



**PROGRAMACIÓN: ANEXO 1 CONTENIDOS
GRAMATICALES, ORTOGRÁFICOS Y FONÉTICOS**

1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

1.1 EL NOMBRE

1.2 PRONOMBRES

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2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS

El sombreado en gris marca los contenidos que, habiéndose tratado en cursos anteriores, aún se consideran en proceso de consolidación.

| 1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES | |
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| 1.1 EL NOMBRE | |
| Consciencia de género: títulos | <i>Mr., Ms., Mx., Ind.</i> |
| La marca social de género | <i>Nurse, butcher, assassin, fighter pilot</i> |
| Género implícito o metafórico | <i>Cat vs. tomcat</i> <i>My car... she's a beauty</i> |
| Neutralización de género | <i>We need a new spokesperson</i> |
| Casos especiales en el uso del femenino | <i>England and her poets, The Titanic sank on her maiden voyage, Let the</i> |

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| | <i>Earth receive her king</i> |
| Dated use of the suffix "-ess" | <i>Manageress, poetess, headmistress, authoress, air hostess</i> |
| El sufijo -ette | <i>Usherette, marjorette, rockette, ladette, punkette, suffragette</i> |
| Términos acabados en -ess sin equivalente masculino | <i>Seamstress, governess</i> |
| Diferenciación por indicadores léxicos | <i>Male nurse, lady friend, he-man</i> |
| Sustantivos singulares acabados en -s | <i>Compass, news, lens, acoustics, means, bellows</i> |
| Plurales de palabras compuestas | <i>Passers-by, grown-ups, brothers-in-law, editors-in-chief, poets laureate, attorneys general, knights errant</i> |
| Plurales de origen no anglogermánico | <i>Professors emeriti, fungi, phenomena, culs-de-sac, kibutzim</i> |
| Plurales regularizados | <i>Funguses, stigmas, ultimatum</i> |
| Plural cero | <i>Sheep, deer, cod, cattle, tuna, six foot three</i> |
| Concordancia de incontables usados como contables | <i>Fruits of one's loins, fruits of one's labor, two sugars please</i> |
| Plural múltiple | <i>Buffalo/buffaloes</i> <i>fish/fishes</i> |

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| Ausencia de concordancia en el registro coloquial | <i>There's people killing each other</i> <i>Sorry, man, that's the rules</i> |
| Sustantivos colectivos | <i>Crew, party, staff, family, police</i> |
| Plural en expresiones | <i>A five-hour-journey, a thirty-year-</i> |

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| | <i>old chocolate taster</i> |
| Concordancia <i>ad sensum</i> | <i>the government is united vs. the government are divided / the police are coming</i> |
| Plurales latinos más comunes | <i>Alumnus/alumni, fungus/fungi</i> |
| Plural mediante expresiones cuantitativas | <i>A clove of garlic / a head of garlic / a string of garlic</i> |
| El neologismo por cruce léxico | <i>Sexting, Brexit, spork, zonkey, chillax. womance, vlog</i> |
| El acortamiento | <i>App, con, Jewbu, cyborg</i> |
| La síncopa | <i>e-scooter, maths, meds, alt-right</i> |
| La aféresis | <i>coon, tis, phone, jammies, bot, chute, gator, hood, bot, bone</i> |
| Sustantivo con preposición | <i>Emphasis on, the key to, a flair for</i> |

1.2 EL ARTÍCULO

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| El artículo indeterminado con nombres propios | <i>Mr. Hoffman, a Mrs. Robinson was trying to contact you this morning</i> |
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1.3 EL DETERMINANTE

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| El uso ponderativo de "some" | <i>That's some bad hat, Harry</i> |
| El uso estimativo de "some" | <i>Some three thousand people attended the event</i> |
| El uso combinado de determinantes | <i>We sat there for a good few minutes</i> |
| 1.4 EL PRONOMBRE | |
| Uso inclusivo de <i>they/them/their</i> | <i>Every parent thinks that their child is special</i> |
| El género epiceno | <i>Child, gorilla, elephant</i> |
| Pronombres reflexivos, <i>each other, one another</i> | <i>They helped each other vs. they help</i> |

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| | <i>themselves</i> |
| Uso obligatorio de pronombres reflexivos | <i>She prides herself on being a world class entomologist</i> |
| Uso enfático de reflexivos | <i>As for myself, I can't complain</i> <i>He said so himself</i> <i>You're not doing bad yourself</i> <i>She wouldn't have done it herself</i> |
| Pronombres de relativo | <i>Whom, whoever, whichever</i> |
| Pronombres relativos con infinitivo | <i>I wonder who to invite</i> |

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| 1.5 EL ADJETIVO | |
| Comparativos | <i>Far better than me, not any cheaper than, every bit as surprising as him</i> |
| Orden de los adjetivos | <i>A big blue eyes, a shabby silken scarf</i> |

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| El adjetivo exclusivamente atributivo | <i>main, chief, major, certain</i> |
| El adjetivo exclusivamente predicativo | <i>afraid, unwell, alive</i> |
| El adjetivo posesivo con "own" | <i>A life of my own</i> |
| Doble posesión | <i>My and my brother's business</i> |
| El adjetivo pospuesto | <i>time immemorial, words unspoken, something amazing, students eager to learn</i> |
| El adjetivo posesivo con múltiples poseedores | <i>My and my brother's business</i> |
| El adjetivo posesivo pospuesto | <i>A place of my own, that smile of yours</i> |
| Superlativos sin "the" | <i>That's most kind of you, sir</i> |
| Adjetivos cuantificadores como pronombres | <i>Many were called</i> |
| Adjetivos cuantificadores como sustantivos | <i>The chosen few, a good many of them</i> |

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| | <i>On many an occasion, many a time</i> |
| Uso de "little of no" | <i>Showing little or no remorse</i> |
| 1.6 EL DETERMINANTE | |
| Each / every | <i>With each passing day... Each and every one of you...</i> |
| 1.7 EL VERBO | |
| Rección verbal infinitivo | <i>They chose to go to the Moon</i> |
| Rección verbal con gerundio | <i>She keeps playing the theremin</i> |

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| Uso del continuo para atenuar ruegos | <i>It's very important to me so I'm asking you to come with me</i> |
| Inversiones | <i>Not only do I believe her... Had I but known... Boy, were you wrong!</i> |
| Contraste entre <i>used to</i> y <i>would</i> | <i>I would stroll down those backstreets for hours on end We used to be in love</i> |
| Futuro continuo para preguntar por planes | <i>Will you be joining us at the bat mizvah?</i> |
| Futuro perfecto continuo | <i>Next year I will have been working here for thirty years</i> |
| Expresión del futuro mediante verbos | <i>I hope it doesn't rain He's likely to pass</i> |
| Uso de "will" para expresar hábitos | <i>Don't ask him. He won't answer.</i> |
| Auxiliares enfáticos | <i>I do love you, Archibald Leaky</i> |
| Verbos modales en pasado | <i>We ought to have been informed</i> |

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| Modales que indican posibilidad lógica | <i>We might as well stay in</i> |
| Semimodales | <i>How dare you kiss me! Need I say more?</i> |
| Subjuntivo en expresiones lexicalizadas | <i>Come what may / May the force be with you all</i> |

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| Gerundio tras sentido pasivo | <i>It needs fixing</i> |
| Gerundio para expresar irritación | <i>He was always talking about train wrecks</i> |
| Contraste con el pronombre objeto seguido de gerundio | <i>I'm annoyed about him forgetting to pay</i> |
| Uso adjetivado del gerundio | <i>If you don't mind my asking</i> |
| Oraciones de participio adverbiales | <i>It rained for two weeks on end, completely ruining our holiday</i> |
| Participio perfecto | <i>Having finished all my letters</i> |
| Imperativo enfático | <i>Don't you even think about it</i> <i>You come down here!</i> |

1.8 EL ADVERBIO

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| Formación lexicalizada del adverbio con terminaciones | <i>-ward(s), -doors, -hill, -wise</i> |
| No lexicalizada | <i>Moneywise, weatherwise,</i> |
| Adverbios que intensifican adjetivos en grado absoluto | <i>Utterly devastated, completely clueless, fiercely independent, glaringly obvious, highly skeptical</i> |
| Frases adverbiales de tiempo | <i>In a fortnight, on a weekly basis</i> |

1.9 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA

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| Whom | <i>A gentleman with whom I am not well acquainted</i> |
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| Oraciones de relativas reducidas | <i>A new road has been built, bypassing the town</i> |
| Oración enfática mediante | <i>Whatsoever</i> <i>In the slightest</i> <i>Let alone</i> |
| Pronombres terminados en -ever | <i>Wherever, whoever, whosoever</i> |
| Oraciones causativas | <i>I'm having my ears fixed</i> <i>Just get it done</i> |
| Concesivas | <i>Hard as they tried, though I tried</i> |
| Oraciones consecutivas | <i>Put your coat on or else you'll catch a cold</i> |
| Consecutivas con <i>or else, thus, hence, otherwise</i> | |
| Alternativas a las oraciones con "if" | <i>On condition that / Provided that / So long as</i> |
| Variantes de oraciones condicionales | <i>I you should need any further assistance / If you were to turn up late / If she will accept, If you would do that for me / If I were to dislike everyone in this room...</i> |
| As if / as though | <i>He acts as if he was some sort of demigod</i> |
| Oraciones desiderativas | <i>I'd rather you didn't do the talking</i> <i>I wish I could play the theremin</i> <i>I wish you wouldn't do that in front</i> |
| Oraciones finales | <i>In order for the government to realize</i> |

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| | <i>With a view to improving</i> |
| Cleft- and pseudo-cleft sentences | <i>It's on this happy note that we must wrap it up / What I take issue with is their lack of respect</i> |
| Uso de <i>place, reason, way</i> sin pronombre relativo | <i>This is the place she was born</i> <i>The reason I came by is...</i> |
| La elipsis en el habla coloquial | <i>Ever been to Sri Lanka?</i> <i>You got a problem with that?</i> |
| Exclamaciones enfáticas | <i>Isn't she smart!</i> <i>Did he look annoyed!</i> |
| 1.10 LA PREPOSICIÓN | |
| Adjetivos seguidos de preposición | <i>Respect of something vs. respectful to someone</i> |
| Sustantivos seguidos de preposición | <i>Our dependence on foreign oil</i> <i>Their quest for true love</i> |

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| 2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS | |
| Variantes en la representación gráfica de fonemas y sonidos. | El fonema [ʃ] en las palabras <i>sure, Chicago, martial, passion, leash, lotion, schedule</i> |
| Adaptación ortográfica de préstamos. | <i>Naive, facade, Kazah, loch</i> |
| Empleo de abreviaturas y emoticonos en textos informales | <i>Btw, omg, imho, lol ;)</i> |
| Valores discursivos de los signos tipográficos, | (!) para ironía, "-" al final de |

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| ortográficos y de puntuación | enumeraciones, el interrobang |
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| 3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS/FONOLÓGICOS | |
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| Fonemas consonánticos aislados y en secuencias | |
| Distribución alofónica | <i>Got to, gotta, go? to</i> |
| Articulación de secuencias entre palabras | <i>Think about it / She should have stood up</i> |
| Pares mínimos vocálicos: [i] [ɪ] [u] [ʊ] | <i>Feel vs. fill / Fool vs. full</i> |
| La pronunciación de la schwa [ə] | <i>Computer, American, woman, about</i> |
| La asimilación | <i>Does she?</i> |
| La elisión | <i>What? / Best seller / Pro(ba)bly</i> |
| La palatalización | <i>What you want / I miss you / Did you? / Soldier /</i> |
| La alternancia vocálica | <i>The, a, that, but</i> |
| El desplazamiento de sílabas tónicas | <i>New York vs. New York City</i> <i>He's diplomatic vs. he's a diplomatic man</i> |