

PARA PASE A FACULTAD

(Basado en los textos utilizados al 01/11/2022)

Tabla parcial de contenidos - Exámenes de acreditación**Contenidos gramaticales:**

- Present Tense: affirmative and negative statements, questions and answers.
- Past Tense: regular and irregular verbs, affirmative and negative statements, questions and answers.
- Present Continuous: affirmative and negative statements, questions and answers. Contrast between present tense and present continuous.
- Present Perfect: affirmative and negative statements, questions and answers. Contrast between present perfect and past simple.
- Future Tense with 'going to': affirmative and negative statements, questions and answers.
- Object Pronouns, Possessive pronouns, and personal pronouns.
- Demonstrative adjectives, possessive adjectives, adjectives of frequency, comparative adjectives, superlative adjectives, quantifiers, adverbs of manner,
- Nouns: singular, plural, countable, uncountable, possessive.
- Modals: can, could, should
- Use of there is and there are.
- Linking words

Contenidos de vocabulario y lenguaje:

- Vocabulary used to describe people, personality, places, clothes, houses, occupations, geography, life stages, parts of the body, places in town, travel, health, daily routine, family, arts, sports, technology, food, countries and nationalities, transport, numbers, time expressions, information and technology, free time activities, festivals,
- Language used to apologize, ask for and express your opinion and preferences, ask for help, greet and meet people, make, accept and decline invitations, have a telephone conversation, ask and talk about photos, ask and say where places are, make and respond to suggestions and requests, say hello and introduce people, leave a message, apologize, ask for help, choose clothes, talk about health, express sympathy, give presents, compare things, check instructions.
- Language used to check in a hotel, do shopping, ask for tourist information, ask for and give directions, ask for and give personal information, order food in a restaurant, plan holidays, show surprise and interest, talk about health, make arrangements, send messages.

**PARA PASE A FACULTAD – ESPECIALIDAD
RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES,
BACHILLERATO, MAESTRÍA, DOCTORADO,
ADEMÁS DE LO ANTERIOR**

Contenidos gramaticales:

- Future time clauses: unless, as soon as, etc. Future probability: likely, unlikely, could, etc.
- Future Perfect and Future Continuous.
- Modals: Ability (can and could), obligation (can, have to, must, should and ought to), deduction in present and past (must, might, can't, could), suggestions/imperatives (should and shouldn't).
- Narrative tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous.
- Past habits with used to and would.
- Conditionals: Zero, first, second and third conditionals.
- Use of gerunds and infinitives.
- Use of definite and indefinite articles.
- Present perfect with *just, already, yet, for* and *since*. Contrast between present perfect simple and present perfect continuous. Contrast between past simple and past perfect.
- Use of passive voice: present, past, future, present perfect, etc.
- Multiword verbs: transitive and intransitive.
- Quantifiers: *some, any, a lot of, much, many, a little* and *a few*. Intensifiers: *too, enough, so* and *such*.
- Wishes and regrets with *if only, I wish* and *should have + past participle*.
- Defining and non-defining relative clauses.
- Reported speech and reporting verbs.
- Causatives *have/get + object + past participle*.
- Intensifiers: *too/enough/so/such*
- Superlatives: *-est, the most-*
- Use of question tags, compound nouns.
- Adjectives with prefixes.

Contenidos de vocabulario y lenguaje:

- Adjectives to describe attitude, character, ability, personality, feelings, opportunities, experiences, food, animals, places, situations and people.
- Vocabulary related to animals, the natural world, houses, buildings, money, finance, crime, health, fitness, environmental issues, films, TV programmes, music, art, the news, work, education, technology, travel, jobs, occupations, clothes, sports, inventions, life events, life in cities, luck and chance, climate change.

- Verbs, collocations and multiword verbs to talk about succeeding, opportunities, change, generosity, knowledge, money, efforts, communication, travel, achievements, ethics, values and family.
- Language used to do shopping, break off a conversation, explain and check understanding, agree, give and respond to compliments, make careful suggestions, show careful disagreement, discuss advantages and disadvantages, introduce requests, show that you are grateful, encourage someone, interrupt and announce news, offer and ask for help, change the subject, greet people, ask for information in a public place, generalize, show sympathy, concern and relief, telephone people you know and don't know, make complaints, tell an important piece of news, talk about hopes and worries, discuss moral dilemmas, give and respond to opinions and suggestions, plan a party, explain a process, check understanding, make offers, ask for permission, give reasons and results.

**PARA BACHILLERATO - ESPECIALIDAD
RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES, ADEMÁS
DE LO ANTERIOR**

Contenidos gramaticales:

- Adverbs and adverbial phrases.
- The perfect tenses.
- Comparison (modifying comparison with *than*, and *as...as...*, *comparative patterns*).
- Intentions and arrangements (going to, present continuous, future simple and continuous, present simple and expressions with *be*).
- Inversion after negative or restrictive adverbials.
- Narrative tenses (*future in the past*, *past perfect*, *past simple*, *past continuous*, *past perfect continuous*).
- Noun phrases.
- Have/get passives.
- Relative clauses (defining and non-defining relative clauses).
- Willingness, obligation and necessity.
- Simple and continuous verbs (simple verbs, continuous verbs and verbs with different meanings in the simple and continuous)
- Participle clauses
- Speculation and deduction (certain speculations, certain deductions, likely: *should/may well*, possible and unlikely: *could/might/may/can*, impossible: *can't/couldn't*).
- Cleft sentences (*Wh*-cleft sentences, *It* cleft sentences).
- Gerunds and infinitives (Active and passive)
- Conditionals (Real and unreal conditionals)
- Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns
- Ellipsis and substitution
- Regret and criticism structures (conditionals, *would like/love/hate/rather*, *wish* and *if only*, *it's time*)
- Passive reporting verbs

Contenidos de vocabulario y lenguaje:

- Vocabulary related to: language learning, describing changes, social interaction, wealth and poverty, landscape features, instinct and reason, memory, crime and justice, employment, emotions, society and relationships, sleep, ageing and health, superstitions customs and beliefs.
- Language used to describe experiences of language learning, discuss language factors, predict the main points of a talk and discuss your predictions, give advice, be tactful in formal discussions, recall and speculate, talk about volunteer work, tell a story about adventure, express an opinion about a place, give opinions tactfully, talk about dilemmas, discuss punishments for crimes, discuss employment terms and conditions, negotiate salaries for a range of jobs, apologize and admit fault, deal with conflict, discuss photography skills, talk about inventions, discuss anti-ageing treatments, talk about smart cities, complain, talk about initiatives and improved cities, talk about smart cities, talk about reviews.