

## INGLÉS C2

### PROGRAMACIÓN: ANEXO 1

## CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES, ORTOGRÁFICOS Y FONÉTICOS



ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS • LAREDO

### 1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

#### 1.1 EL NOMBRE

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1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES	
<b>1.1 EL NOMBRE</b>	
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>
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, ultimatums</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, fish/fishes</i>
Ausencia de concordancia en el registro coloquial	<i>There's people killing each other 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>

	<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>
<b>1.2 EL ARTÍCULO</b>	
El artículo indeterminado con nombres propios	<i>Mr. Hoffman, a Mrs. Robinson was trying to contact you this morning</i>
<b>1.3 EL DETERMINANTE</b>	
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>
<b>1.4 EL PRONOMBRE</b>	
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>

	<i>themselves</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>

<b>1.5 EL ADJETIVO</b>	
Comparativos	<i>Far better than me, not any cheaper than, every bit as surprising as him</i>
El adjetivo posesivo con "own"	<i>A life of my own</i>
El adjetivo pospuesto	<i>time immemorial, words unspoken, something amazing, students eager to learn</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>

	<i>On many an occasion, many a time</i>
Uso de "little of no"	<i>Showing little or no remorse</i>

<b>1.6 EL DETERMINANTE</b>	
Each / every	<i>With each passing day... Each and every one of you...</i>
Uso especial de 'some'	<i>That's some computer you've bought! There were some 50 diners at the reception</i>
Combinación de determinantes	<i>We had a good few e-mails this morning</i>
Many a + nombres	<i>The turn of events raised many a question</i>

## 1.7 EL VERBO

Cambio de significado de los verbos estáticos al utilizarse en tiempos simples o continuos	<i>I'm seeing Philip tomorrow</i> <i>I see what you mean</i>
Presente simple con verbos de comunicación y para narrar en situaciones de informalidad	<i>I hear you have changed your job</i> <i>And then this guy comes up to me and says...</i>
Presente continuo con adverbios y expresiones de frecuencia para describir situaciones negativas	<i>I never go out with them because they are constantly arguing</i>
Presente continuo como recurso para atenuar ruegos y afirmaciones	<i>It's very important for me, so I'm asking you to come with me</i>
Presente perfecto continuo tras 'Not only' e inversión como recurso para enfatizar	<i>Not only have I been working on the report, but I have finished it</i>
Pasado continuo con adverbios que denotan excesiva frecuencia para describir situaciones pasadas consideradas como negativas	<i>They split up because he was always phoning his ex</i>
Pasado perfecto simple y continuo en combinación con distintos adverbios y estructuras sintácticas con y sin inversión	<i>Martha had been walking three miles a day before she broke her leg</i>
Inversiones	<i>Not only do I believe her...</i> <i>Had I but known...</i> <i>Man, was I wrong!</i> <i>Only after she tells us the story will we know....</i>
Contraste entre <i>used to</i> y <i>would</i>	<i>I would stroll down those backstreets for hours on end</i> <i>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>
Futuro perfecto continuo para especular sobre una situación presente	<i>You look exhausted, I'm sure you'll have been working all day</i>
Infinitivo partido	<i>I'm going to quickly outline...</i>
El modal <i>shall</i> para expresar determinación	<i>We shall not require your services any more</i>
Oración pasiva compleja	<i>The book was thought to have been destroyed</i>
Verbos modales en pasado	<i>We ought to have been informed</i>
Modales en estructuras con inversión	<i>Not only must you pass the exam...</i>
Modales en oraciones subordinadas	<i>Whoever you may meet, make sure you treat them with kindness</i>

Modales que indican posibilidad lógica	<i>We might as well stay in</i>
Semimodales	<i>How dare you kiss me!</i> <i>Need I say more?</i>
Subjuntivo en expresiones lexicalizadas	<i>Come what may / May the force be with you all</i>
Subjuntivo tras verbos, adjetivos y nombres que indican necesidad, plan o intención de futuro	<i>It is essential that every child have the same educational opportunities</i>
Rección verbal tras <i>I'd rather</i>	<i>I'd rather not have eaten that much seafood</i>

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

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>

## 1.9 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA

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>
Oraciones causativas con <i>since, due to, owing to</i>	<i>Owing to lack of funds, the project will discontinue next year</i>
Oraciones concesivas	<i>Hard as they tried, though I tried</i>  <i>He hadn't eaten for ages, yet he looked strong and healthy</i>
Oraciones consecutivas	<i>Put your coat on or else you'll catch a cold</i>
Oraciones consecutivas con <i>or else, thus, hence, otherwise</i>	<i>Show up on Tuesday, or else you'll be demoted</i>
Alternativas a las oraciones con "if"	<i>On condition that / So long as / Provided that / Supposing that</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>
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>



Fronting	<i>Off we go</i>
Will and would para expresar cortesía o énfasis	<i>If you would stop shouting!</i>
Expresión de la incertidumbre mediante <i>should, were to, happen to, if it were not for</i>	<i>If you happen to see Jane... Should you need.... Were you to...</i>
Condicionales con "shall" para consecuencias inevitables	<i>If I did not receive a reply I shall take the matter...</i>
Uso de <i>place, reason, way</i> sin pronombre relativo	<i>This is the place she was born The reason I came by is...</i>
La elipsis en el habla coloquial	<i>Ever been to Sri Lanka? You got a problem with that?</i>
Exclamaciones enfáticas	<i>Isn't she smart! Did he look annoyed!</i>
Temporales con <i>prior to</i>	<i>The weeks prior to her death</i>
<b>1.10 LA PREPOSICIÓN</b>	
Adjetivos seguidos de preposición	<i>Respect of something vs. respectful to someone</i>
Sustantivos seguidos de preposición	<i>Our dependence on foreign oil Their quest for true love</i>

## 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, ortográficos y de puntuación	(!) para ironía, “-” al final de enumeraciones, el interrobang

## 3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS/FONOLÓGICOS

Fonemas consonánticos aislados y en secuencias	
Distribución alofónica	<i>Got to, gotta, goʔ 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>