

Oraciones de participio en textos escritos

Inglés 2.º Bachillerato · Solucionario

Nivel: 2.º Bachillerato (LOMLOE, RD 243/2022, PAU, referencia MCER B2) · **Referencia oficial:** RD 243/2022 2.º Bachillerato, Nivel de referencia MCER B2, RD 243/2022 CE2 Producción, RD 243/2022 CE5 Plurilingüismo

Ejercicio 1 Elige -ing o -ed

-ing para el que hace la acción; participio para el que la recibe.

1. **Walking**
2. **Built**
3. **Feeling**
4. **written**
5. **Opening**
6. **visiting**

Ejercicio 2 Completa con el participio

Fíjate en los participios irregulares: broken, sung.

1. **Standing**
2. **baked**
3. **Not knowing**
4. **broken**
5. **Seeing**
6. **sung**

Ejercicio 3 Reduce con -ing

Se elimina el conector y el sujeto repetido.

1. **Feeling nervous, Valentina forgot her lines.**
2. **Waiting for the bus, Mateo read a comic.**
3. **Walking to school, Lucía listened to music.**
4. **Living near the beach, Joaquín swims every day.**
5. **Having lunch, we heard the news.**
6. **Not having a key, I rang the bell.**

Ejercicio 4 Ordena las palabras

1. **Opening the door, Santiago found a letter.**

2. **Written in 1990, the novel is still popular.**
3. **Not knowing the way, we asked.**
4. **Having finished the exam, she left.**
5. **Tired after the match, the team went home.**
6. **The girl playing the guitar is my cousin.**

Ejercicio 5 Corrige el error

Cuida la forma del participio y no añadas conjunciones innecesarias.

1. **Walking home, I met Lucía.**
2. **Written in 1920, the book is still read.**
3. **Having finished the test, he left.**
4. **Not feeling well, I stayed at home.**
5. **Being tired, Mateo went to bed.**
6. **The boys playing football are my cousins.**

Ejercicio 6 Elige -ing o having + participio

Having + participio indica una acción terminada antes.

1. **Sitting**
2. **Having finished**
3. **Driving**
4. **Having seen**
5. **Having walked**
6. **Singing**

Ejercicio 7 Reduce con -ing, 2.º nivel

Con after, before y while puedes conservar el conector.

1. **Wanting to improve her English, Ximena joined a club.**
2. **Opening the fridge, he saw it was empty.**
3. **Not having tickets, they couldn't enter.**
4. **After leaving the cinema, Lucía called a taxi.**
5. **Before answering, Mateo took a deep breath.**
6. **Running down the stairs, he tripped.**

Ejercicio 8 Reduce con participio pasado

Se elimina el relativo y el verbo be.

1. **Built in 1850, the bridge is still used.**
2. **Damaged by the storm, the roof leaked.**

3. **The photo taken in Seville is my favourite.**
4. **The students invited to the party arrived early.**
5. **Tired of waiting, he left.**
6. **The song sung by Ximena won the contest.**

Ejercicio 9 Reduce con having + participio

Pasado perfecto activo: having + participio; pasivo: having been + participio.

1. **Having read the message, Valentina smiled.**
2. **Having lost his phone, Mateo borrowed mine.**
3. **Having finished the project, they relaxed.**
4. **Having been told the news, she cried.**
5. **Having been warned, he left early.**

Ejercicio 10 Reduce frases negativas

La negación se coloca delante del participio.

1. **Not knowing the answer, she guessed.**
2. **Not having slept, he felt awful.**
3. **Not being invited, they stayed home.**
4. **Not wanting to be late, I ran.**
5. **Not having been told, she was surprised.**

Ejercicio 11 Reduce oraciones de relativo

Con valor activo, -ing; con valor pasivo, participio pasado.

1. **The girl playing the guitar is my cousin.**
2. **The cars parked outside were towed.**
3. **The man living next door is a pilot.**
4. **The letters sent yesterday arrived today.**
5. **People wanting to join the club should register.**

Ejercicio 12 Traduce al inglés

«Al + infinitivo» equivale a on / upon + -ing o a after + -ing.

1. **Tired from the journey, Santiago fell asleep at once.**
2. **On arriving home, I called my grandmother.**
3. **Having seen the film, he did not want to see it again.**
4. **The house built by my uncle is very big.**
5. **Not knowing what to say, Lucía smiled.**

Ejercicio 13 Traduce al español y compara

1. Como habíamos perdido el mapa, preguntamos a un desconocido.
2. Mientras caminaba por el muelle, Mateo vio una foca.
3. Las entradas que se venden por internet son más baratas.
4. Como no quería despertarla, susurró.
5. No: el español evita el gerundio tras un nombre y prefiere «que toca la guitarra»; el inglés lo usa con naturalidad.

Ejercicio 14 Lee y responde

1. El viernes por la noche; el hostel estaba cerrado.
2. Porque no sabía qué hacer.
3. Un paraguas grande.
4. En el piso de una amiga de la mujer.
5. Ejemplo: Not knowing what to do → Because he did not know what to do;
Having walked for hours → Because he had walked for hours.

Ejercicio 15 Participios sin sujeto propio

Cualquier corrección es válida si el sujeto de las dos partes es el mismo.

1. Walking down the street, we felt the rain start.
2. Having finished the exam, we heard the bell ring.
3. Tired after the trip, I thought the bed looked perfect.
4. Opening the box, Lucía saw a letter fall out.
5. Not knowing the way, we found the map useless.

Ejercicio 16 Transformaciones con palabra dada

Usa la palabra dada tal cual, como en la PAU.

1. Being afraid of dogs, Ximena crossed the street.
2. Having apologised, Joaquín felt better.
3. The students waiting outside got wet.
4. Not having any money, she couldn't buy the ticket.
5. The painting found in an attic is worth a fortune.

Ejercicio 17 Une dos frases en una

Elige -ing, -ed o having + participio según el significado.

1. Opening the window, Mateo felt the cold wind.

2. **Having finished her homework, Lucía went to the cinema.**
3. **Built in the twelfth century, the castle attracts thousands of visitors.**
4. **Not having any food, we ordered pizza.**
5. **Excited by the news, Valentina called her friends.**

Ejercicio 18 Compara con el español

El español usa más subordinadas completas y relativas que el inglés escrito.

1. **Al volver a casa, me encontré con Lucía. (sin G; con G: Volviendo a casa, ...)**
2. **Como ya había visto la película, no fui. (sin G)**
3. **El hombre que está sentado ahí es mi tío. (sin G)**
4. **Escrito en 1990, el libro aún se vende bien. (sin G)**

Ejercicio 19 Corrige el párrafo

Cinco correcciones: Arriving, sujeto coherente, eaten, visiting y Written.

1. **Arriving in Valencia, we looked for a café. Not knowing where to go, we used the map. Having eaten paella, Mateo felt sleepy. The tourists visiting the beach took many photos. Written in 1960, this guidebook is still useful.**

Ejercicio 20 Redacta tu mañana

Modelo: Waking up late, I missed the bus. Not wanting to be late, I ran to school. Having arrived breathless, I found the door closed. Disappointed, I waited in the corridor. The teacher, surprised by my face, smiled and let me in.

Comprueba: cuatro participios distintos, mismo sujeto y unas 60 palabras.

Cuatro oraciones de participio correctas