

La inversión en inglés (Never have I..., Not only...) – Test 1

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



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Adverbiales negativos y restrictivos

Elige la opción que completa correctamente cada oración o responde a la pregunta.

- Never _____ such a breathtaking view from a hotel window.
A I have seen B did I saw C have I seen D I saw
- Not only _____ the report on time, but she also presented it brilliantly.
A she finished B did she finish C she did finish D finished she
- Hardly _____ the house when it started to rain heavily.
A we had left B we left C had we leave D had we left
- No sooner had the film started _____ the power went out.
A than B when C that D then
- Rarely _____ so much enthusiasm from a group of beginners.
A teachers see B see teachers C do teachers see D teachers do see
- Little _____ that the meeting had already been cancelled.
A Marco realised B did Marco realise C realised Marco D had Marco realise
- Under no circumstances _____ to leave the building during the fire drill.
A visitors are allowed B visitors allowed
C allowed are visitors D are visitors allowed
- Seldom _____ complained about his workload, even during the busiest months.
A has he B he has C he D does he
- Not until I moved abroad _____ how much I missed my family's cooking.
A I understood B I did understand C did I understand D understood I
- Which sentence is correct?
A Only after the results were published the team celebrated.
B Only after the results were published did the team celebrate.
C Only after were the results published the team celebrated.
D Only after did the results were published the team celebrate.

Parte 2: Inversión condicional, So/Such y Neither/Nor

Elige la opción que completa correctamente cada oración o responde a la pregunta.

- _____ you need any further information, please contact our office.
A Would B Had C Were D Should

12. ——— I known about the traffic, I would have taken the train.
A Had **B** Have **C** If **D** Would
13. ——— the company to relocate, many employees would resign.
A Should **B** Had **C** Were **D** If
14. Which sentence correctly inverts: "If it hadn't been for your help, we would have failed"?
A Hadn't it been for your help, we would have failed.
B Had it not been for your help, we would have failed.
C Had not it been for your help, we would have failed.
D Had it been not for your help, we would have failed.
15. So ——— that nobody could hear the speaker.
A was the music loud **B** the music was loud **C** loud the music was **D** loud was the music
16. Such ——— that the event sold out in less than an hour.
A was the demand **B** the demand was **C** demand was **D** was demand so
17. I don't enjoy horror films, and neither ——— my sister.
A do **B** is **C** does **D** doesn't
18. "Carmen can't swim." " ——— "
A Nor I can. **B** Nor can I. **C** Neither I can't. **D** Nor can't I.
19. Only by working together ——— this problem.
A we will solve **B** we solve **C** solve we will **D** will we solve
20. Not once ——— me for my help during the whole project.
A did Aisha thank **B** Aisha thanked **C** thanked Aisha **D** did Aisha thanked

Parte 3: Errores, significado y transformación

Encuentra el error, elige la oración con el mismo significado o elige la transformación correcta.

21. Find the error: "Never before I have tasted such delicious bread."
A Never before **B** I have **C** tasted **D** such delicious
22. Choose the sentence closest in meaning: "As soon as I sat down, the phone rang."
A No sooner I had sat down than the phone rang.
B Hardly had I sat down than the phone rang.
C No sooner had I sat down than the phone rang.
D No sooner did the phone ring than I sat down.
23. Find the error: "Only when the guests had left we started to tidy up."
A Only when **B** had left **C** we started **D** to tidy up
24. Which sentence correctly rewrites: "She is not only talented but also hard-working"?
A Not only she is talented, but she is also hard-working.
B Not only does she talented, but she is also hard-working.
C Not only is she talented, but also is she hard-working.
D Not only is she talented, but she is also hard-working.
25. Which sentence is correct?
A Only did Leila know the answer. **B** Only Leila knew the answer.
C Only knew Leila the answer. **D** Only Leila did she know the answer.

26. Find the error: "Not until the end of the film did we realised who the thief was."
A Not until **B** did we **C** realised **D** who the thief was
27. What does this sentence mean? "Little did they know that their small café would become famous."
A They knew a little about how to make the café famous.
B They knew the café would become famous.
C They were not interested in the café becoming famous.
D They had no idea the café would become famous.
28. Complete the transformation: "You should not touch the exhibits at any time." → "At no time _____ the exhibits."
A should you touch **B** you should touch
C should you not touch **D** you shouldn't touch
29. Find the error: "Hardly had the concert begun than the singer forgot the words."
A Hardly **B** had **C** begun **D** than
30. Complete the formal version: "If you don't receive the parcel by Friday, please call us." → "
_____ the parcel by Friday, please call us."
A Shouldn't you receive **B** Should you not receive
C Should not you receive **D** Should you don't receive

Soluciones – La inversión en inglés (Never have I..., Not only...) – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- C** – Tras un adverbial negativo antepuesto como Never, el auxiliar va delante del sujeto: have I seen.
- B** – Not only antepuesto exige la inversión auxiliar-sujeto; con el pasado simple (Past Simple) añadimos did: did she finish.
- D** – Hardly ... when se usa normalmente con el pluscuamperfecto (Past Perfect) y con inversión: had we left.
- A** – No sooner va siempre seguido de than, no de when.
- C** – Rarely al principio de la oración provoca la inversión con el auxiliar do en presente simple (Present Simple).
- B** – Little (con el sentido de «en absoluto») provoca la inversión: did + sujeto + forma base.
- D** – Under no circumstances es una expresión negativa, así que el auxiliar be va delante del sujeto.
- A** – Seldom exige inversión, y el participio complained necesita el auxiliar have: has he.
- C** – Con Not until, la inversión se produce en la oración principal: did I understand.
- B** – Tras Only after + oración, la inversión se hace en la oración principal, no en la subordinada temporal.
- D** – Should + sujeto + forma base sustituye a If en las condicionales formales del primer tipo (first conditional).
- A** – Had + sujeto + participio sustituye a If I had known en las condicionales del tercer tipo (third conditional).
- C** – Were + sujeto + infinitivo con to es la forma invertida de If the company were to relocate.
- B** – En las condicionales con inversión, la negación no se contrae y va detrás del sujeto: Had it not been.
- D** – En esta estructura se antepone So + adjetivo, seguido del verbo y después del sujeto.
- A** – Such antepuesto va seguido de be y después del sujeto: Such was the demand.
- C** – Neither + auxiliar afirmativo + sujeto; my sister es tercera persona del singular, por eso does.
- B** – Nor va seguido de un auxiliar afirmativo y después del sujeto: Nor can I.
- D** – Only by + -ing al principio de la oración exige inversión: will we solve.
- A** – Not once provoca la inversión, y tras did el verbo principal va en forma base.
- B** – Tras Never before, el auxiliar debe ir delante del sujeto: have I.
- C** – No sooner had I sat down than... mantiene el significado y usa la inversión y el conector correctos.
- C** – La oración principal tras Only when necesita inversión: did we start.
- D** – Solo se invierte la oración con Not only; la parte con but also mantiene el orden normal.
- B** – Cuando Only modifica al sujeto (Only Leila), no hay inversión.
- C** – Tras el auxiliar did, el verbo principal debe ir en forma base: realise.
- D** – Little did they know significa que no lo sabían en absoluto.
- A** – At no time ya es negativo y provoca la inversión, así que no hace falta añadir not.
- D** – Hardly va seguido de when, no de than; than va con No sooner.
- B** – En las condicionales negativas con inversión, not va detrás del sujeto y no se contrae: Should you not receive.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de trabajar la inversión formal y enfática, o como prueba diagnóstica antes de un examen C1. Se centra en errores frecuentes como la omisión del auxiliar (Never I have...), formas verbales incorrectas tras did (did we realised), la confusión entre No sooner...than y Hardly...when, la inversión en la oración equivocada tras Not until / Only when y la inversión innecesaria cuando Only modifica al sujeto. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide al alumnado que reescriba un texto breve y neutro utilizando cinco estructuras de inversión distintas.