Ejercicios de gramática inglesa B1

Teoría esencial, práctica variada y soluciones

Este cuaderno está pensado para repasar estructuras frecuentes del nivel B1 antes de resolver los ejercicios. Trabaja cada bloque sin mirar las respuestas y utiliza las soluciones del final para corregir y entender tus errores.

Mapa rápido de gramática B1

TIEMPOS Present simple/continuous Past simple/continuous Present perfect	FUTURO Y CONDICIONALES will / going to / present continuous zero, first y second conditional
MODALES must / have to / should can / could / may / might	TRANSFORMACIONES pasiva · reported speech relativas · used to
PRECISIÓN gerundio e infinitivo comparativos · cuantificadores	OBJETIVO elegir la estructura por el significado, no solo por una palabra suelta

1. Presentes y pasados

Usa present simple para rutinas y hechos estables; present continuous para acciones en progreso, situaciones temporales y planes organizados. Past simple cuenta hechos terminados. Past continuous presenta una acción en desarrollo en un momento pasado o el fondo de una narración.

2. Present perfect

Se forma con have/has + participio. Conecta el pasado con el presente y es habitual con ever, never, already, yet, just, for y since. Si indicas un momento pasado terminado, normalmente necesitas past simple.

3. Futuro

Will: decisiones inmediatas, promesas y predicciones. Be going to: planes o predicciones basadas en evidencia. Present continuous: planes personales ya acordados.

4. Condicionales

Zero: if/when + present simple, present simple. First: if + present simple, will + verbo base. Second: if + past simple, would + verbo base. Tras if no usamos normalmente will en el first conditional.

5. Modales

Must y have to expresan obligación; mustn’t significa prohibición; don’t have to significa que no es necesario. Should expresa consejo. May y might expresan posibilidad. Can/could sirven para capacidad y otros usos frecuentes.

6. Voz pasiva

La estructura básica es be + past participle. Cambia la forma de be según el tiempo: is made, was built, has been sent, will be finished.

7. Reported speech

Al contar lo que alguien dijo, suelen cambiar los tiempos verbales y algunas referencias personales o temporales. Recuerda: say something, pero tell someone something.

8. Relativas

Who para personas, which para cosas, that para personas o cosas en muchas relativas definitorias y where para lugares.

9. Used to y be used to

Used to + verbo base = hábito o situación pasada ya terminada. Be used to + nombre/-ing = estar acostumbrado. Get used to = acostumbrarse progresivamente.

10. Gerundio, infinitivo y cantidad

Enjoy, avoid y algunos verbos van con -ing; decide, want o hope suelen ir con to + infinitive. Much/little se usan con incontables y many/few con contables plurales.

Ejercicios

Bloque 1 · Completa con la forma verbal correcta

1. I usually ___ (go) to the gym after work.
2. Look! The children ___ (play) in the garden.
3. We ___ (visit) Edinburgh last summer.
4. While I ___ (walk) home, it started to rain.
5. She ___ never ___ (try) sushi before.
6. I ___ (know) Marta since 2022.
7. They ___ already ___ (finish) the project.
8. He ___ (not see) that film yet.
9. At 8 p.m. yesterday, we ___ (have) dinner.
10. My brother ___ (work) in London for three years, and he still works there.
11. I think it ___ (rain) tomorrow.
12. We ___ (meet) Laura at 6 p.m. on Friday; it's already arranged.
13. Look at those clouds! It ___ (rain).
14. If you ___ (study) regularly, you will improve.
15. If I ___ (have) more free time, I would learn Italian.
16. You ___ (not have to) bring food; everything is provided.
17. You ___ (should) see a doctor if the pain continues.
18. This book ___ (write) in 1998.
19. The emails ___ (send) every Monday morning.
20. She said that she ___ (be) tired.

Bloque 2 · Reescribe sin cambiar el significado

1. People speak English in many countries.
2. They built this bridge in 2010.
3. Someone has stolen my bike.
4. 'I am busy,' Tom said.
5. 'We will call you tomorrow,' they said.
6. 'I can't swim,' Ana said.
7. This is the café. We met here last year.
8. The woman is my teacher. She is wearing a red coat.
9. The book is very interesting. You lent it to me.
10. I played tennis every Saturday when I was younger.
11. It isn't necessary for you to come early.
12. It is a good idea to practise every day.
13. Perhaps James is at home.
14. If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.
15. I don't have enough money, so I can't buy the laptop.
16. The last time I saw Paula was in May.
17. I started studying English two years ago and I still study it.
18. The blue car is cheaper than the red car.
19. No other student in the class is as tall as Leo.
20. Despite the rain, we went for a walk.

Bloque 3 · Elige la opción correcta

1. I haven't finished my homework ___. (already / yet / since)
2. We've lived here ___ five years. (since / for / ago)
3. She has worked here ___ 2021. (for / since / during)
4. There isn't ___ milk left. (many / much / a few)
5. We have ___ friends in Manchester. (a little / a few / much)
6. This exercise is ___ than the previous one. (easy / easier / easiest)
7. It's the ___ film I've seen this year. (funniest / funnier / funny)
8. You ___ smoke here. It's forbidden. (mustn't / don't have to / might not)
9. You ___ wear a uniform; it's optional. (mustn't / don't have to / shouldn't)
10. He ___ be at work; his car isn't there. (can't / must / should)
11. If it rains tomorrow, we ___ at home. (stay / will stay / would stay)
12. If I were you, I ___ to the manager. (will speak / would speak / speak)
13. The person ___ called you is my cousin. (which / who / where)
14. That's the restaurant ___ we had dinner. (who / where / whose)
15. My phone ___ in China. (makes / is made / made)
16. She said she ___ tired. (is / was / has)
17. I enjoy ___ new languages. (learn / learning / to learned)
18. We decided ___ by train. (travel / travelling / to travel)
19. I ___ getting up early now; it doesn't bother me. (used to / am used to / use to)
20. He's coming, ___ he? (isn't / doesn't / hasn't)

Bloque 4 · Encuentra el error

Todas las frases contienen un error. Escríbelas correctamente.

1. I have seen her yesterday.
2. She don't like coffee.
3. We are living here since 2020.
4. He has went to the supermarket.
5. If I will see Marta, I'll tell her.
6. If I would have more time, I'd travel more.
7. You must to wear a seat belt.
8. You don't must pay now.
9. The room cleans every day.
10. This picture was paint by my grandfather.
11. She said me that she was tired.
12. He asked me where was I going.
13. That's the man which helped me.
14. The hotel where we stayed in was expensive.
15. I used to playing football every weekend.
16. I'm used to get up early.
17. This test is more easier than the last one.
18. There are too much people here.
19. I look forward to see you.
20. She suggested to go by bus.

Soluciones

Bloque 1

1. go
2. are playing
3. visited
4. was walking
5. has never tried
6. have known
7. have already finished
8. hasn't seen
9. were having
10. has worked
11. will rain
12. are meeting
13. is going to rain
14. study
15. had
16. don't have to
17. should
18. was written
19. are sent
20. was

Bloque 2

1. English is spoken in many countries.
2. This bridge was built in 2010.
3. My bike has been stolen.
4. Tom said that he was busy.
5. They said that they would call me the next day.
6. Ana said that she couldn't swim.
7. This is the café where we met last year.
8. The woman who is wearing a red coat is my teacher.
9. The book that you lent me is very interesting.
10. I used to play tennis every Saturday when I was younger.
11. You don't have to come early.
12. You should practise every day.

13. James might be at home.
14. Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus.
15. If I had enough money, I could buy the laptop.
16. I haven't seen Paula since May.
17. I have studied English for two years.
18. The red car is more expensive than the blue car.
19. Leo is the tallest student in the class.
20. Although it was raining, we went for a walk.

Soluciones · continuación

Bloque 3

1. yet
2. for
3. since
4. much
5. a few
6. easier
7. funniest
8. mustn't
9. don't have to
10. can't
11. will stay
12. would speak
13. who
14. where
15. is made
16. was
17. learning
18. to travel
19. am used to
20. isn't

Bloque 4 · Encuentra el error

1. I saw her yesterday.
2. She doesn't like coffee.
3. We have lived here since 2020.
4. He has gone to the supermarket.
5. If I see Marta, I'll tell her.
6. If I had more time, I'd travel more.
7. You must wear a seat belt.
8. You don't have to pay now.
9. The room is cleaned every day.
10. This picture was painted by my grandfather.
11. She told me that she was tired.
12. He asked me where I was going.

13. That's the man who helped me.
14. The hotel where we stayed was expensive.
15. I used to play football every weekend.
16. I'm used to getting up early.
17. This test is easier than the last one.
18. There are too many people here.
19. I look forward to seeing you.
20. She suggested going by bus.

> Consejo de estudio
> Anota los errores que repites y crea una frase propia con cada estructura. Volver a ellos unos días después es más útil que releer todas las reglas de una vez.