GRAMÁTICA INGLESA C1

Guía teórica + 100 ejercicios + soluciones

Material de práctica de nivel avanzado. Incluye cinco bloques de 20 ejercicios y las respuestas al final. Las actividades son originales y no reproducen un examen oficial.

Qué se exige en gramática inglesa C1

En el nivel C1 no basta con producir frases correctas: es necesario controlar matices, registro, énfasis y cohesión. Las actividades de esta guía trabajan precisión gramatical, flexibilidad sintáctica y reformulación, destrezas relevantes para un uso avanzado del inglés y para la preparación de exámenes como C1 Advanced.

Inversión y estructuras enfáticas

Tras expresiones negativas o restrictivas al inicio de una oración, se invierte el auxiliar y el sujeto: Never have I seen..., Only then did I realise.... Con Hardly y No sooner suele aparecer el pasado perfecto invertido: Hardly had we arrived when...; No sooner had we arrived than....

Condicionales avanzados y condicionales mixtos

Además de las condicionales habituales, C1 incluye inversiones sin if: Had I known, I would have acted; Were she to resign, we would need a replacement; Should you need assistance, contact us. En las condicionales mixtas se relaciona una condición pasada con una consecuencia presente: If I had accepted the offer, I would be living abroad now.

Deseos, preferencias y subjuntivo formal

I wish I had... expresa arrepentimiento pasado; I would rather you kept... formula una preferencia sobre otra persona; It is high time we left señala que una acción ya debería haberse realizado. En el registro formal, insist/suggest/essential that + sujeto + verbo base: They insisted that he be present.

Modales perfectos y deducción

Must have + participio indica deducción fuerte sobre el pasado; might/may have + participio, posibilidad; cannot have + participio, imposibilidad deducida; should have + participio, crítica o expectativa incumplida. El contexto determina la opción más adecuada.

Pasiva compleja y estructuras impersonales

He is believed to have left reformula People believe that he left. Si el hecho es anterior a la creencia, se usa to have + participio. La pasiva también aparece tras verbos y preposiciones: She objected to being excluded.

Gerundio, infinitivo y colocaciones

Tras preposiciones se emplea normalmente -ing: worth discussing, object to being excluded. Algunas construcciones cambian de sentido: remember doing recuerda una acción pasada; remember to do recuerda una obligación pendiente. También importan las combinaciones léxicas naturales: on the verge of, a thorough understanding.

Conectores y cohesión discursiva

El nivel C1 exige relacionar ideas con precisión. Although introduce una cláusula; despite/in spite of suelen preceder un sustantivo o una forma en -ing; nevertheless expresa contraste entre oraciones; provided that establece una condición; so that introduce finalidad con cláusula.

Estrategia para resolver ejercicios C1

Primero identifica la función: ¿énfasis, hipótesis, deducción, preferencia o contraste? Después comprueba el patrón gramatical, el tiempo verbal y la concordancia. En las transformaciones, conserva el significado original; en «Encuentra el error», corrige solo lo necesario. Revisa las soluciones al terminar cada bloque.

100 ejercicios de gramática inglesa C1

Completa los ejercicios sin consultar las soluciones. En las transformaciones, conserva el significado; en el bloque de errores, reescribe la oración correctamente.

Bloque 1 · Completa las estructuras avanzadas

1. Hardly ___ the meeting begun when the fire alarm went off.

2. Were the proposal ___ approved, funding would be released.

3. It is high time the committee ___ a decision.

4. She talks as though she ___ the entire report herself.

5. No sooner ___ we sat down than the lights went out.

6. The CEO insisted that the figures ___ independently verified.

7. I would rather you ___ the matter confidential for now.

8. Not until the audit was complete ___ they discover the discrepancy.

9. The minister is believed ___ the country last night.

10. By December, the team ___ on the project for eighteen months.

11. If it ___ for her intervention, the deal would have collapsed.

12. Under no circumstances ___ confidential files be shared.

13. He denied ___ informed about the change.

14. The report needs ___ before publication.

15. Scarcely ___ she finished speaking when questions began.

16. Supposing the supplier ___ to withdraw, what would we do?

17. The evidence suggests that he ___ the warning.

18. Only after reviewing the data ___ I understand the problem.

19. She is accustomed to ___ under pressure.

20. I wish I ___ more attention to the briefing yesterday.

Bloque 2 · Elige la opción correcta

1. Little ___ how much the decision would cost. A) they realised B) did they realise C) they had realised

2. The document is thought ___ in the 17th century. A) to have been written B) to write C) having written

3. I would sooner you ___ this with the manager directly. A) discuss B) discussed C) had discuss

4. ___ the delay, we would have arrived on time. A) But for B) Despite of C) Unless

5. She was ___ to accept the revised terms. A) reluctant B) reluctantly C) reluctance

6. He ___ have known about the change; nobody told him. A) cannot B) must C) should

7. Not only ___ the deadline, but she also improved the design. A) she met B) did she meet C) has she meet

8. The issue is worth ___ in greater depth. A) to discuss B) discuss C) discussing

9. Had I known the risks, I ___ differently. A) would act B) would have acted C) will act

10. It was ___ a convincing argument that everyone agreed. A) so B) such C) too

11. The company is on the ___ of announcing a merger. A) edge B) verge C) border

12. She objected to ___ excluded from the discussion. A) being B) be C) have

13. I regret ___ you that your application was unsuccessful. A) telling B) to inform C) informing

14. ___ exhausted, he continued working. A) Despite B) Although C) In spite

15. The more carefully you plan, ___ mistakes you make. A) the fewer B) less C) the least

16. She has a ___ understanding of the subject. A) thorough B) through C) thought

17. It is essential that each candidate ___ identification. A) brings B) bring C) brought

18. I would rather ___ earlier yesterday. A) leave B) have left C) to leave

19. He spoke quietly ___ disturb the others. A) so as not to B) for not C) in order not

20. There is no point ___ about what cannot be changed. A) to worry B) worry C) worrying

Bloque 3 · Transformación de oraciones

1. I only understood the implications after I read the contract. (ONLY AFTER)

2. The manager did not apologise at any point. (AT NO POINT)

3. Without your help, we would have failed. (BUT FOR)

4. People say the scientist falsified the results. (SAID)

5. I regret not asking for clarification. (WISH)

6. They started investigating in January and are still doing so. (BEEN)

7. The board should reconsider the proposal. (HIGH TIME)

8. The team had barely arrived when the presentation began. (HARDLY)

9. She did not intend to offend anyone. (MEAN)

10. The delay was caused by a shortage of materials. (RESULTED)

11. I prefer you not to mention my name. (RATHER)

12. The report was so complex that few understood it. (SUCH)

13. He probably misunderstood the instructions. (MAY)

14. You cannot enter unless you have a pass. (PROVIDED)

15. They believe the painting was stolen in 1998. (BELIEVED)

16. She succeeded despite lacking experience. (ALTHOUGH)

17. We must not disclose this information. (CIRCUMSTANCES)

18. I last spoke to him three months ago. (FOR)

19. He is likely to resign soon. (VERGE)

20. They postponed the launch because of technical issues. (DUE)

Bloque 4 · Encuentra el error

1. Never I have encountered such resistance.
2. If I would have known, I would have objected.
3. She suggested to postpone the meeting.
4. It is high time we take action.
5. He is believed that he left yesterday.
6. Hardly we had arrived when it started raining.
7. Despite of the evidence, he denied everything.
8. I wish I would have studied harder.
9. The more you practise, the more fluent you become it.
10. She insisted that he apologises immediately.
11. He objected to be excluded from the vote.
12. No sooner we arrived than the speech began.
13. This proposal is worth to consider.
14. I would rather you do not tell anyone.
15. Only then I realised my mistake.
16. He must have forgot the appointment.
17. She denied to have leaked the document.
18. The results are expected announcing tomorrow.
19. Not only she was late, but she also forgot the files.
20. Unless you do not revise, you will struggle.

Bloque 5 · Conectores y cohesión C1

1. ___ the research was thorough, the sample was too small.
2. The figures were revised; ___, the overall conclusion remained unchanged.
3. The trial was cancelled ___ insufficient funding.
4. ___ the evidence presented, the committee approved the proposal.
5. The changes were introduced ___ improve accessibility.
6. The data were anonymised ___ participants could not be identified.
7. The plan will proceed ___ the safety review is satisfactory.
8. The findings were inconsistent; ___, further testing was recommended.
9. The team continued working ___ severe time constraints.

10. ___ the supplier withdraws, we have an alternative.
11. The report is detailed, ___ its conclusions remain tentative.
12. ___ the costs rise, the project may be postponed.
13. The proposal was rejected ___ its apparent benefits.
14. The policy was revised ___ feedback from staff.
15. ___ the new system is more efficient, it requires training.
16. The figures were checked twice ___ avoid errors.
17. The scheme will be extended ___ demand remains high.
18. ___ the outcome, the participants will receive feedback.
19. The deadline was extended; ___, several teams still missed it.
20. ___ the initial setback, the research ultimately succeeded.

SOLUCIONES

Se incluyen respuestas modelo. En ejercicios abiertos pueden existir otras formulaciones correctas que respeten el significado y la estructura solicitada.

Bloque 1 · Completa las estructuras avanzadas

1. had
2. to be
3. made
4. had written
5. had
6. be
7. kept
8. did
9. to have left
10. will have been working
11. had not been
12. should
13. having been
14. revising / to be revised
15. had
16. were
17. may have ignored / might have ignored
18. did
19. working
20. had paid

Bloque 2 · Elige la opción correcta

1. B) did they realise — Inversión después de Little al inicio.
2. A) to have been written — Pasiva con infinitivo perfecto.
3. B) discussed — Would sooner + sujeto + pasado para preferencia presente.
4. A) But for — But for significa «de no haber sido por».
5. A) reluctant — Se necesita un adjetivo tras was.
6. A) cannot — Deducción negativa sobre el pasado: cannot have known.
7. B) did she meet — Inversión con Not only al inicio.
8. C) discussing — Worth + -ing.
9. B) would have acted — Condicional invertida de tercer tipo.
10. B) such — Such + artículo + adjetivo + sustantivo.
11. B) verge — Colocación: on the verge of.
12. A) being — Object to + -ing; pasiva: being excluded.
13. B) to inform — Regret to inform introduce malas noticias.

14. B) Although — Although + cláusula con verbo.
15. A) the fewer — Comparativa correlativa: the more..., the fewer...
16. A) thorough — Thorough = exhaustivo.
17. B) bring — Subjuntivo formal: base verbal.
18. B) have left — Preferencia retrospectiva: would rather have + participio.
19. A) so as not to — So as not to + infinitivo; «in order not» requiere to.
20. C) worrying — There is no point + -ing.

Bloque 3 · Transformación de oraciones

1. Only after I read the contract did I understand the implications.
2. At no point did the manager apologise.
3. But for your help, we would have failed.
4. The scientist is said to have falsified the results.
5. I wish I had asked for clarification.
6. They have been investigating since January.
7. It is high time the board reconsidered the proposal.
8. Hardly had the team arrived when the presentation began.
9. She did not mean to offend anyone.
10. The shortage of materials resulted in the delay.
11. I would rather you did not mention my name.
12. It was such a complex report that few understood it.
13. He may have misunderstood the instructions.
14. You can enter provided that you have a pass.
15. The painting is believed to have been stolen in 1998.
16. Although she lacked experience, she succeeded.
17. Under no circumstances must we disclose this information.
18. I have not spoken to him for three months.
19. He is on the verge of resigning.
20. The launch was postponed due to technical issues.

Bloque 4 · Encuentra el error

1. Never have I encountered such resistance.
2. If I had known, I would have objected.
3. She suggested postponing the meeting.
4. It is high time we took action.
5. He is believed to have left yesterday.
6. Hardly had we arrived when it started raining.
7. Despite the evidence, he denied everything.
8. I wish I had studied harder.
9. The more you practise, the more fluent you become.
10. She insisted that he apologise immediately.

11. He objected to being excluded from the vote.
12. No sooner had we arrived than the speech began.
13. This proposal is worth considering.
14. I would rather you did not tell anyone.
15. Only then did I realise my mistake.
16. He must have forgotten the appointment.
17. She denied having leaked the document.
18. The results are expected to be announced tomorrow.
19. Not only was she late, but she also forgot the files.
20. Unless you revise, you will struggle.

Bloque 5 · Conectores y cohesión C1

1. Although
2. nevertheless
3. due to
4. Despite
5. in order to
6. so that
7. provided that
8. therefore
9. in spite of
10. In case
11. yet
12. Should
13. despite
14. in response to
15. While
16. so as to
17. as long as
18. Regardless of
19. even so
20. Notwithstanding