“It” después de consider y think

consider it / think it + idea

“Consider it likely” significa “pensar que es probable”. “It” va después de “consider” y anuncia la idea que aparece después de “that”.

Ejemplo resuelto

Después de “consider” va it.
Mia considers _____ likely that the bus is late.
Mia considers **it** likely that the bus is late.

Completa con it, la palabra que anuncia la idea.

01. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Mia considers _____ likely that the baby is asleep.

02. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the room is quiet.

03. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Leo considers _____ strange that the bus is late.

04. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the game starts at five.

05. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Ava considers _____ possible that our team won the game.

06. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the soup is too hot.

07. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Noah considers _____ clear that the cake is ready.

08. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the lights are still on.

09. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Emma considers _____ unlikely that the dog needs a walk.

10. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the letter came today.

11. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Liam considers _____ wonderful that the shop is closed.

12. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the birds are singing.

13. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Sofia considers _____ true that the sun is shining.

14. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the box is empty.

15. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Oscar considers _____ possible that the keys are on the table.

16. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the lesson was fun.

17. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Nora considers _____ important that the garden looks lovely.

18. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the path is safe.

19. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Lucas considers _____ likely that the train has arrived.

20. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the rain will stop soon.

consider it / think it + idea

Completa los ejercicios 21-40. Completa con it, la palabra que anuncia la idea.

21. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Ella considers _____ odd that the room is quiet.

22. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the baby is asleep.

23. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Jack considers _____ clear that the game starts at five.

24. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the bus is late.

25. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Isla considers _____ unlikely that the soup is too hot.

26. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that our team won the game.

27. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Owen considers _____ great that the lights are still on.

28. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the cake is ready.

29. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Lily considers _____ possible that the letter came today.

30. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the dog needs a walk.

31. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Ethan considers _____ strange that the birds are singing.

32. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the shop is closed.

33. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Grace considers _____ likely that the box is empty.

34. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the sun is shining.

35. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Finn considers _____ true that the lesson was fun.

36. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the keys are on the table.

37. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Ruby considers _____ important that the path is safe.

38. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the garden looks lovely.

39. Ayuda: Después de “consider” va “it”. Escribe esa palabra.
Adam considers _____ unlikely that the rain will stop soon.

40. Ayuda: Después de “think” usamos “it” para anunciar la idea que viene. Escribe “it”.
The children think _____ is good that the train has arrived.

Soluciones

Frases completas. Solo la respuesta del hueco va en negrita.

01. Mia considers **it** likely that the baby is asleep.
02. The children think **it** is good that the room is quiet.
03. Leo considers **it** strange that the bus is late.
04. The children think **it** is good that the game starts at five.
05. Ava considers **it** possible that our team won the game.
06. The children think **it** is good that the soup is too hot.
07. Noah considers **it** clear that the cake is ready.
08. The children think **it** is good that the lights are still on.
09. Emma considers **it** unlikely that the dog needs a walk.
10. The children think **it** is good that the letter came today.
11. Liam considers **it** wonderful that the shop is closed.
12. The children think **it** is good that the birds are singing.
13. Sofia considers **it** true that the sun is shining.
14. The children think **it** is good that the box is empty.
15. Oscar considers **it** possible that the keys are on the table.
16. The children think **it** is good that the lesson was fun.
17. Nora considers **it** important that the garden looks lovely.
18. The children think **it** is good that the path is safe.
19. Lucas considers **it** likely that the train has arrived.
20. The children think **it** is good that the rain will stop soon.
21. Ella considers **it** odd that the room is quiet.
22. The children think **it** is good that the baby is asleep.
23. Jack considers **it** clear that the game starts at five.
24. The children think **it** is good that the bus is late.
25. Isla considers **it** unlikely that the soup is too hot.
26. The children think **it** is good that our team won the game.
27. Owen considers **it** great that the lights are still on.
28. The children think **it** is good that the cake is ready.
29. Lily considers **it** possible that the letter came today.
30. The children think **it** is good that the dog needs a walk.
31. Ethan considers **it** strange that the birds are singing.
32. The children think **it** is good that the shop is closed.
33. Grace considers **it** likely that the box is empty.
34. The children think **it** is good that the sun is shining.
35. Finn considers **it** true that the lesson was fun.
36. The children think **it** is good that the keys are on the table.
37. Ruby considers **it** important that the path is safe.
38. The children think **it** is good that the garden looks lovely.
39. Adam considers **it** unlikely that the rain will stop soon.
40. The children think **it** is good that the train has arrived.