

## NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2.1

El primer curso de nivel B2 además de incluir unos contenidos específicos, supone la consolidación y ampliación de los asignados a los niveles anteriores, especialmente los del nivel B1.

A lo largo del curso académico 2020-21 la mitad de los contenidos de cada uno de los bloques – gramaticales, ortográficos, fonéticos y léxicos – se desarrollarán durante el primer cuatrimestre y la segunda mitad de dichos bloques de contenidos se introducirán a lo largo del segundo cuatrimestre. En algunos niveles no se verá todo el libro, al cubrir éste los contenidos propios de su nivel y además, parte del siguiente. Este curso en especial se revisaran de manera periódica el desarrollo de la programación, así como el plan de refuerzo con el fin de intercambiar experiencias, introducir cambios necesarios y modificar aquellos aspectos que no estén funcionando, sobre todo si llegamos al escenario 3 y hay que continuar con las enseñanzas a distancia

### A) CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

#### **1. LA ORACIÓN SIMPLE**

1.1. Tipos de oración, elementos constituyentes y su posición.

-Oración declarativa: Estilo indirecto y frases completivas en función de Suj, Atrib, OD, CPred, OI y CC. Afirmativas y negativa.

- Omisión del Sujeto: Told you so / Looks like rain / Serves you right. (solo reconocimiento)

- Omisión del Verbo: Not bad, that wine. (solo reconocimiento)

- Oración interrogativa: SB + V (How many people came to the party?) y Question tags (you got it, didn't you?).

- Interrogativas parciales: - Formas elípticas: What about?

- Interrogativas parciales: - De eco: You'll what? (solo reconocimiento)

- Question tags más complejos: Give me a hand, will you? Let's have a party, shall we?

-Diferencia de significado y connotación según la entonación usada.

- Disyuntivas: Are you staying or leaving?

- Interrogativas retóricas: What difference does it make? / Who cares?

- Oración exclamativa: What y how.

- Con estructura declarativa: That's fun! / He's so clever! /

- Con estructura interrogativa: Isn't it lovely!

- Formas elípticas: The things you say!

- Oración imperativa:

-Formas elípticas: Everybody inside!

## 1.2. Fenómenos de concordancia.

- Sujeto Verbo. Concordancia gramatical, nocional y de proximidad.
- Sujeto colectivo, múltiple (plurales / coordinados / yuxtapuestos) & indefinido.
- Frases completivas: What we need most is / are books.
- Estructuras enfáticas: It's me who is / am to blame.
- Sujeto + Atributo/CPred: They were elected chairmen / chairman.

## 2. LA ORACIÓN COMPUESTA

### 2.1 Tipos de oración, elementos constituyentes y su posición.

### 2.2 Expresión de relaciones lógicas.

- Conjunción:
  - Coordinativa, correlativa y subordinante
  - Disyunción: either... or (you can either watch TV or read a book).
  - Oposición: yet / while / whereas / except / however / by contrast (Mary is rich, whereas Milton is poor / Mary is rich, while Milton is poor / Mary is rich. By contrast, Milton is poor / Mary is rich. Milton, however, is poor.)
  - Concesión: even though / however / in spite of / (Although it started to rain heavily, they continued playing the soccer game / He went to the party despite his parents' opposition / She didn't marry him in spite of being in love with him).
  - Comparación(correlación): igualdad y ausencia de igualdad / inferioridad / comparación con adverbios / more / -er / -ier / the most / -est / -iest (He is not as well built as his brother / She works harder than her sisters / He drives much more carefully than his friend / He started walking faster and faster).
  - Condición: Condicionales más complejas: 2nd Conditional + might: If I had a lot of money, I might travel around the world & 3rd Conditional: If we'd got up earlier we'd not have been late for the bus. Mezclas de Condicionales (3rd & 2nd): If you had studied more at University you'd be a doctor by now. Expresión de matices más complejos en el pasado (reproches, lamentos...): unless / as long as / so long as: He won't be happy unless you tell him the truth. (solo reconocimiento)
- Causa:
  - For, since, because, since, as, due to (the fact that) .
- Finalidad:
  - (What) for, 'to' infinitive, in order to/that.
  - So that + pres. or fut.: I am doing this so that you have a better future.
  - So that + past: He worked hard so (that) his family could have a decent life.
- Resultado: and so / so... (that) / such... (that) / therefore /

- So that: My suitcase had become damaged on the journey home, so that the lid would not stay closed.
- Relaciones temporales:
  - Anterioridad: Please, phone before you leave.
  - Posterioridad: Philip joined the army after he graduated.
  - Simultaneidad: I read the newspaper while I was waiting / As I was finishing my homework, she began cooking.
  - Otros conectores usados en las relaciones temporales: since / until / as / once / as soon as / the moment (that) / by the time (that) / at the time (that) / when / on/before/after + -ing / having + participio / every time (that) / whenever / any time (that).
- Relativo: explicativas y especificativas con y sin pronombre:
  - Defining & Non-defining relative clauses.
  - Contact clauses:
    - The boy you usually play with lives next door.
    - The man Mary married is really rich.
    - The girl we met yesterday is very nice.
- Estilo indirecto. Frases afirmativas, negativas, preguntas, órdenes y peticiones
- Verbos introductorios. (solo reconocimiento)
- V + obj + full infinitive: advice, encourage, invite, remind, warn... etc.: Jack encouraged me to look for a new job.
- V + infinitive: agree, decide, offer, promise, refuse, threaten... etc.: She offered to give him a lift to work.
- V + that: admit, agree, decide, deny, explain, insist, promise, recommend, suggest... etc.: Tom admitted (that) he had tried to leave early.
- V + ger.: deny, recommend, suggest... etc.: He denied having anything to do with her.
- V + obj + prep + ger.: accuse, blame, congratulate... etc.: They accused the boys of cheating on the exam.
- V + prep + ger.: apologize, insist... etc.: He apologized for being late.
- Tiempos verbales más complejos:
  - Present perfect-past perfect / Past-past perfect / Past perfect-past perfect / Future-conditional / past prog. & present perfect prog.-past perfect prog.
  - Past perfect prog.-past perfect prog:
    - He said: "When you arrived I had bags under my eyes because I had been studying all night" / He told me that when I arrived he had bags under his eyes because he had been studying all night.
- Conditional-conditional:
  - Tony said: "I would like something to eat. I wouldn't mind a drink either." / Tony said he would like something to drink and wouldn't mind a drink either.

- Future progressive-conditional progressive: Anna declared: "I will be announcing my engagement next month" / Anna declared she would be announcing her engagement the following month.
- In absence of a verb: Well done! - Elena congratulated me / To the bride! - The best man toasted (proposed a toast) to the bride.

### 3. EL SINTAGMA NOMINAL

#### 3.1. Núcleo.

##### 3.1.1. Sustantivo y pronombre:

- Clase: comunes (house), propios (George, Monday, January, Ms, American Journal of Medicine), contables (bottle, bird, flower) incontables (sugar, water, money).
- Género:
- Neutralización: spokesperson / chair(person) / flight attendant, firefighter.
- Diferenciación:
- Prefijos y sufijos: mankind / womankind, peacock / peahen, schoolmaster / schoolmistress.
- Afijación: bride / bridegroom, widow / widower.
- Indicadores léxicos: male nurse / female student / woman engineer /.
- Distintos lexemas: monk / nun, nephew / niece, Sir / ma'am.
- Tratamiento afectivo de entidades animadas o inanimadas (neutro usado como fem. / masc.): dog, computer, ship.
- Número:
- Regulares: party/parties, holiday/holidays, potato/potatoes, dish/dishes, box/boxes, glass/glasses, wife/wives e irregulares: deer/deer, mouse/mice, man/men, child/children, foot/feet, goose/geese.
- Pluralia tantum en -s: contents / minutes.
- Sustantivos compuestos: passers-by.
- Doble número: data / species.
- Nombres propios: the Joneses / the Simpsons.
- Reclasificación: Spanish cheeses/wines.
- Caso:
- Grupo genitival: the head of government's office.
- Doble genitivo: (some friends) of Jane's.
- Genitivo independiente: Jane's (is the prettiest dress).
- Genitivo local: at Jane's / the butcher's.
- Genitivo temporal: in two days' time.
- Grado:
- Relativo, Diminutivo y aumentativo: doggie / telly / minicruise / supermodel / megastar

##### 3.1.2. Formación: sufijación, afijación y derivación.

- Sufijación: -able: loveable, adorable, -ness: kindness, -hood: childhood, neighbourhood, -ship: ownership, championship, -ic: rhythmic, atomic, organic, -al: additional, tropical, formal... etc.
- Afijación: in-: indecisive, intolerable, im-: impossible, impenetrable, dis-: disappear, dissatisfied, mis-: mistake, misconduct, over-: overdone, to-: today, tonight, with-: withstand, withhold... etc.
- Derivación: love – lover, stagger – staggering, wide – widen... etc.

### 3.2. Modificación del núcleo.

#### 3.2.1. Mediante determinantes (artículos, demostrativos, posesivos, cuantificadores):

- Artículo indeterminado: a bicycle, a farmer, an actor... etc. what a lovely day! what an amazing day! Artículo determinado: can I have the drink? the daughter is a doctor, she is the best No article: houses are expensive, life isn't easy, I'll see you next September.
- Uso y omisión con referencias generales y específicas: (the) earth / today's newspaper / The Queen / The Queen Elisabeth.
- Algunos usos idiomáticos: He feels like fish in water.
- Tónico: (You mean you met) the Viggo Mortensen.
- En registro informal/familiar: How are the children / is the old man?
- En exclamaciones: John's late again, the idiot!
- Indeterminado con referencia específica: a Mr Brown (wants to talk to you).
- Cuantificadores: Colectivos, partitivos, números ordinales, cardinales, fraccionarios, porcentuales y decimales: a pack of lies / a lump of sugar / twice that number / three times as many / thirty something / minus three degrees / three fifths / three hundred per cent / one point nine... etc.

#### 3.2.2. Mediante aposición:

- Indicadores apositivos: or (rather) / i.e./ as / including / included.

#### 3.2.3. Mediante sintagma (nominal, adjetival, verbal, adverbial, preposicional):

- Sintagma nominal: bus stop / police station.
- Sintagma adjetival: the truck-shaped balloon floated over the treetops.
- Sintagma adjetival pospuesto: something bigger / the people involved.
- Sintagma verbal: the man being questioned / the person to talk to.
- Sintagma adverbial: unfortunately, the bank closed at three today / the journey homeward / three stops back.
- Sintagma preposicional: on the cafeteria tray.
- Sintagma preposicional sin modificación: four votes against.

#### 3.2.4. Mediante frase de relativo u oración:

He left a message (that) he would be late.

### 3.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y fenómenos de concordancia.

- (Det./genitivo+) (SAdj.+) N (+SPrep.) + (frase de relativo): My mother's new car / A young girl with long hair who lives round the corner.
- Concordancia de número: this car / those houses.
- Concordancia de género: he is a handsome man.

### 3.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma (sujeto, objeto directo, etc.).

- Sujeto: my sister has two cars.
- Objeto directo: he likes his girlfriend.
- Objeto indirecto: he gave my brother a piece of paper.
- Atributo: it is him.

## 4. EL SINTAGMA ADJETIVAL

### 4.1. Núcleo: Adjetivo.

- Clases:
- Gradable: angry / busy / big... etc.
- Non-gradable: impossible / superb... etc.
- De uso lexicalizado: Close friend / the simple truth... etc.
- Número: Only in demonstrative adjectives: this is, these are... etc.
- Grado:
- Positivo relativo:
- Afijación: hyper- / over- / super / ultra- / under- / -ish.
- Modificación: somewhat / slightly / pretty / quite / so / rather / hardly / sort of / kind of / absolutely / completely / deeply.
- Comparativo. Usos especiales:
- Igualdad (y ausencia de...): she's still as cute as ever / he's not as tall as I thought he'd be.
- Superioridad: hotter than...
- Inferioridad: less, fewer...than-.
- Repeating comparatives: She gets more and more beautiful every time I see her.
- Formas coordinadas: more and more difficult / the more... the better...
- Contrastivo: more good than bad.
- Superlativo. Intensificación: the very (best) / (the best) ever / by far (the best).

### 4.2. Modificación del núcleo

- Modificación mediante sintagmas:
- Sintagma nominal: a bit expensive / three times bigger / garden chair / kitchen towel.
- Sintagma adjetival: my good friend.

- Sintagma verbal: nice to talk to / busy getting the house redecorated.
- Sintagma adverbial: an unbelievably good story.
- Sintagma preposicional: he is happy about his exam results.
- Modificación mediante oración o frase completiva: I am so glad that you could come / sure (that) he's here now / undecided whether to leave / unsure how to tell him.

#### 4.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y fenómenos de concordancia

- Orden de los adjetivos: p.ej. número + general + específico + color + nacionalidad: two big fat black and white siamese cats.
- Not + such + art. + s.adj. + N: He is not such a clever man.
- Fenómenos de concordancia: A good student, some fast cars, a nice fireman, an intelligent firewoman... etc.

#### 4.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma:

He looks happy / he seems to be a smart young man.

- CPred: push the door open.
- CC: loud and clear.

## 5. EL SINTAGMA VERBAL

### 5.1. Núcleo: Verbo.

- Tiempo: Expresión de tiempos más complejos: presente, pasado, futuro.
- Presente:
  - Pres. simple/pres. cont.: I study English everyday / I'm studying English at the moment.
  - Present perfect / past simple / present perf. cont.: I have studied English in several countries. / I studied English in Manchester for five years. / I have been studying English for five years.
- Pasado:
  - Past simple / past perfect: Two years ago I studied English in England. / When I arrived home, he had already cooked dinner.
  - Past simple / past prog.: I saw Jim yesterday / When I saw Jim, he was talking to Ann.
- Futuro:
  - Futuro simple / futuro cont.: If you are having problems I will help you study English. / I will be studying English when you arrive tonight.
  - Present progressive para planes: Where are you going on holiday? I am going to the beach with my friends.
- Be going to:
  - a) para pronósticos con evidencia: Look at the clouds. It is going to rain.

b) para planes: We're going to have dinner in a fancy restaurant tonight, I've already booked a table.

- Will:

a) para pronósticos sin evidencia: I think Chelsea will win tonight, I've got a feeling.

b) para decisiones repentinas: "The phone's ringing." ~ "I'll get it."

c) with promises: Please tell me about it, I promise I won't tell anyone. Don't worry I will fix your car tomorrow.

- Aspecto: verbos sin aspecto continuo y expresión de frecuencia en el pasado.

- Used to (para descripciones y acciones): I used to wear a uniform when I was at school. / I used to visit my grandparents every summer.

- Be/get used to + noun: When I came here I thought the weather was awful but now I am used to it. / Andrew never got used to the food in the USA, it was so tasteless.

- Be/get used to + verb: Now I am used to starting work at 7 in the morning but when I started working at this office, I absolutely loathed getting up so early. / I'll never get used to driving on the left hand side of the road.

- Modalidad:

- Factualidad (hipoteticidad): Presente simple para expresar verdades generales & will. Indicativo/subjuntivo: I will be good. I promise. / Wherever he may be, I hope he is happy.

- Necesidad, obligación y consejo: need, must, have to, should and ought to.

- Capacidad.

- Can, can't, could, couldn't.

- Diferencia entre could y was/were able to.

- Permiso:

- Can: Can I borrow your car?

- May / might: May I use your pen? I wonder if I might use your pen for just a moment.

- Posibilidad: will / would / should / must / cannot / couldn't / may / might.

- Prohibición:

- Must / mustn't, can't.

- Will not: You will not go to that party.

- Deducción:

- Must, can't, should, may, might.

- Intención y volición:

- Be going to, want, will / shall.

- Condición:

- If: If I won the lottery I could buy a yacht.

- Unless / as long as / so long as: He won't be happy unless you tell him the truth.



- Voz:
- Expresión de tiempos más complejos de presente, pasado y futuro:
- Past perfect, past perfect progressive, future progressive.
- Future perfect: By the year 2050 man will have walked on Mars. (introducción)
- Voz activa.
- Voz pasiva: She was given the first prize. / He can't be talked to. / They're said to...
- Omisión del agente (porque no se sabe, no es importante o no está claro).
- Causativo: get/have something done
- Doble objeto: Rita wrote a letter to me: A letter was written to me. / I was written a letter.
- Interrogative: Who was the Quijote written by? / Who have my superpowers been taken away by?

## 5.2. Modificación del núcleo.

- Negación: Not going to the cinema won't help you to save money. / She went shopping (so as) not to feel lonely.
- Estructuras habituales de infinitivo con to, sin to y gerundio y verbos que cambian de significado:
- Infinitivo + to: He couldn't afford to buy the flat so he rented it.
- Gerundio: He suggested going to the cinema.
- Infinitivo sin to: The teacher made me stand up. / She let him go.
- Verbos que cambian de significado: He remembered to take the keys./ "Where are my keys?" ~ "I remember seeing you put them in your bag." / I regret to inform you there aren't any rooms left. / I regret doing some of the things I've done in my life.
- Modificación del verbo mediante partícula separable e inseparable.
- Figure something out / hand an essay in / turn a job offer down... etc. (solo reconocimiento)
- Get over a disease / take after somebody / call on somebody / look after children... etc.

## 5.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y fenómenos de concordancia.

- Declarativa: Go/don't go...
- Interrogativa: Do you go...?
- Imperativa: Don't go / let's go.

## 5.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma.

- Subject: Going to that place was a really good idea.
- Object: He is thinking of going to Paris.
- Direct object: The firefighter hopes to put out the fire.

- Other complements: He wants to find a friend with whom to go to the cinema.

## 6. EL SINTAGMA ADVERBIAL

### 6.1. Núcleo: Adverbio.

Formación de adverbios y locuciones adverbiales:

- Adding -ly: quickly, easily, carefully, luckily... etc.
- Changing e/y: probable/probably, gentle/gently... etc.
- Changing the word: good/well... etc.
- No change: hard, fast... etc.
- Locuciones adverbiales: in the afternoon, not until the morning, no sooner..., as soon as... etc.
- Clases: enfáticas, complejas: indeed / hardly / frankly / besides / briefly / instead
- With gradable & non-gradable.
- Comparative; superioridad & (falta de) igualdad: She doesn't work as efficiently as her sisters. / He drives much more carefully than his friend. / He started walking faster and faster.
- Grado: Positivo relativo: fairly (easily) / pretty (badly) / somewhat (better) / rather (slowly) / (well) enough.

### 6.2. Modificación del núcleo

- Modificación mediante sintagma nominal, adverbial, preposicional & frase completiva.

### 6.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y fenómenos de concordancia.

- Adverbios de frecuencia: He is always late. / He always has a good excuse. / I have never had it in me to tell him off.
- En la frase: verb + manner + place + frequency + time + purpose: Beth swims enthusiastically in the pool every morning before dawn to keep in shape.

### 6.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma: complemento circunstancial (He goes to the gym once in a blue moon.)

## 7. EL SINTAGMA PREPOSICIONAL.

### 7.1. Núcleo

Preposición y locuciones preposicionales. Clases:

- Tiempo: for two years, in time to work, by five o'clock... etc.

- Movimiento: I got into my car and drove from my house through the city... etc.
- Lugar: I work in an office on the 5th floor of a building near the river... etc.
- Locuciones preposicionales: on the corner / with the exception of / by means of / in regard to / with reference to / for the benefit of /.
- Adjetivos y verbos seguidos de prep.: obsessed by / famous for / sorry for / far from / protect from / succeed in... etc.

## 7.2. Modificación del núcleo

- Modificación mediante sintagma nominal, adverbial, preposicional & verbal.

## 7.3. Posición de los elementos del sintagma y de fenómenos de concordancia.

- Posición en preguntas: What have you been working on?

## 7.4. Funciones sintácticas del sintagma (complemento de régimen, etc.)

- Compl. circunstancial: He walked over the bridge.
- Objeto indirecto: He brought the pen to his sister.

## **B) CONTENIDOS ORTOGRÁFICOS**

- El alfabeto / los caracteres / acrónimos.
- Representación gráfica de fonemas y sonidos.
- Ortografía de palabras extranjeras.
- Uso de los caracteres en sus distintas formas (mayúsculas, minúsculas, cursiva, etc.)
- Signos ortográficos (apóstrofo, diéresis, guión, etc.)
- Signos no alfabetizados de uso frecuente (e-mails, abreviaturas, direcciones de páginas web, mensajes de texto etc.)
- Vocales y consonantes mudas.

## **C) CONTENIDOS FONÉTICOS**

- Sonidos y fonemas vocálicos: producción y sus combinaciones.
- Sonidos y fonemas consonánticos: producción y sus combinaciones.
- Procesos fonológicos: ensordecimiento, sonorización, enlace, asimilación, elisión.
- Acento fónico/tonal de los elementos léxicos aislados.
- Acento y atonicidad/patrones tonales en el sintagma y la oración.
- Pronunciación y comprensión de los elementos morfosintácticos y léxicos estudiados.

- Patrones de entonación, acento y ritmo para las funciones comunicativas estudiadas.

#### **D) CONTENIDOS LÉXICOS**

Comprensión de léxico común en los ámbitos:

- Personal
- Público
- Educativo y ocupacional
- Descripción de personas y objetos
- Relativo al tiempo y al espacio
- Estados, eventos y acontecimientos
- Actividades, procedimientos y procesos
- Relaciones personales, sociales, académicas y profesionales
- Bienes y servicios
- Lengua y comunicación intercultural
- Ciencia y tecnología
- Historia y cultura
- Media
- Salud
- Medio ambiente
- Dinero