

Elipsis y sustitución – Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

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

Parte 1: Sustitución

Elige la palabra o expresión que mejor completa cada frase.

1. I don't want a large coffee, thanks. Just a small _____, please.
A one **B** it **C** ones **D** some
2. "Are you coming to the meeting this afternoon?" "I'm afraid _____."
A not **B** no **C** so **D** don't
3. "Will the trains be running normally tomorrow?" "I hope _____."
A so **B** it **C** that **D** yes
4. "Do you think it'll rain this evening?" "I don't think _____."
A so **B** not **C** it **D** that
5. The committee was asked to reconsider its decision, and it has now _____.
A done so **B** did so **C** made so **D** done such
6. These avocados are far too soft. Have you got any firmer _____?
A ones **B** one **C** them **D** some ones
7. The population of Lisbon is smaller than _____ of Madrid.
A that **B** the one **C** it **D** this
8. Mira ordered the grilled fish, and I had _____.
A the same **B** same as **C** it too **D** the like
9. Choose the correct sentence.
A I usually prefer white rice to brown.
B I usually prefer white rice to brown one.
C I usually prefer white rice to brown ones.
D I usually prefer white rice to the brown one.
10. If the weather improves, we'll eat in the garden; if _____, we'll stay indoors.
A not **B** no **C** don't **D** it doesn't so

Parte 2: Elipsis

Elige la opción que completa correctamente cada frase, omitiendo las palabras repetidas cuando resulte natural.

11. I haven't been to Iceland, but my sister _____.
A has **B** did **C** hasn't **D** was

12. You don't have to come with us, but you can if you want _____.
A to **B** it **C** so **D** that
13. Lena can't drive, and _____ her brother.
A neither can **B** neither can't **C** so can't **D** either can
14. Tomás speaks Japanese far better than I _____.
A do **B** have **C** am **D** does
15. She said she would call me back later, and she _____.
A did **B** would **C** has **D** was
16. "Has the parcel arrived yet?" "It should _____ by now."
A have **B** have arrived it **C** has **D** be
17. The windows haven't been cleaned yet, but they will _____ tomorrow.
A be **B** been **C** have **D** do
18. "You'd tell me if something was wrong, wouldn't you?" "Of course I _____."
A would **B** will **C** do **D** did
19. Some of the students passed the exam, and others _____.
A didn't **B** weren't **C** haven't **D** not
20. Choose the correct sentence.
A I really enjoyed the film, and so did my parents.
B I really enjoyed the film, and so enjoyed my parents.
C I really enjoyed the film, and so were my parents.
D I really enjoyed the film, and my parents so did.

Parte 3: Uso avanzado y errores frecuentes

Elige la opción correcta o señala la parte de la frase que contiene un error.

21. Find the error: "I asked him to help me, but he refused to do."
A asked him **B** to help me **C** but he **D** refused to do
22. Kenji wanted to join the expedition but wasn't allowed _____.
A to **B** it **C** so **D** to it
23. "Is Amara coming tonight?" "I suppose so." What does the speaker mean?
A She is probably coming, though the speaker isn't certain.
B The speaker is sure she isn't coming.
C The speaker thinks she should come.
D The speaker has no idea at all.
24. "I've just been offered the job in Singapore." "_____? That's fantastic news!"
A Have you **B** Did you **C** Are you **D** Have I
25. Find the error: "Do you think we'll finish on time?" "I'm not thinking so."
A Do you think **B** we'll finish
C on time **D** I'm not thinking so
26. The instructions said to switch off all devices, and _____ we did.
A so **B** such **C** it **D** them

27. Anyone who wishes to leave the session early may _____.
A do so **B** do it so **C** so do **D** make so
28. He promised he'd never be late again, but he _____ twice this week already.
A has been **B** has **C** is **D** was
29. Some people prefer to work in the morning, others _____ the evening.
A in **B** they in **C** are in **D** prefer in
30. "Why didn't you call the plumber?" "I _____, but nobody answered."
A did **B** do **C** have **D** was

Soluciones – Elipsis y sustitución – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- A** – 'One' sustituye a un sustantivo contable en singular (coffee = a cup of coffee) después de un adjetivo.
- A** – Después de 'I'm afraid', una oración negativa se sustituye por 'not'.
- A** – 'So' sustituye a una oración afirmativa después de verbos como hope, think y expect.
- A** – Con think, la forma negativa habitual es 'I don't think so', no 'I don't think not'.
- A** – 'Do so' sustituye a un sintagma verbal, y el tiempo perfecto exige el participio 'done'.
- A** – 'Ones' sustituye a un sustantivo contable en plural después de un adjetivo.
- A** – 'That of' sustituye a un sustantivo singular o incontable seguido de una construcción con of en comparaciones formales.
- A** – 'The same' sustituye a un sintagma nominal con el sentido de una elección idéntica.
- A** – 'One/ones' no puede sustituir a sustantivos incontables como rice, así que el adjetivo aparece solo.
- A** – 'If not' sustituye a una oración condicional negativa (if the weather doesn't improve).
- A** – El auxiliar de la primera oración (have) se repite en la forma afirmativa que contrasta: 'has (been to Iceland)'.
- A** – La partícula 'to' del infinitivo se mantiene cuando se omite el resto del sintagma verbal.
- A** – Se usa 'neither' + auxiliar en afirmativa + sujeto para añadir una afirmación negativa.
- A** – En las comparaciones, 'do' sustituye al sintagma verbal en presente simple (speak Japanese) y concuerda con 'I'.
- A** – El pasado simple 'did' confirma que la acción realmente ocurrió (she called me back).
- A** – Después de un verbo modal se mantiene 'have' y se omite el participio 'arrived'.
- A** – En la elipsis con voz pasiva, 'be' se mantiene después del modal: 'they will be (cleaned)'.
- A** – La respuesta corta repite el auxiliar usado en la pregunta (would).
- A** – El verbo en pasado simple 'passed' se sustituye por el auxiliar negativo 'didn't'.
- A** – La estructura invertida correcta es 'so' + auxiliar (did, para el pasado simple) + sujeto.
- D** – Después de 'refused' se usa 'to' o nada; 'to do' sin complemento es incorrecto.
- A** – Después de 'allowed' se omite el sintagma verbal, pero se mantiene la partícula 'to' del infinitivo.
- A** – 'I suppose so' expresa un acuerdo provisional o a regañadientes de que algo es cierto.
- A** – Una reply question repite el auxiliar de la afirmación (have) con el pronombre adecuado (you).
- D** – Think con el significado de 'creer' es un verbo de estado, por lo que la forma correcta es 'I don't think so'.
- A** – 'So' antepuesto + sujeto + auxiliar confirma que la acción se llevó a cabo.
- A** – 'Do so' es el sustituto formal de un sintagma verbal (leave the session early).
- A** – Cuando el verbo omitido es 'be', hay que mantener 'been' después de un auxiliar de tiempo perfecto.
- A** – En el gapping se omite el verbo repetido ('prefer to work') y solo queda el elemento que contrasta.
- A** – El 'did' enfático en pasado sustituye a 'called the plumber' y contradice la suposición de la pregunta.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de explicar la elipsis y la sustitución, o como prueba diagnóstica antes de las tareas de expresión escrita del examen. Se centra en errores frecuentes en el nivel C1, como 'I don't think not', 'refused to do', 'brown one' con sustantivos incontables o la omisión de 'been' en la elipsis con tiempos perfectos. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que reescriban un párrafo repetitivo con las estructuras trabajadas o que representen diálogos breves usando so/not, reply questions y respuestas cortas.