

Use of English: formar la palabra que pide la frase

Ficha 4 de 4 · frases completas de Use of English

LA REGLA

En word formation, la base en mayúsculas no se copia sin pensar. Mira las palabras vecinas: a ___ report suele pedir un adjetivo, pero a ___ of reports, un nombre; un verbo seguido de hueco puede pedir un adverbio. Después decide si el sentido es positivo o negativo y revisa la grafía: reliable → reliability, decide → decision, possible → impossible. El prefijo no sustituye el cambio de categoría.

¡Ojo! — el fallo típico. Poner un sufijo familiar sin mirar el sentido: «an irresponsible decision» es posible, pero «a responsible decision» significa lo contrario. Lee toda la frase antes de escoger in-, im-, un- o dis-; no existe un prefijo negativo universal.

1

SENSE → The answer is: it considers the risks before acting.

☐ sensible ☐ sensitive ☐ sensibly ☐ sensation

2 **Completa con la palabra o forma que exige el contexto.**

EFFECT → The new filter works even when the data set is large.

3 **Separa las formas afirmativas de las que invierten el sentido.**

accurate · fair · illogical · inaccurate · irregular · logical · regular

positive	negative
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

4 **Completa con la palabra o forma que exige el contexto.**

RELY → The witness changed her account three times, so its is in doubt.

5

AVAILABLE → The service closes early, which limits its in rural areas.

☐ availability ☐ unavailability ☐ available
☐ availably

6 **Completa con la palabra o forma que exige el contexto.**

ACCESS → The broken lift makes the building to wheelchair users.

7 **Completa con la palabra o forma que exige el contexto.**

PREDICT → Without enough data, the result remains

8 **Completa con la palabra o forma que exige el contexto.**

RESPONSIBLE → The team took full for correcting the error.

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Soluciones · ficha 4 de 4

Recorta o dobla esta página antes de dar la ficha.

- 1 SENSE → The answer is sensible: it considers the risks before acting.
- 2 EFFECT → The new filter works effectively even when the data set is large.
- 3 positive: accurate, regular, logical, fair · negative: inaccurate, irregular, illogical
- 4 RELY → The witness changed her account three times, so its reliability is in doubt.
- 5 AVAILABLE → The service closes early, which limits its availability in rural areas.
- 6 ACCESS → The broken lift makes the building inaccessible to wheelchair users.
- 7 PREDICT → Without enough data, the result remains unpredictable.
- 8 RESPONSIBLE → The team took full responsibility for correcting the error.