

Vocabulario académico – 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: Significado y elección de palabras en contexto

Elige la palabra o el significado que mejor encaje en el contexto académico.

- The researchers were unable to _____ their initial findings when they repeated the experiment with a larger sample.
A resemble B imitate C replicate D retrieve
- "The evidence for this theory is largely anecdotal." What does 'anecdotal' mean here?
A based on carefully controlled experiments
B based on personal accounts rather than systematic research
C widely accepted by experts
D impossible to verify in principle
- Although the two studies used different methods, their conclusions were broadly _____.
A constant B consequent C considerate D consistent
- The author's argument is _____ on the assumption that economic growth will continue indefinitely.
A presumed B premised C prescribed D preceded
- Choose the sentence in which 'inherent' is used correctly.
A She inherent a large sum of money from her grandmother.
B The results were inherent by the poor weather conditions.
C There are risks inherent in any new surgical procedure.
D The inherent of the theory is its simplicity.
- The committee decided to _____ the policy until further research had been carried out.
A suppress B sustain C suspend D suspense
- "The data were ambiguous." Which meaning is closest to 'ambiguous'?
A deliberately misleading B extremely detailed
C collected without permission D open to more than one interpretation
- Which word is used incorrectly in this sentence? "The professor emphasised on the importance of peer review in her opening lecture."
A importance B on C peer D opening
- Her thesis offers a _____ analysis of migration patterns, examining economic, social and environmental factors in depth.
A compressed B compulsive C comprehensible D comprehensive
- The two variables appear to be related, but correlation does not necessarily _____ causation.
A imply B infer C insert D impose

Parte 2: Colocaciones académicas

Elige la palabra o expresión que forme la colocación más natural.

11. The team _____ a survey of 2,000 households to investigate spending habits.
A conducted **B** made **C** held **D** gave
12. These new results _____ doubt on the earlier assumption that the drug was safe.
A put **B** laid **C** cast **D** gave
13. It is important to _____ a distinction between correlation and causation.
A take **B** give **C** do **D** draw
14. The new theory has _____ considerable attention among scholars in recent years.
A pulled **B** attracted **C** lifted **D** carried
15. Researchers must _____ strict ethical guidelines when working with human participants.
A obey to **B** comply **C** follow to **D** adhere to
16. The original hypothesis was _____ by a series of subsequent experiments.
A carried out **B** borne out **C** brought out **D** worn out
17. There is a _____ body of evidence suggesting that sleep plays a key role in memory.
A growing **B** rising **C** raising **D** climbing
18. The article _____ a number of important questions about data privacy.
A rises **B** arises **C** raises **D** lifts
19. The differences between the groups were _____ significant, meaning they were unlikely to be due to chance.
A numerically **B** mathematically **C** calculably **D** statistically
20. Further research is needed to _____ the gap between theory and practice.
A bridge **B** connect **C** join **D** link

Parte 3: Familias de palabras

Elige la forma correcta de la palabra entre paréntesis para completar cada frase.

21. Rapid _____ has transformed many coastal cities over the past fifty years. (URBAN)
A urbanity **B** urbanise **C** urbanisation **D** urbanly
22. Critics have questioned the _____ of the survey results, pointing to the small sample size. (VALID)
A validate **B** validity **C** validly **D** validness
23. The results were _____ with previous studies, so the team rechecked their data. (CONSISTENT)
A inconsistent **B** disconsistent **C** nonconsistent **D** inconsistent
24. The theory relies on a number of _____ assumptions that have never been properly tested. (QUESTION)
A questionable **B** questioning **C** questionnaire **D** questionably
25. There is a strong _____ between income and life expectancy. (CORRELATE)
A correlate **B** correlative **C** correlation **D** correlated
26. The government's new policy has been _____ criticised by economists. (WIDE)
A widened **B** widely **C** wideness **D** wide

27. Researchers must ensure the _____ of participants' personal data. (CONFIDENTIAL)
A confidence **B** confidently **C** confidentiality **D** confidentiality
28. Her findings _____ the claim that bilingual children develop better problem-solving skills. (STRONG)
A strengthen **B** strongen **C** strengthly **D** strongly
29. The sample was not _____ of the wider population, so the conclusions cannot be generalised. (REPRESENT)
A representation **B** representative **C** representing **D** represented
30. The author's argument is rather _____ because it ignores several key factors. (SIMPLE)
A simplicity **B** simply **C** simplistic **D** simplify

Soluciones – Vocabulario académico – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- C** – 'Replicate' unos resultados significa volver a obtener los mismos resultados al repetir un experimento.
- B** – La evidencia anecdótica (anecdotal evidence) procede de casos o experiencias individuales, no de una investigación sistemática.
- D** – 'Consistent' significa que concuerdan entre sí, que es el sentido que se necesita aquí.
- B** – 'Premised on' significa basado en una suposición o idea concreta.
- C** – 'Inherent' es un adjetivo que significa que algo forma parte natural y permanente de otra cosa; suele ir seguido de 'in'.
- C** – 'Suspend' una política significa interrumpirla temporalmente, lo que encaja con 'until further research'.
- D** – 'Ambiguous' significa que algo puede interpretarse de más de una manera.
- B** – 'Emphasise' es un verbo transitivo y no lleva preposición: 'emphasised the importance'.
- D** – 'Comprehensive' significa completo y que abarca todos los aspectos; 'comprehensible' solo significa fácil de entender.
- A** – 'Imply' significa sugerir algo como consecuencia lógica; las personas 'infer' (deducen), pero los hechos no.
- A** – En inglés académico se usa 'conduct' con survey, study o experiment.
- C** – 'Cast doubt on something' es una colocación fija que significa hacer que algo parezca menos seguro.
- D** – 'Draw a distinction between' es la colocación habitual.
- B** – Algo 'attracts attention'; los demás verbos no se combinan con 'attention'.
- D** – Lo correcto es 'adhere to'; 'comply' necesitaría 'with', y 'obey' y 'follow' no llevan preposición.
- B** – 'Be borne out' significa ser confirmado o demostrarse cierto.
- A** – 'A growing body of evidence' es una colocación académica muy frecuente.
- C** – Se dice 'raise' a question; 'rise' y 'arise' son intransitivos y no admiten complemento directo.
- D** – 'Statistically significant' es el término técnico para resultados que difícilmente se deben al azar.
- A** – 'Bridge the gap' es una expresión fija que significa reducir la diferencia entre dos cosas.
- C** – Hace falta un sustantivo, y 'urbanisation' significa el crecimiento de pueblos y ciudades.
- B** – El sustantivo 'validity' indica lo fiable o bien fundamentado que es algo.
- D** – El prefijo negativo de 'consistent' es 'in-', lo que da 'inconsistent'.
- A** – 'Questionable' es un adjetivo que significa dudoso o discutible.
- C** – Después de 'a strong' se necesita el sustantivo 'correlation', que se usa con 'between'.
- B** – Hace falta un adverbio que modifique a 'criticised', y 'widely' significa por mucha gente.
- D** – 'Confidentiality' significa mantener la información en privado; 'confidence' significa seguridad en uno mismo o confianza.
- A** – La forma verbal es 'strengthen', que significa reforzar un argumento o una afirmación.
- B** – El adjetivo 'representative of' significa típico o representativo de un grupo más amplio.
- C** – 'Simplistic' es un adjetivo crítico que significa demasiado simple para tratar una cuestión compleja.

Notas para el profesor: Puede usar el test como prueba diagnóstica al comienzo de un curso de inglés académico (EAP) o como repaso tras trabajar la redacción académica. Se centra en errores típicos del nivel C1, como confundir palabras de forma parecida (imply/infer, comprehensive/comprehensible), añadir preposiciones innecesarias (emphasise on) o elegir el verbo equivocado en colocaciones fijas (cast doubt, draw a distinction). Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que redacten sus propias frases académicas con las colocaciones de la Parte 2. También pueden elaborar tablas completas de familias de palabras con los términos de la Parte 3.