



ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS • LAFEDO

# INGLÉS B2.2

## PROGRAMACIÓN:

### ANEXO 1 CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES, ORTOGRÁFICOS Y FONÉTICOS

#### 1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

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#### 2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

#### 3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS

\*\*\* consolidación de contenidos

1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES	
<b>1.1 EL NOMBRE</b>	
Nombre + nombre	school uniform, family reunion
<b>Género</b>	
Diferenciación por afijación	waitress, bridegroom
Diferenciación por indicadores léxicos	<i>female doctor.</i>
<b>Número</b>	
Sustantivos singulares acabados en -s	athletics, mathematics, news, measles
Plural de palabras compuestas	<i>spoonfuls, assistant managers, civil servants</i>
Plural cero: nombres de animales	<i>salmon, sheep</i>
Plural cero: expresiones de cantidad	<i>a five-hour journey</i>
Nombres que se refieren a un colectivo	<i>crew, party, staff</i>
Nombres incontables de origen verbal	<i>parking, heating.</i>
Concordancia de los premodificadores (determinantes y adjetivos en plural) con el núcleo en tercera persona del singular (nombre/pronombre):	<i>Everyone thinks they know the answer/ Every teacher prepares their classes carefully.</i>
<b>Caso: genitivo</b>	
Locativo	At my aunt's
doble genitivo	Some friends of Joe's/ a work of Shakespeare's
Genitivo independiente	<i>Jane's (dress is the prettiest)</i>

en expresiones de tiempo	In two days' time
<b>En construcciones de partitivo</b>	
Expresiones cuantitativas de nombres incontables	<i>A piece of furniture/ advice/information; a news item</i>
Expresiones para referirse a grupos de animales	<i>A swarm of locusts/ a pack of wolves</i>
Expresiones para referirse a grupos de personas	<i>A gang of criminals/ a bench of judges</i>
Expresiones para referirse a grupos de objetos	<i>A deck of cards</i>
<b>Formación de palabras</b>	
Clippings	<i>ad, pram, PM, flu</i>
<b>1.2 PRONOMBRES</b>	
<b>Pronombres personales de sujeto</b>	
Uso de los pronombres personales con imperativo para enfatizar	<i>You mind your own business</i>
<b>Pronombres personales de complemento</b>	
Uso de "she/her" en casos especiales	<i>England is proud of her poets</i>
Uso de "they", "them", "their" con el referente en singular o para incluir masculino y femenino	<i>Has anybody brought their racket?/ When the millionth visitor arrives, they'll be given a gift</i>
<b>pronombres impersonales: "it, there"</b>	
"It" en otras estructuras	<i>It's good to see you. / It takes a minute to get there.</i>
<b>Pronombres posesivos.</b>	
enfanzados por "own"	<i>My own son.</i>
en estructuras sintácticas especiales: postmodificador de sustantivos con la preposición "of"	<i>This is Tim, a friend of mine. / This little light of mine.</i>
<b>Pronombres indefinidos. ***</b>	
<b>Pronombres reflexivos</b>	
Uso de los pronombres reflexivos.	<i>I cut myself</i>
Uso obligatorio con verbos reflexivos	<i>She always prides herself on her academic background</i>
<b>Pronombres recíprocos</b>	
Each other, one another	<i>Susan and Tom love each other/We help one another with the work.</i>
"Each"+ nombre/pronombre como sujeto seguido de "the other(s)" como complemento directo	<i>Each of us should tell the other about their best qualities./ Each member of the family gave the others a few presents</i>
<b>Pronombres de relativo ***</b>	
<b>Otros pronombres</b>	
another, others, both, each, all	<i>Both of them failed the exam. Give me another one.</i>
<b>1.3 EL ADJETIVO</b>	
<b>Posición</b>	

Atributiva: adjetivos usados sólo antes de sustantivo	My elder sister. A live animal.
Ampliación en el uso de adjetivos en posición atributiva	<i>chief, eventual, inner, utter</i>
Orden con co-ocurrencia de múltiples adjetivos en posición atributiva de opinión y cualidad	<i>A powerful German industrial company</i>
Predicativa: adjetivos usados sólo después de verbo	He was afraid. He lives alone. The baby is asleep.
Cambio de significado del adjetivo en posición atributiva o predicativa:	<i>A perfect idiot/The day was perfect; That poor man/he was extremely poor</i>
Adjetivos usados después de sustantivos	<i>It's the only solution possible./ All the tickets available</i>
En frases hechas	<i>God Almighty!/ Attorney General/ President Elect</i>
<b>Verbo+objeto+adjetivo</b>	He painted the kitchen yellow. /Do I make you happy?
<b>Adjetivos de participio en -ed/-ing</b>	alarmed/alarmed
<b>Modificables y absolutos. Gradable/non-gradable</b>	tired/exhausted, surprising/amazing
<b>De uso lexicalizado</b>	<i>close friend, simple truth</i>
<b>Sustantivados</b>	<i>the rich, the unemployed</i>
<b>Comparación</b>	
Estructuras que expresan comparación: the same as/as...as/not so...as/ different from/ similar to	He's not so old as her.
Modificación con adverbio <i>far, a lot, slightly, much</i>	<i>She's much older than me</i>
Otras comparaciones con construcción implícita	<i>superior to, preferable to, exceed</i>
<b>Adjetivos seguidos de preposición</b>	fed up with, keen on
<b>Adjetivos seguidos de infinitivo</b>	Pleased to meet you! /The party is likely to last all night.
<b>1.4 DETERMINANTES</b>	
<b>EL ARTICULO ***</b>	
<b>ADJETIVOS COMO DETERMINANTES</b>	
<b>Adjetivos posesivos</b>	"my", "your", "his", "her", "our", "their": <i>my car/ their daughter/ our business</i>
Doble posesión	<i>my and my brother's business</i>
Posición con "own"	<i>a home of my own</i>
<b>Adjetivos demostrativos</b>	"this/these", "that/those" y concordancia en número con el nombre
Reconocimiento del uso de "this" en sustitución de "a/an" para dar viveza a la narración	<i>We met this wonderful man in Bristol./ And then there's this character, Calaf, that solves the three riddles in no time</i>
Valor deíctico con referencia temporal para enfatizar o aclarar:	<i>Go and tell him, this instant!/ I didn't mean that Tim./ We left Paris that same year</i>
Empleo de los demostrativos con sentido negativo	<i>It's that man again!/ Children! Stop this shouting immediately!</i>
<b>Adjetivos indefinidos: "some", "any", "no", "much", "many", "a little", "a few":</b>	<i>some chairs/ much money/ a little sugar</i>
"A great/good many", "plenty of", "a great/good deal of", "far too much/many", "far/a lot fewer", "far/a lot less":	<i>We've got plenty of food for the party./ They've done a great deal of work these days.</i>
Distinción entre "each" y "every"	<i>Each pupil in the school was questioned/ Every child likes Christmas.</i>

OTROS DETERMINANTES	
<b>Numerales</b>	
Partitivos	a loaf of bread / a lump of sugar
Números fraccionarios	three fifths
1.5 EL VERBO	
Clases: stative and dynamic	I like pizza. /I play football.
Cambio de significado de los verbos stative al utilizarse en tiempos simples o continuos	<i>I'm seeing Philip tomorrow./ I see what you mean</i>
Verbos copulativos (linking verbs)	<i>Appear, become, seem...</i>
Uso del "do" enfático	<i>I DO know him.</i>
Verbos con partícula separables y no separables	<i>I picked it up./ She looks after them</i>
El presente simple	
Presente simple con verbos de comunicación y para narrar en situaciones de informalidad	<i>I hear you have changed your job./ And then this guy comes up to me and says...</i>
El presente continuo	
Presente continuo con adverbios y expresiones de frecuencia para describir situaciones negativas	<i>I never go out with them because they're constantly arguing</i>
Presente perfecto simple ***	
Presente perfecto continuo	
formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa	<i>I've been cleaning the kitchen for three hours.</i>
El pasado simple	
Contraste entre el presente perfecto y el pasado simple	<i>Do you like the car I've bought? I bought my car last week.</i>
El pasado continuo	
Pasado continuo con adverbios que denotan excesiva frecuencia para describir situaciones pasadas consideradas como negativas	<i>They split up because he was always phoning and seeing his ex</i>
Pasado perfecto simple ***	
Pasado perfecto continuo	
formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.	<i>He hadn't been running, he'd been cycling.</i>
El futuro	
presente simple con indicadores de tiempo	<i>when/as soon as/before she arrives</i>
Predicciones: contraste entre "going to" y "will":	<i>Look at the time! We're going to be late!/ Tim will be late, as usual.</i>
Futuro continuo	<i>I'll be eating with Jane this evening so I can tell her./ In an hour I'll still be ironing my clothes.</i>
Futuro continuo para preguntar por planes y futuras acciones de forma educada	<i>Will you be joining us at the ceremony?</i>
Futuro perfecto	<i>I'll have finished my work by the time you get back.</i>

Futuro perfecto continuo	<i>Next year I will have been working here for four years.</i>
El futuro perfecto simple en oraciones interrogativas	<i>Will he have finished yet?</i>
Otras formas de expresar el futuro con ciertos verbos o expresiones:	<i>I hope it doesn't rain./ I am about to leave./ Ann's flight is due at 6.20./ He is bound to be a failure.</i>
"Will y won't" seguidos de infinitivo para hablar del comportamiento típico de una persona	<i>Tell him, but he won't listen to you, I'm sure.</i>
Futuro en el pasado	<i>She was about to call him when her doorbell rang. Surprisingly, it was him./ The baby was due on March 15th, but actually was born two weeks earlier.</i>
<b>Voz pasiva</b>	
Formación y uso de la voz pasiva.	<i>Hamlet was written by Shakespeare. /This car was made in Germany. /My sister has been robbed.</i>
Voz pasiva: verbos con dos objetos	<i>My friend was given a bike for her birthday.</i>
Causativo: "have/get something done"	<i>I'm having my hair cut tomorrow./ They're having their house painted.</i>
Estructuras pasivas: "He's said to..." / "It is thought..."	<i>It was thought that the book had been destroyed</i>
<b>Used to</b>	
Uso de "used to"	<i>They used to be close friends. /I didn't use to like reading when I was a child.</i>
Contraste entre "would" y "used to" (verbos de acción y estados)	<i>When I was a student, I used to love sleeping late on the weekends./ When I was little, I would get up and watch cartoons every Saturday morning. Now I rarely watch TV</i>
<b>Expresión de la modalidad</b>	
Capacidad: can, could, be able to, manage to	<i>You'll be able to vote in the next elections. /They managed to get home with our help.</i>
Permiso: let, allow, may, shall	<i>May I smoke? / Shall we eat?</i>
Permiso: "be (not) allowed to", "be forbidden"	<i>You're not allowed to smoke here.</i>
Posibilidad y deducción: may/might/could/can't	<i>He could be married. /She can't be his sister.</i>
Posibilidad: "be (un)likely to"	<i>He's likely to pass his driving test./ They are unlikely to arrive on time</i>
Intención y volición: "will", "be thinking of + gerundio", "intend to + inf.":	<i>She's thinking of opening a restaurant.</i>
Consejo y recomendación: must, should, ought to, had better	<i>You must see this film. /You'd better go home now.</i>
Uso de "will" y "would" para expresar un comportamiento típico, a veces con un matiz negativo	<i>Trish will keep asking damn silly questions./ We broke up because he would snoop at my mobile when I wasn't looking.</i>
Modales seguidos por distintos tipos de infinitivos (de perfecto, continuos, pasivos)	<i>We ought to have been informed well in advance</i>
Verbos semi-modales: "Dare", "need", "ought to":	<i>He needn't/daren't escape</i>
Consejo y recomendación: "must", "should", "ought to", "had better"	<i>You must see this film./ You should go to the doctor./ You'd better go home now.</i>
Modales con los que presentar conclusiones y resúmenes	<i>It may be concluded that there is a lot of room for improvement</i>

Estructuras negativas con el verbo "to be" con significado modal: "certain/ likely/ obliged/ bound not to..."	<i>She's not likely to come because she was sick./ They're not obliged to do the assignment because it's optional</i>
<b>MODO</b>	
<b>Subjuntivo</b>	
Uso del "Past subjunctive" con valor hipotético en condiciones, deseos, preferencias y expresando arrepentimiento: "If", "I'd rather", "I wish", "If only", "Suppose"....:	<i>If I were rich... / Just suppose everyone were/was to give up smoking...</i>

<b>Imperativo</b>	
Uso enfático del imperativo incluyendo el sujeto	<i>Somebody answer the phone</i>
Uso de "tag questions" después del imperativo como recurso de cortesía	<i>Sit down, will you?</i>
Uso del imperativo en situaciones consideradas como negativas, apelando al interlocutor	<i>Don't you dare speak to me like that again!</i>
<b>FORMAS IMPERSONALES</b>	
Formas impersonales del verbo "to be": There+be, It+be	<i>There are many people. /It's five o'clock. /It was raining.</i>
<b>Infinitivo</b>	
Verbos seguidos de infinitivo	<i>I want to eat. /She needs to sleep.</i>
Infinitivo en voz pasiva	<i>She ought to be told about it.</i>
Infinitivos pospuestos como sujeto de la oración:	<i>Sometimes it's very difficult to decide what is best for us.</i>
Uso de los verbos "let", "make", "see", "hear", "feel", "watch", "notice" y "help" seguidos de infinitivo sin "to":	<i>I heard her say that she was fed up.</i>
Uso de los verbos "let", "make", "see", "hear", "feel", "watch", "notice" y "help" en sentido pasivo con "to"	<i>She was heard to say that she was fed up.</i>
Infinitivo seguido de preposición	<i>Mary needs a friend to play with.</i>
"Who", "how", "what", "whether", "where", "when" seguidas de infinitivo	<i>I wondered who to invite.</i>
Después de los compuestos de "some", "any" y "no"	<i>She had nowhere to go.</i>
Infinitivo de presente, de perfecto, simple o continuo, después de verbos, adjetivos, nombres y adverbios	<i>She was happy to see him./ He was nowhere to be seen.</i>
<b>Gerundio</b>	
Verbos seguidos de gerundio	<i>I hate ironing. /She loves reading.</i>
"Be used to/ get used to" + gerundio:	<i>I'm getting used to driving on the left./ She's used to sleeping five hours.</i>
<b>Verbos seguidos de infinitivo o -ing</b>	
Diferencia de significado en verbos seguidos de infinitivo o gerundio:	<i>I tried to call her/ I tried calling her.</i>
<b>Participio</b>	
Uso del participio en oraciones pasivas	<i>Did you see that boy being questioned by the police?</i>

## 1.6 EL ADVERBIO

### Adverbios y locuciones para indicar

Expresión de circunstancias de tiempo	<i>quarterly/ in a fortnight/ on a ...basis.</i>
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

Locuciones adverbiales y expresiones idiomáticas.	vitally important, peace and quiet
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Restrictivos: "simply", "merely", "just"...	<i>I simply don't believe you</i>
Actitudinales: "personally", "frankly", "obviously"....:	<i>I personally feel that eating meat is unnecessary and cruel to animals.</i>
Discursivos: "briefly", "all in all"	<i>Tell me briefly what your story is about.</i>

### Formación del adverbio

Adverbios con dos formas	<i>most/mostly</i>
Formación de adverbios con terminaciones como "-wards", "-doors", "-hill", "-stairs", "-wise"	<i>backwards, downhill, upstairs, clockwise.</i>

### 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
Modificación de pronombres y determinantes	<i>nearly everybody, some fifty people, roughly half their equipment.</i>
Modificación de la preposición	<i>since lately/ before long.</i>
Intensificación de superlativos	<i>He gave a far more easily acceptable explanation/ At the very least./ It was by far the best film./ Far and away the best solution.</i>
Adverbios que intensifican adjetivos en grado absoluto	<i>absolutely superb/ totally convinced/ completely satisfied/ utterly exhausted.</i>

### Orden de los adverbios

La posición del adverbio en la oración: inicial, central y final	<i>I'm flying to Edinburgh tomorrow. /She ate quickly. /She quickly ate her dinner and ran out.</i>
Orden de los adverbios cuando confluyen varios en la misma oración	<i>She sang beautifully at the opera house last night.</i>
Co-ocurrencia y posición en la oración de adverbios y complementos circunstanciales de frecuencia, modo, lugar y tiempo teniendo en cuenta su extensión	<i>He was working quietly in the shed all day. /Peter sang the song happily in the bathroom yesterday evening.</i>

## 1.7 LA PREPOSICIÓN

### Preposiciones y locuciones prepositivas para indicar:

Locuciones prepositivas	instead of, by chance, for the time being; at the end/in the end; off the record, on a ...-ly basis
Locuciones prepositivas con "which" y "when" en oraciones de relativo explicativas	<i>in which case/ at which point/ as a result of which.</i>

<b>Oraciones con preposición al final</b>	
En oraciones de relativo	<i>The moment we've been waiting for.</i>
En oraciones pasivas	<i>The children were taken good care of.</i>
<b>Preposiciones y conjunciones equivalentes. Diferencias de uso. "During/while", "after/afterwards"</b>	She usually watches TV during lunch. /She usually watches TV while she's having lunch.
<b>Sustantivos seguidos de preposición</b>	<i>dependence on, trust in, ban on, threat to.</i>
<b>1.8 LA ORACIÓN SIMPLE</b>	

<b>Concordancia</b>	
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.
<b>Oraciones declarativas afirmativas y negativas</b>	
Expresiones negativas: ...at all/not...any more, ...not...any longer	I didn't understand anything at all. / I'm not helping you anymore.
"so/neither" + auxiliary	<i>I can't swim. Neither can I!</i>
<b>Oraciones enfáticas</b>	
"Do" enfático	<i>I do like it.</i>
<b>Oraciones interrogativas</b>	
Echo questions	<i>Do you?/ She wasn't?</i>
Question tags	<i>The film wasn't very good, was it?</i>
Preguntas indirectas	Could you tell me where the post office is?
<b>Oraciones imperativas</b>	
imperativas con sujeto mencionado para enfatizar	You be quiet!
Imperativas con "do" enfático	<i>Do sit down.</i>
<b>Oraciones exclamativas ***</b>	
<b>Oraciones pasivas</b>	
Pasivas con tiempos simples	<i>The house was built in 1486.</i>
Pasivas con dos posibles sujetos de acuerdo con el tema y distribución de la información	<i>They were offered a great opportunity.</i>
Pasivas con verbos con preposición	<i>Nobody listens to her – she is never listened to.</i>
Pasiva con construcciones complejas: modales + infinitivo simple, modales + infinitivo perfecto	<i>Dogs must be kept on a leash./ I ought to have been given more freedom as a teenager.</i>
Causatividad: "have/get something done"	<i>She always gets things done in this office.</i>



Causatividad: estructuras equivalentes: "make somebody do something"/ "be asked/told to do something":	<i>He was asked to finish it off.</i>
"Get somebody to do something", "have somebody do something":	<i>I got my sister to do my homework./ We had a local firm paint our house.</i>
Sujeto + verbo pasivo + infinitivo presente, continuo o perfecto	<i>She's believed to have committed a fraud.</i>
Sujeto + seem/appear/ believe, expect, rumour, fear, hope, know, think + infinitivo de perfecto con to	<i>His car appears to have been stolen.</i>
<b>Oraciones impersonales</b>	
"It" introductorio como sujeto	<i>It takes me ten minutes to get to work. /It's nice to talk to you. /It looks as if....</i>
"It" introductorio como objeto	<i>I find it difficult to talk to you./ I would appreciate it if.....</i>
<b>1.9 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA</b>	
<b>ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS DE ESTILO INDIRECTO</b>	

"statements, questions, requests and commands"	<i>He said he didn't like the party.</i>
Verbos introductorios básicos: "say", "tell", "ask"	<i>She asked what I wanted/ They told me not to drive so fast.</i>
Otros verbos introductorios: "refuse", "warn", "advise"....:	<i>I warned her not to waste her money on that movie.</i>
Cambios tiempos verbales y otros elementos de la oración	<i>He said he hadn't been there that day.</i>
<b>ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS DE RELATIVO</b>	
Oraciones explicativas (non-defining)	<i>He left without paying, which was very annoying.</i>
Omisión del pronombre relativo	<i>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.</i>
Uso del pronombre relativo "whom":	<i>She married a man whom she met at a conference.</i>
Uso de "which" para referirse a toda la frase:	<i>He was very quiet, which is unusual for him.</i>
Subordinadas de relativo introducidas por "what" significando "the thing which":	<i>What I hate is rainy weather.</i>
Con "all", "both", "many":	<i>... many of whom died during the war/ ...half of which arrived late.</i>
Con preposición	<i>The hospital in which I was born (formal)/ The hospital I was born in (informal).</i>
Omisión de pronombre relativo en combinación con "be" (reduced relative clauses)	<i>The girl sitting by John is his girlfriend.</i>
<b>ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS ADVERBIALES</b>	
<b>Conjunción, disyunción y oposición</b>	
both....and, neither.... nor, either...or, besides, what's more	<i>Both Peter and Mary work at the same place.</i>
<b>Causales</b>	
as/ because of	<i>As/since Jane was the eldest, she looked after the others.</i>
"Since", "due to", "owing to"	<i>Owing to a lack of funds, the project will be discontinued next year</i>

<b>Concesivas</b>	
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.
("Even) though", "even if"	<i>Even if you're not keen on his music, you would enjoy this concert.</i>
"While", "whilst", "whereas":	<i>Elizabeth was talkative, whereas/while her sister was reserved</i>
<b>Lugar</b>	
"Whenever", "everywhere", "anywhere":	<i>I can't stop thinking of him everywhere I go.</i>
<b>Consecutivas</b>	
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.
"Therefore", "consequently", "as a result", "or else", "thus", "hence"	<i>You'd better put your coat on, or else you'll catch a cold.</i>
Cuando la consecuencia implica grado o cantidad: "too", "enough"	<i>This suitcase is too heavy for me to lift.</i>
<b>Finales</b>	
"So (that)"	<i>We built a pool in the garden so that the children can / could swim in hot weather.</i>
"In order [for + nombre] [not] to" + infinitivo, "so as [not] to" + infinitivo	<i>I did it for you to know what kind of person she was/ They left the door open in order for me to hear the baby.</i>
"In case", "for fear" para referirse a una finalidad negative	<i>He left early in case/ for fear he should miss the plane.</i>
<b>Condicionales</b>	
Hipotéticas e irreales	If I knew his name, I would tell you.
Irreales con verbos modales (en tiempos de perfecto):	<i>If you hadn't asked me to lend you that money, I might have gone to London for the whole summer.</i>
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.
Mixtas	<i>If I hadn't eaten it, I wouldn't be sick now./ If I hadn't been given that assignment in June, I'd be travelling with you next month.</i>
La condición con otras conjunciones "in case", "provided", "otherwise", "on condition that", "so long as"	<i>I'll do what you say provided the police are not informed.</i>
<b>Comparativas</b>	
Con la estructura "the same"	He gave the same reason as you did.
Distinción entre "as" y "like"	<i>Do they drive on the left in Australia, as we do?/ I think this tastes like coconut.</i>
Con las estructuras "as if" / "as though"	<i>You're acting as if you're in pain.</i>
Modificación del comparativo y superlativo mediante modificadores	<i>That car costs twice as much as mine./ I'm feeling a lot better./ John was by far the brightest student in the class.</i>
Estructuras de repetición del comparativo	<i>The pollution got worse and worse</i>
Correlación: "The more/-er/less...the more/-er/less":	<i>The longer he spoke, the more bored we became.</i>
<b>Relaciones temporales: anterioridad, posterioridad, simultaneidad.</b>	

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" y "whilst"	Can you wait in the car while I run into the shop?
<b>Oraciones desiderativas</b>	
"I wish", "I'd rather" con referencia al presente	<i>I wish I could go/ I'd rather travel in the summer.</i>
"I wish", "if only" con referencia al pasado	<i>I wish I had bought a motorbike!</i>
"I wish", "if only" seguido de "would" o "could"	<i>I wish you would listen to me.</i>
"It is (high) time", "would rather/sooner", "I'd prefer" con distinto sujeto en la oración principal y en la subordinada	<i>It's high time you went to bed.</i>
"I'd rather", "I'd prefer", "I'd sooner" seguidos de infinitive	<i>He'd rather go now.</i>
<b>Oraciones enfáticas</b>	
Inversión sujeto-verbo: "not only", "hardly", "no sooner", "on no account" (con negaciones, condicionales, adjetivos...)	<i>Had we not spent all our money already,.../Not until much later did she learn who her father was.</i>
Fronting	<i>Trying to take over the world is his real plan./ Off we go./ Young as I was...</i>
Cleft y pseudo-cleft sentences	<i>It was John who gave me the book.</i>
Cleft sentences introducidas por "The + modificador + thing/matter/ issue/ factor + is that..."	<i>The only thing I remember is a terrible pain in my head.</i>

Nombre + interrogative	<i>The only reason why I left was that I was feeling unwell.</i>
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## 10 ELEMENTOS DE LA COORDINACIÓN Y SUBORDINACIÓN

### LA COORDINACIÓN

Coordinación con: "as well as", "both...and..."	<i>Tom plays the guitar as well as the violin./ Beth plays both the guitar and the violin.</i>
Coordinación disyuntiva: either...or..., neither...nor..., whether...or..., or else..., otherwise	<i>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.</i>
Coordinación adversativa: "yet", "whereas", "while", "nevertheless"	<i>Some people work better to music while others do not./ He is hardworking whereas his brother is quite the reverse./ It's a small car, yet it's surprisingly spacious.</i>
Uso de "so" seguido de inversión tras oraciones positivas con los distintos auxiliares	<i>They broke up because he was a very dominant person, and so was she.</i>

### LA SUBORDINACIÓN

Temporales: before/after+ing, while, until/till, since, as soon as, once	<i>She went home after having dinner. /I went to the beach as soon as I left the office.</i>
Consecutivas: so+adjetivo+that, such+sustantivo+that, for this/that reason, that's why, as a result	<i>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.</i>
"Despite" +nombre /gerundio y "in spite of" +nombre	<i>Despite the pain in his leg he completed the marathon.</i>
Elección de distintas conjunciones según la situación y grado de formalidad	<i>And/ besides/ in addition/ furthermore/ what's more/ on top of that.</i>

## 2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

<b>SISTEMA DE ESCRITURA: EL ALFABETO</b>	
<b>REPRESENTACIÓN GRÁFICA DE FONEMAS Y SONIDOS</b>	
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/ocurred
Diferencias entre la variedad estándar británica y americana	through/thru
<b>USO DE CARACTERES EN SUS DIVERSAS FORMAS</b>	
<b>USO DE SIGNOS ORTOGRÁFICOS</b>	
<b>ABREVIATURAS, SIGLAS Y SÍMBOLOS DE USO FRECUENTE</b>	asap; NGO
<b>3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS</b>	
<b>SONIDOS Y FONEMAS VOCÁLICOS Y SUS COMBINACIONES</b>	
Contraste de calidad y cantidad	/ɑ:, ʌ, æ/
Diptongos	/eɪ, əʊ, aɪ, aʊ, ɔɪ, ɪə, eə, ʊə/
<b>SONIDOS Y FONEMAS CONSONÁNTICOS Y SUS AGRUPACIONES</b>	
Contraste de las consonantes sordas y sonoras	<i>fan/ van, back/ bag, tap/ tab, white/ wide, etch/ edge, hiss/ his</i>
Secuencias iniciales y finales. <i>Consonant clusters</i>	splash, disks, strengths
Aspiración	house; paper
<b>DIFERENCIAS ENTRE LA VARIEDAD ESTÁNDAR BRITÁNICA Y AMERICANA</b>	
<b>PROCESOS FONOLÓGICOS</b>	
<b>Formas fuertes y débiles</b>	<i>Do, the...</i>
<b>Contracciones y linking</b>	<i>aren't, can I have a...?</i>
<b>ENTONACIÓN</b>	
En <i>wh- questions</i>	<i>Where's the nearest post-office?</i>
En <i>requests</i>	<i>Will you...?</i>
<i>Question tags</i>	<i>He thinks he's so clever, ↯ doesn't he? OR You like fish, ↗ don't you?</i>
En exclamaciones	<i>How wonderful!</i>
Formas enfáticas	<i>really, absolutely.</i>
<b>STRESS</b>	

Acento enfático	
Word stress	<i>Jane and her mother <b>are</b> stupid (it's true) Jane <b>and</b> her mother are stupid (both are)</i>
Sentence stress	