

Colocaciones y matices (C2) – 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: The new policy is likely to ___ controversy. → spark

BANCO DE PALABRAS

harbour allay strike wreak bear pay draw raise commit foster

1. Many residents still _____ serious doubts about the new flood defences.
2. The minister tried to _____ fears that the factory would close.
3. It is difficult to _____ a balance between privacy and security.
4. The storm continued to _____ havoc along the coast for two days.
5. Low-income families tend to _____ the brunt of rising energy prices.
6. Critics argue that the company does little more than _____ lip service to sustainability.
7. We need to _____ a clear distinction between criticism and abuse.
8. His unconventional methods are bound to _____ a few eyebrows among senior staff.

Ejercicio 2: Expresiones idiomáticas y su significado

Relaciona cada expresión en **negrita** con su significado del recuadro. Sobra un significado.

BANCO DE PALABRAS

to argue about very small, unimportant differences a result that is certain before it happens
in strong disagreement something that distracts attention from the real issue
to follow the rules or official policy to take attention or praise away from someone
the largest part of something to do something cheaply or carelessly to save time or money
to make a situation calmer after an argument

9. Let's not split hairs over the exact wording of the contract. → _____
10. With such a strong team, victory was a foregone conclusion. → _____
11. The two neighbours have been at loggerheads for years. → _____
12. The detective soon realised the missing key was a red herring. → _____
13. Junior staff are expected to toe the line and not question decisions. → _____
14. I was about to announce the news, but my brother stole my thunder. → _____

15. The capital city receives the lion's share of the funding. → _____

16. The builders cut corners, and the roof started leaking within a year. → _____

Ejercicio 3: Corrige la colocación

Cada oración contiene exactamente un error. Escribe la oración corregida.

Ejemplo: She takes great pride for her work. → She takes great pride in her work.

17. The new evidence casts doubt in the reliability of the witness.

18. The committee reached to a consensus after hours of debate.

19. She has a deep-rooted aversion for public speaking.

20. The scandal did irreparable harm on his reputation.

21. The company is on the brink to collapse.

22. Few people are aware about the long-term implications of the policy.

23. Her speech struck a chord to many young voters.

24. He was bitterly disappointing when the project was cancelled.

Ejercicio 4: Formación de palabras

Usa la palabra en mayúsculas para formar una palabra que encaje en el hueco.

Ejemplo: His explanation was completely _____. (CONVINCE) → unconvincing

25. The two accounts of the event are _____; they cannot both be true. (RECONCILE)

26. His _____ to compromise eventually cost him the leadership. (WILLING)

27. The decision was taken with _____ haste, before all the facts were known. (DUE)

28. The museum's collection is of _____ value to historians. (ESTIMATE)

29. The government has been accused of _____ in its handling of the crisis.
(COMPLACENT)

30. She spoke with remarkable _____ about her own failures. (CANDID)

31. The claims in the article are entirely _____; there is no evidence to support them.
(FOUND)

32. Neither side believed a word the other said, so the negotiations took place in an atmosphere of mutual _____. (TRUST)

Ejercicio 5: Transformaciones con palabra clave

Completa la segunda oración para que signifique lo mismo que la primera, usando la palabra en mayúsculas. Escribe la oración completa.

Ejemplo: She was the first to tell everyone the news, so I had nothing left to announce. (THUNDER) → She stole _____. → She stole my thunder.

33. Everyone knew in advance how the vote would end. (FOREGONE) → The outcome of the vote was _____.

34. The two departments strongly disagree about the budget. (LOGGERHEADS) → The two departments are _____ the budget.

35. The poorest regions suffered most from the cuts. (BRUNT) → The poorest regions bore _____.

36. The manager tried to reduce the staff's fears. (ALLAY) → The manager tried _____.

37. His remarks surprised many of the delegates. (EYEBROWS) → His remarks _____ among many of the delegates.

38. The company claims to care about environmental issues, but it does nothing. (LIP) → The company only pays _____ environmental issues.

39. The author did the research quickly and carelessly to save time. (CORNERS) → The author _____ in the research.

Soluciones – Colocaciones y matices (C2) – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Colocaciones verbo + sustantivo

1. **harbour**
Se dice 'harbour doubts', es decir, albergar dudas durante mucho tiempo.
2. **allay**
'Allay fears' significa reducir o calmar las preocupaciones de la gente.
3. **strike**
'Strike a balance' es la colocación fija para encontrar un término medio justo.
4. **wreak**
'Wreak havoc' significa causar grandes daños o un gran desorden.
5. **bear**
'Bear the brunt' de algo es sufrir sus peores consecuencias.
6. **pay**
'Pay lip service to' significa mostrar apoyo de palabra sin actuar de verdad.
7. **draw**
Se dice 'draw a distinction' entre dos cosas.
8. **raise**
'Raise eyebrows' significa causar sorpresa o una ligera desaprobación.

Ejercicio 2: Expresiones idiomáticas y su significado

9. **to argue about very small, unimportant differences**
'Split hairs' significa fijarse en diferencias mínimas y sin importancia.
10. **a result that is certain before it happens**
'A foregone conclusion' es un resultado que se conoce de antemano.
11. **in strong disagreement**
Las personas que están 'at loggerheads' discrepan profundamente.
12. **something that distracts attention from the real issue**
'A red herring' es una pista falsa o una distracción.
13. **to follow the rules or official policy**
'Toe the line' significa acatar las normas o someterse a ellas.
14. **to take attention or praise away from someone**
'Steal someone's thunder' es acaparar la atención que iba dirigida a otra persona.
15. **the largest part of something**
'The lion's share' significa la mayor parte.
16. **to do something cheaply or carelessly to save time or money**
'Cut corners' significa saltarse pasos necesarios para ahorrar tiempo o dinero.

Ejercicio 3: Corrige la colocación

17. **The new evidence casts doubt on the reliability of the witness.**
La colocación correcta es 'cast doubt on' algo.
18. **The committee reached a consensus after hours of debate.**
Aquí 'reach' es transitivo y no lleva preposición: 'reach a consensus'.
19. **She has a deep-rooted aversion to public speaking.**
'Aversion' suele ir seguido de 'to'.
20. **The scandal did irreparable harm to his reputation.**
Se dice 'do harm to' algo.
21. **The company is on the brink of collapse.**
La expresión fija es 'on the brink of' algo.
22. **Few people are aware of the long-term implications of the policy.**
'Aware' va seguido de 'of'.
23. **Her speech struck a chord with many young voters.**
Algo 'strikes a chord with' la gente.
24. **He was bitterly disappointed when the project was cancelled.**
Para describir los sentimientos de una persona se usa el adjetivo en -ed: 'bitterly disappointed'.

Ejercicio 4: Formación de palabras

25. irreconcilable

El adjetivo 'irreconcilable' significa imposible de conciliar.

26. unwillingness

Se necesita un sustantivo con sentido negativo: 'unwillingness to do something'.

27. undue

'Undue haste' significa más prisa de la adecuada.

28. inestimable

'Inestimable' significa demasiado grande para poder medirse.

29. complacency

Después de 'accused of' se necesita un sustantivo: 'complacency'.

30. candour

El sustantivo de 'candid' es 'candour' (en inglés americano: 'candor').

31. unfounded

'Unfounded' significa que no se basa en hechos ni en pruebas.

32. distrust

El contexto exige un sustantivo con sentido negativo, por lo que la respuesta es 'distrust' y no la palabra sin cambiar 'trust'.

Ejercicio 5: Transformaciones con palabra clave

33. The outcome of the vote was a foregone conclusion.

Un resultado que se conoce de antemano es 'a foregone conclusion'.

34. The two departments are at loggerheads over the budget.

'Be at loggerheads over/about' significa discrepar profundamente sobre algo.

35. The poorest regions bore the brunt of the cuts.

'Bear the brunt of' significa sufrir las peores consecuencias de algo.

36. The manager tried to allay the staff's fears.

'Allay fears' es la colocación para calmar las preocupaciones.

37. His remarks raised eyebrows among many of the delegates.

'Raise eyebrows' significa causar sorpresa o una ligera desaprobación.

38. The company only pays lip service to environmental issues.

'Pay lip service to' significa apoyar algo de palabra pero no con hechos.

39. The author cut corners in the research.

'Cut corners' significa hacer algo de forma descuidada para ahorrar tiempo o dinero.

Notas para el profesor: Conviene hacer primero los ejercicios 1 y 2, ya que las colocaciones y expresiones que presentan vuelven a aparecer en las transformaciones del ejercicio 5. Los errores más frecuentes son las preposiciones regidas incorrectas ('aware about', 'harm on'), añadir 'to' después de 'reach' y elegir mal el prefijo negativo en la formación de palabras (p. ej., 'disfounded' en lugar de 'unfounded'). Como actividad de ampliación, pida a los alumnos que escriban un breve párrafo de opinión sobre un tema local usando al menos seis de las expresiones trabajadas.