

El subjuntivo y las estructuras formales – Ficha 1

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



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

Completa cada oración con la forma correcta de la(s) palabra(s) entre paréntesis. Utiliza el subjuntivo.

Ejemplo: The manager demanded that he ____ (leave) the building. → leave

1. The board insisted that the director _____ (resign) immediately.
2. It is essential that every applicant _____ (be) present at the interview.
3. The doctor recommended that she _____ (not / eat) anything after midnight.
4. We requested that the meeting _____ (postpone) until Friday.
5. It is vital that he _____ (not / be) informed until the contract is signed.
6. The committee proposed that each member _____ (pay) an annual fee.
7. If I _____ (be) in your position, I would accept the offer.
8. Far _____ (it / be) from me to criticise, but your report is rather late.

Ejercicio 2: Reescribe las oraciones

Reescribe cada oración empezando por las palabras dadas. El significado debe ser el mismo.

Ejemplo: If you should see Maria, give her my regards. (Should...) → Should you see Maria, give her my regards.

9. If you should need any further information, please contact us. (Should...)

10. If I had known about the delay, I would have taken a taxi. (Had...)

11. If the company were to relocate, many staff would resign. (Were...)

12. If it had not been for your help, we would have failed. (Had...)

13. If it were not for the scholarship, she could not study abroad. (Were...)

14. If you should not receive the parcel by Monday, let us know. (Should...)

15. It was important for all staff to attend the training. (It was important that...)

16. The lawyer advised her not to sign the document. (The lawyer advised that she...)

Ejercicio 3: Encuentra y corrige el error

Cada oración contiene un error. Escribe la oración corregida.

Ejemplo: It is vital that she is not to be disturbed. → It is vital that she not be disturbed.

17. The teacher suggested that we not to use dictionaries during the test.

18. Had I have known, I would have called you.

19. Were she to accepts the job, she would move to Lisbon.

20. I'd rather you don't tell anyone about this.

21. It's high time we leave for the airport.

22. Should you will require assistance, call reception.

23. The manager insisted that he to arrive on time every day.

24. Suppose he were to found out the truth – what would you do?

Ejercicio 4: Expresiones formales

Completa las oraciones con palabras o expresiones del recuadro. Sobran dos opciones.

BANCO DE PALABRAS

lest Come so be it as though Should Had time rather unless whether

25. She wrote the instructions down ————— she forget them.

26. ————— what may, we will finish the project on time.

27. If that is the committee's final decision, then —————.

28. He behaves ————— he were the owner of the company.

29. ————— anyone call while I'm out, please take a message.

30. ————— we left earlier, we would have caught the train.

31. It's about ————— you started taking your studies seriously.

32. I would ————— you didn't mention this to anyone.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones o preguntas.

Ejemplo: that / we / recommend / he / be / promoted → We recommend that he be promoted.

33. that / it / essential / is / everyone / on time / be

34. not / we / suggest / that / she / be / told

35. Were / the / train / to / be / delayed / we / would / miss / the / connection

36. Had / told / you / me / I / would / have / helped

37. rather / I'd / you / here / didn't / smoke

38. high / it's / time / went / we / home

39. Is / it / necessary / that / he / be / present / ?

40. Would / you / rather / I / didn't / come / ?

Soluciones – El subjuntivo y las estructuras formales – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

1. **resign**
Después de 'insist that', el subjuntivo emplea la forma base, incluso en tercera persona.
2. **be**
'It is essential that' va seguido de la forma base 'be' en todas las personas.
3. **not eat**
El subjuntivo negativo se forma con 'not' + forma base, sin el auxiliar 'do'.
4. **be postponed**
El subjuntivo pasivo se forma con 'be' + participio pasado.
5. **not be**
En el subjuntivo pasivo negativo, 'not' va delante de la forma base 'be'.
6. **pay**
'Propose that' rige la forma base, así que 'pay' no lleva -s.
7. **were**
En inglés formal se usa 'were' con todas las personas en las condiciones irreales.
8. **be it**
'Far be it from me' es una expresión fija de subjuntivo con inversión.

Ejercicio 2: Reescribe las oraciones

9. **Should you need any further information, please contact us.**
En el condicional con inversión, 'should' sustituye a 'if' y se coloca delante del sujeto.
10. **Had I known about the delay, I would have taken a taxi.**
En el tercer condicional formal, 'had' sustituye a 'if'.
11. **Were the company to relocate, many staff would resign.**
'Were + sujeto + infinitivo con to' es una forma formal de expresar una condición poco probable.
12. **Had it not been for your help, we would have failed.**
En la inversión negativa, 'not' va detrás del sujeto: 'Had it not been for...!'
13. **Were it not for the scholarship, she could not study abroad.**
'Were it not for' es la forma formal con inversión de 'If it were not for'.
14. **Should you not receive the parcel by Monday, let us know.**
En esta inversión no se usan contracciones; 'not' va detrás del sujeto.
15. **It was important that all staff attend the training.**
El subjuntivo mantiene la forma base 'attend', incluso en un contexto de pasado.
16. **The lawyer advised that she not sign the document.**
El subjuntivo negativo se forma con 'not' + forma base: 'that she not sign'.

Ejercicio 3: Encuentra y corrige el error

17. **The teacher suggested that we not use dictionaries during the test.**
El subjuntivo negativo no lleva 'to': 'not use'.
18. **Had I known, I would have called you.**
El tercer condicional con inversión se forma con 'Had + sujeto + participio pasado'.
19. **Were she to accept the job, she would move to Lisbon.**
'Were ... to' va seguido del infinitivo sin to.
20. **I'd rather you didn't tell anyone about this.**
'Would rather' + un sujeto distinto rige una forma de pasado para referirse al presente o al futuro.
21. **It's high time we left for the airport.**
'It's high time' va seguido de una forma de pasado con valor de presente.
22. **Should you require assistance, call reception.**
Después de 'should' con inversión se usa el infinitivo sin to, no 'will'.
23. **The manager insisted that he arrive on time every day.**
El subjuntivo usa la forma base sin 'to'.
24. **Suppose he were to find out the truth – what would you do?**
'Were to' necesita la forma base 'find', no el participio pasado.

Ejercicio 4: Expresiones formales

25. **lest**

'Lest' significa 'para que no' y va seguido del subjuntivo.

26. **Come**

'Come what may' es una expresión fija de subjuntivo que significa 'pase lo que pase'.

27. **so be it**

'So be it' es una fórmula de subjuntivo que expresa aceptación ('que así sea').

28. **as though**

'As though' + 'were' expresa una comparación irreal.

29. **Should**

'Should' con inversión introduce una condición cortés y formal.

30. **Had**

'Had' + sujeto + participio pasado sustituye a 'If we had left'.

31. **time**

'It's about time' + forma de pasado indica que algo ya debería estar ocurriendo.

32. **rather**

'Would rather' + sujeto + forma de pasado expresa una preferencia sobre lo que hace otra persona.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

33. **It is essential that everyone be on time.**

Adjetivo de importancia + 'that' + sujeto + forma base.

34. **We suggest that she not be told.**

En el subjuntivo pasivo negativo, 'not' va delante de 'be'.

35. **Were the train to be delayed, we would miss the connection.**

'Were' + sujeto + 'to' introduce una condición hipotética formal.

36. **Had you told me, I would have helped.**

La condición con inversión 'Had you told me' puede ir delante o detrás de la oración principal.

37. **I'd rather you didn't smoke here.**

'I'd rather' + sujeto + forma de pasado sirve para hacer una petición cortés.

38. **It's high time we went home.**

'It's high time' + sujeto + pasado simple.

39. **Is it necessary that he be present?**

En las preguntas, el subjuntivo de la oración con 'that' se mantiene en forma base.

40. **Would you rather I didn't come?**

En las preguntas con 'would rather' se invierten 'would' y el sujeto; a continuación va la forma de pasado.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece pidiendo a la clase verbos y adjetivos que exigen el subjuntivo (insist, recommend, essential, vital) y destaque que el verbo va en forma base en todas las personas. Los alumnos suelen añadir -s en la tercera persona, poner 'to' después de 'not' ('that she not to go') o mantener 'if' en los condicionales con inversión ('If had I known'). Recuérdeles que 'should + infinitivo' es una alternativa frecuente al subjuntivo en inglés británico. Como actividad de ampliación, pídeles que redacten un correo formal breve o un acta de reunión en la que utilicen al menos cinco de estas estructuras.