

Oraciones escindidas (It was... that, What I need is...) – Ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 40



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones escindidas

Completa cada oración con la forma correcta de la palabra entre paréntesis.

Ejemplo: It ___ (be) the weather that ruined our trip. → was

1. It _____ (be) my sister who found the keys, not me.
2. What I need right now _____ (be) a long holiday.
3. What she did was _____ (call) the police immediately.
4. _____ (be) it you who left the back door open last night?
5. It _____ (not / be) the price that put me off; it was the colour.
6. What happened _____ (be) that the server crashed during the presentation.
7. Who _____ (be) it that recommended this restaurant?
8. What I don't understand _____ (be) why nobody told us earlier.

Ejercicio 2: Usa las palabras del recuadro

Completa cada oración con una palabra del recuadro. Sobran dos palabras.

Ejemplo: ___ annoys me is the constant noise. → What

BANCO DE PALABRAS

what who that all reason place thing which where

9. It was Daniel _____ organised the whole event.
10. _____ surprised me most was how calm she stayed.
11. I don't want anything else. _____ I want is a cup of tea.
12. The _____ why I left early was that I felt unwell.
13. The _____ where we first met is now a café.
14. The _____ I love most about this city is the food.
15. It was in 2015 _____ they moved to Lisbon.
16. It wasn't until midnight _____ the guests finally left.

Ejercicio 3: Reformula para dar énfasis

Reescribe cada oración como oración escindida, empezando por las palabras entre paréntesis.

Ejemplo: Tom told me the news. (It was...) → It was Tom who told me the news.

17. Lucy broke the vase. (It was...)

18. I need some fresh air. (What...)

19. We met in Prague. (It was in...)

20. The noise annoys me. (What...)

21. He didn't realise his mistake until the next morning. (It wasn't until...)

22. She sold her car. (What she did...)

23. Did Anna send you this message? (Was it...)

24. I don't like his attitude. (What I don't like...)

Ejercicio 4: Corrige los errores

Cada oración tiene un error. Escribe la oración corregida.

Ejemplo: It was Sara which won the prize. → It was Sara who won the prize.

25. What I need are a strong coffee.

26. It was my brother which fixed the car.

27. What he did was to apologised to everyone.

28. It was in Rome when I first tried real gelato.

29. It is the side effects that worries me.

30. Who was it that did you invite?

31. What I really enjoy it is cooking for friends.

32. It wasn't until she left that I didn't realise how much I missed her.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones escindidas.

Ejemplo: was / it / Ben / that / called → It was Ben that called.

33. was / it / who / Maria / the / answered / phone

34. is / what / time / need / I / more

35. it / that / was / you / where / met / him / ?

36. until / wasn't / it / that / 10 p.m. / arrived / they

37. did / was / he / what / resign

38. all / is / she / to / wants / travel

39. thing / the / worries / that / me / is / cost / the

40. it / was / you / that / ? / phoned / me



Soluciones – Oraciones escindidas (It was... that, What I need is...) – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones escindidas

1. was

La escindida con it usa 'It was' para focalizar el sujeto de una acción pasada.

2. is

Una oración con wh- en función de sujeto lleva el verbo en singular: What I need is...

3. call

La respuesta 'call' también se acepta, porque en una pseudoescindida con 'What + sujeto + did was' se usa el infinitivo sin to (o, con menos frecuencia, el infinitivo con to).

4. Was

En una pregunta escindida se invierten 'it' y 'was': Was it you who...?

5. wasn't

Una escindida con it en forma negativa contrapone el foco erróneo al correcto.

6. was

'What happened was that...' presenta todo un acontecimiento como foco.

7. was

Pregunta escindida con pronombre interrogativo: Who was it that...?

8. is

Una oración con wh- en negativa sigue llevando 'is' en presente.

Ejercicio 2: Usa las palabras del recuadro

9. who

La respuesta 'who' también se acepta, porque tanto 'who' como 'that' son correctos cuando el foco de una escindida con it es una persona.

10. What

'What' introduce la oración que funciona como sujeto de la pseudoescindida.

11. All

'All I want is...' significa 'lo único que quiero es...!'

12. reason

'The reason why... was that...' focaliza una causa.

13. place

'The place where...' focaliza un lugar.

14. thing

'The thing (that) I love most is...' funciona como una pseudoescindida con wh-.

15. that

Cuando el foco es una expresión de tiempo o lugar, se usa 'that', no 'when' ni 'where'.

16. that

La estructura fija es 'It wasn't until... that...!'

Ejercicio 3: Reformula para dar énfasis

17. It was Lucy who broke the vase.

Coloca a la persona focalizada después de 'It was' y continúa con 'who/that'.

18. What I need is some fresh air.

Desplaza el complemento directo al final, después de 'What I need is'.

19. It was in Prague that we met.

Una expresión de lugar focalizada va seguida de 'that'.

20. What annoys me is the noise.

'What' sustituye al sujeto, y el foco va después de 'is'.

21. It wasn't until the next morning that he realised his mistake.

La negación pasa a 'It wasn't until', así que el verbo principal va en afirmativa.

22. What she did was sell her car.

Usa 'What + sujeto + did was + infinitivo (con o sin to)' para focalizar una acción.

23. Was it Anna who sent you this message?

Las preguntas escindidas invierten 'it was' y mantienen la oración de relativo en afirmativa.

24. What I don't like is his attitude.

La negación se queda en la oración con wh- y el foco va después de 'is'.

Ejercicio 4: Corrige los errores

25. What I need is a strong coffee.

El sujeto formado por una oración con wh- es singular, así que se usa 'is'.

26. It was my brother who fixed the car.

Para personas se usa 'who' o 'that', no 'which'.

27. What he did was apologise to everyone.

Esta respuesta también se acepta, porque el único error es la forma de pasado 'apologised', y tanto 'apologise' como 'to apologise' son correctos después de 'What he did was'.

28. It was in Rome that I first tried real gelato.

En las escindidas con it se usa 'that' después de una expresión de lugar o de tiempo focalizada.

29. It is the side effects that worry me.

El verbo concuerda con el foco en plural 'the side effects'.

30. Who was it that you invited?

La oración que sigue a 'that' tiene el orden normal de palabras, sin 'did'.

31. What I really enjoy is cooking for friends.

No añadas un pronombre sujeto de más antes de 'is' en una pseudoescindida con wh-.

32. It wasn't until she left that I realised how much I missed her.

La negación ya está en 'It wasn't until', así que el segundo verbo va en afirmativa.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

33. It was Maria who answered the phone.

It + was + foco + who + resto de la oración.

34. What I need is more time.

What + sujeto + verbo + is + foco.

35. Where was it that you met him?

Pronombre interrogativo + was it + that + orden normal de palabras.

36. It wasn't until 10 p.m. that they arrived.

It wasn't until + expresión de tiempo + that + oración.

37. What he did was resign.

What + sujeto + did + was + verbo en forma base.

38. All she wants is to travel.

All + sujeto + verbo + is + foco (infinitivo con to).

39. The thing that worries me is the cost.

'The thing that...' funciona como 'What...' para retrasar y resaltar el foco.

40. Was it you that phoned me?

Las preguntas escindidas de sí/no empiezan por 'Was it'.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece contrastando una oración neutra con sus versiones escindidas y pregunte qué parte se está enfatizando; leerlas en voz alta acentuando el elemento focalizado ayuda a los alumnos a percibir el contraste. Los errores más frecuentes son usar 'which' o 'when' en lugar de 'who/that' en las escindidas con it, la concordancia verbal incorrecta tras el foco (It is the costs that worries...), añadir un pronombre de más (What I enjoy it is...) y conjugar el verbo después de 'What he did was' (was apologised). Como actividad de ampliación, pida a los alumnos que, por parejas, corrijan afirmaciones falsas sobre el compañero usando escindidas contrastivas (It wasn't me who..., it was...).