Use of English C1 – Test 2

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 36

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Lee cada pregunta con atención y elige la única opción correcta (A, B, C o D).

Parte 1: Multiple-choice cloze

Lee el texto y elige la palabra o expresión que mejor encaja en cada hueco.

In many towns, a quiet revolution is (1) ___ place in community halls and libraries. Once a month, volunteers set up tables, plug in their tools and offer to fix whatever local people bring along, from wobbly chairs to broken toasters. These so-called repair cafés were originally (2) ___ up as a response to the growing mountain of household waste, but they have come to mean much more than that.

For one thing, they challenge the assumption that it is always cheaper to replace than to repair. Many visitors are surprised to learn that a fault which seemed fatal can be (3) ___ down to a single loose wire. For another, they (4) ___ a need that has little to do with electronics. Regulars often say that the chance to chat over a cup of tea is what keeps them coming back, and organisers are well (5) ___ that the social side matters as much as the technical one.

The volunteers themselves come from all (6) ___ of life. Some are retired engineers; others are students who simply enjoy taking things apart. What they share is a reluctance to (7) ___ up on objects that still have years of use left in them. Rather than doing the work for visitors, they try to involve them, so that people leave not only with a working lamp but with the confidence to (8) ___ a go at the next repair themselves.

Critics point out that a monthly event can hardly make a (9) ___ in the vast amount of waste produced each year. Supporters, however, argue that changing attitudes has to start somewhere.

1. (1) In many towns, a quiet revolution is _____ place in community halls and libraries.
   A having **B** taking **C** making **D** getting

2. (2) These so-called repair cafés were originally _____ up as a response to the growing mountain of household waste.
   A put **B** brought **C** set **D** taken

3. (3) ...a fault which seemed fatal can be _____ down to a single loose wire.
   A put **B** set **C** laid **D** brought

4. (4) For another, they _____ a need that has little to do with electronics.
   A reach **B** achieve **C** meet **D** gain

5. (5) ...organisers are well _____ that the social side matters as much as the technical one.
   A conscious **B** informed **C** aware **D** known

6. (6) The volunteers themselves come from all _____ of life.
   A paths **B** ways **C** roads **D** walks

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7. (7) What they share is a reluctance to _____ up on objects that still have years of use left in them.
   A let **B** give **C** turn **D** hold

8. (8) ...with the confidence to _____ a go at the next repair themselves.
   A make **B** take **C** try **D** have

9. (9) ...a monthly event can hardly make a _____ in the vast amount of waste produced each year.
   A dent **B** crack **C** scratch **D** bruise

Parte 2: Open cloze

Lee el texto y elige la palabra que mejor encaja en cada hueco.

Few people would describe boredom as a pleasant experience, and most of us go to great lengths to avoid (10) ___. Yet a growing body of research suggests that boredom may serve a useful purpose. (11) ___ to some psychologists, it acts as a signal that our current activity is no longer meeting our needs, prompting us to look for something more rewarding.

In one well-known experiment, participants were asked to copy numbers from a long list for fifteen minutes before completing a creative task. Those (12) ___ had endured the dull activity came up with more original ideas than a group who had gone straight to the creative task. The researchers concluded that a wandering mind, far (13) ___ being wasted, may be quietly making new connections.

This does not mean that all boredom is beneficial. When it becomes chronic, it has (14) ___ linked to poor concentration and low mood. The problem today is that we rarely allow ourselves to stay with the feeling long enough for it to do (15) ___ good. (16) ___ soon as we sense the first hint of restlessness, we reach for our phones.

Some experts recommend building short periods of 'empty time' into the day. (17) ___ strange it may sound, sitting on a bus without headphones could turn out to be the most productive part of your morning. After all, it is only (18) ___ the mind has nothing to occupy it that it finally has the space to wander.

10. (10) ...most of us go to great lengths to avoid _____.
    A them **B** its **C** it **D** one

11. (11) _____ to some psychologists, it acts as a signal...
    A Owing **B** According **C** Due **D** Thanks

12. (12) Those _____ had endured the dull activity came up with more original ideas...
    A which **B** whose **C** whom **D** who

13. (13) ...a wandering mind, far _____ being wasted, may be quietly making new connections.
    A from **B** away **C** off **D** beyond

14. (14) When it becomes chronic, it has _____ linked to poor concentration and low mood.
    A being **B** been **C** be **D** had

15. (15) ...long enough for it to do _____ good.
    A its **B** a **C** any **D** the

16. (16) _____ soon as we sense the first hint of restlessness, we reach for our phones.
    A So **B** Too **C** Just **D** As

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17. (17) _____ strange it may sound, sitting on a bus without headphones could turn out to be...
A Although **B** However **C** Whatever **D** Even

18. (18) ...it is only _____ the mind has nothing to occupy it that it finally has the space to wander.
A unless **B** when **C** despite **D** whereas

Parte 3: Formación de palabras (word formation)

Elige la forma de la palabra en mayúsculas que completa correctamente cada oración.

19. The assembly instructions were so badly translated that they were completely _____. (COMPREHEND)
A comprehensive **B** incomprehensible **C** uncomprehending **D** comprehension

20. The rise in prices was _____ the main reason for the fall in sales. (DOUBT)
A doubtful **B** undoubted **C** undoubtedly **D** doubtfully

21. Her _____ to compromise eventually led to the collapse of the negotiations. (WILL)
A willingness **B** unwilling **C** unwillingness **D** willingly

22. The _____ of so many key players from the team left the coach with few options. (WITHDRAW)
A withdrawal **B** withdrawn **C** withdrew **D** withdrawingly

23. Compared with last year's figures, this year's drop in profits is relatively _____. (SIGNIFY)
A significance **B** insignificant **C** significantly **D** insignificance

24. Many of the town's former factories have been converted into _____ flats. (RESIDE)
A residence **B** resident **C** residential **D** residing

25. Wearing a helmet is _____ for all cyclists taking part in the race. (OBLIGE)
A obliged **B** obligatory **C** obligation **D** obliging

26. He's not really a close friend – more of a casual _____. (ACQUAINT)
A acquainted **B** acquaints **C** acquainting **D** acquaintance

27. When asked whether she would do it all again, she answered without the slightest _____. (HESITATE)
A hesitant **B** hesitation **C** hesitating **D** hesitantly

Parte 4: Transformaciones con palabra clave (key word transformations)

Elige la oración que utiliza la palabra en mayúsculas, es gramaticalmente correcta y tiene el mismo significado que la primera oración.

28. As soon as she arrived, the meeting began. (SOONER)
A No sooner she had arrived than the meeting began.
B No sooner had she arrived than the meeting began.
C No sooner had she arrived when the meeting began.
D No sooner did she arrived than the meeting began.

29. I'd prefer you not to mention this to anyone. (RATHER)
A I'd rather you not to mention this to anyone.
B I'd rather that you won't mention this to anyone.
C I'd rather you didn't mention this to anyone.
D I'd rather you to not mention this to anyone.

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30. Paula is very likely to win the award. (CHANCE)
    A There's every chance of Paula to win the award.
    B There's every chance for Paula that wins the award.
    C Paula is every chance to win the award.
    D There's every chance that Paula will win the award.

31. They didn't finish the project because they didn't have enough money. (LACK)
    A Due to a lack of money, they didn't finish the project.
    B Due to a lack in money, they didn't finish the project.
    C Because of lack money, they didn't finish the project.
    D Due to they lacked of money, they didn't finish the project.

32. I didn't know she was ill, so I didn't visit her. (HAD)
    A If I would have known she was ill, I had visited her.
    B If I had known she was ill, I will have visited her.
    C If I had known she was ill, I would have visited her.
    D Had I knew she was ill, I would have visited her.

33. It took me a long time to get used to working at night. (ACCUSTOMED)
    A It took me a long time to become accustomed with working at night.
    B It took me a long time to become accustomed to working at night.
    C It took me a long time to become accustomed of working at night.
    D It took me a long time to accustom to working at night.

34. Everyone was surprised when he resigned. (CAME)
    A His resignation came as surprise for everyone.
    B His resignation came to a surprise to everyone.
    C He came to resign as a surprise of everyone.
    D His resignation came as a surprise to everyone.

35. Tom is unlikely to accept the offer. (DOUBT)
    A I doubt whether Tom will accept the offer.
    B I doubt that Tom won't accept the offer.
    C There's no doubt Tom will accept the offer.
    D I doubt of Tom accepting the offer.

36. The new rules have had no effect on the number of complaints. (DIFFERENCE)
    A The new rules have done no difference to the number of complaints.
    B The new rules have made no difference of the number of complaints.
    C The new rules have made no difference to the number of complaints.
    D The new rules have caused no difference with the number of complaints.

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Soluciones – Use of English C1 – Test 2

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 C	5 C	6 D	7 B	8 D	9 A	10 C
11 B	12 D	13 A	14 B	15 C	16 D	17 B	18 B	19 B	20 C
21 C	22 A	23 B	24 C	25 B	26 D	27 B	28 B	29 C	30 D
31 A	32 C	33 B	34 D	35 A	36 C				

Explicaciones

1. **B** – La expresión fija es 'take place', que significa 'tener lugar, ocurrir'.
2. **C** – 'Set up' significa crear o poner en marcha una organización o un evento.
3. **A** – 'Put something down to' significa atribuir algo a una causa concreta.
4. **C** – La colocación natural es 'meet a need' (satisfacer una necesidad).
5. **C** – 'Well aware that' es la colocación habitual; 'well conscious' y 'well known that' no se usan de esta forma.
6. **D** – 'From all walks of life' es una expresión fija que significa 'de todo tipo de procedencias y condiciones'.
7. **B** – 'Give up on something' significa dejar de creer que merece la pena mantener o seguir intentando algo.
8. **D** – La expresión fija es 'have a go at something', que significa 'intentar hacer algo'.
9. **A** – 'Make a dent in' es una expresión idiomática que significa reducir algo de forma apreciable.
10. **C** – 'It' es el pronombre de objeto que remite al sustantivo singular 'boredom'.
11. **B** – 'According to' introduce la fuente de una opinión o de una información.
12. **D** – 'Those who' se usa para referirse a personas como sujeto de la oración de relativo.
13. **A** – 'Far from' + -ing significa 'en absoluto' y expresa lo contrario de lo que se esperaría.
14. **B** – La pasiva del present perfect requiere 'has been' + participio.
15. **C** – 'Do any good' se usa tras ideas negativas como 'rarely'; aquí 'good' va sin artículo.
16. **D** – El conector temporal es 'as soon as'.
17. **B** – 'However' + adjetivo + sujeto + verbo significa 'por muy... que'; con 'Although' haría falta 'it may sound strange'.
18. **B** – La estructura escindida (cleft sentence) 'it is only when... that...' enfatiza el momento o la condición.
19. **B** – Hace falta un adjetivo que signifique 'imposible de entender': 'incomprehensible'.
20. **C** – Hace falta un adverbio que signifique 'sin duda' para modificar toda la afirmación.
21. **C** – Hace falta un sustantivo con significado negativo, ya que negarse a ceder provocó el fracaso.
22. **A** – Después de 'the' y antes de 'of' se necesita un sustantivo: 'withdrawal'.
23. **B** – Después de 'relatively' se necesita un adjetivo, y el contexto ('relatively') indica que el descenso es pequeño: 'insignificant'.
24. **C** – 'Residential' es el adjetivo que describe edificios o zonas donde vive la gente.
25. **B** – 'Obligatory' es el adjetivo que significa 'exigido por una norma'; 'obliged' se aplica a personas, no a cosas.
26. **D** – Se necesita un sustantivo para una persona a la que se conoce poco: 'acquaintance'.
27. **B** – Después de 'the slightest' se necesita un sustantivo: 'hesitation'.
28. **B** – 'No sooner' exige inversión (had + sujeto + participio) y va seguido de 'than'.
29. **C** – 'Would rather' + otro sujeto va seguido del past simple para referirse al presente o al futuro.
30. **D** – 'There's every chance that' + oración expresa una probabilidad alta.
31. **A** – El sustantivo 'lack' rige 'of', y 'due to' debe ir seguido de un sintagma nominal, no de una oración.
32. **C** – El tercer condicional, para un pasado irreal, se forma con 'if + past perfect' y 'would have + participio'.
33. **B** – La estructura correcta es 'become accustomed to' + -ing.
34. **D** – La expresión fija es 'come as a surprise to someone'.

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35. **A** – 'I doubt whether' + oración mantiene el sentido de que la aceptación es poco probable; las demás opciones cambian el significado o son agramaticales.
36. **C** – La colocación es 'make no difference to something'.

Notas para el profesor: Puedes usar este test como simulacro cronometrado o trabajarlo parte por parte en clase. La parte 1 se centra en colocaciones y phrasal verbs que los alumnos suelen confundir; la parte 2, en pequeñas palabras gramaticales que pasan fácilmente desapercibidas; la parte 3 comprueba los prefijos negativos y la categoría gramatical, y la parte 4 evalúa estructuras como la inversión, 'I'd rather' y el tercer condicional. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que expliquen por qué cada distractor es incorrecto o que redacten sus propias transformaciones con las mismas palabras clave.

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