Elipsis y sustitución

En inglés, a veces quitamos palabras que ya se entienden. También usamos palabras cortas para no repetir. Por ejemplo, so puede significar «sí», one puede sustituir un nombre y to puede evitar repetir un verbo.

Ejemplos resueltos / Worked examples

I can swim, and so can Ava. (Sé nadar y Ava también.) / Will Leo come? I think so. (¿Vendrá Leo? Creo que sí.) / Do you have a blue pen? I have one. (¿Tienes un bolígrafo azul? Tengo uno.) / She wanted to leave, but could not. (Quería irse, pero no pudo.)

Complete or rewrite each sentence as instructed. Use a short form when it avoids repeating words.

Completa o reescribe según la consigna. Usa una forma corta para no repetir palabras.

01. Completa la respuesta: «Ava podía ver el cartel. Noah también».
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Complete the echo: “Ava could see the sign. So ___ Noah.”

02. Completa la respuesta: «Mia no participaría. Leo tampoco».
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Complete the echo: “Mia would not take part. Leo ___, either.”

03. Ella sabe nadar y Lucas también.
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Ella can swim, and Lucas ___ too.

04. Sofía no llegará pronto; Owen tampoco.
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Sofía will not arrive early; neither ___ Owen.

05. Grace ha terminado el informe. Completa: «Ethan también».
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Grace has finished the report. Complete: “So ___ Ethan.”

06. Nora no está preparada; Jack tampoco.
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Nora is not ready; nor ___ Jack.

07. Lily entiende la regla y Oscar también.
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Lily understands the rule, and so ___ Oscar.

08. Emma no debería ayudar con el trabajo. Completa: «Finn tampoco».
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Emma should not help with the work. Complete: “Neither ___ Finn.”

09. Ruby quizá venga a la excursión. Adam también.
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Ruby might join the trip. Adam ___ as well.

10. Maya no estaba en casa. Liam tampoco.
Complete with the matching auxiliary: Maya was not at home. Liam ___, either.

11. Lily aceptó comprobar la lista de reservas y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Lily agreed to check the booking list and later checked the booking list.”

12. Lily aceptó mover las sillas y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Lily agreed to move the chairs and later moved the chairs.”

13. Lily aceptó cerrar con llave la puerta lateral y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Lily agreed to lock the side door and later locked the side door.”

14. Lily aceptó enviar el plan actualizado y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Lily agreed to send the updated plan and later sent the updated plan.”

15. Lily aceptó limpiar la zona de trabajo y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Lily agreed to clean the work area and later cleaned the work area.”

16. Emma aceptó repasar las normas de seguridad y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Emma agreed to review the safety rules and later reviewed the safety rules.”

17. Emma aceptó imprimir la copia final y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Emma agreed to print the final copy and later printed the final copy.”

18. Emma aceptó llamar al equipo de reparaciones y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Emma agreed to call the repair team and later called the repair team.”

19. Emma aceptó regar las plantas y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Emma agreed to water the plants and later watered the plants.”

20. Emma aceptó preparar la sala de reuniones y más tarde lo hizo.
Replace the repeated action with did so: “Emma agreed to prepare the meeting room and later prepared the meeting room.”

Continue / Continúa

21. Lily necesita bolígrafos azules; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Lily needs blue pens; choose the black ___.”

22. Lily necesita abrigos de invierno; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Lily needs warm coats; choose the lighter ___.”

23. Lily necesita cajas pequeñas; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Lily needs small boxes; choose the green ___.”

24. Lily necesita toallas limpias; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Lily needs clean towels; choose the dry ___.”

25. Lily necesita habitaciones tranquilas; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Lily needs quiet rooms; choose the larger ___.”

26. Emma necesita mesas redondas; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Emma needs round tables; choose the wooden ___.”

27. Emma necesita llaves nuevas; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Emma needs new keys; choose the silver ___.”

28. Emma necesita rutas cortas; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Emma needs short routes; choose the safer ___.”

29. Emma necesita carpetas rojas; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Emma needs red folders; choose the yellow ___.”

30. Emma necesita barras de pan recientes; puede elegir otras opciones.
Use ones instead of repeating the plural noun: “Emma needs fresh loaves; choose the larger ___.”

31. Mia trabaja con más cuidado que Ava.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “Mia works more carefully than Ava ___.” Context: “Ava works carefully.”

32. Noah es más paciente que Leo.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “Noah is more patient than Leo ___.” Context: “Leo is very patient.”

33. Lucas terminó antes que Ella.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “Lucas finished earlier than Ella ___.” Context: “Ella finished early.”

34. Han llegado más invitados de los que esperábamos.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “More guests have arrived than we ___.” Context: “The guests have arrived.”

35. Ava sabe nadar tan bien como Mia.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “Ava can swim as well as Mia ___.” Context: “Mia can swim well.”

36. La habitación era más ruidosa de lo que pensaba.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “The room was noisier than I ___.” Context: “The room was noisy.”

37. Noah habla con más claridad que su hermano.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “Noah speaks more clearly than his brother ___.” Context: “Noah speaks clearly.”

38. Puede que el tren llegue antes de lo que pensamos.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “The train may arrive sooner than we ___.” Context: “The train will arrive soon.”

39. La reunión duró más de lo que esperaban.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “The meeting lasted longer than they ___.” Context: “They had expected a short meeting.”

40. El plan no es tan sencillo como parece.
Finish the comparison without repeating the whole clause: “The plan is not as simple as it ___.” Context: “The plan seems simple.”

Answer key / Soluciones

Model answers. The words that complete or replace the repeated idea are in bold. / Respuestas modelo. Las palabras que completan o sustituyen la idea repetida están en negrita.

01. could

02. would not

03. can

04. will

05. has

06. is

07. does

08. should

09. might

10. was not

11. Lily agreed to check the booking list and later **did so**.

12. Lily agreed to move the chairs and later **did so**.

13. Lily agreed to lock the side door and later **did so**.

14. Lily agreed to send the updated plan and later **did so**.

15. Lily agreed to clean the work area and later **did so**.

16. Emma agreed to review the safety rules and later **did so**.

17. Emma agreed to print the final copy and later **did so**.

18. Emma agreed to call the repair team and later **did so**.

19. Emma agreed to water the plants and later **did so**.

20. Emma agreed to prepare the meeting room and later **did so**.

21. ones

22. ones

23. ones

24. ones

25. ones

26. ones

27. ones

28. ones

29. ones

30. ones

31. does

32. is

33. did

34. expected

35. can

36. thought

37. does

38. think

39. had expected

40. seems