

El subjuntivo y las estructuras formales – 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: El subjuntivo de mandato (mandative subjunctive)

Elige la forma correcta después de verbos, sustantivos y adjetivos que expresan exigencia, necesidad o recomendación.

- The committee insisted that every applicant _____ a full portfolio by Friday.
A to submit **B** submit **C** submitting **D** had submit
- It is essential that the samples _____ at a constant temperature.
A are storing **B** be storing **C** to be stored **D** be stored
- The doctor recommended that Ms Okafor _____ any strenuous exercise for a month.
A doesn't do **B** not do **C** not to do **D** won't do
- Choose the correct sentence.
A The board demanded him to resign immediately.
B The board demanded for him resign immediately.
C The board demanded that he resign immediately.
D The board demanded that he resigning immediately.
- The landlord has asked that tenants _____ their bins out before 7 a.m.
A should put **B** would put **C** must to put **D** are put
- We propose that the meeting _____ until all members are present.
A does not start **B** not starts **C** won't start **D** not start
- Find the error: It is vital that every passenger not to unfasten their seatbelt while the sign is illuminated.
A It is vital **B** that every passenger
C not to unfasten **D** is illuminated
- Her lawyer requested that she _____ to answer any further questions.
A not being required **B** not be required **C** not been required **D** not to be required
- Was it really necessary that the ceremony _____ cancelled?
A is being **B** been **C** be **D** to be
- Which verb CANNOT complete the sentence? The manager _____ that all staff be informed of the changes.
A suggested **B** wanted **C** urged **D** stipulated

Parte 2: El subjuntivo con were y el pasado irreal

Elige la forma correcta para expresar situaciones hipotéticas, irreales o de las que uno se arrepiente.

11. If I _____ in your position, I would ask for a second opinion.
A would be B am C were D had
12. She talks about the project as though she _____ in charge of it, but she's only an intern.
A were B is being C has been D would
13. I'd rather you _____ my colleagues about the promotion until it's official.
A wouldn't tell B didn't tell C not to tell D hadn't to tell
14. It's high time the council _____ something about the potholes on this road.
A does B will do C has done D did
15. I wish I _____ the contract more carefully before I signed it.
A read B had read C would read D have read
16. If only he _____ interrupting people – it makes meetings so tense.
A will stop B would stop C has stopped D is stopping
17. Suppose your flight _____ cancelled – what would you do?
A will be B is being C were D has
18. She'd sooner _____ than apologise to him.
A resign B resigned C to resign D resigning
19. Find the error: I wish you would have told me earlier about the delay.
A I wish B would have told C earlier D about the delay
20. Had it not been for her quick thinking, the situation _____ much worse.
A was B will have been C would had been D would have been

Parte 3: La inversión y las expresiones fijas con subjuntivo

Elige la opción correcta para completar estas estructuras formales y expresiones fijas.

21. _____ you require any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.
A Would B Should C Had D Were
22. _____ the government to raise taxes, consumer spending would probably fall.
A Should B Had C If D Were
23. _____ known about the traffic, we would have left much earlier.
A Had we B If we C Should we have D Were we
24. _____ for the volunteers, the festival could never have taken place.
A If it had not B Had it not been C Were it not been D Hadn't it been
25. She spoke quietly lest she _____ the sleeping baby.
A woke B would to wake C wake D waking
26. We will finish this project on time, come what _____.
A might B will C may D can
27. The proposal has some flaws. _____, it is still the best option we have.
A Be it as that may B Be that as it may C As it may be that D May it be that

28. Choose the correct sentence.

- A** Shouldn't you wish to receive further emails, click here.
- B** Should not you wish to receive further emails, click here.
- C** Should you don't wish to receive further emails, click here.
- D** Should you not wish to receive further emails, click here.

29. If she _____ to refuse, we would need to find another speaker at short notice.

- A** would
- B** were
- C** should be
- D** has

30. Far be it from me _____ you how to run your business, but those prices seem very high.

- A** telling
- B** tell
- C** to tell
- D** that I tell

Soluciones – El subjuntivo y las estructuras formales – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- B** – Después de 'insist that', el subjuntivo de mandato utiliza la forma base del verbo.
- D** – El subjuntivo en pasiva se forma con 'be + participio pasado', y las muestras reciben la acción, así que se necesita 'be stored'.
- B** – El subjuntivo negativo se forma con 'not' + forma base, sin auxiliar.
- C** – 'Demand' va seguido de 'that + subjuntivo', no de un complemento + infinitivo.
- A** – 'Should + forma base' es una alternativa habitual en inglés británico al subjuntivo de mandato.
- D** – Después de 'propose that', el subjuntivo negativo es 'not' + forma base.
- C** – El subjuntivo usa la forma base sin 'to', así que debe ser 'not unfasten'.
- B** – El subjuntivo negativo en pasiva es 'not be + participio pasado'.
- C** – 'It is necessary that' exige subjuntivo, y el subjuntivo no cambia en las preguntas: 'be cancelled'.
- B** – 'Want' no admite una oración con 'that'; se dice 'wanted all staff to be informed'.
- C** – Las condiciones irreales en presente usan la forma de pasado, y 'were' es la opción formal para todas las personas.
- A** – 'As though' + 'were' indica que la comparación no es real.
- B** – 'Would rather' + un sujeto distinto va seguido de Past Simple para referirse al presente o al futuro.
- D** – 'It's (high) time' + sujeto va seguido de Past Simple para indicar que algo ya debería estar ocurriendo.
- B** – Para lamentar algo del pasado se usa 'wish' + Past Perfect.
- B** – 'If only/wish + would' expresa irritación ante el comportamiento de alguien y el deseo de que cambie.
- C** – 'Suppose' con un resultado hipotético ('would') exige el pasado irreal, es decir, 'were'.
- A** – Cuando el sujeto es el mismo, 'would sooner' va seguido del infinitivo sin 'to'.
- B** – Para lamentar algo del pasado tras 'wish' se necesita el Past Perfect: 'had told'.
- D** – A una condición irreal en pasado le sigue 'would have + participio pasado'.
- B** – La inversión 'Should + sujeto + forma base' es una manera formal de decir 'If you require'.
- D** – 'Were + sujeto + infinitivo con to' es la forma invertida de 'If the government were to raise'.
- A** – 'Had + sujeto + participio pasado' sustituye a 'If we had known' en el tercer condicional (third conditional).
- B** – La forma negativa invertida es 'Had it not been for'; en las condicionales con inversión no se usan contracciones.
- C** – 'Lest' va seguido del subjuntivo (forma base) o de 'should' + forma base.
- C** – 'Come what may' es una expresión fija con subjuntivo que significa 'pase lo que pase'.
- B** – 'Be that as it may' es una expresión formal fija que significa 'sin embargo' o 'aun así'.
- D** – En las condicionales negativas con inversión, 'not' va detrás del sujeto: 'Should you not wish'.
- B** – 'If + sujeto + were to + infinitivo' presenta un hecho futuro como improbable o hipotético.
- C** – La expresión fija 'Far be it from me' va seguida de un infinitivo con 'to'.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de explicar el subjuntivo de mandato y la inversión, o como prueba diagnóstica antes de empezar la preparación de un examen C1. Se centra en errores típicos del nivel avanzado como 'demand him to', 'that he not to be', 'I wish you would have', 'Hadn't it been' y 'would rather + presente'. Como actividad complementaria, pide a los alumnos que reescriban cartas o avisos formales usando la inversión ('Should you...') y estructuras con subjuntivo de mandato, y que comparen la versión formal y la informal de un mismo mensaje.