

Estructuras enfáticas en inglés – 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: Oraciones escindidas (cleft sentences)

Elige la opción que completa o responde correctamente cada pregunta sobre las *it-clefts* y las *wh-clefts*.

- _____ was Maria who suggested we take the train, not Tom.
A It B That C What D She
- What I need right now _____ a long holiday.
A is B are C it is D that is
- Which sentence emphasises the time in: 'Kenji moved to Lisbon in 2015'?
A It was in 2015 that Kenji moved to Lisbon.
B It was 2015 when that Kenji moved to Lisbon.
C What was in 2015 Kenji moved to Lisbon.
D It was in 2015 which Kenji moved to Lisbon.
- All I wanted _____ a quiet evening at home.
A was B were C it was D is that
- What she did was _____ the manager directly.
A call B called C calling D to calling
- Find the error: It was the noise from the street what kept me awake all night.
A It was B the noise from the street
C what D kept me awake
- It isn't the price _____ worries me; it's the quality.
A that B what C who D it
- _____ that you first met your partner?
A Where was it B Where it was C Where did it D Was it where
- The reason _____ I called is to invite you to the party.
A why B because C for D what
- _____ I really admire about Leila is her patience.
A What B That C Which D It

Parte 2: Inversión tras adverbios negativos y restrictivos

Elige la opción correcta. Fíjate en el orden de las palabras después de la expresión antepuesta.

- Never _____ such a beautiful sunset.
A have I seen B I have seen C I saw D did I saw

12. Not only _____ late, but she also forgot the tickets.
A was she **B** she was **C** she is **D** did she be
13. Hardly had we sat down _____ the phone rang.
A when **B** than **C** that **D** then
14. No sooner had the film started _____ the power went out.
A than **B** when **C** that **D** then
15. Little _____ that the surprise party was for him.
A did he know **B** he knew **C** knew he **D** he did know
16. Under no circumstances _____ the doors be opened during the flight.
A should **B** you should **C** shouldn't **D** should not
17. Only when the results were published _____ how serious the problem was.
A did we realise **B** we realised **C** we did realise **D** realised we
18. Not until she reached the airport _____ her passport was missing.
A did she notice **B** she noticed **C** noticed she **D** had noticed she
19. So _____ that nobody could hear the speaker.
A loud was the music **B** the music was loud **C** loud the music was **D** was the music loud
20. Which sentence is correct?
A Only after the meeting I understood the plan.
B Only after the meeting did I understand the plan.
C Only after the meeting did I understood the plan.
D Only after the meeting understood I the plan.

Parte 3: Do enfático, anteposición y otros recursos

Elige la opción correcta, encuentra el error o elige la respuesta más adecuada.

21. I know you think I forgot, but I _____ lock the door before I left.
A did **B** do **C** was **D** had
22. Although he rarely writes, he _____ phone his mother every Sunday.
A does **B** do **C** did to **D** is
23. Find the error: She does knows how to make people feel welcome.
A does **B** knows **C** how to **D** feel welcome
24. A: 'You never help with the housework.' B: ' _____ '
A That's not true – I do help. I washed the dishes last night.
B That's not true – I do helped. I washed the dishes last night.
C That's not true – I does help. I washed the dishes last night.
D That's not true – I am help. I washed the dishes last night.
25. _____ come to the party – we'd love to see you!
A Do **B** Does **C** Did **D** Be
26. It wasn't until I moved abroad _____ I appreciated my hometown.
A that **B** when **C** than **D** so

27. Which sentence uses fronting correctly for contrast?

- A** The first chapter I enjoyed, but the rest was rather dull.
- B** The first chapter did I enjoy, but the rest was rather dull.
- C** The first chapter enjoyed I, but the rest was rather dull.
- D** The first chapter I did enjoyed, but the rest was rather dull.

28. What _____ are you doing here at this hour?

- A** on earth
- B** in earth
- C** at earth
- D** of earth

29. The director _____ came to congratulate us after the show.

- A** herself
- B** her own
- C** by her
- D** alone herself

30. Find the error: Rarely we have seen such enthusiasm among the students.

- A** Rarely
- B** we have seen
- C** such
- D** among

Soluciones – Estructuras enfáticas en inglés – Test 1

1 A	2 A	3 A	4 A	5 A	6 C	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 B
21 A	22 A	23 B	24 A	25 A	26 A	27 A	28 A	29 A	30 B

Explicaciones

- A** – Las it-clefts siguen la estructura It + be + elemento enfatizado + who/that.
- A** – En una wh-cleft, la oración que empieza por What funciona como sujeto y va seguida de una forma singular de be.
- A** – Para enfatizar un adverbial se usa It was + adverbial + that + oración.
- A** – 'All I wanted' funciona como una oración con wh- y va seguida de 'was' en singular en pasado.
- A** – Después de 'What + sujeto + did was' se usa el infinitivo sin to (o el infinitivo con to), no una forma de pasado.
- C** – Las it-clefts introducen la segunda oración con 'that' (o 'which'), nunca con 'what'.
- A** – Las it-clefts negativas también usan 'that' para introducir la oración que sigue al elemento enfatizado.
- A** – En una pregunta con cleft, la partícula interrogativa va primero, seguida del orden invertido 'was it'.
- A** – La estructura es 'The reason why/that ... is ...'; aquí 'because' es redundante.
- A** – Una wh-cleft empieza por 'What', con el sentido de 'lo que'.
- A** – Cuando 'Never' va al principio, el auxiliar se coloca delante del sujeto.
- A** – 'Not only' al principio de la oración exige inversión: was + sujeto.
- A** – 'Hardly ... when' es una estructura fija; 'than' se usa con 'No sooner'.
- A** – 'No sooner' es una estructura comparativa, por eso va seguida de 'than'.
- A** – 'Little' antepuesto (con el sentido de 'en absoluto') exige el auxiliar 'did' delante del sujeto.
- A** – 'Under no circumstances' ya es negativo, así que se usa un auxiliar afirmativo con orden invertido.
- A** – Con 'Only when ...', la inversión se produce en la oración principal, no en la oración temporal.
- A** – 'Not until + oración' va seguido de inversión en la oración principal: did + sujeto + verbo.
- A** – La estructura enfática es So + adjetivo + be + sujeto + that ...
- B** – 'Only after' exige inversión con do y el verbo principal en forma base.
- A** – El 'did' enfático + forma base subraya que una acción pasada ocurrió de verdad.
- A** – El 'does' enfático se usa con un sujeto de tercera persona del singular en presente, seguido de la forma base.
- B** – Después del 'does' enfático, el verbo principal debe ir en forma base: 'know'.
- A** – El 'do' enfático + forma base se usa para contradecir lo que alguien ha dicho.
- A** – 'Do' delante de un imperativo hace que una invitación o petición resulte más enfática y cordial.
- A** – La cleft negativa 'It wasn't until ... that ...' es la estructura enfática habitual.
- A** – Cuando se antepone un complemento directo para contrastar, se mantiene el orden normal sujeto-verbo.
- A** – 'On earth' después de una partícula interrogativa añade énfasis y suele expresar sorpresa o fastidio.
- A** – Un pronombre reflexivo enfático subraya que fue el director y nadie más.
- B** – Cuando 'Rarely' va al principio, el auxiliar debe ir delante del sujeto: 'have we seen'.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de explicar las cleft sentences y la inversión negativa, o como prueba diagnóstica antes de empezar la preparación de un examen C1. Los distractores reflejan errores típicos del nivel avanzado, como usar 'what' en lugar de 'that' en las it-clefts, olvidar la inversión del auxiliar, confundir 'than' y 'when' después de No sooner y Hardly, o añadir '-s' o '-ed' al verbo principal tras el do enfático. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que reescriban un párrafo neutro utilizando al menos cinco estructuras enfáticas diferentes.