Preposiciones dependientes – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 30

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la mejor opción (A–D) para cada pregunta. Solo hay una respuesta correcta.

Parte 1: Adjetivos y sustantivos relacionados

Elige la preposición que completa correctamente cada frase.

1. The new manager is not accustomed _____ working such long hours.
   A with **B** to **C** at **D** for
2. Several residents were highly critical _____ the council's decision to close the library.
   A about **B** on **C** of **D** with
3. The scheme is open to anyone who is eligible _____ financial support.
   A for **B** to **C** of **D** at
4. She seemed completely oblivious _____ the fact that everyone was watching her.
   A about **B** with **C** at **D** to
5. These symptoms are characteristic _____ a mild allergic reaction.
   A for **B** of **C** to **D** with
6. The results of the survey were consistent _____ those of earlier studies.
   A to **B** by **C** with **D** for
7. He's not averse _____ a bit of hard work if the reward is right.
   A to **B** from **C** of **D** against
8. Our dependence _____ fossil fuels needs to be reduced significantly.
   A of **B** from **C** to **D** on
9. Young children are particularly susceptible _____ infections during the winter months.
   A for **B** to **C** of **D** at
10. Which sentence is correct?
    A Lina has always been very keen in photography.
    B Lina has always been very keen at photography.
    C Lina has always been very keen on photography.
    D Lina has always been very keen for photography.

Parte 2: Verbos y sustantivos con preposición

Completa las frases, encuentra los errores o elige la frase correcta.

11. The success of the whole project hinges _____ securing enough funding.
    A at **B** in **C** on **D** to
12. The minister refrained _____ commenting on the rumours.
    A from **B** of **C** to **D** against

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

13. A poor diet can contribute _____ a wide range of health problems.
A in **B** for **C** at **D** to

14. The long delay was attributed _____ severe weather conditions.
A for **B** to **C** on **D** with

15. There has been a sharp rise _____ the number of people working from home.
A of **B** on **C** in **D** at

16. Her knowledge of local customs gave her a clear advantage _____ the other candidates.
A over **B** on **C** against **D** from

17. Which part of the sentence contains an error? 'The company has invested heavily on renewable energy over the past decade.'
A has invested **B** heavily on
C renewable energy **D** over the past decade

18. Which part of the sentence contains an error? 'The report places great emphasis in the need for better training.'
A The report places **B** great emphasis
C in the need **D** for better training

19. Which sentence is correct?
A Tomás apologised his colleagues for the misunderstanding.
B Tomás apologised for his colleagues to the misunderstanding.
C Tomás apologised with his colleagues for the misunderstanding.
D Tomás apologised to his colleagues for the misunderstanding.

20. I really don't agree _____ people who say that big cities are unsafe.
A to **B** on **C** about **D** with

Parte 3: Preposiciones en contexto

Lee el texto y elige la preposición correcta para cada hueco numerado.

A Second Career at Sixty

When Amara Osei retired from teaching, her friends assumed she would devote herself (1) ___ gardening and travel. Instead, she applied (2) ___ a place on a course in furniture restoration. 'I'd always been fascinated (3) ___ how things are made,' she explains. At first, she struggled to cope (4) ___ the physical demands of the workshop, and she was acutely aware (5) ___ being the oldest student by some distance. Yet her tutors were quick to praise her patience and her attention (6) ___ detail.

Within two years, Amara had set up a small business that specialises (7) ___ repairing antique chairs. Demand (8) ___ her work has grown steadily, largely through word of mouth. She insists that age is no barrier (9) ___ learning, and she now runs evening classes for beginners. 'People often worry that they've left it too late,' she says. 'But curiosity doesn't come with an expiry date. If anything, my years in the classroom have made me more patient (10) ___ students who find things difficult.'

21. Gap (1): '...she would devote herself _____ gardening and travel.'
A for **B** to **C** in **D** with

22. Gap (2): '...she applied _____ a place on a course...'
A to **B** at **C** for **D** with

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

23. Gap (3): 'I'd always been fascinated _____ how things are made.'
A at **B** by **C** on **D** to

24. Gap (4): '...she struggled to cope _____ the physical demands...'
A with **B** to **C** for **D** at

25. Gap (5): '...she was acutely aware _____ being the oldest student...'
A about **B** for **C** of **D** with

26. Gap (6): '...her patience and her attention _____ detail.'
A for **B** on **C** at **D** to

27. Gap (7): '...a small business that specialises _____ repairing antique chairs.'
A on **B** in **C** at **D** with

28. Gap (8): 'Demand _____ her work has grown steadily...'
A for **B** of **C** on **D** to

29. Gap (9): '...age is no barrier _____ learning...'
A for **B** against **C** to **D** of

30. Gap (10): '...more patient _____ students who find things difficult.'
A to **B** for **C** at **D** with

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

Soluciones – Preposiciones dependientes – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – 'Accustomed' va seguido de 'to', y aquí 'to' es una preposición, por lo que va seguido de la forma en -ing.
2. **C** – Se dice 'critical of' algo o alguien.
3. **A** – 'Eligible for' se usa con un sustantivo, como una ayuda o una prestación.
4. **D** – 'Oblivious to' significa no ser consciente de algo.
5. **B** – 'Characteristic of' significa típico de algo.
6. **C** – 'Consistent with' significa en consonancia con algo.
7. **A** – 'Averse to' significa estar en contra de algo o ser reacio a hacerlo.
8. **D** – El sustantivo 'dependence' mantiene la misma preposición que el adjetivo 'dependent on'.
9. **B** – 'Susceptible to' significa propenso a verse afectado por algo.
10. **C** – 'Keen on' significa estar muy interesado en algo.
11. **C** – 'Hinge on' significa depender por completo de algo.
12. **A** – 'Refrain from' + -ing significa abstenerse de hacer algo.
13. **D** – 'Contribute to' significa contribuir a que algo ocurra.
14. **B** – Se usa 'attribute' un efecto 'to' una causa (atribuir algo a algo).
15. **C** – 'A rise in' se usa delante de aquello que aumenta.
16. **A** – Se dice 'an advantage over' otras personas.
17. **B** – La colocación correcta es 'invest in', no 'invest on'.
18. **C** – La colocación correcta es 'emphasis on', no 'emphasis in'.
19. **D** – Se usa 'apologise to' una persona 'for' algo.
20. **D** – Se usa 'agree with' una persona o su opinión.
21. **B** – Se dice 'devote yourself to' una actividad.
22. **C** – Se usa 'apply for' algo que se quiere conseguir, como una plaza o un trabajo.
23. **B** – 'Fascinated by' significa sentir un enorme interés por algo.
24. **A** – 'Cope with' significa hacer frente con éxito a una dificultad.
25. **C** – El adjetivo 'aware' va seguido de 'of'.
26. **D** – La expresión fija es 'attention to detail'.
27. **B** – 'Specialise in' significa especializarse en un área de trabajo concreta.
28. **A** – El sustantivo 'demand', con el sentido de necesidad de un producto o servicio, lleva 'for'.
29. **C** – 'A barrier to' algo es un obstáculo que lo impide.
30. **D** – Se dice 'patient with' las personas.

Notas para el profesor: Utilice este test como prueba diagnóstica o de repaso con grupos de nivel C1, o al terminar una unidad sobre colocaciones. Se centra en errores fosilizados frecuentes como 'invest on', 'emphasis in', 'aware about' y 'apologise someone'. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que escriban sus propias frases con las colocaciones trabajadas o que las clasifiquen en grupos según la preposición.

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