



# INGLÉS B1

## PROGRAMACIÓN: ANEXO 1

### CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES, ORTOGRÁFICOS Y FONÉTICOS

#### 1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

1.1 EL NOMBRE

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#### 2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

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#### DESCRIPCIÓN DE LAS TABLAS:

- La 1ª columna describe los CONTENIDOS gramaticales, ortográficos y fonéticos del curso/nivel.
- La 2ª columna corresponde a los EJEMPLOS de los contenidos.
- En la 3ª columna, los PUNTOS corresponden al nivel de consecución de los contenidos:

● = **Iniciación y conocimiento comprensivo.**

Inicio, presentación del contenido. El alumno reconoce el contenido en contexto oral y escrito, lo utiliza en contextos controlados aunque con escasa seguridad.

●● = **uso adecuado, caracterizado por errores.**

El alumno utiliza el contenido en contextos no controlados, tanto orales como escritos, demostrando conocer su forma y uso, aunque aún manifiesta inseguridad.

●●● = **uso con seguridad.**

Uso controlado con errores muy ocasionales. El alumno elige adecuadamente el contenido en todo tipo de contextos y manifiesta un alto grado de seguridad en su uso.

**1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES\_**

**1.1 EL NOMBRE**

**B1**

	<b>EJEMPLOS / DESCRIPCIÓN DE CATEGORÍAS</b>	
Sustantivos verbales (gerundio)	Smoking is bad for your health. /Having a long, hot bath is very relaxing.	...
Nombre + nombre	School uniform, family reunion	.
<b>Género</b>		
Palabras diferentes para el masculino / femenino	Boy / girl, brother / sister	...
Palabras comunes para ambos géneros	Doctor, teacher, student	...
Neutralización	Firefighter, spokesperson	..
Diferenciación por afijación	Waitress, bridegroom	..
<b>Número</b>		
Contables e incontables	Tables / sugar	...
Formación del plural -(e)s	Mothers / beaches	...
Plurales irregulares	Women, men, feet, shelves	...
Sustantivos sólo en plural	Clothes, people, jeans	...
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.	.
<b>Caso: genitivo</b>		–
Genitivo 's / s'	Jane's sister, my parents' car, James's house	•••
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	.
<b>En construcciones de partitivo</b>		–
partitivos de medida	A lot, lots / loads/dozens/gallons of	•••
partitivos de calidad: sort[s], kind[s], type[s] of	I listen to all kinds of music	•••
partitivos de cantidad: bit, kilo, drop	A kilo of potatoes	••
Expresiones cuantitativas de nombres incontables	A piece of furniture/advice/information; a news item	.

<b>1.2 PRONOMBRES</b>		<b>B1</b>
<b>Pronombres personales de sujeto</b>		–
I, you, he, she, it, we, they	She is beautiful.	•••
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.	.
<b>Pronombres personales de complemento</b>		–
Me, you, him, her, it, us, them	He gave me a bunch of flowers.	•••

Con preposición	For me, with him	•••
Orden de los diferentes complementos	I gave it to him. / I gave him a present.	••
<b>pronombres impersonales: "it, there"</b>		
"It, there" impersonal	It's raining. / There's a car.	•••
" It" en otras estructuras	It's good to see you. / It takes a minute to get there.	•
<b>Pronombres demostrativos. Concordancia.</b>		
this, that, these, those	This is my coat. Those are your keys.	•••
<b>Pronombres interrogativos.</b>		
What, who, when, where, how, why, whose	Who`s that girl? What do you like doing?	•••
<b>Pronombres posesivos.</b>		
Mine, yours, hers,his, its, ours, theirs	This is not my car, it's hers.	••
Enfatizados 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.	•
<b>Pronombres indefinidos.</b>		
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.	••
<b>Pronombres reflexivos</b>		
Uso de los pronombres reflexivos.	I cut myself.	•
<b>Pronombres recíprocos</b>		

Each other, one another	Susan and Tom love each other/We help one another with the work.	•
<b>Pronombres de relativo</b>		–
That, who, which, what	She's the girl who speaks four languages.	••
<b>Otros pronombres</b>		–
Another, others, both, each, all	Both of them failed the exam. Give another one.	•

1.3 EL ADJETIVO		B1
Formación por afijación: -y, -able, -ful, -ish, -ous, -al, -less	Sunny, capable, beautiful, childish, nervous, critical, careless	••
Uso; invariabilidad para género y número	Beautiful girl/girls	•••
Orden de los adjetivos	Short, pink, woollen socks.	••
Uso de un número creciente de adjetivos de un sustantivo, con los dos últimos de la secuencia unidos por "and"	He was tall, dark and handsome.	•••
Modificación del adjetivo mediante adverbios o locuciones adverbiales	Very easy, too small, quite cheap, really big, a little fat	•••
<b>POSICIÓN</b>		–
<b>Posición atributiva</b>	The new secretary , a rich businesswoman	•••
Adjetivos usados sólo antes de sustantivo	My elder sister. A live animal. A mere child. Sheer madness.	•
Descripción de personas: "be"+adj, "look"+adj	He is tired/He looks tired.	••
<b>Posición predicativa despues de "be", seem", look", "become"...</b>	That dress is new. She looks rich. I feel unhappy.	•••
Adjetivos usados sólo despues de verbo	He was afraid. He lives alone. The baby is asleep.	•
<b>Verbo+objeto+adjetivo</b>	He painted the kitchen yellow. /Do I make you happy?	•

<b>Adjetivos de participio en -ed/-ing</b>	Alarmed/alarming	•
<b>Modificables y absolutos. Gradable/non-gradable</b>	Tired/exhausted, surprising/amazing	•
<b>Comparación:</b>		–
Igualdad	As tall as	•••
Superioridad	Taller than	•••
Inferioridad	Less tall than	•••
Superlativos	The tallest	•••
Formas irregulares.	Better / worse, the best/the worst	•••
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),	•
<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>Demostrativos, posesivos, indefinidos, numerales, interrogativos, exclamativos: formas, posición y usos [VER DETERMINANTES]</b>		–

<b>1.4 DETERMINANTES</b>		<b>B1</b>
<b>EL ARTICULO</b>		–
Artículo determinado e indeterminado: a / an, the	A boy, an apple, the girl next door	•••
Uso y omisión del articulo	The UK/ last week	••

<b>ADJETIVOS COMO DETERMINANTES</b>		
<b>Adjetivos posesivos: my, your, his, her, our, their</b>	My car/ their daughter/ our business	•••
<b>Adjetivos demostrativos: this/these, that / those y concordancia en número con el nombre</b>	That car is very fast. Those chairs are free.	•••
<b>Adjetivos Interrogativos</b>	What colour is it?/ Whose car is this?	•••
<b>Adjetivos indefinidos: some, any, no, much, many, a little, a few</b>	some chairs/ much money/ a little sugar	•••
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.	•
<b>Adjetivos exclamativos</b>	How nice! What a beautiful dress!	••
<b>OTROS DETERMINANTES</b>		
<b>Another, other, both, each, such</b>	Some music calms people; other music has the opposite effect. / Would you like another cup of coffee?	••
<b>Numerales:</b>		
Números ordinales	One, two, three, four...	•••
Números cardinales	First, second, third, fourth...	•••
Partitivos	A loaf of bread / a lump of sugar	•
Números fraccionarios	Three fifths	•
Números porcentuales	Sixty per cent	••
Números decimales	One point eight	•

<b>1.5 EL VERBO</b>		<b>B1</b>
Verbos auxiliares	Do, be, have...	•••

## B1 - INGLÉS

Curso 2018-2019

Posición de los elementos en el sintagma (oraciones declarativas, interrogativas e imperativas).	She goes to school every day. / Does he go to school every day?/Don't talk to her now.	•••
Clases: <i>stative and dynamic</i>	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.	•
<b>El presente simple.</b>		
Formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.	Tom plays the guitar. He doesn't play the violin.	•••
<b>El presente continuo.</b>		
Formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.	She's listening to the radio. /They aren't studying. /Is he working now?	•••
<b>Presente perfecto simple</b>		
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.	•
<b>Presente perfecto continuo</b>		
formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa	I've been cleaning the kitchen for three hours.	•
<b>El pasado simple</b>		
Formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa. Verbos regulares e irregulares.	He opened the door. /We didn't go to the cinema. /Did they do it?	•••



Contraste entre el presente perfecto y el pasado simple	Do you like the car I've bought? I bought my car last week.	•
<b>El pasado continuo.</b>		
Formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.	He was driving home. /She wasn't listening. / Were they sleeping?	••
<b>Pasado perfecto simple</b>		
Formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.	Had he gone abroad?/They had forgotten to tell her.	•
<b>Pasado perfecto continuo</b>		
<b>El futuro</b>		
Be going to+infinitivo	I'm going to paint the hall.	•••
Presente simple para expresar futuro (horarios...)	The plane lands at 6pm.	•••
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.	••
Futuro con "will"	I'll be there at 5.	•••
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?	•
<b>Voz pasiva</b>		
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.	•

<b>Used to</b>		
Uso de "Used to"	They used to be close friends. /I didn't use to like reading when I was a child.	•
<b>Expresión de la modalidad:</b>		
Capacidad: can.	She can sing. / He can't speak French.	•••
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: can (not), could (not)	You can start now.	•••
Permiso: let, allow, may, shall	May I smoke?/Shall we eat?	•
Posibilidad y deducción: may/might/could/can't	He might be late. /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 should go to the doctor. /You'd better go home now.	•
Prohibición: can't/don't, no -ing	You can't eat here. /Don't eat here!/ No smoking.	•••
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?	••
<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...	If I were rich... /Just suppose everyone were/was to give up smoking...	•
<b>Imperativo.</b>		
Let's+verbo	Let's have dinner.	•••

<b>FORMAS IMPERSONALES</b>		
Formas impersonales del verbo "to be": There+be, It+be	There are many people. /It's five o'clock. /It was raining.	•••
<b>Infinitivo</b>		–
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.	•
<b>Gerundio</b>		–
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.	••
<b>Verbos seguidos de infinitivo o -ing</b>		–
Sin cambio de significado	He began talking. /He began to talk. /She prefers walking home. /She prefers to walk home.	••

<b>1.6 EL ADVERBIO</b>		<b>B1</b>
<b>Adverbios y locuciones para indicar:</b>		–
Lugar y dirección	Here, there, in, out left, right, straight	•••
Modo	Well, fast	•••
Tiempo	Now, then, ago, early, late, before, later on	•••
Cantidad	Very, much, many, a lot	•••

## B1 - INGLÉS

Curso 2018-2019

Frecuencia	Always, usually, sometimes, never, every day	•••
Afirmación y negación	Yes, no	•••
Probabilidad	Perhaps, maybe	••
Coincidencia, diferencia, acuerdo y desacuerdo en frases breves	I think so. Me too. Me neither. Not me. I hope not.	•
<b>Otros adverbios y locuciones adverbiales:</b>		
Just, already, yet, still	I've already finished.	•
Adverbios interrogativos: where, when, how, why	Where do you live?	•••
Locuciones adverbiales.	A long time ago	•••
Locuciones adverbiales y expresiones idiomáticas.	Vitally important, peace and quiet	•
<b>Formación del adverbio:</b>		
Formación de los adverbios terminados en "-ly"	quick -quickly, careful-carefully	•••
Formación de los adverbios terminados en "-ly", Ø	definitely, hard	•
<b>Modificación del adverbio:</b>		
Modificación mediante sintagma adverbial	Very well	•••
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	••
<b>Orden de los adverbios:</b>		
La posición del adverbio en la oración: inicial, central y final	I'm flying to Edinburgh tomorrow. Today, I'm going to clean the house. /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		B1
<b>Preposiciones y locuciones prepositivas para indicar:</b>		–
Lugar	At home, in the kitchen, on the desk	•••
Dirección	To Madrid, from London, into the room	•••
Tiempo	In the morning, at half past seven, before four o'clock, after school	•••
Pertenencia	This book is the property of the Half Blood Prince. The House of Lords.	•••
Movimiento	Over, around, across, along, towards	••
Duración	Since 1945/ for 3 years/ throughout the summer/ until Christmas	••
<b>Otras preposiciones</b>	With, without, about, by, unlike, versus	••
<b>Locuciones prepositivas</b>	Instead of, with regard to, with a view to, by chance, for the time being; at the end/in the end; on a ...-ly basis	•
<b>Omisión de la preposición</b>	Go home, at school	•••
En oraciones interrogativas	Where are you from? What are you looking at?	•••
<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>Verbos seguidos de preposición</b>	Wait for, agree with	••
<b>Adjetivos seguidos de preposición</b>	Good at, afraid of, hooked on; keen on; fond of; excited about	••

1.8 LA ORACIÓN SIMPLE\*

B1

<b>Concordancia</b>		
Sujeto – verbo en número	She is a nurse. / They enjoy being at home.	•••
Sujeto múltiple ( 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>Orden de los elementos en cada tipo de oración</b>		
Sujeto, verbo y complementos. Posición de la negación.	She always runs in the park. I don't like arguing.	•••
<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 any more.	•
<b>Oraciones enfáticas</b>		
<b>Oraciones interrogativas *</b>		
Yes/No questions	Are you Spanish?	•••
Respuestas cortas	Yes, I am/ No, she doesn't.	•••
Wh- questions	Where do you work?	•••
Negación en frases interrogativas	Doesn't she understand?/ Why haven't you booked the holiday yet?	•••
Preguntas de objeto y sujeto	Who phoned?/Who did you phone?	••
Preguntas indirectas	Could you tell me where the post office is?	•
<b>Oraciones imperativas</b>		

Oraciones imperativas afirmativas y negativas	Sit down, please! /Do not expect quick results. / Don't worry.	•••
"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!	•
<b>Oraciones exclamativas</b>		
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!	••
Interjecciones usuales	Phew! Wow!	•••
<b>Oraciones pasivas</b>		
Pasivas con tiempos simples	The house was built in 1486	•
<b>Oraciones impersonales</b>		
"It" introductorio como sujeto	It takes me ten minutes to get to work. /It's nice to talk to you. /It looks as if.....	•
"Empty it"	It's 8 o'clock. /It rained for two days. /Hello, it's Allan. /It's Monday.	•••
"There" como sujeto introductorio con el verbo "to be"	There's a lot of noise.	•••
<i>* siempre en los tiempos de verbo del nivel</i>		

**1.9 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA**

**B1**

<b>ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS DE ESTILO INDIRECTO</b>		
"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.	•
<b>ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS DE RELATIVO</b>		—
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.	•
<b>ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS ADVERBIALES</b>		—
<b>Conjunción, disyunción y oposición</b>		—
And, or, but	I tried the cake but I didn't like it. / Do you go to the beach or the swimming pool?	•••
Both....and, neither.... nor, either...or, besides, what's more	Both Peter and Mary work at the same place.	•
<b>Causales</b>		—
Because	She didn't go to school because she was ill.	•••
As, because of	As/since Jane was the eldest, she looked after the others.	•
<b>Concesivas</b>		—
Although/though,however	Although he didn't feel well, he went to work.	•
<b>Lugar</b>		—
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.	•
<b>Finales</b>		—



"(Not) to"+infinitivo	They went to China to do some business.	••
<b>Condicionales</b>		—
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.	•
<b>Comparativas</b>		—
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.	•
<b>Relaciones temporales: anterioridad , posterioridad, simultaneidad.</b>		—
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 y whilst	Can you wait in the car while I run into the shop?	•

1.10 ELEMENTOS DE COORDINACIÓN Y SUBORDINACIÓN		B1
<b>LA COORDINACIÓN</b>		
Coordinación afirmativa básica: and, but, or.	I like swimming, but I don't like running.	•••
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		
Subordinación básica: because, so, if.	I went to bed because I was tired. /I was hungry, so I had a sandwich. /Take one, if you want.	•••
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.	•
Concesivas: although, though	Tim went for a walk, although it was raining.	•
Condicionales: if, unless	She won't come, unless you invite her.	•

2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS		B1
<b>SISTEMA DE ESCRITURA</b>		
<b>REPRESENTACIÓN GRÁFICA DE FONEMAS Y SONIDOS</b>		
Correspondencia entre grafías y fonemas. Correspondencias inusuales en palabras extranjeras	<i>Café;chef</i>	
Homófonos y homógrafos	new / knew; to record / a record	
Vocales mudas y su posible valor fonológico. Consonantes mudas.	Friend; hide; guard; wrist; knight; isle; aisle	
Cambios ortográficos ante inflexiones: reduplicación consonántica	<i>Run/running</i>	
Principales diferencias entre la variedad estándar británica y americana.	<i>Centre/center; travelling/traveling; colour/color</i>	
<b>USO DE LAS LETRAS MAYÚSCULAS</b>		
<b>USO DE LOS SIGNOS ORTOGRÁFICOS</b> (acento, apóstrofo, diéresis, guión, etc.)	<i>Fiancé; doctor's; orang-utan</i>	
<b>DIVISIÓN DE PALABRAS AL FINAL DE LA LÍNEA. ESTRUCTURA SILÁBICA.</b>		

ABREVIATURAS Y SÍMBOLOS DE USO FRECUENTE	a.m . /p.m .; i.e/ e.g. ...	
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**3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS**

**B1**

<b>SONIDOS Y FONEMAS VOCÁLICOS</b>		
Contraste de calidad y cantidad	<i>It/eat; cat/cut/cart; cod/cord; look/Luke</i>	
Diptongos.	<i>steak; quite; quiet</i>	
<b>SONIDOS Y FONEMAS CONSONÁNTICOS Y SUS AGRUPACIONES.</b>		
Contraste de las consonantes sordas y sonoras.	<i>pear/bear; safe/save; think/thing; sock/shock</i>	
Aspiración.	<i>spin/pin; stop/ top</i>	
Secuencias iniciales y finales: <i>Consonant clusters</i> .	<i>stamp; shrimp; handle; cracked; swift; stink</i>	
<b>PRINCIPALES DIFERENCIAS ENTRE LA VARIEDAD ESTÁNDAR BRITÁNICA Y AMERICANA</b>	<i>party; water; baker; vase</i>	
<b>PROCESOS FONOLÓGICOS</b>		
Contracciones y linking	<i>white tea ;drink a cup of tea; put it on</i>	
Ensondecimiento	<i>have to</i>	
Palatización	<i>sing; stink; tongue</i>	
Nasalización	<i>can; Pam</i>	
Epéntesis	<i>a/an; jewelery</i>	
Alternancia vocálica, etc.		

Terminación de la 3º persona de singular del presente de indicativo	<i>travels, stops; misses</i>	
Terminación de los pasados regulares en <i>-ed</i>	<i>decided; helped: robbed</i>	
Asimilación: introducción al concepto	<i>want to; sandwich; get you</i>	
Elisión: en <i>clusters</i>	<i>climb; doubt; lung</i>	
Sonorización en plurales	<i>wife/ wives</i>	
Formas fuertes y débiles	<i>can; must: to; of: from</i>	
Linking	<i>The story is very interesting; enjoy a lovely ice cream</i>	
<b>ENTONACIÓN</b>		
En <i>wh-</i> questions	<i>Where do go on holiday?</i>	
En requests	<i>Could you pass me the salt?</i>	
Question tags	<i>You're American, aren't you?</i>	
Formas enfáticas	<i>really, absolutely</i>	
<b>ACENTO FÓNICO/TONAL DE LOS ELEMENTOS LÉXICOS AISLADOS</b>		
<b>STRESS</b>		
Acento enfático		
Word stress	<i>To record/record; to contract/contract</i>	
Sentence stress	<i>You mustn't go; what are you listening to?</i>	
<b>ACENTO Y ATONICIDAD/ PATRONES TONALES EN EL SINTAGMA Y LA ORACIÓN</b>	<i>I don't want that book</i>	

**HOMÓFONOS MÁS FRECUENTES**

*write/right; one/won; heir/air*