



## INGLÉS B.2.1

### PROGRAMACIÓN: ANEXO 1

### CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES, ORTOGRÁFICOS Y FONÉTICOS

#### 1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

1.1 EI NOMBRE

1.2 PRONOMBRES

1.3 EL ADJETIVO

1.4 DETERMINANTES

1.5 EL VERBO

1.6 EL ADVERBIO

1.7 LA PREPOSICIÓN

1.8 LA ORACIÓN SIMPLE

1.9 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA

1.10 ELEMENTOS DE LA COORDINACIÓN Y LA SUBORDINACIÓN

#### 2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

#### 3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS

#### 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

B2.1

Nombre + nombre	School uniform, family reunion	••
<b>Género</b>		
Diferenciación por afijación	Waitress, bridegroom	••
Diferenciación por indicadores léxicos	Female doctor	•
<b>Número</b>		
Plural de palabras compuestas	Spoonfuls, assistant managers, civil servants	•
Plural cero: nombres de animales	Salmon, sheep	•
Plural cero: expresiones de cantidad	A five-hour journey	•
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>		
Locativo	At my aunt's	••
Genitivo independiente	Jane's (dress is the prettiest)	•
En expresiones de tiempo	In two days' time	••
<b>En construcciones de partitivo</b>		
Expresiones cuantitativas de nombres incontables	A piece of furniture/advice/information; a news item	••

<b>Formación de palabras</b>		
Clippings	Ad, pram, PM, flu	•

## 1.2 EL PRONOMBRE

Orden de los diferentes complementos	I gave it to him. / I gave him a present.	•••
Uso de "she/her" en casos especiales	England is proud of her poets.	•
Uso de "they, them, their" con el referente en singular o para incluir masculino y femenino	Has anybody brought their racket? / When the millionth visitor arrives, they'll be given a gift.	•
<b>pronombres impersonales: "it, there"</b>		
" It" en otras estructuras	It's good to see you. / It takes a minute to get there.	••
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.	••
"Each"+nombre/pronombre como sujeto seguido de "the other(s)" como complemento directo.	Each of us should tell the other member of the couple about their best qualities. / Each member of the family gave the others a few presents.	•
<b>Pronombres de relativo</b>		
That, who, which, what	She's the girl who speaks four languages.	•••

### 1.3 EL ADJETIVO

<b>POSICIÓN</b>		
Adjetivos usados sólo antes de sustantivo	My elder sister. A live animal.	••
Descripción de personas: "be"+adj, "look"+adj	He is tired/He looks tired.	•••
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	A perfect idiot/The day was perfect. / That poor man/he was extremely poor.	•
Verbo+objeto+adjetivo	He painted the kitchen yellow. /Do I make you happy?	••
Adjetivos usados después de sustantivos	It's the only solution possible. All the tickets available	•
<b>Adjetivos de participio en -ed/-ing</b>	Alarmed/alarming	••
<b>Modificables y absolutos. Gradable/non-gradable</b>	Tired/exhausted, surprising/amazing	••
<b>De uso lexicalizado</b>	Close friend, simple truth	•
<b>Sustantivados</b>	The rich, the unemployed	•
<b>Comparación:</b>		

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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	Far, a lot, slightly, much (she's much older than me),	••
<b>Adjetivos seguidos de preposición</b>	Fed up with, keen on, eager for	••
<b>Demostrativos, posesivos, indefinidos, numerales, interrogativos, exclamativos: formas, posición y usos [VER DETERMINANTES]</b>		

### 1.4 DETERMINANTES

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.	••
Cambio de significado de los verbos stative al utilizarse en tiempos simples o continuos	I'm seeing Philip tomorrow. / I see what you mean. /I think it is wrong to hit children. /I'm thinking about buying a new car.	•
Uso del "do" enfático	I DO know him.	•
Verbos con dos objetos	I've bought you a gift. /Could you send the bill to me?/I took Mr Black the report.	•••
Verbos con partícula de uso más frecuente: look at, listen to.....	He was looking at me. /I'm listening to the radio.	•••

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<b>El presente continuo.</b>		
Presente continuo con adverbios y expresiones de frecuencia para describir situaciones negativas	I never go out with them because they're constantly arguing.	•
<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 / 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>		
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?	•••
Pasado continuo con adverbios que denotan excesiva frecuencia para describir situaciones pasadas consideradas como negativas	They split up because he was always phoning and seeing his ex.	•
<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>		
Formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.	He hadn't been running, he'd been cycling.	••
<b>El futuro</b>		

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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.	••
Futuro continuo.	I'll be eating with Jane this evening so I can tell her. /In an hour I'll still be ironing my clothes.	•
Futuro continuo para preguntar por planes y futuras acciones de forma educada	Will you be joining us at the ceremony?	•
Futuro perfecto.	I'll have finished my work by the time you get back.	•
Futuro perfecto continuo.	Next year I will have been working here for 30 years.	•
"Will y won't" seguidos de infinitivo para hablar del comportamiento típico de una persona.	Tell him, but he won't listen to you, I'm sure.	•
"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.	••
Causativo: have/get something done	I'm having my hair cut tomorrow. /They're having their house painted.	•
<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>		

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Permiso: be (not) allowed to, be forbidden	You're not allowed to smoke here.	•
Posibilidad y deducción: may/might/could/can't	He might be late. /He could be married. /She can't be his sister.	••
Intención y volición: will, be thinking of + gerundio, intend to + inf.	She's thinking of opening a restaurant.	•
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>FORMAS IMPERSONALES</b>		
<b>Infinitivo</b>		
Verbos seguidos de infinitivo	I want to eat. /She needs to sleep.	••
Infinitivos puestas como sujeto de la oración	Sometimes it's very difficult to decide what is best for us.	•
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 seguido de preposición	Mary needs a friend to play with.	•
"Who, how, what, whether, where, when" seguidas de infinitivo	I wonder who to invite.	•
Después de los compuestos de "some, any y no"	She had nowhere to go.	•
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.	••
<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.	•••

### 1.6 EL ADVERBIO

<b>Adverbios y locuciones para indicar:</b>		
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.	•••
Restrictivos: simply, merely, just...	I simply don't believe you.	•
Actitudinales: personally, frankly, obviously...	I personally feel that eating meat is unnecessary and cruel to animals.	•
Discursivos: briefly, all in all	Tell me briefly what your story is about.	•
<b>Formación del adverbio:</b>		
Formación de los adverbios terminados en "-ly", Ø	definitely, hard	•••
Adverbios con dos formas	most/mostly	•

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<b>Modificación del adverbio:</b>		
Intensificadores: adjetivo+"enough", "such"+nombre	You're not old enough to vote. She's such a nice girl.	••
Enfanzadores	Seriously injured/ I really enjoyed it	••
Grado: positivo, comparativo, superlativo	As fast as I could, more clearly	•••
Intensificación de superlativos	He gave a far more easily acceptable explanation/At the very least. /It was by far the best film. /Far and away the very best solution	•
<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.	••

### 1.7 LA PREPOSICIÓN

<b>Preposiciones y locuciones prepositivas para indicar:</b>		
Duración	Since 1945/ for 3 years/ throughout the summer/ until Christmas	•••
En oraciones de relativo	The moment we've been waiting for.	•
En oraciones pasivas	The children were taken good care of.	•
<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\*

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<b>Concordancia</b>		
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>		
<b>Oraciones declarativas afirmativas y negativas *</b>		
"So/neither"+auxiliar	I can't swim. Neither can I!	•
<b>Oraciones enfáticas</b>		
"Do" enfático.	I do like it.	•
<b>Oraciones interrogativas *</b>		
Preguntas de objeto y sujeto	Who phoned?/Who did you phone?	•••
Echo questions	Do you?/ She wasn't?	•
Question tags	The film wasn't very good, was it?	•
<b>Oraciones imperativas</b>		
"Let's (not)" +verbo	Let's go to the beach! Let's not talk about politics!	•••
<b>Oraciones pasivas</b>		
Pasivas con tiempos simples	The house was built in 1486	••
Pasivas con dos posibles sujetos de acuerdo con el tema y distribución de la información	They were offered a great opportunity.	•
Pasivas con verbos con preposición	Nobody listens to her - She is never listened to	•
Causatividad: estructuras equivalentes (make somebody do something/be asked/told to do something)	He was asked to finish it off.	•

<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.....	••
<i>* siempre en los tiempos de verbo del nivel</i>		

### 1.9 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA

<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.	••
Otros verbos introductorios: "refuse", "warn", "advise"...	I warned her not to waste her money on that movie.	•
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.	••
Uso de "which" para referirse a toda la frase	He was very quiet, which is unusual for him.	•
Con preposición	The hospital in which I was born(formal)/The hospital I was born in (informal)	•
Omisión de pronombre relativo en combinación con be (reduced relative clauses)	The girl sitting by John is his girlfriend.	•
<b>ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS ADVERBIALES</b>		

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<b>Conjunción, disyunción y oposición</b>		
Both....and, neither.... nor, either...or, besides, what's more	Both Peter and Mary work at the same place.	••
<b>Causales</b>		
since, due to, owing to	Owing to a lack of funds, the project will discontinue next year.	•
<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.	••
While , whilst, whereas	Elizabeth was talkative whereas/while her sister was reserved	•
<b>Lugar</b>		
Whenever, everywhere, anywhere	I can't stop thinking of him everywhere I go.	•
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.	••
Cuando la consecuencia implica grado o cantidad: "too", "enough"	This suitcase is too heavy for me to lift.	•
<b>Finales</b>		
"(Not) to"+infinitivo	They went to China to do some business.	•••
So (that)	We built a pool in the garden so that the children can / could swim in hot weather.	•
<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.	••
Irreales con verbos modales (en tiempos de perfecto)	If you hadn't asked me to lend you that money, I might have gone to London for the whole summer.	•
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.	•••

### 1.10 ELEMENTOS DE COORDINACIÓN Y SUBORDINACIÓN

#### LA COORDINACION

Coordinación con: as well as, both...and	Tom plays the guitar as well as the violin. /Beth plays both the guitar and the violin.	•
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.	•••

#### 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.	•••

### 2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

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Sistema de escritura: el alfabeto		
Representación gráfica de fonemas		
Correspondencia entre grafías y fonemas. Ortografía de palabras extranjeras	Color/color, centre/center	
Homógrafos	Wind / to wind	
Homónimos	Match / to match	
Uso de signos ortográficos	., : ; & " ' ...	
Cambios ortográficos ante inflexiones.	Lovely / lovelier, can't / cannot	
Reduplicación consonántica	Stop/stopped, hot/hotter	
Diferencia entre la variedad estándar británica y americana	Travelling/traveling	
Uso de caracteres ( mayúsculas, minúsculas, cursivas...)	Monday, June, I, English	
Abreviaturas y símbolos de uso frecuente	Asap, aka	

### 3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS

Representación gráfica de sonidos	/θ, ð, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ, ŋ, ɹ, æ, ɒ, ʌ, ʊ, ə, ɑː, ɔː, uː, ɜː, eɪ, aɪ, ɪə, ʌʊ, ɪə, ʊə, .../	
<b>Sonidos vocálicos y sus combinaciones</b>		
Contraste de calidad y cantidad	/æ, ɑː/ /ɪ, iː/, /ɒ, ɔː/, /ʊ, uː/, /ə, ɜː/.....	
Diptongos	/eɪ, aɪ, ɔɪ, əʊ, aʊ, ɪə, eə, ʊə/	
<b>Sonidos consonánticos y sus agrupaciones</b>		

## B2.1 - INGLÉS

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Contraste de las consonantes sordas y sonoras	/p//b/, /t//d/, /k//g/, /ʃ/, /ʒ//ʒ//dʒ/ ...	
Secuencias iniciales y finales. <i>Consonant clusters</i>	Castle, please, blue	
Aspiración	House, try	
<b>Procesos fonológicos</b>		
Formas fuertes y débiles	Can/can't /kæn /ka:nt/, could have been/ kʊd həv bi:n/, have to /həv tu:/,	
Contracciones y <i>linking</i>	Aren't, ain't, at all, of us...	
<b>Entonación</b>		
En preguntas	Are you happy? ↗ Where do you live? ↘	
<i>En requests</i>	Can I have the salt?	
En exclamaciones	What a beautiful day!	
<i>Cleft -sentences</i>	It was your sister (that) I met	
En adverbios enfatizadores y actitudinales	Absolutely, really	
Acento enfático	You said <u>what</u> ? Is <u>that</u> what you mean?	
Acento y atonicidad; patrones tonales en el sintagma y la oración	I <u>have</u> a big <u>house</u>	
<b>Stress</b>		
Acento enfático	I did what <u>you</u> said	
Word stress	<u>Interesting</u> , <u>photography</u> , <u>photograph</u>	
Palabras simples y compuestas	Sunglasses, easy-going	



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Nasalización	Thing, thin, singer....	
Epéntesis	B(e)reak, (e)strange	
Alternativa vocálica...	Bus /bus/ / /bʌs/	
Acento y atonicidad; patrones tonales en el sintagma y la oración	He was <u>accu</u> sed of <u>smugg</u> ling <u>drug</u> s	
<b>Procesos fonológicos</b>		
Ensondecimiento	Bathe / bath	
sonorización	Proof / prove	
Asimilación	Have <u>to</u> /həv tə/	
Elisión	The <u>inevitable</u> hour /ðɪn'evɪtəbl 'aʊə /	
Palatalización	Statue, quest <u>ion</u>	