

Criticar y deducir el pasado en inglés

Inglés 4.º ESO · Ejercicios

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____ Grupo: _____

Nivel: 4.º ESO (LOMLOE, RD 217/2022, referencia MCER B1) · **Referencia oficial:** RD 217/2022 4.º ESO, Nivel de referencia MCER B1, RD 217/2022 CE1 Comprensión, RD 217/2022 CE2 Producción

Ejercicio 1 Should have (fácil)

Completa con should have y el participio del verbo entre paréntesis.

1. You (call) me yesterday.
2. They (leave) earlier.
3. I (study) more for the test.
4. She (tell) the truth.
5. We (bring) an umbrella.

Ejercicio 2 Elige el modal (fácil)

Elige el modal más lógico.

1. The ground is wet. It must have / can't have rained.
2. He was in Dublin all week. He must have / can't have been at the party.
3. I don't know where Mateo is. He might have / can't have gone home.
4. You didn't study. You should have / must have studied.

Ejercicio 3 Shouldn't have (fácil)

Escribe shouldn't have + participio.

1. I (eat) so much cake.
2. He (shout) at his sister.
3. We (go) out in the storm.
4. You (say) that.

Ejercicio 4 Ordena las palabras (fácil)

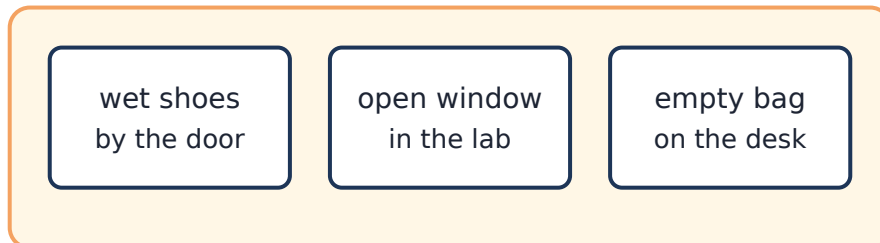
Ordena las palabras para formar una frase.

1. have / You / called / me / should
2. might / have / She / forgotten / the / date

3. can't / It / have / Joaquín / been
4. missed / must / the / He / bus / have

Ejercicio 5 Pistas del laboratorio (fácil)

Mira la pizarra y completa con must have, might have o can't have.



Tres pistas del misterio del laboratorio, para hacer deducciones con modales perfectos.

1. Someone ... opened the window.
2. The student ... gone home through the door because his shoes are wet.
3. The bag ... been taken by a cat; there's no cat in the school.
4. The student ... forgotten the bag.

Ejercicio 6 Une situación y deducción (fácil)

Une cada situación con la deducción más lógica.

1. Lucía is yawning.
 2. The shop is closed.
 3. Ximena's phone is off.
 4. The dog is barking.
- a. She might have run out of battery.
 - b. It must have closed early.
 - c. She must have slept badly.
 - d. Someone must have rung the bell.

Ejercicio 7 ¿Should have o shouldn't have? (fácil)

Completa con should have o shouldn't have según el sentido.

1. I forgot my homework. I ... done it last night.
2. He ate too much. He ... eaten so much.
3. They didn't wear coats. They ... brought coats.
4. She lied to her friend. She ... lied.

Ejercicio 8 Could have (medio)

Completa con could have + participio para hablar de oportunidades perdidas.

1. We (win) the match.
2. You (ask) me for help.
3. She (go) to Cork with us.
4. They (buy) better tickets.

Ejercicio 9 Traduce al inglés (medio)

Traduce al inglés.

1. Deberías haberme llamado.
2. Debe de haber perdido el autobús.
3. No puede haber sido Joaquín.
4. Podríamos haber ganado el partido.

Ejercicio 10 Traduce al español (medio)

Traduce al español.

1. I should have studied more.
2. She must have forgotten her keys.
3. He can't have taken it.
4. They might have gone to Dublin.

Ejercicio 11 Corrige el error (medio)

Cada frase tiene un error. Escríbela de nuevo bien.

1. You should of called me.
2. She must had missed the bus.
3. He might have went home.
4. I shouldn't had said that.
5. They can't has seen it.

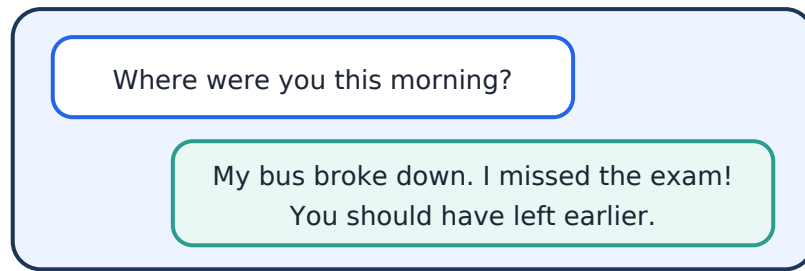
Ejercicio 12 Reescribe con un modal perfecto (medio)

Reescribe cada frase con un modal perfecto (misma idea).

1. Perhaps Lucía forgot her phone.
2. I'm sure Mateo took the wrong bus.
3. It is impossible that Ximena lied.
4. It was a mistake to leave so late.

Ejercicio 13 Lee el chat (medio)

Lee el chat y responde con frases completas en inglés.



Un chat con una crítica: Santiago le dice a Valentina que debió salir antes.

1. Why did Valentina miss the exam?
2. What does Santiago think she should have done?
3. Does he think she is wrong or right?

Ejercicio 14 Pruebas en el cole (medio)

Escribe una deducción con must have, might have o can't have para cada situación.

1. The classroom window is broken and there is a ball on the floor.
2. Joaquín is absent and his chair is empty.
3. The school bell is silent today.
4. The fridge is empty and the door is open.

Ejercicio 15 Elige entre could, might, must y can't (medio)

Completa con el modal perfecto más adecuado.

1. The match is cancelled. It (rain) a lot.
2. She (forget) her ticket; she checked it twice.
3. He (be) in Seville, but I'm not sure.
4. You (tell) me about the problem!

Ejercicio 16 Misterio en el instituto (difícil)

Lee el texto y responde.

On Monday, the science lab was a mess. Some bottles were on the floor, the window was open and a pair of muddy shoes was by the door. Ms Walsh said: «Somebody must have come in during the weekend. It can't have been a student, because the door was locked. A cat might have jumped in through the window.»

1. What did Ms Walsh find in the lab?
2. Why does she think it wasn't a student?

3. What might have happened?

Ejercicio 17 Mediación: un mensaje en español (difícil)

Un amigo irlandés te pregunta por qué no fuiste al partido. Explícaselo en inglés con tres frases con modales perfectos a partir de este mensaje: «Perdí el tren. Debería haber salido antes. Mi madre dice que podría haberme llevado en coche, pero no se lo pedí».

Ejercicio 18 Consejos tardíos (difícil)

Un compañero suspendió un examen. Escribe cuatro consejos tardíos con should have o shouldn't have.

Ejercicio 19 Dudas y certezas (difícil)

Escribe cuatro deducciones sobre un compañero que llega tarde a clase con la camiseta mojada, usando must have, might have y can't have.

Ejercicio 20 Mi mensaje a un amigo (difícil)

Escribe un mensaje de 50 a 60 palabras a un amigo de Toronto. Cuéntale algo que salió mal y usa should have, could have y might have.