

TeAyudo
A ESTUDIAR



EJERCICIOS AVANZADOS DE VERBOS IRREGULARES

GRAMÁTICA • PRÁCTICA • DOMINIO



MEJORA TU INGLÉS

- ✓ Domina los verbos irregulares
- ✓ Refuerza tu gramática
- ✓ Amplía tu vocabulario
- ✓ Gana confianza
- ✓ Consigue tus objetivos

¡PRACTICA,
APRENDE
Y
MEJORA
CADA DÍA!

INCLUYE:

- ✓ Ejercicios variados y desafiantes
- ✓ Textos y huecos
- ✓ Transformaciones
- ✓ Multiple choice
- ✓ Uso avanzado del inglés

“

El éxito es la suma de pequeños esfuerzos repetidos día tras día.

¡Sigue practicando y llegarás muy lejos!

”

ENFOCADO
EN LO QUE
REALMENTE
IMPORTA



ÍNDICE



FICHA 1		LOS VERBOS MÁS DIFÍCILES Completa las tres formas verbales.	FÁCIL ●	PÁGINA 3
FICHA 2		DETECTA EL ERROR Hay un error en cada frase. Encuéntralo y corrígelo.	MEDIO ● ●	PÁGINA 4
FICHA 3		COMPLETA EL TEXTO Completa el texto con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis.	DIFÍCIL ● ● ●	PÁGINA 5
FICHA 4		TRANSFORMACIONES Transforma las frases según las indicaciones entre paréntesis.	DIFÍCIL ● ● ●	PÁGINA 6
FICHA 5		CAMBRIDGE B2: USE OF ENGLISH Open Cloze. Completa el texto con la palabra adecuada.	EXPERTO ● ● ● ●	PÁGINA 7
FICHA 6		MULTIPLE CHOICE Elige la opción correcta (A, B, C o D).	DIFÍCIL ● ● ●	PÁGINA 8
FICHA 7		WORD TRANSFORMATION Completa la frase transformando la palabra dada.	EXPERTO ● ● ● ●	PÁGINA 9
FICHA 8		REWRITE THE SENTENCES Reescribe las frases usando la palabra entre paréntesis.	DIFÍCIL ● ● ●	PÁGINA 10
FICHA 9		MIXED CHALLENGE Ejercicios variados: Reading, Grammar, Vocabulary y Writing.	EXPERTO ● ● ● ●	PÁGINA 11
FICHA 10		GRAN EXAMEN FINAL Pon a prueba todo lo que has aprendido. 50 preguntas tipo examen oficial.	EXPERTO ● ● ● ●	PÁGINA 12
	SOLUCIONES COMPLETAS			PÁGINA 13
	¡ENHORABUENA!			PÁGINA 14

NIVEL DE DIFICULTAD

FÁCIL



MEDIO



DIFÍCIL



EXPERTO



¡TU PROGRESO, TU MEJOR RECOMPENSA!

Cada ejercicio te acerca a tu objetivo.
Sigue practicando y llegarás muy lejos.





NIVEL FÁCIL

FICHA 1



LOS VERBOS MÁS DIFÍCILES

Completa las tres formas verbales de los siguientes verbos irregulares.

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
1. find	found	_____	16. eat	ate	_____
2. choose	_____	chosen	17. see	_____	seen
3. forget	forgot	_____	18. wear	wore	_____
4. speak	_____	spoken	19. hide	_____	hidden
5. begin	began	_____	20. steal	stole	_____
6. drive	_____	driven	21. grow	_____	grown
7. lose	lost	_____	22. fly	flew	_____
8. write	_____	written	23. throw	_____	thrown
9. swim	swam	_____	24. wake	woke	_____
10. ring	_____	rung	25. fall	_____	fallen
11. rise	rose	_____	26. build	built	_____
12. take	_____	taken	27. pay	_____	paid
13. shake	shook	_____	28. catch	caught	_____
14. break	_____	broken	29. teach	_____	taught
15. give	gave	_____	30. leave	left	_____

¿QUÉ SON LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES?

Son verbos que no forman el pasado simple ni el participio pasado añadiendo -ed.
Tienen formas especiales que hay que aprender.



EJEMPLO:

go → went → gone
do → did → done
have → had → had
come → came → come

¡RECUERDA!

La práctica constante es la clave para dominar los verbos irregulares.

¡Tú puedes!



REPASO RÁPIDO

Escribe la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

- A. I _____ (go) to the cinema yesterday.
B. She _____ (see) a great film last night.
C. They _____ (have) dinner at 8 pm.
D. He _____ (forget) his keys this morning.
E. We _____ (take) lots of photos.

- F. You _____ (do) your homework yesterday.
G. It _____ (rain) a lot during the night.
H. I _____ (lose) my phone last week.
I. She _____ (write) a letter to her friend.
J. They _____ (come) to the party.



Consejo: Repasa esta lista cada día y verás cómo poco a poco te resulta más fácil.
La repetición y el uso en contexto harán que nunca los olvides.





FICHA 2



DETECTA EL ERROR

Hay un error en cada frase relacionado con los verbos irregulares.
Encuétralo y corrígelo.

NIVEL

MEDIO



Nº	FRASE INCORRECTA	CORRECCIÓN	Nº	FRASE INCORRECTA	CORRECCIÓN
1.	I have went to London.	_____	16.	She has fall down the stairs.	_____
2.	She buyed a new laptop yesterday.	_____	17.	They flyed to Paris last week.	_____
3.	They didn't ate dinner.	_____	18.	He has wrote a book.	_____
4.	He has broke his leg.	_____	19.	I didn't slept well.	_____
5.	We goed to the concert.	_____	20.	We have rided our bikes.	_____
6.	She has writen three emails.	_____	21.	She has forgot her password.	_____
7.	I have seen that movie before.	_____	22.	They didn't caught the train.	_____
8.	They has taken the bus.	_____	23.	He has build a tree house.	_____
9.	He didn't bringed his notebook.	_____	24.	We have teached English for 5 years.	_____
10.	We have lost our keys.	_____	25.	I have gave you my book.	_____
11.	She feel very tired.	_____	26.	She has meet her new boyfriend.	_____
12.	I have swum in the sea.	_____	27.	They didn't payed the bill.	_____
13.	They has choosen a restaurant.	_____	28.	I have leaved my phone at home.	_____
14.	He didn't knowed the answer.	_____	29.	He has sings in a band.	_____
15.	We have drinken all the water.	_____	30.	We have spoke about it yesterday.	_____

¿CÓMO EVITAR ERRORES?



- ✓ Aprende las tres formas del verbo.
- ✓ Presta atención al contexto.
- ✓ No traduzcas palabra por palabra.
- ✓ Practica con ejemplos reales.
- ✓ Revisa siempre tu escritura.

ERRORES FRECUENTES



- Usar formas regulares: buyed, goed...
- Olvidar -ed en participios: writen, tooken...
- Confundir pasado simple y participio.
- Añadir -s en pasado simple: goed, flyed...

¡RECUERDA!



Los verbos irregulares no siguen
un patrón, pero con práctica
te resultarán cada vez más fáciles.

¡TÚ PUEDES!



TIP RÁPIDO

Cuando dudes, consulta una lista de verbos irregulares y **escribe varias frases**
con cada verbo para fijar bien sus formas.



NIVEL
DIFÍCIL

FICHA 3



COMPLETA EL TEXTO

Completa el siguiente texto con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis en Past Simple o Past Participle.

A SUMMER I WILL NEVER FORGET

Last summer I 1) _____ (have) the most unforgettable experience of my life. It all 2) _____ (begin) when my best friend, Alex, 3) _____ (invite) me to join him on a road trip around Scotland. We 4) _____ (plan) everything carefully for weeks and finally, on a sunny Monday morning, we 5) _____ (leave) our town with just two backpacks and a borrowed tent. The first day, we 6) _____ (drive) for hours through beautiful landscapes and 7) _____ (stop) in a small village for lunch. After that, we 8) _____ (continue) our journey and 9) _____ (arrive) at a lake just before sunset. The view was breathtaking! That evening, we 10) _____ (cook) dinner on a camping stove and 11) _____ (sit) by the fire, talking about our dreams and plans. Suddenly, it 12) _____ (start) to rain heavily, so we 13) _____ (put) up the tent as quickly as we could. The next morning, we 14) _____ (wake) up to the sound of birds and the sun 15) _____ (shine) through the trees. We 16) _____ (pack) our things, 17) _____ (have) a quick breakfast, and then 18) _____ (hike) up a mountain. Halfway up, I 19) _____ (slip) on a rock and 20) _____ (hurt) my ankle. Alex 21) _____ (help) me to sit down and 22) _____ (give) me his jacket to keep warm. After resting for a while, we 23) _____ (decide) to go back down. We 24) _____ (spend) the rest of the trip exploring new places, 25) _____ (meet) amazing people and 26) _____ (take) hundreds of photos. When we 27) _____ (get) home, we were tired but happy. It was a trip I will never forget and 28) _____ (teach) me the value of friendship, nature and living in the moment. If I 29) _____ (can), I 30) _____ (do) it all over again!

VERBOS

1. (have)
2. (begin)
3. (invite)
4. (plan)
5. (leave)
6. (drive)
7. (stop)
8. (continue)
9. (arrive)
10. (cook)
11. (sit)
12. (start)
13. (put)
14. (wake)
15. (shine)
16. (pack)
17. (have)
18. (hike)
19. (slip)
20. (hurt)
21. (help)
22. (give)
23. (decide)
24. (spend)
25. (meet)
26. (take)
27. (get)
28. (teach)
29. (can)
30. (do)



ESTRATEGIA CLAVE

Lee todo el texto antes de empezar. Fíjate en las pistas de tiempo y en el contexto para elegir la forma correcta.



RECUERDA

Past Simple → acción completada en el pasado.
Past Participle → forma usada con have/has/had, pasiva o perfecta.



¡Tú puedes!

Cada hueco es una oportunidad para mejorar tu inglés.

Keep going!





NIVEL
DIFÍCIL



FICHA 4



TRANSFORMACIONES

Reescribe las frases siguiendo las indicaciones entre paréntesis. Usa los verbos en la forma correcta.

	PAST SIMPLE (Ayer...)	PRESENT PERFECT (Ya / Todavía...)	PAST PERFECT (Antes de...)	PASSIVE (en voz pasiva)
1. I write emails every day.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. They have lost their keys.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. She finished her homework.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. We live in this house.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. He didn't eat breakfast.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. They are building a new school.	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. I didn't see that film.	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. He has already made dinner.	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. We visited Paris last summer.	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. She hasn't called me yet.	_____	_____	_____	_____
11. They will leave tomorrow.	_____	_____	_____	_____
12. I didn't know the answer.	_____	_____	_____	_____



EJEMPLO (Nº 1):

PAST SIMPLE

I wrote emails yesterday.



PRESENT PERFECT

I have written emails today.



PAST PERFECT

I had written emails before he arrived.



PASSIVE

Emails are written every day.

¡TEN EN CUENTA!



- ✓ Past Simple: acciones terminadas en el pasado.
- ✓ Present Perfect: acciones relacionadas con el presente.
- ✓ Past Perfect: acciones que ocurrieron antes de otra en el pasado.
- ✓ Passive: el foco está en la acción, no en quién la realiza.

VERBOS IRREGULARES



Asegúrate de usar la forma correcta en cada transformación.

write - wrote - written	see - saw - seen
lose - lost - lost	make - made - made
finish - finished - finished	visit - visited - visited
live - lived - lived	call - called - called
eat - ate - eaten	leave - left - left
build - built - built	know - knew - known

CONSEJO CLAVE



Lee cada frase con atención y piensa en el contexto temporal antes de escribir.



¡PRÁCTICA, PIENSA Y TRANSFORMA!





FICHA 5



CAMBRIDGE B2: USE OF ENGLISH – OPEN CLOZE

Lee el texto y completa los huecos (1-20) con la palabra adecuada.
Cada respuesta debe tener entre 2 y 5 letras.

LESSONS FROM THE PAST

Last summer I (1) _____ (go) on a trip that (2) _____ (change) the way I see the world. I (3) _____ (always / love) history, so when I (4) _____ (hear) about an archaeological project in Greece, I (5) _____ (decide) to join.

When I (6) _____ (arrive) in the small coastal village, the team (7) _____ (already / start) working. They (8) _____ (excavate) an ancient site that (9) _____ (believe) to be more than 2,000 years old.

On my first day, I (10) _____ (give) a map of the area and some basic instructions. I (11) _____ (never / do) anything like that before, but everyone (12) _____ (be) very friendly and helpful.

We (13) _____ (spend) long hours in the sun, carefully (14) _____ (remove) layers of dirt. One afternoon, while I (15) _____ (clean) a small pottery piece, I (16) _____ (find) a coin! My heart (17) _____ (beat) so fast that I could hardly believe it.

That evening, our director (18) _____ (examine) the coin and (19) _____ (tell) us it was an extremely rare find. We (20) _____ (feel) so proud of ourselves.

The experience (21) _____ (teach) me that the past is not just something in books; it is real and still has so much to (22) _____ (offer). Since then, I (23) _____ (want) to study archaeology at university. I (24) _____ (already / research) different courses and (25) _____ (hope) to start next year. Who (26) _____ (know)? Maybe one day I (27) _____ (discover) something that (28) _____ (help) us understand history even better.

If I (29) _____ (could / give) one piece of advice to young people, it (30) _____ (be): never stop being curious!

EJEMPLOS

0. I ____ (go)

A go B went C gone D going

Respuesta: B (went)

1. A have B has C had D having
2. A changed B changes C changing D change
3. A always loved B have always loved C always love D had always loved
4. A heard B hear C hearing D to hear
5. A decided B decide C decides D deciding
6. A arrived B arrive C arrives D arriving
7. A already started B have already started C had already started D already start
8. A had excavated B have excavated C excavated D were excavating
9. A is believed B are believed C was believed D were believing
10. A was given B gave C gives D has given
11. A never did B have never done C never do D didn't never do
12. A was B were C are D had been
13. A spent B have spent C had spent D were spending
14. A removing B removed C was removing D had removed
15. A was cleaning B cleaned C have cleaned D had cleaned
16. A found B was finding C had found D has found
17. A was beating B beats C had beaten D beat
18. A examined B was examining C had examined D has examined
19. A told B was telling C had told D has told
20. A felt B was feeling C had felt D have felt
21. A has taught B taught C had taught D was teaching
22. A offered B was offering C has offered D to offer
23. A have wanted B wanted C had wanted D want
24. A already researched B have already researched C had already researched D was already researching
25. A hope B am hoping C have hoped D had hoped
26. A knows B is knowing C had known D know
27. A will discover B discovered C have discovered D had discovered
28. A helps B helped C has helped D is helping
29. A can give B could give C will give D giving
30. A is B are C was D be



ESTRATEGIA CLAVE

- ✓ Lee todo el texto antes de empezar.
- ✓ Fijate en el contexto y en las pistas de tiempo.
- ✓ Pensar en la forma correcta del verbo según la estructura de la frase.
- ✓ Comprueba que tu respuesta tiene entre 2 y 5 letras.



RECUERDA

En la sección Use of English – Open Cloze, cada palabra correcta encaja de forma natural en el texto.
Presta atención a:

- Tiempo verbal (pasado, presente, futuro).
- Aspectos (simple, continuo, perfecto).
- Voz activa y pasiva.
- Palabras clave antes y después del hueco.



¡TÚ PUEDES!

Cada ejercicio te acerca a tu objetivo.
La práctica constante te hará más seguro
y te ayudará a obtener mejores resultados.

¡SIGUE ADELANTE!





FICHA 6



REESCRIBE SIN CAMBIAR EL SIGNIFICADO

Reescribe las frases usando el verbo entre paréntesis y la palabra que se da. No puedes cambiar la palabra dada.

**NIVEL
AVANZADO**

1. I have lost my wallet. (lose) **MISPLACED**
→ I _____ my wallet.
2. They finished the project last week. (finish) **COMPLETED**
→ They _____ the project last week.
3. She didn't understand the question. (not understand) **DIDN'T GET**
→ She _____ the question.
4. We arrived at the airport early. (arrive) **GOT**
→ We _____ at the airport early.
5. He has written three books. (write) **AUTHORED**
→ He _____ three books.
6. I was very tired so I went to bed. (go) **WENT**
→ I _____ to bed because I was very tired.
7. They broke the window by accident. (break) **SMASHED**
→ They _____ the window by accident.
8. She has a lot of clothes. (have) **OWNS**
→ She _____ a lot of clothes.
9. I didn't see him at the party. (not see) **ABSENT**
→ He _____ from the party.
10. The children ate all the cake. (eat) **CONSUMED**
→ The children _____ all the cake.
11. He is feeling better today. (feel) **FEELS**
→ He _____ better today.
12. We gave them some useful advice. (give) **OFFERED**
→ We _____ them some useful advice.
13. She has known him since 2010. (know) **ACQUAINTED**
→ She _____ him since 2010.
14. I didn't choose this book. (not choose) **OPTED**
→ I _____ this book.
15. They built that bridge in 1920. (build) **CONSTRUCTED**
→ They _____ that bridge in 1920.

¡TEN EN CUENTA!

★ **USA LA PALABRA DADA**

Debes usar la palabra que se da en mayúsculas. No cambies su forma.

★ **MANTÉN EL SIGNIFICADO**

La nueva frase debe tener exactamente el mismo significado que la original.

★ **CAMBIA LO NECESARIO**

Puedes cambiar el tiempo verbal, la estructura o el sujeto, si es necesario.

★ **REVISAS SIEMPRE**

Lee tu frase y comprueba que no hay errores y que suena natural en inglés.



ESTRATEGIA CLAVE

- ✓ Identifica el tiempo verbal original.
- ✓ Piensa en otra estructura equivalente.
- ✓ Usa la palabra dada en tu nueva frase.
- ✓ Revisa que el significado sea el mismo.
- ✓ Comprueba ortografía y gramática.



EJEMPLO RESUELTO

Original: I have lost my wallet. (lose) **MISPLACED**

Nueva: I have misplaced my wallet.

Significado: Es el mismo.

Palabra dada: **MISPLACED** ✓



¡TÚ PUEDES!

Reescribir frases te ayuda a pensar en diferentes formas de expresar lo mismo.

KEEP PRACTICING!





FICHA 7



EMPAREJA Y TRANSFORMA

Parte A: Empareja cada frase de la columna A con su equivalente en la columna B.

Parte B: Reescribe las frases resultantes usando el verbo entre paréntesis en la forma correcta (Past Simple o Past Participle).

NIVEL

AVANZADO



PARTE A

Empareja las frases de la columna A con las de la columna B.

COLUMNA A

1. I forgot my password. ☐
2. She has written a fantastic novel. ☐
3. They didn't attend the meeting. ☐
4. We have lived here for ten years. ☐
5. He lost his job last month. ☐
6. I saw an amazing film yesterday. ☐
7. The train has already left. ☐
8. She didn't pass the exam. ☐
9. We have just finished our project. ☐
10. He broke his phone. ☐

COLUMNA B

- A. It was an amazing film.
- B. He no longer has a job.
- C. That novel is fantastic.
- D. The meeting was not attended by them.
- E. Ten years have been lived here.
- F. My password was forgotten.
- G. The exam was not passed by her.
- H. Our project has just been finished.
- I. His phone was broken.
- J. The train had already left.

PARTE B

Reescribe las frases resultantes usando el verbo entre paréntesis en la forma correcta.

1. I forgot my password. = My password _____ . (forget)
2. She has written a fantastic novel. = A fantastic novel _____ by her. (write)
3. They didn't attend the meeting. = The meeting _____ by them. (not attend)
4. We have lived here for ten years. = Here _____ for ten years. (live)
5. He lost his job last month. = His job _____ last month. (lose)
6. I saw an amazing film yesterday. = An amazing film _____ yesterday. (see)
7. The train has already left. = The train _____ already. (leave)
8. She didn't pass the exam. = The exam _____ by her. (not pass)
9. We have just finished our project. = Our project _____ just. (finish)
10. He broke his phone. = His phone _____ . (break)



ESTRATEGIA CLAVE

- ✓ Primero comprende el significado completo de cada par de frases.
- ✓ Fíjate en los cambios de tiempo, voz y estructura.
- ✓ Después, escribe la nueva frase pensando en el contexto.
- ✓ Revisa la ortografía y la concordancia.

VERBOS IRREGULARES



Algunos de los verbos de esta ficha:

forget → forgot → forgotten	see → saw → seen
write → wrote → written	leave → left → left
attend → attended → attended	pass → passed → passed
live → lived → lived	finish → finished → finished
lose → lost → lost	break → broke → broken



¡TÚ PUEDES!

La práctica constante te ayuda a usar los verbos irregulares de forma natural y precisa.

¡SIGUE ADELANTE!



TIP RÁPIDO

Cuando transformes frases, asegúrate de mantener el mismo significado, pero cambiar la estructura correctamente.





FICHA 8



TEXTO CON HUECOS: REPASO TOTAL

Completa el texto con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.
Usa Past Simple o Past Participle.

NIVEL
EXPERTO
● ● ● ●

A LIFE-CHANGING EXPERIENCE

Last year I 1) _____ (decide) to do something totally different, so I
2) _____ (leave) my job in a big company and 3) _____ (go) travelling
around South America for six months. It was the best decision I ever 4) _____ (make).
I 5) _____ (start) my journey in Argentina. As soon as I 6) _____ (arrive)
in Buenos Aires, I 7) _____ (fall) in love with the city. I 8) _____ (not plan)
to stay long, but I 9) _____ (end up) staying for two weeks!
During my trip, I 10) _____ (visit) many incredible places. I 11) _____
(see) Iguazú Falls, which was absolutely breathtaking, and I 12) _____ (take)
hundreds of photos. I also 13) _____ (meet) amazing people from all over
the world. Some of them I 14) _____ (become) good friends, and we 15) _____
(keep) in touch ever since.
In Peru, I 16) _____ (do) the Inca Trail to Machu Picchu. It was one of the
hardest things I 17) _____ (ever do), but the view when I 18) _____
(reach) the top made it all worth it.
Not everything 19) _____ (be) perfect, of course. I 20) _____ (have)
some difficult moments too. Once, I 21) _____ (lose) my wallet in Brazil,
and I 22) _____ (have) to cancel my cards and 23) _____ (borrow)
money from a new friend I had only 24) _____ (meet) the day before.
When my trip 25) _____ (come) to an end, I 26) _____ (realise)
how much I 27) _____ (learn) about myself and the world. I 28) _____
(return) home with a new perspective on life.
I 29) _____ (never regret) taking that chance. It 30) _____ (teach)
me that stepping out of your comfort zone can 31) _____ (change) your life
in ways you never 32) _____ (imagine).

VERBOS

1. (decide)
2. (leave)
3. (go)
4. (make)
5. (start)
6. (arrive)
7. (fall)
8. (not plan)
9. (end up)
10. (visit)
11. (see)
12. (take)
13. (meet)
14. (become)
15. (keep)
16. (do)
17. (ever do)
18. (reach)
19. (be)
20. (have)
21. (lose)
22. (have)
23. (borrow)
24. (meet)
25. (come)
26. (realise)
27. (learn)
28. (return)
29. (never regret)
30. (teach)
31. (change)
32. (imagine)



ESTRATEGIA CLAVE

- Lee todo el texto antes de empezar.
- ✓ Fíjate en las pistas de tiempo y en el contexto para elegir la forma correcta.
- ✓ Piensa si el hueco necesita una acción completada (Past Simple) o el resultado de una acción (Past Participle).



RECUERDA

Past Simple → acción completada
en un momento concreto del pasado.
Past Participle → acción ya completada
antes de otra acción en el pasado, o con
verbos como have/has/had, be, get, etc.



¡TÚ PUEDES!

Cada hueco es un paso más hacia
tu objetivo. Confía en ti, repasa
y verás los resultados.

Keep it up!





FICHA 8



TEXTO CON HUECOS: REPASO TOTAL

Completa el texto con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.
Usa Past Simple o Past Participle.

NIVEL

EXPERTO



A LIFE-CHANGING EXPERIENCE

Last year I 1) _____ (decide) to do something totally different, so I
2) _____ (leave) my job in a big company and 3) _____ (go) travelling
around South America for six months. It was the best decision I ever 4) _____ (make).

I 5) _____ (start) my journey in Argentina. As soon as I 6) _____ (arrive)
in Buenos Aires, I 7) _____ (fall) in love with the city. I 8) _____ (not plan)
to stay long, but I 9) _____ (end up) staying for two weeks!

During my trip, I 10) _____ (visit) many incredible places. I 11) _____
(see) Iguazú Falls, which was absolutely breathtaking, and I 12) _____ (take)
hundreds of photos. I also 13) _____ (meet) amazing people from all over
the world. Some of them I 14) _____ (become) good friends, and we 15) _____
(keep) in touch ever since.

In Peru, I 16) _____ (do) the Inca Trail to Machu Picchu. It was one of the
hardest things I 17) _____ (ever do), but the view when I 18) _____
(reach) the top made it all worth it.

Not everything 19) _____ (be) perfect, of course. I 20) _____ (have)
some difficult moments too. Once, I 21) _____ (lose) my wallet in Brazil,
and I 22) _____ (have) to cancel my cards and 23) _____ (borrow)
money from a new friend I had only 24) _____ (meet) the day before.

When my trip 25) _____ (come) to an end, I 26) _____ (realise)
how much I 27) _____ (learn) about myself and the world. I 28) _____
(return) home with a new perspective on life.

I 29) _____ (never regret) taking that chance. It 30) _____ (teach)
me that stepping out of your comfort zone can 31) _____ (change) your life
in ways you never 32) _____ (imagine).

VERBOS

1. (decide)
2. (leave)
3. (go)
4. (make)
5. (start)
6. (arrive)
7. (fall)
8. (not plan)
9. (end up)
10. (visit)
11. (see)
12. (take)
13. (meet)
14. (become)
15. (keep)
16. (do)
17. (ever do)
18. (reach)
19. (be)
20. (have)
21. (lose)
22. (have)
23. (borrow)
24. (meet)
25. (come)
26. (realise)
27. (learn)
28. (return)
29. (never regret)
30. (teach)
31. (change)
32. (imagine)



ESTRATEGIA CLAVE

- ✓ Lee todo el texto antes de empezar.
- ✓ Fijate en las pistas de tiempo y en el contexto para elegir la forma correcta.
- ✓ Piensa si el hueco necesita una acción completada (Past Simple) o el resultado de una acción (Past Participle).
- ✓ Revisa la ortografía de los verbos irregulares.



RECUERDA

Past Simple
Acción completada
en un momento
concreto del
pasado.

Ejemplos:

I **visited** (Past Simple)I have **visited** (Past Participle)

Past Participle
Acción ya completada
antes de otra acción
o con verbos como
have/has/had, be, get...



¡TÚ PUEDES!

Este ejercicio repasa todos
los verbos irregulares que has
aprendido. ¡Confía en ti y da
lo mejor de ti!

KEEP GOING!



FICHA 1

A Weekend Surprise

1. Comprensión lectora

1. To his grandparents.
2. On Saturday morning.
3. They had arrived to a surprise party.
4. They went to the park and had a picnic.
5. His grandma had baked a cake.
6. They played football.
7. He felt very happy.
8. It was unforgettable.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. F 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. F 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. went 2. had 3. arrived 4. gave 5. found
6. played 7. had baked 8. felt

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

went, had, arrived, gave, had baked, went, had, played, felt, had decided, told, had brought, were, promised, came

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 2

An Unforgettable Trip

1. Comprensión lectora

1. To Paris.
2. By plane.
3. They visited the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre.
4. It started to rain.
5. They went to a small café.
6. She bought a souvenir.
7. They were tired but happy.
8. It was unforgettable.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. V 3. F 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. went 2. had 3. arrived 4. saw
5. started 6. went 7. had 8. felt

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

went, had, arrived, saw, took, walked, started, went, had, bought, rained, had, went, were, felt

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 3

A Special Gift

1. Comprensión lectora

1. His sister, Anna.
2. On her birthday.
3. He made a photo album.
4. She was surprised and happy.
5. They had a nice dinner.
6. They watched a movie.
7. He felt proud of his gift.
8. It was a special day.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. F 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. F 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. had 2. arrived 3. made 4. was
5. gave 6. had 7. liked 8. felt

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

had, arrived, made, was, gave, was, had cooked, ate, watched, felt, had been, had, was, felt

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 4

A Rainy Day at Home

1. Comprensión lectora

1. They stayed at home.
2. Because it was raining.
3. They watched a movie.
4. She baked cookies.
5. They played board games.
6. They read books.
7. They felt relaxed and happy.
8. It was a perfect day.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. F 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. was 2. stayed 3. watched 4. baked
5. played 6. read 7. felt 8. was

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

was, stayed, watched, baked, played, read, felt, was, was, had made, drank, went, bought, had, was

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 5

A Day at the Beach

1. Comprensión lectora

1. On Sunday.
2. They went to the beach.
3. They swam in the sea.
4. They built a sandcastle.
5. They had a picnic.
6. It started to rain.
7. They went home early.
8. They had a lot of fun.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. went 2. swam 3. built 4. had
5. started 6. went 7. were 8. had

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

went, swam, built, had, started, went, were, played, had, began, rained, went, were, had, caught

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 6

A Helping Hand

1. Comprensión lectora

1. At the food bank.
2. On Saturday morning.
3. They packed food boxes.
4. Some people were very grateful.
5. They felt good and proud.
6. They want to help again.
7. It was an excellent experience.
8. Yes, they want to help again.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. went 2. had 3. packed 4. were
5. felt 6. want 7. was 8. will

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

went, had, arrived, saw, knew, were, packed, gave, were, had made, felt, was, want, will, help

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 7

A Bad Day

1. Comprensión lectora

1. He woke up late.
2. He missed the bus.
3. He had a Maths test.
4. He forgot his homework.
5. He didn't have lunch.
6. He felt stressed and sad.
7. His friend helped him.
8. He felt better at the end.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. woke 2. missed 3. had 4. forgot
5. didn't have 6. felt 7. helped 8. felt

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

woke, missed, had, forgot, didn't have, felt, helped, felt, was, had, didn't do, remained, gave, felt, had, finished

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 8

An Eventful Day

1. Comprensión lectora

1. He woke up late.
2. He missed the bus.
3. His teacher gave them a surprise test.
4. He found a book in the library.
5. He played football in the park.
6. Tom's family decided to move.
7. He discovered his dog had eaten his homework.
8. He felt grateful at the end.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. woke 2. got 3. gave 4. went
5. found 6. decided 7. ate 8. felt

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

woke, had, forgot, got, missed, told, drove, arrived, gave, hadn't studied, felt, did, finished, went, found

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 9

A Memorable Holiday

1. Comprensión lectora

1. To Italy.
2. With her best friend, Laura.
3. They had been planning it for months.
4. They visited Rome.
5. Laura lost her purse.
6. They found it and gave it back.
7. It was unforgettable.
8. They will always remember it.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. went 2. had been planning 3. left
4. saw 5. didn't have 6. decided
7. lost 8. felt

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

went, had been, were, arrived, left, had exchanged, booked, checked, saw, took, tried, visited, had bought, didn't have, were, amazed

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 10

A Hiking Adventure

1. Comprensión lectora

1. Last weekend.
2. In the Sierra Nevada.
3. They hiked for about three hours.
4. They had sandwiches for lunch.
5. It started to rain.
6. They felt proud.
7. It was one of the best adventures.
8. They can't wait to go again.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. went 2. had been looking 3. arrived
4. was 5. saw 6. took 7. started 8. felt

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

went, had been looking, left, arrived, put, started, was shining, hiked, saw, took, stopped, had brought, didn't get, sat, ate

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 11

A Day in London

1. Comprensión lectora

1. Last Saturday.
2. With his sister, Sara.
3. They took the train.
4. They visited the British Museum.
5. They crossed Tower Bridge.
6. It started to rain.
7. They went to the Natural History Museum.
8. It was an unforgettable day.

2. Verdadero (V) o Falso (F)

1. V 2. V 3. V 4. V
5. V 6. V 7. V 8. V

3. Choose the correct option

1. spent 2. had been planning 3. took
4. bought 5. saw 6. walked 7. started 8. went

4. Find and write (15 verbos)

spent, had been, were, took, arrived, left, had bought, could, was, saw, had, never seen, walked, crossed, went

5. Think and answer

Students' own answers.

FICHA 12 - GRAN SIMULACRO

1. READING - MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. b) To volunteer in a wildlife rescue centre.
2. a) It was amazing.
3. b) They showed him around and explained the work.
4. c) Insect repellent.
5. b) He helped with the animals and the enclosures.
6. a) There was a storm and the roads were flooded.
7. a) Happy.
8. b) He wants to continue helping.
9. b) He raised money and told people about it.
10. a) He works there offline.

6. SUMMARY (Sample answer)

Last year, the writer decided to volunteer in a wildlife rescue centre in South Africa. It was an amazing experience that changed his life. He arrived at the centre and was amazed by the place and the animals. The staff showed him around and explained what he would be doing. During his stay, he helped to feed animals, cleaned enclosures and assisted the veterinarians. He looked after injured birds and orphaned elephants, and even a leopard that had been rescued. At the end of the month, there was a big storm and the centre was flooded, but everyone was safe. After three months, he returned home, but he continues to support the centre by raising money and telling people about their important work.

2. OPEN QUESTIONS

1. It changed his life because he discovered how important it is to help animals and people.
2. He felt amazed and excited.
3. He looked after animals, cleaned enclosures and helped the vets.
4. There was a big storm.
5. Because the centre lost power and the roads were flooded.
6. He has continued supporting the centre by raising money and telling people about it.

3. VOCABULARY - MATCH

1. landscape - e
2. orphaned - c
3. enclosure - f
4. poacher - d
5. storm - g
6. flood - h
7. veterinarian - b
8. repellent - i
9. support - a
10. raise money - j

4. FIND THE IRREGULAR VERBS

1. decided 11. felt
2. changed 12. brought
3. had 13. fought
4. loved 14. forgotten
5. arrived 15. gave
6. was 16. continued
7. showed
8. explained
9. would be (doing)

5. REWRITE THE SENTENCES

1. I brought my camera everywhere.
2. She was so tired because she had worked a lot.
3. They go to the centre every month.
4. He forgot his keys again.
5. We are happy with this experience.



¡ENHORABUENA!
Has completado
las 12 fichas.
¡Sigue así!



FICHA 10



¡EL GRAN EXAMEN FINAL!

Demuestra todo lo que has aprendido. Lee las instrucciones con atención y completa todas las actividades.

NIVEL EXPERTO



1 COMPLETA LAS FRASES

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis en Past Simple o Past Participle.

- They _____ (arrive) late to the party.
- She has already _____ (read) that book.
- I _____ (not / see) him since last summer.
- We _____ (have) a wonderful holiday last year.
- He _____ (lose) his phone yesterday.
- The train _____ (leave) the station at 8 o'clock.
- They _____ (build) this house in 1995.
- I _____ (break) my leg when I was a child.
- She has _____ (write) three novels so far.
- We _____ (not / finish) the project yet.
- He _____ (forget) to lock the door.
- They _____ (meet) in Paris last month.
- I _____ (fall) in love with the city.
- The children have _____ (eat) all the cookies!
- She _____ (never / be) to Japan.

2 TRANSFORMA LAS FRASES

Reescribe las frases usando la palabra entre paréntesis sin cambiar su significado. Usa el verbo en la forma correcta.

- I didn't know he was your brother. (know)
→ I _____
- He has just left the meeting room. (leave)
→ He _____
- They haven't decided where to go yet. (not / decide)
→ They _____
- We saw that movie last night. (see)
→ We _____
- She broke the vase by mistake. (break)
→ She _____
- I have never ridden a horse. (never / ride)
→ I _____
- He has lived in this town since 2018. (live)
→ He _____
- They finished the work an hour ago. (finish)
→ They _____
- We lost our tickets. (lose)
→ We _____
- She wrote a beautiful song. (write)
→ A beautiful song _____

3 EMPAREJA Y TRANSFORMA

Empareja las frases de la columna A con las de la columna B y reescribe las frases resultantes usando el verbo entre paréntesis en la forma correcta (Past Simple o Past Participle).

COLUMNA A

- I forgot my password.
- She didn't pass the exam.
- They have just arrived.
- He broke his phone.
- We have lived here for five years.
- They finished the report.

COLUMNA B

- My password _____ . (forget)
- The exam _____ by her. (not / pass)
- His phone _____ . (break)
- We _____ here for five years. (live)
- The report _____ . (finish)
- They _____ . (just / arrive)

1 → _____ 2 → _____ 3 → _____ 4 → _____ 5 → _____ 6 → _____

4 TEXTO CON HUECOS

Completa el texto con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis en Past Simple o Past Participle.

Last summer, I (1) _____ (decide) to take a trip around Europe with my best friend. We (2) _____ (fly) to Rome and (3) _____ (stay) there for three days. We (4) _____ (visit) all the famous places: the Colosseum, the Vatican and the Trevi Fountain. Then we (5) _____ (go) to Florence, where we (6) _____ (see) amazing art. In Venice, we (7) _____ (take) a boat tour and (8) _____ (fall) in love with the city. Unfortunately, I (9) _____ (lose) my camera on the train to Vienna. A kind person (10) _____ (find) it and (11) _____ (give) it back to me! It was an unforgettable experience that I (12) _____ (never / forget).

CLAVES DEL ÉXITO



PIENSA EN EL CONTEXTO

El significado de la frase te dará la pista del tiempo verbal correcto.



ATENCIÓN AL TIEMPO

Past Simple para acciones completadas en el pasado. Past Participle con "have" o para acciones pasadas con relevancia actual.



VERBOS IRREGULARES

Aprende sus tres formas: infinitivo, pasado simple y participio pasado.



REVISAR SIEMPRE

Comprueba ortografía, concordancia y que tu frase suena natural en inglés.

¡TÚ PUEDES!
¡LO HAS CONSEGUIDO!



5 REESCRIBE SIN CAMBIAR EL SIGNIFICADO

Reescribe las frases usando el verbo entre paréntesis y sin cambiar el significado.

- She isn't here at the moment. (not / be) → _____
- I have already eaten lunch. (already / eat) → _____
- They didn't hear the news. (not / hear) → _____
- He has been to New York. (ever / be) → _____
- We broke the window by accident. (break) → _____
- She wrote the email yesterday. (write) → _____
- They haven't answered the question yet. (not / answer) → _____
- I lost my keys this morning. (lose) → _____
- He has known her since they were children. (know) → _____
- We had a fantastic time at the concert. (have) → _____



MI RESULTADO

¿Cómo lo has hecho?

Escribe tu puntuación: _____ / 50

ESCALA DE PUNTUACIÓN

45 - 50
¡EXCELENTE!
Nivel Experto

35 - 44
¡MUY BIEN!
Buen trabajo

25 - 34
¡SIGUE ASÍ!
Vas por buen camino

0 - 24
¡A PRACTICAR!
No te rindas

MI PRÓXIMO PASO

Repasa los ejercicios que más te han costado y vuelve a intentarlo. ¡La práctica te hace mejor!





¡ENHORABUENA!

¡Has llegado al final del cuaderno!



Has trabajado duro y con constancia.
Ahora dominas mejor los **verbos irregulares**
y estás un paso más cerca de alcanzar tus metas.

Sigue practicando, mantén la curiosidad
y nunca dejes de aprender. **¡Tú puedes!**



¿CÓMO SABER CÓMO LO HAS HECHO?

Suma tus **aciertos** en el Gran Examen Final (Ficha 10)
y comprueba tu resultado:

45 - 50 aciertos	 Excelente (C1)	¡Nivel excelente! Tienes un dominio muy alto de los verbos irregulares. Sigue así, eres imparable.	
38 - 44 aciertos	 Muy bien (B2)	¡Muy buen trabajo! Dominas los verbos irregulares y sigues mejorando cada día. ¡Sigue practicando!	
30 - 37 aciertos	 Buen trabajo (B1+)	¡Buen esfuerzo! Vas por el buen camino. Repasa los puntos que te cuesten y verás cómo mejoras.	
Menos de 30 aciertos	 Repite algunos ejercicios y vuelve a intentarlo.	No te desanimes. Repasa las fichas que necesites y practica de nuevo. ¡Tú puedes lograrlo!	

RECUERDA SIEMPRE:

- ✓ La práctica hace al maestro.
- ✓ Los errores son oportunidades para aprender.
- ✓ La constancia es la clave del éxito.
- ✓ ¡Cada pequeño paso cuenta!
- ✓ Confía en ti y sigue adelante.

Keep it up!

