

Colocaciones y matices (C2): Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30

Elige la mejor opción (A–D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Colocaciones fijas

Elige la palabra que forma la colocación más natural en cada frase.

- The committee's decision _____ a heated debate among local residents.
A lit **B** sparked **C** fired **D** burned
- The new policy has _____ the wrath of farmers across the region.
A achieved **B** obtained **C** incurred **D** acquired
- The film _____ a delicate balance between humour and tragedy.
A makes **B** holds **C** hits **D** strikes
- I'm afraid his explanation simply doesn't _____ water.
A hold **B** carry **C** keep **D** bear
- Following the investigation, the minister was forced to _____ her resignation.
A render **B** tender **C** deliver **D** perform
- There isn't a _____ of truth in those rumours.
A crumb **B** slice **C** drop **D** grain
- He has a _____ interest in the outcome, since he owns shares in the company.
A invested **B** rooted **C** vested **D** devoted
- The company went to great _____ to protect its customers' data.
A lengths **B** extents **C** measures **D** distances
- Many firms pay _____ service to sustainability while doing very little in practice.
A mouth **B** lip **C** word **D** tongue
- With so little funding, the project was _____ to failure from the start.
A sentenced **B** cursed **C** doomed **D** damned

Parte 2: Matices y elección de palabras

Elige la opción que mejor se ajusta al significado, al tono o al contexto.

- Despite all the evidence presented to him, he remained _____ and refused to reconsider.
A docile **B** ambivalent **C** pliant **D** obdurate
- She paid him a _____ compliment, praising his speech for being 'surprisingly coherent'.
A underhand **B** backhanded **C** offhand **D** heavy-handed

13. In which sentence is 'deleterious' used correctly?
- A The new medication had a deleterious effect on her symptoms, which disappeared within days.
 - B Prolonged exposure to noise can have a deleterious effect on concentration.
 - C We had a truly deleterious meal at the new restaurant.
 - D He gave a deleterious smile as he accepted the award.
14. My grandmother was _____ rather than mean; she simply couldn't bear waste.
- A miserly
 - B parsimonious
 - C frugal
 - D tight-fisted
15. 'The minister's reply was deliberately equivocal.' What does 'equivocal' mean here?
- A Vague in order to avoid committing to a position
 - B Angry and confrontational
 - C Carefully balanced and fair to both sides
 - D Short and dismissive
16. Which sentence contains a collocation error?
- A She made a conscious effort to listen more.
 - B The proposal was a resounding success.
 - C They did every attempt to contact the family.
 - D The storm caused extensive damage to the coast.
17. In the end, the difference between the two proposals was _____; neither offered a real solution.
- A negligent
 - B neglectful
 - C neglected
 - D negligible
18. The sudden silence in the room was slightly _____; nobody seemed to know what to say.
- A devastating
 - B disconcerting
 - C harrowing
 - D traumatic
19. A: 'I hear you've been offered the post in Lisbon.' B: 'Yes, but I'm _____ about accepting it. It's a great opportunity, but my family is here.'
- A split
 - B ripped
 - C torn
 - D broken
20. 'Whether we could have won is now a moot point, since the match was cancelled.' What does 'a moot point' mean here?
- A A point everyone agrees on
 - B A crucial argument
 - C A minor detail that was overlooked
 - D A question that no longer has any practical relevance

Parte 3: Vocabulario en un texto de lectura

Lee el texto y elige la palabra más adecuada para cada hueco numerado.

In recent years, the idea of rewilding our cities has gained considerable (21) _____. Once dismissed as the pet project of a handful of idealists, it is now being taken seriously by planners who recognise that green spaces are anything but a luxury. Neglected roadside verges are being left to grow wild, rooftops are being turned into meadows, and rivers that were buried beneath concrete decades ago are being brought back to the surface.

The benefits are hard to (22) _____. Studies suggest that even modest patches of vegetation can (23) _____ the effects of summer heatwaves, reduce flooding and provide a much-needed refuge for insects whose numbers have fallen (24) _____. There is also mounting evidence that access to nature has a (25) _____ effect on residents' mental health.

Yet the movement is not without its critics. Some residents complain that 'wild' simply looks untidy, and that councils are using ecology as a convenient (26) _____ for cutting maintenance budgets. Others

worry that new parks will drive up property prices, pushing out the very communities they were meant to serve, a process sometimes called 'green gentrification'.

Advocates concede that these concerns are not (27) _____. The challenge, they argue, is to involve local people from the outset rather than presenting them with a (28) _____ accompli. Where residents have been given a genuine say, projects have tended to (29) _____ root far more successfully. Rewilding, it seems, is as much about people as it is about plants, and its long-term success will (30) _____ on whether cities can get that balance right.

21. (21) the idea of rewilding our cities has gained considerable _____
A grip **B** traction **C** friction **D** adhesion
22. (22) The benefits are hard to _____.
A contend **B** refuse **C** dispute **D** object
23. (23) even modest patches of vegetation can _____ the effects of summer heatwaves
A mitigate **B** militate **C** migrate **D** mediate
24. (24) insects whose numbers have fallen _____
A acutely **B** keenly **C** intensely **D** sharply
25. (25) access to nature has a _____ effect on residents' mental health
A beneficent **B** beneficial **C** benefited **D** benefactory
26. (26) councils are using ecology as a convenient _____ for cutting maintenance budgets
A pretence **B** premise **C** pretext **D** precedent
27. (27) Advocates concede that these concerns are not _____.
A unfunded **B** unfounded **C** unfolded **D** unbounded
28. (28) rather than presenting them with a _____ accompli
A fait **B** fête **C** fate **D** feat
29. (29) projects have tended to _____ root far more successfully
A make **B** put **C** get **D** take
30. (30) its long-term success will _____ on whether cities can get that balance right
A rely **B** hinge **C** count **D** lean

Soluciones – Colocaciones y matices (C2): Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- B** – Una decisión o un comentario «sparks a debate» (provoca un debate); los demás verbos no forman colocación con «debate».
- C** – «Incur the wrath of someone» es la expresión fija para referirse a provocar el enfado de alguien.
- D** – Se dice «strike a balance» para hablar de encontrar el equilibrio entre dos cosas.
- A** – «Not hold water» significa que un argumento o una explicación no resulta convincente.
- B** – «Tender your resignation» es la colocación formal para presentar la dimisión.
- D** – «A grain of truth» es la expresión fija que significa «una pizca de verdad».
- C** – Un «vested interest» es un motivo personal, a menudo económico, para desear un resultado concreto.
- A** – «Go to great lengths» significa hacer un gran esfuerzo para conseguir algo.
- B** – «Pay lip service to» significa expresar apoyo de palabra sin actuar en consecuencia.
- C** – «Doomed to failure» es la colocación habitual para algo que está condenado al fracaso.
- D** – «Obdurate» significa que alguien se niega obstinadamente a cambiar de opinión.
- B** – Un «backhanded compliment» parece un elogio, pero en realidad encierra una crítica.
- B** – «Deleterious» significa perjudicial, y es la única opción que encaja con el efecto del ruido sobre la concentración.
- C** – «Frugal» tiene una connotación positiva de gasto prudente, a diferencia de las otras palabras, que sugieren tacañería.
- A** – Una respuesta «equivocal» es ambigua, a menudo a propósito, para que quien habla evite comprometerse claramente.
- C** – Con «attempt» se usa «make», no «do»: «They made every attempt».
- D** – «Negligible» significa tan pequeño que carece de importancia; las otras formas se refieren al descuido o a la falta de cuidado.
- B** – «Disconcerting» describe una ligera inquietud y encaja con «slightly»; las demás palabras son demasiado fuertes.
- C** – «Torn» significa no ser capaz de decidirse entre dos opciones igual de atractivas.
- D** – En este contexto, «moot» significa que ya no es relevante porque la situación ha cambiado.
- B** – Una idea que «gains traction» va ganando aceptación o popularidad.
- C** – «Hard to dispute» significa difícil de cuestionar; los demás verbos no admiten «benefits» como complemento directo con este sentido.
- A** – «Mitigate» significa hacer que algo sea menos grave; «militate» (against) es una confusión frecuente.
- D** – Con cifras se dice «fall sharply»; los demás adverbios no forman colocación con un descenso de cantidad.
- B** – «Beneficial» significa que tiene un efecto positivo; «beneficent» describe a una persona bondadosa y generosa.
- C** – Un «pretext» es un motivo falso que se da para ocultar el verdadero; «a convenient pretext» es una colocación frecuente.
- B** – «Not unfounded» significa que la preocupación tiene cierta base real.
- A** – Un «fait accompli» es una decisión ya tomada que los demás simplemente tienen que aceptar.
- D** – «Take root» significa arraigar, es decir, consolidarse y ser aceptado.

30. **B** – «Hinge on» significa depender por completo de algo; «rely» y «count» exigen como sujeto a la persona o cosa que depende.

Notas para el profesor: Puedes usar este test como prueba diagnóstica o como repaso al final de una unidad con grupos de nivel C2 o C1 alto. Los distractores reproducen errores típicos del nivel avanzado: casi sinónimos que no forman colocación (do/make, efforts/lengths), formas que se confunden (mitigate/militate, negligible/negligent) y palabras con una connotación inadecuada (frugal/miserly). Como actividad complementaria, pide al alumnado que escriba sus propias frases con las colocaciones correctas o que explique por qué cada distractor suena poco natural.