

Use of English: transformar frases sin cambiar el sentido

Ficha 3 de 4 · Pasiva, objeto y deducciones sobre el pasado.

LA REGLA

Una transformación conserva exactamente el sentido, incluido tiempo, agente, negación y grado de certeza. Lee primero la frase original y subraya qué no puede cambiar. La palabra clave entre paréntesis debe aparecer sin modificar en el hueco. Después elige la estructura: too/enough y so/such cambian la forma; present perfect + since/for conserva la duración; en pasiva el objeto pasa a sujeto y se mantiene el tiempo; must/could/can't have + participio distingue certeza y posibilidad sobre el pasado. Al final compara las dos frases completas, no solo el hueco.

¡Ojo! — el fallo típico. Cambiar una palabra y perder la información: «was painted by Ana» no equivale a «is painted by Ana»; «could have» no expresa la certeza de «must have». Comprueba quién actuó, cuándo y con qué seguridad antes de dar por buena la frase.

1 Completa sin cambiar la palabra clave ni el sentido.

Someone repaired the laptop yesterday. (WAS) The laptop yesterday.

2 Completa sin cambiar la palabra clave ni el sentido.

A local artist painted this mural. (BY) This mural a local artist.

3 Completa sin cambiar la palabra clave ni el sentido.

People expect the train to be late. (BE) The train late.

4 Completa sin cambiar la palabra clave ni el sentido.

The teacher forced the students to repeat it. (MADE) The teacher it.

5 Completa sin cambiar la palabra clave ni el sentido.

It is possible that she missed the train. (COULD) She the train.

6 Completa sin cambiar la palabra clave ni el sentido.

I am sure he forgot the meeting. (MUST) He the meeting.

7 Completa sin cambiar la palabra clave ni el sentido.

I am sure she did not see the message. (CAN'T) She the message.

8 Relaciona la pista con la deducción adecuada.

His signature is on the form; he ___ signed it. · She was with me in Paris at noon; she ___ been in Rome then. · The cake is in the oven; someone ___ put it there. · The email was sent in 2020; he ___ sent it in 2015. · The museum was closed all day; he ___ visited it today. · The receipt shows her payment; she ___ paid.

must have	cannot have
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9

Which rewrite preserves "I am sure he forgot the meeting"?

- ☐ He must forget the meeting.
- ☐ He could forget the meeting.
- ☐ He must have forgotten the meeting.
- ☐ He cannot have forgotten the meeting.

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Soluciones · ficha 3 de 4

Recorta o dobla esta página antes de dar la ficha.

- 1 Someone repaired the laptop yesterday. (WAS) The laptop was repaired yesterday.
- 2 A local artist painted this mural. (BY) This mural was painted by a local artist.
- 3 People expect the train to be late. (BE) The train is expected to be late.
- 4 The teacher forced the students to repeat it. (MADE) The teacher made the students repeat it.
- 5 It is possible that she missed the train. (COULD) She could have missed the train.
- 6 I am sure he forgot the meeting. (MUST) He must have forgotten the meeting.
- 7 I am sure she did not see the message. (CAN'T) She can't have seen the message.
- 8 must have: The receipt shows her payment; she ___ paid., His signature is on the form; he ___ signed it., The cake is in the oven; someone ___ put it there. · cannot have: The museum was closed all day; he ___ visited it today., She was with me in Paris at noon; she ___ been in Rome then., The email was sent in 2020; he ___ sent it in 2015.
- 9 Which rewrite preserves "I am sure he forgot the meeting"?
→ He must have forgotten the meeting.