposal received a lukewarm response from staff. What does 'lukewarm' mean here?
A unenthusiastic **B** hostile **C** extremely positive **D** confused
17. Which phrase contains an incorrect collocation?
A a heavy smoker **B** a strong coffee **C** a high wind **D** a powerful rain
18. The new director is _____ regarded throughout the industry.
A greatly **B** highly **C** largely **D** deeply
19. It is _____ important that all applications arrive before the deadline.
A heavily **B** deeply **C** vitally **D** greatly
20. There has been a _____ increase in the number of people working from home. (DRAMA)
A dramatically **B** dramatic **C** dramatised **D** dramatist

Parte 3: Colocaciones en contexto

Lee el texto y elige la mejor opción para cada hueco numerado (21–30).

When Amara Osei opened a small bakery on a quiet side street five years ago, few of her friends expected it to (21) ___ the test of time. Rents in the area were rising, and she had (22) ___ little experience of running a business. Nevertheless, she was determined to (23) ___ a go of it.

In the first year, Amara worked long hours and (24) ___ every effort to get to know her customers. She paid (25) ___ attention to their feedback and quickly introduced changes, such as gluten-free bread and a weekend breakfast menu. Word soon spread, and the bakery began to (26) ___ a loyal following.

Success, however, brought its own challenges. When a large café chain opened nearby, Amara's sales (27) ___ a sharp fall. Rather than panic, she decided to (28) ___ advantage of what made her bakery different: its personal service and its links with local farmers. She also started running baking classes, which proved (29) ___ popular with families.

Today, the bakery employs eight people and is regarded as an important part of the neighbourhood. Looking back, Amara says the key lesson she has learned is never to (30) ___ sight of why she started in the first place.

21. Gap (21): few of her friends expected it to _____ the test of time.
A keep **B** pass **C** stand **D** hold
22. Gap (22): she had _____ little experience of running a business.
A heavily **B** relatively **C** deeply **D** largely
23. Gap (23): she was determined to _____ a go of it.
A do **B** get **C** take **D** make

24. Gap (24): Amara worked long hours and _____ every effort to get to know her customers.
A made **B** did **C** put **D** took
25. Gap (25): She paid _____ attention to their feedback.
A near **B** tight **C** close **D** narrow
26. Gap (26): the bakery began to _____ a loyal following.
A raise **B** rise **C** set up **D** build up
27. Gap (27): Amara's sales _____ a sharp fall.
A suffered **B** made **C** held **D** kept
28. Gap (28): she decided to _____ advantage of what made her bakery different.
A make **B** take **C** get **D** have
29. Gap (29): baking classes, which proved _____ popular with families.
A deeply **B** strongly **C** heavily **D** immensely
30. Gap (30): the key lesson is never to _____ sight of why she started.
A miss **B** lose **C** drop **D** forget

Soluciones – Colocaciones en inglés (C1) – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- A** – Con 'decision' se usa 'reach' (o 'make'); 'do', 'put' y 'carry' no forman colocación con 'decision'.
- B** – 'Shed light on' es una colocación fija que significa ayudar a aclarar algo.
- C** – Se dice 'raise an objection'; 'rose' es el pasado del verbo intransitivo 'rise'.
- B** – Se dice 'make progress', no 'do progress'.
- D** – Una reputación se 'build (up)', es decir, se construye con el tiempo.
- A** – 'Cast doubt on' es la colocación natural para expresar que algo parece menos seguro.
- C** – Se dice 'harbour an ambition', es decir, albergar una aspiración durante mucho tiempo.
- D** – Se dice 'seek advice'; 'ask' necesitaría 'for', y 'search' y 'look' no encajan.
- B** – 'Wreak havoc' es una colocación fija que significa causar grandes daños o estragos.
- C** – 'Join forces' significa unir fuerzas para trabajar hacia un objetivo común.
- B** – 'Stiff competition' es la colocación natural; 'hard competition' es un error frecuente entre estudiantes.
- A** – 'Fully aware' es la colocación habitual de adverbio + adjetivo.
- C** – 'Radically different' significa completamente distinto; los demás adverbios no se combinan con 'different'.
- D** – 'Bitterly opposed' expresa una oposición muy fuerte.
- B** – El contrario de 'convincing' se forma con el prefijo 'un-', y 'utterly unconvincing' es una colocación natural.
- A** – Una 'lukewarm response' es una respuesta tibia, con poco interés o entusiasmo.
- D** – Se dice 'heavy rain', no 'powerful rain'.
- B** – 'Highly regarded' significa muy respetado o muy valorado.
- C** – 'Vitaly important' es una colocación fija e intensa de adverbio + adjetivo.
- B** – Delante del sustantivo 'increase' hace falta un adjetivo, y 'dramatic increase' es una colocación habitual.
- C** – 'Stand the test of time' significa perdurar o seguir teniendo éxito durante mucho tiempo.
- B** – 'Relatively little' significa poco en comparación con lo habitual o lo necesario.
- D** – 'Make a go of something' significa sacar algo adelante con éxito.
- A** – Se dice 'make every effort' para hacer algo; 'put' necesitaría 'into'.
- C** – 'Pay close attention' significa observar o escuchar con mucha atención.
- D** – Un negocio 'builds up' una clientela fiel poco a poco.
- A** – 'Suffer a sharp fall' es una colocación típica para una caída brusca de las ventas o los precios.
- B** – 'Take advantage of' significa aprovechar bien una oportunidad o una cualidad.
- D** – 'Immensely popular' significa enormemente popular; los demás adverbios no se combinan con 'popular'.
- B** – 'Lose sight of' significa perder de vista un objetivo o un hecho importante.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de una unidad sobre colocaciones o como prueba de diagnóstico con alumnos avanzados. Los distractores recogen errores típicos que surgen de la traducción literal, como 'do progress', 'hard competition', 'search advice' o 'powerful rain'. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que apunten cada colocación correcta en un cuaderno con una frase de ejemplo, o que reescriban el texto de lectura con otras colocaciones de significado equivalente.