



INGLÉS B.2.2

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

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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.

CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

EL NOMBRE

1.1 EL NOMBRE		B2.2
Género		–
Neutralización	spokesperson	•••
Número		–
Sustantivos sólo incontables	News, advice, information	•••
Sustantivos singulares acabados en -s	Athletics, mathematics, measles	••
Nombres que se refieren a un colectivo	Crew, party, staff	••
Caso: genitivo		–
Doble genitivo	Some friends of Joe's / a work of Shakespeare's	••
En construcciones de partitivo		–
partitivos de cantidad: bit, kilo, drop, speck, lump	A drop of milk, a lump of sugar	•••
Expresiones para referirse a grupos de animales	A swarm of locusts, a pack of wolves	•
Expresiones para referirse a grupos de personas	A gang of criminals, a bench of judges	•
Expresiones para referirse a grupos de objetos	A deck of cards	•
Formación de palabras		–

1.2 PRONOMBRES		B2.2
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		–
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.	•
Pronombres reflexivos		–
Uso obligatorio con verbos reflexivos	She always prides herself on her academic background.	•
Otros pronombres		–
Another, others, both, each, all	Both of them failed the exam. Give me another one.	••

1.3 EL ADJETIVO		B 2.2
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		–
Adjetivos usados sólo antes de sustantivo	A mere child. Sheer madness.	••

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Ampliación en el uso de adjetivos en posición atributiva	Chief, eventual, inner, utter	•
Orden con co-ocurrencia de múltiples adjetivos en posición atributiva de opinión y cualidad	A powerful German industrial company / gorgeous Victorian greenish suede hat / I bought a wonderful vintage black Italian dress.	•
Adjetivos usados después de sustantivos	It's the only solution possible. All the tickets available	•
En frases hechas	God Almighty!, Attorney General, President Elect	•
Formas coordinadas	I'm getting fatter and fatter.	•••
Otras construcciones con comparación implícita	Superior to, preferable to, exceed	•
Adjetivos seguidos de preposición	eager for	••
Adjetivos seguidos de infinitivo	The party is likely to last all night.	••

1.4. DETERMINANTES		B 2.2
EL ARTICULO		–
Uso y omisión del artículo	Mount Everest/ the British Museum	•••
ADJETIVOS COMO DETERMINANTES		–
Doble posesión	My and my brother's business	•
Posición con "own"	A home of my own	•
Reconocimiento del uso de "this" en sustitución de "a/an" para dar viveza a la narración	We met this wonderful man in Bristol. /And then there's this character, Calaf, that solves the three riddles in no time.	•
Valor deíctico con referencia temporal para enfatizar o aclarar	Go and tell him, this instant!; I didn't mean that Tim. / We left Paris that same year.	•

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Empleo de los demostrativos con sentido negativo	It's that man again! / Children! Stop this shouting immediately!	•
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.	••
Distinción entre "each" y "every"	Each pupil in the school was questioned / Every child likes Christmas.	•
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?	•••

1.5. EL VERBO		B2.2
Verbos copulativos (linking verbs)	Appear, become, seem...	••
"Verb collocations" más comunes: make/do/take/get	Make your bed/do your homework	•••
Verbos con partícula separables y no separables	I picked it up. /She looks after them.	••
El presente simple.		–
Presente simple con verbos de comunicación y para narrar en situaciones de informalidad.	I hear you have changed your job. / And then this guy comes up to me and says...	•
El futuro		–
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 continuo.	Next year I will have been working here for 30 years.	•
El futuro perfecto simple en oraciones interrogativas	Will he have finished yet?	•

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Otras formas de expresar el futuro con ciertos verbos o expresiones	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.	•
Futuro en el pasado	She was about to call him when her doorbell rang. / He would later become president. / The baby was due on March 15th.	•
Voz pasiva		–
Estructuras pasivas: He's said to... / It is thought...	It was thought that the book had been destroyed.	•
Usedto		–
Contraste entre "would" y "used to" (verbos de acción y estados).	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.	•
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: be (un) likely to	He's likely to pass his driving test. / They are unlikely to arrive on time.	•
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, mustn't, be (not) allowed to	You mustn't use your mobile in class. / Student's aren't allowed to smoke on campus.	•••
Uso de "will" y "would" para expresar un comportamiento típico, a veces con un matiz negativo	Trish will keep asking damn silly questions. / We broke up because he would snoop at my mobile when I wasn't looking.	•
Modales seguidos por distintos tipos de infinitivos (de perfecto, continuos, pasivos)	We ought to have been informed well in advance.	•
Verbos semi-modales: Dare, need, ought to	He needn't / daren't escape.	•
Modales con los que presentar conclusiones y resúmenes	It may be concluded that there is a lot of room for improvement.	•
Estructuras negativas con el verbo "to be" con significado modal: certain, likely, obliged, bound not to...	She's not likely to come because she was sick. / They're not obliged to do the assignment because it's optional.	•
MODO		–

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Subjuntivo		–
Uso del "Past Subjunctive" con valor hipotético en condiciones, deseos, preferencias y expresando arrepentimiento: If, I'd rather, I wish, If only, Suppose...	Just suppose everyone were / was to give up smoking...	•
Imperativo.		–
Uso enfático del imperativo incluyendo el sujeto	Somebody answer the phone! / You take your hands off me.	•
Uso de "tag questions" después del imperativo como recurso de cortesía	Sit down, will you?	•
Uso del imperativo en situaciones consideradas como negativas, apelando al interlocutor	Don't you dare speak to me like that again!	•
FORMAS IMPERSONALES		–
Infinitivo		–
Infinitivo en voz pasiva	She ought to be told about it.	•
Uso de los verbos "let, make, see, hear, feel, watch, notice y help" en sentido pasivo con "to"	She was heard to say that she was fed up.	•
Gerundio		–
"Be used to/ get used to" + gerundio	I'm getting used to driving on the left. / She's used to sleeping five hours.	•
Verbos seguidos de infinitivo o -ing		–
Diferencia de significado en verbos seguidos de infinitivo o gerundio	I tried to call her / I tried calling her.	•
Participio		–
Uso del participio en oraciones pasivas	Did you see that boy being questioned by the police?	•

1.6 EL ADVERBIO		B2.2
Adverbios y locuciones para indicar:		–
Expresión de circunstancias de tiempo	Quarterly, in a fortnight, on a ...basis	•
Otros adverbios y locuciones adverbiales:		–
Locuciones adverbiales y expresiones idiomáticas.	Vitally important, peace and quiet	••
Restrictivos: simply, merely, just...	I simply don't believe you.	•
Formación del adverbio:		–
Formación de adverbios con terminaciones como "-wards", "-doors", "-hill", "-stairs", "-wise"	backwards, downhill, upstairs, clockwise, indoors	•
Modificación del adverbio:		–
Modificación de pronombres y determinantes	Nearly everybody, some fifty people, roughly half their equipment	•
Modificación de la preposición	Since lately, before long	•
Adverbios que intensifican adjetivos en grado absoluto	Absolutely superb, totally convinced, completely satisfied, utterly exhausted	•
Orden de los adverbios:		–
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		B2.2
Preposiciones y locuciones prepositivas para indicar:		–

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Movimiento	Over, around, across, along, towards	•••
Otras preposiciones	With, without, about, by, unlike, via, whereby, versus	•••
Locuciones prepositivas	Instead of, with regard to, with a view to, by chance, for the time being; at the end / in the end; on behalf of, off the record, on a ...-ly basis	••
Locuciones prepositivas con which y when en oraciones de relativo explicativas	In which case, at which point, as a result of which	•
Verbos seguidos de preposición	Abide by, account for, comply with	•••
Sustantivos seguidos de preposición.	Dependence on; trust in; ban on; threat to	•

1.8. LA ORACIÓN SIMPLE*		B2.2
Concordancia		–
Sujeto multiple (collective nouns)	The family is / are very happy.	••
Con "neither of"	Neither of my sisters is / are married.	••
Orden de los elementos en cada tipo de oración		–
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 any more.	••
Oraciones enfáticas		–
Oraciones interrogativas *		–
Echo questions	Do you?/ She wasn't?	•
Preguntas indirectas	Could you tell me where the post office is?	••

Oraciones imperativas		–
Imperativas con sujeto mencionado para enfatizar	You be quiet!	••
Imperativas con "do" enfático	Do sit down.	•
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		–
Pasiva con construcciones complejas: modales + infinitivo simple, modales + infinitivo perfecto	Dogs must be kept on a leash. / I ought to have been given more freedom as a teenager.	•
Causatividad: "have/get something done"	She always gets things done in this office.	•
"Get somebody to do something", "have somebody do something"	I got my sister to do my homework. / We had a local firm paint our house.	•
Sujeto+verbo pasivo+infinitivo presente, continuo o perfecto	She's believed to have committed fraud.	•
Sujeto + seem/appear/ believe, expect, rumour, fear, hope, know, think + infinitivo de perfecto con to	His car appears to have been stolen.	•
Oraciones impersonales		–
"It" introductorio como objeto	I find it difficult to talk to you. / I would appreciate it if.....	•
* siempre en los tiempos de verbo del nivel		–

1.9 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA		B2.2
ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS DE ESTILO INDIRECTO		–

ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS DE RELATIVO		–
Uso del pronombre relativo "whom"	She married a man whom she met at a conference.	•
Subordinadas de relativo introducidas por "what" significando "thethingwhich"	What I hate is rainy weather.	•
Con "all", "both", "many"... many of whom died during the war /.....half of which arrived late	•
Omisión de pronombre relativo en combinación con be (reduced relative clauses)	The girl sitting by John is his girlfriend.	•
ORACIONES SUBORDINADAS ADVERBIALES		–
Conjunción, disyunción y oposición		–
Causales		–
As, because of	As/since Jane was the eldest, she looked after the others.	••
since, due to, owing to	Owing to a lack of funds, the project will discontinue next year.	•
Concesivas		–
(Even) though, even if	Even if you dislike the music, you would enjoy this concert.	•
Consecutivas		–
Therefore, consequently, as a result, or else, thus, hence	You'd better put your coat on, or else you'll catch a cold.	•
Finales		–
"In order [for + nombre] [not] to" + infinitivo, "so as [not] to" + infinitivo.	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.	•
"In case", "forfear" para referirse a una finalidad negativa	He left early in case / for fear he should miss the plane.	•
Condicionales		–
Mixtas	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.	•

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La condición con otras conjunciones: "in case", "provided", "otherwise", "on condition that", "so long as"	I'll do what you say provided the police are not informed.	•
Comparativas		–
Distinción entre "as" y "like"	Do they drive on the left in Australia as we do? / I think this tastes like coconut.	•
Con las estructuras "as if"/ "as though"	You're acting as if you're in pain.	•
Modificación del comparativo y superlativo mediante modificadores	That car costs twice as much as mine. / I'm feeling a lot better. / John was by far the brightest student in the class.	•
Estructuras de repetición del comparativo	The pollution got worse and worse.	•
Correlación: The more/-er/less...the more/-er/less	The longer he spoke, the more bored we became.	•
Relaciones temporales: anterioridad , posterioridad, simultaneidad.		–
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?	••
Oraciones desiderativas		–
"I wish", "I'd rather" con referencia al presente	I wish I could go / I'd rather travel in the summer.	•
"I wish", "if only" con referencia al pasado	I wish I had bought a motorbike!	•
"I wish", "if only" seguido de "would" o "could"	I wish you would listen to me.	•
"It is (high) time", "would rather/sooner", "I'd prefer" con distinto sujeto en la oración principal y en la subordinada.	It's high time you went to bed.	•
"I'd rather", "I'd prefer", "I'd sooner" seguidos de infinitivo	He'd rather go now.	•
Oraciones enfáticas		–
Inversión sujeto-verbo: "not only", "hardly", "no sooner", "on no account" (con negaciones, condicionales, adjetivos...)	Had we not spent all our money already,... / Not until much later did she learn who her father was.	•

Fronting	Trying to take over the world is his real plan. / Off we go. / Young as I was...	•
Cleft y pseudo-cleft sentences	It was John who gave me the book.	•
Cleft sentences introducidas por The+modificador+ thing/matter/issue/factor+ is that...	The only thing I remember is a terrible pain in my head.	•
Nombre+interrogativo	The only reason why I left was that I was feeling unwell.	•

1.10 ELEMENTOS DE COORDINACIÓN Y SUBORDINACIÓN		B2.2
LA COORDINACIÓN		
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.	••
Coordinación adversativa: yet, whereas, while, nevertheless	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.	•
Uso de "so" seguido de inversión tras oraciones positivas con los distintos auxiliares	They broke up because he was a very dominant person, and so was she.	•
LA SUBORDINACIÓN		—
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.	•••
"Despite" +nombre /gerundio y "in spite of" +nombre	Despite the pain in his leg he completed the marathon.	•
Elección de distintas conjunciones según la situación y grado de formalidad.	Furthermore / what's more/ on top of that	•

2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

REPRESENTACIÓN GRÁFICA DE FONEMAS Y SONIDOS.		–
CORRESPONDENCIAS ENTRE GRAFÍAS Y FONEMAS. ORTOGRAFÍA DE PALABRAEXTRANJERAS		
Vocales y consonantes mudas	Honesty , biscuit	–
Cambios ortográficos ante inflexiones	Modify – modified , happy - happily	–
Uso de caracteres en sus diversas formas (mayúsculas, minúsculas, cursiva, etc.).		
USO DE LOS SIGNOS ORTOGRÁFICOS (ACENTO, APÓSTROFO, GUIÓN, ETC.).	Café, James's, ten-year-old boy	–
HOMÓFONOS	Des <u>ert</u> / dessert	–
HOMÓGRAFOS	Row / to row	
HOMÓNIMOS	Date / to date	
DIFERENCIAS ENTRE LA VARIEDAD ESTÁNDAR BRITÁNICA Y AMERICANA.	Behaviour / behavior, travelling /traveling	–
ABREVIATURAS, SIGLAS Y SÍMBOLOS DE USO FRECUENTE	Aka, NGO, NATO	

3. CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS

SONIDOS Y FONEMAS VOCÁLICOS Y SUS COMBINACIONES		–
Contraste de calidad y cantidad.	i larga / i corta, o larga / o corta...	–

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Diptongos.	ai, ei, oi, etc	
SONIDOS Y FONEMAS CONSONÁNTICOS Y SUS AGRUPACIONES		
Contraste de las consonantes sordas y sonoras	b / v , s / z, etc	–
Secuencias iniciales y finales. Consonant clusters	Spain, lasts, strength	–
Aspiración	please, try, quick	
PROCESOS FONOLÓGICOS		–
Formas fuertes y débiles	have, was, to, for, etc	–
Contracciones y linking	could've , all of us	
Ensondecimiento	cats, worked	
Sonorización	dogs, breath - breathe	–
Asimilación	eleven men , that key, etc	
Elisión	On and off, must go	
Palatización	do you, got you	–
Nasalización	bring another, come in	
Alternancia vocálica, etc	Sure, kitchen	
STRESS		–
Acento enfático	No, you tell me. It's my turn, not yours!	
Word stress		
En palabras compuestas	sunglasses	

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Contraste verbo / sustantivo	present / <u>present</u>	
Sentence stress	I love your new dress.	
Acento y atonicidad; patrones tonales en el sintagma y la oración		
ENTONACIÓN		
En wh- questions	Who are you talking to?	–
En requests	Could you tell me the time, please?	
Question tags.	You do don't you?	–
Sonidos y fonemas vocálicos y sus combinaciones		
Diferencias entre la variedad estándar británica y americana		
Reconocimiento de las principales variedades dialectales		
Entonación		
Formas enfáticas	really, absolutely	