WORKBOOK DE INGLÉS COMPLETO

De Principiante a Experto (A1 a C1)

FORTALECE TU INGLÉS CON EJERCICIOS PRÁCTICOS QUE MEJORAN TU GRAMÁTICA, VOCABULARIO Y FLUIDEZ. ¡DOMINA EL IDIOMA DE MANERA EFECTIVA Y RÁPIDA!

ENGLISH PATH

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Conceptos fundamentales para quienes comienzan a aprender inglés. Se enfoca en la estructura básica de las oraciones, verbos esenciales y vocabulario inicial.

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C1 **Nivel Avanzado**

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EXTRA **Respuestas**

En esta sección encontrarás las soluciones a los ejercicios presentados a lo largo del workbook, con explicaciones claras para ayudarte a comprender los conceptos y mejorar tu rendimiento en inglés.

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Introducción

Aprender un idioma no es solo conocer reglas o memorizar palabras, sino practicar hasta que fluya de forma natural.

Por eso, este Workbook de inglés Completo te acompaña en cada nivel (A1-C1) con ejercicios estructurados para reforzar cada concepto:

- Completar espacios para afianzar estructuras.
- Transformaciones de oraciones para mayor flexibilidad.
- Traducción para mejorar comprensión y expresión.
- Preguntas abiertas y redacción para ganar fluidez.
- Listening y pronunciación con recursos extra.

La clave está en la práctica constante. Resuelve, revisa y repite hasta que el inglés se vuelva parte de ti.

Tip: Usa estos ejercicios en conversaciones y textos reales para un aprendizaje más efectivo.
¡Manos a la obra!

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1. El Alfabeto y la Pronunciación Básica

Ejercicio 1: Asociación de letras y sonidos

A) Relaciona cada letra con su transcripción fonética correcta:

1. B → /biː/
2. D → /diː/
3. J → /dʒeɪ/
4. H → /eɪtʃ/
5. R → /ɑːr/

B) Escribe la transcripción fonética de las siguientes letras: K, S, F, L, Y.

C) Agrupa las siguientes letras en dos grupos:

- Letras que se pronuncian con vibración en las cuerdas vocales
- Letras que se pronuncian sin vibración en las cuerdas vocales

D) Escribe tres palabras en inglés que comiencen con la letra "B" y tres palabras que comiencen con la letra "T".

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Ejercicio 2: Identificación de sonidos similares

A) Subraya la palabra con un sonido diferente al resto:

1. Ship – Sheep – Cheap
2. Bat – Bet – Bit
3. Cut – Cat – Caught
4. Pin – Bin – Pen
5. Fan – Van – Fun

B) Encuentra tres palabras en inglés con un sonido vocálico similar a cat.

C) Encuentra tres palabras en inglés con un sonido vocálico similar a boot.

D) Relaciona las siguientes palabras con su sonido final similar:

1. Road – ____
2. Back – ____
3. Leave – ____
4. Book – ____
5. Phone – ____

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Ejercicio 3: Acento tónico y sílabas

A) Marca la sílaba tónica en las siguientes palabras y escríbela en mayúsculas:

1. banana
2. computer
3. photograph
4. university
5. interesting

B) Separa en sílabas las siguientes palabras y marca la sílaba fuerte:

1. Conversation
2. Important
3. Elephant
4. Remember
5. Adventure

C) Encuentra cinco palabras con el mismo acento tónico que "beautiful".

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Ejercicio 4: Diferencias entre inglés británico y americano

A) Clasifica las siguientes palabras según su pronunciación en inglés británico (UK) o americano (US):

1. Garage
2. Schedule
3. Vase
4. Tomato
5. Leisure

B) Escribe una palabra cuyo sonido cambie entre inglés británico y americano.

C) Escribe la transcripción fonética de water en inglés británico y en inglés americano.

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Ejercicio 5: Palabras con letras mudas

A) Elimina las letras que no se pronuncian en las siguientes palabras:

1. Know
2. Wrong
3. Hour
4. Lamb
5. Gnat

B) Encuentra tres palabras más en inglés con letras mudas.

C) Explica la diferencia entre "write" y "right" en cuanto a pronunciación.

D) Encuentra una palabra en inglés con "silent T".

E) Escribe dos frases con palabras que contengan letras mudas.

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Ejercicio 6: Trabalenguas en inglés

A) Completa los trabalenguas con la palabra correcta:

1. She sells _____ by the seashore.
2. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled _____.
3. How much wood would a woodchuck _____ if a woodchuck could chuck wood?

B) Pronuncia los trabalenguas en voz alta.

C) Encuentra cinco palabras en los trabalenguas que sean difíciles de pronunciar.

D) Escribe un trabalenguas con al menos tres palabras que empiecen con "s".

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2. Estructura de las Oraciones en Inglés

Ejercicio 1: Orden de las palabras

Reordena las siguientes palabras para formar oraciones gramaticalmente correctas en inglés.

1. always / morning / in / coffee / drinks / she / the
2. to / they / yesterday / went / park / the
3. my / reading / is / book / brother / a
4. quickly / runs / dog / the
5. finished / I / yet / homework / my / haven't

Ejercicio 2: Identificación de errores

Cada una de las siguientes oraciones contiene un error en su estructura. Reescríbelas correctamente.

1. She go to school every day.
2. Yesterday we plays soccer.
3. He not like vegetables.
4. Always she is happy.
5. My mother cooks delicious she.

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Ejercicio 3: Completa con la palabra adecuada

Rellena los espacios en blanco con la palabra correcta para completar la estructura de la oración.

1. She ___ (is/are) very intelligent.
2. We ___ (go/goes) to the gym on Mondays.
3. My parents ___ (like/likes) Italian food.
4. He ___ (does/don’t) know the answer.
5. I ___ (am/is) studying for the exam.

Ejercicio 4: Traducción de oraciones

Traduce las siguientes oraciones al inglés.

1. Ayer compré un libro nuevo.
2. Ellos nunca llegan tarde.
3. Nosotros estamos aprendiendo inglés.
4. Mi hermana cocina muy bien.
5. ¿Tienes algún plan para el fin de semana?

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Ejercicio 5: Formando preguntas

Convierte las siguientes oraciones en preguntas.

1. She is a doctor.
2. They go to school every day.
3. He speaks French.
4. We will travel next summer.
5. The book is on the table.

Ejercicio 6: Completando diálogos

Rellena los espacios en blanco con la palabra o frase adecuada.

A: Hey, John! Where ___ you from?
B: I ___ from Canada.
A: Oh, nice! ___ you like living there?
B: Yes, I ___ it a lot. The people are very friendly.
A: What ___ you do for work?
B: I ___ as a teacher.

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Ejercicio 7: Uso de conectores

Completa las siguientes oraciones con los conectores adecuados: and, but, so, because, or.

1. I like pizza, ___ I don’t like hamburgers.
2. She was tired, ___ she went to bed early.
3. He didn’t go to school ___ he was sick.
4. Do you prefer tea ___ coffee?
5. My friend plays the guitar ___ the piano.

Ejercicio 8: Uso correcto de tiempos verbales

Elige el tiempo verbal adecuado para completar cada oración.

1. Right now, she ___ (read) a book.
2. Yesterday, we ___ (go) to the museum.
3. If you study hard, you ___ (pass) the exam.
4. By next year, they ___ (move) to a new city.
5. He always ___ (wake) up early.

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Ejercicio 9: Formando oraciones negativas.

Convierte las siguientes oraciones en su forma negativa.

1. She likes chocolate.
2. We went to the party last night.
3. He is studying for the test.
4. I have finished my homework.
5. They will travel to Spain.

Ejercicio 10: Identificación de sujetos y predicados

Subraya el sujeto y el predicado en las siguientes oraciones.

1. The little boy plays in the park.
2. My mother is cooking dinner.
3. The teacher explained the lesson clearly.
4. They are watching a movie.
5. A big dog was barking loudly.

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Ejercicio 11: Construcción de oraciones con diferentes tiempos verbales

Forma una oración con cada uno de los tiempos verbales dados.

1. Presente simple
2. Pasado simple
3. Futuro simple
4. Presente perfecto
5. Pasado continuo

Ejercicio 12: Diferenciando tipos de oraciones

Clasifica las siguientes oraciones en afirmativas, negativas o interrogativas.

1. They are playing in the garden.
2. Does she like pizza?
3. He doesn’t study on weekends.
4. I went to the cinema yesterday.
5. We won’t travel this summer.

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Ejercicio 13: Transformación de oraciones activas a pasivas

Convierte las siguientes oraciones en voz pasiva.

1. The chef prepared a delicious meal.
2. They will announce the results tomorrow.
3. She wrote a beautiful poem.
4. The company launched a new product.
5. The teacher gave us homework.

Ejercicio 14: Uso correcto de artículos (a, an, the, o ninguno)

Elige el artículo correcto para completar cada oración.

1. She adopted ___ dog from the shelter.
2. We saw ___ interesting movie last night.
3. He is ___ honest person.
4. They live near ___ beach.
5. I bought ___ apple and ___ orange.

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Ejercicio 15: Comparativos y superlativos

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del adjetivo en paréntesis.

1. This book is ___ (interesting) than that one.
2. She is the ___ (tall) girl in the class.
3. My house is ___ (big) than yours.
4. Today is the ___ (cold) day of the year.
5. He runs ___ (fast) than his brother.

Ejercicio 16: Conjunciones y preposiciones

Completa las oraciones con la conjunción o preposición adecuada.

1. We arrived ___ the airport late.
2. She is good ___ playing the piano.
3. He was born ___ January.
4. I prefer tea ___ coffee.
5. They moved here ___ three years ago.

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Ejercicio 17: Uso correcto de modales (can, could, should, must, may)

Rellena los espacios con el verbo modal adecuado.

1. You ___ study harder for the exam.
2. She ___ drive when she was 16.
3. ___ I use your phone?
4. He ___ be at home now.
5. We ___ follow the rules.

Ejercicio 18: Uso correcto de frases condicionales

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo.

1. If it ___ (rain), we will stay inside.
2. If I had studied, I ___ (pass) the test.
3. If she ___ (be) taller, she could play basketball.
4. If you call me, I ___ (answer).
5. If we ___ (have) more time, we could go to the beach.

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Ejercicio 19: Corrección de errores en la estructura de oraciones

Encuentra y corrige los errores en las siguientes oraciones.

1. She don’t like pizza.
2. He can to swim very well.
3. They plays soccer on weekends.
4. We was at the park yesterday.
5. She go to school every morning.

Ejercicio 20: Creación de oraciones

Escribe una oración utilizando cada una de las siguientes palabras o estructuras.

1. However
2. In spite of
3. While
4. Unless
5. As soon as

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3. Sustantivos y Artículos

Ejercicio 1: Clasificación de sustantivos

Clasifica los siguientes sustantivos en: contable, no contable, común, propio o abstracto.

1. Libro
2. Agua
3. María
4. Manzana
5. Felicidad

Ejercicio 2: Uso de artículos definidos e indefinidos

Completa las oraciones con a, an o the según corresponda.

1. I bought ___ new car.
2. She adopted ___ adorable puppy.
3. We visited ___ Eiffel Tower last summer.
4. He is ___ university professor.
5. I need ___ orange for my juice.

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Ejercicio 3: Pluralización de sustantivos

Escribe el plural de los siguientes sustantivos.

1. Child → _____
2. Man → _____
3. Tomato → _____
4. Box → _____
5. Sheep → _____

Ejercicio 4: Sustantivos contables e incontables

Indica si el sustantivo es contable o incontable.

1. Milk → _____
2. Chair → _____
3. Rice → _____
4. Book → _____
5. Sugar → _____

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Ejercicio 5: Uso correcto de "a", "an" y "the"

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. She is ___ engineer.
2. We went to ___ cinema last night.
3. He adopted ___ cat from the shelter.
4. She gave me ___ apple.
5. I saw ___ moon shining brightly.

Ejercicio 6: Completa con el artículo correcto

Rellena los espacios con a, an o the según corresponda.

1. She lives near ___ ocean.
2. I need ___ pencil to write.
3. He is reading ___ interesting book.
4. We stayed in ___ hotel.
5. They visited ___ museum yesterday.

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Ejercicio 7: Singular a plural

Transforma las siguientes frases al plural.

1. A child → _____
2. An apple → _____
3. A dog → _____
4. A glass → _____
5. A fish → _____

Ejercicio 8: Identificación de errores

Corrige los errores en las siguientes oraciones.

1. I need a umbrella.
2. She is an doctor.
3. We saw an elephant in the zoo.
4. I want an orange juice.
5. He bought a new house.

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Ejercicio 9: Transformación de frases

Convierte las siguientes frases al plural y ajusta los artículos y palabras necesarias.

1. I have a book. → _____
2. She drinks tea. → _____
3. He bought a car. → _____
4. I ate a sandwich. → _____
5. They have a house. → _____

Ejercicio 10: Uso correcto de "some" y "any"

Elige la opción correcta para completar las oraciones con some o any.

1. There isn’t ___ milk in the fridge.
2. I have ___ good news for you.
3. Do you have ___ questions?
4. She bought ___ apples at the market.
5. We don’t have ___ sugar left.

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4. Adjetivos y Adverbios

Ejercicio 1: Identificación de adjetivos

Subraya los adjetivos en las siguientes oraciones.

1. The small cat is sleeping.
2. She bought a beautiful dress.
3. This book is very interesting.
4. He has a fast car.
5. The weather is cold today.

Ejercicio 2: Comparativos y superlativos

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del adjetivo entre paréntesis.

1. This house is ___ (big) than that one.
2. He is the ___ (tall) student in the class.
3. My car is ___ (expensive) than yours.
4. That was the ___ (bad) experience of my life.
5. She runs ___ (fast) than her brother.

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Ejercicio 3: Uso de "very" y "too"

Elige la opción correcta entre "very" o "too".

1. This soup is ___ hot to eat.
2. She is ___ tired, but she can still work.
3. The exam was ___ difficult, nobody passed.
4. I am ___ happy to see you.
5. The bag is ___ heavy for me to carry.

Ejercicio 4: Adverbios de frecuencia

Completa las oraciones con los adverbios de frecuencia adecuados: always, usually, often, sometimes, never.

1. I ___ drink coffee in the morning.
2. He ___ forgets his homework.
3. We ___ go to the cinema on weekends.
4. She ___ wakes up early.
5. They ___ eat fast food.

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Ejercicio 5: Adverbios de modo

Transforma los adjetivos en adverbios y completa las oraciones.

1. She sings ___ (beautiful).
2. He drives ___ (careful).
3. They worked ___ (hard).
4. She answered the question ___ (correct).
5. The dog barked ___ (loud).

Ejercicio 6: Uso de "enough"

Coloca "enough" en la posición correcta de la oración.

1. He is tall to reach the shelf.
2. This dress is not big for me.
3. She doesn’t have money to buy a car.
4. Is the water warm to swim?
5. We didn’t arrive early to catch the train.

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Ejercicio 7: Orden de los adjetivos

Coloca los adjetivos en el orden correcto.

1. A (French / beautiful / old) painting.
2. An (interesting / new / science) book.
3. A (red / small / round) apple.
4. A (wooden / big / square) table.
5. An (Italian / expensive / leather) bag.

Ejercicio 8: Grados de adjetivos

Elige la opción correcta para cada oración.

1. This movie is ___ (more interesting / interestinger) than the last one.
2. He is ___ (the fastest / the most fast) runner in the team.
3. My grandmother is ___ (older / more old) than my mother.
4. This book is ___ (the better / the best) I've ever read.
5. His story was ___ (more unbelievable / unbelievabler) than mine.

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Ejercicio 9: Adverbios de tiempo

Completa las oraciones con un adverbio de tiempo adecuado.

1. She visited her parents ___.
2. I will call you ___.
3. They arrived ___.
4. We have met ___.
5. He started his job ___.

Ejercicio 10: Adverbios de lugar

Completa las oraciones con un adverbio de lugar adecuado.

1. The children are playing ___.
2. Look ___. There’s a bird!
3. She searched for her keys ___.
4. He went ___.
5. The book is ___.

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Ejercicio 11: Transformación de adjetivos en adverbios

Convierte los siguientes adjetivos en adverbios.

1. Careful → ___
2. Slow → ___
3. Easy → ___
4. Happy → ___
5. Angry → ___

Ejercicio 12: Uso de "so" y "such"

Completa las oraciones con "so" o "such".

1. The weather is ___ nice today!
2. She is ___ a talented singer.
3. That was ___ an amazing experience.
4. The food was ___ delicious!
5. He is ___ a great teacher.

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Ejercicio 13: Uso de "rather" y "quite"

Elige la opción correcta entre "rather" o "quite".

1. This test is ___ difficult, but I can do it.
2. The movie was ___ boring, I didn’t like it.
3. He is ___ tall for his age.
4. The weather is ___ nice today.
5. That question was ___ easy.

Ejercicio 14: Uso de "just", "already" y "yet"

Elige la opción correcta.

1. I have ___ finished my homework.
2. She hasn’t arrived ___.
3. Have you seen that movie ___?
4. They have ___ left the house.
5. He has ___ called you.

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Ejercicio 15: Adjetivos con "-ed" y "-ing"

Completa con la forma correcta del adjetivo.

1. I am so ___ (bored / boring) with this movie.
2. This book is really ___ (interested / interesting).
3. He felt very ___ (tired / tiring) after the trip.
4. That was a really ___ (excited / exciting) game!
5. She was ___ (surprised / surprising) by the news.

Ejercicio 16: Adverbios de cantidad

Completa con un adverbio de cantidad adecuado: too, very, quite, enough, fairly.

1. This coffee is ___ hot!
2. He isn’t tall ___ to reach the top shelf.
3. The exam was ___ easy.
4. That dress is ___ expensive for me.
5. She is ___ good at math.

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Ejercicio 17: Preguntas con adjetivos

Responde usando un adjetivo.

1. How is the weather today?
2. How was the movie?
3. How do you feel?
4. How is the hotel?
5. How was the food?

Ejercicio 18: Adverbios en preguntas

Responde usando un adverbio.

1. How often do you exercise?
2. How well do you speak English?
3. How fast can you run?
4. How early do you wake up?
5. How long did you stay there?

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Ejercicio 19: Completa las frases con un adverbio adecuado

1. She speaks French ___.
2. They arrived ___.
3. He did his homework ___.
4. The train left ___.
5. She walked ___.

Ejercicio 20: Encuentra el error

Corrige los errores en las siguientes oraciones.

1. She is a very happily person.
2. He drives very careful.
3. The test was enough easy.
4. This dress is too much big.
5. He speaks English fluent.

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5. Pronombres

Ejercicio 1: Identificación de pronombres

Subraya los pronombres en las siguientes oraciones:

1. She loves reading books.
2. They went to the park.
3. It is a beautiful day.
4. We are studying for the exam.
5. I saw him at the store.

Ejercicio 2: Pronombres personales

Elige el pronombre correcto:

1. (He / Him) is my best friend.
2. (They / Them) love pizza.
3. Can you help (she / her) with the project?
4. (We / Us) are going to the concert.
5. (Me / I) am very tired today.

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Ejercicio 3: Pronombres posesivos

Completa las frases con un pronombre posesivo:

1. This is my book. That is ____ (de él).
2. That house is ____ (de nosotros).
3. These pencils are ____ (de ellos).
4. The red bag is ____ (de ella).
5. This laptop is ____ (de mí).

Ejercicio 4: Pronombres reflexivos

Completa con el pronombre reflexivo correcto:

1. He cut ____ while cooking.
2. We made the cake by ____.
3. She looked at ____ in the mirror.
4. I taught ____ to play the piano.
5. They built the house by ____.

Ejercicio 5: Pronombres demostrativos

Escoge el pronombre correcto (this, that, these, those):

1. ____ is my favorite book. (Cerca)
2. Look at ____ mountains! (Lejos)
3. ____ are my new shoes. (Cerca)
4. Is ____ your car? (Lejos)
5. I don’t like ____ pictures. (Lejos)

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Ejercicio 6: Pronombres interrogativos

Completa con el pronombre interrogativo correcto (who, whom, whose, what, which):

1. ____ is knocking at the door?
2. ____ is your favorite movie?
3. ____ bag is this?
4. To ____ did you send the letter?
5. ____ of these pens is yours?

Ejercicio 7: Pronombres indefinidos

Elige el pronombre indefinido adecuado (someone, anybody, nothing, everything, nobody):

1. There is ____ at the door.
2. I don’t know ____ about this topic.
3. ____ is possible if you try hard enough.
4. We saw ____ in the park; it was empty.
5. Does ____ have a question?

Ejercicio 8: Pronombres relativos

Une las frases con el pronombre relativo correcto (who, which, that, whose, where):

1. The boy ____ won the race is my brother.
2. This is the house ____ I grew up.
3. The book ____ I borrowed was very interesting.
4. The girl ____ dog is barking is my friend.
5. The man ____ called me is my uncle.

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Ejercicio 9: Pronombres de objeto

Elige el pronombre de objeto correcto:

1. She gave (I / me) a gift.
2. They saw (he / him) at the party.
3. Can you call (we / us) later?
4. I invited (she / her) to the event.
5. He explained the problem to (they / them).

Ejercicio 10: Transformación de frases

Reescribe las frases reemplazando el sustantivo por un pronombre:

1. María loves chocolate. → ____ loves chocolate.
2. The students are studying hard. → ____ are studying hard.
3. My father is a doctor. → ____ is a doctor.
4. Peter and I went to the cinema. → ____ went to the cinema.
5. This car belongs to me. → This car is ____.

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6. Verbos en Presente

Ejercicio 1: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo en presente simple

1. She (read) a book every night.
2. They (go) to school by bus.
3. He (watch) TV in the evening.
4. We (play) soccer on Sundays.
5. My mother (cook) delicious meals.

Ejercicio 2: Elige la opción correcta

1. My brother (study / studies) every day.
2. Sarah and Tom (like / likes) to dance.
3. It (rain / rains) a lot in winter.
4. You (enjoy / enjoys) listening to music.
5. The baby (cry / cries) at night.

Ejercicio 3: Forma oraciones afirmativas

1. (She / eat / vegetables)
2. (Tom / play / the guitar)
3. (We / visit / our grandparents)
4. (My cat / sleep / all day)
5. (They / learn / French)

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Ejercicio 4: Forma oraciones negativas

1. (I / not / drink / coffee)
2. (She / not / go / to the gym)
3. (They / not / watch / TV)
4. (My dog / not / like / water)
5. (He / not / play / tennis)

Ejercicio 5: Forma preguntas en presente simple

1. (you / like / chocolate?)
2. (he / play / football?)
3. (they / study / English?)
4. (she / have / a dog?)
5. (we / go / to the park?)

Ejercicio 6: Completa con el verbo en presente continuo

1. Look! She (dance) right now.
2. They (study) for the test.
3. My mom (cook) dinner at the moment.
4. We (watch) a movie.
5. The kids (play) outside.

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Ejercicio 7: Elige la opción correcta (presente simple o continuo)

1. Right now, she (read / is reading) a book.
2. Tom (goes / is going) to the gym every day.
3. They (are having / have) lunch at the moment.
4. I (study / am studying) English every afternoon.
5. The baby (cries / is crying) now.

Ejercicio 8: Forma oraciones afirmativas en presente continuo

1. (She / write / an email)
2. (We / watch / TV)
3. (They / run / in the park)
4. (My sister / talk / on the phone)
5. (I / drink / coffee)

Ejercicio 9: Forma oraciones negativas en presente continuo

1. (He / not / sleep / now)
2. (We / not / play / soccer)
3. (You / not / study / at the moment)
4. (She / not / dance / right now)
5. (They / not / eat / dinner)

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Ejercicio 10: Forma preguntas en presente continuo

1. (she / cook / dinner?)
2. (they / study / for the test?)
3. (he / watch / a movie?)
4. (you / talk / to your friend?)
5. (we / listen / to music?)

Ejercicio 11: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo en presente simple o presente continuo

1. She (write) a letter right now.
2. They (visit) their grandparents every summer.
3. He (not / work) today because it's Sunday.
4. We (study) for the final exam this week.
5. The sun (set) in the west.

Ejercicio 12: Reescribe las siguientes oraciones en negativo

1. She eats breakfast at 8 AM.
2. They are watching TV now.
3. He goes to the gym every day.
4. We are playing soccer in the park.
5. The dog barks at night.

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Ejercicio 13: Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones correctas

1. always / in the morning / coffee / I / drink.
2. not / is / right now / studying / she.
3. play / my friends / the guitar / on weekends.
4. watching / they / at the moment / are / a movie.
5. does / like / football / he / ?

Ejercicio 14: Elige entre presente simple y presente continuo

1. The baby (sleep / is sleeping) right now.
2. My mom (cooks / is cooking) dinner every night.
3. We (are traveling / travel) to Spain this summer.
4. She (wears / is wearing) a blue dress today.
5. I (do / am doing) my homework at the moment.

Ejercicio 15: Completa las preguntas con "do" o "does"

1. ___ you like pizza?
2. ___ he go to school by bus?
3. ___ they play soccer on Sundays?
4. ___ she have a pet?
5. ___ we need more time?

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Ejercicio 16: Completa las preguntas con "am", "is" o "are"

1. ___ she working right now?
2. ___ they listening to music?
3. ___ I talking too fast?
4. ___ he studying for the test?
5. ___ we going to the party?

Ejercicio 17: Escribe frases en presente simple usando los adverbios de frecuencia dados

1. (She / go to the gym / always)
2. (They / eat fast food / rarely)
3. (I / wake up early / usually)
4. (My dad / read the newspaper / sometimes)
5. (We / study for exams / never)

Ejercicio 18: Transforma las siguientes oraciones en preguntas

1. He studies English every day.
2. They are playing soccer now.
3. She likes chocolate.
4. We go to the beach in summer.
5. I am reading a book.

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Ejercicio 19: Completa con la forma correcta de "to be" en presente simple

1. My sister ___ a doctor.
2. We ___ in the park.
3. I ___ very happy today.
4. They ___ from Canada.
5. She ___ my best friend.

Ejercicio 20: Escribe frases en negativo en presente simple y continuo

1. (He / not / like / vegetables)
2. (We / not / study / right now)
3. (She / not / play / the piano)
4. (They / not / working / today)
5. (I / not / go / to the gym)

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7. Preguntas y Respuestas Simples

Ejercicio 1: Responde las preguntas con respeustas completas.

1. Do you like pizza? → _____
2. Does she play the piano? → _____
3. Are they studying now? → _____
4. Is he your friend? → _____
5. Do we have homework? → _____

Ejercicio 2: Completa las preguntas con "Do", "Does", "Is" o "Are".

1. _____ you speak English?
2. _____ she a doctor?
3. _____ they playing soccer?
4. _____ he like ice cream?
5. _____ we ready to go?

Ejercicio 3: Escribe respuestas completas para las preguntas.

1. Where do you live? → _____
2. What is your favorite color? → _____
3. When do you study? → _____
4. Who is your best friend? → _____
5. Why are you happy today? → _____

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Ejercicio 4: Reescribe las preguntas en orden correcto.

1. your / name / what / is? → _____
2. live / do / where / you? → _____
3. old / you / are / how? → _____
4. this / is / book / whose? → _____
5. English / does / she / speak? → _____

Ejercicio 5: Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. Do you have a pet? → _____
2. Is it raining now? → _____
3. Does your brother play soccer? → _____
4. Are you hungry? → _____
5. Do your parents work on weekends? → _____

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A2 – Nivel Básico

1. Tiempos Verbales en Pasado

Ejercicio 1: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo en pasado simple

1. She (visit) her grandmother last weekend.
2. They (watch) a movie yesterday.
3. He (not / go) to school last Monday.
4. We (study) for the test all night.
5. My brother (buy) a new phone last week.

Ejercicio 2: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo en pasado continuo

1. I (sleep) when the phone rang.
2. They (play) soccer at 5 PM yesterday.
3. She (not / study) when I called.
4. We (watch) TV while eating dinner.
5. My parents (travel) to Paris last summer.

Ejercicio 3: Elige entre pasado simple o pasado continuo

1. While I (walk / was walking) home, it started to rain.
2. They (watched / were watching) TV when I arrived.
3. She (was cooking / cooked) when the guests came.
4. We (played / were playing) soccer yesterday afternoon.
5. He (fell / was falling) while he (ran / was running).

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Ejercicio 4: Transforma las oraciones a negativo en pasado simple

1. She visited her grandmother.
2. They watched a movie.
3. He went to school.
4. We studied for the test.
5. My brother bought a new phone.

Ejercicio 5: Transforma las oraciones a negativo en pasado continuo

1. I was sleeping when the phone rang.
2. They were playing soccer at 5 PM.
3. She was studying when I called.
4. We were watching TV while eating dinner.
5. My parents were traveling to Paris last summer.

Ejercicio 6: Forma preguntas en pasado simple

1. (she / visit / her grandmother?)
2. (they / watch / a movie?)
3. (he / go / to school?)
4. (we / study / for the test?)
5. (my brother / buy / a phone?)

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Ejercicio 7: Forma preguntas en pasado continuo

1. (I / sleep / when the phone rang?)
2. (they / play / soccer at 5 PM?)
3. (she / study / when I called?)
4. (we / watch / TV while eating dinner?)
5. (my parents / travel / to Paris?)

Ejercicio 8: Completa con "Did" o "Was/Were"

1. ___ you go to the party last night?
2. ___ he sleeping when you arrived?
3. ___ they play soccer yesterday?
4. ___ we studying when the teacher came?
5. ___ she visit her grandmother last weekend?

Ejercicio 9: Reescribe las preguntas en orden correcto

1. (last night / did / you / study?)
2. (where / did / go / they?)
3. (what / did/ she / buy / yesterday?)
4. (playing / soccer / was / he?)
5. (at / were / home / they?)

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Ejercicio 10: Responde con oraciones completas en pasado simple

1. Did you go to the party?
2. Did she buy a new car?
3. Did they study for the exam?
4. Did he call you yesterday?
5. Did we win the game?

Ejercicio 11: Responde con oraciones completas en pasado continuo

1. Were you watching TV at 8 PM?
2. Was she reading when you arrived?
3. Were they playing soccer at noon?
4. Was he sleeping when the phone rang?
5. Were we eating dinner at 7 PM?

Ejercicio 12: Completa las oraciones con verbos en pasado simple o continuo

1. While we (eat), the lights (go) out.
2. I (fall) asleep while I (watch) TV.
3. They (drive) when the accident (happen).
4. She (sing) when the teacher (arrive).
5. The dog (bark) all night.

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Ejercicio 13: Escribe cinco oraciones en pasado simple

1. (She / go / to the beach)
2. (They / have / a great time)
3. (We / visit / our grandparents)
4. (He / study / for the test)
5. (I / buy / a new book)

Ejercicio 14: Escribe cinco oraciones en pasado continuo

1. (She / cook / dinner)
2. (They / play / football)
3. (We / watch / a movie)
4. (He / read / a book)
5. (I / sleep / at 10 PM)

Ejercicio 15: Corrige los errores en las siguientes oraciones

1. She goed to the store yesterday.
2. We was watching TV all evening.
3. He studyed for his exam last night.
4. They don't went to the park.
5. I wasn't play soccer.

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Ejercicio 16: Transforma estas oraciones de pasado simple a pasado continuo

1. She visited her grandmother.
2. They watched a movie.
3. He went to school.
4. We studied for the test.
5. My brother bought a new phone.

Ejercicio 17: Transforma estas oraciones de pasado continuo a pasado simple

1. I was sleeping when the phone rang.
2. They were playing soccer at 5 PM.
3. She was studying when I called.
4. We were watching TV while eating dinner.
5. My parents were traveling to Paris last summer.

Ejercicio 18: Completa con la forma correcta de "to be" en pasado

1. She ___ at home yesterday.
2. They ___ very tired after the trip.
3. We ___ in the park all afternoon.
4. He ___ a good student.
5. I ___ happy to see you.

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Ejercicio 19: Elige la opción correcta

1. Yesterday, she (go / went) to the store.
2. They (were watching / watched) a movie at 7 PM.
3. He (was studying / studied) all night.
4. We (played / were playing) soccer in the morning.
5. I (ate / was eating) dinner when he called.

Ejercicio 20: Escribe preguntas en pasado simple o continuo

1. (she / go / to the cinema?)
2. (they / study / last night?)
3. (what / you / do / yesterday?)
4. (he / sleep / when you arrived?)
5. (they / have / fun?)

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A2 – Nivel Básico

2. Verbos Modales Básicos

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones con el verbo modal correcto (can, could, must, should, may, might, have to)

1. You ___ speak English very well! (habilidad)
2. She ___ call her parents; they are waiting for her. (obligación)
3. ___ I borrow your pen? (permiso)
4. When I was a child, I ___ swim for hours. (habilidad en el pasado)
5. You ___ eat more vegetables to stay healthy. (consejo)

Ejercicio 2: Transforma las oraciones a negativo

1. He can drive a car. → ___
2. You must finish your homework. → ___
3. They should go to the doctor. → ___
4. We might visit Paris next summer. → ___
5. She has to wake up early. → ___

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Ejercicio 3: Forma preguntas con los verbos modales

1. Can ___?
2. Should ___?
3. May ___?
4. Must ___?
5. Could ___?

Ejercicio 4: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo modal en pasado (could, should have, must have, might have)

1. She ___ studied harder for the exam. (reproche)
2. They ___ seen us, but they didn’t say hello. (posibilidad en el pasado)
3. He ___ left early because he was feeling sick. (deducción lógica)
4. You ___ told me before! (crítica)
5. I ___ called you, but I lost my phone. (habilidad pasada)

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Ejercicio 5: Corrige los errores en las oraciones

1. He must to go to school. → ___
2. Can you to help me? → ___
3. They should to study more. → ___
4. She may goes to the party. → ___
5. We have not to be late. → ___

Ejercicio 6: Elige la opción correcta

1. You (can / must) be quiet in the library.
2. She (should / might) visit her grandmother this weekend.
3. We (have to / can’t) wear a uniform at school.
4. He (could / must) be tired; he worked all night.
5. (May / Must) I leave early today?

Ejercicio 7: Completa las oraciones usando "can" o "could"

1. When I was a child, I ___ run very fast.
2. ___ you help me with this exercise?
3. I ___ swim, but I don't like it.
4. He ___ play the piano beautifully.
5. ___ you open the window, please?

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Ejercicio 8: Reescribe las oraciones usando un verbo modal adecuado

1. It’s necessary to wear a seatbelt. → You ___ wear a seatbelt.
2. It’s possible that she is at home. → She ___ be at home.
3. I advise you to study more. → You ___ study more.
4. It wasn’t necessary for him to come. → He ___ come.
5. It’s not allowed to smoke here. → You ___ smoke here.

Ejercicio 9: Completa las oraciones con "must" o "have to"

1. You ___ wear a mask in the hospital.
2. He ___ finish his project before Friday.
3. We ___ wake up early for work.
4. She ___ call her parents every week.
5. They ___ be careful when driving.

Ejercicio 10: Completa con "should" o "ought to"

1. You ___ apologize for being late.
2. He ___ see a doctor about his cough.
3. We ___ eat more fruits and vegetables.
4. She ___ call her grandmother more often.
5. They ___ be more respectful.

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Ejercicio 11: Transforma las oraciones afirmativas en negativas

1. You must finish your work. → ___
2. She can drive a car. → ___
3. They should go to bed early. → ___
4. We might travel to Spain. → ___
5. He has to wear a tie at work. → ___

Ejercicio 12: Completa con "may" o "might" para expresar posibilidad

1. It ___ rain later.
2. She ___ be at home now.
3. They ___ go to the party tonight.
4. He ___ call you tomorrow.
5. We ___ visit our grandparents next week.

Ejercicio 13: Escribe preguntas usando verbos modales

1. (can / you / help / me?)
2. (should / I / study / more?)
3. (may / we / leave / now?)
4. (must / she / finish / her homework?)
5. (could / he / be / at home?)

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Ejercicio 14: Completa con "mustn't" o "don't have to"

1. You ___ smoke here; it’s prohibited.
2. We ___ go to school on Sundays.
3. He ___ be late for the interview.
4. They ___ pay for the tickets; they’re free.
5. She ___ drive without a license.

Ejercicio 15: Escribe la forma correcta del verbo modal según el contexto

1. You ___ (should / can) exercise regularly to stay healthy.
2. She ___ (must / may) be at home; the lights are on.
3. They ___ (could / must) speak French fluently.
4. We ___ (have to / might) wear uniforms at school.
5. He ___ (can / should) help you with your homework.

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3. Preposiciones de Lugar y Tiempo

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones con la preposición de lugar correcta (in, on, at).

1. The books are ___ the table.
2. She is ___ the park.
3. I left my phone ___ my bag.
4. We had lunch ___ a restaurant.
5. He is waiting for you ___ the door.

Ejercicio 2: Completa con la preposición de tiempo correcta (in, on, at).

1. My birthday is ___ July.
2. We have a meeting ___ Monday.
3. The train arrives ___ 7:30 PM.
4. I was born ___ 1998.
5. She always studies ___ the morning.

Ejercicio 3: Relaciona las preposiciones con su uso correcto.

a) In
b) On
c) At

1. Días de la semana → ___
2. Lugares específicos → ___
3. Partes del día (excepto "night") → ___
4. Direcciones exactas → ___
5. Fechas específicas → ___

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Ejercicio 4: Completa con las preposiciones adecuadas.

1. The keys are ___ the drawer.
2. I saw her ___ the bus stop.
3. There is a painting ___ the wall.
4. We met ___ the cinema.
5. The shoes are ___ the floor.

Ejercicio 5: Corrige los errores en las oraciones.

1. I was born on 2001. ❌ → (Corrección: ___)
2. The coffee is in the table. ❌ → (Corrección: ___)
3. She has a meeting in Friday. ❌ → (Corrección: ___)
4. The school is on 5th Avenue. ❌ → (Corrección: ___)
5. We always travel at summer. ❌ → (Corrección: ___)

Ejercicio 6: Elige la preposición correcta.

1. I live (in / on / at) London.
2. They will arrive (on / at / in) 5 o’clock.
3. My birthday is (on / at / in) June 14th.
4. She left her phone (on / in / at) the sofa.
5. We are meeting (on / in / at) the school entrance.

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Ejercicio 7: Forma preguntas con preposiciones de lugar y tiempo.

1. ___ did you put the keys?
2. ___ is your birthday?
3. ___ did she go yesterday?
4. ___ does the train arrive?
5. ___ is your school located?

Ejercicio 8: Completa las oraciones con preposiciones compuestas (next to, in front of, behind, between, under).

1. The bank is ___ the supermarket and the pharmacy.
2. The car is parked ___ the house.
3. The cat is hiding ___ the table.
4. The school is ___ the hospital.
5. He is sitting ___ me.

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Ejercicio 9: Relaciona cada preposición con la palabra correcta

1. The dog is ___ the box. (a) on (b) under (c) in
2. The clock is ___ the wall. (a) in (b) on (c) at
3. The restaurant is ___ the corner. (a) in (b) at (c) on
4. My birthday is ___ January. (a) on (b) at (c) in
5. The car is parked ___ the house. (a) in front of (b) at (c) on

Ejercicio 10: Escribe respuestas con preposiciones

1. Where is the book? (on)
2. Where is John? (at)
3. When is your birthday? (in)
4. Where do you live? (in)
5. What time do you wake up? (at)

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4. Comparativos y Superlativos

Ejercicio 1: Completa con el comparativo correcto

1. This book is _____ (interesting) than that one.
2. My house is _____ (big) than yours.
3. Today is _____ (cold) than yesterday.
4. He is _____ (tall) than his brother.
5. This exam is _____ (easy) than the last one.

Ejercicio 2: Completa con el superlativo correcto

1. This is the _____ (beautiful) place I have ever seen.
2. He is the _____ (fast) runner in the team.
3. This hotel is the _____ (expensive) in the city.
4. That was the _____ (bad) movie I've ever watched.
5. My grandma makes the _____ (delicious) cookies.

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Ejercicio 3: Transforma las frases usando comparativos

1. My car is fast. Your car is faster.→ Your car is _____ than mine.
2. This sofa is comfortable. That one is less comfortable. → That sofa is _____ than this one.
3. John is friendly. Mike is friendlier. → Mike is _____ than John.
4. Today is warm. Yesterday was colder.→ Yesterday was _____ than today.
5. My phone is expensive. Your phone is more expensive. → Your phone is _____ than mine.

Ejercicio 4: Transforma las frases usando superlativos

1. This is a difficult exam. → This is the _____ exam.
2. That mountain is high. → That is the _____ mountain.
3. This movie is funny. → This is the _____ movie.
4. That was a bad day. → That was the _____ day.
5. He is a smart student. → He is the _____ student.

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Ejercicio 5: Elige la opción correcta

1.My house is _____ than my sister's.
 a) bigger
 b) biggest

2.That was the _____ day of my life.
 a) worse
 b) worst

3.This chair is _____ than the other one.
 a) more comfortable
 b) most comfortable

4.She is the _____ student in the class.
 a) intelligent
 b) most intelligent

5.This city is _____ than my hometown.
 a) crowded
 b) more crowded

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A2 – Nivel Básico

Ejercicio 6: Completa las frases con "as...as" o "not as...as"

1. This exam is _____ difficult _____ the last one.
2. My car is _____ fast _____ yours.
3. The movie was _____ interesting _____ I expected.
4. This restaurant is _____ good _____ the one we went to last week.
5. The test was _____ hard _____ I thought.

Ejercicio 7: Ordena las palabras para formar frases correctas

1. (than / your bag / heavier / my bag / is)
2. (the / park / beautiful / the / most / is)
3. (faster / than / a car / a bicycle / is)
4. (in / the tallest / he / class / the / is)
5. (this / expensive / is / the / phone / most)

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A2 – Nivel Básico

Ejercicio 8: Elige entre comparativo o superlativo

1. This is the _____ (good) pizza I've ever eaten.
2. She is _____ (smart) than her sister.
3. This street is _____ (narrow) than the next one.
4. That was the _____ (bad) decision we made.
5. My computer is _____ (fast) than yours.

Ejercicio 9: Relaciona cada adjetivo con su forma comparativa y superlativa

1. Tall → _____ → _____
2. Easy → _____ → _____
3. Interesting → _____ → _____
4. Bad → _____ → _____
5. Beautiful → _____ → _____

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A2 – Nivel Básico

Ejercicio 10: Escribe frases con los siguientes adjetivos en comparativo

1. Fast
2. Expensive
3. Happy
4. Hot
5. Friendly

Ejercicio 11: Escribe frases con los siguientes adjetivos en superlativo

1. Funny
2. Good
3. Cold
4. Important
5. Dangerous

Ejercicio 12: Completa con "more" o "most"

1. This book is the _____ interesting of all.
2. This test is _____ difficult than the last one.
3. He is the _____ intelligent student in the class.
4. My phone is _____ modern than yours.
5. That was the _____ exciting trip of my life.

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A2 – Nivel Básico

Ejercicio 13: Reescribe las frases usando la forma comparativa

1. This test is hard. The last one was harder.
2. She is friendly. Her sister is friendlier.
3. Today is warm. Yesterday was warmer.
4. My house is big. Your house is bigger.
5. This book is interesting. That book is more interesting.

Ejercicio 14: Completa con las palabras correctas

1. This is the _____ (big) cake I've ever seen!
2. Your car is _____ (fast) than mine.
3. He is _____ (strong) than his brother.
4. My dog is _____ (cute) than yours.
5. This is the _____ (bad) weather we've had this year.

Ejercicio 15: Escribe preguntas usando comparativos o superlativos

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A2 – Nivel Básico

5. Conectores Básicos

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con "and", "but" o "or"

1. I like apples ___ bananas.
2. She is very tired, ___ she keeps working.
3. Do you want tea ___ coffee?
4. He is tall ___ strong.
5. We can go to the park ___ stay at home.

Ejercicio 2: Une las dos oraciones usando "because"

1. I stayed at home. It was raining.
2. She was happy. She passed the exam.
3. We took a taxi. The bus was late.
4. He didn’t eat. He wasn’t hungry.
5. I am learning English. I want to travel.

Ejercicio 3: Completa las frases con "so" o "because"

1. It was cold, ___ I wore a jacket.
2. She was late ___ she missed the bus.
3. He didn’t study, ___ he failed the test.
4. I am tired ___ I worked all day.
5. We arrived early, ___ we got good seats.

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Ejercicio 4: Escoge la opción correcta ("although", "so", "but")

1. It was raining, ___ we went out anyway.
2. I wanted to go out, ___ I was too tired.
3. She studied a lot, ___ she passed the exam.
4. He was sick, ___ he went to work.
5. I love chocolate, ___ I don't eat it every day.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras para formar frases con conectores

1. loves / she / reading / but / hates / writing
2. hungry / I / was / because / I / eat / didn’t
3. is / he / tall / and / strong
4. cold / it / was / so / stayed / I / home / at
5. because / didn’t / she / come / was / sick / she

Ejercicio 6: Escribe frases usando "because" o "so"

1. (She was tired / She went to bed early)
2. (It was late / We took a taxi)
3. (He didn’t have money / He couldn’t buy the ticket)
4. (The weather was nice / We went for a walk)
5. (I forgot my umbrella / I got wet)

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A2 – Nivel Básico

Ejercicio 7: Completa con "although", "but" o "so"

1. ___ it was raining, we went out.
2. I like tea, ___ I don’t like coffee.
3. She studied hard, ___ she passed the test.
4. He was tired, ___ he kept working.
5. ___ he was sick, he went to work.

Ejercicio 8: Relaciona cada conector con su significado

1. Because → a) Para expresar contraste
2. But → b) Para dar una razón
3. So → c) Para añadir información
4. And → d) Para indicar resultado
5. Although → e) Para indicar oposición

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A2 – Nivel Básico

Ejercicio 9: Escribe una frase con cada conector

1. And
2. But
3. So
4. Because
5. Although

Ejercicio 10: Encuentra y corrige el error en las siguientes frases

1. I like coffee or I don’t like tea.
2. He was tired because he went to bed late, so he didn’t sleep well.
3. She studied hard but she failed the exam.
4. I didn’t go out so it was raining.
5. Although he was sick, but he went to work.

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B1 – Nivel Intermedio

1. Futuro en Inglés

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con "will" o "be going to"

1. I think it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
2. Look at those dark clouds! It _____ (rain) soon.
3. She _____ (be) a doctor when she grows up.
4. We _____ (visit) my grandparents next weekend.
5. I promise I _____ (help) you with your homework.

Ejercicio 2: Transforma las frases al futuro con "will"

1. She studies every day. → She _____ every day.
2. We go to the beach in summer. → We _____ to the beach in summer.
3. They work hard. → They _____ hard.
4. He writes a book. → He _____ a book.
5. I drink coffee in the morning. → I _____ coffee in the morning.

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Ejercicio 3: Forma preguntas en futuro con "will"

1. _____ she _____ (come) to the party?
2. _____ you _____ (help) me with my project?
3. _____ they _____ (travel) to Europe next year?
4. _____ he _____ (be) at school tomorrow?
5. _____ we _____ (buy) a new car soon?

Ejercicio 4: Forma frases negativas con "will not" (won't)

1. I _____ (buy) that expensive phone.
2. He _____ (go) to the gym today.
3. They _____ (watch) TV tonight.
4. We _____ (eat) junk food anymore.
5. She _____ (come) to the meeting.
6.

Ejercicio 5: Elige la opción correcta ("will" o "be going to")

1. Look at that car! It (will / is going to) crash.
2. I (will / am going to) buy a new laptop next month.
3. She (will / is going to) visit her parents this weekend.
4. Don't worry, I (will / am going to) help you.
5. They (will / are going to) have a baby soon.

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Ejercicio 6: Completa las frases con "will", "be going to" o el presente continuo

1. We _____ (have) dinner with my parents tonight.
2. She _____ (call) you later.
3. Look at the sky! It _____ (snow) soon.
4. He _____ (take) an exam next Monday.
5. I think they _____ (win) the match.

Ejercicio 7: Escribe frases en futuro con "will" y un verbo de tu elección

1. I _____ tomorrow.
2. She _____ in a few minutes.
3. They _____ in two days.
4. We _____ next summer.
5. He _____ soon.

Ejercicio 8: Reescribe las frases usando el futuro con "going to"

1. She buys a new dress. → She _____ a new dress.
2. They move to another city. → They _____ to another city.
3. We cook dinner. → We _____ dinner.
4. He takes a break. → He _____ a break.
5. I visit my grandma. → I _____ my grandma.

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Ejercicio 9: Completa las frases con "will" o "going to" según corresponda

1. I think I _____ (pass) the exam.
2. She _____ (study) in Canada next year.
3. We _____ (help) you if you need.
4. Look! The baby _____ (fall).
5. They _____ (buy) a new house next month.

Ejercicio 10: Escribe preguntas usando "going to"

1. _____ she _____ (visit) her grandmother?
2. _____ they _____ (travel) to Spain?
3. _____ you _____ (buy) a new car?
4. _____ we _____ (have) a party?
5. _____ he _____ (study) for the exam?
6.

Ejercicio 11: Forma oraciones en futuro con "will" o "going to" y los verbos dados

1. (travel) → She _____ to Japan next year.
2. (buy) → They _____ a new house soon.
3. (call) → I _____ you later.
4. (meet) → We _____ at the restaurant.
5. (study) → He _____ for his test.

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Ejercicio 12: Escribe frases con predicciones usando "will"

1. People _____ (live) on Mars.
2. Robots _____ (do) many jobs.
3. There _____ (be) flying cars.
4. We _____ (use) more renewable energy.
5. Humans _____ (live) longer.

Ejercicio 13: Escribe frases en futuro continuo ("will be + verbo en -ing")

1. This time tomorrow, I _____ (travel) to London.
2. She _____ (study) all night.
3. We _____ (watch) a movie at 8 p.m.
4. He _____ (sleep) when you arrive.
5. They _____ (work) at this hour.

Ejercicio 14: Escribe frases en futuro perfecto ("will have + participio")

1. By next year, I _____ (graduate).
2. By 2026, she _____ (buy) a house.
3. By tomorrow, we _____ (finish) the project.
4. By 8 p.m., he _____ (arrive) home.
5. By next month, they _____ (save) enough money.

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Ejercicio 15: Escribe preguntas usando "will" y "going to"

- ¿Lloverá mañana? → _____ it _____ tomorrow?
- ¿Vas a estudiar esta noche? → _____ you _____ tonight?
- ¿Comprarán una nueva casa? → _____ they _____ a new house?
- ¿Ella irá a la fiesta? → _____ she _____ to the party?
- ¿Viajaremos el próximo año? → _____ we _____ next year?

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2. Voz Pasiva (Introducción)

Ejercicio 1: Transforma las frases a la voz pasiva

1. They build a new school in the city.
2. She wrote a book last year.
3. The chef cooks delicious meals every day.
4. The company will launch a new product next month.
5. They have repaired the car.

Ejercicio 2: Elige la forma correcta de la voz pasiva

1. A new hospital (is built / builds) in the town.
2. The cake (was baked / baked) by my grandmother.
3. The movie (will be released / releases) next Friday.
4. The project (has completed / has been completed) by the team.
5. A new law (is passed / passes) every year.

Ejercicio 3: Completa las oraciones con el verbo en voz pasiva

1. The window _____ (break) yesterday.
2. A new store _____ (open) in the mall last week.
3. The documents _____ (send) by email.
4. The book _____ (write) by J.K. Rowling.
5. The room _____ (clean) every day.

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Ejercicio 4: Cambia las frases a la voz pasiva

1. People speak English all over the world.
2. The police arrested the thief.
3. They will finish the project soon.
4. Someone has stolen my phone.
5. She is reading a new book.

Ejercicio 5: Escribe frases en voz pasiva en diferentes tiempos verbales

1. Presente simple: The letter _____ (send) every week.
2. Pasado simple: The house _____ (destroy) by the fire.
3. Futuro simple: A new bridge _____ (build) next year.
4. Presente perfecto: The report _____ (write) by the manager.
5. Pasado continuo: The cake _____ (bake) when I arrived.

Ejercicio 6: Escoge la opción correcta

1. The email (was sent / sent) yesterday.
2. A new road (will be built / will build) in 2025.
3. My bike (is repairing / is being repaired) at the moment.
4. The news (have announced / has been announced) on TV.
5. This house (was bought / was buying) by my parents.

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Ejercicio 7: Responde con una oración en voz pasiva

1. What happens to old newspapers? → They _____.
2. What will they do with the old building? → It _____.
3. Who wrote "Romeo and Juliet"?→ It _____.
4. Have they cleaned the office? → Yes, it _____.
5. When did they discover America?→ It _____.

Ejercicio 8: Identifica si la frase está en voz activa o pasiva

1. The cake was made by my sister.
2. They will paint the house next week.
3. The phone is being repaired.
4. Someone stole my laptop.
5. The test has been completed.

Ejercicio 9: Corrige los errores en las frases en voz pasiva

1. The book was write by a famous author.
2. A new school builds in the city.
3. The meal has being cooked by the chef.
4. The documents were sends by email.
5. The painting is create by an artist.

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Ejercicio 10: Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo en pasiva

1. The invitations _____ (send) last week.
2. A new park _____ (build) in my neighborhood.
3. The song _____ (write) by a famous composer.
4. The new movie _____ (release) next summer.
5. The classroom _____ (clean) every morning.

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3. Condicionales Básicos

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo

1. If you (heat) water to 100°C, it (boil).
2. If she (study) harder, she (pass) the exam.
3. If I (win) the lottery, I (buy) a big house.
4. If it (rain) tomorrow, we (stay) at home.
5. If they (invite) me to the party, I (go).

Ejercicio 2: Identifica el tipo de condicional (0, 1, 2 o 3)

1. If I had studied more, I would have passed the test. → ___
2. If you heat ice, it melts. → ___
3. If she calls me, I will answer. → ___
4. If I were you, I would take the job. → ___
5. If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the bus. → ___

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Ejercicio 3: Transforma las frases en condicionales

1. You don’t study. You fail the exam. → If you _____, you _____.
2. She doesn’t eat breakfast. She feels tired. → If she _____, she _____.
3. I don’t have a car. I take the bus. → If I _____, I _____.
4. He doesn’t practice. He doesn’t improve. → If he _____, he _____.
5. They don’t leave now. They arrive late. → If they _____, they _____.

Ejercicio 4: Escoge la opción correcta

1. If you (study / studied) more, you would pass.
2. If I (am / were) rich, I would travel the world.
3. If she (had called / called) me, I would have answered.
4. If we (don’t hurry / didn’t hurry), we will be late.
5. If I (see / saw) a ghost, I would scream.

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Ejercicio 5: Corrige los errores en estas oraciones condicionales

1. If she will come, we will start the meeting.
2. If I was you, I would accept the offer.
3. If he studied harder, he will pass the exam.
4. If they had listened to me, they won't have made a mistake.
5. If you eats too much, you will feel sick.

Ejercicio 6: Escribe una respuesta lógica para cada situación usando un condicional

1. You forgot to set the alarm. → If you _____, you _____.
2. You don't have an umbrella. → If you _____, you _____.
3. You didn't lock the door. → If you _____, someone _____.
4. You don't have enough money. → If you _____, you _____.
5. You didn't study. → If you _____, you _____.

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Ejercicio 7: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo

1. If I _____ (be) taller, I _____ (play) basketball.
2. If he _____ (work) harder, he _____ (earn) more money.
3. If they _____ (leave) earlier, they _____ (arrive) on time.
4. If you _____ (not/eat), you _____ (be) hungry.
5. If she _____ (not/hurry), she _____ (miss) the train.

Ejercicio 8: Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones condicionales correctas

1. if / had / I / money / buy / a car / I / more / would
2. will / cold / if / a coat / it's / wear / I
3. I / call / she / if / home / is
4. we / to the beach / it / sunny / if / go / is
5. if / studied / I / the exam / would / passed / I / have

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Ejercicio 9: Relaciona las dos partes de las oraciones

1. If you don’t drink water, ____.
2. If she had called me, ____.
3. If I were you, ____.
4. If he runs fast, ____.
5. If we go to Paris, ____.

a) we will visit the Eiffel Tower.
b) I would accept the offer.
c) you will get dehydrated.
d) he will win the race.
e) I would have answered.

Ejercicio 10: Cambia las siguientes oraciones a la forma negativa

1. If you study, you will pass.
2. If I had known, I would have helped.
3. If she calls, I will answer.
4. If we had left earlier, we would have arrived on time.
5. If he works hard, he will get a promotion.

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Ejercicio 11: Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo

1. If I _____ (find) a wallet on the street, I _____ (take) it to the police.
2. If we _____ (save) enough money, we _____ (travel) to Japan.
3. If she _____ (not be) so busy, she _____ (join) us for dinner.
4. If he _____ (train) more, he _____ (win) the competition.
5. If they _____ (arrive) late, they _____ (miss) the flight.

Ejercicio 12: Escribe una oración para cada tipo de condicional

1. Condicional 0:
2. Condicional 1:
3. Condicional 2:
4. Condicional 3:

Ejercicio 13: Completa con el verbo correcto en el tiempo adecuado

1. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (not do) that.
2. If he _____ (study) more, he _____ (get) better grades.
3. If they _____ (leave) now, they _____ (be) on time.
4. If she _____ (have) more experience, she _____ (get) the job.
5. If we _____ (take) a taxi, we _____ (arrive) earlier.

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Ejercicio 14: Escribe una posible consecuencia para cada situación

1. If I don't set an alarm, _____.
2. If I were a millionaire, _____.
3. If we had studied harder, _____.
4. If it rains tomorrow, _____.
5. If I had woken up earlier, _____.

Ejercicio 15: Escoge la mejor opción para completar la oración

1. If you eat too much, you (will feel / would feel) sick.
2. If I had known about the party, I (would have gone / will go).
3. If we (leave / left) now, we will catch the train.
4. If I (am / were) taller, I would play basketball.
5. If they (had studied / study) more, they would have passed.

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B1 – Nivel Intermedio

4. Verbos Modales en Contexto

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones con el verbo modal correcto (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would, have to, ought to)

1. You _____ wear a seatbelt while driving; it's the law.
2. I _____ play the piano when I was five years old.
3. She looks sick. She _____ see a doctor.
4. We _____ go to the beach tomorrow if the weather is nice.
5. You _____ be quiet in the library.

Ejercicio 2: Elige la opción correcta

1. You (must / should) finish your homework before going out.
2. He (can / may) be at home, but I'm not sure.
3. I (will / would) like a cup of coffee, please.
4. They (should / must) apologize for their mistake.
5. You (don't have to / mustn't) smoke in a hospital.

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Ejercicio 3: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo modal

1. If you are tired, you _____ (should / must) rest.
2. We _____ (can / must) leave now, or we'll be late.
3. She _____ (may / shall) not come to the party because she has a lot of work.
4. I _____ (might / must) call my parents before going to bed.
5. You _____ (ought to / can) be more polite to your teacher.

Ejercicio 4: Transforma las frases en negativas

1. He must study. → He _____ study.
2. She can swim. → She _____ swim.
3. You should eat vegetables. → You _____ eat vegetables.
4. We may go to the party. → We _____ go to the party.
5. I will help you. → I _____ help you.

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Ejercicio 5: Reescribe las frases usando un verbo modal diferente con el mismo significado

1. It is necessary to wear a uniform. → You _____ wear a uniform.
2. It’s a good idea to drink more water. → You _____ drink more water.
3. It’s forbidden to park here. → You _____ park here.
4. It’s possible that she will come later. → She _____ come later.
5. I know how to ride a bike. → I _____ ride a bike.

Ejercicio 6: Completa con un verbo modal adecuado

1. You _____ respect your elders.
2. We _____ go to the cinema tonight if you want.
3. She _____ call me later; I’m not sure.
4. You _____ eat junk food every day; it’s not healthy.
5. He _____ be at work right now.

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Ejercicio 7: Completa las oraciones con modales de obligación o prohibición (must, have to, mustn't, don't have to)

1. You _____ smoke in this building; it's illegal.
2. Students _____ wear a uniform at this school.
3. We _____ pay the rent before the 5th of each month.
4. You _____ go to the meeting if you don't want to; it's optional.
5. She _____ finish the project today, or the boss will be angry.

Ejercicio 8: Relaciona las oraciones con su significado

1. You must wear a helmet.
2. You don't have to come if you don't want to.
3. You can borrow my book.
4. You shouldn't eat too much sugar.
5. You mustn't enter this area.

a) Es una sugerencia.
b) Es obligatorio.
c) Está prohibido.
d) Es opcional.
e) Es un permiso.

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Ejercicio 9: Escribe una frase lógica usando un verbo modal para cada situación

1. Tienes que despertarte temprano. → You _____ wake up early.
2. Está prohibido fumar aquí. → You _____ smoke here.
3. Es posible que llueva mañana. → It _____ rain tomorrow.
4. No necesitas traer comida. → You _____ bring food.
5. Sería bueno que estudiaras más. → You _____ study more.

Ejercicio 10: Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones correctas

1. go / can / we / now / ?
2. you / wear / a / uniform / must / .
3. she / tomorrow / might / come / .
4. work / hard / should / you / .
5. have / to / I / study / today / .

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Ejercicio 11: Escribe la forma negativa de las siguientes oraciones

- You must arrive on time. → You _____ arrive on time.
- They can swim. → They _____ swim.
- She should call her mother. → She _____ call her mother.
- We have to work on Sundays. → We _____ work on Sundays.
- You may go now. → You _____ go now.

Ejercicio 12: Completa usando el verbo modal adecuado

1. I _____ drive a car when I was 16. (habilidad pasada)
2. You _____ study if you want to pass the exam. (obligación)
3. We _____ go to the concert, but we're not sure. (posibilidad)
4. He _____ be at the office now; his car is outside. (probabilidad)
5. You _____ eat too much fast food; it's unhealthy. (consejo)

Ejercicio 13: Escribe una oración para cada verbo modal

1. Can
2. May
3. Must
4. Should
5. Would

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Ejercicio 14: Cambia las siguientes oraciones a preguntas

1. She can speak Spanish. → _____ she _____ Spanish?
2. They must leave early. → _____ they _____ early?
3. He should call his mom. → _____ he _____ his mom?
4. We may go to the park. → _____ we _____ to the park?
5. I have to work tomorrow. → _____ I _____ work tomorrow?

Ejercicio 15: Escoge la opción correcta para completar la oración

1. You (must / mustn’t) drive if you don’t have a license.
2. He (may / can) be late because of traffic.
3. I (should / would) eat more vegetables for a healthy diet.
4. She (can / must) swim very well.
5. We (don’t have to / mustn’t) do the homework; it’s optional.

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5. Phrasal Verbs Comunes

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con el phrasal verb correcto

1. I need to _____ (revisar) my notes before the test.
2. She _____ (se despertó) late this morning.
3. Can you _____ (bajar) the volume?
4. He _____ (se rindió) after trying many times.
5. They _____ (se llevaron bien) from the first day.

Ejercicio 2: Escoge la opción correcta

1. If you don’t know this word, you can (a) look it up / (b) look after in a dictionary.
2. He (a) gave in / (b) gave up smoking last year.
3. Can you (a) turn up / (b) turn down the music? It’s too loud.
4. I’ll (a) pick up / (b) put on my sister from the airport.
5. The plane (a) took off / (b) took in on time.

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Ejercicio 3: Relaciona los phrasal verbs con su significado

1. Wake up → (a) Dejar de dormir
2. Turn off → (b) Apagar algo
3. Give up → (c) Rendirse
4. Look after → (d) Cuidar de alguien
5. Take off → (e) Despegar

Ejercicio 4: Reemplaza las palabras en negrita con un phrasal verb

1. I need to investigate this topic. → I need to _____ this topic.
2. He quit his job. → He _____ his job.
3. We arrived at the hotel late. → We _____ at the hotel late.
4. She raised the volume of the TV. → She _____ the volume of the TV.
5. I will postpone the meeting. → I will _____ the meeting.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras para formar frases correctas

1. up / wake / time / It's / to
2. down / volume / the / Turn
3. give / can't / up / You
4. take / your / shoes / off
5. out / fill / this / form

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Ejercicio 6: Escoge la respuesta correcta según el contexto

1. When I don’t know a word, I (a) look it up / (b) look after.
2. If you don’t understand, just (a) give up / (b) ask for help.
3. She (a) turned down / (b) turned off the lights before sleeping.
4. Can you (a) wake up / (b) take off the jacket? It’s hot inside.
5. He (a) picked up / (b) gave in his son from school.

Ejercicio 7: Completa con un phrasal verb adecuado

1. I always _____ my little brother when my parents are out.
2. The teacher told us to _____ the answers in the book.
3. Please _____ the TV before leaving.
4. He was tired, so he _____ studying.
5. She _____ her shoes before entering the house.

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Ejercicio 8: Encuentra el error en cada frase y corrígelo

1. He wake up late every day. → _____
2. She looks for her little sister. → _____
3. The airplane took on at 8 PM. → _____
4. I need to look at this word in the dictionary. → _____
5. He turn off the lights. → _____

Ejercicio 9: Traduce las frases al inglés usando phrasal verbs

1. ¿Puedes encender la luz? → _____
2. Me llevo bien con mis compañeros de clase. → _____
3. No te rindas, sigue intentándolo. → _____
4. Quítate la chaqueta, hace calor. → _____
5. Voy a investigar esta palabra en el diccionario. → _____

Ejercicio 10: Relaciona las frases con las imágenes

(Aquí puedes imaginar o dibujar imágenes para asociar con estas frases)

1. A person waking up → _____
2. Someone turning off the TV → _____
3. An airplane taking off → _____
4. A student looking up a word → _____
5. A person picking up a phone call → _____

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Ejercicio 11: Escoge el phrasal verb con el significado correcto

1.¿Cuál significa "apagar"?
a) Turn off
b) Turn up
c) Take off

2.¿Cuál significa "despegar"?
a) Look up
b) Take off
c) Get up

3.l¿Cuál significa "buscar en un diccionario"?
a) Look after
b) Look up
c) Give in

4.¿Cuál significa "dejar de hacer algo"?
a) Give up
b) Turn down
c) Pick up

5.¿Cuál significa "subir el volumen"?
a) Turn down
b) Turn up
c) Take off

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Ejercicio 12: Relaciona con la situación correcta

1. You turn off the lights. → Before going to bed
2. You wake up early. → Before school
3. You give up smoking. → To be healthier
4. The plane takes off. → At the airport
5. You look up a word. → When reading a book

Ejercicio 13: Elige el phrasal verb que encaja mejor (sin opciones)

1. I need to _____ this word in the dictionary.
2. Please _____ your jacket before coming in.
3. I don’t _____ well with my neighbor.
4. The plane _____ at 10 AM.
5. You should never _____, keep trying!

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Ejercicio 14: Completa el diálogo con phrasal verbs

A: Hi! What are you doing?
B: I'm trying to _____ the meaning of this word.
A: Oh! You can _____ it in this dictionary.
B: Thanks! By the way, do you _____ well with your new classmates?
A: Yes! But yesterday I forgot to _____ my alarm, so I was late.
B: That's bad! Next time, don't _____, keep trying to wake up earlier.

Ejercicio 15: Une los phrasal verbs con su sinónimo

1. Look up → (a) Search
2. Wake up → (b) Stop sleeping
3. Give up → (c) Quit
4. Turn off → (d) Switch off
5. Pick up → (e) Collect

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6. Reported Speech (Estilo Indirecto)

<u>Ejercicio 1: Convierte las oraciones en estilo indirecto</u>

1. "I am studying for my exams," she said.
2. "We went to the cinema last night," they told me.
3. "I will call you tomorrow," he promised.
4. "She doesn’t like spicy food," Mark said.
5. "I have never been to London," Anna mentioned.

<u>Ejercicio 2: Convierte las preguntas en estilo indirecto</u>

1. "Where do you live?" he asked me.
2. "Did you finish your homework?" the teacher asked.
3. "Can you help me with this task?" she asked.
4. "What time does the train leave?" they wanted to know.
5. "Have you ever been to Paris?" my friend asked.

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Ejercicio 3: Convierte las órdenes en estilo indirecto

1. "Close the window, please," he told me.
2. "Don’t touch that button!" the engineer warned.
3. "Be quiet during the test," the teacher instructed.
4. "Take your medicine every day," the doctor advised.
5. "Finish your work before leaving," the boss ordered.

Ejercicio 4: Convierte las oraciones afirmativas en estilo indirecto

1. "I am very tired," she said.
2. "We have finished our project," they told us.
3. "She will travel to Spain next summer," John mentioned.
4. "I bought a new car last week," my brother said.
5. "They are watching a movie right now," he told me.

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Ejercicio 5: Convierte las preguntas en estilo indirecto

1. "Why are you late?" the teacher asked me.
2. "Did you see the match last night?" my friend asked.
3. "How much does this jacket cost?" he wanted to know.
4. "Has she finished her homework?" they asked.
5. "Can I borrow your book?" she asked me.

Ejercicio 6: Convierte las preguntas en estilo indirecto. Reescribe las siguientes preguntas en reported speech.

1. "Where do you live?" she asked me.
2. "Did you see that movie?" he asked.
3. "What time does the train leave?" she wanted to know.
4. "Have you ever been to London?" my friend asked me.
5. "Why are you late?" the teacher asked.

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Ejercicio 7: Convierte las oraciones afirmativas en estilo indirecto

1. "I can play the piano very well," she said.
2. "We are going to visit our grandparents next weekend," they told me.
3. "I have never been to Paris," Mark said.
4. "She had already seen that movie," Tom mentioned.
5. "They will call you tomorrow," my boss told me.

Ejercicio 8: Convierte las órdenes en estilo indirecto

1. "Close the window," the teacher said to us.
2. "Don't touch that!" she warned him.
3. "Please help me with this exercise," he asked me.
4. "Turn off the lights before leaving," my dad told me.
5. "Be quiet during the exam," the professor said.

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Ejercicio 9: Convierte las sugerencias en estilo indirecto

1. "You should visit the new museum," she said.
2. "Let's go to the beach this weekend," he suggested.
3. "You ought to study more for your exams," my teacher recommended.
4. "Why don’t we order pizza for dinner?" she suggested.
5. "You should take a break," my doctor advised me.

Ejercicio 10: Convierte las preguntas con "yes" o "no" en estilo indirecto

1. "Do you like coffee?" she asked me.
2. "Have you ever traveled abroad?" he wanted to know.
3. "Did you finish your homework?" my mom asked me.
4. "Can you swim?" the coach asked.
5. "Are you coming to the party?" my friend asked.

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Ejercicio 11: Convierte las preguntas con "wh-" en estilo indirecto

1. "Where did you buy that dress?" she asked me.
2. "What time do you usually wake up?" he wanted to know.
3. "Why are you so tired today?" my friend asked me.
4. "Who told you that?" she asked.
5. "How much does this cost?" the customer asked.

Ejercicio 12: Convierte las exclamaciones en estilo indirecto

1. "What a beautiful dress!" she said.
2. "This is amazing!" they exclaimed.
3. "What a terrible mistake!" he shouted.
4. "That's fantastic news!" my boss said.
5. "What a wonderful surprise!" my mom said.

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Ejercicio 13: Completa las frases con la forma correcta en estilo indirecto

1. "I love reading books," she _____ (say).
2. "We will visit you next summer," they _____ (tell) us.
3. "Did you enjoy the concert?" he _____ (ask) me.
4. "Let's take a break," my coworker _____ (suggest).
5. "Don't be late," my father _____ (warn) me.

Ejercicio 14: Convierte las oraciones negativas en estilo indirecto

1. "I don’t like coffee," she said.
2. "We didn’t see the new movie," they told me.
3. "He won’t come to the party," my friend mentioned.
4. "She hasn’t finished her work yet," her boss said.
5. "I can’t find my keys," he told me.

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Ejercicio 15: Convierte diferentes tipos de frases en estilo indirecto

1. "I need some help with this project," she said.
2. "Don't forget to call me later," my mom told me.
3. "We are watching a great series," they told us.
4. "What are you doing tomorrow?" he asked me.
5. "You should apologize," my friend recommended.

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B2 – Nivel Intermedio Alto

1.Tiempos Verbales Completos

Ejercicio 1: Presente Simple

1. She (go) to school every day.
2. We (not/watch) TV in the morning.
3. (he/play) soccer on weekends?

Ejercicio 2: Presente Continuo

1. Look! The baby (cry).
2. I (not/work) right now.
3. (they/wait) for the bus?

Ejercicio 3: Presente Perfecto

1. She (never/see) that movie before.
2. We (just/finish) our homework.
3. (you/ever/be) to Paris?

Ejercicio 4: Presente Perfecto Continuo

1. They (work) on this project since Monday.
2. I (not/live) here for very long.
3. (he/study) all day?

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Ejercicio 5: Pasado Simple

1. We (visit) our grandparents last summer.
2. She (not/call) me yesterday.
3. (you/see) that movie last night?

Ejercicio 6: Pasado Continuo

1. I (sleep) when you called.
2. They (not/listen) to the teacher.
3. (she/wait) for you at the park?

Ejercicio 7: Pasado Perfecto

1. When we arrived, they (already/eat) dinner.
2. He (never/be) to London before that trip.

Ejercicio 8: Pasado Perfecto Continuo

1. She (study) for three hours before the exam started.
2. We (not/wait) long when the bus arrived.
3. (he/live) there for a long time before moving?

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Ejercicio 9: Futuro Simple

1. I (call) you tomorrow.
2. They (not/come) to the party.
3. (she/travel) to Spain next summer?

Ejercicio 10: Futuro Continuo

1. This time tomorrow, I (fly) to New York.
2. He (not/work) at 8 PM.
3. (you/wait) for me at the airport?

Ejercicio 11: Futuro Perfecto

1. By next year, she (finish) her degree.
2. They (not/complete) the project by Friday.
3. (he/save) enough money by December?

Ejercicio 12: Futuro Perfecto Continuo

1. By 2026, we (live) in this city for 10 years.
2. By the time you arrive, they (work) for five hours.
3. (she/study) for her PhD for three years by next summer?

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Ejercicio 13: Mezcla de tiempos verbales

1. When I arrived, they (already/start) dinner.
2. This time next week, I (relax) on the beach.
3. By 2030, technology (change) a lot.

Ejercicio 14: Presente Perfecto

1. She (never/travel) to Japan.
2. We (not/see) that movie yet.
3. (you/ever/try) sushi?

Ejercicio 15: Pasado Perfecto

1. When they arrived, we (already/eat) dinner.
2. I (not/finish) my homework when my friend called.
3. (she/leave) before the meeting started?

Ejercicio 16: Presente Perfecto Continuo

1. He (work) here since 2015.
2. They (not/study) for very long.
3. (she/exercise) for two hours?

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Ejercicio 17: Completa con “going to”

1. I _____ (visit) my grandparents this weekend.
2. She _____ (not/come) to the meeting.
3. _____ they _____ (travel) to Italy this summer?

Ejercicio 18: Futuro Perfecto Continuo

1. By next month, she (train) for the marathon for a year.
2. He (not/work) there for five years by December.
3. (we/live) in this house for ten years by 2027?

Ejercicio 19: Condicional Simple

1. If I had more time, I (travel) more.
2. She (not/buy) that dress if it’s too expensive.
3. (you/help) me with this task?

Ejercicio 20: Condicional Perfecto

1. If he had studied, he (pass) the exam.
2. We (not/be late) if we had left earlier.
3. (she/call) you if she had known?

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2. Condicionales Avanzados

Ejercicio 1: Condicional Tipo 0

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo en condicional tipo 0. Este tipo de condicional expresa hechos generales o verdades científicas.

1. If you heat water to 100 degrees, it (boil).
2. If you mix red and blue, you (get) purple.
3. When the ice melts, it (turn) into water.
4. If you touch the fire, you (burn).
5. If you press the button, the machine (turn) on.

Ejercicio 2: Condicional Tipo 1

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo en condicional tipo 1. Este condicional se usa para situaciones futuras posibles.

1. If it rains tomorrow, I (stay) at home.
2. If you study more, you (pass) the exam.
3. If she arrives early, she (help) us with the project.
4. If you don’t eat now, you (be) hungry later.
5. If you buy two products, you (get) a discount.

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Ejercicio 3: Condicional Tipo 2

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo en condicional tipo 2. Este condicional expresa situaciones hipotéticas o improbables en el presente.

1. If I had more money, I (travel) around the world.
2. If he were taller, he (play) professional basketball.
3. If we lived by the beach, we (go) swimming every day.
4. If you knew the truth, you (be) surprised.
5. If they spoke English, they (get) better jobs.

Ejercicio 4: Condicional Tipo 3

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo en condicional tipo 3. Este tipo de condicional expresa situaciones hipotéticas en el pasado que no ocurrieron.

1. If you had studied more, you (pass) the exam.
2. If she hadn’t missed the train, she (arrive) on time.
3. If we had left earlier, we (avoid) the traffic.
4. If they had saved money, they (be able) to buy a house.
5. If I had told you, you (believe) in me?

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Ejercicio 5: Condicional Mixto

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo en condicional mixto. Este tipo de condicional combina situaciones en el pasado con consecuencias en el presente o futuro.

1. If it hadn’t rained yesterday, we (have) a picnic today.
2. If you had slept more last night, you (not feel) so tired now.
3. If they hadn’t missed the plane, they (be) in Paris by now.
4. If you had called me earlier, I (be) there now.
5. If we hadn’t spent so much money, we (have) more savings.

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3. Voz Pasiva (Avanzado)

Ejercicio 1: Convierte las siguientes oraciones en voz pasiva.

1. The teacher explains the lesson every day.
2. People speak English all over the world.
3. The company will launch the new product next year.
4. They built the bridge in 1995.
5. Scientists have discovered a new planet.

Ejercicio 2: Transforma las siguientes oraciones activas en pasivas.

1. They gave him the prize last night.
2. The chef is preparing the dinner right now.
3. The government will announce the new law tomorrow.
4. The manager has signed the contract.
5. The police are investigating the crime.

Ejercicio 3: Cambia las oraciones a voz pasiva. Asegúrate de usar el tiempo adecuado.

1. They were writing the report when I arrived.
2. She will have finished the project by next Monday.
3. They had already completed the task when we got there.
4. They are cleaning the house at the moment.
5. The workers will repair the road next week.

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Ejercicio 4: Convierte las siguientes oraciones en voz pasiva, usando el verbo en el tiempo correcto.

1. They are going to build a new shopping center here.
2. He has been studying English for five years.
3. We were discussing the issue when the phone rang.
4. The company had already launched the product when the competitor did.
5. The team will have finished the project by the end of the month.

Ejercicio 5: Escribe las oraciones en voz pasiva. Usa los tiempos verbales correctos.

1. They have written several books on this subject.
2. The teacher is going to explain the rules again.
3. They were cleaning the office when I arrived.
4. People use this machine every day.
5. They will celebrate their anniversary next month.

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Ejercicio 6: Convierte las siguientes oraciones a voz pasiva. Recuerda los tiempos verbales adecuados.

1. We have never seen this movie before.
2. The director will present the new strategy tomorrow.
3. The scientists are analyzing the data right now.
4. The committee will approve the proposal next week.
5. She had already read the email before I sent it.

Ejercicio 7: Cambia las oraciones a voz pasiva con el tiempo adecuado.

1. They had already made the decision before the meeting.
2. The company is launching the new service next month.
3. The artist has painted several portraits for this exhibition.
4. The children were playing outside when it started to rain.
5. I am reading a great book at the moment.

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Ejercicio 8: Convierte las siguientes oraciones a voz pasiva. No olvides ajustar el tiempo de los verbos.

1. The team is building a new stadium in the city.
2. The police have arrested the suspect.
3. They were renovating the house last summer.
4. The doctor is going to examine the patient soon.
5. The government is implementing new policies.

Ejercicio 9: Transforma las siguientes oraciones en voz pasiva. Usa el tiempo adecuado.

1. They had finished the report before the deadline.
2. The students are reading their books in the library.
3. The teacher will correct the exams by tomorrow.
4. They are going to deliver the package next week.
5. She had written the letter before I arrived.

Ejercicio 10: Convierte las oraciones activas en pasivas, asegurándote de que los tiempos verbales sean correctos.

1. The team is going to prepare the presentation next week.
2. They have already completed the analysis.
3. The professor will have reviewed the documents by Monday.
4. We were watching the match when the power went out.
5. The workers had finished the repairs by the time we arrived.

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4. Expresiones Idiomáticas y Vocabulario

Ejercicio 1: Completa las siguientes oraciones con la opción correcta.

1.**I always _____ my alarm clock at 7 a.m.**

a) make
b) get
c) hit

2.**She was so tired that she _____ down halfway through the walk**

a) make
b) hit
c) get

3.The children _____ the toys after playing.

a) break
b) hit
c) take

4.**We should _____ a decision soon.**

a) hit
b) make
c) get

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5.The car _____ when we were in the middle of the road.

a) hit
b) make
c) break

6.Could you _____ me a favor and pick up the groceries?

a) break
b) get
c) take

<u>Ejercicio 2: Completa las siguientes oraciones con la opción correcta.</u>

1.She couldn’t _____ the news that she got the job.

a) get
b) take
c) hit

2. The manager is going to _____ a meeting to discuss the project.

a) take
b) break
c) make

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3.We need to _____ some time off next month.

a) take
b) make
c) hit

4.I didn’t _____ any calls this morning.

a) make
b) take
c) get

5.I think it’s time we _____ a break.

a) break
b) take
c) get

6.We need to _____ sure that everything is ready before the presentation.

a) hit
b) take
c) get

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5. Uso de Conectores Complejos

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. I don’t like coffee, _____ I drink it every morning because I need the caffeine. (Explica la relación entre los dos hechos, aunque uno parece ir en contra del otro.)
2. She was tired, _____ she continued to work on the project. (Usa un conector que indique contradicción o sorpresa.)
3. The weather was terrible, _____ they decided to go hiking. (Usa un conector que indique que, a pesar de las malas condiciones, hicieron algo.)
4. We will have dinner _____ we finish the meeting. (Indica que una acción ocurrirá después de la otra.)
5. The manager wanted to go on vacation, _____ he had to finish the reports first. (Utiliza un conector que indique una razón.)

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Ejercicio 2: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. She’s a great student, _____ she struggles with time management. (Indica que hay una contradicción entre su habilidad académica y un defecto.)
2. He didn’t feel well, _____ he went to work anyway. (Utiliza un conector que indique acción a pesar de un problema.)
3. _____ she studied hard, she didn’t pass the exam. (Indica que, a pesar del esfuerzo, el resultado fue negativo.)
4. We arrived late _____ there was a lot of traffic. (Usa un conector que explique la razón de la tardanza.)
5. The project is difficult, _____ we have the resources to complete it. (Indica que, a pesar de la dificultad, tienen lo necesario para hacerlo.)

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Ejercicio 3: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. _____ it was raining, we decided to go for a walk. (Indica que, a pesar de las malas condiciones, la acción se realizó.)
2. The company has been successful, _____ they have expanded into new markets. (Utiliza un conector que muestre una consecuencia de su éxito.)
3. You need to study hard, _____ you won't pass the exam. (Indica una condición para que algo suceda.)
4. _____ we don't have a lot of time, we should finish this task now. (Indica que, debido a la falta de tiempo, deben actuar rápidamente.)
5. She was the most qualified candidate, _____ she didn't get the job. (Utiliza un conector que indique una contradicción.)

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Ejercicio 4: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. The restaurant was very expensive, _____ the food was excellent. (Usa un conector para expresar una contradicción entre los dos hechos.)
2. We need to leave early, _____ we'll miss the flight. (Indica que una acción es necesaria para evitar una consecuencia.)
3. The children are very excited, _____ they can't wait to go to the amusement park. (Usa un conector que muestre la causa de su emoción.)
4. I would love to join you, _____ I have to work this weekend. (Utiliza un conector que indique una limitación o inconveniente.)
5. _____ the project is challenging, I'm confident we'll finish on time. (Utiliza un conector para indicar que, a pesar de la dificultad, tienen confianza.)

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Ejercicio 5: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. She didn't want to go to the party, _____ she felt obligated to attend. (Usa un conector que explique la razón de su acción.)
2. We should leave now, _____ we'll be late. (Indica que es necesario hacer algo para evitar un problema.)
3. _____ she was tired, she kept working. (Indica una acción realizada a pesar de un estado de cansancio.)
4. The company offers great benefits, _____ the salary is not very competitive. (Indica que, aunque hay un beneficio, hay un inconveniente.)
5. _____ the meeting lasted for hours, it was very productive. (Indica que, a pesar de la duración de la reunión, fue positiva.)

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Ejercicio 6: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. I was running late, _____ I missed the bus. (Indica una consecuencia negativa de una situación.)
2. She studied all night, _____ she still didn’t pass the test. (Indica que, a pesar del esfuerzo, no se logró el objetivo.)
3. He didn’t attend the meeting, _____ he was busy with another project. (Usa un conector para explicar la razón por la cual no asistió.)
4. _____ I love to travel, I don’t have the time right now. (Indica que, aunque te gustaría hacer algo, no puedes.)
5. You should study harder, _____ you’ll fail the course. (Usa un conector para indicar una advertencia o consejo.)

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Ejercicio 7: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. _____ the delay, we still managed to catch the train. (Indica que, a pesar de un problema, se logró el objetivo.)
2. I didn’t like the movie, _____ the actors did a great job. (Indica que hay una contradicción entre los dos hechos.)
3. She went to the gym every day, _____ she wasn’t able to lose weight. (Usa un conector que indique una contradicción entre la acción y el resultado.)
4. _____ he has little experience, he is eager to learn. (Indica que, a pesar de la falta de experiencia, hay una actitud positiva.)
5. The job is challenging, _____ I enjoy it very much. (Usa un conector para indicar que, aunque es difícil, lo disfrutas.)

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Ejercicio 8: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. I like working with him, _____ he can be difficult at times. (Usa un conector para expresar una contradicción.)
2. _____ she was on vacation, she continued to check her emails. (Indica una acción realizada durante una situación inesperada.)
3. We need more volunteers, _____ we'll have to cancel the event. (Indica una consecuencia negativa si no ocurre algo.)
4. _____ she was an excellent candidate, she didn't get the job. (Usa un conector que explique una contradicción.)
5. The team has been working hard, _____ they have made great progress. (Usa un conector para indicar un resultado positivo a pesar de un esfuerzo.)

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B2 – Nivel Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 9: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. _____ she wanted to buy the dress, it was too expensive. (Indica que, aunque quería algo, no pudo hacerlo.)
2. I can’t go to the party, _____ I have to work. (Indica que no puedes hacer algo por una razón.)
3. The children didn’t like the food, _____ they ate it anyway. (Usa un conector para indicar que, a pesar de algo negativo, se hizo algo.)
4. _____ the storm, they managed to finish the construction on time. (Usa un conector que indique que se logró algo a pesar de un obstáculo.)
5. I will go to the gym, _____ I don’t have much time. (Usa un conector que indique que vas a hacer algo a pesar de las limitaciones.)

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B2 – Nivel Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 10: Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado.

1. He studied hard, _____ he didn't pass the exam. (Indica que, a pesar de un esfuerzo, no se logró el objetivo.)
2. _____ the traffic, we arrived on time. (Usa un conector para indicar que, a pesar de un inconveniente, se cumplió con el objetivo.)
3. I wanted to go to the concert, _____ I couldn't find a ticket. (Usa un conector que explique una limitación o razón.)
4. _____ we are friends, we sometimes argue. (Usa un conector para mostrar que, a pesar de una relación positiva, hay diferencias.)
5. The meeting was long, _____ it was very informative. (Usa un conector para expresar que, a pesar de una cualidad negativa, hubo algo positivo.)

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C1 – Nivel Avanzado

1. Estructuras gramaticales avanzadas

Ejercicio 1: Uso de "wish" y "if only"

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo utilizando "wish" o "if only".

1. I wish I (speak) Spanish fluently.
2. If only she (be) here to help us.
3. I wish I (have) a better memory.
4. If only they (know) about the meeting earlier.
5. I wish you (not/go) to the party last night.

Ejercicio 2: Uso de "I wish" + past perfect

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta de los verbos, usando "I wish" + past perfect.

1. I wish I (study) harder for the exam.
2. He wishes he (not/miss) the train.
3. They wish they (go) to the concert last night.
4. I wish she (tell) me about the problem sooner.
5. We wish we (not/leave) so early.

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C1 – Nivel Avanzado

Ejercicio 3: Inversion after negative adverbials

Reescribe las siguientes oraciones, haciendo la inversión después de los adverbios negativos.

1. I have never met someone so kind. Never _____ someone so kind.
2. She didn't speak a word during the meeting. Not a word _____ during the meeting.
3. He had never seen a more beautiful painting. Never _____ a more beautiful painting.
4. She rarely goes to the gym. Rarely _____ to the gym.
5. We had never experienced such bad weather. Never _____ such bad weather.

Ejercicio 4: Mixed conditionals

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta de los verbos, usando los condicionales mixtos.

1. If I had studied harder, I (pass) the exam.
2. She would be happier if she (take) that job last year.
3. If they had left earlier, they (catch) the train.
4. If I weren't so busy, I (help) you with your project.
5. If he hadn't eaten so much, he (not/feel) so sick now.

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C1 – Nivel Avanzado

Ejercicio 5: Third conditional + would have + past participle

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta de los verbos, usando el tercer condicional.

1. If I had known about the event, I (go) with you.
2. If we had arrived earlier, we (find) a better seat.
3. They (not/miss) the flight if they had left home earlier.
4. If I had studied more, I (get) a better grade.
5. He (be) disappointed if he had known the truth.

Ejercicio 6: Reported speech with modals

Reescribe las siguientes oraciones en reported speech, usando los modales apropiados.

1. She said, "I can't find my keys." She said she _____ find her keys.
2. "I might go to the party," he said. He said he _____ go to the party.
3. "You should start studying," the teacher said. The teacher said I _____ start studying.
4. "You must be careful with your words," my mother said. My mother said I _____ be careful with my words.
5. "I could help you with your homework," he said. He said he _____ help me with my homework.

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Ejercicio 7: Causative form

Completa las oraciones utilizando la forma causativa del verbo (have/get something done).

1. I need to _____ (repair) my car.
2. She _____ (cut) her hair last week.
3. They _____ (paint) the house next month.
4. We should _____ (clean) the office before the meeting.
5. He _____ (fix) the computer yesterday.

Ejercicio 8: Gerundio o infinitivo

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo (gerundio o infinitivo).

1. I enjoy _____ (read) books in my free time.
2. They promised _____ (help) me with the project.
3. I can’t stand _____ (wait) in long lines.
4. We decided _____ (go) to the movies tonight.
5. He suggested _____ (take) a different route to avoid traffic.

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Ejercicio 9: "So...that" y "Such...that"

Completa las oraciones usando "so...that" o "such...that".

1. She is _____ a good singer that she won the competition.
2. The movie was _____ interesting that I watched it twice.
3. He has _____ a big house that he needs a map to find the kitchen.
4. It was _____ a hot day that we decided to stay indoors.
5. The food was _____ delicious that I couldn’t stop eating.

Ejercicio 10: Expressions with “to be”

Completa las oraciones con la expresión correcta usando "to be".

1. I’m _____ (in the dark) about the decision.
2. He was _____ (under the weather) yesterday and couldn’t attend the meeting.
3. She was _____ (over the moon) after hearing the good news.
4. They are _____ (on cloud nine) since they got engaged.
5. I’m _____ (in a dilemma) about whether to take the job offer.

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2. Modismos y expresiones idiomáticas

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con la palabra que mejor complete el sentido lógico de la idea.

1.Although it was raining heavily, she _____ decided to go to the concert.

a) finally
b) however
c) thus

2.The project was completed on time; _____, we received excellent feedback.

a) therefore
b) moreover
c) consequently

3._____ we took the necessary precautions, the situation was still very dangerous.

a) Even though
b) As a result
c) On the contrary

4.The article was well-written and _____ insightful.

a) extremely
b) however
c) despite

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6.The budget for the project has already been approved; _____, no further funding is necessary.

a) thus
b) however
c) furthermore

Ejercicio 2: Reescribe las frases para mejorar su coherencia y fluidez.

1. He enjoys swimming. He prefers playing soccer in the summer.
2. The company has implemented many new technologies. The sales team is benefiting from them.
3. The research was conducted on a large scale. The results were impressive, and they did not meet expectations.

Ejercicio 3: Completa las frases con las palabras que mejor conecten las ideas.

1.The meeting was cancelled _____ everyone was informed of the new schedule.

a) despite
b) in case
c) once

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2.She was an expert in the field, _____ she still needed help with some of the technical aspects.

a) although
b) because
c) in case

3.The report was due tomorrow, _____ I stayed late to finish it.

a) thus
b) however
c) because

Ejercicio 4: Selecciona la opción más adecuada para mejorar la coherencia y fluidez.

1.I had an excellent time at the event. _____ I met so many new people.

a) Additionally
b) Furthermore
c) Consequently

2.The director praised the team's performance. _____, the employees received a bonus.

a) Nevertheless
b) In addition
c) Therefore

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3.The economy is improving. _____, many businesses are still struggling.

a) Similarly
b) Nonetheless
c) Hence

Ejercicio 5: Identifica el error de coherencia en las siguientes frases y corrige.

1. Despite studying all night, I was too tired to concentrate on the exam. Although I passed the test, I didn’t feel confident about my answers.
2. The book was quite engaging, but I didn’t finish it. Moreover, the ending was predictable, so I decided to put it down.
3. The event was a huge success, but the food was awful. Still, the attendees enjoyed themselves.

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Ejercicio 6: Ordena las frases para mejorar su coherencia lógica.

1.
a) The marketing team conducted a survey.
b) The results showed that customers preferred online shopping.
c) As a result, the company decided to enhance its digital presence.

2.
a) The meeting was productive, and everyone contributed.
b) We managed to finalize the schedule for the project.
c) However, some issues were left unresolved.

Ejercicio 7: Completa las frases con las opciones más apropiadas para mejorar el estilo.

1.His speech was long-winded, _____ it was filled with valuable insights.

a) nevertheless
b) although
c) moreover

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2.The data collection process was challenging, _____ we managed to complete it within the deadline.

a) but
b) because
c) however

3.The company faced financial difficulties, _____ they managed to recover quickly.

a) despite
b) although
c) due to

Ejercicio 8: Reemplaza la palabra subrayada para mejorar la fluidez y estilo de la frase.

1. The final results were good, and they were beneficial for the company.
2. Reemplaza "beneficial" con una opción más formal.
3. He worked hard to make sure the project would be successful, and he did achieve his goal.
4. Reemplaza "did achieve" con una opción más apropiada.

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3. Perfeccionamiento del estilo y coherencia

Ejercicio 1: Mejorar la coherencia

Lee el siguiente párrafo y mejora la coherencia de las ideas reescribiéndolo correctamente. Ten en cuenta la estructura y el flujo lógico de las oraciones:

"El marketing digital ha revolucionado la forma en que las empresas promocionan sus productos. Los anuncios en las redes sociales son efectivos y han aumentado las ventas. Además, la importancia del SEO ha crecido considerablemente. Las personas pasan mucho tiempo en las redes sociales, y esto aumenta las oportunidades para las marcas. La publicidad tradicional es menos efectiva ahora.

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Ejercicio 2: Mejorar el estilo de la redacción

Lee el siguiente párrafo y reescríbelo para que su estilo sea más claro, fluido y formal:

"El mundo actual está cambiando muy rápido, y la tecnología está jugando un papel importante. Muchas personas piensan que los avances tecnológicos son solo beneficiosos, pero también pueden tener sus inconvenientes. Los smartphones y las computadoras portátiles, por ejemplo, nos permiten estar conectados todo el tiempo, pero eso también nos hace perder la concentración en lo que estamos haciendo."

Ejercicio 3: Mejorar la estructura y el orden lógico:

Lee el siguiente párrafo y mejora la estructura y el orden lógico de las ideas. Asegúrate de que las oraciones estén organizadas de manera que cada una fluya de forma natural:

"Los resultados del estudio fueron sorprendentes. La mayoría de los participantes preferían el producto A sobre el producto B. Aunque las pruebas de laboratorio mostraron que el producto B era más duradero, las preferencias de los consumidores fueron claras. En la siguiente fase, se realizó una encuesta para conocer las razones detrás de estas preferencias."

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4. Matices en los tiempos verbales

Exercise 1:

I ate lunch when you called me.
(Rewrite using the past perfect tense.)

Exercise 2:

By the time we arrive, they will have finished the meeting.
(Rewrite using the future perfect continuous tense.)

Exercise 3:

He was reading the book when the lights went out.
(Rewrite using the past perfect continuous tense.)

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5. Conectores avanzados y cohesión textual

Exercise 1: Complete the sentence with an appropriate connector:

He didn't like the movie; _____, he stayed until the end.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the correct connector:

I was tired, _____ I finished my work before going to bed.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct connector:

The meeting lasted for hours, _____ no one seemed to be bored.

- A) however
- B) despite
- C) because

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Exercise 4: Fill in the blank with a suitable connector:

She didn’t want to go to the party, _____ she went to support her friends.

Exercise 5: Choose the correct connector:

It was raining heavily, _____ the match was cancelled.

- A) therefore
- B) because
- C) although

Exercise 6: Fill in the blank with the right connector:

_____ they practiced every day, they didn't improve much.

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Exercise 7: Complete the sentence with the appropriate connector:

He was extremely tired; _____, he managed to finish his project on time.

Exercise 8: Fill in the blank:

They were supposed to meet at 5:00 PM, _____ they didn't show up until 6:00 PM.

Exercise 9: Choose the best connector:

I love to travel, _____ I don't have much time lately.

- A) but
- B) so
- C) because

Exercise 10: Complete the sentence with a suitable connector:

She didn't understand the question, _____ she asked for clarification.

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Respuestas A1 – Principiante

Respuestas – 1. El Alfabeto y la Pronunciación Básica

Ejercicio 1 – Identificación de sonidos del alfabeto

A) B → /biː/, D → /diː/, J → /dʒeɪ/, H → /eɪtʃ/, R → /ɑːr/
B) K → /keɪ/, S → /ɛs/, F → /ɛf/, L → /ɛl/, Y → /waɪ/
C) Sonoros: B, D, J, L, M, N, R, V, Z
D) Sordos: P, T, K, S, F, H
E) Ejemplos con B: Ball, Book, Banana
F) Ejemplos con T: Table, Tiger, Train

Ejercicio 2 – Pares mínimos

A) Diferente: Cheap
B) Diferente: Bit
C) Diferente: Caught
D) Diferente: Bin
E) Diferente: Van

Ejercicio 3 – Acentuación de palabras

A) baNAna, comPUter, PHOtograph, uniVERsity, INteresting
B) Con-ver-SA-tion, Im-POR-tant, EL-e-phant, Re-MEM-ber, Ad-VEN-ture
C) Mismo acento que beautiful: Wonderful, Colorful, Dangerous, Powerful, Fearful

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 4 – Diferencias entre inglés británico y americano

A) UK: Garage /ˈgær.ɑːʒ/, Schedule /ˈʃed.juːl/, Leisure /ˈleʒ.ər/
B) US: Garage /gəˈrɑːʒ/, Schedule /ˈske.dʒuːl/, Leisure /ˈliː.ʒɚ/
C) Advertisement → /ədˈvɜː.tɪs.mənt/ (UK) vs. /æd.vɚˈtaɪz.mənt/ (US)
D) Water → UK: /ˈwɔː.tə/, US: /ˈwɑː.tɚ/

Ejercicio 5 – Letras mudas

A) Know → /nəʊ/
B) Wrong → /rɒŋ/
C) Hour → /aʊər/
D) Lamb → /læm/
E) Gnat → /næt/

Ejercicio 6 – Trabalenguas y pronunciación rápida

A) She sells seashells by the seashore.
B) Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
C) How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?
D) Difíciles: Seashells, Picked, Woodchuck, Peppers, Chuck
E) Trabalenguas con "S": Six slippery snails slid slowly south.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Respuestas – 2. Estructura de las Oraciones en Inglés

Ejercicio 1: Orden de las palabras

1. She always drinks coffee in the morning.
2. They went to the park yesterday.
3. My brother is reading a book.
4. The dog runs quickly.
5. I haven't finished my homework yet.

Ejercicio 2: Identificación de errores

1. She goes to school every day.
2. Yesterday we played soccer.
3. He does not like vegetables.
4. She is always happy.
5. My mother cooks delicious food.
6.

Ejercicio 3: Completa con la palabra adecuada

1. She is very intelligent.
2. We go to the gym on Mondays.
3. My parents like Italian food.
4. He does not know the answer.
5. I am studying for the exam.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 4: Traducción de oraciones

1. I bought a new book yesterday.
2. They are never late.
3. We are learning English.
4. My sister cooks very well.
5. Do you have any plans for the weekend?

Ejercicio 5: Formando preguntas

1. Is she a doctor?
2. Do they go to school every day?
3. Does he speak French?
4. Will we travel next summer?
5. Is the book on the table?

Ejercicio 6: Completando diálogos

A: Hey, John! Where are you from?
B: I am from Canada.
A: Oh, nice! Do you like living there?
B: Yes, I like it a lot. The people are very friendly.
A: What do you do for work?
B: I work as a teacher.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 7: Uso de conectores

1. I like pizza, but I don’t like hamburgers.
2. She was tired, so she went to bed early.
3. He didn’t go to school because he was sick.
4. Do you prefer tea or coffee?
5. My friend plays the guitar and the piano.

Ejercicio 8: Uso correcto de tiempos verbales

1. Right now, she is reading a book.
2. Yesterday, we went to the museum.
3. If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
4. By next year, they will have moved to a new city.
5. He always wakes up early.

Ejercicio 9: Formando oraciones negativas

1. She does not like chocolate.
2. We did not go to the party last night.
3. He is not studying for the test.
4. I have not finished my homework.
5. They will not travel to Spain.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 10: Identificación de sujetos y predicados

1. The little boy / plays in the park.
2. My mother / is cooking dinner.
3. The teacher / explained the lesson clearly.
4. They / are watching a movie.
5. A big dog / was barking loudly.

Ejercicio 11: Construcción de oraciones con diferentes tiempos verbales

1. Presente simple: She studies every day.
2. Pasado simple: They went to the beach.
3. Futuro simple: We will travel to Japan.
4. Presente perfecto: I have finished my homework.
5. Pasado continuo: He was watching TV.

Ejercicio 12: Diferenciando tipos de oraciones

1. Afirmativa
2. Interrogativa
3. Negativa
4. Afirmativa
5. Negativa

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 13: Transformación de oraciones activas a pasivas

1. A delicious meal was prepared by the chef.
2. The results will be announced tomorrow.
3. A beautiful poem was written by her.
4. A new product was launched by the company.
5. Homework was given to us by the teacher.

Ejercicio 14: Uso correcto de artículos

1. She adopted a dog from the shelter.
2. We saw an interesting movie last night.
3. He is an honest person.
4. They live near the beach.
5. I bought an apple and an orange.

Ejercicio 15: Comparativos y superlativos

1. This book is more interesting than that one.
2. She is the tallest girl in the class.
3. My house is bigger than yours.
4. Today is the coldest day of the year.
5. He runs faster than his brother.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 16: Conjunciones y preposiciones

1. We arrived at the airport late.
2. She is good at playing the piano.
3. He was born in January.
4. I prefer tea to coffee.
5. They moved here three years ago.

Ejercicio 17: Uso correcto de modales

1. You should study harder for the exam.
2. She could drive when she was 16.
3. May I use your phone?
4. He must be at home now.
5. We must follow the rules.

Ejercicio 18: Uso correcto de frases condicionales

1. If it rains, we will stay inside.
2. If I had studied, I would have passed the test.
3. If she were taller, she could play basketball.
4. If you call me, I will answer.
5. If we had more time, we could go to the beach.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 19: Corrección de errores en la estructura de oraciones

1. She doesn’t like pizza.
2. He can swim very well.
3. They play soccer on weekends.
4. We were at the park yesterday.
5. She goes to school every morning.

Ejercicio 20: Creación de oraciones

1. However, I still managed to finish the project on time.
2. In spite of the rain, we went for a walk.
3. While she was cooking, I was cleaning.
4. Unless you study, you won’t pass the test.
5. As soon as I arrive, I will call you.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Respuestas – 3. Sustantivos y Artículos

Ejercicio 1: Clasificación de sustantivos

1. Libro – Contable, común
2. Agua – No contable, común
3. María – Propio
4. Manzana – Contable, común
5. Felicidad – Abstracto

Ejercicio 2: Uso de artículos definidos e indefinidos

1. I bought a new car.
2. She adopted an adorable puppy.
3. We visited the Eiffel Tower last summer.
4. He is a university professor.
5. I need an orange for my juice.

Ejercicio 3: Pluralización de sustantivos

1. Child → Children
2. Man → Men
3. Tomato → Tomatoes
4. Box → Boxes
5. Sheep → Sheep

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 4: Sustantivos contables e incontables

1. Milk – No contable
2. Chair – Contable
3. Rice – No contable
4. Book – Contable
5. Sugar – No contable

Ejercicio 5: Uso correcto de "a", "an" y "the"

1. She is an engineer.
2. We went to the cinema last night.
3. He adopted a cat from the shelter.
4. She gave me an apple.
5. I saw the moon shining brightly.

Ejercicio 6: Completa con el artículo correcto

1. She lives near the ocean.
2. I need a pencil to write.
3. He is reading an interesting book.
4. We stayed in a hotel.
5. They visited the museum yesterday.

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Respuestas A1 – Principiante

Ejercicio 7: Singular a plural

1. A child → Some children
2. An apple → Some apples
3. A dog → Some dogs
4. A glass → Some glasses
5. A fish → Some fish

Ejercicio 8: Identificación de errores

1. I need a umbrella. → I need an umbrella.
2. She is an doctor. → She is a doctor.
3. We saw an elephant in the zoo. → Correcto.
4. I want an orange juice. → I want some orange juice.
5. He bought a new house. → Correcto.

Ejercicio 9: Transformación de frases

1. I have a book. → I have some books.
2. She drinks tea. → She drinks some tea.
3. He bought a car. → He bought some cars.
4. I ate a sandwich. → I ate some sandwiches.
5. They have a house. → They have some houses.

Ejercicio 10: Uso correcto de "some" y "any"

1. There isn’t any milk in the fridge.
2. I have some good news for you.
3. Do you have any questions?
4. She bought some apples at the market.
5. We don’t have any sugar left.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Respuestas – 4. Adjetivos y Adverbios

Ejercicio 1: Identificación de adjetivos

1. small
2. beautiful
3. interesting
4. fast
5. cold

Ejercicio 2: Comparativos y superlativos

1. bigger
2. tallest
3. more expensive
4. worst
5. faster

Ejercicio 3: Uso de "very" y "too"

1. too
2. very
3. too
4. very
5. too

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 4: Adverbios de frecuencia

1. always
2. sometimes
3. often
4. usually
5. never

Ejercicio 5: Adverbios de modo

1. beautifully
2. carefully
3. hard
4. correctly
5. loudly

Ejercicio 6: Uso de "enough"

1. He is tall enough to reach the shelf.
2. This dress is not big enough for me.
3. She doesn’t have enough money to buy a car.
4. Is the water warm enough to swim?
5. We didn’t arrive early enough to catch the train.

Ejercicio 7: Orden de los adjetivos

1. A beautiful old French painting.
2. An interesting new science book.
3. A small round red apple.
4. A big square wooden table.
5. An expensive Italian leather bag.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 8: Grados de adjetivos

1. more interesting
2. the fastest
3. older
4. the best
5. more unbelievable

Ejercicio 9: Adverbios de tiempo

1. yesterday
2. tomorrow
3. earlier
4. before
5. last year

Ejercicio 10: Adverbios de lugar

1. outside
2. there
3. everywhere
4. away
5. here

Ejercicio 11: Transformación de adjetivos en adverbios

1. Carefully
2. Slowly
3. Easily
4. Happily
5. Angrily

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 12: Uso de "so" y "such"

1. so
2. such
3. such
4. so
5. such

Ejercicio 13: Uso de "rather" y "quite"

1. quite
2. rather
3. quite
4. quite
5. rather

Ejercicio 14: Uso de "just", "already" y "yet"

1. just
2. yet
3. yet
4. already
5. just

Ejercicio 15: Adjetivos con "-ed" y "-ing"

1. bored
2. interesting
3. tired
4. exciting
5. surprised

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 16: Adverbios de cantidad

1. too
2. enough
3. quite
4. too
5. very

Ejercicio 17: Preguntas con adjetivos

1. Cold / Warm / Hot
2. Exciting / Boring / Interesting
3. Tired / Happy / Sad
4. Comfortable / Expensive / Small
5. Delicious / Tasteless / Salty

Ejercicio 18: Adverbios en preguntas

1. Every day / Twice a week / Sometimes
2. Very well / Fluently / Not very well
3. Very fast / Slowly
4. Very early / At 6 AM
5. For three days / For a week

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 19: Completa las frases con un adverbio adecuado

1. fluently
2. late
3. carefully
4. on time
5. quickly

Ejercicio 20: Encuentra el error

1. She is a very happy person.
2. He drives very carefully.
3. The test was easy enough.
4. This dress is too big.
5. He speaks English fluently.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Respuestas – 5. Pronombres

Ejercicio 1: Identificación de pronombres

1. SHE loves reading books.
2. THEY went to the park.
3. IT is a beautiful day.
4. WE are studying for the exam.
5. I saw HIM at the store.

Ejercicio 2: Pronombres personales

1. HE is my best friend.
2. THEY love pizza.
3. Can you help HER with the project?
4. WE are going to the concert.
5. I am very tired today.

Ejercicio 3: Pronombres posesivos

1. This is my book. That is HIS.
2. That house is OURS.
3. These pencils are THEIRS.
4. The red bag is HERS.
5. This laptop is MINE

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 4: Pronombres reflexivos

1. He cut HIMSELF while cooking.
2. We made the cake by OURSELVES.
3. She looked at HERSELF in the mirror.
4. I taught MYSELF to play the piano.
5. They built the house by THEMSELVES.

Ejercicio 5: Pronombres demostrativos

1. THIS is my favorite book.
2. Look at THOSE mountains!
3. THESE are my new shoes.
4. Is THAT your car?
5. I don’t like THOSE pictures.

Ejercicio 6: Pronombres interrogativos

1. WHO is knocking at the door?
2. WHAT is your favorite movie?
3. WHOSE bag is this?
4. To WHOM did you send the letter?
5. WHICH of these pens is yours?

Ejercicio 7: Pronombres indefinidos

1. There is SOMEONE at the door.
2. I don’t know ANYTHING about this topic.
3. EVERYTHING is possible if you try hard enough.
4. We saw NOBODY in the park; it was empty.
5. Does ANYBODY have a question?

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 8: Pronombres relativos

1. The boy WHO won the race is my brother.
2. This is the house WHERE I grew up.
3. The book WHICH I borrowed was very interesting.
4. The girl WHOSE dog is barking is my friend.
5. The man WHO called me is my uncle.

Ejercicio 9: Pronombres de objeto

1. She gave ME a gift.
2. They saw HIM at the party.
3. Can you call US later?
4. I invited HER to the event.
5. He explained the problem to THEM.

Ejercicio 10: Transformación de frases

1. SHE loves chocolate.
2. THEY are studying hard.
3. HE is a doctor.
4. WE went to the cinema.
5. This car is MINE.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Respuestas – 6. Verbos en Presente

Ejercicio 1: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo en presente simple

1. She reads a book every night.
2. They go to school by bus.
3. He watches TV in the evening.
4. We play soccer on Sundays.
5. My mother cooks delicious meals.

Ejercicio 2: Elige la opción correcta

1. My brother studies every day.
2. Sarah and Tom like to dance.
3. It rains a lot in winter.
4. You enjoy listening to music.
5. The baby cries at night.

Ejercicio 3: Forma oraciones afirmativas

1. She eats vegetables.
2. Tom plays the guitar.
3. We visit our grandparents.
4. My cat sleeps all day.
5. They learn French

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 4: Forma oraciones negativas

1. I do not drink coffee.
2. She does not go to the gym.
3. They do not watch TV.
4. My dog does not like water.
5. He does not play tennis.

Ejercicio 5: Forma preguntas en presente simple

1. Do you like chocolate?
2. Does he play football?
3. Do they study English?
4. Does she have a dog?
5. Do we go to the park?

Ejercicio 6: Completa con el verbo en presente continuo

1. Look! She is dancing right now.
2. They are studying for the test.
3. My mom is cooking dinner at the moment.
4. We are watching a movie.
5. The kids are playing outside.

Ejercicio 7: Elige la opción correcta (presente simple o continuo)

1. Right now, she is reading a book.
2. Tom goes to the gym every day.
3. They are having lunch at the moment.
4. I study English every afternoon.
5. The baby is crying now.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 8: Forma oraciones afirmativas en presente continuo

1. She is writing an email.
2. We are watching TV.
3. They are running in the park.
4. My sister is talking on the phone.
5. I am drinking coffee.

Ejercicio 9: Forma oraciones negativas en presente continuo

1. He is not sleeping now.
2. We are not playing soccer.
3. You are not studying at the moment.
4. She is not dancing right now.
5. They are not eating dinner.

Ejercicio 10: Forma preguntas en presente continuo

1. Is she cooking dinner?
2. Are they studying for the test?
3. Is he watching a movie?
4. Are you talking to your friend?
5. Are we listening to music?

Ejercicio 11: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo en presente simple o presente continuo

1. She is writing a letter right now.
2. They visit their grandparents every summer.
3. He is not working today because it's Sunday.
4. We are studying for the final exam this week.
5. The sun sets in the west.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 12: Reescribe las siguientes oraciones en negativo

1. She does not eat breakfast at 8 AM.
2. They are not watching TV now.
3. He does not go to the gym every day.
4. We are not playing soccer in the park.
5. The dog does not bark at night.

Ejercicio 13: Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones correctas

1. I always drink coffee in the morning.
2. She is not studying right now.
3. My friends play the guitar on weekends.
4. They are watching a movie at the moment.
5. Does he like football?

Ejercicio 14: Elige entre presente simple y presente continuo

1. The baby is sleeping right now.
2. My mom cooks dinner every night.
3. We are traveling to Spain this summer.
4. She is wearing a blue dress today.
5. I am doing my homework at the moment.

Ejercicio 15: Completa las preguntas con "do" o "does"

1. Do you like pizza?
2. Does he go to school by bus?
3. Do they play soccer on Sundays?
4. Does she have a pet?
5. Do we need more time?

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 16: Completa las preguntas con "am", "is" o "are"

1. Is she working right now?
2. Are they listening to music?
3. Am I talking too fast?
4. Is he studying for the test?
5. Are we going to the party?

Ejercicio 17: Escribe frases en presente simple usando los adverbios de frecuencia dados

1. She always goes to the gym.
2. They rarely eat fast food.
3. I usually wake up early.
4. My dad sometimes reads the newspaper.
5. We never study for exams.

Ejercicio 18: Transforma las siguientes oraciones en preguntas

1. Does he study English every day?
2. Are they playing soccer now?
3. Does she like chocolate?
4. Do we go to the beach in summer?
5. Am I reading a book?

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 19: Completa con la forma correcta de "to be" en presente simple

1. My sister is a doctor.
2. We are in the park.
3. I am very happy today.
4. They are from Canada.
5. She is my best friend.

Ejercicio 20: Escribe frases en negativo en presente simple y continuo

1. He does not like vegetables.
2. We are not studying right now.
3. She does not play the piano.
4. They are not working today.
5. I do not go to the gym.

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Respuestas – 7. Preguntas y Respuestas Simples

Ejercicio 1: Responde las preguntas con respuestas completas.

1. Do you like pizza? → Yes, I like pizza. / No, I don’t like pizza.
2. Does she play the piano? → Yes, she plays the piano. / No, she doesn’t play the piano.
3. Are they studying now? → Yes, they are studying now. / No, they are not studying now.
4. Is he your friend? → Yes, he is my friend. / No, he is not my friend.
5. Do we have homework? → Yes, we have homework. / No, we don’t have homework.

Ejercicio 2: Completa las preguntas con "Do", "Does", "Is" o "Are".

1. DO you speak English?
2. IS she a doctor?
3. ARE they playing soccer?
4. DOES he like ice cream?
5. ARE we ready to go?

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Respuestas A1 - Principiante

Ejercicio 3: Escribe respuestas completas para las preguntas.

1. Where do you live? → I live in Madrid.
2. What is your favorite color? → My favorite color is blue.
3. When do you study? → I study in the morning.
4. Who is your best friend? → My best friend is Laura.
5. Why are you happy today? → I am happy because I passed my exam.

Ejercicio 4: Reescribe las preguntas en orden correcto.

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you live?
3. How old are you?
4. Whose book is this?
5. Does she speak English?

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Respuestas A1 – Principiante

Ejercicio 5: Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. Do you have a pet? → Yes, I have a dog. / No, I don’t have a pet.
2. Is it raining now? → Yes, it is raining now. / No, it is not raining now.
3. Does your brother play soccer? → Yes, my brother plays soccer. / No, my brother doesn’t play soccer.
4. Are you hungry? → Yes, I am hungry. / No, I am not hungry.
5. Do your parents work on weekends? → Yes, my parents work on weekends. / No, my parents don’t work on weekends.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Respuestas – 1. Tiempos Verbales en Pasado

Ejercicio 1: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo en pasado simple

1. She visited her grandmother last weekend.
2. They watched a movie yesterday.
3. He did not go to school last Monday.
4. We studied for the test all night.
5. My brother bought a new phone last week.

Ejercicio 2: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo en pasado continuo

1. I was sleeping when the phone rang.
2. They were playing soccer at 5 PM yesterday.
3. She was not studying when I called.
4. We were watching TV while eating dinner.
5. My parents were traveling to Paris last summer.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 3: Elige entre pasado simple o pasado continuo

1. While I was walking home, it started to rain.
2. They were watching TV when I arrived.
3. She was cooking when the guests came.
4. We played soccer yesterday afternoon.
5. He fell while he was running.

Ejercicio 4: Transforma las oraciones a negativo en pasado simple

1. She did not visit her grandmother.
2. They did not watch a movie.
3. He did not go to school.
4. We did not study for the test.
5. My brother did not buy a new phone.

Ejercicio 5: Transforma las oraciones a negativo en pasado continuo

1. I was not sleeping when the phone rang.
2. They were not playing soccer at 5 PM.
3. She was not studying when I called.
4. We were not watching TV while eating dinner.
5. My parents were not traveling to Paris last summer.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 6: Forma preguntas en pasado simple

1. Did she visit her grandmother?
2. Did they watch a movie?
3. Did he go to school?
4. Did we study for the test?
5. Did my brother buy a phone?

Ejercicio 7: Forma preguntas en pasado continuo

1. Was I sleeping when the phone rang?
2. Were they playing soccer at 5 PM?
3. Was she studying when I called?
4. Were we watching TV while eating dinner?
5. Were my parents traveling to Paris?

Ejercicio 8: Completa con "Did" o "Was/Were"

1. Did you go to the party last night?
2. Was he sleeping when you arrived?
3. Did they play soccer yesterday?
4. Were we studying when the teacher came?
5. Did she visit her grandmother last weekend?

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 9: Reescribe las preguntas en orden correcto

1. Did you study last night?
2. Where did they go?
3. What did she buy yesterday?
4. Was he playing soccer?
5. Were they at home?

Ejercicio 10: Responde con oraciones completas en pasado simple

1. Yes, I went to the party. / No, I did not go to the party.
2. Yes, she bought a new car. / No, she did not buy a new car.
3. Yes, they studied for the exam. / No, they did not study for the exam.
4. Yes, he called me yesterday. / No, he did not call me yesterday.
5. Yes, we won the game. / No, we did not win the game.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 11: Responde con oraciones completas en pasado continuo

1. Yes, I was watching TV at 8 PM. / No, I was not watching TV at 8 PM.
2. Yes, she was reading when I arrived. / No, she was not reading when I arrived.
3. Yes, they were playing soccer at noon. / No, they were not playing soccer at noon.
4. Yes, he was sleeping when the phone rang. / No, he was not sleeping when the phone rang.
5. Yes, we were eating dinner at 7 PM. / No, we were not eating dinner at 7 PM.

Ejercicio 12: Completa las oraciones con verbos en pasado simple o continuo

1. While we were eating, the lights went out.
2. I fell asleep while I was watching TV.
3. They were driving when the accident happened.
4. She was singing when the teacher arrived.
5. The dog barked all night.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 13: Escribe cinco oraciones en pasado simple

1. She went to the beach.
2. They had a great time.
3. We visited our grandparents.
4. He studied for the test.
5. I bought a new book.

Ejercicio 14: Escribe cinco oraciones en pasado continuo

1. She was cooking dinner.
2. They were playing football.
3. We were watching a movie.
4. He was reading a book.
5. I was sleeping at 10 PM.

Ejercicio 15: Corrige los errores en las siguientes oraciones

1. She went to the store yesterday.
2. We were watching TV all evening.
3. He studied for his exam last night.
4. They did not go to the park.
5. I was not playing soccer.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 16: Transforma estas oraciones de pasado simple a pasado continuo

1. She was visiting her grandmother.
2. They were watching a movie.
3. He was going to school.
4. We were studying for the test.
5. My brother was buying a new phone.

Ejercicio 17: Transforma estas oraciones de pasado continuo a pasado simple

1. I slept when the phone rang.
2. They played soccer at 5 PM.
3. She studied when I called.
4. We watched TV while eating dinner.
5. My parents traveled to Paris last summer.

Ejercicio 18: Completa con la forma correcta de "to be" en pasado

1. She was at home yesterday.
2. They were very tired after the trip.
3. We were in the park all afternoon.
4. He was a good student.
5. I was happy to see you.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 19: Elige la opción correcta

1. Yesterday, she went to the store.
2. They were watching a movie at 7 PM.
3. He studied all night.
4. We played soccer in the morning.
5. I was eating dinner when he called.

Ejercicio 20: Escribe preguntas en pasado simple o continuo

1. Did she go to the cinema?
2. Did they study last night?
3. What did you do yesterday?
4. Was he sleeping when you arrived?
5. Did they have fun?

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Respuestas – 2. Verbos Modales Básicos

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones con el verbo modal correcto

1. You can speak English very well!
2. She must call her parents; they are waiting for her.
3. May I borrow your pen?
4. When I was a child, I could swim for hours.
5. You should eat more vegetables to stay healthy.

Ejercicio 2: Transforma las oraciones a negativo

1. He can't drive a car.
2. You must not (mustn't) finish your homework.
3. They should not (shouldn't) go to the doctor.
4. We might not visit Paris next summer.
5. She does not have to (doesn't have to) wake up early.

Ejercicio 3: Forma preguntas con los verbos modales

1. Can you help me?
2. Should I buy this dress?
3. May I sit here?
4. Must we wear a uniform?
5. Could you repeat that, please?

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 4: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo modal en pasado

1. She should have studied harder for the exam.
2. They might have seen us, but they didn't say hello.
3. He must have left early because he was feeling sick.
4. You should have told me before!
5. I could have called you, but I lost my phone.

Ejercicio 5: Corrige los errores en las oraciones

1. He must go to school.
2. Can you help me?
3. They should study more.
4. She may go to the party.
5. We don't have to be late.

Ejercicio 6: Elige la opción correcta

1. You must be quiet in the library.
2. She might visit her grandmother this weekend.
3. We have to wear a uniform at school.
4. He must be tired; he worked all night.
5. May I leave early today?

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 7: Completa las oraciones usando "can" o "could"

1. When I was a child, I could run very fast.
2. Can you help me with this exercise?
3. I can swim, but I don't like it.
4. He can play the piano beautifully.
5. Could you open the window, please?

Ejercicio 8: Reescribe las oraciones usando un verbo modal adecuado

1. You must wear a seatbelt.
2. She might be at home.
3. You should study more.
4. He didn’t have to come.
5. You must not (mustn't) smoke here.

Ejercicio 9: Completa con "must" o "have to"

1. You must wear a mask in the hospital.
2. He has to finish his project before Friday.
3. We have to wake up early for work.
4. She must call her parents every week.
5. They must be careful when driving.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 10: Completa con "should" o "ought to"

1. You should apologize for being late.
2. He ought to see a doctor about his cough.
3. We should eat more fruits and vegetables.
4. She ought to call her grandmother more often.
5. They should be more respectful.

Ejercicio 11: Transforma las oraciones afirmativas en negativas

1. You must not (mustn't) finish your work.
2. She cannot (can't) drive a car.
3. They should not (shouldn't) go to bed early.
4. We might not travel to Spain.
5. He does not have to (doesn't have to) wear a tie at work

Ejercicio 12: Completa con "may" o "might" para expresar posibilidad

1. It might rain later.
2. She may be at home now.
3. They might go to the party tonight.
4. He may call you tomorrow.
5. We might visit our grandparents next week.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 13: Escribe preguntas usando verbos modales

1. Can you help me?
2. Should I study more?
3. May we leave now?
4. Must she finish her homework?
5. Could he be at home?

Ejercicio 14: Completa con "mustn't" o "don't have to"

1. You mustn't smoke here; it’s prohibited.
2. We don't have to go to school on Sundays.
3. He mustn't be late for the interview.
4. They don't have to pay for the tickets; they’re free.
5. She mustn't drive without a license.

Ejercicio 15: Escribe la forma correcta del verbo modal según el contexto

1. You should exercise regularly to stay healthy.
2. She must be at home; the lights are on.
3. They can speak French fluently.
4. We have to wear uniforms at school.
5. He can help you with your homework.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Respuestas – 3. Preposiciones de Lugar y Tiempo

Ejercicio 1: Preposiciones de lugar (in, on, at)

1. The books are on the table.
2. She is in the park.
3. I left my phone in my bag.
4. We had lunch at a restaurant.
5. He is waiting for you at the door.

Ejercicio 2: Preposiciones de tiempo (in, on, at)

1. My birthday is in July.
2. We have a meeting on Monday.
3. The train arrives at 7:30 PM.
4. I was born in 1998.
5. She always studies in the morning.

Ejercicio 3: Relaciona las preposiciones con su uso correcto

a) In
b) On
c) At

1. Días de la semana → b) On
2. Lugares específicos → c) At
3. Partes del día (excepto "night") → a) In
4. Direcciones exactas → c) At
5. Fechas específicas → b) On

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 4: Completa con las preposiciones adecuadas

1. The keys are in the drawer.
2. I saw her at the bus stop.
3. There is a painting on the wall.
4. We met at the cinema.
5. The shoes are on the floor.

Ejercicio 5: Corrige los errores en las oraciones

1. I was born in 2001.
2. The coffee is on the table.
3. She has a meeting on Friday.
4. The school is at 5th Avenue. (También se acepta "on" en inglés americano)
5. We always travel in summer.

Ejercicio 6: Elige la preposición correcta

1. I live in London.
2. They will arrive at 5 o’clock.
3. My birthday is on June 14th.
4. She left her phone on the sofa.
5. We are meeting at the school entrance.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 7: Forma preguntas con preposiciones de lugar y tiempo

1. Where did you put the keys?
2. When is your birthday?
3. Where did she go yesterday?
4. What time does the train arrive?
5. Where is your school located?

Ejercicio 8: Completa las oraciones con preposiciones compuestas

1. The bank is between the supermarket and the pharmacy.
2. The car is parked in front of the house.
3. The cat is hiding under the table.
4. The school is next to the hospital.
5. He is sitting behind me.

Ejercicio 9: Relaciona cada preposición con la imagen correcta

1. The dog is ___ the box. → (c) in
2. The clock is ___ the wall. → (b) on
3. The restaurant is ___ the corner. → (b) at
4. My birthday is ___ January. → (c) in
5. The car is parked ___ the house. → (a) in front of

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 10: Escribe respuestas con preposiciones

1. Where is the book? → The book is on the table.
2. Where is John? → John is at the office.
3. When is your birthday? → My birthday is in July.
4. Where do you live? → I live in Madrid.
5. What time do you wake up? → I wake up at 7 AM.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Respuestas – 4. Comparativos y Superlativos

Ejercicio 1: Completa con el comparativo correcto

1. This book is more interesting than that one.
2. My house is bigger than yours.
3. Today is colder than yesterday.
4. He is taller than his brother.
5. This exam is easier than the last one.

Ejercicio 2: Completa con el superlativo correcto

1. This is the most beautiful place I have ever seen.
2. He is the fastest runner in the team.
3. This hotel is the most expensive in the city.
4. That was the worst movie I've ever watched.
5. My grandma makes the most delicious cookies.

Ejercicio 3: Transforma las frases usando comparativos

1. Your car is faster than mine.
2. That sofa is less comfortable than this one.
3. Mike is friendlier than John.
4. Yesterday was colder than today.
5. Your phone is more expensive than mine.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 4: Transforma las frases usando superlativos

1. This is the most difficult exam.
2. That is the highest mountain.
3. This is the funniest movie.
4. That was the worst day.
5. He is the smartest student.

Ejercicio 5: Elige la opción correcta

1. My house is a) bigger than my sister's.
2. That was the b) worst day of my life.
3. This chair is a) more comfortable than the other one.
4. She is the b) most intelligent student in the class.
5. This city is b) more crowded than my hometown.

Ejercicio 6: Completa con "as...as" o "not as...as"

1. This exam is not as difficult as the last one.
2. My car is as fast as yours.
3. The movie was not as interesting as I expected.
4. This restaurant is as good as the one we went to last week.
5. The test was not as hard as I thought.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 7: Ordena las palabras para formar frases correctas

1. My bag is heavier than your bag.
2. The park is the most beautiful.
3. A bicycle is faster than a car.
4. He is the tallest in the class.
5. This is the most expensive phone.

Ejercicio 8: Elige entre comparativo o superlativo

1. This is the best pizza I've ever eaten.
2. She is smarter than her sister.
3. This street is narrower than the next one.
4. That was the worst decision we made.
5. My computer is faster than yours.

Ejercicio 9: Relaciona cada adjetivo con su forma comparativa y superlativa

1. Tall → taller → tallest
2. Easy → easier → easiest
3. Interesting → more interesting → most interesting
4. Bad → worse → worst
5. Beautiful → more beautiful → most beautiful

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 10: Escribe frases con los siguientes adjetivos en comparativo

1. A plane is faster than a car.
2. This watch is more expensive than mine.
3. She looks happier today than yesterday.
4. Summer is hotter than spring.
5. My dog is friendlier than my neighbor's dog.

Ejercicio 11: Escribe frases con los siguientes adjetivos en superlativo

1. This is the funniest joke I've heard.
2. He is the best student in the class.
3. That was the coldest night of the year.
4. This is the most important exam of my life.
5. The Amazon is the most dangerous jungle in the world.

Ejercicio 12: Completa con "more" o "most"

1. This book is the most interesting of all.
2. This test is more difficult than the last one.
3. He is the most intelligent student in the class.
4. My phone is more modern than yours.
5. That was the most exciting trip of my life.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 13: Reescribe las frases usando la forma comparativa

1. The last test was harder than this one.
2. Her sister is friendlier than her.
3. Yesterday was warmer than today.
4. Your house is bigger than mine.
5. That book is more interesting than this one.

Ejercicio 14: Completa con las palabras correctas

1. This is the biggest cake I've ever seen!
2. Your car is faster than mine.
3. He is stronger than his brother.
4. My dog is cuter than yours.
5. This is the worst weather we've had this year.

Ejercicio 15: Escribe preguntas usando comparativos o superlativos

1. Which is the fastest car?
2. Who is taller, Juan or Pedro?
3. What is the best movie you have seen?
4. Is it more expensive to live in New York or in Madrid?
5. What is the most dangerous animal in the world?

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Respuestas – 5. Conectores Básicos

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con "and", "but" o "or"

1. I like apples and bananas.
2. She is very tired, but she keeps working.
3. Do you want tea or coffee?
4. He is tall and strong.
5. We can go to the park or stay at home.

Ejercicio 2: Une las dos oraciones usando "because"

1. I stayed at home because it was raining.
2. She was happy because she passed the exam.
3. We took a taxi because the bus was late.
4. He didn’t eat because he wasn’t hungry.
5. I am learning English because I want to travel.

Ejercicio 3: Completa las frases con "so" o "because"

1. It was cold, so I wore a jacket.
2. She was late because she missed the bus.
3. He didn’t study, so he failed the test.
4. I am tired because I worked all day.
5. We arrived early, so we got good seats.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 4: Escoge la opción correcta ("although", "so", "but")

1. It was raining, but we went out anyway.
2. I wanted to go out, but I was too tired.
3. She studied a lot, so she passed the exam.
4. He was sick, but he went to work.
5. I love chocolate, but I don't eat it every day.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras para formar frases con conectores

1. She loves reading but hates writing.
2. I didn’t eat because I was hungry.
3. He is tall and strong.
4. It was cold, so I stayed at home.
5. She didn’t come because she was sick.

Ejercicio 6: Escribe frases usando "because" o "so"

1. She was tired, so she went to bed early.
2. It was late, so we took a taxi.
3. He didn’t have money, so he couldn’t buy the ticket.
4. The weather was nice, so we went for a walk.
5. I forgot my umbrella, so I got wet.

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Respuestas A2 – Básico

Ejercicio 7: Completa con "although", "but" o "so"

1. Although it was raining, we went out.
2. I like tea, but I don’t like coffee.
3. She studied hard, so she passed the test.
4. He was tired, but he kept working.
5. Although he was sick, he went to work.

Ejercicio 8: Relaciona cada conector con su significado

1. Because → b) Para dar una razón
2. But → a) Para expresar contraste
3. So → d) Para indicar resultado
4. And → c) Para añadir información
5. Although → e) Para indicar oposición

Ejercicio 9: Escribe una frase con cada conector

1. And → I like pizza and pasta.
2. But → She is smart, but lazy.
3. So → It was late, so we left.
4. Because → I stayed at home because I was sick.
5. Although → Although it was cold, we went outside.

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Respuestas A2 - Básico

Ejercicio 10: Encuentra y corrige el error en las siguientes frases

1. I like coffee but I don’t like tea.
2. He was tired because he went to bed late.
3. She studied hard but she failed the exam.
4. I didn’t go out because it was raining.
5. Although he was sick, he went to work.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Respuestas – 1. Futuro en Inglés

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con "will" o "be going to"

1. I think it will rain tomorrow.
2. Look at those dark clouds! It is going to rain soon.
3. She is going to be a doctor when she grows up.
4. We are going to visit my grandparents next weekend.
5. I promise I will help you with your homework.

Ejercicio 2: Transforma las frases al futuro con "will"

1. She will study every day.
2. We will go to the beach in summer.
3. They will work hard.
4. He will write a book.
5. I will drink coffee in the morning.

Ejercicio 3: Forma preguntas en futuro con "will"

1. Will she come to the party?
2. Will you help me with my project?
3. Will they travel to Europe next year?
4. Will he be at school tomorrow?
5. Will we buy a new car soon?

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 4: Forma frases negativas con "will not" (won't)

1. I won't buy that expensive phone.
2. He won't go to the gym today.
3. They won't watch TV tonight.
4. We won't eat junk food anymore.
5. She won't come to the meeting.

Ejercicio 5: Elige la opción correcta ("will" o "be going to")

1. Look at that car! It is going to crash.
2. I am going to buy a new laptop next month.
3. She is going to visit her parents this weekend.
4. Don't worry, I will help you.
5. They are going to have a baby soon.

Ejercicio 6: Completa las frases con "will", "be going to" o el presente continuo

1. We are having dinner with my parents tonight.
2. She will call you later.
3. Look at the sky! It is going to snow soon.
4. He is taking an exam next Monday.
5. I think they will win the match.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 7: Escribe frases en futuro con "will" y un verbo de tu elección

1. I will travel tomorrow.
2. She will arrive in a few minutes.
3. They will leave in two days.
4. We will go next summer.
5. He will call soon.

Ejercicio 8: Reescribe las frases usando el futuro con "going to"

1. She is going to buy a new dress.
2. They are going to move to another city.
3. We are going to cook dinner.
4. He is going to take a break.
5. I am going to visit my grandma.

Ejercicio 9: Completa las frases con "will" o "going to" según corresponda

1. I think I will pass the exam.
2. She is going to study in Canada next year.
3. We will help you if you need.
4. Look! The baby is going to fall.
5. They are going to buy a new house next month.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 10: Escribe preguntas usando "going to"

1. Is she going to visit her grandmother?
2. Are they going to travel to Spain?
3. Are you going to buy a new car?
4. Are we going to have a party?
5. Is he going to study for the exam?

Ejercicio 11: Forma oraciones en futuro con "will" o "going to" y los verbos dados

1. She is going to travel to Japan next year.
2. They are going to buy a new house soon.
3. I will call you later.
4. We are going to meet at the restaurant.
5. He will study for his test.

Ejercicio 12: Escribe frases con predicciones usando "will"

1. People will live on Mars.
2. Robots will do many jobs.
3. There will be flying cars.
4. We will use more renewable energy.
5. Humans will live longer.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 13: Escribe frases en futuro continuo ("will be + verbo en -ing")

1. This time tomorrow, I will be traveling to London.
2. She will be studying all night.
3. We will be watching a movie at 8 p.m.
4. He will be sleeping when you arrive.
5. They will be working at this hour.

Ejercicio 14: Escribe frases en futuro perfecto ("will have + participio")

1. By next year, I will have graduated.
2. By 2026, she will have bought a house.
3. By tomorrow, we will have finished the project.
4. By 8 p.m., he will have arrived home.
5. By next month, they will have saved enough money.

Ejercicio 15: Escribe preguntas usando "will" y "going to"

1. ¿Lloverá mañana? → Will it rain tomorrow?
2. ¿Vas a estudiar esta noche? → Are you going to study tonight?
3. ¿Comprarán una nueva casa? → Will they buy a new house?
4. ¿Ella irá a la fiesta? → Is she going to go to the party?
5. ¿Viajaremos el próximo año? → Will we travel next year?

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Respuestas – 2. Voz Pasiva (Introducción)

Ejercicio 1: Transforma las frases a la voz pasiva

1. A new school is built in the city.
2. A book was written last year.
3. Delicious meals are cooked every day.
4. A new product will be launched next month.
5. The car has been repaired.

Ejercicio 2: Elige la forma correcta de la voz pasiva

1. A new hospital is built in the town.
2. The cake was baked by my grandmother.
3. The movie will be released next Friday.
4. The project has been completed by the team.
5. A new law is passed every year.

Ejercicio 3: Completa las oraciones con el verbo en voz pasiva

1. The window was broken yesterday.
2. A new store was opened in the mall last week.
3. The documents were sent by email.
4. The book was written by J.K. Rowling.
5. The room is cleaned every day.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 4: Cambia las frases a la voz pasiva

1. English is spoken all over the world.
2. The thief was arrested by the police.
3. The project will be finished soon.
4. My phone has been stolen.
5. A new book is being read by her.

Ejercicio 5: Escribe frases en voz pasiva en diferentes tiempos verbales

1. Presente simple: The letter is sent every week.
2. Pasado simple: The house was destroyed by the fire.
3. Futuro simple: A new bridge will be built next year.
4. Presente perfecto: The report has been written by the manager.
5. Pasado continuo: The cake was being baked when I arrived.

Ejercicio 6: Escoge la opción correcta

1. The email was sent yesterday.
2. A new road will be built in 2025.
3. My bike is being repaired at the moment.
4. The news has been announced on TV.
5. This house was bought by my parents.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 7: Responde con una oración en voz pasiva

1. What happens to old newspapers? → They are recycled.
2. What will they do with the old building? → It will be demolished.
3. Who wrote "Romeo and Juliet"? → It was written by William Shakespeare.
4. Have they cleaned the office? → Yes, it has been cleaned.
5. When did they discover America? → It was discovered in 1492.

Ejercicio 8: Identifica si la frase está en voz activa o pasiva

1. The cake was made by my sister. → Pasiva
2. They will paint the house next week. → Activa
3. The phone is being repaired. → Pasiva
4. Someone stole my laptop. → Activa
5. The test has been completed. → Pasiva

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 9: Corrige los errores en las frases en voz pasiva

1. The book was written by a famous author.
2. A new school is built in the city.
3. The meal has been cooked by the chef.
4. The documents were sent by email.
5. The painting was created by an artist.

Ejercicio 10: Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo en pasiva

1. The invitations were sent last week.
2. A new park is being built in my neighborhood.
3. The song was written by a famous composer.
4. The new movie will be released next summer.
5. The classroom is cleaned every morning.

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Respuestas B1 – Intermedio

Respuestas – 3. Condicionales Básicos

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo

1. If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.
2. If she studies harder, she will pass the exam.
3. If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house.
4. If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.
5. If they invite me to the party, I will go.

Ejercicio 2: Identifica el tipo de condicional

1. If I had studied more, I would have passed the test. → Condicional 3
2. If you heat ice, it melts. → Condicional 0
3. If she calls me, I will answer. → Condicional 1
4. If I were you, I would take the job. → Condicional 2
5. If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the bus. → Condicional 3

Ejercicio 3: Transforma las frases en condicionales

1. If you don't study, you fail the exam.
2. If she doesn't eat breakfast, she feels tired.
3. If I had a car, I would take the bus.
4. If he doesn't practice, he doesn't improve.
5. If they don't leave now, they arrive late.

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Respuestas B1 – Intermedio

Ejercicio 4: Escoge la opción correcta

1. If you studied more, you would pass.
2. If I were rich, I would travel the world.
3. If she had called me, I would have answered.
4. If we don’t hurry, we will be late.
5. If I saw a ghost, I would scream.

Ejercicio 5: Corrige los errores en estas oraciones condicionales

1. If she comes, we will start the meeting.
2. If I were you, I would accept the offer.
3. If he studied harder, he would pass the exam.
4. If they had listened to me, they wouldn’t have made a mistake.
5. If you eat too much, you will feel sick.

Ejercicio 6: Escribe una respuesta lógica para cada situación

1. If you had set the alarm, you wouldn’t have been late.
2. If you had an umbrella, you wouldn’t get wet.
3. If you had locked the door, someone wouldn’t have entered.
4. If you had enough money, you would buy it.
5. If you had studied, you would have passed.

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Respuestas B1 – Intermedio

Ejercicio 7: Completa con la forma correcta del verbo

1. If I were taller, I would play basketball.
2. If he worked harder, he would earn more money.
3. If they had left earlier, they would have arrived on time.
4. If you don’t eat, you will be hungry.
5. If she doesn’t hurry, she will miss the train.

Ejercicio 8: Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones condicionales

1. If I had more money, I would buy a car.
2. If it’s cold, I will wear a coat.
3. I will call her if she is home.
4. If it is sunny, we will go to the beach.
5. If I had studied, I would have passed the exam.

Ejercicio 9: Relaciona las dos partes de las oraciones

1. If you don’t drink water, c) you will get dehydrated.
2. If she had called me, e) I would have answered.
3. If I were you, b) I would accept the offer.
4. If he runs fast, d) he will win the race.
5. If we go to Paris, a) we will visit the Eiffel Tower.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 10: Cambia las siguientes oraciones a la forma negativa

1. If you don't study, you won't pass.
2. If I hadn't known, I wouldn't have helped.
3. If she doesn't call, I won't answer.
4. If we hadn't left earlier, we wouldn't have arrived on time.
5. If he doesn't work hard, he won't get a promotion.

Ejercicio 11: Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo

1. If I found a wallet on the street, I would take it to the police.
2. If we save enough money, we will travel to Japan.
3. If she weren't so busy, she would join us for dinner.
4. If he trained more, he would win the competition.
5. If they arrive late, they will miss the flight.

Ejercicio 12: Escribe una oración para cada tipo de condicional

- Condicional 0: If you touch fire, you get burned.
- Condicional 1: If it rains, we will stay at home.
- Condicional 2: If I were a bird, I would fly around the world.
- Condicional 3: If I had studied, I would have passed the test.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 13: Completa con el verbo correcto en el tiempo adecuado

1. If I were you, I wouldn’t do that.
2. If he studied more, he would get better grades.
3. If they leave now, they will be on time.
4. If she had more experience, she would get the job.
5. If we had taken a taxi, we would have arrived earlier.

Ejercicio 14: Escribe una posible consecuencia para cada situación

1. If I don’t set an alarm, I will wake up late.
2. If I were a millionaire, I would buy a mansion.
3. If we had studied harder, we would have passed the exam.
4. If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.
5. If I had woken up earlier, I wouldn’t have missed the bus.

Ejercicio 15: Escoge la mejor opción

1. If you eat too much, you will feel sick.
2. If I had known about the party, I would have gone.
3. If we leave now, we will catch the train.
4. If I were taller, I would play basketball.
5. If they had studied more, they would have passed.

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Respuestas B1 – Intermedio

Respuestas – 4. Verbos Modales en Contexto

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con el verbo modal correcto

1. You must wear a seatbelt while driving.
2. She can speak three languages fluently.
3. You should drink more water to stay hydrated.
4. He might be at home, but I'm not sure.
5. They mustn't smoke in this building.

Ejercicio 2: Escoge la opción correcta

1. If you don't feel well, you should see a doctor.
2. You mustn't park here; it's forbidden.
3. He can play the piano very well.
4. I might go to the party if I finish my work.
5. You don't have to come if you don't want to.

Ejercicio 3: Reescribe las frases usando verbos modales

1. It's necessary to study → You must study.
2. It's not allowed to enter → You mustn't enter.
3. It's possible that she will call → She might call.
4. It's a good idea to eat vegetables → You should eat vegetables.
5. It's not necessary to bring food → You don't have to bring food.

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Respuestas B1 – Intermedio

Ejercicio 4: Completa con el verbo modal adecuado

1. You must turn off your phone in class.
2. She can’t drive because she doesn’t have a license.
3. You should apologize for being late.
4. He might be at work right now.
5. We don’t have to wear a uniform at school.

Ejercicio 5: Relaciona las frases con su significado

1. You must wear a helmet. → (b) Obligation
2. You should eat more fruit. → (c) Advice
3. You can use my phone. → (a) Permission
4. He might be late. → (d) Possibility
5. You mustn’t touch that. → (e) Prohibition

Ejercicio 6: Cambia las frases a negativo

1. You mustn’t be late.
2. He can’t swim.
3. You don’t have to bring anything.
4. She shouldn’t eat too much sugar.
5. They might not come to the meeting.

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Respuestas B1 – Intermedio

Ejercicio 7: Escoge el verbo modal correcto según el contexto

1. If you feel sick, you should go to the doctor.
2. You mustn’t use your phone during the test.
3. She might be busy right now.
4. You don’t have to bring a gift to the party.
5. He can run very fast.

Ejercicio 8: Ordena las palabras para formar frases correctas

1. You must study for the exam.
2. He can’t ride a bike.
3. We should leave now.
4. They might be at home.
5. You don’t have to buy anything.

Ejercicio 9: Relaciona con la situación correcta

1. You must wear a mask. → In a hospital
2. You should take an umbrella. → Before going out in the rain
3. You can borrow my book. → When offering help
4. She might be at work. → When unsure about her location
5. You mustn’t touch the paintings. → In a museum

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 10: Escribe una posible consecuencia para cada frase

1. If you don’t wear a coat, you might get cold.
2. If you don’t study, you might fail the test.
3. If you don’t eat, you will be hungry.
4. If you don’t lock the door, someone might enter.
5. If you don’t sleep enough, you will be tired.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Respuestas –5. Phrasal Verbs Comunes

Ejercicio 1: Completa las frases con el phrasal verb correcto

1. look over
2. woke up
3. turn down
4. gave up
5. got along

Ejercicio 2: Escoge la opción correcta

1. (a) look it up
2. (b) gave up
3. (b) turn down
4. (a) pick up
5. (a) took off

Ejercicio 3: Relaciona los phrasal verbs con su significado

1. Wake up → (a) Dejar de dormir
2. Turn off → (b) Apagar algo
3. Give up → (c) Rendirse
4. Look after → (d) Cuidar de alguien
5. Take off → (e) Despegar

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 4: Reemplaza las palabras en negrita con un phrasal verb

1. I need to look into this topic.
2. He gave up his job.
3. We checked in at the hotel late.
4. She turned up the volume of the TV.
5. I will put off the meeting.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras para formar frases correctas

1. It’s time to wake up.
2. Turn down the volume.
3. You can’t give up.
4. Take off your shoes.
5. Fill out this form.

Ejercicio 6: Escoge la respuesta correcta según el contexto

1. (a) look it up
2. (b) ask for
3. (b) turned off
4. (b) take off
5. (a) picked up

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 7: Completa con un phrasal verb adecuado

1. look after
2. look up
3. turn off
4. gave up
5. took off

Ejercicio 8: Encuentra el error en cada frase y corrígelo

1. He wakes up late every day.
2. She looks after her little sister.
3. The airplane took off at 8 PM.
4. I need to look up this word in the dictionary.
5. He turns off the lights.

Ejercicio 9: Traduce las frases al inglés usando phrasal verbs

1. Can you turn on the light?
2. I get along with my classmates.
3. Don’t give up, keep trying.
4. Take off your jacket, it’s hot.
5. I will look up this word in the dictionary.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 10: Relaciona las frases con las imágenes

1. A person waking up → Wake up
2. Someone turning off the TV → Turn off
3. An airplane taking off → Take off
4. A student looking up a word → Look up
5. A person picking up a phone call → Pick up

Ejercicio 11: Escoge el phrasal verb con el significado correcto

1. a) Turn off
2. b) Take off
3. b) Look up
4. a) Give up
5. b) Turn up

Ejercicio 12: Relaciona con la situación correcta

1. Before going to bed → You turn off the lights.
2. Before school → You wake up early.
3. To be healthier → You give up smoking.
4. At the airport → The plane takes off.
5. When reading a book → You look up a word.

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Respuestas B1 – Intermedio

Ejercicio 13: Elige el phrasal verb que encaja mejor

1. look up
2. take off
3. get along
4. took off
5. give up

Ejercicio 14: Completa el diálogo con phrasal verbs

A: Hi! What are you doing?

B: I'm trying to look up the meaning of this word.

A: Oh! You can look it up in this dictionary.

B: Thanks! By the way, do you get along well with your new classmates?

A: Yes! But yesterday I forgot to set up my alarm, so I was late.

B: That's bad! Next time, don't give up, keep trying to wake up earlier.

Ejercicio 15: Une los phrasal verbs con su sinónimo

1. Look up → (a) Search
2. Wake up → (b) Stop sleeping
3. Give up → (c) Quit
4. Turn off → (d) Switch off
5. Pick up → (e) Collect

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Respuestas B1 – Intermedio

Respuestas – 6. Reported Speech (Estilo Indirecto)

Ejercicio 1: Convierte las oraciones en estilo indirecto

1. She said (that) she was studying for her exams.
2. They told me (that) they had gone to the cinema the night before.
3. He promised (that) he would call me the next day.
4. Mark said (that) she didn’t like spicy food.
5. Anna mentioned (that) she had never been to London.

Ejercicio 2: Convierte las preguntas en estilo indirecto

1. He asked me where I lived.
2. The teacher asked if I had finished my homework.
3. She asked if I could help her with that task.
4. They wanted to know what time the train left.
5. My friend asked if I had ever been to Paris.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 3: Convierte las órdenes en estilo indirecto

1. He told me to close the window.
2. The engineer warned me not to touch that button.
3. The teacher instructed the students to be quiet during the test.
4. The doctor advised me to take my medicine every day.
5. The boss ordered me to finish my work before leaving.

Ejercicio 4: Convierte las oraciones afirmativas en estilo indirecto

1. She said (that) she was very tired.
2. They told us (that) they had finished their project.
3. John mentioned (that) she would travel to Spain the next summer.
4. My brother said (that) he had bought a new car the previous week.
5. He told me (that) they were watching a movie at that moment.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 5: Convierte las preguntas en estilo indirecto

1. The teacher asked me why I was late.
2. My friend asked if I had seen the match the night before.
3. He wanted to know how much that jacket cost.
4. They asked if she had finished her homework.
5. She asked me if she could borrow my book.

Ejercicio 6: Convierte las preguntas en estilo indirecto

1. She asked me where I lived.
2. He asked if I had seen that movie.
3. She wanted to know what time the train left.
4. My friend asked me if I had ever been to London.
5. The teacher asked why I was late.

Ejercicio 7: Convierte las oraciones afirmativas en estilo indirecto

1. She said (that) she could play the piano very well.
2. They told me (that) they were going to visit their grandparents the next weekend.
3. Mark said (that) he had never been to Paris.
4. Tom mentioned (that) she had already seen that movie.
5. My boss told me (that) they would call me the next day.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 8: Convierte las órdenes en estilo indirecto

1. The teacher told us to close the window.
2. She warned him not to touch that.
3. He asked me to help him with that exercise.
4. My dad told me to turn off the lights before leaving.
5. The professor told the students to be quiet during the exam.

Ejercicio 9: Convierte las sugerencias en estilo indirecto

1. She suggested visiting the new museum.
2. He suggested going to the beach that weekend.
3. My teacher recommended studying more for my exams.
4. She suggested ordering pizza for dinner.
5. My doctor advised me to take a break.

Ejercicio 10: Convierte las preguntas con "yes" o "no" en estilo indirecto

1. She asked me if I liked coffee.
2. He wanted to know if I had ever traveled abroad.
3. My mom asked me if I had finished my homework.
4. The coach asked if I could swim.
5. My friend asked if I was coming to the party.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 11: Convierte las preguntas con "wh-" en estilo indirecto

1. She asked me where I had bought that dress.
2. He wanted to know what time I usually woke up.
3. My friend asked me why I was so tired that day.
4. She asked who had told me that.
5. The customer asked how much that cost.

Ejercicio 12: Convierte las exclamaciones en estilo indirecto

1. She said what a beautiful dress it was.
2. They exclaimed that it was amazing.
3. He shouted what a terrible mistake it was.
4. My boss said that it was fantastic news.
5. My mom said what a wonderful surprise it was.

Ejercicio 13: Completa las frases con la forma correcta en estilo indirecto

1. She said (that) she loved reading books.
2. They told us (that) they would visit us the next summer.
3. He asked me if I had enjoyed the concert.
4. My coworker suggested taking a break.
5. My father warned me not to be late.

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Respuestas B1 - Intermedio

Ejercicio 14: Convierte las oraciones negativas en estilo indirecto

1. She said (that) she didn't like coffee.
2. They told me (that) they hadn't seen the new movie.
3. My friend mentioned (that) he wouldn't come to the party.
4. Her boss said (that) she hadn't finished her work yet.
5. He told me (that) he couldn't find his keys.

Ejercicio 15: Convierte diferentes tipos de frases en estilo indirecto

1. She said (that) she needed some help with that project.
2. My mom told me not to forget to call her later.
3. They told us (that) they were watching a great series.
4. He asked me what I was doing the next day.
5. My friend recommended that I should apologize.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Respuestas – 1.Tiempos Verbales Completos

Ejercicio 1: Presente Simple

1. She goes to school every day.
2. We don’t watch TV in the morning.
3. Does he play soccer on weekends?

Ejercicio 2: Presente Continuo

1. Look! The baby is crying.
2. I am not working right now.
3. Are they waiting for the bus?

Ejercicio 3: Presente Perfecto

1. She has never seen that movie before.
2. We have just finished our homework.
3. Have you ever been to Paris?

Ejercicio 4: Presente Perfecto Continuo

1. They have been working on this project since Monday.
2. I haven’t been living here for very long.
3. Has he been studying all day?

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 5: Pasado Simple

1. We visited our grandparents last summer.
2. She did not call me yesterday.
3. Did you see that movie last night?

Ejercicio 6: Pasado Continuo

1. I was sleeping when you called.
2. They were not listening to the teacher.
3. Was she waiting for you at the park?

Ejercicio 7: Pasado Perfecto

1. When we arrived, they had already eaten dinner.
2. He had never been to London before that trip.

Ejercicio 8: Pasado Perfecto Continuo

1. She had been studying for three hours before the exam started.
2. We had not been waiting long when the bus arrived.
3. Had he been living there for a long time before moving?

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 9: Futuro Simple

1. I will call you tomorrow.
2. They will not come to the party.
3. Will she travel to Spain next summer?

Ejercicio 10: Futuro Continuo

1. This time tomorrow, I will be flying to New York.
2. He will not be working at 8 PM.
3. Will you be waiting for me at the airport?

Ejercicio 11: Futuro Perfecto

1. By next year, she will have finished her degree.
2. They will not have completed the project by Friday.
3. Will he have saved enough money by December?

Ejercicio 12: Futuro Perfecto Continuo

1. By 2026, we will have been living in this city for 10 years.
2. By the time you arrive, they will have been working for five hours.
3. Will she have been studying for her PhD for three years by next summer?

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Respuestas

B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 13: Mezcla de tiempos verbales

1. When I arrived, they had already started dinner.
2. This time next week, I will be relaxing on the beach.
3. By 2030, technology will have changed a lot.

Ejercicio 14: Presente Perfecto

1. She has never travelled to Japan. (también se acepta “traveled” en inglés americano)
2. We haven’t seen that movie yet.
3. Have you ever tried sushi?

Ejercicio 15: Pasado Perfecto

1. When they arrived, we had already eaten dinner.
2. I had not finished my homework when my friend called.
3. Had she left before the meeting started?

Ejercicio 16: Presente Perfecto Continuo

1. He has been working here since 2015.
2. They haven’t been studying for very long.
3. Has she been exercising for two hours?

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 17: Futuro con “going to”

1. I am going to visit my grandparents this weekend.
2. She is not going to come to the meeting.
3. Are they going to travel to Italy this summer?

Ejercicio 18: Futuro Perfecto Continuo

1. By next month, she will have been training for the marathon for a year.
2. He will not ~~have been working~~ there for five years by December.
3. Will we have been living in this house for ten years by 2027?

Ejercicio 19: Condicional Simple

1. If I had more time, I would travel more.
2. She would not buy that dress if it’s too expensive.
3. Would you help me with this task?

Ejercicio 20: Condicional Perfecto

1. If he had studied, he would have passed the exam.
2. We would not have been late if we had left earlier.
3. Would she have called you if she had known?

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Respuestas - 2. Condicionales Avanzados

Ejercicio 1: Condicional Tipo 0

1. If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.
2. If you mix red and blue, you get purple.
3. When the ice melts, it turns into water.
4. If you touch the fire, you burn.
5. If you press the button, the machine turns on.

Ejercicio 2: Condicional Tipo 1

1. If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home.
2. If you study more, you will pass the exam.
3. If she arrives early, she will help us with the project.
4. If you don’t eat now, you will be hungry later.
5. If you buy two products, you will get a discount.

Ejercicio 3: Condicional Tipo 2

1. If I had more money, I would travel around the world.
2. If he were taller, he would play professional basketball.
3. If we lived by the beach, we would go swimming every day.
4. If you knew the truth, you would be surprised.
5. If they spoke English, they would get better jobs.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 5: Condicional Mixto

1. If it hadn’t rained yesterday, we would be having a picnic today.
2. If you had slept more last night, you would not feel so tired now.
3. If they hadn’t missed the plane, they would be in Paris by now.
4. If you had called me earlier, I would be there now.
5. If we hadn’t spent so much money, we would have more savings.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Respuestas - 3. Voz Pasiva (Avanzado)

Ejercicio 1:

1. The lesson is explained every day by the teacher.
2. English is spoken all over the world.
3. The new product will be launched next year by the company.
4. The bridge was built in 1995.
5. A new planet has been discovered by scientists.

Ejercicio 2:

1. He was given the prize last night.
2. The dinner is being prepared by the chef right now.
3. The new law will be announced by the government tomorrow.
4. The contract has been signed by the manager.
5. The crime is being investigated by the police.

Ejercicio 3:

1. The report was being written when I arrived.
2. The project will have been finished by next Monday.
3. The task had already been completed when we got there.
4. The house is being cleaned at the moment.
5. The road will be repaired next week by the workers.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 4:

1. A new shopping center is going to be built here.
2. English has been studied by him for five years.
3. The issue was being discussed when the phone rang.
4. The product had already been launched when the competitor did.
5. The project will have been finished by the end of the month by the team.

Ejercicio 5:

1. Several books have been written on this subject by them.
2. The rules are going to be explained again by the teacher.
3. The office was being cleaned when I arrived.
4. This machine is used every day.
5. Their anniversary will be celebrated next month.

Ejercicio 6:

1. This movie has never been seen by us before.
2. The new strategy will be presented by the director tomorrow.
3. The data is being analyzed right now by the scientists.
4. The proposal will be approved by the committee next week.
5. The email had already been read by her before I sent it.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 7:

1. The decision had already been made before the meeting.
2. The new service is going to be launched by the company next month.
3. Several portraits have been painted by the artist for this exhibition.
4. The house was being renovated last summer.
5. A great book is being read by me at the moment.

Ejercicio 8:

1. A new stadium is being built in the city by the team.
2. The suspect has been arrested by the police.
3. The house was being renovated last summer by them.
4. The patient is going to be examined by the doctor soon.
5. New policies are being implemented by the government.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 9:

1. The report had been finished before the deadline.
2. The books are being read by the students in the library.
3. The exams will be corrected by the teacher by tomorrow.
4. The package is going to be delivered next week.
5. The letter had been written by her before I arrived.

Ejercicio 10:

1. The presentation is going to be prepared by the team next week.
2. The analysis has already been completed.
3. The documents will have been reviewed by the professor by Monday.
4. The match was being watched when the power went out.
5. The repairs had been finished by the workers by the time we arrived.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Respuestas - 4. Expresiones Idiomáticas y Vocabulario Avanzado

Ejercicio 1:

1. I always hit my alarm clock at 7 a.m.
2. She was so tired that she got down halfway through the walk.
3. The children take the toys after playing.
4. We should make a decision soon.
5. The car hit when we were in the middle of the road.
6. Could you get me a favor and pick up the groceries?

Ejercicio 2:

1. She couldn’t get the news that she got the job.
2. The manager is going to make a meeting to discuss the project.
3. We need to take some time off next month.
4. I didn’t take any calls this morning.
5. I think it’s time we take a break.
6. We need to get sure that everything is ready before the presentation.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Respuestas - 5. Uso de Conectores Complejos

Ejercicio 1:

1. I don’t like coffee, but I drink it every morning because I need the caffeine.
2. She was tired, but she continued to work on the project.
3. The weather was terrible, but they decided to go hiking.
4. We will have dinner after we finish the meeting.
5. The manager wanted to go on vacation, but he had to finish the reports first.

Ejercicio 2:

1. She’s a great student, but she struggles with time management.
2. He didn’t feel well, but he went to work anyway.
3. Although she studied hard, she didn’t pass the exam.
4. We arrived late because there was a lot of traffic.
5. The project is difficult, but we have the resources to complete it.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 3:

1. Although it was raining, we decided to go for a walk.
2. The company has been successful, so they have expanded into new markets.
3. You need to study hard, or you won't pass the exam.
4. Since we don't have a lot of time, we should finish this task now.
5. She was the most qualified candidate, but she didn't get the job.

Ejercicio 4:

1. The restaurant was very expensive, but the food was excellent.
2. We need to leave early, or we'll miss the flight.
3. The children are very excited, because they can't wait to go to the amusement park.
4. I would love to join you, but I have to work this weekend.
5. Although the project is challenging, I'm confident we'll finish on time.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 5:

1. She didn’t want to go to the party, but she felt obligated to attend.
2. We should leave now, or we’ll be late.
3. Although she was tired, she kept working.
4. The company offers great benefits, but the salary is not very competitive.
5. Although the meeting lasted for hours, it was very productive.

Ejercicio 6:

1. I was running late, so I missed the bus.
2. She studied all night, but she still didn’t pass the test.
3. He didn’t attend the meeting, because he was busy with another project.
4. Although I love to travel, I don’t have the time right now.
5. You should study harder, or you’ll fail the course.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 7:

1. Although the delay, we still managed to catch the train.
2. I didn't like the movie, but the actors did a great job.
3. She went to the gym every day, but she wasn't able to lose weight.
4. Although he has little experience, he is eager to learn.
5. The job is challenging, but I enjoy it very much.

Ejercicio 8:

1. I like working with him, although he can be difficult at times.
2. Although she was on vacation, she continued to check her emails.
3. We need more volunteers, or we'll have to cancel the event.
4. Although she was an excellent candidate, she didn't get the job.
5. The team has been working hard, so they have made great progress.

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Respuestas B2-Intermedio Alto

Ejercicio 9:

1. Although she wanted to buy the dress, it was too expensive.
2. I can’t go to the party, because I have to work.
3. The children didn’t like the food, but they ate it anyway.
4. Despite the storm, they managed to finish the construction on time.
5. I will go to the gym, even though I don’t have much time.

Ejercicio 10:

1. He studied hard, but he didn’t pass the exam.
2. Despite the traffic, we arrived on time.
3. I wanted to go to the concert, but I couldn’t find a ticket.
4. Although we are friends, we sometimes argue.
5. The meeting was long, but it was very informative.

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Respuestas - 1. Estructuras gramaticales avanzadas

Ejercicio 1: Uso de "wish" y "if only"

1. I wish I spoke Spanish fluently.
2. If only she were here to help us.
3. I wish I had a better memory.
4. If only they had known about the meeting earlier.
5. I wish you hadn't gone to the party last night.

Ejercicio 2: Uso de "I wish" + past perfect

1. I wish I had studied harder for the exam.
2. He wishes he hadn't missed the train.
3. They wish they had gone to the concert last night.
4. I wish she had told me about the problem sooner.
5. We wish we hadn't left so early.

Ejercicio 3: Inversion after negative adverbials

1. Never have I met someone so kind.
2. Not a word did she speak during the meeting.
3. Never had he seen a more beautiful painting.
4. Rarely does she go to the gym.
5. Never had we experienced such bad weather.

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Ejercicio 4: Mixed conditionals

1. If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.
2. She would be happier if she had taken that job last year.
3. If they had left earlier, they would have caught the train.
4. If I weren't so busy, I would help you with your project.
5. If he hadn't eaten so much, he would not feel so sick now.

Ejercicio 5: Third conditional + would have + past participle

1. If I had known about the event, I would have gone with you.
2. If we had arrived earlier, we would have found a better seat.
3. They would not have missed the flight if they had left home earlier.
4. If I had studied more, I would have gotten a better grade.
5. He would have been disappointed if he had known the truth.

Ejercicio 6: Reported speech with modals

1. She said she couldn't find her keys.
2. He said he might go to the party.
3. The teacher said I should start studying.
4. My mother said I must be careful with my words.
5. He said he could help me with my homework.

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Ejercicio 7: Causative form

1. I need to have my car repaired.
2. She had her hair cut last week.
3. They are going to have the house painted next month.
4. We should have the office cleaned before the meeting.
5. He had the computer fixed yesterday.

Ejercicio 8: Gerundio o infinitivo

1. I enjoy reading books in my free time.
2. They promised to help me with the project.
3. I can’t stand waiting in long lines.
4. We decided to go to the movies tonight.
5. He suggested taking a different route to avoid traffic.

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Ejercicio 9: "So...that" y "Such...that"

1. She is such a good singer that she won the competition.
2. The movie was so interesting that I watched it twice.
3. He has such a big house that he needs a map to find the kitchen.
4. It was such a hot day that we decided to stay indoors.
5. The food was so delicious that I couldn't stop eating.

Ejercicio 10: Expressions with "to be"

1. I'm in the dark about the decision.
2. He was under the weather yesterday and couldn't attend the meeting.
3. She was over the moon after hearing the good news.
4. They are on cloud nine since they got engaged.
5. I'm in a dilemma about whether to take the job offer.

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Respuestas - 2. Modismos y expresiones idiomáticas

Ejercicio 1: Respuestas

1. a) finally
2. c) consequently
3. a) Even though
4. a) extremely
5. a) thus

Ejercicio 2: Respuestas

1. He enjoys swimming, but he prefers playing soccer in the summer.
2. The company has implemented many new technologies, and the sales team is benefiting from them.
3. The research was conducted on a large scale, and the results were impressive, although they did not meet expectations.

Ejercicio 3: Respuestas

1. c) once
2. a) although
3. a) thus

Ejercicio 4: Respuestas

1. b) Furthermore
2. c) Therefore
3. b) Nonetheless

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Ejercicio 5: Respuestas

1. Corrected version: Despite studying all night, I was too tired to concentrate on the exam, so I didn’t feel confident about my answers, although I passed the test.
2. Corrected version: The book was quite engaging, but the ending was predictable, so I decided to put it down. Moreover, I didn’t finish it.
3. Corrected version: The event was a huge success, and the attendees enjoyed themselves, despite the food being awful.

Ejercicio 6: Respuestas

1. Corrected order:

a) The marketing team conducted a survey.
b) The results showed that customers preferred online shopping.
c) As a result, the company decided to enhance its digital presence.

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

2.Corrected order:

a) The meeting was productive, and everyone contributed.
c) We managed to finalize the schedule for the project.
b) However, some issues were left unresolved.

Ejercicio 7: Respuestas

1. b) although
2. c) however
3. a) despite

Ejercicio 8: Respuestas

1. Reemplazo de "beneficial": "advantageous"
2. Reemplazo de "did achieve": "achieved"

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Respuestas - 3. Perfeccionamiento del estilo y coherencia

Exercise 1: Improving coherence

Improved response: "Digital marketing has transformed the way companies promote their products, particularly through social media ads, which have proven effective and significantly contributed to increased sales. At the same time, the importance of SEO has grown considerably as people spend more time online, offering new opportunities for brands. In this context, traditional advertising has lost effectiveness compared to these new digital strategies."

Exercise 2: Improving writing style

Improved response: "Today, technological advancements are rapidly transforming our lives, playing a key role in various aspects of our existence. While many people view these advancements as exclusively beneficial, it's important to acknowledge the drawbacks that come with them. Smartphones and laptops, for instance, keep us constantly connected, which, although enhancing communication, can also diminish our ability to concentrate and be productive."

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Exercise 3: Improving structure and logical order

Improved response: "The results of the study were surprising. Despite laboratory tests showing that product B was more durable, most participants preferred product A. To better understand these preferences, a survey was conducted in the next phase to uncover the reasons behind consumer choices. The responses provided valuable insights into market dynamics."

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Respuestas - 4. Matices en los tiempos verbales

Exercise 1:

I had eaten lunch when you called me.
(Rewrite using the past perfect tense.)

Exercise 2:

By the time we arrive, they will have been working here for ten years.
(Rewrite using the future perfect continuous tense.)

Exercise 3:

He had been reading the book when the lights went out.
(Rewrite using the past perfect continuous tense.)

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Respuestas - 5. Conectores avanzados y cohesión textual

Exercise 1:

He didn’t like the movie; however, he stayed until the end.

Exercise 2:

I was tired, but I finished my work before going to bed.

Exercise 3:

The meeting lasted for hours, but no one seemed to be bored.

Respuesta correcta: A) however

Exercise 4:

She didn’t want to go to the party, but she went to support her friends.

Exercise 5:

It was raining heavily, therefore the match was cancelled.

Respuesta correcta: A) therefore

Exercise 6:

Although they practiced every day, they didn't improve much.

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Respuestas C1 - Avanzado

Exercise 7:

He was extremely tired; nevertheless, he managed to finish his project on time.

Exercise 8:

They were supposed to meet at 5:00 PM, but they didn’t show up until 6:00 PM.

Exercise 9:

I love to travel, but I don’t have much time lately.
Respuesta correcta: A) but

Exercise 10:

She didn’t understand the question, so she asked for clarification.

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¡Felicidades! Has llegado al final de este workbook y eso demuestra tu dedicación y esfuerzo en el aprendizaje de los conceptos avanzados del inglés.

Durante este recorrido, has explorado desde tiempos verbales complejos hasta estructuras gramaticales avanzadas, pasando por técnicas de perfeccionamiento del estilo y coherencia textual.

Cada ejercicio te ha desafiado a profundizar más en las sutilezas del idioma, ayudándote a alcanzar un dominio más preciso y fluido.

Es importante recordar que el aprendizaje de un idioma es un proceso continuo. Aunque este workbook te ha proporcionado herramientas y conocimientos esenciales, el verdadero dominio se consigue a través de la práctica constante y la exposición al idioma en contextos variados.

Te alentamos a seguir practicando, leer textos más complejos, escribir y comunicarte en inglés siempre que tengas la oportunidad.

Cada ejercicio que completes, cada nuevo paso que tomes, te acercará más a tu objetivo de mejorar tu nivel de inglés.

Recuerda que el aprendizaje no termina aquí. Los conocimientos adquiridos en este workbook son solo un peldaño en tu camino hacia la maestría del inglés.

Sigue explorando, sigue creciendo, y sobre todo, ¡sigue disfrutando el proceso de aprender!
Gracias por acompañarnos en este viaje. ¡Nos vemos en el próximo nivel!

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