

MEE SIMEXING_TEST55_RLF

1. Unless _____ a ticket, you _____ in here.
A. you get / won't be allowed
B. you got / wouldn't allow
C. you will get / are not allowed
D. you don't get / will not allowed
2. - How long _____ young children?
- _____ 3 years.
A. has she teach / Since
B. she has taught / For ago
C. have she taught / Since
D. has she taught / For
3. My aunt, _____ lives in Manchester, is coming to visit us next month.
A. whom B. that C. who D. what
4. You brought some champagne, _____, Sam?
A. did you B. didn't you C. don't you D. were you
5. Nobody _____ how _____.
A. know / it happen
B. know / it did happened
C. knows / happened
D. knows / it happened
6. We don't have _____.
A. some baggage
B. many baggages
C. too much luggage
D. too many luggages
7. They are still _____ because of the _____ news.
A. shocking / terrified
B. shocked / terrifying
C. frightened / alarmed
D. frightening / alarming
8. _____ is _____ running for your back.
A. Swimming / better than
B. To swim / much better that
C. To swimming / as good than
D. Swim / the same than

9. The colonel told _____ be there at once.
A. we to B. us C. us to D. to us
10. Harry said: "What time does your flight leave tomorrow?" (Turn into reported speech). Harry asked me _____.
A. what time your flight had left the day before
B. whether what time my flight leave the next day
C. what time did my flight leave the following day
D. what time my flight left the following day
11. Choose the correct option:
A. When did they hold the funeral?
B. When did they held the funeral?
C. When they held the funeral?
D. When did the funeral held?
12. I promised _____ it because I don't mind _____ them.
A. to doing / help
B. doing / to helping
C. do / to help
D. to do / helping
13. _____ disagreement about the new law.
A. There has being plenty
B. There have been lots of
C. There has been a lot of
D. There will been much
14. - When is your appointment with the dentist?
- _____.
A. In Monday on morning
B. On Monday morning
C. In Monday on the morning
D. On morning Monday
15. The burglar _____ the jewellery when he _____.
A. hide / was caught
B. hidden / was catching
C. hid / caught
D. was hiding / was caught
16. _____ people attended the conference?
A. So much B. How many C. How much D. This
17. Kate is very fond _____ dogs and also keen _____ cats.
A. on / in B. at / in C. of / on D. in / on

18. It's quite sunny. You _____ to take your sunglasses.
A. ought B. better C. should D. must

19. Who _____ noise?
A. did these
B. was making those
C. made that
D. did this

20. I passed the exam _____ because I studied _____.
A. comfortable / hard
B. comfortably / hardly
C. easy / hardly
D. easily / hard

PREGUNTA DE RESERVA

21. _____ this little dog is!
A. How cute B. What cute C. How a cute D. What a cute

SOLUCIONARIO MEE SIMEXING_TEST55_RLF

PREGUNTA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RESPUESTA	A	D	C	B	D	C	B	A	C	D
PREGUNTA	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
RESPUESTA	A	D	C	B	D	B	C	A	C	D

PREGUNTA DE RESERVA: 21. A

RESPUESTAS RAZONADAS

1. A. YOU GET / WON'T BE ALLOWED

First conditional con UNLESS. Unless no puede ir seguido de negativo ni de will y el presente (GET) lo combinamos con WILL BE ALLOWED (no será permitido, no se permitirá...).

2. D. HAS SHE TAUGHT / FOR

Present perfect en pregunta, invertimos: WH + HAS (3ª sing.) + suj. + Ved...? Además, preposición durativa FOR + time, since + momento concreto.

3. C. WHO

Relative pronoun WHO referido a persona, como hay una coma, no se puede usar that y whom + suj. + v. What (lo que).

4. B. DIDN'T YOU

Question tag: AUX. de pasado (DIDN'T) con polaridad contraria + Subject pronoun (you).

5. D. KNOWS / HAPPENED

NOBODY + 3ª SING. (knows), it + ved (Nadie sabe cómo ocurrió).

6. C. TOO MUCH LUGGAGE

LUGGAGE/ BUGGAGE (equipaje, incontable): descartamos many, que debe ir con plurales y no se puede poner en plural porque es incontable. Además, en negativo no se usa some.

7. B. SHOCKED / TERRIFIED

Adjective-ED (estado): ellos están shockED, frightenED; adjectiveING (es, condición): la noticia es alarming, terrifying

8. A. SWIMMING / BETTER THAN

V en ing como sujeto de una oración o actividad. Además, comparative de Good = BETTER THAN, as good as o the same as.

9. C. US TO

Suj. TOLD + object pronoun US + TO +Vinfinitive.

10. D. WHAT TIME MY FLIGHT LEFT THE FOLLOWING DAY.

Reported question: WH (WHAT TIME) + SUJETO (YOUR FLIGHT) + V (marcha atrás) (LEFT). El presente cambia a pasado, you cambia a MY y tomorrow cambia a THE FOLLOWING DAY.

11. A. WHEN DID THEY HOLD THE FUNERAL

Question: WH (When) + AUX. (DID) + SUJ. (THEY) + Vinfinitive (hold)...?

12. D. TO DO / HELPING

PROMISE + TO Vinfinitive; MIND + Ving.

13. C. THERE HAS BEEN MUCH

THERE + HAS + (singular- disagreement)) + BEEN (HA HABIDO). Además, el único cuantificador descartable es plenty, al que le falta of; los otros están bien.

14. B. ON MONDAY MORNING

ON + días. Además, MONDAY + morning or IN the morning.

15. D. WAS HIDING / WAS CAUGHT

Pasts: SUJ. + WAS + Ving y la segunda parte en pasive: fue cogido = WAS CAUGHT.

16. B. HOW MANY PEOPLE

HOW MANY + plural (people)

17. C. OF / ON

FOND + OF, KEEN + ON. Ambas expresiones son parecidas a LIKE.

18. A. OUGHT

El único modal qu puede ir con TO es OUGHT TO (deberías).

19. C. MADE THAT

Question: SUJ (WHO) + WAS MAKING...? Pregunta por el sujeto (Quién). Además, hacer ruido es make noise y NOISE es singular = THAT/THIS NOISE.

20. D. EASILY / HARD

Adverb en -LY: easILY or comfortably. En la segunda parte: HARD es tanto adjetivo como adverbio, es irregular. Hardly (apenas) es un adverbio de frecuencia que iría delante del verbo.

PREGUNTA DE RESERVA

21. A. HOW CUTE

How + adjective (CUTE)