

La inversión (Never have I..., Not only...) – Ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 38



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

Completa cada oración con el auxiliar correcto y el sujeto entre paréntesis, usando la inversión y el verbo en la forma adecuada.

Ejemplo: Never ___ (we / experience) such heat. → have we experienced

1. Never _____ (I / see) such a spectacular view.
2. Rarely _____ (she / complain) about her job, even when she is exhausted.
3. Not only _____ (they / lose) the match yesterday, but they also lost their captain to injury.
4. No sooner _____ (we / leave) the café than it began to snow.
5. Seldom _____ (the museum / be) this busy on a weekday.
6. Little _____ (Marco / know) that his friends were planning a surprise party.
7. Only later _____ (Aisha / realise) that she had left her passport at home.
8. Not until next year _____ (the new bridge / be) finished.

Ejercicio 2: Elige el adverbial correcto

Completa cada oración con una palabra o expresión del recuadro. Usa cada una solo una vez. Sobran dos palabras.

Ejemplo: ___ in my life have I been so embarrassed. → Never

BANCO DE PALABRAS

No sooner Hardly Little Under no circumstances Not only Not until Only Seldom So
Such

9. _____ had I closed my eyes than the phone rang.
10. _____ had we left the house when it started to pour.
11. _____ did they suspect that their quiet guest was a famous novelist.
12. _____ should you share your password with anyone.
13. _____ does the company produce furniture, but it also designs interiors.
14. _____ the last guest had left did they start cleaning up.
15. _____ by working together will we find a solution.

16. _____ do we get snow in this part of the country.

Ejercicio 3: Reescribe las oraciones

Reescribe cada oración de modo que empiece por la palabra o las palabras entre paréntesis. Mantén el mismo significado.

Ejemplo: I have rarely felt so nervous. (Rarely) → Rarely have I felt so nervous.

17. I have never tasted such delicious food. (Never)

18. She speaks French and she also speaks Japanese. (Not only)

19. As soon as he arrived, the meeting started. (No sooner)

20. They didn't realise the truth until much later. (Not until)

21. You must not open this door under any circumstances. (Under no circumstances)

22. He had no idea how famous he would become. (Little)

23. We rarely eat out these days. (Rarely)

24. If I had known about the problem, I would have helped. (Had)

Ejercicio 4: Corrige los errores

Cada oración contiene un error. Escribe la oración corregida.

Ejemplo: Seldom she goes to the cinema. → Seldom does she go to the cinema.

25. Never I have seen such a mess in the kitchen.

26. Not only she plays the piano, but she also sings beautifully.

27. No sooner had the film started when the lights went out.

28. Hardly had we sat down than the waiter brought the menus.

29. Only after the exam did she felt relieved.

30. Under no circumstances you should leave the building during the test.

31. Little did they knew what was about to happen.

32. Not until I read the email I understood the problem.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones con inversión. Añade los signos de puntuación necesarios.

Ejemplo: often / rarely / do / so / I / feel / not → Rarely do I feel so ... (example of the pattern only)

33. have / never / such / I / a / heard / strange / story

34. we / seldom / do / visit / relatives / our

35. not / only / was / he / late / but / he / was / also / rude

36. sooner / no / had / she / home / got / than / phone / the / rang

37. had / I / known / would / I / have / come / earlier

38. circumstances / no / under / you / are / to / allowed / smoke / here

Soluciones – La inversión (Never have I..., Not only...) – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

1. have I seen

Después de Never, se usa el orden interrogativo del present perfect: have + sujeto + participio.

2. does she complain

En el presente simple, la inversión requiere does + sujeto + forma base.

3. did they lose

Yesterday indica pasado simple, así que se usa did + sujeto + forma base.

4. had we left

No sooner suele ir seguido del past perfect: had + sujeto + participio.

5. is the museum

Con el verbo be, basta con invertir be y el sujeto; no hace falta do.

6. did Marco know

Little did + sujeto + know significa que la persona no tenía ni idea.

7. did Aisha realise

Después de Only + expresión temporal, la oración principal se invierte con did + sujeto + forma base.

8. will the new bridge be

Next year indica futuro, así que se invierten will y el sujeto: will + sujeto + be.

Ejercicio 2: Elige el adverbial correcto

9. No sooner

No sooner... than describe una acción que ocurre inmediatamente después de otra.

10. Hardly

Hardly... when es la estructura para algo que ocurre justo después.

11. Little

Little did they suspect significa que no sospechaban en absoluto.

12. Under no circumstances

Under no circumstances expresa una prohibición formal y tajante.

13. Not only

Not only... but also añade un segundo dato, a menudo sorprendente.

14. Not until

Not until + oración va seguido de inversión en la oración principal.

15. Only

Only + by + -ing presenta la única manera en que algo puede ocurrir y va seguido de inversión.

16. Seldom

Seldom significa «rara vez» y provoca la inversión con do.

Ejercicio 3: Reescribe las oraciones

17. Never have I tasted such delicious food.

Never pasa al principio y have se coloca delante del sujeto.

18. Not only does she speak French, but she also speaks Japanese.

Not only + does + sujeto + forma base, seguido de but (also) en la segunda parte.

19. No sooner had he arrived than the meeting started.

No sooner + had + sujeto + participio + than + pasado simple.

20. Not until much later did they realise the truth.

La expresión temporal va primero y la oración principal se invierte con did.

21. Under no circumstances must you open this door.

Under no circumstances sustituye a not y el verbo modal se coloca delante del sujeto.

22. Little did he know how famous he would become.

Little did + sujeto + know expresa un desconocimiento absoluto.

23. Rarely do we eat out these days.

En el presente simple, se añade do delante del sujeto después de Rarely.

24. Had I known about the problem, I would have helped.

En las condicionales de tercer tipo formales, se elimina If y had se coloca delante del sujeto.

Ejercicio 4: Corrige los errores

25. **Never have I seen such a mess in the kitchen.**
Después de Never, el auxiliar debe ir delante del sujeto.

26. **Not only does she play the piano, but she also sings beautifully.**
El presente simple requiere does + sujeto + forma base después de Not only.

27. **No sooner had the film started than the lights went out.**
No sooner va seguido de than, no de when.

28. **Hardly had we sat down when the waiter brought the menus.**
Hardly va seguido de when (o before), no de than.

29. **Only after the exam did she feel relieved.**
Después de did, se usa la forma base del verbo.

30. **Under no circumstances should you leave the building during the test.**
El modal should debe ir delante del sujeto después de un adverbial negativo.

31. **Little did they know what was about to happen.**
Did va seguido de la forma base know, no de la forma de pasado.

32. **Not until I read the email did I understand the problem.**
La inversión se produce en la oración principal: did I understand.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

33. **Never have I heard such a strange story.**
Never + have + sujeto + participio.

34. **Seldom do we visit our relatives.**
Seldom + do + sujeto + forma base.

35. **Not only was he late, but he was also rude.**
Con be, se invierten was y el sujeto después de Not only.

36. **No sooner had she got home than the phone rang.**
No sooner had + sujeto + participio + than + pasado simple.

37. **Had I known, I would have come earlier.**
Had + sujeto + participio sustituye a If I had known.

38. **Under no circumstances are you allowed to smoke here.**
Under no circumstances + are + sujeto + allowed to.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece contrastando una oración neutra (I have never seen...) con su versión invertida (Never have I seen...) y señale que la inversión sigue el orden de la oración interrogativa, añadiendo do/does/did en el presente simple y el pasado simple. Los errores más habituales son olvidar el auxiliar (Not only she plays...), mantener la forma de pasado después de did (did she felt) y confundir No sooner... than con Hardly... when. Como actividad de ampliación, pida al alumnado que escriba el comienzo de un relato dramático o un aviso formal utilizando al menos cinco estructuras de inversión distintas.