



ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS • LAFEDO

INGLÉS B2.1

PROGRAMACIÓN: ANEXO 1

CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES, ORTOGRÁFICOS Y FONÉTICOS

1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

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*** consolidación de contenidos

1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES	
1.1 EL NOMBRE	
Nombre + nombre	school uniform, family reunion
Género	
Neutralización ***	firefighter, spokesperson
Diferenciación por afijación	waitress, bridegroom
Número	
Sustantivos sólo incontables ***	news, advice, information
Sustantivos singulares acabados en -s	athletics, mathematics, news, measles
Nombres que se refieren a un colectivo	crew, party, staff
Nombres incontables de origen verbal	parking, heating
Concordancia de los premodificadores (determinantes y adjetivos en plural) con el núcleo en tercera persona del singular (nombre/pronombre)	Everyone thinks they know the answers. Every teacher prepares their classes carefully.
Caso: genitivo	
locativo	At my aunt's
doble genitivo	Some friends of Joe's/ a work of Shakespeare's

en expresiones de tiempo	In two days' time
En construcciones de partitivo	
partitivos de cantidad: bit, kilo, drop, lump ***	a kilo of potatoes, a lump of sugar
Expresiones cuantitativas de nombres incontables	a piece of furniture/advice/information; a news item
Formación de palabras	
Word formation: derivación, composición y conversión	teacher, sunglasses, a record/to record
1.2 PRONOMBRES	
Pronombres personales de sujeto	
en función impersonal: you/one ***	You/one cannot learn a language in six weeks.
Uso de los pronombres personales con imperativo para enfatizar	You mind your own business.
Pronombres personales de complemento	
orden de los diferentes complementos ***	I gave it to him. /I gave him a present.
pronombres impersonales: "it, there"	
" It" en otras estructuras	It's good to see you. / It takes a minute to get there.
Pronombres posesivos.	
mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs ***	This is not my car, it's hers.
enfanzados por "own"	My own son.
en estructuras sintácticas especiales: postmodificador de sustantivos con la preposición "of"	This is Tim, a friend of mine. / This little light of mine.
Pronombres indefinidos.	
some, any, much, many, none ***	I'll have some. / You can choose any.
indefinidos compuestos de some-, any-, no- y every- con -body, -thing y -one ***	Would you like something to drink? / Everybody laughed.
Pronombres reflexivos	
Uso de los pronombres reflexivos.	I cut myself.
pronombres recíprocos	
Each other, one another with the work.	Susan and Tom love each other/We help one another
pronombres de relativo	
that, who, which, what ***	She's the girl who speaks four languages.
Otros pronombres	
another, others, both, each, all	Both of them failed the exam. Give me another one.

1.3 EL ADJETIVO	
Formación por afijación: -y, -able, -ful, -ish, -ous, -al, less ***	sunny, capable, beautiful, childish, nervous, critical, careless
Orden de los adjetivos	Short, pink, woollen socks.
Posición	
Atributiva: adjetivos usados sólo antes de sustantivo	My elder sister. A live animal.

Predicativa: adjetivos usados sólo después de verbo	He was afraid. He lives alone. The baby is asleep.
Descripción de personas: "be" + adj, "look" + adj. ***	He is tired/He looks tired.
Verbo+objeto+adjetivo	He painted the kitchen yellow. /Do I make you happy?
Adjetivos de participio en -ed/-ing	alarmed/alariming
Modificables y absolutos. Gradable/non-gradable	tired/exhausted, surprising/amazing
Comparación	
Estructuras que expresan comparación: the same as/as...as/not so...as/ different from/ similar to	He's not so old as her.
Formas coordinadas ***	I'm getting fatter and fatter.
Modificación con adverbio	far, a lot, slightly, much (she's much older than me),
Adjetivos seguidos de preposición	fed up with, keen on
Adjetivos seguidos de infinitivo	Pleased to meet you! /The party is likely to last all night.

1.4 DETERMINANTES	
EL ARTICULO	
Uso y omisión del articulo ***	The UK/ last week
ADJETIVOS COMO DETERMINANTES	
a great/good many, plenty of, a great/good deal of, far too much/many, far/a lot fewer, far/a lot less.	We've got plenty of food for the party. / They've done a great deal of work these days.
Adjetivos exclamativos***	How nice! What a beautiful dress!
OTROS DETERMINANTES	
another, other, both, each, such ***	Some music calms people; other music has the opposite effect. /Would you like another cup of coffee?
Numerales	
Partitivos	a loaf of bread / a lump of sugar
Números fraccionarios	three fifths

Números porcentuales ***	sixty per cent
Números decimales ***	one point eight
1.5 EL VERBO	
Clases: stative and dynamic	I like pizza. /I play football.
verbos copulativos (linking verbs)	appear, become, seem...
Verbos con dos objetos ***	I've bought you a gift. /Could you send the bill to me? /I took Mr Black the report.
"verb collocations" más comunes: make/do/take/get***	make your bed/do your homework
Verbos con partícula de uso más frecuente: look at, listen to... ***	He was looking at me. /I'm listening to the radio.
Verbos con partícula separables y no separables	I picked it up. /She looks after them.
Presente perfecto simple	
formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa. Uso con "ever, never" ***	Have you ever been to London? / She's never eaten sushi.

Presente perfecto con "for y since" ***	The've lived in Madrid since 1998. / He's worked for IBM for twenty years.
Presente perfecto con "just, already, yet y still" ***	They haven't arrived yet. / They've already arrived.
Presente perfecto continuo	
formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa	I've been cleaning the kitchen for three hours.
El pasado simple	
Contraste entre el presente perfecto y el pasado simple	Do you like the car I've bought? I bought my car last week.
El pasado continuo	
formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa ***	He was driving home. /She wasn't listening. / Were they sleeping?
Pasado perfecto simple	
formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa ***	Had he gone abroad? / They had forgotten to tell her.
Pasado perfecto continuo	
formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.	He hadn't been running, he'd been cycling.
El futuro	
presente simple con indicadores de tiempo	when/as soon as/before she arrives
presente continuo para expresar futuro ***	I'm having lunch with Jim tomorrow.
contraste entre "going to" y el presente continuo para expresar futuro ***	I'm going to travel to Mexico next summer. /I'm flying to Mexico on Sunday.
predicciones con "going to" +infinitivo ***	It's going to rain.

predicciones: contraste entre "going to" y "will"	Look at the time! We're going to be late! /Tim will be late, as usual.
"shall" para ofrecer algo y hacer sugerencias ***	Shall I open the window? / I'm tired, Shall we make a move?
Voz pasiva	
Formación y uso de la voz pasiva.	Hamlet was written by Shakespeare. /This car was made in Germany. /My sister has been robbed.
Voz pasiva: verbos con dos objetos	My friend was given a bike for her birthday.
Used to	
Uso de "used to"	They used to be close friends. /I didn't use to like reading when I was a child.
Expresión de la modalidad	
Capacidad: can, could, be able to, manage to	You'll be able to vote in the next elections. /They managed to get home with our help.
Permiso: let, allow, may, shall	May I smoke? / Shall we eat?
Posibilidad y deducción: may/might/could/can't	He could be married. /She can't be his sister.
Consejo y recomendación: must, should, ought to, had better	You must see this film. /You'd better go home now.

Prohibición: can't, musn't, be (not) allowed to ***	You musn't use your mobile in class. /Student's aren't allowed to smoke on campus.
Necesidad/deseo: need, want to, would like ***	I need to sleep. / I'd like to have a coffee.
Ofrecimiento: can/could/may/would/will ***	Can I help you?

5.1 FORMAS IMPERSONALES

Formas impersonales del verbo "to be": There+be, It+be	There are many people. /It's five o'clock. /It was raining.
Infinitivo	
Verbos seguidos de infinitivo	I want to eat. /She needs to sleep.
Uso de los verbos "let, make, see, hear, feel, watch, notice y help" seguidos de infinitivo sin "to"	I heard her say that she was fed up.
Infinitivo de presente, de perfecto, simple o continuo después de verbos, adjetivos, nombres y adverbios	She was happy to see him. /He was nowhere to be seen.
Gerundio	
Verbos seguidos de gerundio	I hate ironing. /She loves reading.
El gerundio con función de nombre. ***	Swimming is good for you.
El gerundio tras preposición. ***	I'm interested in reading.
Verbos seguidos de infinitivo o -ing	

sin cambio de significado***	He began talking. /He began to talk. /She prefers walking home. /She prefers to walk home.
1.6 EL ADVERBIO	
Adverbios y locuciones para indicar	
Probabilidad***	perhaps, maybe
Coincidencia, diferencia, acuerdo y desacuerdo en frases breves	I think so. Me too. Me neither. Not me. I hope not.
Otros adverbios y locuciones adverbiales	
just, already, yet, still ***	I've already finished.
Locuciones adverbiales y expresiones idiomáticas.	vitally important, peace and quiet
Formación del adverbio	
Formación de los adverbios terminados en "-ly", Ø ***	definitely, hard
Modificación del adverbio	
Intensificadores: adjetivo+ "enough", "such"+ nombre	You're not old enough to vote. She's such a nice girl.
Enfatizadores	seriously injured/ I really enjoyed it
Grado: positivo, comparativo, superlativo ***	as fast as I could, more clearly
Orden de los adverbios	
La posición del adverbio en la oración: inicial, central y final	I'm flying to Edinburgh tomorrow. /She ate quickly. /She quickly ate her dinner and ran out.
Orden de los adverbios cuando confluyen varios en la misma oración	She sang beautifully at the opera house last night.
Co-ocurrencia y posición en la oración de adverbios y complementos circunstanciales de frecuencia, modo, lugar y tiempo teniendo en cuenta su extensión	He was working quietly in the shed all day. /Peter sang the song happily in the bathroom yesterday evening.
1.7 LA PREPOSICIÓN	
Preposiciones y locuciones prepositivas para indicar:	
Movimiento ***	over, around, across, along, towards
Duración ***	since 1945/ for 3 years/ throughout the summer/ until Christmas
Otras preposiciones ***	with, without, about, by, unlike
Locuciones prepositivas	instead of, by chance, for the time being; at the end/in the end; off the record, on a ...-ly basis

Preposiciones y conjunciones equivalentes. Diferencias de uso. "During/while", "after/afterwards"	She usually watches TV during lunch. /She usually watches TV while she's having lunch.
Verbos seguidos de preposición	wait for, agree with, abide by, account for, comply with
Adjetivos seguidos de preposición	good at, afraid of, hooked on; keen on; fond of; excited about
1.8 LA ORACIÓN SIMPLE	
Concordancia	
Sujeto multiple (collective nouns)	The family is/are very happy.
con "neither of"	Neither of my sisters is/are married.
Sujeto indefinido: everybody, someone...	Practically everyone thinks that Judith should be given the job.
Oraciones declarativas afirmativas y negativas	
Expresiones negativas: ...at all/not...any more, ...not...any longer	I didn't understand anything at all. / I'm not helping you anymore.
Oraciones interrogativas	
Preguntas de objeto y sujeto ***	Who phoned? /Who did you phone?
Preguntas indirectas	Could you tell me where the post office is?
Oraciones imperativas	
"Let's (not)" + verbo ***	Let's go to the beach! Let's not talk about politics!
imperativas con sujeto mencionado para enfatizar	You be quiet!
Oraciones exclamativas	
What + Sintagma Nominal ***	What a lovely dress!
How + Sintagma Adjetival ***	How clever you are!
Exclamaciones con "so" y "such" ***	You're so kind! / She's such a nice girl!
Oraciones pasivas	The house was built in 1486
Oraciones impersonales	

"It" introductorio como sujeto	It takes me ten minutes to get to work. /It's nice to talk to you. /It looks as if...
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1.9 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA

ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS DE ESTILO INDIRECTO

"statements, questions, requests and commands"	He said he didn't like the party.
Verbos introductorios básicos: "say", "tell", "ask"	She asked what I wanted/ They told me not to drive so fast.
Cambios tiempos verbales y otros elementos de la oración	He said he hadn't been there that day.

ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS DE RELATIVO	
Oraciones especificativas (defining) ***	I know children who/that don't watch TV.
Oraciones explicativas (non-defining)	He left without paying, which was very annoying.
Omisión del pronombre relativo	She's the woman I saw yesterday. /Can you tell me the exact time (when) you hope to arrive? / That's the hotel we're staying at.
ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS ADVERBIALES	
Conjunción, disyunción y oposición	
both....and, neither.... nor, either...or, besides, what's more	Both Peter and Mary work at the same place.
Causales	
as/ because of	As/since Jane was the eldest, she looked after the others.
Concesivas	
although/though/however	Although he didn't feel well, he went to work.
"Despite/In spite of" + "-ing"/sustantivo/"the fact that"	Despite having a headache, Brian went clubbing that night. /When they arrived in Malaga it was hot, in spite of the fact that it was only the end of April.
Consecutivas	
So ***	He liked cooking very much, so he decided to enter the Masterchef competition.
so/such...that...	I was so tired that I didn't go to the party. /It was such a horrible film that I fell asleep.
Finales	
"(not) to" + infinitivo ***	They went to China to do some business.
Condicionales	
Reales ***	If you study hard, you'll pass the exam.
Hipotéticas e irreales	If I knew his name, I would tell you.
Con "unless" y "whether"	Unless you help me, I will not be able to do it. / I can't decide whether to go on a diet or not.
Comparativas	
Igualdad, superioridad e inferioridad ***	The garden wasn't as big as I had imagined.
Con la estructura "the same"	He gave the same reason as you did.

Relaciones temporales: anterioridad, posterioridad, simultaneidad.

before, after, then, when ***	I always feed the cat before I have breakfast.
since, until, as, once, as soon as, the moment, by	Our hostess, once everybody had arrived, started serving dinner/The moment (that) (= as soon as) I get the money I'll send the ticket. /By the time we arrived, they.....
while	Can you wait in the car while I run into the shop?

10 ELEMENTOS DE LA COORDINACIÓN Y SUBORDINACIÓN

LA COORDINACIÓN

Contraste y oposición: on the one hand, on the other hand ***	On the one hand I'd like a job that pays more, but on the other hand I enjoy the work I'm doing at the moment.
Coordinación disyuntiva: either...or..., neither...nor..., whether...or..., or else..., otherwise	You can either stay here or come with us. /You can either stay here or come with us. /I can't decide whether to paint the wall green or blue.

LA SUBORDINACIÓN

Temporales: before/after+ing, while, until/till, since, as soon as, once	She went home after having dinner. /I went to the beach as soon as I left the office.
Finales: to+infinitivo, for+ -ing, in order (not) to ***	I went to the supermarket to buy some milk. /She arrived early in order to get a good seat.
Causales: because of+ sustantivo ***	We couldn't go skiing because of the weather.
Consecutivas: so+adjetivo+that, such+sustantivo+that, for this/that reason, that's why, as a result	It was so cold that we didn't go out. /It's such a good book that I've read it three times. /I was very tired, that's why I didn't call you.
Concesivas: although, though ***	Tim went for a walk, although it was raining.
Condicionales: if, unless ***	She won't come, unless you invite her.
"Despite" + nombre /gerundio y "in spite of" + nombre	Despite the pain in his leg he completed the marathon.

2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

SISTEMA DE ESCRITURA: EL ALFABETO

REPRESENTACIÓN GRÁFICA DE FONEMAS Y SONIDOS

Correspondencia entre grafías y fonemas	
Homófonos	lone/loan
Homógrafos	wind/to wind
Homónimos	match/to match
Vocales y consonantes mudas	island/vegetables
Cambios ortográficos ante inflexiones	explain/ explanation

Reduplicación consonántica	occur/occurred
Diferencias entre la variedad estándar británica y americana	through/thru
USO DE CARACTERES EN SUS DIVERSAS FORMAS	
USO DE SIGNOS ORTOGRÁFICOS	
ABREVIATURAS, SIGLAS Y SÍMBOLOS DE USO FRECUENTE	asap; NGO
3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS	
SONIDOS Y FONEMAS VOCÁLICOS Y SUS COMBINACIONES	
Contraste de calidad y cantidad	
Diptongos	
SONIDOS Y FONEMAS CONSONÁNTICOS Y SUS AGRUPACIONES	
Contraste de las consonantes sordas y sonoras	
Secuencias iniciales y finales. <i>Consonant clusters</i>	splash, disks, strengths
Aspiración	house; paper
DIFERENCIAS ENTRE LA VARIEDAD ESTÁNDAR BRITÁNICA Y AMERICANA	
PROCESOS FONOLÓGICOS	
Formas fuertes y débiles	
Contracciones y linking	
ENTONACIÓN	
En <i>wh- questions</i>	
En <i>requests</i>	
<i>Question tags</i>	
En exclamaciones	
Formas enfáticas	<i>really, absolutely.</i>
STRESS	
Acento enfático	
<i>Word stress</i>	