

## INGLÉS C1.1

### PROGRAMACIÓN: ANEXO 1

#### CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES, ORTOGRÁFICOS Y FONÉTICOS



ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS • LAREDO

#### 1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

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El sombreado en gris marca los contenidos que, habiéndose tratado en cursos anteriores, aún se consideran en proceso de consolidación.

| 1. CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES     |  |
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| 1.1 EL NOMBRE                  |  |
| Consciencia de género: títulos | <i>Mr., Ms., Mx., Ind.</i>                               |
| Género implícito o metafórico  | <i>Cat vs. tomcat</i><br><i>My car... she's a beauty</i> |
| Neutralización de género       | <i>We need a new spokesperson</i>                        |

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| Casos especiales en el uso del femenino | <i>England and her poets</i><br><i>The Titanic sank on her maiden voyage</i> |
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|   | <i>Let the Earth receive her king</i>                           |
| Dated use of the suffix "-ess"          | <i>Manageress, poetess, headmistress</i>                        |
| Diferenciación por indicadores léxicos  | <i>Male nurse, lady friend, he-man</i>                          |
| Sustantivos singulares acabados en "-s" | <i>Compass, news, lens, acoustics, means, bellows</i>           |
| Plurales de palabras compuestas         | <i>Passers-by, grown-ups, brothers-in-law, editors-in-chief</i> |
| Plural cero                             | <i>Sheep, deer, cod, cattle, tuna</i>                           |
| Plural múltiple                         | <i>Buffalo/buffaloes, fish/fishes, sugar(s)</i>                 |
| Sustantivos colectivos                  | <i>Crew, party, staff, family, police</i>                       |
| Plural en expresiones                   | <i>A five-hour journey, a thirty-year old chocolate taster</i>  |
| Plurales latinos más comunes            | <i>Alumnus/alumni, fungus/fungi</i>                             |
| Neologismos por cruce léxico            | <i>Sexting, Brexit, spork, chillax</i>                          |
| Acortamiento                            | <i>App, bot, hood, con, roach, chute</i>                        |
| Sustantivo con preposición              | <i>Emphasis on, the key to, a flair for</i>                     |

## 1.2 EL PRONOMBRE

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| 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, each other, one another | <i>They helped each other vs. they help themselves</i> |
| Uso obligatorio de pronombres reflexivos       | <i>She prides herself on being a world</i>             |

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|                                     | <i>class entomologist</i>  |
| Uso enfático de reflexivos          | <i>As for myself, I can't complain</i><br><i>She wouldn't have done it herself</i> |
| Pronombres de relativo              | <i>Whom, whoever, whichever</i>  |
| Pronombres relativos con infinitivo | <i>I wonder who to invite</i>  |

### 1.3 EL ADJETIVO

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| Comparativos                                  | <i>Far better than me, not any cheaper than, every bit as surprising as him</i> |
| Orden de los adjetivos                        | <i>A big blue eyes, a shabby silken scarf</i>                                   |
| Superlativos sin "the"                        | <i>That's most kind of you, sir</i>   |
| El adjetivo pospuesto                         | <i>President elect</i>  |
| El adjetivo posesivo con múltiples poseedores | <i>My and my brother's business</i>   |
| El adjetivo posesivo pospuesto                | <i>A place of my own, that smile of yours</i>                                   |

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| El adjetivo demostrativo enfático | <i>I met this wonderful man</i><br><br><i>That same year we moved in together</i> |
| El adjetivo resultativo           | <i>Slam it shut!</i>  |
| <b>1.4 EL DETERMINANTE</b>        |   |
| Each / every                      | <i>With each passing day...</i><br><br><i>Each and every one of you...</i>        |
| <b>1.5 EL VERBO</b>               |   |
| Rección verbal infinitivo         | <i>They chose to go to the Moon</i>   |

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| Rección con gerundio                   | <i>She keeps playing the theremin</i>   |
| Uso del continuo para atenuar ruegos   | <i>It's very important to me so I'm asking you to come with me</i>                                |
| Inversiones                            | <i>Not only do I believe her...</i><br><br><i>Had I but known...</i>                              |
| Contraste entre "used to" y "would"    | <i>I would stroll down those backstreets for hours on end</i><br><br><i>We used to be in love</i> |
| Uso de "will" para expresar hábitos    | <i>Don't ask him. He won't answer.</i>  |
| Auxiliares enfáticos                   | <i>I do love you, Archibald Leaky</i>   |
| Modales que indican posibilidad lógica | <i>We might as well stay in</i>   |

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| Modales con el auxiliar "have"                  | <i>They ought to have been informed well in advance</i>  |
| Semi-modales                                    | <i>You needn't read this document</i><br><i>How dare you question my authority?</i>            |
| Subjuntivo en expresiones lexicalizadas         | <i>Come what may / May the force be with you all</i>   |
| Subjuntivo después de "I'd rather", "It's time" | <i>Jenny, it's high time you went to bed</i><br><i>I'd rather you didn't bring it up again</i> |
| Gerundio tras sentido pasivo                    | <i>It needs fixing</i>   |
| Gerundio para expresar irritación               | <i>He was always talking about train wrecks</i>  |
| Diferencia entre "would" y "used to"            | <i>I would/used to go down to the river</i>  |

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|   | <i>I used to believe in all that</i>                                  |
| Contraste con el pronombre objeto seguido de gerundio | <i>I'm annoyed about him forgetting to pay</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>                                 |
| Futuro continuo para preguntar por planes             | <i>Will you be joining us at the bat mitzvah</i>                      |

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| Infinitivo separado por adverbio | <i>I'd like to really understand<br/>"Inception"</i>  |
| Futuro perfecto continuo         | <i>Next year I will have been working<br/>here for thirty years</i>   |
| Frases interrogativas breves     | <i>Sit down, will you?<br/><br/>Do you?<br/><br/>The special effect weren't very<br/>exciting, were they?</i> |
| Imperativo enfático              | <i>Don't you even think about it You<br/>come down here!</i>  |

## 1.6 EL ADVERBIO

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| Formación lexicalizada del adverbio con terminaciones  | <i>-ward(s), -doors, -hill, -wise</i>                                    |
| Adverbios propios del registro formal                  | <i>Herewith, theretofore, whereby</i>                                    |
| Uso del formante "-wise" no lexicalizado               | <i>Moneywise, weatherwise,</i>   |
| Adverbios que intensifican adjetivos en grado absoluto | <i>Utterly devastated, completely<br/>clueless, fiercely independent</i> |

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| Sustantivos con función adverbial | <i>He went south<br/><br/>Things that go bang</i> |
| Adverbios intensificadores        | <i>He's seriously injured</i>                     |
| Frases adverbiales de tiempo      | <i>In a fortnight, on a weekly basis</i>          |

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| Adverbios intensificadores de comparativos | <i>At the very least, far more easily acceptable, way better than me</i>  |
| <b>1.7 LA PREPOSICIÓN</b>                  |   |
| Preposiciones inusuales                    | <i>Astride, apropos, minus, betwixt</i>                                   |
| Locuciones prepositivas                    | <i>With a view to, on behalf of, on a daily basis</i>                     |
| La preposición ausente                     | <i>He's home / What time does she arrive? / It depends what you mean</i>  |
| Locuciones prepositivas con "which"        | <i>In which case, at which point</i>                                      |
| La preposición optativa después de verbos  | <i>Help me (to) do this</i><br><br><i>They fought (against) injustice</i> |
| <b>1.8 LA ORACIÓN COMPLEJA</b>             |   |
| Whom                                       | <i>A gentlemen with whom I am not well acquainted</i>                     |
| Oraciones relativas reducidas              | <i>A new road has been built, bypassing the town</i>                      |
| Oraciones relativas con modificadores      | <i>Many of whom, half of which</i>  |
| Oraciones causativas                       | <i>I'm having my ears fixed</i><br><br><i>Just get it done</i>            |
| Pronombres terminados en "-ever"           | <i>Wherever, whoever, whosoever</i>                                       |
| Pasivas con verbos con objeto doble        | <i>I was promised a better salary</i>                                     |

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| Oraciones concesivas                                     | <i>Hard as they tried, though I tried</i>   |
| Oraciones consecutivas                                   | <i>Put your coat on or else you'll catch a cold</i>   |
| Oraciones finales  | <i>They left the door open in order for me to eavesdrop on them</i><br><br><i>He left early in case/for fear he should miss the train</i><br><br><i>So as to avoid confusion...</i> |
| La oración pasiva  | <i>She's believed to be alive</i>   |
| Variantes de oraciones condicionales con o sin inversión | <i>I you should need any further assistance / If you were to turn up late / If she will accept</i>  |
| Condicionales sin "if"                                   | <i>I'll do what you say provided/on condition that/so long as...</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><br><br><i>I wish I could play the theremin</i><br><br><i>I wish you wouldn't do that in front of me</i>                                 |
| Oraciones sin antecedente expreso                        | <i>What I take issue with is their lack of respect</i>  |
| Oraciones escindidas                                     | <i>It's on this happy note that we must wrap it up</i>  |

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| Uso de <i>place, reason, way</i> sin pronombre relativo | <i>This is the place she was born</i><br><i>The reason I came by is...</i> |
| La elipsis en el habla coloquial                        | <i>Ever been to Sri Lanka?</i><br><i>You got a problem with that?</i>      |
| El hipérbaton   | <i>Tomorrow I expect to see you here</i><br><i>Off you go!</i>             |

## 2. CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

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| 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

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| Fonemas consonánticos aislados y en secuencias |  |
| Distribución alofónica                         | <i>Got to, gotta, go? to</i>                     |
| Articulación de secuencias entre palabras      | <i>Think about it / She should have stood up</i> |

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| 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><br><br><i>He's diplomatic vs. he's a diplomatic man</i> |

#### 4. CONTENIDOS PENDIENTES DEL CURSO 2019-2020

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| Pasado de los verbos modales y frases relacionadas con la modalidad |  |
| Oraciones de participio   |  |
| Refuerzo y ampliación del futuro perfecto y futuro continuo         |  |
| Repaso de las oraciones de relativo                                 |  |
| Repaso general de oraciones complejas                               |  |

