

INSTRUCCIONES

Rewrite each sentence using the word or verb given in brackets (in capital letters or in parentheses). Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. You may need to add, change or remove some words.

1. GERUNDIO / INFINITIVO (Verbos seguidos de -ing / to + infinitive)

Ejercicios

1. "I'll help you with the homework," my brother said to me.
(OFFERED)
2. She didn't want to go to the party alone.
(AVOIDED)
3. They stole the painting, but later they felt sorry.
(REGretted)
4. Please don't interrupt me while I'm speaking.
(MIND)
5. He can't possibly finish the report by Friday.
(IMPOSSIBLE)
6. I think you should see a doctor.
(ADVISED)
7. Why did you throw away that letter?
(DENIED)
8. My father started driving to work last month.
(TOOK UP)
9. It's not a good idea to travel without travel insurance.
(RISK)
10. She remembers their first meeting very clearly.
(REMEMBERS)
11. We expected that they would arrive late.
(EXPECTED)
12. I hate it when people chew gum noisily.
(CAN'T STAND)
13. He forgot that he had promised to call her.
(FORGOT)
14. They tried very hard but they couldn't open the window.
(MANAGED)

15. Swimming every day is good for your health.
(BENEFICIAL)
16. She didn't tell anyone about her secret.
(KEPT)
17. "You should apply for the job," my friend said.
(ENCOURAGED)
18. It would be a good idea to check the oil before driving.
(WORTH)
19. They will never admit that they made a mistake.
(ADMIT)
20. I couldn't concentrate because of the noise.
(PREVENTED)

Frases con verbos de doble significado (gerundio vs infinitivo)

21. I stopped because I wanted to have a cup of coffee.
(STOPPED)
22. I stopped smoking last year.
(STOPPED) → *Atención: cambia el significado*
23. Please remember to lock the door when you leave.
(REMEMBER)
24. I remember visiting Paris when I was a child.
(REMEMBER)
25. We tried to move the sofa, but it was too heavy.
(TRIED)
26. We tried adding more salt, but the soup still tasted bland.
(TRIED)
27. I regret to inform you that your application has been rejected.
(REGRET)
28. I regret not studying harder for the exam.
(REGRET)
29. She went on talking for two hours without a break.
(WENT ON)
30. After finishing university, she went on to become a lawyer.
(WENT ON)

2. VOZ PASIVA (Active to passive, passive to active, impersonal passive, causative)

Ejercicios

31. They are building a new hospital near the airport.
(BEING)
32. Someone stole my wallet while I was on the bus.
(WAS)
33. The secretary hasn't sent the emails yet.
(BEEN)
34. They offered her a very good job in Madrid.
(WAS)
35. People say that the president will resign tomorrow.
(IS) → *impersonal passive*
36. The storm damaged several houses in the village.
(WERE)
37. They will announce the winners next Monday.
(BE)
38. My parents gave me this watch for my birthday.
(WAS) → *passive with two objects*
39. Nobody has seen the missing child since yesterday.
(BEEN)
40. The mechanic is repairing my car at the moment.
(HAVING) → *causative: have/get something done*
41. I paid a decorator to paint my house last summer.
(HAD)
42. They expect that the new product will be a success.
(EXPECTED) → *impersonal passive*
43. Someone will tell you the results as soon as possible.
(BE) → *passive with two objects*
44. The cleaner should have washed the windows yesterday.
(SHOULD)
45. They are going to show the film on Channel 4 tonight.
(GOING)

MAKE y LET (causativos sin "to") Ejercicios adicionales

Make y Let son verbos causativos que en infinitivo no llevan to (make + persona + verbo base; let + persona + verbo base). Es fundamental practicarlos, sobre todo porque suelen aparecer en los ejercicios de rephrasing de la PAU.

A continuación, añado un bloque específico para make y let (aunque en realidad van con bare infinitive).

91. The teacher forced us to do the homework again.

(MADE)

92. My parents allowed me to go to the party.

(LET)

93. She didn't allow her son to eat fast food.

(LET)

94. The boss forced everyone to work overtime.

(MADE)

95. My brother permitted me to borrow his car.

(LET)

96. The heavy rain caused the match to be cancelled.

(MADE)

97. Nobody forced you to accept that job.

(MADE)

98. His jokes always cause me to laugh.

(MAKE)

99. The regulations don't permit us to park here.

(LET)

100. The film was so sad that it caused her to cry.

(MADE)

101. Will your parents allow you to stay out late?

(LET)

102. The officer forced the suspect to get out of the car.

(MADE)

103. My boss didn't allow me to leave early.

(LET)

104. They let us use the swimming pool for free.

(ALLOWED)

1. La voz pasiva de "make" cambia a infinitivo CON "to"

Cuando make (en el sentido de "obligar") se usa en voz pasiva, la estructura pasa a ser:

be made + to + infinitivo

- Activa: *My teacher made me rewrite the essay.*
- Pasiva: *I was made to rewrite the essay by my teacher.*
- Activa: *The boss made everyone work late.*
- Pasiva: *Everyone was made to work late.*

Atención: En la PAU andaluza es muy frecuente un ejercicio del tipo:
They made the students stay after class. → Reescribe usando "WERE"
The students were made to stay after class.

2. El verbo "let" apenas se usa en pasiva con infinitivo

- Let en pasiva suena muy formal o arcaico (*He was let go* es una excepción fija).
- Lo normal es sustituir let (permitir) por allow + infinitivo con to:
 - Activa: *My parents let me go out.*
 - Pasiva (correcta y natural): *I was allowed to go out by my parents.*
 - *I was let go out* (incorrecto o muy extraño)

Importante para rephrasing: Si el examen pide transformar una frase activa con let a pasiva usando una palabra clave (ej. "ALLOWED"), la respuesta será:
He let us leave early – *We were allowed to leave early.*

3. ¿Pueden "make" o "let" ir seguidos de "to" en algún otro caso?

- Make + to solo en pasiva (como vimos) o en expresiones fijas como *make sure to...* (pero ahí no es causativo, es otro sentido).
- Let + to nunca en inglés estándar moderno. Existe la forma *let to* en contextos de alquiler (*to let to someone*), pero no es el verbo causativo.

3. ESTILO INDIRECTO (Reported Speech)

Ejercicios

46. "I will call you tomorrow," she said to me.
(WOULD)
47. "We have never been to Japan," they said.
(HAD)
48. "Don't touch the wet paint," the man told the children.
(WARNED)
49. "Can you help me with this suitcase?" she asked.
(ME)
50. "Why didn't you come to the party?" he asked her.
(HAD)
51. "Let's go to the cinema tonight," he said.
(SUGGESTED)
52. "I'm sorry I broke your vase," Tom said.
(APOLOGISED)
53. "You should take more exercise," the doctor said to me.
(ADVISED)
54. "I didn't steal the money," the boy said.
(DENIED)
55. "What time does the train leave?" she asked.
(LEFT)

4. MODALES Y MODALES PERFECTOS

Ejercicios

56. I'm sure that John is not at home because his car isn't there.
(CAN'T)
57. Perhaps she didn't see the red light.
(MIGHT NOT)
58. It was a mistake to sell your shares.
(SHOULDN'T)
59. I'm certain that they have already finished the exam.
(MUST)

60. It wasn't necessary for you to bring an umbrella; it didn't rain.
(NEEDN'T)
61. I advised you to study more, but you didn't listen.
(SHOULD)
62. It's possible that the train has been delayed.
(MAY)
63. He had the ability to run very fast when he was young.
(COULD)
64. I'm sure she didn't mean to offend you.
(CAN'T)
65. It was wrong of you to lie to your parents.
(OUGHT)

5. CONDICIONALES Y ORACIONES DESIDERATIVAS (WISH)

Ejercicios

66. I don't have a good memory, so I can't remember people's names.
(WISH)
67. He didn't study for the exam, and that's why he failed.
(HAD)
68. You never listen to my advice.
(WOULD)
69. It's raining, so we can't go to the beach.
(IF)
70. She is not rich, so she won't buy a new car.
(IF) → *2nd conditional*
71. They didn't arrive on time because the traffic was terrible.
(IF) → *3rd conditional*
72. I'd like to be able to speak Chinese fluently.
(WISH)
73. My sister always borrows my clothes without asking. I hate it.
(WISH)
74. I will help you with the project, but you must ask me nicely.
(PROVIDED)
75. Unless you leave now, you will miss the bus.
(IF)

6. PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS (Relative clauses)

Ejercicios

76. That's the woman. Her daughter won the lottery.
(WHOSE)
77. The hotel was very expensive. We stayed there last summer.
(WHERE)
78. I have a friend. He is an excellent chess player.
(WHO)
79. The film was really boring. We saw it last night.
(WHICH)
80. The reason for his absence is a mystery.
(WHY)
81. Paris is the city. I met my wife there.
(WHERE)
82. The book is about a scientist. He discovers a time machine.
(WHO)
83. That is the man. His car was stolen yesterday.
(WHOSE)
84. The concert was cancelled. The band had lost their equipment.
(WHICH) → *non-defining*
85. She showed me a photograph of her son. Her son is a famous artist.
(WHO)

PARA TERMINAR (mezcla de repaso)

86. They didn't tell us about the change of plan. (WEREN'T)
→ We
87. "I didn't break the window," said Tom. (HAVING)
→ Tom denied
88. Perhaps you left your keys at home. (MAY)
→ You
89. I don't have enough money, so I can't buy that jacket. (WISH)
→ I
90. People think that the robber is a former employee. (THOUGHT)
→ The robber