

1. You ____ study more if you want to pass the exam.
- a) should
 - b) had better
 - c) might
 - d) must

Ayuda: "Had better" se emplea cuando hay una advertencia o posible consecuencia negativa si no sigues el consejo.

2. ____ you try turning it off and on again?
- a) Should
 - b) Had better
 - c) Ought to
 - d) Why don't

Ayuda: Para sugerir algo de forma amistosa y directa en inglés coloquial se usa "Why don't you...".

3. If I ____ you, I would apologize.
- a) were
 - b) was
 - c) am
 - d) will be

Ayuda: En condicionales hipotéticos de segundo tipo, la estructura es "If I were ..., I would ...".

4. She ____ take the medicine twice a day.
- a) had better
 - b) might
 - c) should
 - d) can

Ayuda: "Should" se usa para dar un consejo general sin urgencia.

5. It ____ be a good idea to plan ahead.
- a) can

- b) might
- c) should
- d) ought to

Ayuda: "Might" suaviza la sugerencia, indicando que es algo posible o aconsejable.

6. You ____ call the doctor if you feel worse.
- a) had better
 - b) might
 - c) should
 - d) can

Ayuda: Recuerda que "had better" transmite urgencia o advertencia en el consejo.

7. He ____ not ignore the warning signs.
- a) must
 - b) had better
 - c) could
 - d) should

Ayuda: "Should" es útil para indicar consejo; su forma negativa se usa para aconsejar que algo no ocurra.

8. Why ____ we leave early to avoid traffic?
- a) Should
 - b) Might
 - c) don't you
 - d) ought to

Ayuda: La construcción "Why don't we...?" es común para proponer una acción en grupo.

9. You ____ to drink coffee before bed.
- a) should
 - b) ought not to

- c) might
- d) had better

Ayuda: Para aconsejar evitar algo, se usa "ought not to" o el negativo de "should".

10. _____ you please send me the report?

- a) Could
- b) Should
- c) Might
- d) Will

Ayuda: "Could" + "please" es una forma educada de pedir algo en inglés.