

Repaso de gramática avanzada – Test 1



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Elige la única opción correcta en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Estructuras avanzadas en contexto

Elige la opción que mejor completa cada oración.

- Not until the final results were published _____ how close the vote had been.
A did we realise B we realised C realised we D we had realised
- The committee insisted that every applicant _____ proof of address.
A submit B submits C will submit D to submit
- If she hadn't turned down that job in Lisbon, she _____ in Portugal now.
A would be living B would have lived C will be living D had lived
- _____ the storm, the ferry would have arrived on schedule.
A Had it not been for B If it hadn't been
C Hadn't it been for D Unless it had been for
- _____ was the demand for tickets that the organisers added a second performance.
A Such B So C Such a D That
- It's high time the council _____ something about the potholes on this road.
A did B does C will do D has done
- I'd rather you _____ mention this to anyone until it's official.
A didn't B don't C not D wouldn't
- She can't _____ the email yet — I only sent it five minutes ago and she's in a meeting.
A have read B be read C had read D having read
- You _____ have booked a taxi — Amir had already offered to drive us, but thanks anyway.
A needn't B mustn't C ought D daren't
- Try _____ she might, she couldn't get the lid off the jar.
A as B even C however D although

Parte 2: Corrección y detección de errores

Elige la oración correcta, la respuesta correcta o la parte de la oración que contiene un error.

- Which sentence is correct?
A What I need is a long holiday. B What I need it is a long holiday.
C That I need is a long holiday. D What do I need is a long holiday.
- Which part contains the error? 'Scarcely we had left the house when it started to pour.'
A Scarcely B we had left C when D it started to pour

13. Which sentence is correct?
A Having finished the report, the printer was switched off by Lena.
B Having finished the report, Lena switched off the printer.
C Finished the report, Lena switched off the printer.
D Having been finished the report, Lena switched off the printer.
14. Which part contains the error? 'The number of students who has applied this year is higher than ever.'
A The number of **B** who has applied **C** is higher **D** than ever
15. Nobody phoned while I was out, _____?
A did they **B** didn't they **C** did he **D** didn't anyone
16. 'Where did you buy your coat?' she asked me. → She asked me _____.
A where I had bought my coat **B** where had I bought my coat
C where did I buy my coat **D** that where I had bought my coat
17. Which sentence is correct?
A He suggested us to take the earlier train.
B He suggested that we take the earlier train.
C He suggested to take the earlier train.
D He suggested that we to take the earlier train.
18. 'Will the results be ready by Friday?' 'I'm afraid _____.'
A not **B** no **C** don't **D** not so
19. I wish my neighbours _____ their music so loud every night — it's driving me mad.
A wouldn't play **B** won't play **C** don't play **D** hadn't played
20. Which part contains the error? 'Should you require any further information, do not hesitate contacting us.'
A Should you require **B** any further information
C do not hesitate **D** contacting us

Parte 3: Gramática en un texto

Lee el texto y elige la mejor opción para cada hueco numerado.

The Case for Slow Travel

For most of the twentieth century, travel was measured by how far one could go and how quickly. (1) ____ had affordable air fares become widespread than a weekend in a distant city became something many people took for granted. Yet a growing number of travellers are now questioning whether speed is really the point.

Proponents of slow travel argue that it is not the destination (2) ____ matters, but the experience of getting there. Rather than cramming five cities into a week, they recommend (3) ____ a single region in depth. Only by staying in one place for a while, they claim, (4) ____ to understand its rhythms.

Critics, (5) ____, point out that not everyone has the luxury of time. A nurse with ten days' annual leave can hardly be expected to spend three of them on a train. (6) ____ appealing the idea may be, it remains, for many, out of reach.

Even so, the movement has had a measurable effect. Several rail operators have reintroduced night services that (7) ____ decades ago, and booking figures suggest that demand is steadily rising. Had these routes not been revived, many travellers today (8) ____ no realistic alternative to flying.

Perhaps the most valuable lesson of slow travel is not about transport at all. It is a reminder that (9) ___ we hurry, the less we notice. Whether or not we ever board a sleeper train, it is worth asking ourselves how much we (10) ___ by always rushing to the next thing.

21. Gap (1)

A No sooner

B Hardly

C As soon as

D Not only

22. Gap (2)

A that

B what

C where

D it

23. Gap (3)

A exploring

B to explore

C explore

D to exploring

24. Gap (4)

A is it possible

B it is possible

C possible it is

D is possible

25. Gap (5)

A however

B although

C despite

D whereas

26. Gap (6)

A However

B Much as

C Although

D Even

27. Gap (7)

A had been withdrawn

B have been withdrawn

C were withdrawing

D had withdrawn

28. Gap (8)

A would have

B would have had

C had had

D will have

29. Gap (9)

A the more

B more

C the most

D the much

30. Gap (10)

A miss out on

B miss out of

C miss on

D missing out

Soluciones – Repaso de gramática avanzada – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

- A** – Cuando el adverbial negativo 'Not until...' va al principio de la oración, la oración principal requiere inversión de auxiliar y sujeto.
- A** – Los verbos de mandato como 'insist' llevan el subjuntivo en forma base en la subordinada con 'that'.
- A** – Esta condicional mixta combina una condición pasada con un resultado presente ('now'), por lo que necesita 'would' + forma de presente (continuo).
- A** – 'Had it not been for' es la forma invertida de 'If it hadn't been for'; en esta inversión no se pueden usar negaciones contraídas.
- A** – 'Such' antepuesto + be + sintagma nominal + oración con 'that' expresa grado; 'So' necesitaría un adjetivo, como en 'So great was the demand'.
- A** – 'It's high time' va seguido de Past Simple con valor de presente para indicar que algo ya debería estar ocurriendo.
- A** – 'Would rather' con un sujeto distinto lleva Past Simple para referirse al presente o al futuro.
- A** – 'Can't have' + participio pasado expresa una deducción lógica negativa sobre el pasado.
- A** – 'Needn't have' + participio pasado indica que se hizo algo aunque no era necesario.
- A** – La estructura concesiva fija es 'verbo + as + sujeto + might', con el significado de 'however hard she tried' (por mucho que lo intentara).
- A** – Una oración escindida con wh- (wh-cleft) usa 'What + sujeto + verbo', sin orden interrogativo ni pronombre adicional.
- B** – Tras 'Scarcely' al principio de la oración, el auxiliar debe ir delante del sujeto: 'Scarcely had we left'.
- B** – El sujeto de la oración de participio debe coincidir con el de la oración principal; solo Lena terminó el informe.
- B** – El pronombre relativo 'who' se refiere a 'students' (plural), así que requiere 'have applied'; 'is' concuerda correctamente con 'the number'.
- A** – 'Nobody' es negativo, por lo que la question tag es afirmativa y usa 'they' como pronombre.
- A** – Las preguntas en estilo indirecto usan el orden de una oración afirmativa, sin el auxiliar 'do' y sin 'that'.
- B** – 'Suggest' no va seguido de infinitivo; lo correcto es una oración con 'that' y subjuntivo.
- A** – 'Not' sustituye a una oración negativa tras verbos como 'be afraid', 'hope' y 'suppose'.
- A** – 'Wish + would' expresa irritación ante el comportamiento repetido de otra persona.
- D** – 'Hesitate' va seguido de infinitivo con 'to': 'do not hesitate to contact us'.
- A** – 'No sooner' se combina con 'than' y provoca inversión; 'Hardly' necesitaría 'when'.
- A** – Una oración escindida con it (it-cleft), como 'it is not X that...', usa 'that' para introducir el resto de la oración.
- A** – 'Recommend' va seguido de gerundio cuando no se menciona un objeto.
- A** – 'Only by...' al principio de la oración exige inversión en la oración principal.
- A** – 'However' es un adverbio conector que puede ir entre comas en mitad de la oración; las demás opciones son conjunciones o preposiciones.
- A** – 'However + adjetivo + sujeto + may be' forma una oración concesiva; 'Although' no puede ir seguido directamente de un adjetivo.
- A** – Alguien retiró los servicios antes de que se volvieran a introducir, por lo que se necesita un Past Perfect pasivo; el Present Perfect no puede usarse con 'ago'.

28. **A** – Esta condicional mixta tiene una condición pasada y un resultado presente ('today'), por lo que 'would have' + sustantivo es correcto.
29. **A** – La estructura del doble comparativo es 'the more..., the less...'.
30. **A** – El phrasal verb es 'miss out on something', y el Present Simple encaja después de 'we'.

Notas para el profesor: Utilice este test como prueba diagnóstica o como repaso antes de un examen C2. Se centra en errores persistentes del nivel avanzado: la falta de inversión del auxiliar tras adverbios negativos, el uso del indicativo tras verbos de mandato, los participios colgantes (dangling participles), la estructura incorrecta 'suggest + objeto + infinitivo' y la concordancia sujeto-verbo con 'the number of'. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que corrijan las opciones incorrectas o que reescriban el texto de lectura en un registro más o menos formal.