Use of English C2 – Test 2

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 36

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la mejor opción (A, B, C o D) para cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Cloze de opción múltiple

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

For most of the twentieth century, mending a broken toaster or darning a sock was simply what people did. Then, almost imperceptibly, the habit began to (1) ___ way to a culture of replacement. As manufactured goods grew cheaper, buying a new item came to seem not only easier but somehow more respectable than fixing an old one, and a whole body of practical know-how gradually (2) ___ into disuse.

Lately, however, the tide appears to be (3) ___. In community halls in cities across the world, volunteers now host regular repair sessions to which residents bring faulty lamps, torn jackets and temperamental bicycles. Organisers are quick to (4) ___ out that the appeal is not purely economic: each session is (5) ___ and foremost a social occasion, and many visitors take enormous satisfaction in seeing an object they had (6) ___ off as useless brought back to life.

Critics argue that such initiatives, however admirable, barely make a (7) ___ in the mountains of waste produced every year. Supporters counter that this misses the point: the real value lies in challenging a throwaway mindset that has gone (8) ___ for far too long. If nothing else, they contend, learning to fix things means we are no longer entirely at the (9) ___ of manufacturers.

1. Gap 1: the habit began to _____ way to a culture of replacement
   A make **B** give **C** lose **D** open
2. Gap 2: a whole body of practical know-how gradually _____ into disuse
   A went **B** came **C** fell **D** turned
3. Gap 3: Lately, however, the tide appears to be _____.
   A turning **B** swinging **C** revolving **D** rotating
4. Gap 4: Organisers are quick to _____ out that the appeal is not purely economic
   A bring **B** carry **C** hold **D** point
5. Gap 5: each session is _____ and foremost a social occasion
   A chief **B** prime **C** first **D** best
6. Gap 6: an object they had _____ off as useless
   A rubbed **B** laughed **C** written **D** kicked
7. Gap 7: such initiatives barely make a _____ in the mountains of waste
   A dent **B** scratch **C** crack **D** bruise
8. Gap 8: a throwaway mindset that has gone _____ for far too long
   A unquestioning **B** unchallenged **C** undeniable **D** unaccountable

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9. Gap 9: we are no longer entirely at the _____ of manufacturers
   A hands **B** command **C** charge **D** mercy

Parte 2: Cloze abierto (opción múltiple)

Lee el texto y elige la palabra gramatical que mejor completa cada hueco.

Few punctuation marks provoke (10) ___ strong feelings as the semicolon. Some writers adore it; (11) ___ dismiss it as a pretentious affectation best avoided altogether. The mark was popularised in fifteenth-century Venice, (12) ___ a printer sought a way of giving readers a pause longer than a comma (13) ___ shorter than a full stop. (14) ___ all its modest origins, it soon spread across Europe, and by the nineteenth century it had become a fixture of serious prose.

In recent decades, (15) ___, its fortunes have declined. Style guides increasingly advise writers to break long sentences up, and the more time people spend reading on small screens, (16) ___ fussier the semicolon seems. Even so, its defenders insist that, used sparingly, it allows a writer to link two ideas so closely related that separating them would lose something essential. (17) ___ it ever disappear entirely, they warn, written English would be poorer for it. Whether or not one agrees, few marks have inspired (18) ___ passionate debate.

10. Gap 10: Few punctuation marks provoke _____ strong feelings as the semicolon.
    A so **B** such **C** as **D** such as
11. Gap 11: Some writers adore it; _____ dismiss it as a pretentious affectation
    A the other **B** others **C** another **D** other
12. Gap 12: The semicolon was popularised in Venice, _____ a printer working in the 1490s sought a way of giving readers a pause longer than a comma but shorter than a full stop.
    A which **B** when **C** where **D** whom
13. Gap 13: a pause longer than a comma _____ shorter than a full stop
    A or **B** but **C** nor **D** so
14. Gap 14: _____ all its modest origins, it soon spread across Europe
    A With **B** In **C** By **D** For
15. Gap 15: In recent decades, _____, its fortunes have declined.
    A though **B** although **C** despite **D** even
16. Gap 16: the more time people spend reading on small screens, _____ fussier the semicolon seems
    A so **B** the **C** more **D** all
17. Gap 17: _____ it ever disappear entirely, they warn, written English would be poorer for it.
    A Were **B** Had **C** Should **D** Would
18. Gap 18: few marks have inspired _____ passionate debate
    A such **B** so **C** too **D** what

Parte 3: Formación de palabras

Elige la forma correcta de la palabra en mayúsculas para completar cada oración.

19. Her contribution to the project, though largely _____, was absolutely crucial to its success. (SING)
    A unsinging **B** unsung **C** unsang **D** singless

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20. The two parties remain _____ opposed on the question of funding. (DIAMETER)
A diametrical **B** diametric **C** diametrically **D** diametrally

21. Rents in the city centre have become _____ high for most young people. (PROHIBIT)
A prohibitedly **B** prohibitive **C** prohibitionally **D** prohibitively

22. After weeks of fruitless discussion, the negotiations reached an _____ and talks were suspended. (PASS)
A impasse **B** overpass **C** passage **D** bypass

23. The novelist has an _____ ability to capture the rhythms of everyday speech. (CANNY)
A uncannily **B** incanny **C** uncanny **D** uncanniness

24. The difference between the two versions is barely _____ to the untrained eye. (DISCERN)
A discerning **B** discernible **C** discernment **D** undiscerning

25. She argued her case with such _____ that even her fiercest critics were won over. (CONVINCE)
A conviction **B** convincement **C** convincibility **D** convincing

26. The scheme was _____ from the outset, so nobody was surprised when it collapsed. (CONCEIVE)
A inconceivable **B** preconceived **C** misconceived **D** unconceived

27. Once signed, the agreement is _____ and cannot be withdrawn under any circumstances. (REVOKE)
A unrevokable **B** irrevokable **C** unrevocable **D** irrevocable

Parte 4: Transformaciones con palabra clave

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

28. She had no idea that the police were watching her. (LITTLE)
A Little she knew that the police were watching her.
B Little did she know that the police were watching her.
C Little did she knew that the police were watching her.
D Little knew she that the police were watching her.

29. People say that the company is on the verge of bankruptcy. (REPUTED)
A The company is reputed being on the verge of bankruptcy.
B It is reputed the company to be on the verge of bankruptcy.
C The company is reputed to be on the verge of bankruptcy.
D The company reputes to be on the verge of bankruptcy.

30. Her performance was nowhere near as good as we had expected. (FELL)
A Her performance fell far short of our expectations.
B Her performance fell far behind of our expectations.
C Her performance fell short from what we had expected.
D Her performance fell slightly short of our expectations.

31. Everyone was surprised when he resigned. (CAME)
A His resignation came to everyone as surprise.
B His resignation came as a surprise to everyone.
C His resignation came as a surprise for nobody.
D Everyone came to be surprised by his resignation.

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32. I don't mind at all whether we eat in or go out. (DIFFERENCE)
    A It does no difference to me whether we eat in or go out.
    B It makes a big difference to me whether we eat in or go out.
    C There is no difference for me whether we eat in or go out.
    D It makes no difference to me whether we eat in or go out.

33. He has never really accepted that his career is over. (TERMS)
    A He has never really come to terms that his career is over.
    B He has never really come to terms with the fact that his career is over.
    C He has never really come into terms with the fact that his career is over.
    D He has never really been on terms with the fact that his career is over.

34. There is absolutely no possibility of the project being finished by Friday. (QUESTION)
    A Finishing the project by Friday is out of the question.
    B Finishing the project by Friday is out of question.
    C Finishing the project by Friday is beyond question.
    D Finishing the project by Friday is without question.

35. The match was called off because the pitch was waterlogged. (ACCOUNT)
    A The match was called off on account the pitch was waterlogged.
    B The match was called off by account of the waterlogged pitch.
    C The match was called off on account of the waterlogged pitch.
    D The match was called off on the account of the waterlogged pitch.

36. I'm sure she didn't intend to upset anyone. (MEANT)
    A She mustn't have meant to upset anyone.
    B She can't have meant upsetting anyone.
    C She couldn't have been meaning upset anyone.
    D She can't have meant to upset anyone.

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Soluciones – Use of English C2 – Test 2

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

Explicaciones

1. **B** – La expresión fija es 'give way to', que significa ser sustituido por algo.
2. **C** – 'Fall into disuse' es la colocación habitual para algo que ha dejado de usarse.
3. **A** – 'The tide is turning' es la expresión idiomática para una tendencia que empieza a invertirse.
4. **D** – 'Point out' significa llamar la atención sobre un hecho.
5. **C** – La expresión fija es 'first and foremost'.
6. **C** – 'Write something off as useless' significa decidir que algo no tiene valor.
7. **A** – 'Make a dent in' significa reducir algo en una cantidad apreciable.
8. **B** – 'Go unchallenged' significa continuar sin que nadie se oponga o lo cuestione.
9. **D** – 'At the mercy of' significa estar completamente en poder de alguien.
10. **C** – La comparación 'as + adjetivo + sustantivo + as' requiere 'as' en ambas posiciones.
11. **B** – 'Others' es el pronombre plural que contrasta con 'some'.
12. **C** – El antecedente es el lugar 'Venice' y la oración tras el hueco ya está completa, por lo que solo encaja el adverbio relativo 'where'; 'when' necesita un antecedente temporal, y 'which' y 'whom' requerirían que faltara un sujeto o un objeto.
13. **B** – 'But' une dos cualidades contrapuestas: más largo que una cosa, pero más corto que otra.
14. **D** – 'For all' significa 'despite' (a pesar de) e introduce una concesión.
15. **A** – 'Though' puede usarse como adverbio entre comas con el sentido de 'however'; 'although' no.
16. **B** – La estructura de doble comparativo es 'the more ..., the + comparativo'.
17. **C** – 'Should' + sujeto + infinitivo sin 'to' forma una condicional con inversión; 'Were' necesitaría 'to disappear'.
18. **A** – 'Such' se usa delante de adjetivo + sustantivo incontable; 'so' se usa delante de un adjetivo solo.
19. **B** – 'Unsung' es un adjetivo que significa no elogiado ni reconocido.
20. **C** – Se necesita un adverbio que modifique a 'opposed', y 'diametrically opposed' es una colocación fija.
21. **D** – Se necesita un adverbio delante del adjetivo 'high'; 'prohibitively high' es una colocación frecuente.
22. **A** – Un 'impasse' es una situación en la que no es posible avanzar.
23. **C** – El adjetivo 'uncanny' significa extraordinario de forma casi inexplicable y es necesario delante del sustantivo 'ability'.
24. **B** – 'Discernible' significa que se puede percibir; 'discerning' describe a una persona con buen criterio.
25. **A** – El sustantivo 'conviction' significa creencia firme; 'with conviction' es una colocación fija.
26. **C** – 'Misconceived' significa mal planteado o basado en una idea equivocada.
27. **D** – La forma correcta lleva el prefijo 'ir-' y se escribe con '-vocable': 'irrevocable'.
28. **B** – Los adverbiales negativos como 'little' exigen inversión con un auxiliar: 'did she know'.
29. **C** – En esta estructura pasiva de referencia (reporting structure), 'be reputed' va seguido de un infinitivo con 'to'.
30. **A** – 'Fall far short of' conserva el significado de 'nowhere near'; 'slightly' cambia el significado.
31. **B** – La expresión fija es 'come as a surprise to someone'.
32. **D** – La colocación correcta es 'make no difference to someone'.
33. **B** – 'Come to terms with' necesita 'with', por lo que una oración con 'that' debe ir después de 'the fact that'.
34. **A** – 'Out of the question' significa imposible; 'beyond question' significa indudable.

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35. **C** – 'On account of' es una locución preposicional fija que significa 'because of' y no lleva artículo.
36. **D** – 'Can't have + participio' expresa certeza negativa sobre el pasado, y 'mean' va seguido de infinitivo con 'to' cuando significa 'intend' (tener la intención).

Notas para el profesor: Puede usar el test como simulacro de examen cronometrado o trabajarlo parte por parte en clase. Las partes 1 y 3 se centran en colocaciones casi correctas y en errores de prefijos y sufijos, como unrevokable o prohibitive en lugar de prohibitively. Las partes 2 y 4 trabajan la inversión, las estructuras comparativas y las expresiones fijas en las que los alumnos suelen omitir un artículo o una preposición. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que escriban sus propias transformaciones con las palabras clave de la parte 4.

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