

Elige bien el tiempo verbal en inglés

Inglés 4.º ESO · Solucionario

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, RD 217/2022 CE5 Plurilingüismo

Ejercicio 1 Presente simple o continuo

Hábito, hecho o verbo de estado = simple; acción que ocurre ahora = continuo.

1. studies
2. is arriving
3. doesn't drink
4. are waiting
5. Do you know (verbo de estado)
6. rains

studies, is arriving, doesn't drink, are waiting, Do you know, rains

Ejercicio 2 Verbos regulares e irregulares

Los irregulares hay que memorizarlos; los regulares añaden -ed.

1. bought
2. visited
3. didn't go
4. ate
5. Did you see
6. stopped (se duplica la p)

bought, visited, didn't go, ate, Did you see, stopped

Ejercicio 3 Will o going to

Plan previo = going to; decisión del momento u oferta = will; indicio visible = going to.

1. am going to
2. will
3. is going to
4. will

am going to, will, is going to, will

Ejercicio 4 Palabras señal

A) yesterday y B) ago piden past simple; C) since pide present perfect; D) at the moment pide present continuous.

Modelo: I saw him yesterday. / I have known her since 2020. / She is studying at the moment.

A = 1, B = 1, C = 2, D = 3

Ejercicio 5 Traduce al inglés

1. It rained all day yesterday.
2. Joaquín is watching a video.
3. My sister works in a bank.
4. I'm going to play basketball tomorrow.

Observa: «yesterday» va con past simple; «ahora» con continuous; el hábito con simple.

It rained all day yesterday. / Joaquín is watching a video. / My sister works in a bank. / I'm going to play basketball tomorrow.

Ejercicio 6 Corrige el error

1. It's cold today. (hace falta sujeto)
2. I am 14 (years old). (se usa to be para la edad)
3. She doesn't like fish. (tercera persona con does)
4. We went to the cinema yesterday. (pasado simple)
5. He knows the teacher. (verbo de estado)

It's cold today. / I am 14. / She doesn't like fish. / We went to the cinema yesterday. / He knows the teacher.

Ejercicio 7 Formas negativas e interrogativas

1. Ximena doesn't play the violin.
2. Were they sleeping?
3. He hasn't finished.
4. Did you go to Lima?

Se usa el auxiliar de cada tiempo: do/does, were, have/has, did.

doesn't play / Were they sleeping? / hasn't finished / Did you go to Lima?

Ejercicio 8 Pasado simple y pasado continuo

La acción larga va en continuo; la que la interrumpe, en simple.

1. was walking, started
2. was cooking, broke
3. were watching
4. were playing, went
5. were you doing

was walking / started; was cooking / broke; were watching; were playing / went; were you doing

Ejercicio 9 Pasado simple o present perfect

1. have lost (resultado actual)
2. visited (2022 = fecha)
3. Have you ever seen (experiencia)
4. hasn't finished (con yet)
5. moved (last month = fecha)

have lost, visited, Have you ever seen, hasn't finished, moved

Ejercicio 10 For y since

For = duración; since = punto de inicio.

1. has lived, since
2. have known, for
3. haven't eaten, since
4. has played, since

has lived since / have known for / haven't eaten since / has played since

Ejercicio 11 Mensaje con huecos

(1) ayer: pasado simple. (2) acción en curso al bajar: pasado continuo. (3) estado en pasado. (4) ahora: presente continuo. (5) for an hour: present perfect. (6) cita acordada: presente continuo.

took, was raining, was, am sitting, have been waiting (o have waited), am meeting

Ejercicio 12 Cuatro tiempos en pregunta

1. What is she making?
2. When did you go to Bogotá?
3. How many times have you been to Cork?
4. What is he going to study?

What is she making? / When did you go to Bogotá? / How many times have you

been to Cork? / What is he going to study?

Ejercicio 13 Del inglés al español

1. Llevo diez años viviendo en Sevilla (el español usa presente).
2. Ella estaba llorando cuando entré.
3. Está lloviendo, así que no salimos.
4. Al mediodía ya se habían ido.

Atención: «I have lived for ten years» se traduce con presente en español.

Llevo diez años viviendo en Sevilla. / Estaba llorando cuando entré. / Está lloviendo, así que no salimos. / Al mediodía ya se habían ido.

Ejercicio 14 Tres futuros

1. are flying (billetes comprados = acordado)
2. will have (decisión espontánea)
3. is going to buy (ahorrar = plan)
4. will be (predicción con perhaps)

are flying, will have, is going to buy, will be

Ejercicio 15 Lee y responde

1. He stayed with a family in Galway.
2. He was learning to surf.
3. He has practised every weekend.
4. He is going to take part in his first small competition.

Revisa el tiempo de cada respuesta: past simple, past continuous, present perfect y going to.

stayed / was learning to surf / has practised every weekend / is going to take part

Ejercicio 16 Past perfect

1. After Sofía had lost her bag, she called the police.
2. The film had started when we arrived.
3. He was tired because he hadn't slept.
4. They had eaten everything when we got to the party.

Past perfect = had + participio, para la acción más antigua.

had lost / had started / hadn't slept / had eaten

Ejercicio 17 Mediación en inglés

Modelo: My mum says she will be late today because the bus has broken down. It was raining when she left home. Tomorrow she is going to buy a new umbrella.

Revisa: tres tiempos correctos, tercera persona (she), mensaje completo y sin traducción palabra por palabra.

Modelo anterior (no hay una única solución)

Ejercicio 18 Texto con verbos mezclados

«Last year» pide pasado; «while» pide continuo; «never ... before» pide past perfect; «now» pide presente continuo o simple; «next year» con plan, going to.

went, stayed, were having, started, had never heard, am saving, want, am going to go

Ejercicio 19 Corrige el párrafo

I have lived in Bilbao since I was born. Yesterday I went to the beach and I swam for an hour. When I was coming home, I found a wallet. I gave it to the police and tomorrow I am meeting my friends: we have already bought the tickets.

Seis correcciones: have lived, went, found, gave, am meeting, have already bought.

have lived / went / found / gave / am meeting / have already bought

Ejercicio 20 Escribe un correo

Modelo: Dear Mr and Mrs Walsh, last weekend I visited my grandparents in Sevilla and we ate churros. Right now I am writing this email in my room. I have studied English for six years and I am getting better. Next month I am going to travel to Leeds, so I will see you at the station!

Comprueba: cinco tiempos distintos, saludo y despedida, 70-90 palabras, ortografía y palabras señal (last weekend, right now, for, next month).

Modelo anterior (respuesta abierta)