

Ejercicios de tiempos narrativos en inglés

Nivel: B1

Ordena los acontecimientos de una historia

Usa el pasado simple para los acontecimientos principales, el pasado continuo para una acción en curso o la escena de fondo, y el pasado perfecto para algo que ocurrió antes de otro momento pasado.

Acontecimientos principales: El pasado simple hace avanzar la historia: *I opened the door and went inside.*

Escena de fondo: El pasado continuo describe una acción que ya estaba en curso: *It was raining when I left.*

Acontecimiento anterior: El pasado perfecto sitúa algo antes del momento de referencia: *The bus had left before I reached the stop.*

Interrupción: Un acontecimiento breve en pasado simple puede interrumpir una acción en pasado continuo: *I was cooking when the phone rang.*

Claridad temporal: Elige el tiempo según el orden de los acontecimientos, no por una sola palabra temporal. Una historia puede combinar los tres tiempos.

Ejercicio 1: Elige el tiempo de la historia

Elige la forma que corresponde al orden de los acontecimientos.

- I ___ home when I saw the accident.
a) was walk b) was walking c) were walking
- When we reached the cinema, the film ___. We missed the beginning.
a) started b) was starting c) had started
- The doorbell rang. Sam ___ the door and greeted his friend.
a) opened b) was opening c) had opened
- The street was wet, and it ___ heavily as the taxi arrived.
a) were raining b) was raining c) had raining
- I knew her name because we ___ before.
a) had meet b) were meet c) had met
- I turned off the light and ___ to bed.
a) went b) was going c) had gone

Ejercicio 2: Completa la historia

Escribe la forma correcta de pasado simple, pasado continuo o pasado perfecto del verbo entre paréntesis.

- I ___ dinner when the lights went out. It was only half cooked. (cook: acción en curso)

8. By the time she called, I ___ the message. (*read*)
9. Tom picked up his bag and ___ the room. (*leave*)
10. The children ___ outside when it began to rain. They kept playing for a while. (*play*: acción en curso)
11. She couldn't get in because she ___ her key at work. (*leave*: acontecimiento anterior; usa el pasado perfecto)
12. We finished breakfast and ___ for the station. (*leave*)

Ejercicio 3: Corrige el tiempo narrativo

Sustituye la forma verbal incorrecta por la forma de pasado adecuada. Conserva el resto de la oración.

13. I was cook dinner when the lights went out.

14. By the time we arrived, the show had start.

15. The phone rang, so I was answering it.

16. She was knowing the address because she had been there before.

17. I couldn't pay because I was leaving my wallet at home.

18. The wind was blow when we left the house, and it was still blowing an hour later.

Soluciones

Ejercicio 1: Elige el tiempo de la historia

1. b) was walking
2. c) had started
3. a) opened
4. b) was raining
5. c) had met
6. a) went

Ejercicio 2: Completa la historia

7. was cooking
8. had read
9. left
10. were playing
11. had left
12. left

Ejercicio 3: Corrige el tiempo narrativo

13. I was cooking dinner when the lights went out.
14. By the time we arrived, the show had started.
15. The phone rang, so I answered it.
16. She knew the address because she had been there before.
17. I couldn't pay because I had left my wallet at home.
18. The wind was blowing when we left the house, and it was still blowing an hour later.