



Anglès – Avançat C1

ANGLÈS

NIVELL AVANÇAT C1

COMPETÈNCIA I CONTINGUTS MORFOSINTÀCTICS	
ACTIVITATS DE PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS	ACTIVITATS DE COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS
<p>I. . L'entitat i les seves propietats (in/existència, qualitat (intrínseca i valorativa) i quantitat (nombre, quantitat i grau)</p> <p>1. L'entitat</p> <p>a) Substantius</p> <p>Classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - comptables i incomptables: <i>furniture; news; information (an item of news, of information, of furniture...).</i> -Casos específics: <i>I like dark wood for interior decoration.</i> <i>Our new skin care range contains several essential oils.</i> <i>This is a soft cheese from Southern France.</i> -Col·lectius: <i>a gang of youths; a panel of experts, etc</i> - <i>Terms of venery: a herd of cattle; a flock of sheep,etc.</i> <p>Nombre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plural irregular del nom : <i>loaf / loaves; beliefs / beliefs</i> - Mateix nom singular/plural: <i>fish / fish; sheep / sheep</i> -Noms invariables: <i>people, scissors, Police</i> -Noms singulars invariables acabats en -s: <i>news; athletics, politics, etc.</i> -Noms quantitatius: <i>two dozen eggs; 100 dollar bill, etc.</i> -Pluralia tantum: <i>arms; clothes, customs; thanks, etc.</i> <p>Diferents lexemes per a masculí i femení</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En vocabulari de parentiu (<i>stepbrother, adoptive mother; foster brother; etc</i>) - de gènere: <i>dog / bitch</i> <p>Formació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amb prefixos que expressen oposició: <i>in-, de-, -dis; contra-, ante-, non (non-fiction); posició: sub-, trans-, extra-, vice-, ante-, circum-, (circumstance); anteriority: pre-, pro-, ex-, (prehistory); grau (hyper-, super-, mini-, micro-, semi-, pseudo-, (supermarket; microskill,etc.)</i> - altres prefixos comuns: <i>auto-, bi-, ex-, mono-, re-, sub-, under- (autobiography, bilingual, ex-husband, monopoly, repay, substandard,</i> - amb sufixos comuns: <i>-er, -or, -ee, -ant, -ist, -es, -ian, -an, -ish, -ian, -ician, -ist, -ie, -y, -ty, -ment, -(t)ion: (employer, director, Polish, politician, Impressionist, fascism, Sammy, honesty, enjoyment, admission,etc.)</i> 	<p>I. . L'entitat i les seves propietats (in/existència, qualitat (intrínseca i valorativa) i quantitat (nombre, quantitat i grau)</p> <p>1. L'entitat</p> <p>a) Substantius</p> <p>Classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gènere i d'edat: <i>puppy, kitten, the elderly, childhood, adulthood, brotherhood, sisterhood.</i> - Consolidação del concepte de noms comptables i incomptables; no comptables que acaben en -s: <i>diabetes, physics, news, politics, etc.</i> -Casos específics: <i>I like dark wood for interior decoration.</i> <i>Our new skin care range contains several essential oils.</i> <i>This is a soft cheese from Southern France.</i> -Col·lectius: <i>a gang of thieves; a troupe of dancers, etc</i> - <i>Terms of venery: a team of horses; a school of fish ,etc.</i> - Substantius compostos: <i>passer(s)-by; cooking-oil; changing-room; laughing-gas, etc.</i> - Nominal phrases: <i>milk chocolate; chocolate brownie</i> <p>Nombre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plural irregular del nom <i>curriculum-curricula, cactus-cacti, , sheep-sheep, analysis- analyses, etc</i> -Mateix nom singular/plural: <i>fish / fish; deer / deer</i> -Noms invariables: <i>people, scissors, Police</i> -Noms singulars invariables acabats en -s: <i>news; athletics, politics, etc.</i> -Noms quantitatius: <i>a five star hotel; a million dollar home, etc.</i> -Pluralia tantum: <i>glasses, clothes, jeans, pyjamas, congratulations, binoculars, etc.</i> -Singulària tantum: <i>cattle, poultry, offal.</i> <p>Diferents lexemes per a masculí i femení</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En vocabulari de parentiu (<i>stallion-mare; stag-deer; dog-bitch, etc</i>) <p>Formació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amb prefixos que expressen oposició: <i>anti-, non-, in-dis-, de-(anti-freeze, nonsense, injustice, inconvenience, disinfectant, decentralisation).</i> - altres prefixos comuns: <i>auto-, bi-, co-, ex-, inter-, in/im-, mega ,mono-, over-, re-, semi-, sub-, under- (autonomous, bilingual, co-owner, ex-husband, intermarriage, insert, megabytes, monopoly, overstate, repay, semicircle, substandard, underperform.</i> - amb sufixos comuns: <i>-er, -or, -ee, -ant, -ist, -es, -ian, -an, -ish, -ian, -ician, -ist, -ism, -ist/ite, -ie, -y, -ment, -(t)ion: (Londoner, tin-opener, projector, consultant, Hungarian, statistician, marxist / Marxism,</i>





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<p>a) Pronoms personals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - De subjecte: <i>one, they, you impersonal: You never know!</i> - <i>Cleft sentences amb it: It's his hard-faced lying that I can't stand.</i> - Quan el gènere del referent és desconegut, es fa servir <i>it: My colleague brought in her new baby yesterday, it's very cute.</i> <p>b) Pronoms personals de complement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>me, him, us, them, etc. en funció d'OD i d'OI</i> -pronoms recíprocs: <i>each other / one another: Gina and Sarah are looking at each other/one another,etc.</i> -pronoms reflexius: <i>She calls herself Tina; Have you hurt yourself? Dentists use this toothpaste themselves; They didn't enjoy themselves on this holiday; Did the children behave themselves?etc.</i> -Ús anafòric i catafòric dels pronoms personals i de complement de tercera persona. - Omissió del pronom de complement en frases de relatiu i d'infinitiu: <i>That's the play I told you about; Those plastic cakes look good enough to eat.</i> <p>c) Pronoms demostratius:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ús anafòric i catafòric. <p>Per indicar distància emocional o desaprovació: <i>Are you still teaching that May girl? I never liked her. / I saw those Milliband brothers at the theatre; I'm surprised they are still speaking to each other.</i></p> <p>d) Aposicions freqüents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tails (posposició d'elements): <i>he is my best friend, Peter</i> - Headers (anteposició d'elements). <i>Me, I can eat a cheeseburger</i> <p>e) Pronoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usos especials: <i>I'll eat anything; Have you lost something?; she is the fastest car/sailing boat in the world</i> - Ús referencial / no referencial de <i>it: We've made it!; How's it going?</i> - Ús del "one" impersonal: <i>one's responsibility is with one's family</i> -Recíprocs: <i>each other; one another</i> - Indefinitis: <i>none (at all); each; either ; neither; more; most; few; little.</i> <p>Demostratius: Referència anterior i posterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reflexius: ús emfàtic. <i>Oneself , myself, yourself, yourselves, etc.</i> <p>Ús del reflexiu sense "-self" darrera preposicions de lloc: <i>She put the bag next to her</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possessius: ús emfàtic - Relatius: Defining; non defining. Ús obligat i opcional. - Frase de relatiu reduïda: - Relatius sense pronom introductor: <i>The book, extremely long and boring, was a real bluff</i> - Pronom sense referent (Dummy subjects): <i>It is apparent that oil reserves will be exhausted by 2050; There are five stages of grief; There were five of us</i> 	
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<p>f) Estructures emfàtiques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleft sentences introduïdes per "it" - Cleft sentences introduïdes per <i>what, all, the person who/that, the thing which/that, the place where, the first/last time..., the reason why</i>: 	<p>f) Estructures emfàtiques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleft sentences per expressar diferències de registre i formalitat: <i>it's his hard-faced lying that I can't stand; it's cheese on toast I don't like</i> - Cleft sentences introduïdes per <i>what i all: what I don't like is cheese on toast; What happened was that...; All I want is to travel (it is travelling that I want)</i> - Cleft sentences amb <i>The person who/that, the thing which/that, the place where, the first/last time..., the reason why: The person (who) I spoke to was the manager</i>
<p>g) Preparatory "it"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús del preparatory "it" darrere els verbs <i>find, think, consider: I found it amazing that you were here on time; I consider it a miracle that they are still together</i> 	<p>g) Preparatory "it"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús del preparatory "it" darrere els verbs <i>find, think, consider: I found it amazing that you were here on time; I consider it a miracle that they are still together</i>
<p>2. L'existència</p>	<p>2. L'existència</p>
<p>a) Verbs:</p>	<p>a) Verbs:</p>
<p><i>To be</i></p>	<p><i>To be</i></p>
<p><i>-There be</i></p>	<p><i>-There be</i></p>
<p><i>All possible tenses , aspects and voices</i></p>	<p><i>All possible tenses , aspects and voices</i></p>
<p>b) Articles:</p>	<p>b) Articles:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús anafòric, catafòric i exafòric de l'article definit: <i>I went to a party last night. The party was boring, but I enjoyed the fireworks.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús anafòric, catafòric i exafòric de l'article definit: <i>I went to a party last night. The party was boring, but I enjoyed the fireworks.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús i omissió de l'article indefinit i definit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús i omissió de l'article indefinit i definit
<p>c) Usos pronominals</p>	<p>c) Usos pronominals</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distributius: <i>each(of)</i> - Partitius: <i>a slice of, a loaf of bread, etc.</i> - Duals: <i>either ... or, neither ... nor</i> - Pronoms indefinitis: la sèrie de <i>some</i> i <i>any</i>: <i>someone, anyone, nobody, no-one; everybody, everything.</i> - Requests and suggestions: <i>Can I have something to eat?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distributius: <i>each(of)</i> - Partitius: <i>a piece of fruit; the end of the day, etc.</i> - Duals: <i>either ... or, neither ... nor</i> - Pronoms indefinitis: la sèrie de <i>some</i> i <i>any</i>: <i>someone, anyone, nobody, no-one; everybody, everything.</i> - Requests and suggestions: <i>Can I have something to eat?</i>
<p><i>Altres casos: Have you lost something?; You need someone to witness your signature. Anyone will do.</i></p>	<p><i>Altres casos: Have you lost something?; You need someone to witness your signature. Anyone will do.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universals: <i>everyone, everything, everywhere,etc.</i> - Both: <i>there are two youth hostels in the city. Both are described as dirty and very expensive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universals: <i>everyone, everything, everywhere,etc.</i>
<p>3. La pertinença</p>	<p>3. La pertinença</p>
<p>a) Expressió de la pertinença</p>	<p>a) Expressió de la pertinença</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - El-lipsi del sintagma nominal: <i>Is this John's book? No, it's Peter's.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - El-lipsi del sintagma nominal: <i>Is this John's book? No, it's Peter's.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En sintagma nominal posmodificat: <i>The palace was the King of Denmark's.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En sintagma nominal posmodificat: <i>The palace was the King of Denmark's.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - O genitive: <i>The boys' games; Socrates' wife.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - O genitive: <i>The boys' games; Socrates' wife.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb noms amb flexió irregular: <i>child's; children's.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genitiu d'atribut: <i>The soldier's courage.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genitiu de mesura: <i>A week's holiday; Ten days' absence.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genitiu de mesura: <i>A week's holiday; Ten days' absence.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genitiu d'origen: <i>The cities of Spain; the wines of France; the lakes of Canada, etc.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genitiu d'origen: <i>The cities of Spain; the wines of France; the lakes of Canada, etc.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Posmodificació amb -of: <i>The wheels of the bus; i amb significat partitiu i apositiu: the part of the problem.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Posmodificació amb -of: <i>The wheels of the bus; i amb significat partitiu i apositiu: the part of the problem.</i>
<p>b) Possessius</p>	<p>b) Possessius</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Postnominals i amb quantificador (<i>a colleague of his; a few friends of theirs</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Postnominals i amb quantificador (<i>a colleague of his; a few friends of theirs</i>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús preferent de l'adjectiu possessiu amb les parts del 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús preferent de l'adjectiu possessiu amb les parts del





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cos: She fell to her knees at the end of the marathon.

4. La quantitat (quantificadors)

- Numerals cardinals i ordinals.
- Numerals fraccionaris, percentatges i decimals.
- Quantificadors. *Sports clubs have many hundreds of members; Even his many injuries didn't make him give up training, I thought the whole event was brilliant; Both of us were completely exhausted etc*
- Diferències entre *very few/a few* i *very little/a little*: *There is little evidence that running causes injuries; this is one of the few hobbies where you need no equipment; a few of my colleagues do this as a stressbuster, etc*

5. La qualitat

a) Adjectius

- L'ordre dels adjetius dins del sintagma nominal.
- Dús lexicalitzat (*Collocations*) o associacions lèxiques comunes.
- Atributiu: *blazing; similar, etc*
- Predicatiu: *ablaze; alike, etc.*
- Amb canvi de significat: *The students concerned were a small minority; The meeting was full of concerned residents; I'm afraid we have opposite (opposing) points of view; We used to live in the house opposite, etc.*
- Modificació del adjetiu mitjançant so amb inversió: *So hot was the weather that we didn't go out during the day*
- Darrera noms que expressen mesures: *Three years younger; twenty-five metres wide; two kilometres long; etc.*
- Darrera pronoms indefinitis: *I'm interested in meeting someone able to speak Chinese.*
- Frases de relatiu reduïdes que continguin un sintagma preposicional (*interested in something, suitable for someone*): *This project will appeal to students interested in ecology.*
- El participi com a adjetiu:
- Només darrera d'un nom: *applying; provided; questioned; discussed: Please place your rubbish in the bins provided; Only candidates applying for a post at central office need remain behind.*
- Davant o darrera d'un nom: *affected, chosen, remaining, selected: Please provide me with a list of the selected candidates/ candidates selected; Will the affected patients / patients affected please fill in a complaints form?*
- L'adjectiu com a nom: *The old (elderly) are becoming more numerous; the government is looking at the problems of the disabled, etc.*

b) Derivació

Afixos comuns:

- Prefixos negatius:
-*im-impolite; -in-incomplete; -un-untidy; -dis-dishonest; -ir-irresponsible, irreplaceable; -il-illegal, etc.*
- Altres prefixos:
anti-: anti-war, antisocial
auto-: autograph, autobiography
bi-: bicycle, bilingual
ex-: ex-wife, ex-president, extract, exhalation
- Sufixos: *-ing- interesting; -ful - helpful; -able-suitable; -al-musical; -less- useless; -y- sunny; -ous- continuous; -*

cos: She sat all afternoon with her nose in a book (CONTRAST: he had a major operation on the left lung)

4. La quantitat (quantificadors)

- Numerals cardinals i ordinals.
- Numerals fraccionaris, percentatges i decimals.
- Quantificadors. *Sports clubs have many hundreds of members; Even his many injuries didn't make him give up training, I thought the whole event was brilliant; Both of us were completely exhausted etc*
- Diferències entre *very few/a few* i *very little/a little*: *There is little evidence that running causes injuries; this is one of the few hobbies where you need no equipment; a few of my colleagues do this as a stressbuster, etc*

5. La qualitat

a) Adjectius

- L'ordre dels adjetius dins del sintagma nominal.
- Dús lexicalitzat (*Collocations*) o associacions lèxiques comunes.
- Atributiu: *blazing; similar, etc*
- Predicatiu: *ablaze; alike, etc.*
- Amb canvi de significat: *The students concerned were a small minority; The meeting was full of concerned residents; I'm afraid we have opposite (opposing) points of view; We used to live in the house opposite, etc.*
- Modificació del adjetiu mitjançant so amb inversió: *So hot was the weather that we didn't go out during the day.*
- Darrera noms que expressen mesures: *Three years younger; twenty-five metres wide; two kilometres long; etc.*
- Darrera pronoms indefinitis: *I'm interested in meeting someone able to speak Chinese.*
- Frases de relatiu reduïdes que continguin un sintagma preposicional (*interested in something, suitable for someone*): *This project will appeal to students interested in ecology.*
- Adjectiu posposat: *It was somewhat daunting.*
- Genitiu d'atribut: *The soldier's courage.*
- Les oracions d'infinitiu, gerundi o participi com a complements del nom: *the person to talk to, an impeding problem, the girl arrested for vandalism*

b) Derivació

Afixos comuns:

- Prefixos negatius:
-*im-impolite; immature; -in-incomplete; -un-untidy; -dis-dishonest; -dis-dissimilar; -ir-irresponsible; -il-illegal, etc.*
- Altres prefixos:
anti-: anti-war, antisocial
auto-: autograph, autobiography
bi-: bicycle, bilingual
ex-: ex-wife, ex-president, extract, exhalation
- Sufixos: *micro-: microwave*





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<p>ent- dependent; -ive- attractive, etc. -Multiword verbs</p> <p>c) Oracions subordinades relatives amb mode indicatiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb which / who / that / whose / whom/ where / when - Which i que a les oracions subordinades de relatiu - That's the reason why - Frases de relatiu restrictives i no restrictives amb expressions de quantitat: some/ most/ none of whom, most of which - Contact clauses. Use of which after comma: <i>Manchester lost a game which was fantastic Vs Manchester lost a game, which was fantastic</i> - Omissió del pronom relatiu amb i sense preposició final: <i>this is the man I talked to, this is the man who I talked to, "this is the man to whom I talked"</i>* - Oracions de relatiu reduïdes com a complement del nom: a possibility to discuss; students needing a certificate of attendance; applicants called for an interview; customers tired of waiting - Oracions de relatiu reduïdes com a complement adverbial: Being overworked, I could not think clearly; soaked in water, I could hardly work; On arriving at the station, I met him <p>6. El grau</p> <p>Comparatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regles de formació dels comparatius i les seves excepcions. -Amb dos adjetius: Lester and John were more hardworking and determined than the others. Prefix negatiu: -un: unhappy -unhappier - Formes reduplicades i correlatives: the + comparatiu + the + comparatiu: the more the better - Comparatius dels adverbis: more quickly than - Grau comparatiu: intensificadors de comparació: much too; a lot more; much more; etc. - a bit; a little; less, etc + comparatiu. <p>Formes regulars i irregulars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb "like": She looks like her father. - Amb (as) + ADJ + (as).My house is not quite as big as yours. - Amb (the) same (as). - Amb "different from". - Ús del comparatiu contrastiu: more good than bad; for better or for worse; you should know better than that 	<p>mini- mini-skirt semi- semi-detached, semicircular sub- subway, submarine multi- multi-lingual, multi-purpose -Sufixos: -ent:dependent -ing: interesting, fascinating -(ar)y: sunny, planetary -able/-ible: readable, countable, edible, flexible, changeable -ive: active, passive, furtive -al: brutal, legal -ous: dangerous, furious -ful: hopeful, useful, forgetful, deceitful -less: useless, harmless, cloudless, remorseless. -ic/-ical: economic/economical,aquatic -Multiword verbs</p> <p>c) Oracions subordinades relatives amb mode indicatiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb which / who / that / whose / whom/ where / when - Which i que a les oracions subordinades de relatiu - That's the reason why - Frases de relatiu restrictives i no restrictives amb expressions de quantitat: some/ most/ none of whom, most of which - Use of which after comma: <i>Manchester lost a game which was fantastic Vs Manchester lost a game, which was fantastic</i> - Omissió del pronom relatiu amb i sense preposició final: <i>this is the man I talked to, this is the man who I talked to, "this is the man to whom I talked"</i>; This wood I was walking through - Oracions de relatiu reduïdes com a complement del nom: a possibility to discuss; students needing a certificate of attendance; applicants called for an interview; customers tired of waiting - Oracions de relatiu reduïdes com a complement adverbial: Being overworked, I could not think clearly; soaked in water, I could hardly work <p>6. El grau</p> <p>Comparatius</p> <p>Amb dos adjetius: Lester and John were more hardworking and determined than the others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grau comparatiu: intensificadors de comparació: much too; a lot more; much more; etc. - a bit; a little; less, etc + comparatiu. <p>Formes regulars i irregulars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb "like": She looks like her father. - Amb (as) + ADJ + (as).My house is not quite as big as yours. - Amb (the) same (as). - Amb "different from". - Ús del comparatiu contrastiu: more good than bad; for better or for worse; you should know better than that. -as ...as: - nowhere near as bad; not quite as noisy; we want as cheap a flight as possible,etc. The longer we leave it ,the more expensive it's going to be, etc; -Intensificació del comparatiu: - (strong)even (more), (very) much (more)/ considerably
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<p>Superlatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús de la preposició <i>in</i> davant de noms singulars i <i>of</i> davant de noms plurals quan fem servir els superlatius: <i>The Twin Towers Correctional Facility is the largest prison in the world. / Mallorca is the largest of the Balearic Islands.</i> Prefix negatiu: <i>-un:</i> <i>unhappiest</i> – <i>She is the unhappiest person I know</i> <p>Quantitatius</p> <p>Quantificadors: <i>really, quite, pretty, rather, fairly, slightly, hardly, sort of/kind of, utterly, etc</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjectius no-graduables per emfatitzar: <i>A tiny little house; a huge great mansion.</i> - Amb <i>such i so</i>: <i>he's such a strange man; the risk of fire is not so high.</i> - Adverbis de grau: <i>too, very, completely, fairly, slightly, totally, etc</i>: <i>He's almost always late.</i> - Amb <i>very much</i>: <i>We (very) much enjoyed having you to stay with us; I very much agree with the decision, etc.</i> 	<p>(more)/ significantly(more)/a great deal (more): <i>The staff at the hotel became significantly more pleasant when they realized who the new guests were.</i></p> <p>- (weak) a little (more)/slightly (more) / abit (more), somewhat (more). <i>The artist's style is somewhat darker than that of his contemporaries.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparatius i estructures per fer comparacions: <i>Platinum is twice as expensive as gold; silver is less than half as expensive as gold</i> <p>Superlatius</p> <p>Intensificació del superlatiu: (strong)by far / easily: <i>His film is by far the most exciting production to come out of Hollywood this year. Of the available flights, this is by far the cheapest.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Superlatius i la seva modificació: <i>the most expensive so far; the most expensive car imaginable</i> -(weak)one of / some of / among: <i>New York is one of the largest cities in the world; Judy Dench is considered to be among the best actresses in the profession.</i> - Omissió de <i>that</i>: <i>This year's prize for most promising newcomer goes to Mary Newton!</i> <p>Quantitatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjectius graduables i no-graduables: <i>very/extremely cold; absolutely horrible, terribly sorry</i> - Post-modificació amb <i>enough</i>: <i>It's not good enough</i> - <i>much bigger than; much more dangerous than</i> - Quantificadors: <i>really, quite, pretty, rather, fairly, slightly, hardly, sort of/kind of, utterly, etc</i> - Adjectius no-graduables per emfatitzar: <i>A tiny little house; a huge great mansion.</i> - Amb <i>such i so</i>: <i>he's such a strange man; the risk of fire is not so high.</i> - Adverbis de grau: <i>too, very, completely, fairly, slightly, totally, etc</i>: <i>He's almost always late.</i> - Amb <i>very much</i>: <i>We (very) much enjoyed having you to stay with us; I very much agree with the decision, etc.</i>
<p>II. L'espai i les relacions espacials (ubicació, posició, moviment, origen, direcció, destinació, distància i disposició)</p> <p>a) Adverbis de lloc:</p> <p>Adverbis de lloc:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Posició en el sintagma adverbial: - Final: <i>The money was eventually found under the floorboards.</i> - Inicial: <i>The police searched the house and under the floorboards they found the money.</i> <p>b) Preposicions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preposicions habituals de lloc: <i>in/at</i>: <i>The play was a great success at Edinburgh festival; She works at Marks and Spencer, in one of the London stores.</i> - Preposicions habituals d'origen - Preposicions habituals de moviment <p>c) Pronoms demostratius:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Per expressar referència temporal i situacional: <i>This afternoon (of today); That afternoon (of a day some time ago); Have you seen this article? (the one I am thinking</i> 	<p>II. L'espai i les relacions espacials (ubicació, posició, moviment, origen, direcció, destinació, distància i disposició)</p> <p>a) Adverbis de lloc:</p> <p>Adverbis de lloc:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Posició en el sintagma adverbial: - Final: <i>The money was eventually found under the floorboards.</i> - Inicial: <i>The police searched the house and under the floorboards they found the money.</i> <p>b) Preposicions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preposicions habituals de lloc: <i>in/at</i>: <i>The play was a great success at Edinburgh festival; She works at Marks and Spencer, in one of the London stores.</i> - Preposicions habituals d'origen - Preposicions habituals de moviment <p>c) Pronoms demostratius:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Per expressar referència temporal i situacional.





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<p>of); Have you seen that article?(the one I read sometime ago). This is how you do it!</p>	
<p>III. El temps</p> <p>1. Ubicació temporal absoluta: Preposicions, adverbis i locucions adverbiales de temps</p> <p>-Contrast: in time / on time: <i>The wedding car was on time, but the bride wasn't ready. Fortunately, she arrived at the church on time for the ceremony.</i></p> <p>-American /British usage: <i>The travel agency has found us a flight that leaves Wednesday.</i></p> <p>- It's after / past 11 o'clock</p> <p>- Assignments must be submitted before/ by 30th November</p> <p>-Contrast: during / for</p> <p>- Preposicions: within, by, during, within</p> <p>2. Ubicació temporal relativa.</p> <p>- Adverbis de temps: Now , then, today, tomorrow , tonight, yesterday, last night, once, twice, etc</p> <p>- Expressions temporals: ... as soon as possible; tomorrow at the latest, etc.</p> <p>- Oracions adverbiales de temps i l'ordre dels adverbis dins de l'oració: <i>They went away on holiday last weekend.</i></p> <p>- Locucions adverbiales de temps: Yesterday evening; last night, tomorrow morning</p> <p>- Diferent posició dels adverbis dins de l'oració</p> <p>- Període de temps + ago: three weeks ago; a month ago, etc.</p> <p>3. Freqüència.</p> <p>- Adverbis i locucions de freqüència: seldom, rarely, scarcely, never:</p> <p><i>I have seldom met such charming people; They told us that they rarely go to the cinema.</i></p> <p>4. Relacions temporals (seqüència, anterioritat, posterioritat, simultaneïtat).</p> <p>-Anterioritat: before, already; until, (not) yet.</p> <p>Ús del temps verbals:</p> <p>- She walked out before I had a chance to explain the situation; It was three days before the letter arrived; I didn't think I'd like skiing before I tried it,</p> <p>- Posterioritat: later, once: Once he moves to London, I'll never see him again.</p> <p>-Simultaneïtat: still, as soon as; while, whilst, meanwhile, in the meantime:</p> <p>Ús del temps verbals:</p> <p>- As soon as you have seen her, come and tell me; She write to me after she spoke/had spoken to John; After I have written the book, I'm having a holiday; You can go when you've typed those letters; Turn the light out as you leave, etc.</p> <p>Temps verbals</p> <p>a) Expressió del present</p> <p>-Present simple; present continuous; present perfect; present perfect continuos</p> <p>b) Expressió del passat</p> <p>-Past simple; past continuous; past perfect; past perfect</p>	<p>III. El temps</p> <p>1. Ubicació temporal absoluta: Preposicions, adverbis i locucions adverbiales de temps</p> <p>- Contrast: in time / on time: <i>The wedding car was on time, but the bride wasn't ready. Fortunately, she arrived at the church on time for the ceremony.</i></p> <p>- American /British usage: <i>The travel agency has found us a flight that leaves Wednesday.</i></p> <p>- It's after / past 11 o'clock</p> <p>- Assignments must be submitted before/ by 30th November</p> <p>-Contrast: during / for</p> <p>- Preposicions: within, by, during, within</p> <p>2. Ubicació temporal relativa.</p> <p>- Adverbis de temps i expressions temporals.</p> <p>- Oracions adverbiales de temps.</p> <p>3. Freqüència.</p> <p>- Adverbis i locucions de freqüència: seldom, rarely: <i>I have seldom met such charming people; They told us that they rarely go to the cinema.</i></p> <p>-En llenguatge formal o literari: Inversió del verb i el subjecte:</p> <p><i>Rarely had they seen such beautiful scenery.</i></p> <p>4. Relacions temporals (seqüència, anterioritat, posterioritat, simultaneïtat).</p> <p>- Anterioritat: before, already; until, (not) yet.</p> <p>Ús del temps verbals:</p> <p>- She walked out before I had a chance to explain the situation; It was three days before the letter arrived; I didn't think I'd like skiing before I tried it,</p> <p>- Posterioritat: later, once: Once he moves to London, I'll never see him again. Won't the park look good once the trees have reached maturity?</p> <p>-Simultaneïtat: still, as soon as; while, whilst, meanwhile, in the meantime:</p> <p>Ús del temps verbals:</p> <p>- As soon as you have seen her, come and tell me; She wrote to me after she spoke/had spoken to John; After I have written the book, I'm having a holiday; You can go when you've typed those letters; Turn the light out as you leave, etc.</p> <p>Temps verbals</p> <p>a) Expressió del present</p> <p>- Present simple; present continuous; present perfect; present perfect continuos</p> <p>b) Expressió del passat</p> <p>- Past simple; past continuous; past perfect; past perfect continuos; present perfect</p> <p>- Ús d'aspectes progressius per expressar formalitat o</p>





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continuous.

Consolidació dels temps verbals del passat i el seu ús en combinació amb els del present, sobre tot en la narració.

c) Expressió del futur

- Future simple (will/shall + infinitiu); present continuous; going to + infinitiu; present simple (amb significat futur);

Future continuous: *I start university in October, so I'll be studying hard until June next year.*

Future perfect: *By the time you come to visit I'll have got to know the city quite well.*

- Verb modal "should" per parlar del futur: *we should get to your place by lunchtime.*

- *To be supposed to be* + -ing per expressar accions en el futur:

We're supposed to be going away a few days next week.

distanciament: *I was wondering if you could...*

c) Expressió del futur

- Future simple (will/shall + infinitiu); present continuous; going to + infinitiu; present simple (amb significat futur);

- Future continuous: *I start university in October, so I'll be studying hard until June next year.*

- Future perfect: *By the time you come to visit I'll have got to know the city quite well.*

- Future perfect continuous: *By the time I get to New York you'll be sleeping (asleep).*

- Ús del future continuous per indicar accions que entren dins de la normalitat: *Will you be passing the post office? We will be flying at an altitude of 35,000 feet, etc.*

- Verb modal "should" per parlar del futur: *we should get to your place by lunchtime*

- *To be supposed to be* + -ing per expressar accions en el futur:

We're supposed to be going away a few days next week.

e) Ús del verbs auxiliars

- Els auxiliars *will* i *would* per expressar hàbits i característiques i rutines

- Hàbits en present: *My sister Jackie will smoke in the car, even though I have asked her not to do it a thousand times!*

- Hàbits en passat:

Quan aquests hàbits arriben a ser molestos, es fa servir la forma no contracta de *would* (en afirmativa):

I had a roommate in college who would tell me all the details of her family's financial affairs even though I made it very clear I wasn't interested. She just wouldn't shut up!

- *To be, to have, do/does/did, modals (can, may, must, could, should)*

- Respostes curtes amb *Yes i No questions*: *Yes, he does, No, he doesn't*

- Auxiliars amb *so i neither*: *so do I, neither can I*

- *Replay questions* per expressar interès o sorpresa: *did you?*

- Per mostrar intensitat o èmfasi: *I do know the answer.*

- *Question tags*

- Substitució: *The chef seems to expect all diners to enjoy raw food, but I certainly don't.*

e) Ús del verbs auxiliars

- Els auxiliars *will* i *would* per expressar hàbits i rutines

- Hàbits en present

Every morning my husband'll get up, make a coffee and sit down to read the news on his computer while I'll have my breakfast and a quick read of my book.

Quan aquests hàbits arriben a ser molestos, es fa servir la forma no contracta de *will*:

Unfortunately, he will (always) interrupt me to tell all the important news and it drives me mad!

- Hàbits en passat:

Quan aquests hàbits arriben a ser molestos, es fa servir la forma no contracta de *would*:

My grandfather had a dog that he'd feed at the table when we were all eating. My mother used to shout and get angry with him, but he would do it regardless! He just wouldn't stop.

Quan els hàbits en passat duen una carga afectiva notable, "*would*" es emprat en lloc de "*used to*": *When I was a child my grandmother would cook delicious meals for me.*

- *To be, to have, do/does/did, modals and semi-modals (can, may, must, could, should, need, dare)*

- Respostes curtes amb *Yes i No questions*: *Yes, he does, No, he doesn't*

- Auxiliars invertits amb *so i neither*: *so do I, neither can I.*

- *Replay questions* per expressar interès o sorpresa: *did you?*

- Per mostrar intensitat o èmfasi: *I do know the answer*

- *Question tags*

- Substitució: *The chef seems to expect all diners to enjoy raw food, but I certainly don't; I was unable to contact the barrister about the trial but I'll ask the clerk to do that tomorrow.*

- Ús dels verbs semi-modals en la substitució : *Write a letter to the boss complaining about what he said, but only if you dare to!*





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<p>IV. L'aspecte</p> <p>1. Imperfectiu (progressiu, continu i habitual).</p> <p>2. Perfectiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contrast entre els usos del passat simple, el present perfecte i el present perfect continuous <p>3. Duratiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>By the time I arrive, you'll be sleeping.</i> <p>4. Habitual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hàbits en passat: <i>used to, would. When I was a child I used to go to visit my grandmother in the village and she would always cook a chocolate cake for me.</i> - Us de be used to / get used to + -ing per parlar de noves situacions <p>5. Iteratiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significat iteratiu: <i>There are literally hundreds and thousands of blinking, beeping, and flashing lights</i> 	<p>IV. L'aspecte</p> <p>1. Perfectiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contrast entre els usos del passat simple, el present perfecte i el present perfect continuous <p>2. Perfectiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contrast entre els usos del passat simple, el present perfecte i el present perfect continuous <p>3. Duratiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>By the time I arrive, you'll be sleeping.</i> <p>4. Habitual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hàbits en passat: <i>used to, would. When I was a child I used to go to visit my grandmother in the village and she would always cook a chocolate cake for me.</i> - Us de be used to / get used to + -ing per parlar de noves situacions <p>5. Iteratiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significat iteratiu: <i>There are literally hundreds and thousands of blinking, beeping, and flashing lights.</i>
<p>V. La modalitat</p> <p>1. Capacitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could per expressar habilitats generals i able to o manage to per expressar habilitats en un moment determinat en el passat i quan és incorrecte fer servir could: <i>I could cook quite well when I was a teenager; The sea was very rough, but I was able to/managed to reach the shore.</i> - Amb verbs que es refereixen als sentits: <i>I can smell burning; Can you remember her name? I can hear someone crying, etc</i> <p>2. Necesitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: - want to - Have to, don't have to - Don't have to, needn't - Expressió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: <i>it takes; it took me 3 hours to finish my homework.</i> <p>3. Possibilitat i deducció</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situacions condicionals: <i>If you had a Paypal account, you could buy it on the internet; Had you remembered to do your homework, you might have got better grades, etc.</i> - Assupcions lògiques: <i>He couldn't be at work; she must be tired; they can't be rich</i> - Past modals: <i>It must have been love, but it's over now; The thieves can't have found the jewellery we hid under the bed!</i> - Dubte: <i>This phone might work in the US, but I'm not sure.</i> - Cites futures amb professionals: <i>The doctor can see you on Friday morning.</i> <p>4. Probabilitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Per expressar certesa: <i>The parcel will have arrived by now. Food prices could rise sharply in the near future. The underground will be very busy at this time.</i> - Construccions alternatives als modals per parlar del 	<p>V. La modalitat</p> <p>1. Capacitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expresió de la capacitat amb verbs no modals: <i>be able to; it takes/holds/serves: it takes courage to do that</i> <p>2. Necesitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - need + -ing: <i>the cat needs feeding</i> <p>3. Possibilitat i deducció</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situacions condicionals: <i>If you had a Paypal account, you could buy it on the internet; Had you remembered to do your homework, you might have got better grades, etc.</i> - Assupcions lògiques: <i>He couldn't be at work; she must be tired; they can't be rich</i> - Past modals: <i>It must have been love, but it's over now; The thieves can't have found the jewellery we hid under the bed!</i> - Dubte: <i>This phone might work in the US, but I'm not sure.</i> - Cites futures amb professionals: <i>The doctor can see you on Friday morning.</i> <p>4. Probabilitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressions de probabilitat i certesa: <i>(un)likely to; bound to; sure to; certain to, due to: The payment is likely to take ten days to arrive; Your application is bound to fail if you don't get the divisional director's</i>





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<p>futur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressions de probabilitat i certesa: <i>(un)likely to; bound to; due to: The payment is likely to take ten days to arrive; Your application is bound to fail if you don't get the divisional director's approval, etc..</i> 	<p><i>approval, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverbis i locucions adverbials modals: <i>definitely</i>. - Canvi de posició de "definitely" en oracions afirmatives i negatives: <i>He'll definitely pass the exam; He definitely won't pass the exam</i>
<p>- <i>Scientists may/might well be mistaken in their views on global warming.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I reckon that's true</i> 	<p>5. Volició, intenció, preferència i desig</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la volició amb formes no modals: - <i>I'd rather</i> - <i>I wish / if only (that) + V past simple / V past perfect + (SN) / (SAdv) i la seva oposició amb wish + would per expressar molèstia</i> - <i>be thinking of ... -ing</i> - <i>Would those at the back clap their hands and those at the front rattle their jewellery?</i>
<p>6. Suggeriments, consells, avisos i crítiques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>ought (not) to: you ought to do more exercise</i> - <i>Had better: you'd better not drink and drive</i> 	<p>5. Volició, intenció, preferència i desig</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What if ... ?</i>
<p>7. Verbs en mode imperatiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de l'èmfasi: <i>Do + verb: Do think about it.</i> - Ús de la forma imperativa <i>Let's: Let's go to the cinema; let's have a pizza, etc</i> - <i>Let's not: Let's not lose our tempers over this; Let's not worry too much.</i> 	<p>6. Suggeriments, consells, avisos i crítiques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>ought (not) to: you ought to do more exercise</i> - <i>Had better: you'd better not drink and drive</i>
<p>8. Prohibició</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>to not be allowed to</i> 	<p>7. Verbs en mode imperatiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de l'èmfasi: <i>Do + verb: Do think about it.</i> - Ús de la forma imperativa <i>Let's: Let's go to the cinema; let's have a pizza, etc</i> - <i>Let's not: Let's not lose our tempers over this; Let's not worry too much.</i>
<p>9. Oferiments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Shall. Shall I help you?; Shall we go to the cinema?</i> - <i>Can I get you something?</i> 	<p>8. Prohibició</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>to not be allowed to</i>
<p>10. Peticions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la petició amb modals: <i>might (formal): might I borrow your dictionary</i> - Expressió de la petició amb verbs no modals: <i>Will you give your pen?; Would you mind coming with me?</i> 	<p>9. Oferiments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Would you like me to do the cleaning? (polite)</i>
<p>11. Altres :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>be meant to, be supposed to</i> 	<p>10. Peticions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la petició amb modals: <i>might (formal): might I borrow your dictionary</i> - Expressió de la petició amb verbs no modals: <i>Will you give your pen?; Would you mind coming with me?</i>
<p>VI. La manera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverbis i locucions adverbials 	<p>11. Altres :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>be meant to, be supposed to</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - De manera: <i>well, Adverbis derivats amb -ly slowly,</i> - De grau: <i>very / not very, too: She works too hard</i> - Question words: <i>How, When, Where?</i> - Focals: <i>only, too, just: I have just done it.</i> - Usos adverbials de l'adjectiu (<i>do it fast, I feel good, etc.</i>) - Contrast amb les seves formes adjetivals - Sintagmes preposicionals comuns: <i>by chance, on time, out of date, , etc.</i> 	<p>VI. La manera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverbis i locucions adverbials
<p>VII. La veu</p> <p>La veu passiva i activa</p>	<p>VII. La veu</p> <p>La veu passiva i activa</p>





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<p>- Veu passiva amb temps present, passat i futur simple i amb present perfect: <i>is/was done; is/ has/ will be done</i>: <i>The film was directed by Pedro Almodóvar</i></p> <p>- Estructures: <i>going to be done/ had been done</i></p> <p>- Estructures causatives: <i>He's having his car repaired</i></p> <p>- Passives amb transitius dobles: <i>She was given flowers for her birthday</i></p>	<p>- Veu passiva amb temps present, passat i futur simple i amb present perfect: <i>is/was done; is/ has/ will be done</i>: <i>The film was directed by Pedro Almodóvar</i></p> <p>- Estructures: <i>going to be done/ had been done</i></p> <p>- Estructures amb gerundi: <i>Having been introduced in 1988, the Road Traffic Act regulates all vehicle use on UK roads.</i></p> <p>- Estructures causatives: <i>He's having his car repaired</i></p> <p>- Causatives actives i passives: <i>We made him hand the Money over / He was made to hand the money over</i></p> <p>- Passives amb transitius dobles: <i>She was given flowers for her birthday.</i></p> <p>- Passives with "get": <i>The bank got robbed; The team will get crushed</i></p>
<p>Estructures passives quan el complement del modal s'expressa en passiva</p> <p>- Modals en veu passiva per expressar deducció en el passat: <i>cars mustn't/shouldn't be parked here</i></p> <p>- Modals en veu passiva amb temps perfectes: <i>Your car shouldn't have been parked here; he might have been arrested</i></p>	<p>Estructures passives quan el complement del modal s'expressa en passiva</p> <p>- Modals en veu passiva per expressar deducció en el passat: <i>cars mustn't/shouldn't be parked here</i></p> <p>- Modals en veu passiva amb temps perfectes: <i>Your car shouldn't have been parked here; he might have been arrested</i></p>
<p>Passives impersonals</p> <p>- Amb "it": <i>It is said that: it is said that he is 100 years old</i></p> <p>- Hearsay reported speech: <i>He is said to be 100 years old.(thought, believed, reported, understood, known, expected, alleged, considered)</i></p> <p><i>Two people are reported to have been killed in the explosion</i></p>	<p>Passives impersonals</p> <p>- Amb "it": <i>It is said that: it is said that he is 100 years old</i></p> <p>- Hearsay reported speech: <i>He is said to be 100 years old.(thought, believed, reported, understood, known, expected, alleged, considered)</i></p> <p><i>Two people are reported to have been killed in the explosion</i></p>
<p>VIII. Estats, esdeveniments, accions, processos i realitzacions</p> <p>1. Estructura dels predicats verbals</p> <p>- El-lipsi i substitució: <i>I've heard she's become a vegetarian and I think I will too; I don't want to go to the gym, but I really should.</i></p> <p>- Stative and dynamic verbs: <i>I have been seeing Ben for three months now; we have great fun together. Your paella tastes great! ; We are just tasting the cakes now, we'll give you our opinion in a second.</i></p> <p>-Paradigmes verbals:</p> <p>-Idees i opinions: <i>admit, consider, imagine, suggest, recommend, look forward to, think of + -ing.</i></p> <p>-Estats o activitats mentals: <i>agree, choose, decide, want, wish, learn, +to infinitiu.</i></p> <p>-Plans futurs: <i>aim, arrange, prepare, refuse, threaten, hope, promise, expect, offer, plan +to infinitiu.</i></p> <p>-Aspecte: <i>appear, seem +to infinitiu.</i></p> <p>- Altres significats I: <i>can't help, avoid, miss, give up, finish, keep (on), practise, delay + -ing.</i></p> <p>- Altres significats II: <i>can't afford, ask + to infinitiu</i></p> <p>- Verb+(OD) (OI)+to infinitiu (OD/SV): <i>Jane wants her son to find a better job; His boss asked him repeatedly to complete the report, I would prefer you to take me out for dinner than to buy me a present, etc.</i></p> <p>- Verb+OD+ to infinitiu: <i>teach, tell, persuade, recommend, allow, advise + to infinitiu: I recommended</i></p>	<p>VIII. Estats, esdeveniments, accions, processos i realitzacions</p> <p>1. Estructura dels predicats verbals</p> <p>- Règims verbals:</p> <p>-Verb+ing: <i>adore, advise, allow, avoid, can't bear, can't help, consider, detest, dislike, enjoy, fancy, finish, forbid, imagine, keep, mention, miss, permit, practise, recommend, resent, resist, suggest, understand.</i></p> <p><i>Have you considered taking up yoga?; They forbid smoking here.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+-ing: <i>avoid, can't bear, can't help, catch, discover, detest, dislike, enjoy, fancy, feel, find, hear, imagine, leave, mention, miss, notice, observe, resist, see, want, watch, understand.</i></p> <p><i>She caught him cheating in the exam; I don't want you going home alone.</i></p> <p>-Verb +to-infinitiu:</p> <p><i>afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, guarantee, help, hope, intend, manage, need, neglect, pepare, pretemnd, refuse, volunteer, want, wish.</i></p> <p><i>He appeared to be telling the truth; Tracy agreed to start next Monday, etc.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+to-infinitiu</p> <p><i>advise, allow, cause, command, compel, encourage, forbid, get, instruct, invite, leave, oblige, order, permit, persuade, recommend, remind, request, tell, urge,</i></p>





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<p><i>Jack to visit the catacombs; Sue is teaching Sally to play the piano.</i></p> <p>-Verbs que regeixen -ing o +to infinitiu amb canvi de significat: <i>begin, start, stop, continue, intend, remember, forget + to infinitive o -ing: Have you stopped playing now? No, we just stopped to take a rest; we still have to rehearse another three songs!</i></p> <p>- Let and make: <i>My boss lets me work from home one day a week; Our manager was made to fire three people last month, etc.</i></p>	<p><i>warn, afford, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, help, intend, need, want, wish.</i></p> <p>-Verb(+object) +infinitiu sense to: <i>You'd better go.</i></p> <p><i>Please, let me come with you.</i></p> <p><i>He made me finish my report.</i></p> <p>-Els verbs <i>help,dare,need</i> amb infinitiu amb o sense to: <i>Can you help me (to) carry this case? Do you dare (to) climb this wall?</i></p> <p>-Verbs + -ing o to-infinitiu amb poca diferència de significat: <i>attempt, begin, can't bear, hate, etc.: I started watching the programme, etc.</i></p> <p>-Verbs + -ing o to-infinitiu amb diferència de significat important: <i>forget / remember; go on; means / meant; stopped; try:</i></p> <p><i>I remember/forget buying milk that day; Please go on telling us about it; He went on to become a doctor; Managing well means communicating well; We meant to get here on time,etc.</i></p> <p>-En passiva: <i>They let me drive their new BMW; I was allowed to drive their new BMW.</i></p> <p>-Frases de participi present: <i>The miners had been underground for 69 days when they were finally rescued: Having been undergound for 69 days, the miners were finally rescued</i></p>
<p>2. Estructura dels predicats no verbals</p> <p>Modificació, segons complexitat de l'oració, del:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sintagma nominal -Sintagma adjectiu -Sintagma adverbial -Sintagma preposicional <p>I en particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -End-state secondary predicates: <i>Steve returned my bicycle as good as new; The computer arrived broken; The boy delivered the package wet, etc.</i> - Sustained states: <i>We kept them quiet; She kept the children busy, etc.</i> States during use: <i>You need to pick tomatoes green; I only eat carrots raw, etc.</i> -Preferred states: <i>I like my coffee hot; I prefer popcorn with butter, etc.</i> - Beginning states: <i>I started this project quite enthusiastic; We began friends.</i> -Resulting states: <i>She painted the lounge red; He drank himself silly.</i> -Verbs copulatius (verb+adjectiu): <i>smells delicious; tastes good; feels depressed, sounds interesting, looks exhausted, etc.</i> <p>3. Oracions subordinades substantives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that-clauses: <p>Darrera noms: <i>danger, fact, idea, opinion, possibility; Many people are of the opinion that examinations are easier today than 20 years ago</i></p> <p>Following adjectives: <i>clear, interesting, likely, possible, sad, sure, true: It is encouraging that students argue strongly against this.</i></p> <p>Following thinking and reporting verbs (as object): <i>believe, explain, know, say, suggest, understand: Many believe that exams today aim to test more than memorised knowledge.</i></p> <p>-Com a complement de l'oració: <i>I think whoever wrote this is a genius. Do you know when he is coming? I'm always forgetting where I've left things.</i></p> <p>-Darrera preposició: <i>It depends on who you know, not what you know; Have you read about how you can improve your memory?</i></p> <p>- Amb clausula to-infinitiu: <i>I don't know what to say; He showed me how to solve the problem.</i></p> <p>-If/whether en preguntes indirectes: <i>John asked</i></p>	<p>3. Oracions subordinades substantives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that-clauses: <p>Darrera noms: <i>danger, evidence, fact, idea, likelihood, opinion, possibility: There is evidence that more people are becoming aware of Multiple Intelligence Theory.</i></p> <p>Following adjectives: <i>clear, interesting, likely, possible, sad, sure, true: It is encouraging that more teachers are adopting its ideas.</i></p> <p>Following thinking and reporting verbs (as object): <i>believe, explain, know, say, suggest, understand: Multiple Intelligence Theory suggests that people learn differently</i></p> <p>-Com a complement de l'oració: <i>I think whoever wrote this is a genius. Do you know when he is coming? I'm always forgetting where I've left things.</i></p> <p>-Darrera preposició: <i>It depends on who you know, not what you know; Have you read about how you can improve your memory?</i></p> <p>- Amb clausula to-infinitiu: <i>I don't know what to say; He showed me how to solve the problem.</i></p> <p>-If/whether en preguntes indirectes: <i>John asked</i></p>





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<p><i>if/whether I wanted to go to the cinema; Whether or not the theory is true is arguable;</i></p>	<p><i>if/whether I wanted to go to the cinema; Whether or not the theory is true is arguable;</i> <i>-Clàusules amb sèrie Wh-.The problem is who will water my plants while I am away. I'm not sure which she prefers; It's incredible how fast she can run; They didn't know what crime he had committed; You can't imagine the difficulties I have with my children.</i></p>
<p>4. Estil Indirecte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canvis necessaris en els temps verbals i en els pronoms i adverbis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clàusules amb to-infinitiu: <i>It is out of the question to be neutral in this conflict; I'm very keen for them to meet her; He likes everyone to relax; I think it is better (for me) to leave at once.</i> - Clàusules amb -ing: <i>They are busy getting a barbecue ready; I'm responsible for drawing up a budget; I intend to voice my objection to their receiving an invitation to our meeting.</i>
<p>4. Estil Indirecte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canvis necessaris en els temps verbals i en els pronoms i adverbis 	<p>4. Estil Indirecte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canvis necessaris en els temps verbals i en els pronoms i adverbis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported questions- "Are you goingto buy that book?" he asked. He asked if I was going to buy the book. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported questions- "Are you goingto buy that book?" he asked. He asked if I was going to buy the book.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported orders / requests /advice: The doctor told / me to stay in bed / us not to drink alcohol. The policeman asked them / to report the theft / to sign a statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported orders / requests /advice: The doctor told / me to stay in bed / us not to drink alcohol. The policeman asked them / to report the theft / to sign a statement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting orders / requests / advice: Dad warned me to be careful as there was a lot of ice on the roads; I asked the children to tidy their rooms; The doctor told him to stop working so hard, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting orders / requests / advice: Dad warned me to be careful as there was a lot of ice on the roads; I asked the children to tidy their rooms; The doctor told him to stop working so hard, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting questions: He'd like to know if he can buy a ticket to London. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting questions: He'd like to know if he can buy a ticket to London.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb sèrie "wh-": Do you know where she lives? They asked us when the article would appear in the newspaper; They wanted to know where the information desk was, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb sèrie "wh-": Do you know where she lives? They asked us when the article would appear in the newspaper; They wanted to know where the information desk was, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting verbs: Patterns: <i>Verb+that clause: add, admit, announce, say, etc. claim, complain, insist, reply, respond, etc.</i> <i>Verb+infinitive+object+to: tell, warn, advise, forbid, etc. They warned him not to be late.</i> <i>Verb+infinitive+to: agree, claim, offer, refuse, threaten, etc. She threatened to call the police.</i> <i>Verb+infinitive+to+someone: advise, ask, beg, encourage, invite, tell, etc.</i> <i>Verb+-ing: admit, advise, consider, regret, suggest.</i> <i>Verb+-ing+preposition: admit to, apologise for, complain about, insist on, thank someone for.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting verbs: Patterns: <i>Verb+that clause: add, admit, announce, say, etc. claim, complain, insist, reply, respond, etc.</i> <i>Verb+infinitive+object+to: tell, warn, advise, forbid, etc. They warned him not to be late.</i> <i>Verb+infinitive+to: agree, claim, offer, refuse, threaten, etc. She threatened to call the police.</i> <i>Verb+infinitive+to+someone: advise, ask, beg, encourage, invite, tell, etc.</i> <i>Verb+-ing: admit, advise, consider, regret, suggest.</i> <i>Verb+-ing+preposition: admit to, apologies for, complain about, insist on, thank someone for.</i>
<p>5. El participi com a adjectiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Només darrera d'un nom: <i>applying; provided; questioned; discussed: Please place your rubbish in the bins provided; Only candidates applying for a post at central office need remain behind.</i> 	<p>5. El participi com a adjectiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Només darrera d'un nom: <i>applying; provided; questioned; discussed: Please place your rubbish in the bins provided; Only candidates applying for a post at central office need remain behind.</i>
<p>6. Sintagma preposicional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complement d'un verb: <i>Don't interfere with what I am</i> 	<p>6. Sintagma preposicional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complement d'un verb: <i>Don't interfere with what I am</i>





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<p><i>doing!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complement d'un adjetiu: <i>I am concerned about your progress</i> <p>7. Inversions (Modificació en l'estructura de l'oració)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inversions bàsiques: <i>Not only ..., but also; no sooner ...</i> - <i>Fronting</i>: Inversions introduïdes per <i>here, there, out</i>: <i>Here she comes; out she goes; here comes the queen.</i> - Inversió en narratives per introduir l'estil directe amb un nombre com a subjecte: <i>"I'll never forget you", said the princess / she said</i> 	<p>6. Sintagma preposicional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complement d'un verb: <i>Don't interfere with what I am doing!</i> - Complement d'un adjetiu: <i>I am concerned about your progress</i> <p>7. Inversions (Modificació en l'estructura de l'oració)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inversions amb mots i frases adverbials negatius: <i>Not only ..., but also; hardly...when; under no circumstances; Not a ... as... (Not a sound did she make as she crawled through the window); Never... (Never in my life have I met anyone who is so annoying); Not since... (Not since I was a child have I enjoyed myself so much); Not until... (Not until you can behave like an adult will we treat you like one); No sooner...that</i> - Inversió del temps condicional per expressar registres formals: Amb inversió: <i>Had I known it was so late, I would have called you before; Should the crisis continue, we may be forced to take further measures; were you to resign now, it would be disastrous</i> - Altres inversions: <i>Only then (The train began to move. Only then was I able to relax); Only when ... (Only when you leave home do you realize how expensive everything is); Only by ... (only by joining efforts...); Rarely ... (Rarely have I met a more irritating person); Rarely ... unless (Rarely do I spend money unless it is an absolute necessity); Seldom ... (Seldom would one find a vinyl record in such good condition; on no account; in no way...</i> - Inversions introduïdes per adverbis: <i>here, there: Here she comes; Here comes the queen.</i> - <i>Fronting</i>: Inversions amb verbs de moviment precedits d'un adverb: <i>Out she goes</i> - Inversió en narratives per introduir l'estil directe amb un nombre com a subjecte: <i>"I'll never forget you", said the princess / she said</i>
<p>IX. L'affirmació, la negació, la interrogació i l'exclamació</p> <p>1. L'oració exclamativa (afirmativa i negativa):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ordre invariable dels elements (SVO) - Ús de l'auxiliar do en oracions negatives - Not - Oracions negatives amb not, never, nothing i la utilització del verb en afirmatiu en aquest tipus d'oracions. - Activadors negatius: <i>no money, no people; no pain, no gain</i> - Estructures: <i>I don't know anything / I know nothing</i> - Omissió de constituents: el-lipsis <p>Omissió del subjecte: <i>Told you so, looks like rain; serves you right</i></p> <p>Omissió del verb: <i>Not bad, that wine; quite nice, that dress</i></p> <p>Auxiliar enfàtic: <i>I do want you to come with me</i></p>	<p>IX. L'affirmació, la negació, la interrogació i l'exclamació</p> <p>1. L'oració exclamativa (afirmativa i negativa):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Característiques de la llengua parlada: <i>Wanna cuppa tea?; doble contracció: He shouldn't've done it; Karl and Jenny've had a new baby, etc.</i> - Ellipsis: <i>Joining us later? Been here before? Like it? Anyone at home?</i> - En oracions negatives, darrera <i>think, hope, believe, imagine: I hope not!; I imagine not.</i> - <i>Does your sister still live in New Zealand? No, not any more./ No, she no longer lives there.</i> - <i>You'll get no help from Janine</i> - <i>There isn't any reason / is no reason to ...</i> - <i>There's no harm in ...It's no use / no good ...</i> <p>2. L'oració interrogativa</p>





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<p>2. L'oració interrogativa</p> <p>Wh-words +prepositions: Who are you buying the bracelet for? Which station will you be arriving at?</p>	<p>Wh-words +prepositions: Who are you buying the bracelet for? Which station will you be arriving at?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Question tags: It's hot today, isn't it?; open the window, will / can you?; Make a nice cup of tea, will/would you?; Don't look at me like that, will you?; I am great, aren't I?; I'm talking to the walls, aren't I?; Let's go out for a walk, shall we? - Les interrogatives indirectes: Can you tell me how much these shoes cost? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stranded prepositions: -en preguntes: Who are you coming to the party with? (Object Who) -en frases de relatiu: I've been offered the job I applied for! (Object the job) -en frases d'infinitiu: That man is impossible to work with! (Object that man) -en frases passives: What is your coat made from? (Object What)
<p>3. L'oració exclamativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb estructura exclamativa amb what i how: What a lovely day! How interesting! - Formes impersonals amb verb en forma afirmativa o negativa: There's been an awful accident! - Frases col·loquials: Get on with it!; that's right!; She's so generous! She's no artist! - Amb estructura exclamativa: Fantastic, I passed the test!; Wow, that was an exciting film!; What a clever child; How beautiful are these babies! - Amb estructura interrogativa: How dare you!; Isn't it awful! - Ús d'interjeccions: wow, gosh, oh my God! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preguntes indirectes -Preguntes de la sèrie Wh- amb peposicions -La pregunta retòrica -Preguntes en forma negativa: Won't you come to the beach with us tomorrow?
<p>3. L'oració exclamativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb estructura exclamativa amb what i how: What an honest friend!; What a fabulous view!; How hot it is!; What a beautiful smile he has! -Be careful! There's been an awful accident! - Formes el·líptiques: Everybody outside! - Amb inversió (fronting): Off you go!; Down you get! 	
<p>X. Relacions lògiques</p>	<p>X. Relacions lògiques</p>
<p>1. Conjunció:</p>	<p>1. Conjunció:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Besides, Moreover, Furthermore, in addition to, too / as well, also, on top of that. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Besides, Moreover, Furthermore, in addition to, too / as well, also, on top of that.
<p>2. Disjunció:</p>	<p>2. Disjunció:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinació disjuntiva amb or - Coordinació disjuntiva amb either / or, neither / nor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinació disjuntiva amb or - Coordinació disjuntiva amb either / or, neither / nor
<p>3. Contrast i oposició</p>	<p>3. Contrast i oposició</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinació adversativa amb but / however / although - Coordinació adversativa amb although, in spite of / despite + gerundi / noun; having said that; despite the fact that... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinació adversativa amb but / however / although - Coordinació adversativa amb although, even though, though, in spite of / despite + gerundi / noun (the fact that); having said that; despite the fact that
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the one hand..., on the other hand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the one hand..., on the other hand
<p>4. Comparació: construccions comparatives:</p>	<p>4. Comparació: construccions comparatives:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantitatives amb as/not so Adj. as; - Qualitatius amb like (like my brother) - The same as - Diferències entre as i like 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantitatives amb as/not so Adj. as; - Qualitatius amb like (like my brother) - The same as - Diferències entre as i like
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frases aforístiques adverbials: The more, the more...; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estructura The more, the more...
<p>5. Causa:</p>	<p>5. Causa:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subordinació causal amb because (of) - Due to: The flight was delayed due to bad weather - Introducció a les formes that/this is why / that's the reason why, as, as a result of, so (that), so + ADJ/ADV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subordinació causal amb because (of)





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<p>+ as + SN +(SV)</p> <p>- Since: Since it's too late we'll have to finish our meeting now.</p> <p>- For: The boss sent me home for it was too late</p> <p>6. Finalitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subordinació final amb to + infinitiu (<i>infinitive of purpose</i>) - Diferència entre subordinació final to + infinitiu i l'expressió del propòsit amb for + ing: <i>This tool is for gardening.</i> - So that + SN + SV + SN. He took care of it so that she could leave; We had lunch early so that Susan could get to work on time - So as to / in order to: I did it in order/ so as to help you - For someone to: It's difficult for someone to learn a new language <p>7. Condició:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frases condicionals: Type 0, 1, 2 and 3 - Mixed conditionals: Unreal past+unreal present: If we hadn't gor lost, we'd be there now.; Unreal present + unreal past: If I were more ambitious person, I'd have become a politician. - Conjuncions alternatives a if. -unless: Unless the weather improves, we'll have to cancel the game. She won't go to sleep unless you tell her a story. -providing/provided (that), on condition that/as/so long as (not use with conditional 3): I'll lend you the money providing you pay it back next month. -whether ... or not: Whether the government likes it or not, they have to give more aid to the developing world. -suppose/supposing, what if (generally present tense): What if your plan fails then? - Omissió de if: -Inversió: Should you (ever) find yourself in Manchester, we would be glad to see you; Were the company to collapse, people would lose their savings; Had I known earlier that you wanted to join the team, I would have put your name on the list. Jack would have scored a goal, had the Everton striker not kicked him in the ankle. -Expressió de la hipòtesi: wish / if only - Situacions en el present imaginats o no reals: wish/if only; It's (high) time; would rather/sooner; would prefer; as if/though; -suppose/supposing, what if: -wish/if only+verb en passat: I wish /if only we had more money; I wish I was/were a bit taller. -wish+would: I wish Peter would wear smarter clothes; I wish the weather would improve; I wish I could stop smoking (NOT I wish I would stop smoking). -wish/if only+past perfect: I wish we'd had something to eat earlier; I only I hadn't missed my dentist appointment. -It's (high) time: It's time you gave up playing computer 	<p>- Due to, owing to: The Flight was delayed due / owing to bad weather</p> <p>- Introducció a les formes that/this is why / that's the reason why, as, as a result of, so (that), so + ADJ/ADV + as + SN +(SV)</p> <p>- Since/ As: Since/ As it's too late we'll have to finish our meeting now.</p> <p>- For (sentit formal i literari): The boss sent me home for it was too late</p> <p>6. Finalitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subordinació final amb to + infinitiu (<i>infinitive of purpose</i>) - Diferència entre subordinació final to + infinitiu i l'expressió del propòsit amb for + ing: <i>This tool is for gardening.</i> - So that + SN + SV + SN. He took care of it so that she could leave; We had lunch early so that Susan could get to work on time - So as to / in order to: I did it in order/ so as to help you - For someone to: It's difficult for someone to learn a new language <p>7. Condició:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frases condicionals: Type 0, 1, 2 and 3 - Mixed conditionals: Unreal past+unreal present: If we hadn't gor lost, we'd be there now.; Unreal present + unreal past: If I were more ambitious person, I'd have become a politician. - Conjuncions alternatives a if. -unless: Unless the weather improves, we'll have to cancel the game. She won't go to sleep unless you tell her a story. -providing/provided (that), on condition that/as/so long as (not use with conditional 3): I'll lend you the money providing you pay it back next month. -whether ... or not: Whether the government likes it or not, they have to give more aid to the developing world. -suppose/supposing, what if (generally present tense): What if your plan fails then? - Omissió de if: -Inversió: Should you (ever) find yourself in Manchester, we would be glad to see you; Were the company to collapse, people would lose their savings; Had I known earlier that you wanted to join the team, I would have put your name on the list. Jack would have scored a goal, had the Everton striker not kicked him in the ankle. -Expressió de la hipòtesi: wish / if only - Situacions en el present imaginats o no reals: wish/if only; It's (high) time; would rather/sooner; would prefer; as if/though; -suppose/supposing, what if: -wish/if only+verb en passat: I wish /if only we had more money; I wish I was/were a bit taller. -wish+would: I wish Peter would wear smarter clothes; I wish the weather would improve; I wish I could stop smoking (NOT I wish I would stop smoking). -wish/if only+past perfect: I wish we'd had something to eat earlier; I only I hadn't missed my dentist appointment. -It's (high) time: It's time you gave up playing computer
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<p>8. Connectors parentètics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- De continuïtat: <i>Also</i>- D'exemplificació: <i>For example</i>- De conseqüència: <i>So, as a result, with the result that</i>- D'oposició: <i>However, nevertheless, nonetheless</i>- Adverbis modificadors de oracions: <i>Unfortunately, I have hardly seen Jane lately</i>Restrictius<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adverbis d'actitud: <i>honestly, seriously, confidentially, personally, surprisingly, ideally, officially, obviously, clearly, surely</i>	<p><i>games; It's high time you stopped spending so much time watching Netflix and spent more studying your notes!</i> <i>-would rather/sooner, would prefer: I'd rather/ I'd sooner you didn't ask me for more money; I'd prefer it if you didn't ask me for more money.</i> <i>-as if/though: He acts as if/though he was/were a teenager, when, in fact, he's in his thirties.</i> <i>- (Just)suppose, supposing, imagine you won the lottery, how would you spend the money?</i> <i>-What if you had hurt yourself-what would have happened then?</i></p> <p>8. Connectors parentètics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- De continuïtat: <i>Also</i>- D'exemplificació: <i>For example</i>- De conseqüència: <i>So/such... that, as a result, with the result that; therefore, or else, consequently</i>- D'oposició o discursius: <i>However, nonetheless, otherwise</i>- Adverbis modificadors de oracions: <i>Unfortunately, I have hardly seen Jane lately</i>Restrictius<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adverbis d'actitud: <i>honestly, seriously, confidentially, personally, surprisingly, ideally, officially, obviously, clearly, surely</i>
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COMPETÈNCIA I CONTINGUTS ORTOTIPOGRÀFICS	
ACTIVITATS DE PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS	ACTIVITATS DE COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS
<p>Sistema d'escritura Aquest nivell exigeix una elevada correcció ortotipogràfica. En principi, no haurien d'aparèixer errors d'aquest tipus</p> <p>Representació gràfica de les vocals: - Correcció en l'escriptura dels grups vocalics en el lèxic corresponent al nivell:</p> <p>Representació gràfica de les consonants: - Correcció en la escriptura de l grups consonàntics en el lèxic corresponent al nivell:</p> <p>Altres fenòmens ortogràfics: - Reforç del contigunts inclosos al nivell B2: - Correcta separació de paraules en síl·labes. - Abreviatures del lèxic habitual - Producció ortogràficament correcta dels homòfons segons context - Escriptura correcta dels noms propis (figures històriques o d'especial rellevància en el món anglosaxó) i geogràfics (<i>Huckleberry Finn, Nathaniel Hawthorn, Gloucester, Pyongyang, Naypyidaw -capital city of Myanmar-</i>, etc.)</p> <p>Puntuació: - Correcta puntuació i ús dels signes ortogràfics, amb especial menció del punt i coma.</p> <p><i>En aquest nivell, les incorreccions ortogràfiques haurien de ser pràcticament inexistentes.</i></p>	<p>En aquest nivell no hi ha pràcticament res de nou a efectes de comprensió dels continguts ortotipogràfics ja que han estat tractats als nivells anteriors</p> <p>Altres fenòmens ortogràfics: - Reconeixement de les formes no estàndard habituals: ain't, gocha, 'cause, etc. - Reconeixement de les abreviatures i acrònims més habituals (a.s.a.p, UN, NATO, WHO, RSPCA, etc.)</p>





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COMPETÈNCIA I CONTINGUTS FONETICO-FONOLÒGICS	
ACTIVITATS DE PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS	ACTIVITATS DE COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS
<p>1. SONS I FONEMES VOCÀLICS I LES SEVES COMBINACIONS</p> <p>Producció dels sons vocàtics de qualitat breu i llarga. Parells mínims: been/bin; cup/cap; full/fool;</p> <p>[ʌ] Vs [ɑ:] (up / car); [æ] Vs [ɔ:] (cat / egg / her); [ɪ] Vs [i:] (ship / sheep); [ɒ] Vs [ɔ:] (clock / horse); [ʊ] Vs [u:] (put / boot); [aɪ] (bike); [eɪ] (train); [ɔɪ] (coin); [əʊ] (phone); [aʊ] (found); [eə] (chair); [ɪə] (ear); [ʊə] (poor)</p> <p>Producció correcta dels sons vocàtics en stressed vowels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [ʌ] “u” (<i>cut, mumble</i>); “o” (<i>brother</i>); casos excepcionals: “ou” (<i>country</i>); “oo” (<i>blood</i>) - [ɑ:] “ar” (<i>dark</i>); “alm” (<i>palm</i>); “alf” (<i>calf</i>); “ant” (<i>plant</i>); “ask” (<i>task</i>); “asp” (<i>grasp</i>); “ass” (<i>grass</i>); “ast” (<i>past</i>); casos excepcionals: “ear” (<i>heart</i>) - [æ] “a” (<i>bat, fantastic</i>) - [e] “e” (<i>fled, nettle</i>); casos excepcionals: “ea” (<i>breath</i>) - [ɔ:] “er” (<i>perfect</i>); “ir” (<i>thirst</i>); “ur” (<i>burn</i>); “wor-” (<i>worm</i>); “ear+consonant” (<i>earth</i>) - [ɪ] “i” (<i>print</i>); in unstressed position: “e” (<i>remember, market</i>); “y” (<i>pity</i>); “ai” (<i>captain</i>); “-age” (<i>image</i>); “-ace” (<i>surface</i>) - [i:] “e” (<i>he</i>); “ea” (<i>mean</i>); “ee” (<i>flee</i>); “ei” (<i>receive</i>); “eo” (<i>people</i>); casos excepcionals: “ie” (<i>chief</i>) - [ɒ] “o” (<i>pot, rotten</i>); “wa/wha” (<i>water, what</i>); casos excepcionals: “ou” (<i>cough</i>) - [ɔ:] “or” (<i>for, corn</i>); “or+vocal” (<i>forehead</i>); “au” (<i>Autumn</i>); “aw” (<i>thaw</i>); “al” (<i>ball</i>); “aught” (<i>caught</i>); “ought” (<i>sought</i>); “war” (<i>warm</i>); “wal” (<i>wall</i>); casos excepcionals: “sure, poor” - [ʊ] “u” (<i>cushion</i>); casos excepcionals: “o” (<i>wolf</i>); “ou” (<i>should</i>); “oo” (<i>good, took</i>) - [u:] “oo” (<i>spoon</i>); “ew” (<i>crew</i>); casos excepcionals: “o” (<i>move</i>); “oe” (<i>shoe</i>); “ou” (<i>soup</i>) - [aɪ] “i” (<i>write</i>); “-y” (<i>sky</i>); “ie” (<i>die</i>); “io” (<i>violin</i>); “igh” (<i>sigh</i>); “ign” (<i>sign</i>); “ild” (<i>child</i>); “ind” (<i>mind</i>); casos excepcionals: “uy” (<i>buy</i>); “ye” (<i>bye</i>) - [eɪ] “a” (<i>take</i>); “ai” (<i>rain</i>); “ay” (<i>day</i>); “ey” (<i>they</i>); “eigh” (<i>weigh</i>) - [ɔɪ] “oi” (<i>coin</i>); “oy” (<i>boy</i>) - [əʊ] “o” (<i>go, photo</i>); “oa” (<i>road</i>); “ou” (<i>shoulder</i>); “ow” (<i>know</i>); “oi” (<i>gold</i>); “oll” (<i>roll</i>) 	<p>1. SONS I FONEMES VOCÀLICS I LES SEVES COMBINACIONS</p> <p>Percepció dels fonemes vocàtics breus i llargs: Parells mínims: been/bin; cup/cap; full/fool;</p> <p>[ʌ] Vs [ɑ:] (up / car); [æ] Vs [ɔ:] (cat / egg / her); [ɪ] Vs [i:] (ship / sheep); [ɒ] Vs [ɔ:] (clock / horse); [ʊ] Vs [u:] (put / boot); [aɪ] (bike); [eɪ] (train); [ɔɪ] (coin); [əʊ] (phone); [aʊ] (found); [eə] (chair); [ɪə] (ear); [ʊə] (poor)</p> <p>Reconeixement de les relacions més habituals entre sons vocàtics i stressed vowels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [ʌ] “u” (<i>cut, mumble</i>); “o” (<i>brother</i>); casos excepcionals: “ou” (<i>country</i>); “oo” (<i>blood</i>) - [ɑ:] “ar” (<i>dark</i>); “alm” (<i>palm</i>); “alf” (<i>calf</i>); “ant” (<i>plant</i>); “ask” (<i>task</i>); “asp” (<i>grasp</i>); “ass” (<i>grass</i>); “ast” (<i>past</i>); casos excepcionals: “ear” (<i>heart</i>) - [æ] “a” (<i>bat, fantastic</i>) - [e] “e” (<i>fled, nettle</i>); casos excepcionals: “ea” (<i>breath</i>) - [ɔ:] “er” (<i>perfect</i>); “ir” (<i>thirst</i>); “ur” (<i>burn</i>); “wor-” (<i>worm</i>); “ear+consonant” (<i>earth</i>) - [ɪ] “i” (<i>print</i>); in unstressed position: “e” (<i>remember, market</i>); “y” (<i>pity</i>); “ai” (<i>captain</i>); “-age” (<i>image</i>); “-ace” (<i>surface</i>) - [i:] “e” (<i>he</i>); “ea” (<i>mean</i>); “ee” (<i>flee</i>); “ei” (<i>receive</i>); “eo” (<i>people</i>); casos excepcionals: “ie” (<i>chief</i>) - [ɒ] “o” (<i>pot, rotten</i>); “wa/wha” (<i>water, what</i>); casos excepcionals: “ou” (<i>cough</i>) - [ɔ:] “or” (<i>for, corn</i>); “or+vocal” (<i>forehead</i>); “au” (<i>Autumn</i>); “aw” (<i>thaw</i>); “al” (<i>ball</i>); “aught” (<i>caught</i>); “ought” (<i>sought</i>); “war” (<i>warm</i>); “wal” (<i>wall</i>); casos excepcionals: “sure, poor” - [ʊ] “u” (<i>cushion</i>); casos excepcionals: “o” (<i>wolf</i>); “ou” (<i>should</i>); “oo” (<i>good, took</i>) - [u:] “oo” (<i>spoon</i>); “ew” (<i>crew</i>); casos excepcionals: “o” (<i>move</i>); “oe” (<i>shoe</i>); “ou” (<i>soup</i>) - [aɪ] “i” (<i>write</i>); “-y” (<i>sky</i>); “ie” (<i>die</i>); “io” (<i>violin</i>); “igh” (<i>sigh</i>); “ign” (<i>sign</i>); “ild” (<i>child</i>); “ind” (<i>mind</i>); casos excepcionals: “uy” (<i>buy</i>); “ye” (<i>bye</i>) - [eɪ] “a” (<i>take</i>); “ai” (<i>rain</i>); “ay” (<i>day</i>); “ey” (<i>they</i>); “eigh” (<i>weigh</i>) - [ɔɪ] “oi” (<i>coin</i>); “oy” (<i>boy</i>) - [əʊ] “o” (<i>go, photo</i>); “oa” (<i>road</i>); “ou” (<i>shoulder</i>); “ow” (<i>know</i>); “oi” (<i>gold</i>); “oll” (<i>roll</i>)





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<p>(know); "ol" (gold); "oll" (roll)</p> <p>- [aʊ] "ou" (found); "ow" (cow)</p> <p>- [eə] "ar+vocal" (care, Carol, Mary); "air" (chair); casos excepcionals: "ere" (where, there); "ear" (wear, bear)</p> <p>- [ɪə] "ear" (beard); "er+vocal" (here, hero); "e-a" (idea)</p> <p>- [ʊə] "ur+vocal" (sure, plural, tour); casos excepcionals: "oor" (poor)</p>	<p>- [aʊ] "ou" (found); "ow" (cow)</p> <p>- [eə] "ar+vocal" (care, Carol, Mary); "air" (chair); casos excepcionals: "ere" (where, there); "ear" (wear, bear)</p> <p>- [ɪə] "ear" (beard); "er+vocal" (here, hero); "e-a" (idea)</p> <p>- [ʊə] - /ɔ:/ "ur+vocal" (sure, cure, pure, plural, tour); casos excepcionals: "oor" (poor)</p>
<p>Producció correcta dels sons vocals següent les normes bàsiques de pronunciació.</p>	<p>Reconeixement i assimilació de les relacions més habituals entre pronunciació i spelling següent les normes bàsiques de pronunciació.</p>
<p>Producció correcta de les vocals curtes segons la seva ortografia: (regles de caràcter general amb possibilitat d'excepcions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En paraules monosí·labes amb síl·laba tancada (una sola vocal i acabades en consonant que no sigui "r") o pluri-síl·làbiques accentuades en la darrera síl·laba . - En paraules amb més de una síl·laba quan la vocal tònica es trobi a una síl·laba tancada (vocal tònica seguida de dues consonants): 	<p>Reconeixement de les vocals curtes segons la seva ortografia: (regles de caràcter general amb possibilitat d'excepcions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En paraules monosí·labes amb síl·laba tancada (una sola vocal i acabades en consonant que no sigui "r") o pluri-síl·làbiques accentuades en la darrera síl·laba . - En paraules amb més de una síl·laba quan la vocal tònica es trobi a una síl·laba tancada (vocal tònica seguida de dues consonants):
<p>La lletra <a> es correspon amb el so [æ]: cat, carrot; <e> amb [e]: egg, better, pencil; <i> amb [i]: fish, big, difficult; <o> amb [ɒ] o excepcionat amb [ʌ]: hot, doctor; mom, come, mother; <u> amb [ʌ] o excepcionat amb [ʊ]: up, cup, uncle; put, putting</p>	<p>La lletra <a> es correspon amb el so [æ]: cat, carrot; <e> amb [e]: egg, better, pencil; <i> amb [i]: fish, big, difficult; <o> amb [ɒ] o excepcionat amb [ʌ]: hot, doctor; mom, come, mother; <u> amb [ʌ] o excepcionat amb [ʊ]: up, cup, uncle; put, putting</p>
<p>Producció de les vocals amb el seu nom alfabètic: <a>- [eɪ], <e> - [i:], <i> - [aɪ], <o>- [əʊ], <u> - [ju] o [u:]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocal accentuada en síl·lабes obertes (o seguida de consonant -que no sigui "r"- i vocal): make, Peter, bike, phone, tuna 	<p>Reconeixement de les situacions ortogràfiques que relacionen les vocals amb el seu nom alfabètic: <a>- [eɪ], <e> - [i:], <i> - [aɪ], <o>- [əʊ], <u> - [ju] o [u:]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocal accentuada en síl·lабes obertes (o seguida de consonant -que no sigui "r"- i vocal): make, Peter, bike, phone, tuna
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combinació de dues vocals ortogràficament plegades a les quals només la primera es pronuncia, sobretot s'han de prendre en consideració els següents grups més habituals: <a>- [eɪ]: <ai>, <ei> - Spain, rain, weight, ; <e> - [i:]: <ea>, <ee> - clean, sheep; <i> - [aɪ]: <io> - lion; <o> - [əʊ]: <oa>, - boat, road; El grup <ou> pot ésser també <əʊ> -soul, shoulder-, però molt més habitual [aʊ]- about, around, sound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combinació de dues vocals ortogràficament plegades a les quals només la primera es pronuncia, sobretot s'han de prendre en consideració els següents grups més habituals: <a>- [eɪ]: <ai>, <ei> - Spain, rain, weight, ; <e> - [i:]: <ea>, <ee> - clean, sheep; <i> - [aɪ]: <io> - lion; <o> - [əʊ]: <oa>, - boat, road; El grup <ou> pot ésser també <əʊ> -soul, shoulder-, però molt més habitual [aʊ]- about, around, sound
<p>Paraules agudes acabades en vocal (excepte la <a>): (p.ex. he, sky, go)</p>	<p>Paraules agudes acabades en vocal (excepte la <a>): (p.ex. he, sky, go)</p>
<p>Producció de sons llargs en síl·lабes tancades per "r". <ar> - [ɑ:]: car, farm, marvellous; <er>, <ir>, <ur> - [ɜ:]: perfect, her, birthday, bird, Thursday, nurse; <or> - [ɔ:]: horse, short, pork</p>	<p>Allargament de la vocal en síl·lабes tancades per "r". <ar> - [ɑ:]: car, farm, marvellous; <er>, <ir>, <ur> - [ɜ:]: perfect, her, birthday, bird, Thursday, nurse; <or> - [ɔ:]: horse, short, pork</p>
<p>Producció correcta del diftong que es produeix per la desaparició del so /r/ que apareix en els grups de síl·laba oberta seguida de <r> + vocal: <ar>+vocal - [eə] (Sarah, care); <er> + vocal - [ɪə] (here, hero); <ire> - [aɪə] (require, fire); <ore> - [ɔ:] (more, core); <ure> -</p>	<p>Reconeixement del diftong que es produeix per la desaparició del so /r/ que apareix en els grups de síl·laba oberta seguida de <r> + vocal: <ar>+vocal - [eə] (Sarah, care); <er> + vocal - [ɪə] (here, hero); <ire> - [aɪə] (require, fire); <ore> - [ɔ:] (more, core); <ure> -</p>





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[uə] (sure, cure, tourist, plural).	[uə] (sure, cure, tourist, plural).
Producció del so /e/ en algunes paraules amb el grup <ea>: bread, breakfast, healthy	Reconeixement del so /e/ en algunes paraules amb el grup <ea>: bread, breakfast, healthy
Producció del so [ʌ] en paraules que no segueixen la norma ortogràfica habitual en <u>: <o>: mother, come, another, won; <oo> blood, flood; <ou>: young, cousin, country; altres casos específics: does, tough, rough, enough	Reconeixement del so [ʌ] en paraules que no segueixen la norma ortogràfica habitual en <u>: <o>: mother, come, another, won; <oo> blood, flood; <ou>: young, cousin, country; altres casos específics: does, tough, rough, enough
Producció dels sons /ɒ/; /ɔ:/ per als grups "au", "aw": autumn, August, because, Australia, law, saw	Reconeixement dels sons /ɒ/; /ɔ:/ per als grups "au", "aw": autumn, August, because, Australia, law, saw
Producció correcta de les distintes pronunciacions del grup vocalic <ei>: [i:] - being, ceiling, neither, receipt, receive; [eɪ] - neighbour, reinforce, weight; [aɪ] - height;	Reconeixement de les distintes pronunciacions del grup vocalic <ei>: [i:] - being, ceiling, neither, receipt, receive; [eɪ] - neighbour, reinforce, weight; [aɪ] - height;
Producció correcta de les distintes pronunciacions del grup vocalic <e>: [i:] - field, believe, handkerchief, receipt, receive; [aɪə] - die, society, quiet; [ɪə] - experience; [e] - friend	Reconeixement de les distintes pronunciacions del grup vocalic <e>: [i:] - field, believe, handkerchief, receipt, receive; [aɪə] - die, society, quiet; [ɪə] - experience; [e] - friend
Producció correcta dels diftongs [aʊ] i excepcionalment [əʊ] amb la combinació <ou> / <ow>: [aʊ] - about, around, shout, how, clown; [əʊ] - soul, shoulder, tow. Casos excepcionals: row, bow	Reconeixement dels diftongs [aʊ] i excepcionalment [əʊ] amb la combinació <ou> / <ow>: [aʊ] - about, around, shout, how, clown; [əʊ] - soul, shoulder, tow. Casos excepcionals: row, bow
Producció correcta de les distintes pronunciacions dels grups <ought> i <caught>: [ɔ:] - bought, thought, nought, caught, taught, daughter, naughty; [ʌ] - enough, tough, rough; [əʊ] - although, though; [ɒ] - cough; [a:] - laugh; [u:] - through	Reconeixement de les distintes pronunciacions dels grups <ought> i <caught>: [ɔ:] - bought, thought, nought, caught, taught, daughter, naughty; [ʌ] - enough, tough, rough; [əʊ] - although, though; [ɒ] - cough; [a:] - laugh; [u:] - through
El fonema schwa [ə]	El fonema schwa [ə]
Producció del fonema schwa [ə] en tots els sufíxos de la llengua anglesa, en molts de prefixos i en formes febles (weak forms - preposicions, verbs auxiliars, articles) dins del discurs natural: to, can, was, the, a	Reconeixement del fonema schwa [ə] en tots els sufíxos de la llengua anglesa, en molts de prefixos i en formes febles (weak forms - preposicions, verbs auxiliars, articles) dins del discurs natural: to, can, was, the, a
Producció del fonema schwa [ə] (o esporàdicament [ɪ]) en tots els sufíxos de la llengua anglesa: -able/-ible (comfortable / compatible), -ac (maniac), -age (village), -al (biological), -an (Indian), -ance (ambulance), -ant (pleasant), -ar (molecular), -arian (proletarian), -ary (temporary), -ate (illiterate), -ion (creation), -ive (creative), -cracy (burocracy), -ocrat (burocrat), -dom (boredom), -dox (orthodox), -ee (referee), -eer (pioneer), -ern (modern), -esque (picturesque), -ess (actress), -est (northeast), -er (quicker), -tic (automatic), -ette (kitchenette), -ful (beautiful), -hood (childhood), -ial (memorial), -ian (politician), -ical (economic / economical), -ous (curious), -less (homeless), -ment (excitement), -ness (mindfulness), -oma (hematoma), -or (actor), -ory (mandatory), -path (psychopath), -phobia (aracnophobia), -sect (insect), -ship (friendship), -some (lonesome), -sophy/sophic (philosophy / philosophic), -sure (pleasure), -ture (literature), -ward (backwards)	Reconeixement del fonema schwa [ə] (o esporàdicament [ɪ]) en tots els sufíxos de la llengua anglesa: -able/-ible (comfortable / compatible), -ac (maniac), -age (village), -al (biological), -an (Indian), -ance (ambulance), -ant (pleasant), -ar (molecular), -arian (proletarian), -ary (temporary), -ate (illiterate), -ion (creation), -ive (creative), -cracy (burocracy), -ocrat (burocrat), -dom (boredom), -dox (orthodox), -ee (referee), -eer (pioneer), -ern (modern), -esque (picturesque), -ess (actress), -est (northeast), -er (quicker), -tic (automatic), -ette (kitchenette), -ful (beautiful), -hood (childhood), -ial (memorial), -ian (politician), -ical (economic / economical), -ous (curious), -less (homeless), -ment (excitement), -ness (mindfulness), -oma (hematoma), -or (actor), -ory (mandatory), -path (psychopath), -phobia (aracnophobia), -sect (insect), -ship (friendship), -some (lonesome), -sophy/sophic (philosophy / philosophic), -sure (pleasure), -ture (literature), -ward (backwards)





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<p>Producció correcta del fonema schwa (o esporàdicament [ɪ]) en molts prefixos de la llengua anglesa, sobre tot quan duen significat negatiu, entre d'altres: a- (amoral), anti- (antibody), auto- (autobiograph), dis- (disappear), en- (enclose), ex- (extract), extra- (extramarital), hyper- (hyperactive) -, il- (illegal), im- (immoral), in- (incomplete), ir- (irregular), non- (nonfiction), pre- (predict), un- (unfinished)</p>	<p>Reconeixement del fonema schwa (o esporàdicament [ɪ]) en molts prefixos de la llengua anglesa, sobre tot quan duen significat negatiu, entre d'altres: a- (amoral), anti- (antibody), auto- (autobiograph), dis- (disappear), en- (enclose), ex- (extract), extra- (extramarital), hyper- (hyperactive) -, il- (illegal), im- (immoral), in- (incomplete), ir- (irregular), non- (nonfiction), pre- (predict), un- (unfinished)</p>
<p>Producció correcta del fonema [ɪ] per a la lletra <e> quan aquesta apareix en la primera síl·laba d'una paraula i va seguida de síl·laba tònica: <i>remember, December, exam, excursion, emotion</i></p>	<p>Reconeixement del fonema [ɪ] per a la lletra <e> quan aquesta apareix en la primera síl·laba d'una paraula i va seguida de síl·laba tònica: <i>remember, December, exam, excursion, emotion</i></p>
<p>Producció correcta dels trifongs: [auə] - <i>hour, shower</i>; [aɪə] - <i>fire, tyre, diary, lion, violin, society</i>; [ɔɪə] - <i>loyal, employer</i></p>	<p>Reconeixement de la desaparició dels fonemes [ə] / [ɪ] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En posició postònica en paraules esdrúixoles. (p.ex. <i>medicine, family, emperor, interesting, information, vegetable</i>) - Syllabic consonant: caiguda de [ə] en la darrera síl·laba quan es produeix la següent combinació sil·làbica: síl·laba tancada acabada en consonant + [ə] + "n"/"ŋ": <i>button /bʌtn/ > /bʌtŋ/</i> </p>
<p>Producció correcta dels diferents al·lòfons corresponents a la lletra <y>: [j] al principi de paraula (<i>young, yesterday</i>); [ɪ] al final de paraula en síl·laba àtona (<i>healthy, easy</i>) i en mig de paraula entre consonants (<i>symptoms</i>); [aɪ] al final de paraula en síl·laba tònica (<i>my, cry, reply</i>), en mig de paraula seguida de <r> (<i>tyre</i>) i amb alguns prefixos d'origen grec com ara hyp- o psy- (<i>hypocrite, psycho</i>)</p>	<p>Reconeixement de trifongs: [auə] - <i>hour, shower</i>; [aɪə] - <i>fire, tyre, diary, lion, violin, society</i>; [ɔɪə] - <i>loyal, employer</i></p> <p>Reconeixement dels diferents al·lòfons corresponents a la lletra <y>: [j] al principi de paraula (<i>young, yesterday</i>); [ɪ] al final de paraula en síl·laba àtona (<i>healthy, easy</i>) i en mig de paraula entre consonants (<i>symptoms</i>); [aɪ] al final de paraula en síl·laba tònica (<i>my, cry, reply</i>), en mig de paraula seguida de <r> (<i>tyre</i>) i amb alguns prefixos d'origen grec com ara hyp- o psy- (<i>hypocrite, psycho</i>)</p>
<p>Producció correcta dels diftongs <ai, ay, ea, ee, oa, io, oi, oy, oo, ou> i dels seus valors fonològics més habituals: [eɪ] (p.ex. <i>Spain, rain, play</i>); [i:] (p.ex. <i>clean, sheep</i>); [əʊ] (p.ex. <i>boat, coat, shoulder</i>); [aɪ] (p.ex. <i>lion</i>); [ɔɪ] (p.ex. <i>coin, boy</i>); [u:] (p.ex. <i>tooth, boot</i>); [aʊ] (p.ex. <i>about, around, sound</i>)</p>	<p>Reconeixement entre la correspondència entre els diftongs <ai, ay, ea, ee, oa, io, oi, oy, oo, ou> i els seus valors fonològics més habituals: [eɪ] (p.ex. <i>Spain, rain, play</i>); [i:] (p.ex. <i>clean, sheep</i>); [əʊ] (p.ex. <i>boat, coat, shoulder</i>); [aɪ] (p.ex. <i>lion</i>); [ɔɪ] (p.ex. <i>coin, boy</i>); [u:] (p.ex. <i>tooth, boot</i>); [aʊ] (p.ex. <i>about, around, sound</i>)</p>
<p>Producció de la diferència entre /ʊ/ y /u:/ en el grup <oo>: (<i>book, cook, good, look, took</i>) Vs (<i>food, moon, school, soon, too</i>)</p>	<p>Reconeixement de la diferència entre /ʊ/ y /u:/ en el grup <oo>: (<i>book, cook, good, look, took</i>) Vs (<i>food, moon, school, soon, too</i>)</p>
<p>Semivocals i semiconsonants: <w, y>: articulació correcta d'aquests sons [w] i [j]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producció de les pronunciacions específiques a les combinacions de la semiconsonant /wl/ amb la vocal "a" i el grup "or": "wa" - /wəl/; /wɔ:/ - was, water, what, war, warm; "wor" - /wɔ:/ - work, world, word 	<p>Semivocals i semiconsonants: <w, y>: Reconeixement d'aquests sons [w] i [j]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconeixement de les pronunciacions específiques a les combinacions de la semiconsonant /wl/ amb la vocal "a" i el grup "or": "wa" - /wəl/; /wɔ:/ - was, water, what, war, warm; "wor" - /wɔ:/ - work, world, word
<p>- Pronunciació correcta de la lletra <y>: [j] al principi de paraula (<i>young, yesterday</i>); [ɪ] al final de paraula en</p>	<p>- Reconeixement dels diferents sons derivats de la lletra <y>: [j] al principi de paraula (<i>young, yesterday</i>);</p>





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<p>sil·laba àtona (<i>healthy, easy</i>) [ɪ] en mig de paraula entre consonants (<i>symptoms</i>); [aɪ] al final de paraula en sil·laba tònica (<i>my, cry, reply</i>), en mig de paraula seguida de <r> (<i>tyre</i>) i amb alguns prefixos d'origen grec com ara <i>hyp-</i> o <i>psy-</i> (<i>hypocrite, psycho</i>)</p>	<p>[ɪ] al final de paraula en sil·laba àtona (<i>healthy, easy</i>) [ɪ] en mig de paraula entre consonants (<i>symptoms</i>); [aɪ] al final de paraula en sil·laba tònica (<i>my, cry, reply</i>), en mig de paraula seguida de <r> (<i>tyre</i>) i amb alguns prefixos d'origen grec com ara <i>hyp-</i> o <i>psy-</i> (<i>hypocrite, psycho</i>)</p>
<p>Reconeixement dels al·lòfons vocàlics més comuns per a identificar les varietats més comuns del anglès (RP, Irish/Scottish i General American):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pronunciació /ɑ:/ en lloc de RP English /ɒ/ per a la lletra "o" en la varietat de American English: <i>I've got, shot</i> - Pronunciació [ɒ] en lloc de RP English [ʌ] per a la lletra "u"/ "o" en la varietat de Irish y Scottish English: <i>bus, pub, shut up, son</i> - Alternança dels sons [ɑ:] (RP) i [æ] (Ame) (p.ex. <i>dance, can't</i>) 	<p>Reconeixement de la forma no estàndard "ain't" en question tags en el discurs casual, així com d'altres col·loquialismes molt habituals a l'anglès oral: <i>gonna, gotta, wanna, getcha, etc.</i></p>
<p>2. SONS I FONEMES CONSONÀNTICS I LES SEVES COMBINACIONS.</p>	<p>2. SONS I FONEMES CONSONÀNTICS I LES SEVES COMBINACIONS.</p>
<p>Producció dels fonemes consonàntics i els seus al·lòfons [b, d, g, v, z, ʒ, ð, dʒ, p, t, k, f, s, ʃ, θ, tʃ, m, n, ɳ, l, r, h]</p> <p>Pronunciació diferenciada dels fonemes en les parelles consonàntiques sonora-sorda al final de paraula evitant el ensordiment de les consonants sonores: /b, d, g, v, z, ʒ, ð, dʒ/ - /p, t, k, f, s, ʃ, θ, tʃ/: <i>bob-bop, had-hat, dog-dock, love-laugh, spies-spice, with-fifth, catch-cadge</i></p> <p>Producció de les diferencies entre els sons fricatius total o parcialment sibilants: [z, ʒ, ð, dʒ, s, ʃ, θ, tʃ]: <i>sip, ship, zip, think, zinc, sink, chink, jeep, cheap, vision, nation</i></p> <p>Pronunciació del passat dels verbs regulars amb absència del so /el/ i presència de /d/ quan pertoqui: <i>work-worked (*wɔ:kɪd/, love-loved (*lʌvɪd/), depend depended, want-wanted (/ɪd/)</i></p> <p>Producció correcta de les paraules formades per "silent letters" en els grups <i>Gn-, ps-, kn-, Sc-, st-, sl-, -mb-, -gn-</i>: <i>gnome, psychologist, know, science, listen, island, climb, foreign</i>. Casos especials: <i>answer, should, could, half, mustn't, wrong, honest, knowledge, whole, doubt</i></p> <p>Pronunciació de la <h> amb un so aspirat no velar.</p> <p>Producció correcta de les següents parelles sonores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producció different dels sons [n] i [ɳ]: <i>phone, done,</i> 	<p>Reconeixement dels fonemes consonàntics i els seus al·lòfons [b, d, g, v, z, ʒ, ð, dʒ, p, t, k, f, s, ʃ, θ, tʃ, m, n, ɳ, l, r, h]</p> <p>Reconeixement de les fonemes en les parelles consonàntiques sonora-sorda al final de paraula: /b, d, g, v, z, ʒ, ð, dʒ/ - /p, t, k, f, s, ʃ, θ, tʃ/: <i>bob-bop, had-hat, dog-dock, love-laugh, spies-spice, with-fifth, catch-cadge</i></p> <p>Reconeixement de les diferencies entre els sons fricatius total o parcialment sibilants: [z, ʒ, ð, dʒ, s, ʃ, θ, tʃ] i identificació de les seves diferencies ortogràfiques: <i>sip, ship, zip, think, zinc, sink, chink, jeep, cheap, vision, nation</i></p> <p>Reconeixement de les diferents pronunciacions del passat dels verbs regulars: <i>work-worked /t/, depend depended /d/, want-wanted /ɪd/, love-loved /d/</i></p> <p>Reconeixement de les "silent letters" en els grups <i>Gn-, ps-, kn-, Sc-, st-, sl-, -mb-, -gn-</i>: <i>gnome, psychologist, know, science, listen, island, climb, foreign</i>. Casos especials: <i>answer, should, could, half, mustn't, wrong, honest, knowledge, whole, doubt</i></p> <p>Reconeixement de la <h> com a un so aspirat no velar, i de la absència d'aquest so en varietats col·loquials: <i>give him > giv'im</i></p> <p>Reconeixement dels fonemes consonàntics i els seus al·lòfons necessaris per a la comprensió de</p>





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<p><i>nine VS singer, going, young, bank, uncle, thanks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producció diferent entre els fonemes /b/ i /v/: base, vase, boat, vote - Producció diferent entre els fonemes /d/ i /ð/: they – day, those - dose - Producció dels diferents al·lòfons del dígraf <ch> : /tʃ/- chain, /k/- architec, /ʃ/- chic - Producció del so /s/ en algunes paraules escriptes amb <c>: cinema, cereal, delicious - Absència de la vocal /e/ davant la <s-> líquida inicial de paraula: Spain, stop - Producció de [ð] i [θ] pel dígraf <th>: this, think - Agrupacions de consonants: Consonant clusters: tempt, texts, scratch. Producció correcta. - Emissió de tots els sons consonàntics finals en agrupacions d'especial dificultat: Ness, neck, necks, necked, next, net, nets, nest, nests 	<p>les varietats RP, Irish/Scottish i General American:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reconeixement de la pronunciació lleugerament ròtica i postalveolar de <r> en posició medial de sil·laba i al final de paraula en la varietat de American English (p.ex. water, player, pharmacy, marvellous) - Reconeixement de la pronunciació molt ròtica en la varietat de Scottish English (p.ex. water, player, pharmacy, marvellous) - Reconeixement de la pronunciació de la “t” intervocàlica com una “r” lleugerament ròtica i postalveolar en la varietat de American English en comparació amb el RP English (p.ex. water - [wɔ:tə] Vs [wɔ:rə]) - Reconeixement de la pronunciació glotal stop en lloc de “t” intervocàlica o d'altres consonants oclusives en la varietat de cockney English: (p.ex. water - [wɔ:’ə])
<p>3. ENTONACIÓ I ACCENTUACIÓ</p> <p>Accent i atonicitat /paradigmes tonals en el sintagma i l'oració. Accent dels elements lèxics aïllats amb preeminència del accent greu i no accentuació dels sufixos</p> <p>Realització correcta del canvi accentual en certes paraules de origen llatí que comparteixen la mateixa ortografia segons siguin verbs (accent en la darrera sil·laba) o substantius (accent en la primera sil·laba): protest, increase, progress, decrease, insult, produce, refund, transport, import, permit, rebel, record</p> <p>Producció correcta del canvi d'accent i de la reducció vocàlica: academy, academic; photograph, photography</p> <p>Producció correcta de les paraules compostes: (nombre + nombre / Adjectiu + nombre) : screwdriver, blackboard</p> <p>3.1. Discurs encadenat:</p> <p>En aquest nivell s'ha de ser capaç de produir missatges de manera prou fluida, expressats amb naturalitat i amb una pronunciació lo suficientment adequada que permeti al interlocutor comprendre sense esforç el missatge expressat, amb l'ús de fenòmens d'enunciació conjunta (p.ex. I like it, I'm on a business trip or I must have seen her = "I likit", "I'mona business trip" or "I must've seen'er")</p>	<p>3. ENTONACIÓ I ACCENTUACIÓ</p> <p>Accent i atonicitat /paradigmes tonals en el sintagma i l'oració. Accent dels elements lèxics aïllats amb preeminència del accent greu i no accentuació dels sufixos</p> <p>Reconeixement del canvi accentual en certes paraules de origen llatí que comparteixen la mateixa ortografia segons siguin verbs (accent en la darrera sil·laba) o substantius (accent en la primera sil·laba): protest, increase, progress, decrease, insult, produce, refund, transport, import, permit, rebel, record</p> <p>Reconeixement del canvi d'accent i reducció vocàlica: academy, academic; photograph, photography</p> <p>Reconeixement de la sil·laba tònica en paraules compostes: (nombre + nombre / Adjectiu + nombre): screwdriver, blackboard</p> <p>3.1. Discurs encadenat:</p> <p>En aquest nivell s'ha de ser capaç de comprendre missatges fluids expressats amb naturalitat amb una pronunciació lo suficientment adequada que permeti comprendre sense esforç el missatge expressat per part del interlocutor, encara que pugui existir fenòmens d'enunciació conjunta (p.ex. I like it, I'm on a business trip or I must have seen her = "I likit", "I'mona business trip" or "I must've seen'er")</p>





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<i>business trip/</i> or <i>"I must've seen'er/"</i>	Reconeixement de patrons de ritme, entonació i accentuació de paraules i frases per a les funcions comunicatives del nivell.
Producció de patrons de ritme, entonació i accentuació de paraules i frases per a les funcions comunicatives del nivell.	Reconèixer la existència del pronom en funció d'objecte darrere les formes verbals o dels grups preposicionals quan existeix reducció i assimilació de qualcun dels seves constituents: tell (h)im, tell (t)hem, I'm tired of(h)er.
Ús d'una major intensitat de l'entonació al emprar verbs auxiliars en forma negativa e interrogativa. ("he can DO it" VS "he CAN'T do it"); CAN you come tomorrow? - I can COME tomorrow - I CAN'T come tomorrow	Reconeixement de l'assimilació de la mateixa consonant: dangerous cyclist, biggest dog, used to, furthest trip
Intensificació de les paraules WH- i del verb principal en oracions interrogatives, en comparació amb la resta dels elements de la frase: WHAT's your name?, HOW are you?, WHERE do you LIVE?	Reconèixer la major intensitat de l'entonació que es produeix al emprar verbs auxiliars en forma negativa e interrogativa. ("he can DO it" VS "he CAN'T do it"); CAN you come tomorrow? - I can COME tomorrow - I CAN'T come tomorrow
Ús de les reduccions que es produueixen amb les combinacions de més d'un verb auxiliar: he must have gone, he should have done it, he can have got lost	Identificació de la intensificació de les paraules WH- i del verb principal en oracions interrogatives, en comparació amb la resta dels elements de la frase: WHAT's your name?, HOW are you?, WHERE do you LIVE?
Prodir correctament l'unió de paraules que al ser pronunciades conjuntament en el discurs natural sonen com una sola, prestant especial atenció a la unitat tonal que es forma entre els verbs i els pronoms amb funció d'objecte que hi els accompanyen així com a la diferència d'intensitat. (p.ex. I like it = "I likit", she loves me = "she lovesme")	Reconeixement de les reduccions que es produueixen amb les combinacions de més d'un verb auxiliar: he must have gone, he should have done it, he can have got lost
Producció correcta de les formes reduïdes y débils: + shwa. Consolidació. Ensordiment de les síl·labes amb schwa, dels verbs auxiliars (<i>contraccions</i>), dels pronoms personals en funció d'objecte i de les preposicions en el discurs natural (<i>to, could, should, etc.</i>)	Reconeixement de la inserció de /j/ i /w/ entre vocals en el discurs natural: <u>Blue (w) ink, toy (j) aeroplane</u> .
Pronunciació de la "linking "r" quan correspongui: you <u>are</u> a student	Reconèixer les paraules que al ser pronunciades conjuntament en el discurs natural sonen com una sola, prestant especial atenció a la unitat tonal que es forma entre els verbs i els pronoms amb funció d'objecte que hi els accompanyen així com a la diferència d'intensitat. (p.ex. I like it = "I likit", she loves me = "she lovesme")
3.2. Accent i ritme.	Reconeixement de les formes reduïdes y débils: + shwa. Consolidació. Ensordiment de les síl·labes amb schwa, dels verbs auxiliars (<i>contraccions</i>), dels pronoms personals en funció d'objecte i de les preposicions en el discurs natural (<i>to, could, should, etc.</i>)
Capacitat de produir els diferents segments significatius dins la frase per tal de poder	Reconeixement de la presència d'una "linking "r" quan correspongui: you <u>are</u> a student
	3.2. Accent i ritme.
	Capacitat de reconèixer els diferents segments significatius dins la frase per tal de poder





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<p>identificar-los de manera individual i conjunta (v.g. <i>My father – is sitting – on the sofa – next to the door</i>)</p> <p>Ús de l'asserció emfàtica en la forma forte dels adjectius: exhausted, horrified, devastated, delighted, huge</p> <p>Ús de la prominència en les assercions emfàtiques (adverbis acabats en -ly) o negacions (emfatització de la partícula “not” o absència de contracció):</p> <p>I'm <u>really</u> enjoying this; I'm definitely <u>not</u> doing that! I <u>do not</u> want to be here.</p> <p>Incrementar la intensitat al pronunciar els verbs principals, els noms i els verbs auxiliars en forma negativa dins de l'oració en comparació amb altres elements de la frase com ara verbs auxiliars en forma afirmativa, preposicions i conjuncions: I'm GOING to TRAVEL to EUROPE; He CAN'T help you</p> <p>Prodir els grups preposicionals quan són enunciats amb un sol cop de veu sense aturades que modifiquin o dificultin la seva comprensió.</p> <p>Prodir correctament la segmentació de les construccions comparatives (p. ex. <i>He is as good as her; she is taller – than him; He's the best man – I've ever met; he is - better than the rest</i>)</p> <p>3.3. Entonació.</p> <p>Entonar correctament les oracions enunciatives, exclamatives i interrogatives segons els tipus de preguntes: <i>What a night that was!; Wh- questions / open-choice questions (What do you think about that?), close-choice question (or yes/no questions), tag questions (It's raining, -isn't it?), echo question (What do you want? - What do I want?)</i></p> <p>Capacitat per expressar ironia i èmfasi amb l'ús d'un to específic en els missatges orals.</p>	<p>identificar-los de manera individual i conjunta (v.g. <i>My father – is sitting – on the sofa – next to the door</i>)</p> <p>Reconeixement de l'asserció emfàtica en la forma forte dels adjectius: exhausted, horrified, devastated, delighted, huge</p> <p>Reconeixement de la prominència: Asserció emfàtica (adverbis acabats en -ly) o negació (emfatització de la partícula “not” o absència de contracció):</p> <p>I'm <u>really</u> enjoying this; I'm definitely <u>not</u> doing that! I <u>do not</u> want to be here.</p> <p>Reconèixer el increment en la intensitat en verbs, noms i verbs auxiliars en forma negativa dins de l'oració en comparació amb altres elements de la frase com ara verbs auxiliars en forma afirmativa, preposicions i conjuncions: I'm GOING to TRAVEL to EUROPE; He CAN'T help you</p> <p>Reconèixer els grups preposicionals quan són enunciats amb un sol cop de veu sense aturades que modifiquin o dificultin la seva comprensió.</p> <p>Reconèixer la segmentació correcta de les construccions comparatives (p. ex. <i>He is as good as her; she is taller – than him; He's the best man – I've ever met; he is - better than the rest</i>)</p> <p>3.3. Entonació.</p> <p>Reconeixement de la entonació enunciativa, exclamativa i interrogativa segons els tipus de preguntes: <i>What a night that was!; Wh- questions / open-choice questions (What do you think about that?), close-choice question (or yes/no questions), tag questions (It's raining, -isn't it?), echo question (What do you want? - What do I want?)</i></p> <p>Reconeixement del to irònic i emfàtic en els missatges orals.</p>
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Anglès – Avançat C2

ANGLÈS

NIVELL AVANÇAT C2

COMPETÈNCIA I CONTINGUTS MORFOSINTÀCTICS	
ACTIVITATS DE PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS	ACTIVITATS DE COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS
<p>I. L'entitat i les seves propietats (in/existència, qualitat (intrínseca i valorativa) i quantitat (nombre, quantitat i grau)</p> <p>1. L'entitat</p> <p>a) Substantius</p> <p>Classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gènere i d'edat: <i>puppy, kitten, the elderly, childhood, adulthood, brotherhood, sisterhood.</i> - Consolidació del concepte de noms comptables i incomptables; no comptables que acaben en -s: <i>diabetes, physics, news, politics, genetics, etc.</i> - <i>Collectius: a gang of thieves; a band of musicians</i> - <i>Terms of venery: a pride of lions; a parliament of owls; etc.</i> - Substantius compostos: <i>pickpocket; ice-axe, blueprint; firearm, southeast, etc.</i> - El substantiu (simple o compost) com a complement d'un altre substantiu: <i>a no win situation, the would-be president, a live-in companion.</i> - Adjectius substantiatius per referir-se a membres d'un grup social, un grup específic o a certes nacionalitats: <i>the unemployed, the injured, the Portuguese, etc.</i> <p>Nombre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plural irregular del nom: <i>currículum-curricula, cactus-cacti, analysis- analyses, etc.</i> Mateix nom singular/plural: <i>craft / craft; deer / deer, etc</i> - Singularia tantum: <i>cattle, poultry, offal</i> <p>Diferents lexemes per a masculí i femení</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -gènere: <i>dog, bitch; sow, boar; stallion, mare, etc.</i> <p>Formació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amb prefixos que expressen oposició: <i>anti-, non-, indis-, de-(anti-freeze, nonsense, injustice, inconvenience, disrespect, decentralisation).</i> - altres prefixos comuns: <i>auto-, bi-, co-, ex-, inter-, in/im-, mega ,mono-, over-, re-, semi-, sub-, under-</i> (<i>autonomous, bilingual, co-owner, ex-husband,</i> 	<p>I. L'entitat i les seves propietats (in/existència, qualitat (intrínseca i valorativa) i quantitat (nombre, quantitat i grau)</p> <p>1. L'entitat</p> <p>a) Substantius</p> <p>Classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gènere i d'edat: <i>the elderly, childhood, adulthood, brotherhood, sisterhood; puppy; calf, piglet; foal, etc.</i> - Consolidació del concepte de noms comptables i incomptables; no comptables que acaben en -s: <i>diabetes, physics, news, politics, genetics, etc.</i> - <i>Someone threw a stone at our window last night; The road crosses a flat landscape of scrub and stone.</i> - <i>Collectius: a jury of sober men and women; a committee of equals, etc.</i> - <i>Terms of venery: a mob of kangaroos; a hive of bees; etc.</i> - Adjectius substantiatius per referir-se a membres d'un grup social, un grup específic o a certes nacionalitats: <i>the unemployed, the injured, the Portuguese, etc</i> - Substantius compostos: <i>passers-by; foreclosure; bedrock; slumlord, etc.</i> - Nominal phrases: <i>milk chocolate; chocolate brownie.</i> <p>Ús dels noms comptables com incomptables com a recurs estilístic: <i>You get a lot of house for that price</i></p> <p>Nombre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plural irregular del nom: <i>craft / craft; phenomenon / phenomena, bacterium-bacteria, focus-foci, etc.</i> - Paraules amb dos plurals i significats diferents: <i>appendix/appendixes/appendices; genius/ geniuses/genii</i> - Plurals saxons: <i>louse/ lice, goose/ geese; brother/ brethren; ox/ oxen...</i> - Els plurals dels noms compostos: <i>passer-by/ passers-by; grant in aid / grants in aid; mouthful/ mouthsful/mouthfuls</i> - L'ús del guionet en els noms compostos - Noms acabats en -es amb tractament singular i plural: <i>species, one/ two series.</i> <p>Diferents lexemes per a masculí i femení</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -gènere: <i>dog, bitch; sow, boar; stallion, mare, etc.</i> <p>Formació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amb prefixos que expressen oposició: <i>anti-, non-, indis-, de-(anti-freeze, nonsense, injustice, inconvenience, disrespect, decentralisation).</i> - altres prefixos comuns: <i>auto-, bi-, co-, ex-, inter-, in/im-</i>





Anglès – Avançat C2

<p><i>intermarriage, insertion megabytes, monopoly, overstate, repayment, semicircle, substandard, macroeconomics.</i></p> <p>- amb sufíxos comuns: -er, -or, -ee, -ant, -ist, -es, -ian, -an, -ish, -ian, - -ician, -ist, -ism, --ist,/ite, -ie, -y, -al, -(t)ion: (Londoner, tin-opener, projector, consultant, Hungarian, statistician, marxist / Marxism, terrorist / terrorism,doggie, mummy,loyalty, excitement, refusal,arrival, pollution, admission, etc.)</p>	<p>, mega ,mono-, over-, re-, semi-, sub-, under- (autonomous, bilingual, co-owner, ex-husband, intermarriage, insertion megabytes, monopoly, overstate, repayment, semicircle, substandard, underperformance.</p> <p>- amb sufíxos comuns: -er, -or, -ee, -ant, -ist, -es, -ian, -an, -ish, -ian, - -ician, -ist, -ism, --ist,/ite, -ie, -y, -al, -hood: (Londoner, tin-opener, projector, consultant, Hungarian, statistician, Impressionist, Cubism, Thatcherism, Thatcherite, doggie, mummy, loyalty, excitement, refusal,arrival, pollution, admission, brotherhood, etc.)</p>
<p>a) Pronoms personals</p> <p>- Els pronoms one i you amb referència impersonal o general: <i>One should learn to look after own's own family</i></p> <p>- Cleft sentences amb it: <i>It was the fact that we had to walk over three kilometres to get there that annoyed me!</i></p> <p>- Us del pronom de subjecte darrera as i than quan es fa servir un modal verb o auxiliar do: <i>The instructor didn't actually ski as well as I do/did/can/could.</i> CONTRAST: <i>The ski instructor didn't actually ski as well as me.Jane and Marcia stayed longer than we did.</i> CONTRAST: <i>Jane and Marcia stayed longer than us.</i></p> <p>En registres molt formals: <i>The leading actor performed no better than I; It is they who asked the police to attend the scene.</i></p>	<p>a) Pronoms personals</p> <p>- Us del pronom de subjecte darrera as i than quan es fa servir un modal verb o auxiliar do: <i>The instructor didn't actually ski as well as I do/did/can/could.</i> CONTRAST: <i>The ski instructor didn't actually ski as well as me.Jane and Marcia stayed longer than we did.</i> CONTRAST: <i>Jane and Marcia stayed longer than us.</i></p> <p>En registres molt formals: <i>The leading actor performed no better than I; It is they who asked the police to attend the scene.</i></p> <p>- Els pronoms one i you amb referència impersonal o general: <i>One should learn to look after own's own family</i></p> <p>- Cleft sentences amb it: <i>It was the fact that we had to walk over three kilometres to get there that annoyed me!</i></p> <p>- Us genèric del pronom he:</p> <p><i>He who laughs last laughs loudest.</i></p> <p>Casos especials i usos emfàtics: <i>We doctors, you guys, etc.</i></p>
<p>b) Pronoms personals de complement</p> <p>- Els pronoms personals amb referència indefinida, o sense marca de gènere: <i>he/she; they; them: A good author should should never write about their own life.</i></p> <p>-verbs que que regeixen pronoms reflexius: <i>acquaint yourself (with); commit yourself (to); help yourself(to); enjoy yourself; behave yourself.</i></p>	<p>b) Pronoms personals de complement</p> <p>- pronoms recíprocs: <i>each other: Buff and Thirsk love each other</i> (2 subjectes) <i>one another: We all love one another</i> (més de 2 subjectes)</p> <p>-verbs que que regeixen pronoms reflexius: <i>acquaint yourself (with); avail yourself (of); commit yourself (to).</i></p> <p>- Els pronoms personals amb referència indefinida, o sense marca de gènere: <i>he/she; they; them: A good author should should never write about their own life.</i></p> <p>- Usos idiomàtics del pronom it: <i>I cannot make it at eight; run for it; Get away with it ; Get away from it all.</i></p>
<p>c) Pronoms demostratius</p> <p>- Com a expressió alternativa a “the one(s)”: <i>Hundreds of Brixton residents turned out to welcome the US boxer to to their borough: those who had bothered were rewarded with a 40-minute walkabout. For those of you interested in learning more about Picasso, here is a list of web addresses.</i></p>	<p>c) Pronoms demostratius</p> <p>- Com a expressió alternativa a “the one(s)”: <i>Hundreds of Brixton residents turned out to welcome the US boxer to to their borough: those who had bothered were rewarded with a 40-minute walkabout. For those of you interested in learning more about Picasso, here is a list of web addresses.</i></p>
<p>d) Preparatory “it” i estructures emfàtiques</p> <p>- Cleft sentences per expressar diferències de registre i formalitat: <i>it's his hard-faced lying that I can't stand ; it's cheese on toast I don't like</i></p> <p>- Cleft sentences introduïdes per what i all: <i>what I don't like is cheese on toast; What happened was that...; All I want is to travel (it is travelling that I want)</i></p> <p>- Cleft sentences amb The person who/that, the thing which/that, the place where, the first/last time..., the</p>	<p>d) Preparatory “it” i estructures emfàtiques</p> <p>- Us del pronom “it” en substitució d'una oració amb funció de complement: <i>It came into his mind that she was a spy</i></p>





Anglès – Avançat C2

<p><i>reason why: The person (who) I spoke to was the manager</i></p> <p>2. L'existència</p> <p>a) Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>To be</i> - <i>There be</i> <i>All tenses , aspects and voices</i> <p>b) Articles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús dels articles definit i indefinit - Casos especials: <i>leave school at sixteen, in prison for burglary; it is impossible to live in a world without hope; the hope of finding a cure for cancer drives much of present research, few people enjoy an everlasting love; the love of music sustains many; a love of music and fashion is common among teenagers, etc.</i> - Omissió de l'article en expressions idiomàtiques: <i>Shake hands, in sight of, at sunrise, at sunset, set sail...</i> - Ús de l'article en frases preposicionals: <i>She took me by the hand; They hit me on the head</i> <p>Usos enfàtics: <i>You met THE Theresa May?;</i></p> <p>c) Usos pronominals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duals: <i>either ... or, neither ... nor</i> - Pronom indefinit + adjetiu: <i>We need somewhere cheap to stay for the night.</i> - Pronom indefinit + else: <i>Anything else you may become aware of can be easily explained ..</i> - <i>to+infinitiu+pronom indefinit : It is time you decided to do something positive about your situation</i> <p>3. La pertinença</p> <p>a) Expressió de la pertinença</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usos no possessius del genitiu saxó: <i>at death's door; For heaven's sake; to be at one's wit's end</i> - El doble genitiu: <i>a friend of the doctor's is here; A book of mine</i> - of per introduir nova informació: <i>Aung San Suu Kyi is the daughter of assassinated politician Aung San.</i> <p>b) Possessius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús preferent de l'adjectiu possessiu amb les parts del cos: <i>He thrust his hands into his pockets.</i> <p>4. La quantitat</p> <p>Quantificadors</p> <p><i>I've thought many a time about Mary; Any moment now, John will come up with a stupid excuse ...; etc.</i></p> <p>- <i>Each i every: She wore a chain on each ankle and a ring on every finger.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any davant un nom en singular: <i>Two lorries were parked on the airstrip, making it impossible for any aircraft to land.</i> <p>5. La qualitat</p>	<p>2. L'existència</p> <p>a) Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>To be</i> - <i>There be</i> <i>All tenses , aspects and voices</i> - <i>There exists</i> <p>b) Articles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús dels articles definit i indefinit - Casos especials: <i>leave school at sixteen, in prison for burglary; it is impossible to live in a world without hope; the hope of finding a cure for cancer drives much of present research, few people enjoy an everlasting love; the love of music sustains many; a love of music and fashion is common among teenagers, etc.</i> - Omissió de l'article en expressions idiomàtiques: <i>Shake hands, in sight of, at sunrise, at sunset, set sail...</i> - Ús de l'article en frases preposicionals: <i>She took me by the hand; They hit me on the head</i> <p>Usos enfàtics: <i>You met THE Theresa May?;</i></p> <p>c) Usos pronominals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duals: <i>either ... or, neither ... nor</i> - Pronom indefinit + adjetiu: <i>We need somewhere cheap to stay for the night.</i> - Pronom indefinit + else: <i>Anything else you may become aware of can be easily explained ..</i> - <i>to+infinitiu+pronom indefinit : It is time you decided to do something positive about your situation</i> <p>3. La pertinença</p> <p>a) Expressió de la pertinença</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usos no possessius del genitiu saxó: <i>at death's door; For heaven's sake; to be at one's wit's end</i> - El doble genitiu: <i>a friend of the doctor's is here; A book of mine</i> - of per introduir nova informació: <i>Aung San Suu Kyi is the daughter of assassinated politician Aung San.</i> <p>b) Possessius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús preferent de l'adjectiu possessiu amb les parts del cos: <i>He thrust his hands into his pockets.</i> <p>4. La quantitat</p> <p>Quantificadors</p> <p><i>I've thought many a time about Mary; Any moment now, John will come up with a stupid excuse ...; etc.</i></p> <p>- <i>Each i every: She wore a chain on each ankle and a ring on every finger.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any davant un nom en singular: <i>Two lorries were parked on the airstrip, making it impossible for any aircraft to land.</i> <p>5. La qualitat</p>
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Anglès – Avançat C2

daunting experience; That experience was daunting; the present pupils; the pupils present.

- Us lexicalitzat (collocations) i frases fetes: *a burning ambition; an outstanding achievement; a heated argument, sober as a judge, blind as a bat.*
- Us del doble adjectiu per expressar èmfasi: *filthy rich, bone dry, stark naked.*
- Modificació del adjectiu amb infinitius, adverbis o preposicions: *hard to follow, devoid of meaning, difficult for a child, a supposedly fool-proof system, etc.*
- Adjectius substantivats per referir-se a membres d'un grup social, un grup específic o a certes nacionalitats: *the unemployed, the injured, the Portuguese, etc.*
- Oracions reduïdes: *Frozen to the bone, we struggled home through the snow.*
- Ordre i seqüència d'adjectius en funció atributiva: quantitat o nombre, qualitat o opinió, mida, edat, forma, color, adjetiu propi (de nacionalitat, lloc d'origen o material), propòsit.

b) Derivació

Afixos comuns:

- Prefixos negatius:
:im- immature; -in-inconvenient; -dis-dishonest; -dis-dissimilar; -ir irresponsible; -il illiterate, etc.
- Altres prefixos:
*mis-: misunderstand, misbehave
semi-: semi-detached, semicircular
sub-: subway, submarine
multi-: multi-lingual, multi-purpose
oversleep
post-: postwar, postgraduate
pre-: pre-listening
pro-: pro-government
re-: retype, reread*
- Sufixos:
*-ish: reddish hair, she's thirtyish, come about eightish,
-like: child-like
-ane: arcane
-ent, -ant: dependent, tenant, supplicant,
-ar: lunar
-ate: articulate
-ary: unitary, solitary*

d) Aposicions

The defendant, a woman of thirty, denies kicking the policeman

No one – not a single person – should ever suffer that way.

You're simply the best, better than all the rest.

Appositive oblique: The city of New York; the sin of pride, etc.

e) Oracions subordinades relatives amb mode indicatiu

Frases de relatiu:

-Sentence relatives: I had left my money at home, which

a) Adjectius

- Adjectius amb funció exclusivament atributiva (*the main problema, sheer folly*) o predicativa (*the children were petrified*)
- Funció atributiva i predicativa del adjectiu: *That was a daunting experience; That experience was daunting; the present pupils; the pupils present.*
- Us lexicalitzat (collocations) i frases fetes: *a burning ambition; an outstanding achievement; a heated argument, sober as a judge, blind as a bat.*
- Us del doble adjectiu per expressar èmfasi: *filthy rich, bone dry, stark naked.*
- Modificació de l'adjectiu amb infinitius, adverbis o preposicions: *hard to follow, devoid of meaning, difficult for a child, a supposedly fool-proof system, etc.*
- Oracions reduïdes: *Frozen to the bone, we struggled home through the snow.*
- Ordre i seqüència d'adjectius en funció atributiva: quantitat o nombre, qualitat o opinió, mida, edat, forma, color, adjetiu propi (de nacionalitat, lloc d'origen o material), propòsit.

b) Derivació

Afixos comuns:

- Prefixos negatius:
:im- immature; -in-inconvenient; -dis-dishonest; -dis-dissimilar; -ir irresponsible; -il illiterate, etc.

- Altres prefixos:
*mis-: misunderstand, misbehave
semi-: semi-detached, semicircular
sub-: subway, submarine
under-: underpaid, undercooked
multi-: multi-lingual, multi-purpose
over-: overdo, overtired, oversleep
post-: postwar, postgraduate
pre-: pre-listening
pro-: pro-government
pseudo-: pseudo-intellectual
re-: retype, reread*
- Sufixos:
*-ish: reddish hair, she's thirtyish, come about eightish,
-like: child-like
-ane: arcane
-ent, -ant: dependent, tenant, supplicant,
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*-ish: reddish hair, she's thirtyish, come about eightish,
-like: child-like
-ane: arcane
-ent, -ant: dependent, tenant, supplicant,
-ar: lunar
-ate: articulate
-ary: unitary, solitary*

-uesque: statuesque, burlesque,

-id: squalid, gelid

-ile: senile, juvenile

-ine: asinine, porcine

-like: lifelike

-ory: sensory

-some: bothersome

d) Aposicions freqüents

The defendant, a woman of thirty, denies kicking the policeman

No one – not a single person – should ever suffer that way.

You're simply the best, better than all the rest





Anglès – Avançat C2

<p><i>meant I had to borrow some from a friend.</i></p> <p>Participle clauses: A new road has been built, which bypasses the town /bypassing the town. The area which was designated for development was near the river / the area designated for development was near the river.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frase de relatiu reduïda: <p><i>His daughter, now a famous actress, visits him regularly.</i></p>	<p>Appositive oblique: <i>The city of New York; the sin of pride, etc.</i></p>
<p>6. El grau</p> <p>a) Comparatius</p> <p>Expressió de la comparació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Fortunately, not so many workers were laid off as had been feared.</i> - <i>as ...as:</i> - <i>nowhere near as bad; not quite as noisy; we want as cheap a flight as possible; there is not as big a problem as you might think,etc.</i> <p><i>The longer we leave it ,the more expensive it's going to be, etc;</i></p> <p><i>We could hire a car, as we did last year,etc.</i></p> <p>Amb like:</p> <p><i>Sounds like a good idea!</i></p>	<p>e) Oracions subordinades relatives amb mode indicatiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usos especials de <i>which: which was when/ how/ what/ why</i> - Ús literari del relatiu després de pronoms personals: <i>He who laughs last laughs loudest</i> - Substitució de la frase de relatiu per infinitiu amb <i>to:</i> <i>The man to talk to is over there (who we should talk to)</i> - Substitució de la frase de relatiu per una forma -ing o un particici passat: <i>People waiting to travel will have to register in advance; The boy arrested yesterday has been found guilty</i>
<p>b) Superlatius</p> <p>Amb <i>so, too i enough:</i></p> <p><i>The difference in price is so small that it's not worth bothering about. It will be too late for us to book a decent hotel,etc.</i></p> <p><i>It's easy enough to get to the centre from here.</i></p> <p><i>by far:</i></p> <p><i>Of the available flights, this is by far the cheapest.</i></p> <p>c) Quantitatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb <i>very much:</i> <i>We (very) much enjoyed having you to stay with us; I very much agree with the decision, etc.</i> - Adverbis de grau: <i>extremely, very, etc.; absolutely, completely, etc.</i> - + gradable adjective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>extremely ... effective, difficult, hard.</i> - <i>dreadfully ... angry, disappointed, sorry</i> - <i>hugely ... entertaining, enjoyable, successful</i> - + ungradable adjective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>absolutely ... clear, necessary, sure, true</i> - <i>simply ... awful, enormous, terrible</i> - <i>utterly ... exhausted, unbearable, unrecognisable</i> - Amb canvi de significat quan l'adjectiu és de graduable: <i>I was quite satisfied with the result.</i> <p>CONTRAST: <i>No, you're quite wrong!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb <i>such:</i> <i>Before visiting Kuala Lumpur, I had never seen such a tall building.</i> 	<p>6. El grau</p> <p>a) Comparatius</p> <p>Expressió de la comparació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The new version of the film is nothing like as good as the original one.</i> - <i>I didn't have anything like as good a visit the second time I went to the castle as when I went the first time.</i> - <i>The musical wasn't as great a hit as they had predicted it would be.</i> - <i>She thought the sculpture impressive, as did many other people.</i> - <i>She didn't give him such a warm greeting as he had expected.</i> <p>Llenguatge formal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I'm not sufficiently familiar with the city centre to act as your guide.</i> <p>b) Superlatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prefixació de <i>most</i> per formar superlatius: <i>uttermost, uppermost, outermost, innermost:</i> <i>He showed his utmost reluctance to play; one's inmost thoughts, etc.</i> - Ús del superlatiu <i>most</i> sense article en substitució de <i>very</i> per l'expressió de grans quantitats: <i>She behaved most politely</i> <p>c) Quantitatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb <i>very much</i> davant verbs que incloguin: <i>doubt, fear, admire, regret..: We (very) much regret the court's decision; we have always much admired your brother's sense of justice,etc.</i> - Adverbis de grau: <i>extremely, very, etc.; absolutely, completely, etc.</i> - + gradable adjective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>extremely ... effective, difficult, hard.</i> - <i>dreadfully ... angry, disappointed, sorry</i> - <i>hugely ... entertaining, enjoyable, successful</i> - + ungradable adjective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>absolutely ... clear, necessary, sure, true</i> - <i>simply ... awful, enormous, terrible</i> - <i>utterly ... exhausted, unbearable, unrecognisable</i> - Amb canvi de significat quan l'adjectiu és graduable: <i>I was quite satisfied with the result</i> CONTRAST: <i>No, you're quite wrong!</i> - Amb <i>such:</i> <i>Before visiting Kuala Lumpur, I had never</i>





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	<p><i>seen such a tall building.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frase d'infinitiu: <i>It's a difficult word to say.</i> - Frase preposicional: <i>It's a car identical to mine.</i> - <i>Sweden's yellow and blue flag (NOT yellow, blue flag)</i> - Col·locació especial dels adjetius amb <i>rather, too i so: A problem too difficult to solve; Too difficult a problem to solve; Rather a brilliant game; A rather brilliant game.</i>
II. L'espai i les relacions espacials (ubicació, posició, moviment, origen, direcció, destinació, distància i disposició) a) Adverbis de lloc: Consolidació i ampliació dels nivells anteriors	II. L'espai i les relacions espacials (ubicació, posició, moviment, origen, direcció, destinació, distància i disposició) a) Adverbis de lloc: Consolidació i ampliació dels nivells anteriors
b) Preposicions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preposicions de lloc. - Preposicions d'origen: <i>from, out of: She was blind from birth; the winning horse was out of the famous stallion owned by the Queen.</i> - Preposicions de moviment. c) Locucions habituals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sintagma preposicional+<i>-ing</i> o + clàusula <i>wh-</i> : <i>As well as helping us to move into the house, John ...; What was the name of that TV series <u>in which</u> that actor?</i> 	b) Preposicions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preposicions de lloc. - Preposicions d'origen.: <i>from, out of: She was blind from birth; the winning horse was out of the famous stallion owned by the Queen.</i> - Preposicions de moviment. c) Locucions habituals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sintagma preposicional+<i>-ing</i> o + clàusula <i>wh-</i> : <i>As well as helping us to move into the house, John ...; What was the name of that TV series <u>in which</u> that actor?</i>
III. El temps 1. Ubicació temporal absoluta: Preposicions, adverbis i locucions adverbials de temps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Locucions adverbials de temps: <i>-at the turn of the 20th Century</i> <i>-carry on into the small hours</i> <i>-it will be like the end of an era</i> 2. Ubicació temporal relativa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adverbis de temps i expressions temporals. -Oracions adverbials de temps. 3. Freqüència <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Posició de l'adverb de freqüència en la frase: <i>-Strong: Generally, I don't like spicy foods; I frequently visit France, etc.</i> <i>-Weak: I generally don't like spicy foods; I visit France frequently, etc.</i> -Ordre de múltiples adverbis de temps en la frase: <i>I work (1)for five hours (2)every day</i> <i>The magazine was published (1) weekly (2) last year.</i> <i>I was abroad (1) for two months (2) last year.</i> <i>She worked in a hospital (1) for two days (2) every week (3) last year.</i> -En llenguatge formal o literari:Inversió del verb i el subjecte: <i>Scarcely had Mrs James stepped out of the classroom when the boys began fighting.</i> 4. Relacions temporals (seqüència, anterioritat, posterioritat, simultaneïtat) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressió de: -Anterioritat: <i>previously, lately, latterly</i> -Posterioritat: <i>once</i> -Simultaneïtat: <i>meanwhile, in the meantime</i> 	III. El temps 1. Ubicació temporal absoluta: Preposicions, adverbis i locucions adverbials de temps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Locucions adverbials de temps: <i>-at the turn of the 20th Century</i> <i>-carry on into the small hours</i> <i>-it will be like the end of an era</i> 2. Ubicació temporal relativa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adverbis de temps i expressions temporals. -Oracions adverbials de temps. 3. Freqüència <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Posició de l'adverb de freqüència en la frase: <i>-Strong: Generally, I don't like spicy foods; I frequently visit France, etc.</i> <i>-Weak: I generally don't like spicy foods; I visit France frequently, etc.</i> -Ordre de múltiples adverbis de temps en la frase: <i>I work (1)for five hours (2)every day</i> <i>The magazine was published (1) weekly (2) last year.</i> <i>I was abroad (1) for two months (2) last year.</i> <i>She worked in a hospital (1) for two days (2) every week (3) last year.</i> -En llenguatge formal o literari:Inversió del verb i el subjecte: <i>Never have I come across so stunning a view.</i> 4. Relacions temporals (seqüència, anterioritat, posterioritat, simultaneïtat) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressió de: -Anterioritat: <i>previously, lately, latterly</i> -Posterioritat: <i>once</i> -Simultaneïtat: <i>meanwhile, in the meantime</i>





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<p>b) Temps verbals</p> <p>Expressió del present:</p> <p>-Present simple; present continuous; present perfect; present perfect continuous</p> <p>Expressió del passat:</p> <p>-Past simple; past continuous; past perfect; past perfect continuous.</p> <p>Ús consolidat dels temps verbals del passat i del present, sobre tot en la narració.</p> <p>Expressió del futur:</p> <p>-Future continuous: <i>During my first year at university I'll be living in a student residence.</i></p> <p>- Ús del future continuous per indicar accions que entren dins de la normalitat: <i>Will you be passing the post office? We will be flying at an altitude of 35,000 feet, etc.</i></p> <p>-Future perfect: <i>They'll have forgotten what I look like.</i></p> <p>-Future perfect continuous: <i>My plane's been delayed and Anne'll have been waiting at the airport for hours, she's no mobile phone with her.</i></p> <p>- be to + infinitive: <i>Scientific findings on a new treatment for pancreatic cancer are yet to be tested; Student projects are to be handed in at the end of the semester.</i></p> <p>-el futur vist des del passat: <i>He was to find out years later that the car he had bought was stolen; There was to have been a ban on smoking on restaurant and cafeteria terraces, but business owners have asked the council to reconsider.</i></p> <p>-Expressions sobre el futur pròxim:</p> <p><i>Don't provoke Samantha, she's only 3 years-old. You can see she's on the point of losing her temper.</i></p> <p><i>Because of the erosion of their habitat, some species are on the verge of extinction</i></p> <p><i>A decision from the judges is imminent.</i></p> <p><i>No one could shake off the sensation of impending doom</i> (no més atributiu)</p> <p>-Llenguatge formal: Posició de la negació:</p> <p><i>The renovation of the west coast railway line is certain not to be completed before 2015; Don't worry about the boss, he's certain not to find out about the broken computer until next week.</i></p> <p>-Verbs amb significat de futur:</p> <p>- verb+to-infinitiu: <i>hope to, swear to, promise to, intend to: I hope to see everyone at the next Open Day; He intends to retire next year, etc.</i></p> <p>- verb+nom/-ing:-anticipate, predict, envisage: <i>They are predicting rain for tomorrow ; We envisage making several policy changes,etc.</i></p> <p>-verb+noun+to-infinitive arrange, expect, guarantee, plan, undertake: <i>We're planning a break to get a bit of sun this winter; They expect (management) to promote trainees within three months.</i></p> <p>Ús del verbs auxiliars:</p>	<p>b) Temps verbals</p> <p>Expressió del present:</p> <p>-Present simple; present continuous; present perfect; present perfect continuous</p> <p>Expressió del passat:</p> <p>-Past simple; past continuous; past perfect; past perfect continuous</p> <p>- Variantes geogràfiques/arcaiques amb determinats temps i formes verbals: (<i>sawn</i> en anglès britànic Vs. <i>sawed</i> en anglès americà), en temps verbals (l'ús del passat en anglès americà Vs. Present perfect simple en anglès britànic: <i>I already found the answer / I've already found the answer</i>).</p> <p>Expressió del futur:</p> <p>-Future continuous: <i>During my first year at university I'll be living in a student residence.</i></p> <p>- Ús del future continuous per indicar accions que entren dins de la normalitat: <i>Will you be passing the post office? We will be flying at an altitude of 35,000 feet, etc.</i></p> <p>-Future perfect: <i>They'll have forgotten what I look like.</i></p> <p>-Future perfect continuous: <i>My plane's been delayed and Anne'll have been waiting at the airport for hours, she's no mobile phone with her.</i></p> <p>- be to + infinitive: <i>Scientific findings on a new treatment for pancreatic cancer are yet to be tested; Student projects are to be handed in at the end of the semester.</i></p> <p>-el futur vist des del passat: <i>He was to find out years later that the car he had bought was stolen; There was to have been a ban on smoking on restaurant and cafeteria terraces, but business owners have asked the council to reconsider.</i></p> <p>-Expressions sobre el futur pròxim:</p> <p><i>Don't provoke Samantha, she's only 3 years-old. You can see she's on the point of losing her temper.</i></p> <p><i>Because of the erosion of their habitat, some species are on the verge of extinction</i></p> <p><i>A decision from the judges is imminent.</i></p> <p><i>No one could shake off the sensation of impending doom</i> (no més atributiu)</p> <p>-Llenguatge formal: Posició de la negació:</p> <p><i>The renovation of the west coast railway line is certain not to be completed before 2015; Don't worry about the boss, he's certain not to find out about the broken computer until next week.</i></p> <p>-Verbs amb significat de futur:</p> <p>- verb+to-infinitiu: <i>hope to, swear to, promise to, intend to: I hope to see everyone at the next Open Day; He intends to retire next year, etc.</i></p> <p>- verb+nom/-ing:-anticipate, predict, envisage: <i>They are predicting rain for tomorrow ; We envisage making several policy changes,etc.</i></p> <p>-verb+noun+to-infinitive arrange, expect, guarantee, plan, undertake: <i>We're planning a break to get a bit of sun this winter; They expect (management) to promote trainees within three months.</i></p> <p>Ús del verbs auxiliars:</p>
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<p>El mode subjuntiu</p> <p>Mandatory subjunctive:</p> <p>Després de "it is + ADJ": <i>It is important that he receive the document as soon as possible</i></p> <p>Ús del verbs auxiliars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hàbits en present: Quan aquests hàbits arriben a ser molestos, es fa servir la forma no contracta de <i>will</i> o afegim un adverb de freqüència: <i>Every lesson is the same; he'll always sit down, get his books out and then he'll (just)start giving us instructions. He will not greet us or show any interest in us</i> -Hàbits en passat: <i>When Alan was a toddler he would cling on to me whenever a stranger came into the room.</i> CONTRAST with: <i>I miss my grandma, even though she'd invariably tell me how to run my life!</i> -Verbs semi-modals:<i>Dare you!; Ought you to be walking down the road in your nightwear at two o'clock in the morning?</i> 	<p>-Verbs auxiliars: Usos generals -Verbs semi-modals:<i>Dare you!; Ought you to be walking down the road in your nightwear at two o'clock in the morning?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I hope the children behave as they ought to.</i> <p>El mode subjuntiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En frases i expressions comunes i molt conegudes d'importància cultural o literària: Formulaic subjunctive: - <i>Come what may; Far be it from me to...; God save the Queen!; Heaven forbid!; Perish the thought!; So be it; Thy kingdom come, thy will be done...; Suffice it to say...; Woe betide...</i> - Mandatory subjunctive: Després dels verbs suggest, recommend, demand, require, request, insist, etc.: <i>The mayor demands that the journalist retract her statement; The parole officer required that all the parolees be on time; Your ideas, whatever they be, keep them to yourself!</i> Després de "it is + ADJ": <i>It is essential that he have all the reports; It is imperative that he find the solution soon</i> <p>Ús del verbs auxiliars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hàbits en present: Quan aquests hàbits arriben a ser molestos, es fa servir la forma no contracta de <i>will</i> o afegim un adverb de freqüència: <i>Every lesson is the same; he'll always sit down, get his books out and then he'll (just)start giving us instructions. He will not greet us or show any interest in us</i> -Hàbits en passat: <i>When Alan was a toddler he would cling on to me whenever a stranger came into the room.</i> CONTRAST with: <i>I miss my grandma, even though she'd invariably tell me how to run my life!</i> -Verbs semi-modals:<i>Dare you!; Ought you to be walking down the road in your nightwear at two o'clock in the morning?</i>
<p>IV. L'aspecte</p> <p>1. Imperfectiu (progressiu, continu i habitual).</p> <p>2. Perfectiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contrast entre els usos del passat simple, el present perfecte i el present perfect continuous <p>3. Duratiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>By the time I arrive, you'll be sleeping.</i> <p>4. Habitual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hàbits en passat: used to, would. When I was a child I used to go to visit my grandmother in the village and she would always cook a chocolate cake for me. - Ús de <i>be used to / get used to + -ing</i> per parlar de noves situacions <p>5. Iteratiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significat iteratiu:<i>Literally hundreds and thousands of lights were blinking, beeping, and flashing.</i> 	<p>IV. L'aspecte</p> <p>1. Imperfectiu (progressiu, continu i habitual).</p> <p>2. Perfectiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contrast entre els usos del passat simple, el present perfecte i el present perfect continuous <p>3. Duratiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>By the time I arrive, you'll be sleeping.</i> <p>4. Habitual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hàbits en passat: used to, would. When I was a child I used to go to visit my grandmother in the village and she would always cook a chocolate cake for me. - Ús de <i>be used to / get used to + -ing</i> per parlar de noves situacions <p>5. Iteratiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significat iteratiu:<i>Literally hundreds and thousands of lights were blinking, beeping, and flashing.</i>
<p>V. La modalitat</p> <p>Característiques i usos principals</p>	<p>V. La modalitat</p> <p>Característiques i usos principals</p>





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<p>1. Capacitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could per expressar habilitats generals i able to o manage to per expressar habilitats en un moment determinat en el passat i quan és incorrecte fer servir could: <i>I could cook quite well when I was a teenager; The sea was very rough, but I was able to/managed to reach the shore.</i> - Amb verbs que es refereixen als sentits: <i>I can smell burning; Can you remember her name? I can hear someone crying, etc</i> 	<p>1. Capacitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could per expressar habilitats generals i able to o manage to per expressar habilitats en un moment determinat en el passat i quan és incorrecte fer servir could: <i>I could cook quite well when I was a teenager; The sea was very rough, but I was able to/managed to reach the shore.</i> - Amb verbs que es refereixen als sentits: <i>I can smell burning; Can you remember her name? I can hear someone crying, etc</i> - Expresió de la capacitat amb verbs no modals: <i>be able to; it takes/holds/serves: it takes courage to do that</i>
<p>2. Necesitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: - want to - Have to, don't have to - Absència d'obligació: <i>Don't have to, needn't, didn't need: You needn't have bothered to come and see me off at the station; We needn't have rushed to get to the cinema, we arrived far too early and had to stand outside in the cold; The second showing of the film wasn't until 11pm so we didn't need to rush to get to the cinema.</i> - Expresió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: <i>it takes; it took me 3 hours to finish my homework.</i> 	<p>2. Necesitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: - want to - Have to, don't have to - Absència d'obligació: <i>Don't have to, needn't, didn't need: You needn't have bothered to come and see me off at the station; We needn't have rushed to get to the cinema, we arrived far too early and had to stand outside in the cold; The second showing of the film wasn't until 11pm so we didn't need to rush to get to the cinema.</i> - Expresió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: <i>it takes; it took me 3 hours to finish my homework.</i>
<p>3. Possibilitat, especulació i deducció:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could it have been the right answer after all? - There might be some money in it for you - That must be the turning just beyond the garage - It must have been Mike's girlfriend you met - Us mitigador dels verbs modals: <i>it may be that...; it might very well</i> 	<p>3. Possibilitat, especulació i deducció:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could it have been the right answer after all? - There might be some money in it for you - That must be the turning just beyond the garage - It must have been Mike's girlfriend you met - Us mitigador dels verbs modals: <i>it may be that...; it might very well</i>
<p>4. Probabilitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Per expressar certesa: <i>The parcel will have arrived by now. Food prices could rise sharply in the near future. The underground will be very busy at this time.</i> - Construccions alternatives als modals per parlar del futur: - likely/unlikely: <i>he is likely to come; it is unlikely to rain; Will: he will be home soon (100% certain).</i> - bound to: <i>he is bound to come.</i> - Scientists may/might well be mistaken in their views on global warming. - I reckon that's true 	<p>4. Probabilitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Per expressar certesa: <i>The parcel will have arrived by now. Food prices could rise sharply in the near future. The underground will be very busy at this time.</i> - Construccions alternatives als modals per parlar del futur: - likely/unlikely: <i>he is likely to come; it is unlikely to rain; Will: he will be home soon (100% certain).</i> - bound to: <i>he is bound to come.</i> - Scientists may/might well be mistaken in their views on global warming. - I reckon that's true
<p>5. Volició, intenció, preferència i desig:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What if ..? - Willing to: <i>I'm willing to join the army</i> - Willing for: <i>The company is willing for her to start working</i> - Would those at the back clap their hands and those at the front rattle their jewellery? 	<p>5. Volició, intenció, preferència i desig:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What if ..? - Willing to: <i>I'm willing to join the army</i> - Willing for: <i>The company is willing for her to start working</i> - Would those at the back clap their hands and those at the front rattle their jewellery?
<p>6. Suggeriments, consells, avisos i crítiques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ought (not) to: <i>you ought to cut down on chocolate</i> - Should: <i>you should see a doctor about your back problem</i> - Had better: <i>you'd better not talk to me like that</i> <p>7. Verbs en mode imperatiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de l'èmfasi: Do + verb: <i>Do think about it.</i> - Us de la forma imperativa <i>Let's: Let's go to the cinema;</i> 	<p>6. Suggeriments, consells, avisos i crítiques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ought (not) to: <i>you ought to cut down on chocolate</i> - Should: <i>you should see a doctor about your back problem</i> - Had better: <i>you'd better not talk to me lik</i> <p>7. Verbs en mode imperatiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de l'èmfasi: Do + verb: <i>Do think about it.</i> - Us de la forma imperativa <i>Let's: Let's go to the cinema;</i>





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<p>let's have a pizza, etc - Let's not: Let's not lose our tempers over this; Let's not worry too much.</p> <p>8. Prohibició i obligació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to not be allowed to - I don't care what you say, you can't stay out later than midnight <p>Strong obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All passengers must observe the no smoking policy on board <p>Weak obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I ought to save a bit more money each month <p>Unfulfilled obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We ought to have done more to this house <p>9. Oferiments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shall. Shall I help you?; Shall we go to the cinema? - Can I get you something - Would you like me to do the cleaning? (polite) <p>10. Peticions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la petició amb modals:might (formal): might I borrow your dictionary - Expressió de la petició amb verbs no modals: Will you give your pen?; Would you mind coming with me? - L'ús d'aspectes progressius (continuous forms) per expressar formalitat o distanciament: I was wondering whether you could... <p>12. Altres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be meant to, be supposed to 	<p>let's have a pizza, etc - Let's not: Let's not lose our tempers over this; Let's not worry too much.</p> <p>8. Prohibició i obligació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to not be allowed to - I don't care what you say, you can't stay out later than midnight <p>Strong obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All passengers must observe the no smoking policy on board <p>Weak obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I ought to save a bit more money each month <p>Unfulfilled obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We ought to have done more to this house <p>9. Oferiments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shall. Shall I help you?; Shall we go to the cinema? - Can I get you something - Would you like me to do the cleaning? (polite) <p>10. Peticions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la petició amb modals:might (formal): might I borrow your dictionary - Expressió de la petició amb verbs no modals: Will you give your pen?; Would you mind coming with me? - L'ús d'aspectes progressius (continuous forms) per expressar formalitat o distanciament: I was wondering whether you could...
<p>VI. La manera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sintagmes preposicionals comuns: <i>after all, among other things, as a matter of fact, at hand, beneath contempt, in fact, in practice, in short, in the event, on approval, on the whole, out of the ordinary, without a doubt, etc.</i> - Adverbis i locucions adverbiales de manera, de grau, question words i focals - Usos adverbiais de l'adjectiu 	<p>VI. La manera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sintagmes preposicionals comuns: <i>by and large, by coincidence, by no means, by rights, in any case, in short, in the meantime, off the cuff, out of hand, under age, under the counter, under the weather, without delay, without exception, at variance with, etc.</i> - Adverbis i locucions adverbiales de manera, de grau, question words i focals - Usos adverbiais de l'adjectiu
<p>VII. La veu</p> <p>La veu passiva i activa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Veu passiva amb temps present, passat i futur simple i amb present perfect: is/was done; is/ has/ will be done: <i>The film was directed by Pedro Almodóvar</i> - Estructures: going to be done/ had been done - Estructures causatives: He's having his car repaired - Passives amb transitius dobles: She was given flowers for her birthday <p>Expressions amb verb modal i complement en passiva</p>	<p>VII. La veu</p> <p>La veu passiva i activa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Veu passiva amb temps present, passat i futur simple i amb present perfect: is/was done; is/ has/ will be done: <i>The film was directed by Pedro Almodóvar</i> - Estructures: going to be done/ had been done - Estructures amb gerundi: Having been introduced in 1988, the Road Traffic Act regulates all vehicle use on UK roads. - Estructures causatives: He's having his car repaired - Causatives actives i passives: We made him hand the Money over / He was made to hand the money over - Passives amb transitius dobles: She was given flowers for her birthday. - Passives with "get": The bank got robbed; The team will get crushed <p>Expressions amb verb modal i complement en</p>





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<p>- Modals en veu passiva per expressar deducció en el passat: <i>cars mustn't/shouldn't be parked here</i></p> <p>- Modals en veu passiva amb temps perfectes: Your car shouldn't have been parked here; he might have been arrested</p> <p>Passives impersonals</p> <p>- Amb "it": It is said that: it is said that he is 100 years old</p> <p>- Hearsay reported speech: <i>He is said to be 100 years old.</i>(thought, believed, reported, understood, known, expected, alleged, considered)</p> <p><i>Two people are reported to have been killed in the explosion</i></p>	<p>passiva</p> <p>- Modals en veu passiva per expressar deducció en el passat: <i>cars mustn't/shouldn't be parked here</i></p> <p>- Modals en veu passiva amb temps perfectes: Your car shouldn't have been parked here; he might have been arrested</p> <p>Passives impersonals</p> <p>- Amb "it": It is said that: it is said that he is 100 years old</p> <p>- Hearsay reported speech: <i>He is said to be 100 years old.</i>(thought, believed, reported, understood, known, expected, alleged, considered)</p> <p><i>Two people are reported to have been killed in the explosion</i></p>
<p>VIII. Estats, esdeveniments, accions, processos i realitzacions</p> <p>1. Estructura dels predicats verbals</p> <p>a).Regimsverbals:</p> <p>Verb + object + infinitiu sense "to": be made, let, need, dare, would rather, had better</p> <p>Verb + object + "to" infinitiu / -ing que implica canvi del significat:</p> <p><i>Mean, try, remember, regret, forget, need, stop i altres</i></p> <p>-Verb+ing: admit, advise, consider, deny, finish, postpone, suggest, recommend.</p> <p><i>The doctor suggested taking a holiday. We postponed moving house until the university term finished.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+ing:</p> <p>appreciate, avoid, can't bear, can't help, catch,discover, detest, dislike, enjoy, fancy feel,find,hear, imagine, involve, leave, mention, miss, notice,observe, resist, see, spot, want, watch, understand.</p> <p><i>She caught him cheating in the exam; I don't want you going home alone.</i></p> <p>En un estil més formal:</p> <p>- ús d'una forma possessiva en el OD: <i>I can't understand him/John's/his/John's making so much fuss.</i></p> <p>- to infinitiu quan hi ha OD i OI: advise, allow, forbid, permit, recommend: <i>I advise taking out travel insurance: I advise you to take out travel insurance. I don't recommend staying here; I don't recommend you to stay here.</i></p> <p>-Verb +to-infinitiu:</p> <p>afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, guarantee, help, hope, intend, manage, need, neglect, pepare, pretemnd, refuse, volunteer, want, wish.</p> <p><i>He appeared to be telling the truth; Tracy agreed to start next Monday,etc.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+to-infinitiu</p> <p>advise, allow, cause, command, compel, encourage, forbid, get, instruct, invite, leave, oblige, order, permit, persuade, recommend, remind, request, tell, urge, warn, afford, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, help, intend, need, want, wish.</p> <p>-Verb (+object) +infinitiu sense to:</p> <p>You'd better go.</p> <p><i>Please, let me come with you.</i></p> <p><i>He chose her to be the team leader.</i></p> <p>-Verb(+object or possessive) +-ing:</p>	<p>VIII. Estats, esdeveniments, accions, processos i realitzacions</p> <p>1. Estructura dels predicats verbals</p> <p>a).Regimsverbals:</p> <p>Verb + object + infinitiu sense "to": be made, let, need, dare, would rather, had better</p> <p>Verb + object + "to" infinitiu / -ing que implica canvi del significat:</p> <p><i>Mean, try, remember, regret, forget, need, stop i altres</i></p> <p>-Verb+ing: admit, advise, consider, deny, finish, postpone, suggest, recommend.</p> <p><i>The doctor suggested taking a holiday. We postponed moving house until the university term finished.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+ing:</p> <p>appreciate, avoid, can't bear, can't help, catch,discover, detest, dislike, enjoy, fancy feel,find,hear, imagine, involve, leave, mention, miss, notice,observe, resist, see, spot, want, watch, understand.</p> <p><i>She caught him cheating in the exam; I don't want you going home alone.</i></p> <p>En un estil més formal:</p> <p>- ús d'una forma possessiva en el OD: <i>I can't understand him/John's/his/John's making so much fuss.</i></p> <p>- to infinitiu quan hi ha OD i OI: advise, allow, forbid, permit, recommend: <i>I advise taking out travel insurance: I advise you to take out travel insurance. I don't recommend staying here; I don't recommend you to stay here.</i></p> <p>-Verb +to-infinitiu:</p> <p>afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, guarantee, help, hope, intend, manage, need, neglect, pepare, pretemnd, refuse, volunteer, want, wish.</p> <p><i>He appeared to be telling the truth; Tracy agreed to start next Monday,etc.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+to-infinitiu</p> <p>advise, allow, cause, command, compel, encourage, forbid, get, instruct, invite, leave, oblige, order, permit, persuade, recommend, remind, request, tell, urge, warn, afford, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, help, intend, need, want, wish.</p> <p>-Verb (+object) +infinitiu sense to:</p> <p>You'd better go.</p> <p><i>Please, let me come with you.</i></p> <p><i>He chose her to be the team leader.</i></p> <p>-Verb(+object or possessive) +-ing:</p>





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<p><i>anticipate, appreciate, describe, dislike, enjoy, insist on, recall, risk: I recall him/ his being a successful athlete when he was younger; We cannot risk her being headhunted by a rival company; We insisted on them / their being present at the lawyer's office, etc.</i></p> <p><i>-Els verbs help,dare,need amb infinitiu amb o sense to: Can you help me (to) carry this case? Do you dare (to) climb this wall?</i></p> <p><i>-Verbs +ing o to-infinitiu amb poca diferència de significat: attempt, begin, can't bear,hate, etc.: I started watching the programme, etc.</i></p> <p><i>-Verbs +ing o to-infinitiu amb diferència de significat important: forget / remember; go on; means / meant; regret; stopped; try; dread, etc.</i></p> <p><i>I remember/forget buying milk that day; Please go on telling us about it; He went on to become a doctor; Managing well means communicating well; We meant to get here on time; I regret leaving school at sixteen; I regret to inform you that your application has been unsuccessful; I dread to think what he will do; I dread having to get on a 'plane again! ,They tried to break the code. I tried turning the key to the left, etc.</i></p> <p><i>- En passiva: hear, make, see: We were made to walk home; they were seen to vandalise the gym; they were heard to complain vociferously.</i></p> <p><i>-En passiva: They let me drive their new BMW; I was allowed to drive their new BMW.</i></p> <p><i>-Verbs de percepció: feel, hear, notice. see, smell, etc. Acció en progrés o repetida: I heard him singing a great song / on many occasions.</i></p> <p><i>Acció completa: I heard Plácido Domingo sing at Covent Garden.</i></p> <p><i>-There had been many days of neverending speculation before the minister finally resigned.The minister finally resigned, <u>ending days of speculation.</u></i></p> <p>b) Sintagma preposicional</p> <p><i>- Stranded prepositions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -en preguntes -en frases de relatiu -en frase de relatiu -en frase passiva <p><i>Frases preposicionals emprades amb les relatives explicatives:at which point; as a result of which; in which case; the result of which was that....</i></p> <p><i>-En llenguatge formal:</i> <i>No separation of preposition and relative pronoun: We are unable to offer you the position for which you applied.</i> <i>The colleagues with whom I collaborated on the project.</i></p> <p><i>-Patrons dins del sintagma preposicional i l'ús de les preposicions dependents: discourage from; appeal to; contend with; prosecute for +ing; etc.</i></p> <p><i>-Multiword verbs: transitius; intransitius, separables i no-separables; de dos i de tres particles.</i></p> <p>2. Oracions subordinades substantives</p> <p><i>- Aprofundiment en l'ús de that en oracions subordinades:</i></p>	<p><i>anticipate, appreciate, describe, dislike, enjoy, insist on, recall, risk: I recall him/ his being a successful athlete when he was younger; We cannot risk her being headhunted by a rival company; We insisted on them / their being present at the lawyer's office, etc.</i></p> <p><i>-Els verbs help,dare,need amb infinitiu amb o sense to: Can you help me (to) carry this case? 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I tried turning the key to the left, etc.</i></p> <p><i>- En passiva: hear, make, see: We were made to walk home; they were seen to vandalise the gym; they were heard to complain vociferously.</i></p> <p><i>-En passiva: They let me drive their new BMW; I was allowed to drive their new BMW.</i></p> <p><i>-Verbs de percepció: feel, hear, notice. see, smell, etc. Acció en progrés o repetida: I heard him singing a great song / on many occasions.</i></p> <p><i>Acció completa: I heard Plácido Domingo sing at Covent Garden.</i></p> <p><i>-There had been many days of neverending speculation before the minister finally resigned.The minister finally resigned, <u>ending days of speculation.</u></i></p> <p>b) Sintagma preposicional</p> <p><i>- Stranded prepositions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -en preguntes -en frases de relatiu -en frase de relatiu -en frase passiva <p><i>Frases preposicionals emprades amb les relatives explicatives:at which point; as a result of which; in which case; the result of which was that....</i></p> <p><i>-En llenguatge formal:</i> <i>No separation of preposition and relative pronoun: We are unable to offer you the position for which you applied.</i> <i>The colleagues with whom I collaborated on the project.</i></p> <p><i>-Patrons dins del sintagma preposicional i l'ús de les preposicions dependents: discourage from; appeal to; contend with; prosecute for +ing; etc.</i></p> <p><i>-Multiword verbs: transitius; intransitius, separables i no-separables; de dos i de tres particles.</i></p> <p>2. Oracions subordinades substantives</p> <p><i>- Aprofundiment en l'ús de that en oracions subordinades:</i></p>
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<p>2. Oracions subordinades substantives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>that-clauses.</i> - Clàusules amb sèrie Wh-: <i>The problem is who will water my plants while I am away. I'm not sure which she prefers; It's incredible how fast she can run; They didn't know what crime he had committed; You can't imagine the difficulties I have with my children.</i> - Clàusules amb to-infinitiu: <i>It is out of the question to be neutral in this conflict; I'm very keen for them to meet her; He likes everyone to relax; I think it is better (for me) to leave at once.</i> - Clàusules amb –ing: <i>They are busy getting a barbecue ready; I'm responsible for drawing up a budget; I intend to voice my objection to their receiving an invitation to our meeting.</i> - Clàusula d'infinitiu (to): <i>The best thing you can do is to write her an apology; What the plan does is ensure a fair pension for all.</i> <p>3. Estil Indirecte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Canvis necessaris en els temps verbals i en els pronoms i adverbis</i> - <i>The doctor suggested (that) I (should) get some exercise. The programme makers apologised for upsetting a lot of people.</i> - Verb(+object)+preposition(+object/genitive)+-ing: <i>accuse someone of something; apologise to sb about; comment on; confess to; insist on; object to,etc. She accused me of telling lies; They insisted on me/my going with them.</i> <p>4. Inversions (Modificació en l'estruatura de l'oració)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inversions amb mots i frases adverbials negatius: <i>Not only ..., but also; hardly..when;</i> - Inversions amb expressions adverbials de lloc (+ verb de moviment/posició: here...; there...), frases adverbials (<i>next to the fireplace hung a huge steel sword</i>). - Inversions després de as; so; than i such: <i>so worried am I about their situation...; as if he...; such was my dilemma that...</i> - Inversió del temps condicional per expressar registres formals: Amb inversió: <i>Should the crisis continue, we may be forced to take further measures; were you to resign now, it would be disastrous</i> 	<p><i>That the crisis is overcome is the government's main concern; They demanded that the news should be made públic (ús formal);</i></p> <p>- Clàusules amb sèrie Wh-: <i>The problem is who will water my plants while I am away. I'm not sure which she prefers; It's incredible how fast she can run; They didn't know what crime he had committed; You can't imagine the difficulties I have with my children.</i></p> <p>- Clàusules amb to-infinitiu: <i>It is out of the question to be neutral in this conflict; I'm very keen for them to meet her; He likes everyone to relax; I think it is better (for me) to leave at once.</i></p> <p>- Clàusules amb –ing: <i>They are busy getting a barbecue ready; I'm responsible for drawing up a budget; I intend to voice my objection to their receiving an invitation to our meeting.</i></p> <p>- Clàusula d'infinitiu (to): <i>The best thing you can do is to write her an apology; What the plan does is ensure a fair pension for all.</i></p> <p>- Ús emfàtic i deprecatiu: <i>beg, implore, pray, beseech, plead: I beg you to listen</i></p> <p>- <i>She can marry whoever she pleases/chooses; You can do whatever you want, etc.</i></p> <p>3. Estil Indirecte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The doctor suggested (that) I (should) get some exercise. The programme makers apologised for upsetting a lot of people.</i> - Verb(+object)+preposition(+object/genitive)+-ing: <i>accuse someone of something; apologise to sb about; comment on; confess to; insist on; object to,etc. She accused me of telling lies; They insisted on me/my going with them</i> - Verbs enunciatius amb registre formal: <i>concede, claim, threaten, refuse, warn, beg, remind, encourage, forbid, boast about/of, deny, etc.: The managing director conceded that the members of our department had done a very good job</i> - L'adverbi en el llenguatge indirecte: <i>he said defiantly / accusingly/ brutally; He observed sarcastically; he whispered shyly; He commented derisively;</i> - Verbs que indiquen la forma en que algú s'expressa: <i>mutter, shout, scream, whisper, bark, bellow, sob, grin, etc.</i> - Verbs que permeten interpretar el que se sent: <i>infer, imply, conclude, judge</i> - Verbs que resumeixen el que s'ha dit: <i>claim, demand, allege.</i> <p>4. Inversions (Modificació en l'estruatura de l'oració)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inversions amb mots i frases adverbials negatius: <i>Not only ..., but also; hardly..when;</i> - Inversions amb expressions adverbials de lloc (+ verb de moviment/posició: here...; there...), frases adverbials (<i>next to the fireplace hung a huge steel sword</i>). - Inversions després de as; so; than i such: <i>so worried am I about their situation...; as if he...; such was my dilemma that...</i> - Inversió del temps condicional per expressar registres formals: Amb inversió: <i>Should the crisis continue, we may be forced to take further measures; were you to resign now, it would be disastrous</i>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inversió literària amb l'exclamació: <i>May God help you, my dear!</i> - Inversió del subjecte en el llenguatge col·loquial: <i>Must've been a disaster, the exam.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Altres inversions: <i>Only then</i> (The train began to move. Only then was I able to relax); <i>Only when ...</i> (<i>Only when you leave home do you realize how expensive everything is</i>); <i>Only by ...</i> (<i>only by joining efforts...</i>); <i>Rarely ...</i> (<i>Rarely have I met a more irritating person</i>); <i>Rarely ... unless</i> (<i>Rarely do I spend money unless it is an absolute necessity</i>); <i>Seldom ...</i> (<i>Seldom would one find a vinyl record in such good condition</i>); <i>Little ...</i> (<i>Little did they realize that their conversation was being recorded</i>); <i>Barely...; on no account; in no way...</i> - Inversió literària per mitjà d'adverbis i preposicions: <i>On the ground lay the king of England; Before my eyes stretched the ancient castle.</i> - Inversió literària amb l'exclamació: <i>May God help you, my dear!</i> - Inversió del subjecte en el llenguatge col·loquial: <i>Must've been a disaster, the exam.</i>
<p>IX. L'affirmació, la negació, la interrogació i l'exclamació</p> <p>1. L'oració declarativa (afirmativa i negativa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La negació per mitjà del verb <i>fail</i>: <i>I failed to understand what he said about it</i> - La negativa per intensificació per a expressar emocions: <i>you have no excuse whatsoever</i> - Estructures en bloc: la premsa, els anuncis: l'omissió de "non content words" en la oració: <i>Manchester beaten by Chelsea; Share prices lower than ever.</i> <p>2. L'oració interrogativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Echo / reply qüestions per expressar la funció fàtica del llenguatge, per mostrar interès o sorpresa: <i>Are you hungry? – Am I hungry? (rising intonation); Did you enjoy the film? – Enjoy the film?, yes, I did!</i> - La interrogativa declarativa sense auxiliar: <i>you know him?</i> - Altres estructures col·loquials i familiars: <i>How come you missed the bus?</i> <p>3. L'oració exclamativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'exclamació en forma de pregunta i entonació descendent: <i>Hasn't this boy improved?</i> - La exclamació amb so en llenguatge formal: <i>I've never heard so interesting a story</i> - L'exclamació eco per expressar sorpresa, indignació, incredulitat: <i>Do you take me for the maid?; Are you kidding me?</i> - Expresions exclamatives: <i>Argh!, ta!, alas!, good gracious me!, bugger off!</i> - Ús de l'infinitiu o oració amb <i>that</i> per a exclamacions amb estil literari: <i>Oh, that I could see her again!; Oh, to be lying on a sunny beach!</i> - L'exclamativa de subjuntiu: estructures fossilitzades: <i>God save the Queen!; Far be it for me to make a comment; Suffice to say that...!</i> 	<p>IX. L'affirmació, la negació, la interrogació i l'exclamació</p> <p>1. L'oració declarativa (afirmativa i negativa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La negació per mitjà del verb <i>fail</i>: <i>I failed to understand what he said about it</i> - La negació en col·loquialismes: <i>There ain't no food for the night</i> - La negativa per intensificació per a expressar emocions: <i>you have no excuse whatsoever</i> - Estructures en bloc: la premsa, els anuncis: l'omissió de "non content words" en la oració: <i>Manchester beaten by Chelsea; Share prices lower than ever.</i> <p>2. L'oració interrogativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Echo / reply qüestions per expressar la funció fàtica del llenguatge, per mostrar interès o sorpresa: <i>Are you hungry? – Am I hungry? (rising intonation); Did you enjoy the film? – Enjoy the film?, yes, I did!</i> - La interrogativa declarativa sense auxiliar: <i>you know him?</i> - Altres estructures col·loquials i familiars: <i>How come you missed the bus?</i> <p>3. L'oració exclamativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'exclamació en forma de pregunta i entonació descendent: <i>Hasn't this boy improved?</i> - La exclamació amb so en llenguatge formal: <i>I've never heard so interesting a story</i> - L'exclamació eco per expressar sorpresa, indignació, incredulitat: <i>Do you take me for the maid?; Are you kidding me?</i> - Expresions exclamatives: <i>Argh!, ta!, alas!, good gracious me!, bugger off!</i> - Ús de l'infinitiu o oració amb <i>that</i> per a exclamacions amb estil literari: <i>Oh, that I could see her again!; Oh, to be lying on a sunny beach!</i> - L'exclamativa de subjuntiu: estructures fossilitzades: <i>God save the Queen Far be it for me to make a comment; Suffice to say that...!</i>
<p>X. Relacions lògiques</p> <p>1. Conjunció:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Similarly; Likewise; What is more; not to mention.</i> <p>2. Disjunció</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinació disjuntiva amb <i>or</i> - coordinació disjuntiva amb <i>either / or, neither / nor</i> 	<p>X. Relacions lògiques</p> <p>1. Conjunció:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Similarly; Likewise; What is more; not to mention.</i> <p>2. Disjunció</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinació disjuntiva amb <i>or</i> - coordinació disjuntiva amb <i>either / or, neither / nor</i>





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3. Contrast i oposició:

- nonetheless, conversely, whilst: I love steaks; conversely, my wife is a vegetarian.
- Coordinació adversativa amb amb although, even though, though, in spite of / despite + gerundi / noun (the fact that); having said that; despite the fact that, even if, however+adjectiu/ adverbis, adjectiu + as:
- Expressió de la concessió amb Much as/ come what may: Much as you are against, their idea will catch on; Come what may, I'll always stand by you; Be it as it may...
- Expressió de la concessió amb "no matter": He keeps eating meat, no matter what the doctor said
- Expressió de la concessió amb el modal may: She may not be stunningly beautiful, but she is a very talented actress

4. Comparació: construccions comparatives:

- Similarly, likewise, in the same way, equally
- Estructures específiques: I didn't have such a good time as yesterday; I didn't have as good a time as yesterday
- Oracions comparatives amb "like": We are going to my parents' for Christmas, like we have done for the last five years.
- Calm as he is, he was not able to wait for three hours; Complicated as it was, they finally managed to solve the problem; However hard he tried, he couldn't lift the heavy table; Try as he might, he couldn't lift it.
- Frases aforístiques adverbials. Aprofondiment: Easy come, easy go; Handsome is as handsome does
- Expressió del contrast per mitjà de comparatius: inner, outer, upper, utter: outer space, her upper lip

5. Causa:

- Due to; Thanks to; As a result of; Because of; Owing to... the introduction of basic coding classes in schools ...
- down to; a result of; due to ...the fact that girls read more, they advance more quickly in primary school.
- seeing that: We could drop in to see Lynn, seeing that we are driving past her house.
- since: Since he was going to be living in the country for some time, he thought he should read up about it.
- in that: The film was unusual in that there are only four actors in it.
- inasmuch as: Tom and I have had an easy life, inasmuch as neither of us has had to work too hard, but we are quite comfortable.
- with: With so many people ill, I have decided to cancel today's meeting
- nobody, he left
- Altres conjuncions: Just in case, in that, insofar as, inasmuch

6. Finalitat:

- Relació entre causa i resultat: The train was so slow (that) I was almost two hours late: It all happened so quickly (that) I never got a good look at his face.
- Amb inversió: So slow was the train that I was almost two hours late.
- Expressió de la finalitat amb: with the purpose of + ing.
- De conseqüència: in such a way a to; such + adjective + noun; so + adjective + a + noun (sentit literari): It was

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<p>so hard a day that I decided to leave earlier; So difficult was the exam that they decided to leave</p> <p>7. Condició:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Frases condicionals: -Amb inversió: Had I known it was so late, I would have called you before; Should the crisis continue, we may be forced to take further measures; Were you to resign now, it would be disastrous,etc. -Mixed time conditionals: If mankind were less shortsighted, we would not have done so much damage to the environment. -Estructures i expressions alternatives a if: -Imperatiu + and: Buy our new detergent and you'll be amazed by the results! -Imperatiu negatiu + or: Don't touch it or it will explode! -Participi passat/preposició+nom: Without some help, I won't be able to finish this project; Deprived of light and water, the plant will soon die. -unless, as long as, suppose, supposing, provided, providing, in case (of). -assuming: Assuming(that) you are reasonably fit, there is no reason why you cannot do a 5 kilometre walk. -But for: But for your help, I would never have finished that long walk! <p>-Expressió de la hipòtesi i la recança:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I wish>If only we hadn't spent so much money on the new car. -I wish I could NOT I wish I would. -Expressió d'un estat: -His parents wish he liked sport. -At times I wish I believed in some kind of deity. <p>CONTRAST amb una acció: I wish he would go home; I wish could turn the clock back twenty years.</p> <p>Altres expressions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It's (high) time; I'd rather, I'd sooner, etc. 	<p>so hard a day that I decided to leave earlier; So difficult was the exam that they decided to leave</p> <p>7. Condició:</p> <p>Expressió de la condició:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Frases condicionals: -Mixed time conditionals: If you hadn't worked so hard then, you wouldn't be so well off now; If I weren't so busy all the time, I would have been able to help; If he didn't speak French so well, he might not have got the job. -Inversió en la frase condicional: Were you to go there, you would find it disappointing; Should this be true, there would be serious consequences,etc. - Condicional remot amb subjuntiu: should/ was / were to/ happen to: If you should see her, tell her I will not go; If you were to call her before I arrive, tell her to keep calm; If you happened to find it, tell me. - Condicionals oberts: If I was sad, my grandmother comforted me; If she could find a spare moment, she would often tell me a story; If he cheated then, he's probably cheating now and he'll probably cheat again; If there's no hot water, someone must have just had a shower; If it needs mending, they'll usually do it for nothing; If we are to get there by evening, we ought to get off now; I'll buy the drinks if you'll bring the food; If you won't help me, I'll do it on my own, etc. - Condicionals retòrics: If he is a football player, I'm Elvis Presley - Condicionals idiomàtics: I'm damned if I even spoke to her; In case of fire, break the glass - Condicionals indirectes: If I may say so, If I am not putting it too strongly, etc. - Condicionals mitjançant juxtaposició/ participi passat / imperatiu: You shout, I kill you; You tell him, I sue you; Exhausted, they would eat anything. - Condicional doble (politeness conditional): I would be delighted if you would let me know. -Estructures i expressions alternatives a if: -Imperatiu + and: Buy our new detergent and you'll be amazed by the results! -Imperatiu negatiu + or: Don't touch it or it will explode! -Participi passat/preposició+nom: Without some help, I won't be able to finish this project; Deprived of light and water, the plant will soon die. -unless, as long as, suppose, supposing, provided, providing, in case (of). -assuming: Assuming(that) you are reasonably fit, there is no reason why you cannot do a 5 kilometre walk. -But for: But for your constant support, I wouldn't have got through this difficult period. <p>-Expressió de la hipòtesi i la recança:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I wish>If only we hadn't spent so much money on the new car. -I wish I could NOT I wish I would. -Expressió d'un estat: -His parents wish he liked sport. -At times I wish I believed in some kind of deity. <p>CONTRAST amb una acció: I wish he would go home; I wish could turn the clock back twenty years.</p> <p>Altres expressions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It's (high) time; I'd rather, I'd sooner, etc.
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	<p>-To see him, you'd never think he was 60 years old.</p> <p>8. Connectors parentètics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - De continuitat: <i>Thus, hence</i> - D'exemplificació: <i>in particular, apart from, such as, including, excepting, except for, and so on, and so forth...</i> - De conseqüència: <i>So/such... that, as a result, with the result that; therefore, otherwise, or else, consequently</i> - D'oposició o discursius: <i>However, nevertheless, nonetheless, otherwise</i> - Adverbis modificadors de oracions: <i>That is to say, there must be no doubt about the amount I am prepared to pay.</i> Restrictius - Adverbis d'actitud: <i>honestly, seriously, confidentially, personally, surprisingly, ideally, economically, officially, obviously, clearly, surely, undoubtedly.</i>
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COMPETÈNCIA I CONTINGUTS MORFOSINTÀCTICS	
ACTIVITATS DE PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS	ACTIVITATS DE COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS
<p>I. L'entitat i les seves propietats (in/existència, qualitat (intrínseca i valorativa) i quantitat (nombre, quantitat i grau)</p> <p>1. L'entitat</p> <p>a) Substantius</p> <p>Classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gènere i d'edat: <i>puppy, kitten, the elderly, childhood, adulthood, brotherhood, sisterhood.</i> - Consolidació del concepte de noms comptables i incomptables; no comptables que acaben en -s: <i>diabetes, physics, news, politics, genetics, etc.</i> - <i>Col·lectius: a gang of thieves; a band of musicians</i> - <i>Terms of venery: a pride of lions; a parliament of owls; etc.</i> - Substantius compostos: <i>pickpocket; ice-axe, blueprint; firearm, southeast, etc.</i> - El substantiu (simple o compost) com a complement d'un altre substantiu: <i>a no win situation, the would-be president, a live-in companion.</i> - Adjectius substantivats per referir-se a membres d'un grup social, un grup específic o a certes nacionalitats: <i>the unemployed, the injured, the Portuguese, etc.</i> <p>Nombre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plural irregular del nom: <i>curriculum-curricula, cactus-cacti, analysis-analyses, etc.</i> Mateix nom singular/plural: <i>craft / craft; deer / deer, etc</i> - Singulària tantum: <i>cattle, poultry, offal</i> 	<p>I. L'entitat i les seves propietats (in/existència, qualitat (intrínseca i valorativa) i quantitat (nombre, quantitat i grau)</p> <p>1. L'entitat</p> <p>a) Substantius</p> <p>Classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gènere i d'edat: <i>the elderly, childhood, adulthood, brotherhood, sisterhood; puppy; calf, piglet; foal, etc.</i> - Consolidació del concepte de noms comptables i incomptables; no comptables que acaben en -s: <i>diabetes, physics, news, politics, genetics, etc.</i> - <i>Someone threw a stone at our window last night; The road crosses a flat landscape of scrub and stone.</i> - <i>Col·lectius: a jury of sober men and women; a committee of equals, etc.</i> - <i>Terms of venery: a mob of kangaroos; a hive of bees; etc.</i> - Adjectius substantivats per referir-se a membres d'un grup social, un grup específic o a certes nacionalitats: <i>the unemployed, the injured, the Portuguese, etc</i> - Substantius compostos: <i>passers-by; foreclosure; bedrock; slumlord, etc.</i> - Nominal phrases: <i>milk chocolate; chocolate brownie.</i> <p>- Ús dels noms comptables com incomptables com a recurs estilístic: <i>You get a lot of house for that price</i></p> <p>Nombre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plural irregular del nom: <i>craft / craft; phenomenon / phenomena, bacterium-bacteria, focus-foci, etc.</i> - Paraules amb dos plurals i significats diferents: <i>appendix/appendixes/appendices; genius/geniuses/genii</i> - Plurals saxons: <i>louse/ lice, goose/ geese; brother/brethren; ox/ oxen...</i> - Els plurals dels noms compostos: <i>passer-by/ passers-by; grant in aid / grants in aid; mouthful/ mouthsful/ mouthfuls</i>





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<p>Diferents lexemes per a masculí i femení - gènere: <i>dog, bitch; sow, boar; stallion, mare, etc.</i></p> <p>Formació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amb prefixos que expressen oposició: <i>anti-, non-, indis-, de-</i>(<i>anti-freeze, nonsense, injustice, inconvenience, disrespect, decentralisation</i>). - altres prefixos comuns: <i>auto-, bi-, co-, ex-, inter-, in/im, mega ,mono-, over-, re-, semi-, sub-, under-</i> (<i>autonomous, bilingual, co-owner, ex-husband, intermarriage, insertion megabytes, monopoly, overstate, repayment, semicircle, substandard, underperformance</i>). - amb sufijos comuns: <i>-er, -or, -ee, -ant, -ist, -es, -ian, -an, -ish, -ian, -i-cian, -ist, -ism, -ist/ite, -ie, -y, -al, - hood</i>: (<i>Londoner, tin-opener, projector, consultant, Hungarian, statistician, Impressionist, Cubism, Thatcherism, Thatcherite, doggie, mummy, loyalty, excitement, refusal, arrival, pollution, admission, brotherhood, etc.</i>) <p>a) Pronoms personals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Els pronoms <i>one i you</i> amb referència impersonal o general: <i>One should learn to look after own's own family</i> - Cleft sentences amb <i>it</i>: <i>It was the fact that we had to walk over three kilometres to get there that annoyed me!</i> - Ús del pronom de subjecte darrera as i than quan es fa servir un modal verb o auxiliar do: <i>The instructor didn't actually ski as well as I do/did/can/could.</i> CONTRAST: <i>The ski instructor didn't actually ski as well as me. Jane and Marcia stayed longer than we did.</i> CONTRAST: <i>Jane and Marcia stayed longer than us.</i> - En registres molt formals: <i>The leading actor performed no better than I; It is they who asked the police to attend the scene.</i> - Els pronoms <i>one i you</i> amb referència impersonal o general: <i>One should learn to look after own's own family</i> - Cleft sentences amb <i>it</i>: <i>It was the fact that we had to walk over three kilometres to get there that annoyed me!</i> - Ús genèric del pronom he: <i>He who laughs last laughs loudest.</i> Casos especials i usos emfàtics: <i>We doctors, you guys, etc.</i> <p>b) Pronoms personals de complement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pronoms recíprocs: <i>each other: Buff and Thirsk love each other (2 subjectes) one another: We all love one another</i> (més de 2 subjectes) - verbs que que regeixen pronoms reflexius: <i>acquaint yourself (with); avail yourself (of); commit yourself (to).</i> - Els pronoms personals amb referència indefinida, o sense marca de gènere: <i>he/she; they; them: A good author should never write about their own life.</i> - Usos idiomàtics del pronom it: <i>I cannot make it at eight; run for it; Get away with it ; Get away from it all.</i> <p>c) Pronoms demostratius</p>	<p>- L'ús del guionet en els noms compostos</p> <p>- Noms acabats en -es amb tractament singular i plural: <i>species, one/ two series.</i></p> <p>Diferents lexemes per a masculí i femení - gènere: <i>dog, bitch; sow, boar; stallion, mare, etc.</i></p> <p>Formació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - amb prefixos que expressen oposició: <i>anti-, non-, indis-, de-</i>(<i>anti-freeze, nonsense, injustice, inconvenience, disinfectant, decentralisation</i>). - altres prefixos comuns: <i>auto-, bi-, co-, ex-, inter-, in/im, mega ,mono-, over-, re-, semi-, sub-, under-</i> (<i>autonomous, bilingual, co-owner, ex-husband, intermarriage, insertion megabytes, monopoly, overstate, repayment, semicircle, substandard, underperformance</i>). - amb sufijos comuns: <i>-er, -or, -ee, -ant, -ist, -es, -ian, -an, -ish, -ian, -i-cian, -ist, -ism, -ist/ite, -ie, -y, -al, - hood</i>: (<i>Londoner, tin-opener, projector, consultant, Hungarian, statistician, Impressionist, Cubism, Thatcherism, Thatcherite, doggie, mummy, loyalty, excitement, refusal, arrival, pollution, admission, brotherhood, etc.</i>) <p>a) Pronoms personals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ús del pronom de subjecte darrera as i than quan es fa servir un modal verb o auxiliar do: <i>The instructor didn't actually ski as well as I do/did/can/could.</i> CONTRAST: <i>The ski instructor didn't actually ski as well as me. 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<p>rewarded with a 40-minute walkabout. For those of you interested in learning more about Picasso, here is a list of web addresses.</p> <p>d) Preparatory “it” i estructures emfàtiques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cleft sentences per expressar diferències de registre i formalitat: <i>it's his hard-faced lying that I can't stand ; it's cheese on toast I don't like</i>- Cleft sentences introduïdes per <i>what i all: what I don't like is cheese on toast; What happened was that...; All I want is to travel (it is travelling that I want)</i>- Cleft sentences amb <i>The person who/that, the thing which/that, the place where, the first/last time...., the reason why: The person (who) I spoke to was the manager</i> <p>2. L'existència</p> <p>a) Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>To be</i>- <i>There be</i> <p><i>All tenses , aspects and voices</i></p> <p>b) Articles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-ús dels articles definit i indefinit- Casos especials: <i>leave school at sixteen, in prison for burglary; it is impossible to live in a world without hope; the hope of finding a cure for cancer drives much of present research;etc</i> <p>c) Usos pronominals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Duals: <i>either ... or, neither ... nor</i>- Pronom indefinit + adjetiu: <i>We need somewhere cheap to stay for the night.</i>- Pronom indefinit + else: <i>Anything else you may become aware of can be easily explained ..</i>-to+infinitiu+pronom indefinit : <i>It is time you decided to do something positive about your situation</i> <p>3. La pertinença</p> <p>a) Expressió de la pertinença</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Amb dos substantius plegats (pre-modificació amb substantiu) en paraules expressant relacions comuns: <i>the Tower Bridge, a shoe shop, a ten-mile walk</i>- Usos no possessius del genitiu saxó: <i>at death's door; For heaven's sake; to be at one's wit's end</i>- El doble genitiu: <i>a friend of the doctor's is here; A book of mine</i> <p>b) Possessius</p>	<p>- Com a expressió alternativa a “<i>the one(s)</i>”: <i>Hundreds of Brixton residents turned out to welcome the US boxer to their borough: those who had bothered were rewarded with a 40-minute walkabout. For those of you interested in learning more about Picasso, here is a list of web addresses.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- En acudits: <i>This woman came up to me in a pub ...</i>- En lloc de “so” amb funció emfàtica: <i>I've never known a winter this wet before; So you think you're that clever, do you?</i> <p>d) Preparatory “it” i estructures emfàtiques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ús del pronom “<i>it</i>” en substitució d'una oració amb funció de complement: <i>It came into his mind that she was a spy</i> <p>2. L'existència</p> <p>a) Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>To be</i>- <i>There be</i> <p><i>All tenses , aspects and voices</i></p> <p>b) Articles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-ús dels articles definit i indefinit- Casos especials: <i>leave school at sixteen, in prison for burglary; it is impossible to live in a world without hope; the hope of finding a cure for cancer drives much of present research, few people enjoy an everlasting love; the love of music sustains many; a love of music and fashion is common among teenagers, etc.</i>- Omissió de l'article en expressions idiomàtiques: <i>Shake hands, in sight of, at sunrise, at sunset, set sail...</i>- Ús de l'article en frases preposicionals: <i>She took me by the hand; They hit me on the head</i> <p>Usos enfàtics: <i>You met THE Theresa May?;</i></p> <p>c) Usos pronominals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Duals: <i>either ... or, neither ... nor</i>- Pronom indefinit + adjetiu: <i>We need somewhere cheap to stay for the night.</i>- Pronom indefinit + else: <i>Anything else you may become aware of can be easily explained ..</i>-to+infinitiu+pronom indefinit : <i>It is time you decided to do something positive about your situation</i> <p>3. La pertinença</p> <p>a) Expressió de la pertinença</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Usos no possessius del genitiu saxó: <i>at death's door; For heaven's sake; to be at one's wit's end</i>- El doble genitiu: <i>a friend of the doctor's is here; A book of mine</i>- of per introduir nova informació: <i>Aung San Suu Kyi is the daughter of assassinated politician Aung San.</i> <p>b) Possessius</p>
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<p>Quantificadors</p> <p><i>I've thought many a time about Mary; Any moment now, John will come up with a stupid excuse ...; etc.</i></p> <p>-Each i every: She wore a chain on each ankle and a ring on every finger.</p> <p>- any davant un nom en singular: Two lorries were parked on the airstrip, making it impossible for any aircraft to land.</p> <p>5. La qualitat</p> <p>a) Adjectius</p> <p>Adjectius amb funció exclusivament atributiva (<i>the main problema, sheer folly</i>) o predicativa (<i>the children were petrified</i>)</p> <p>- Funció atributiva i predicativa del adjetiu: <i>That was a daunting experience; That experience was daunting; the present pupils; the pupils present.</i></p> <p>- Us lexicalitzat (collocations) i frases fetes: <i>a burning ambition; an outstanding achievement; a heated argument, sober as a judge, blind as a bat.</i></p> <p>- Us del doble adjetiu per expressar èmfasi: <i>filthy rich, bone dry, stark naked.</i></p> <p>- Modificació del adjetiu amb infinitius, adverbis o preposicions: <i>hard to follow, devoid of meaning, difficult for a child, a supposedly fool-proof system, etc.</i></p> <p>- Adjectius substantivats per referir-se a membres d'un grup social, un grup específic o a certes nacionalitats: <i>the unemployed, the injured, the Portuguese, etc.</i></p> <p>- Oracions reduïdes: <i>Frozen to the bone, we struggled home through the snow.</i></p> <p>- Ordre i seqüència d'adjectius en funció atributiva: quantitat o nombre, qualitat o opinió, mida, edat, forma, color, adjetiu propi (de nacionalitat, lloc d'origen o material), propòsit.</p> <p>b) Derivació</p> <p>Afixos comuns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prefixos negatius: -im- immature; -in-inconvenient; -dis-dishonest;-dis-dissimilar; -ir-irresponsible; -il- illiterate, etc. - Altres prefixos: mis-: misunderstand, misbehave semi-: semi-detached, semicircular sub-: subway, submarine multi-: multi-lingual, multi-purpose oversleep post-: postwar, postgraduate pre-: pre-listening pro-: pro-government re-: retype, reread - Sufixos: -ish: reddish hair, she's thirtyish, come about eightish, -like: child-like -ane: arcane -ent, -ant: dependent, tenant, supplicant, -ar: lunar -ate: articulate -ary: unitary, solitary 	<p>-Ús preferent de l'adjectiu possessiu amb les parts del cos: <i>He thrust his hands into his pockets.</i></p> <p>4. La quantitat</p> <p>Quantificadors</p> <p><i>I've thought many a time about Mary; Any moment now, John will come up with a stupid excuse ...; etc.</i></p> <p>-Each i every: She wore a chain on each ankle and a ring on every finger.</p> <p>- any davant un nom en singular: Two lorries were parked on the airstrip, making it impossible for any aircraft to land.</p> <p>5. La qualitat</p> <p>a) Adjectius</p> <p>Adjectius amb funció exclusivament atributiva (<i>the main problema, sheer folly</i>) o predicativa (<i>the children were petrified</i>)</p> <p>- Funció atributiva i predicativa del adjetiu: <i>That was a daunting experience; That experience was daunting; the present pupils; the pupils present.</i></p> <p>- Us lexicalitzat (collocations) i frases fetes: <i>a burning ambition; an outstanding achievement; a heated argument, sober as a judge, blind as a bat.</i></p> <p>- Us del doble adjetiu per expressar èmfasi: <i>filthy rich, bone dry, stark naked.</i></p> <p>- Modificació de l'adjectiu amb infinitius, adverbis o preposicions: <i>hard to follow, devoid of meaning, difficult for a child, a supposedly fool-proof system, etc.</i></p> <p>- Oracions reduïdes: <i>Frozen to the bone, we struggled home through the snow.</i></p> <p>- Ordre i seqüència d'adjectius en funció atributiva: quantitat o nombre, qualitat o opinió, mida, edat, forma, color, adjetiu propi (de nacionalitat, lloc d'origen o material), propòsit.</p> <p>b) Derivació</p> <p>Afixos comuns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prefixos negatius: -im- immature; -in-inconvenient; -dis-dishonest;-dis-dissimilar; -ir-irresponsible; -il- illiterate, etc. - Altres prefixos: mis-: misunderstand, misbehave semi-: semi-detached, semicircular sub-: subway, submarine under-: underpaid, undercooked multi-: multi-lingual, multi-purpose over-: overdo, overtired, oversleep post-: postwar, postgraduate pre-: pre-listening pro-: pro-government pseudo-: pseudo-intellectual re-: retype, reread - Sufixos: -ish: reddish hair, she's thirtyish, come about eightish, -like: child-like -ane: arcane -ent, -ant: dependent, tenant, supplicant, -ar: lunar -ate: articulate -ary: unitary, solitary
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<p>d) Aposicions</p> <p><i>The defendant, a woman of thirty, denies kicking the policeman</i> <i>No one – not a single person – should ever suffer that way.</i> <i>You're simply the best, better than all the rest</i></p> <p><i>Appositive oblique:</i> <i>The city of New York; the sin of pride, etc.</i></p> <p>e) Oracions subordinades relatives amb mode indicatiu</p> <p>Frases de relatiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sentence relatives: <i>I had left my money at home, which meant I had to borrow some from a friend.</i> Participle clauses: <i>A new road has been built, which bypasses the town /bypassing the town. The area which was designated for development was near the river / the area designated for development was near the river.</i> - Frase de relatiu reduïda: <p><i>His daughter, now a famous actress, visits him regularly.</i></p> <p>6. El grau</p> <p>a) Comparatius</p> <p>Expressió de la comparació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Fortunately, not so many workers were laid off as had been feared.</i> -<i>as ...as:</i> - <i>nowhere near as bad; not quite as noisy; we want as cheap a flight as possible; there is not as big a problem as you might think,etc.</i> <i>The longer we leave it ,the more expensive it's going to be, etc;</i> <i>We could hire a car, as we did last year,etc.</i> Amb like: <p><i>Sounds like a good idea!</i></p> <p>b) Superlatius</p> <p>Amb so, too i enough:</p> <p><i>The difference in price is so small that it's not worth bothering about. It will be too late for us to book a decent hotel,etc.</i></p> <p><i>It's easy enough to get to the centre from here.</i></p> <p>by far:</p> <p><i>Of the available flights, this is by far the cheapest.</i></p> <p>c) Quantitatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb very much: <i>We (very) much enjoyed having you to stay with us; I very much agree with the decision, etc.</i> - Adverbis de grau: extremely, very, etc.; absolutely, completely, etc. - + gradable adjective: <p><i>-extremely ... effective, difficult, hard.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>uesque: statuesque, burlesque,</i> -<i>id: squalid, gelid</i> -<i>ile: senile, juvenile</i> -<i>ine: asinine, porcine</i> -<i>like: lifelike</i> -<i>ory: sensory</i> -<i>some: bothersome</i> <p>d) Aposicions</p> <p><i>The defendant, a woman of thirty, denies kicking the policeman</i> <i>No one – not a single person – should ever suffer that way.</i> <i>You're simply the best, better than all the rest</i></p> <p><i>Appositive oblique:</i> <i>The city of New York; the sin of pride, etc.</i></p> <p>e) Oracions subordinades relatives amb mode indicatiu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usos especials de <i>which: which was when/ how/ what/ why</i> - Ús literari del relatiu després de pronoms personals: <i>He who laughs last laughs loudest</i> - Substitució de la frase de relatiu per infinitiu amb <i>to:</i> <i>The man to talk to is over there (who we should talk to)</i> - Substitució de la frase de relatiu per una forma -ing o un particici passat: <i>People waiting to travel will have to register in advance; The boy arrested yesterday has been found guilty</i> <p>6. El grau</p> <p>a) Comparatius</p> <p>Expressió de la comparació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>The new version of the film is nothing like as good as the original one.</i> -<i>I didn't have anything like as good a visit the second time I went to the castle as when I went the first time.</i> -<i>The musical wasn't as great a hit as they had predicted it would be.</i> -<i>She thought the sculpture impressive,as did many other people.</i> -<i>She didn't give him such a warm greeting as he had expected.</i> <p>Llenguatge formal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>I'm not sufficiently familiar with the city centre to act as your guide.</i> <p>b) Superlatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prefixació de <i>most</i> per formar superlatius: <i>uttermost, uppermost, outermost, innermost: He showed his utmost reluctance to play; one's inmost thoughts, etc.</i> - Ús del superlatiu <i>most</i> sense article en substitució de <i>very</i> per l'expressió de grans quantitats: <i>She behaved most politely.</i> <p>c) Quantitatius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb <i>very much</i> davant verbs que incloguin: <i>doubt,</i>
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<p>-dreadfully ... angry, disappointed, sorry -hugely ... entertaining, enjoyable, successful - + ungradable adjective -absolutely ... clear, necessary, sure, true -simply ... awful, enormous, terrible -utterly ... exhausted, unbearable, unrecognisable - Amb canvi de significat quan l'adjectiu és de graduable: <i>I was quite satisfied with the result.</i> CONTRAST: <i>No, you're quite wrong!</i> - Amb such: <i>Before visiting Kuala Lumpur, I had never seen such a tall building.</i></p>	<p>fear, admire, regret.: <i>We (very) much regret the court's decision; we have always much admired your brother's sense of justice, etc.</i> - Adverbis de grau: extremely, very, etc.; absolutely, completely, etc. - + gradable adjective: -extremely ... effective, difficult, hard. -dreadfully ... angry, disappointed, sorry -hugely ... entertaining, enjoyable, successful - + ungradable adjective -absolutely ... clear, necessary, sure, true -simply ... awful, enormous, terrible -utterly ... exhausted, unbearable, unrecognisable - Amb canvi de significat quan l'adjectiu és graduable: <i>I was quite satisfied with the result</i> CONTRAST: <i>No, your'e quite wrong!</i> - Amb such: <i>Before visiting Kuala Lumpur, I had never seen such a tall building.</i> - Frase d'infinitiu: <i>It's a difficult word to say.</i> - Frase preposicional: <i>It's a car identical to mine.</i> - Sweden's yellow and blue flag (NOT yellow, blue flag) - Col·locació especial dels adjetius amb rather, too i so: <i>A problem too difficult to solve; Too difficult a problem to solve; Rather a brilliant game; A rather brilliant game.</i></p>
<p>II. L'espai i les relacions espacials (ubicació, posició, moviment, origen, direcció, destinació, distància i disposició)</p> <p>a) Adverbis de lloc: Consolidació i ampliació dels nivells anteriors</p> <p>b) Preposicions: - Preposicions de lloc. - Preposicions d'origen: <i>from, out of</i>: <i>She was blind from birth; the winning horse was out of the famous stallion owned by the Queen.</i> - Preposicions de moviment.</p> <p>c) Locucions habituals: - Sintagma preposicional+<i>-ing</i> o + clàusula wh- : <i>As well as helping us to move into the house, John ...; What was the name of that TV series <u>in which</u> that actor?</i></p>	<p>II. L'espai i les relacions espacials (ubicació, posició, moviment, origen, direcció, destinació, distància i disposició)</p> <p>a) Adverbis de lloc: Consolidació i ampliació dels nivells anteriors</p> <p>b) Preposicions: - Preposicions de lloc. - Preposicions d'origen: <i>from, out of</i>: <i>She was blind from birth; the winning horse was out of the famous stallion owned by the Queen.</i> - Preposicions de moviment.</p> <p>c) Locucions habituals: - Sintagma preposicional+<i>-ing</i> o + clàusula wh- : <i>As well as helping us to move into the house, John ...; What was the name of that TV series <u>in which</u> that actor?</i></p>
<p>III. El temps</p> <p>1. Ubicació temporal absoluta: Preposicions, adverbis i locucions adverbiales de temps -Locucions adverbiales de temps: <i>-at the turn of the 20th Century</i> <i>-carry on into the small hours</i> <i>-it will be like the end of an era</i></p> <p>2. Ubicació temporal relativa - Adverbis de temps i expressions temporals. - Oracions adverbiales de temps.</p> <p>3. Freqüència -Posició de l'adverb de freqüència en la frase: <i>-Strong: Generally, I don't like spicy foods; I frequently visit France, etc.</i> <i>-Weak: I generally don't like spicy foods; I visit France</i></p>	<p>III. El temps</p> <p>1. Ubicació temporal absoluta: Preposicions, adverbis i locucions adverbiales de temps -Locucions adverbiales de temps: <i>-at the turn of the 20th Century</i> <i>-carry on into the small hours</i> <i>-it will be like the end of an era</i></p> <p>2. Ubicació temporal relativa - Adverbis de temps i expressions temporals. - Oracions adverbiales de temps.</p> <p>3. Freqüència -Posició de l'adverb de freqüència en la frase: <i>-Strong: Generally, I don't like spicy foods; I frequently visit France, etc.</i> <i>-Weak: I generally don't like spicy foods; I visit France</i></p>





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<p>frequently, etc.</p> <p>-Ordre de múltiples adverbis de temps en la frase: <i>I work (1)for five hours (2)every day</i></p> <p><i>The magazine was published (1) weekly (2) last year.</i></p> <p><i>I was abroad (1) for two months (2) last year.</i></p> <p><i>She worked in a hospital (1) for two days (2) every week (3) last year.</i></p> <p>-En llenguatge formal o literari: Inversió del verb i el subjecte: <i>Scarcely had Mrs James stepped out of the classroom when the boys began fighting.</i></p> <p>4. Relacions temporals (seqüència, anterioritat, posterioritat, simultaneïtat)</p> <p>Expressió de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Anterioritat: <i>previously, lately, latterly</i>-Posterioritat: <i>once</i>-Simultaneïtat: <i>meanwhile, in the meantime</i> <p>b) Temps verbals</p> <p>Expressió del present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Present simple; present continuous; present perfect; present perfect continuous</i> <p>Expressió del passat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Past simple; past continuous; past perfect; past perfect continuous</i> <p>- Variantes geogràfiques/arcaiques amb determinats temps i formes verbals: (<i>sawn</i> en anglès britànic Vs. <i>sawed</i> en anglès americà), en temps verbals (l'ús del passat en anglès americà Vs. Present perfect simple en anglès britànic: <i>I already found the answer / I've already found the answer</i>).</p> <p>Expressió del futur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Future continuous: <i>During my first year at university I'll be living in a student residence.</i>- Ús del future continuous per indicar accions que entren dins de la normalitat: <i>Will you be passing the post office? We will be flying at an altitude of 35,000 feet, etc.</i>-Future perfect: <i>They'll have forgotten what I look like.</i>-Future perfect continuous: <i>My plane's been delayed and Anne'll have been waiting at the airport for hours, she's no mobile phone with her.</i>- be to + infinitiu: <i>Scientific findings on a new treatment for pancreatic cancer are yet to be tested; Student projects are to be handed in at the end of the semester.</i>-el futur vist des del passat: <i>He was to find out years later that the car he had bought was stolen; There was to have been a ban on smoking on restaurant and cafeteria terraces, but business owners have asked the council to reconsider.</i>-Expressions sobre el futur pròxim: <i>Don't provoke Samantha, she's only 3 years-old. You can see she's on the point of losing her temper.</i> <i>Because of the erosion of their habitat, some species are on the verge of extinction</i> <i>A decision from the judges is imminent.</i> <i>No one could shake off the sensation of impending doom (no més atributiu)</i>-Llenguatge formal: Posició de la negació: <i>The renovation of the west coast railway line is certain</i>	
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<p><i>to: I hope to see everyone at the next Open Day; He intends to retire next year, etc.</i></p> <p>- verb+nom/-ing:-anticipate, predict, envisage: They are predicting rain for tomorrow ; We envisage several policy changes,etc.</p>	<p><i>not to be completed before 2015; Don't worry about the boss, he's certain not to find out about the broken computer until next week.</i></p> <p>-Verbs amb significat de futur:</p> <p>- verb+to-infinitiu: hope to, swear to, promise to, intend to: I hope to see everyone at the next Open Day; He intends to retire next year, etc.</p> <p>- verb+nom/-ing:-anticipate, predict, envisage: They are predicting rain for tomorrow ; We envisage making several policy changes,etc.</p> <p>-verb+noun+to-infinitive arrange, expect, guarantee, plan, undertake: We're planning a break to get a bit of sun this winter; They expect (management) to promote trainees within three months.</p>
<p>El mode subjuntiu</p> <p>Mandatory subjunctive:</p> <p>Després de "it is + ADJ": It is important that he receive the document as soon as possible</p>	<p>Ús del verbs auxiliars:</p> <p>-Verbs auxiliars: Usos generals</p> <p>-Verbs semi-modals: Dare you!; Ought you to be walking down the road in your nightwear at two o'clock in the morning?</p> <p>- I hope the children behave as they ought to.</p> <p>El mode subjuntiu</p> <p>- En frases i expressions comunes i molt conegudes d'importància cultural o literària:</p> <p>Formulaic subjunctive:</p> <p>- Come what may; Far be it from me to...; God save the Queen!; Heaven forbid!; Perish the thought!; So be it; Thy kingdom come, thy will be done...; Suffice it to say...; Woe betide...</p> <p>- Mandatory subjunctive:</p> <p>Després dels verbs suggest, recommend, demand, require, request, insist, etc.: The mayor demands that the journalist retract her statement; The parole officer required that all the parolees be on time; Your ideas, whatever they be, keep them to yourself!</p> <p>Després de "it is + ADJ": It is essential that he have all the reports; It is imperative that he find the solution soon.</p>
<p>Ús del verbs auxiliars:</p> <p>- Hàbits en present: Quan aquests hàbits arriben a ser molestos, es fa servir la forma no contracta de will o afegim un adverbi de freqüència: Every lesson is the same; he'll always sit down, get his books out and then he'll (just)start giving us instructions. He will not greet us or show any interest in us</p> <p>-Hàbits en passat:</p> <p>When Alan was a toddler he would cling on to me whenever a stranger came into the room.</p> <p>CONTRAST with: I miss my grandma, even though she'd invariably tell me how to run my life!</p> <p>-Verbs semi-modals:Dare you!; Ought you to be walking down the road in your nightwear at two o'clock in the morning?</p>	<p>Ús del verbs auxiliars:</p> <p>- Hàbits en present: Quan aquests hàbits arriben a ser molestos, es fa servir la forma no contracta de will o afegim un adverbi de freqüència: Every lesson is the same; he'll always sit down, get his books out and then he'll (just)start giving us instructions. He will not greet us or show any interest in us</p> <p>-Hàbits en passat:</p> <p>When Alan was a toddler he would cling on to me whenever a stranger came into the room.</p> <p>CONTRAST with: I miss my grandma, even though she'd invariably tell me how to run my life!</p> <p>-Verbs semi-modals:Dare you!; Ought you to be walking down the road in your nightwear at two o'clock in the morning?</p>
<p>IV. L'aspecte</p> <p>1. Imperfectiu (progressiu, continu i habitual).</p> <p>2. Perfectiu</p>	<p>IV. L'aspecte</p> <p>1. Imperfectiu (progressiu, continu i habitual).</p> <p>2. Perfectiu</p>





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<p>- Contrast entre els usos del passat simple, el present perfecte i el present perfect continuous</p> <p>3. Duratiu:</p> <p>-<i>By the time I arrive, you'll be sleeping.</i></p> <p>4. Habitual</p> <p>- Hàbits en passat: used to, would. When I was a child I used to go to visit my grandmother in the village and she would always cook a chocolate cake for me.</p> <p>- Ús de <i>be used to / get used to + -ing</i> per parlar de noves situacions</p> <p>5. Iteratiu</p> <p>- Significat iteratiu:<i>Literally hundreds and thousands of lights were blinking, beeping, and flashing.</i></p>	<p>- Contrast entre els usos del passat simple, el present perfecte i el present perfect continuous</p> <p>3. Duratiu:</p> <p>-<i>By the time I arrive, you'll be sleeping.</i></p> <p>4. Habitual</p> <p>- Hàbits en passat: used to, would. When I was a child I used to go to visit my grandmother in the village and she would always cook a chocolate cake for me.</p> <p>- Ús de <i>be used to / get used to + -ing</i> per parlar de noves situacions</p> <p>5. Iteratiu</p> <p>- Significat iteratiu:<i>Literally hundreds and thousands of lights were blinking, beeping, and flashing.</i></p>
<p>V. La modalitat</p> <p>Característiques i usos principals</p> <p>1. Capacitat:</p> <p>- Could per expressar habilitats generals i <i>able to</i> o <i>manage to</i> per expressar habilitats en un moment determinat en el passat i quan és incorrecte fer servir <i>could</i>: <i>I could cook quite well when I was a teenager; The sea was very rough, but I was able to/managed to reach the shore.</i></p> <p>- Amb verbs que es refereixen als sentits: <i>I can smell burning; Can you remember her name? I can hear someone crying, etc</i></p> <p>2. Necessitat:</p> <p>- Expressió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: <i>want to</i></p> <p>- <i>Have to, don't have to</i></p> <p>- Absència d'obligació: <i>Don't have to, needn't, didn't need: You needn't have bothered to come and see me off at the station; We needn't have rushed to get to the cinema, we arrived far too early and had to stand outside in the cold; The second showing of the film wasn't until 11pm so we didn't need to rush to get to the cinema.</i></p> <p>- Expressió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: <i>it takes; it took me 3 hours to finish my homework.</i></p> <p>3. Possibilitat, especulació i deducció:</p> <p>- <i>Could it have been the right answer after all?</i></p> <p>- <i>There might be some money in it for you</i></p> <p>- <i>That must be the turning just beyond the garage</i></p> <p>- <i>It must have been Mike's girlfriend you met</i></p> <p>- Ús mitigador dels verbs modals: <i>it may be that...; it might very well</i></p> <p>4. Probabilitat:</p> <p>- Per expressar certesa: <i>The parcel will have arrived by now. Food prices could rise sharply in the near future. The underground will be very busy at this time.</i></p> <p>- Construccions alternatives als modals per parlar del futur:</p> <p>- <i>likely/unlikely: he is likely to come; it is unlikely to rain; Will: he will be home soon (100% certain).</i></p> <p>- <i>bound to: he is bound to come.</i></p> <p>- <i>Scientists may/might well be mistaken in their views on</i></p>	<p>V. La modalitat</p> <p>Característiques i usos principals</p> <p>1. Capacitat:</p> <p>- Could per expressar habilitats generals i <i>able to</i> o <i>manage to</i> per expressar habilitats en un moment determinat en el passat i quan és incorrecte fer servir <i>could</i>: <i>I could cook quite well when I was a teenager; The sea was very rough, but I was able to/managed to reach the shore.</i></p> <p>- Amb verbs que es refereixen als sentits: <i>I can smell burning; Can you remember her name? I can hear someone crying, etc</i></p> <p>- Expresió de la capacitat amb verbs no modals: <i>be able to; it takes/holds/serves: it takes courage to do that</i></p> <p>2. Necessitat:</p> <p>- Expressió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: <i>want to</i></p> <p>- <i>Have to, don't have to</i></p> <p>- Absència d'obligació: <i>Don't have to, needn't, didn't need: You needn't have bothered to come and see me off at the station; We needn't have rushed to get to the cinema, we arrived far too early and had to stand outside in the cold; The second showing of the film wasn't until 11pm so we didn't need to rush to get to the cinema.</i></p> <p>- Expressió de la necessitat amb verbs no modals: <i>it takes; it took me 3 hours to finish my homework.</i></p> <p>3. Possibilitat, especulació i deducció:</p> <p>- <i>Could it have been the right answer after all?</i></p> <p>- <i>There might be some money in it for you</i></p> <p>- <i>That must be the turning just beyond the garage</i></p> <p>- <i>It must have been Mike's girlfriend you met</i></p> <p>- Ús mitigador dels verbs modals: <i>it may be that...; it might very well</i></p> <p>4. Probabilitat:</p> <p>- Per expressar certesa: <i>The parcel will have arrived by now. Food prices could rise sharply in the near future. The underground will be very busy at this time.</i></p> <p>- Construccions alternatives als modals per parlar del futur:</p> <p>- <i>likely/unlikely: he is likely to come; it is unlikely to rain; Will: he will be home soon (100% certain).</i></p> <p>- <i>bound to: he is bound to come.</i></p> <p>- <i>Scientists may/might well be mistaken in their views on</i></p>





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<p>-Scientists may/might well be mistaken in their views on global warming.</p> <p>- I reckon that's true</p> <p>5. Volició, intenció, preferència i desig:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What if ..? - Willing to: I'm willing to join the army - Willing for: The company is willing for her to start working - Would those at the back clap their hands and those at the front rattle their jewellery? <p>6. Suggeriments, consells, avisos i crítiques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ought (not) to: you ought to cut down on chocolate - Should: you should see a doctor about your back problem - Had better: you'd better not talk to me like that <p>7. Verbs en mode imperatiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de l'èmfasi: Do + verb: Do think about it. - Ús de la forma imperativa Let's: Let's go to the cinema; let's have a pizza, etc - Let's not: Let's not lose our tempers over this; Let's not worry too much. <p>8. Prohibició i obligació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to not be allowed to - I don't care what you say, you can't stay out later than midnight <p>Strong obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All passengers must observe the no smoking policy on board <p>Weak obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I ought to save a bit more money each month <p>Unfulfilled obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We ought to have done more to this house <p>9. Oferiments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shall. Shall I help you?; Shall we go to the cinema? - Can I get you something - Would you like me to do the cleaning? (polite) <p>10. Peticions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la petició amb modals:might (formal): might I borrow your dictionary - Expressió de la petició amb verbs no modals: Will you give your pen?; Would you mind coming with me? - L'ús d'aspectes progressius (continuous forms) per expressar formalitat o distanciament: I was wondering whether you could... <p>12. Altres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be meant to, be supposed to 	<p>global warming.</p> <p>- I reckon that's true</p> <p>5. Volició, intenció, preferència i desig:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What if ..? - Willing to: I'm willing to join the army - Willing for: The company is willing for her to start working - Would those at the back clap their hands and those at the front rattle their jewellery? <p>6. Suggeriments, consells, avisos i crítiques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ought (not) to: you ought to cut down on chocolate - Should: you should see a doctor about your back problem - Had better: you'd better not talk to me like that <p>7. Verbs en mode imperatiu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de l'èmfasi: Do + verb: Do think about it. - Ús de la forma imperativa Let's: Let's go to the cinema; let's have a pizza, etc - Let's not: Let's not lose our tempers over this; Let's not worry too much. <p>8. Prohibició i obligació:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to not be allowed to - I don't care what you say, you can't stay out later than midnight <p>Strong obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All passengers must observe the no smoking policy on board <p>Weak obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I ought to save a bit more money each month <p>Unfulfilled obligation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We ought to have done more to this house <p>9. Oferiments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shall. Shall I help you?; Shall we go to the cinema? - Can I get you something - Would you like me to do the cleaning? (polite) <p>10. Peticions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressió de la petició amb modals:might (formal): might I borrow your dictionary - Expressió de la petició amb verbs no modals: Will you give your pen?; Would you mind coming with me? - L'ús d'aspectes progressius (continuous forms) per expressar formalitat o distanciament: I was wondering whether you could...
<p>VI. La manera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sintagmes preposicionals comuns: after all, among other things, as a matter of fact, at hand, beneath contempt, in fact, in practice, in short, in the event, on approval, on the whole, out of the ordinary, without a doubt, etc. - Adverbis i locucions adverbiales de manera, de grau, question words i focals - Usos adverbiales de l'adjectiu 	<p>VI. La manera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sintagmes preposicionals comuns: by and large, by coincidence, by no means, by rights, in any case, in short, in the meantime, off the cuff, out of hand, under age, under the counter, under the weather, without delay, without exception, at variance with, etc. - Adverbis i locucions adverbiales de manera, de grau, question words i focals - Usos adverbiales de l'adjectiu





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<p>VII. La veu</p> <p>La veu passiva i activa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Veu passiva amb temps present, passat i futur simple i amb present perfect: <i>is/was done; is/ has/ will be done</i>: <i>The film was directed by Pedro Almodóvar.</i> - Estructures: <i>going to be done/ had been done</i> - Estructures causatives: <i>He's having his car repaired.</i> - Passives amb transitius dobles: <i>She was given flowers for her birthday.</i> <p>Expressions amb verb modal i complement en passiva</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modals en veu passiva per expressar deducció en el passat: <i>cars mustn't/shouldn't be parked here</i> - Modals en veu passiva amb temps perfectes: <i>Your car shouldn't have been parked here; he might have been arrested</i> <p>Passives impersonals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb "it": <i>It is said that: it is said that he is 100 years old</i> - Hearsay reported speech: <i>He is said to be 100 years old.</i> (thought, believed, reported, understood, known, expected, alleged, considered) <p><i>Two people are reported to have been killed in the explosion.</i></p>	<p>VII. La veu</p> <p>La veu passiva i activa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Veu passiva amb temps present, passat i futur simple i amb present perfect: <i>is/was done; is/ has/ will be done</i>: <i>The film was directed by Pedro Almodóvar.</i> - Estructures: <i>going to be done/ had been done</i> - Estructures amb gerundi: <i>Having been introduced in 1988, the Road Traffic Act regulates all vehicle use on UK roads.</i> - Estructures causatives: <i>He's having his car repaired.</i> - Causatives actives i passives: <i>We made him hand the Money over / He was made to hand the money over.</i> - Passives amb transitius dobles: <i>She was given flowers for her birthday.</i> - Passives with "get": <i>The bank got robbed; The team will get crushed.</i> <p>Expressions amb verb modal i complement en passiva</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modals en veu passiva per expressar deducció en el passat: <i>cars mustn't/shouldn't be parked here</i> - Modals en veu passiva amb temps perfectes: <i>Your car shouldn't have been parked here; he might have been arrested</i> <p>Passives impersonals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amb "it": <i>It is said that: it is said that he is 100 years old</i> - Hearsay reported speech: <i>He is said to be 100 years old.</i> (thought, believed, reported, understood, known, expected, alleged, considered) <p><i>Two people are reported to have been killed in the explosion.</i></p>
<p>VIII. Estats, esdeveniments, accions, processos i realitzacions</p> <p>1. Estructura dels predicats verbals</p> <p>a) Regimsverbals:</p> <p>Verb + object + infinitiu sense "to": be made, let, need, dare, would rather, had better</p> <p>Verb + object + "to" infinitiu / -ing que implica canvi del significat:</p> <p><i>Mean, try, remember, regret, forget, need, stop i altres</i> <i>-Verb+ing: admit, advise, consider, deny, finish, postpone, suggest, recommend.</i></p> <p><i>The doctor suggested taking a holiday. We postponed moving house until the university term finished.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+-ing:</p> <p><i>appreciate, avoid, can't bear, can't help, catch, discover, detest, dislike, enjoy, fancy feel, find, hear, imagine, involve, leave, mention, miss, notice, observe, resist, see, spot, want, watch, understand.</i></p> <p><i>She caught him cheating in the exam; I don't want you going home alone.</i></p> <p>En un estil més formal:</p> <p>- ús d'una forma possessiva en el OD: <i>I can't understand him/John's/his/John's making so much fuss.</i></p> <p>- <i>to</i> infinitiu quan hi ha OD i OI: <i>advise, allow, forbid, permit, recommend: I advise taking out travel insurance; I advise you to take out travel insurance. I don't recommend staying here; I don't recommend you to stay</i></p>	<p>VIII. Estats, esdeveniments, accions, processos i realitzacions</p> <p>1. Estructura dels predicats verbals</p> <p>a) Regimsverbals:</p> <p>Verb + object + infinitiu sense "to": be made, let, need, dare, would rather, had better</p> <p>Verb + object + "to" infinitiu / -ing que implica canvi del significat:</p> <p><i>Mean, try, remember, regret, forget, need, stop i altres</i> <i>-Verb+ing: admit, advise, consider, deny, finish, postpone, suggest, recommend.</i></p> <p><i>The doctor suggested taking a holiday. We postponed moving house until the university term finished.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+-ing:</p> <p><i>appreciate, avoid, can't bear, can't help, catch, discover, detest, dislike, enjoy, fancy feel, find, hear, imagine, involve, leave, mention, miss, notice, observe, resist, see, spot, want, watch, understand.</i></p> <p><i>She caught him cheating in the exam; I don't want you going home alone.</i></p> <p>En un estil més formal:</p> <p>- ús d'una forma possessiva en el OD: <i>I can't understand him/John's/his/John's making so much fuss.</i></p> <p>- <i>to</i> infinitiu quan hi ha OD i OI: <i>advise, allow, forbid, permit, recommend: I advise taking out travel insurance; I advise you to take out travel insurance. I don't recommend staying here; I don't recommend you to stay</i></p>





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<p>here.</p> <p>-Verb +to-infinitiu: afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, guarantee, help, hope, intend, manage, need, neglect, prepare, pretend, refuse, volunteer, want, wish. <i>He appeared to be telling the truth; Tracy agreed to start next Monday, etc.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+to-infinitiu advise, allow, cause, command, compel, encourage, forbid, get, instruct, invite, leave, oblige, order, permit, persuade, recommend, remind, request, tell, urge, warn, afford, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, help, intend, need, want, wish.</p> <p>-Verb (+object) +infinitiu sense to: <i>You'd better go.</i></p> <p><i>Please, let me come with you.</i></p> <p><i>He chose her to be the team leader.</i></p> <p>-Verb(+object or possessive) +-ing: anticipate, appreciate, describe, dislike, enjoy, insist on, recall, risk: <i>I recall him/ his being a successful athlete when he was younger; We cannot risk her being headhunted by a rival company; We insisted on them / their being present at the lawyer's office, etc.</i></p> <p>-Els verbs help, dare, need amb infinitiu amb o sense to: <i>Can you help me (to) carry this case? Do you dare (to) climb this wall?</i></p> <p>-Verbs +ing o to-infinitiu amb poca diferència de significat: attempt, begin, can't bear, hate, etc.: <i>I started watching the programme, etc.</i></p> <p>-Verbs +ing o to-infinitiu amb diferència de significat important: forget / remember; go on; means / meant; regret; stopped; try; dread, etc. <i>I remember/forget buying milk that day; Please go on telling us about it; He went on to become a doctor; Managing well means communicating well; We meant to get here on time; I regret leaving school at sixteen; I regret to inform you that your application has been unsuccessful; I dread to think what he will do; I dread having to get on a 'plane again!; They tried to break the code; I tried turning the key to the left, etc.</i></p> <p>- En passiva: hear, make, see: <i>We were made to walk home; they were seen to vandalise the gym; they were heard to complain vociferously.</i></p> <p>-En passiva: <i>They let me drive their new BMW; I was allowed to drive their new BMW.</i></p> <p>-Verbs de percepció: feel, hear, notice, see, smell, etc. Acció en progrés o repetida: <i>I heard him singing a great song / on many occasions.</i></p> <p>Acció completa: <i>I heard Plácido Domingo sing at Covent Garden.</i></p> <p>-There had been many days of neverending speculation before the minister finally resigned. The minister finally resigned, <u>ending days of speculation.</u></p> <p>b) Sintagma preposicional</p> <p>- Stranded prepositions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -en preguntes -en frases de relatiu -en frase de relatiu -en frase passiva <p>Frases preposicionals emprades amb les relatives</p>	<p>here.</p> <p>-Verb +to-infinitiu: afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, guarantee, help, hope, intend, manage, need, neglect, prepare, pretend, refuse, volunteer, want, wish. <i>He appeared to be telling the truth; Tracy agreed to start next Monday, etc.</i></p> <p>-Verb+object+to-infinitiu advise, allow, cause, command, compel, encourage, forbid, get, instruct, invite, leave, oblige, order, permit, persuade, recommend, remind, request, tell, urge, warn, afford, choose, dare, deserve, expect, force, help, intend, need, want, wish.</p> <p>-Verb (+object) +infinitiu sense to: <i>You'd better go.</i></p> <p><i>Please, let me come with you.</i></p> <p><i>He chose her to be the team leader.</i></p> <p>-Verb(+object or possessive) +-ing: anticipate, appreciate, describe, dislike, enjoy, insist on, recall, risk: <i>I recall him/ his being a successful athlete when he was younger; We cannot risk her being headhunted by a rival company; We insisted on them / their being present at the lawyer's office, etc.</i></p> <p>-Els verbs help, dare, need amb infinitiu amb o sense to: <i>Can you help me (to) carry this case? 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<p>-en frase passiva</p> <p>Patrons: V+Prep+O+Prep: grab by (the hand); protect against; exchange for; interest in; force on; associate with, etc. V+Prep+O+Prep+O: disagree with ... about; quarrel with ...about; appeal to ... for; etc.</p> <p>V+Prep+-ing: He reacted by kicking the car; her injuries will prevent her from doing her job, etc.</p> <p>V+Prep+O+-ing: My boss accused me of stealing from the till</p> <p>V+Prep+O+Subject+-ing: Zoe's place at university depends on her getting high grades in her final exams.</p> <p>-Multiword verbs: transitius; intransitius, separables i no-separables; de dos i de tres particles.</p> <p>2. Oracions subordinades substantives</p> <p>- that-clauses.</p> <p>-Clàusules amb sèrie Wh-: The problem is who will water my plants while I am away. I'm not sure which she prefers; It's incredible how fast she can run; They didn't know what crime he had committed; You can't imagine the difficulties I have with my children.</p> <p>-Clàusules amb to-infinitiu: It is out of the question to be neutral in this conflict; I'm very keen for them to meet her; He likes everyone to relax; I think it is better (for me) to leave at once.</p> <p>-Clàusules amb -ing: They are busy getting a barbecue ready; I'm responsible for drawing up a budget; I intend to voice my objection to their receiving an invitation to our meeting.</p> <p>- Clàusula d'infinitiu (to): The best thing you can do is to write her an apology; What the plan does is ensure a fair pension for all.</p> <p>3. Estil Indirecte</p> <p>- Canvis necessaris en els temps verbals i en els pronoms i adverbis</p> <p>- The doctor suggested (that) I (should) get some exercise. The programme makers apologised for upsetting a lot of people.</p> <p>-Verb(+object)+preposition(+object/genitive)+-ing: accuse someone of something; apologise to sb about; comment on; confess to; insist on; object to,etc. She accused me of telling lies; They insisted on me/my going with them.</p>	<p>explicatives: at which point; as a result of which; in which case; the result of which was that...-</p> <p>-En llenguatge formal:</p> <p>No separation of preposition and relative pronoun: We are unable to offer you the position for which you applied.</p> <p>The colleagues with whom I collaborated on the project.</p> <p>-Patrons dins del sintagma preposicional i l'ús de les preposicions dependents: discourage from; appeal to; contend with; prosecute for +ing; etc.</p> <p>-Multiword verbs: transitius; intransitius, separables i no-separables; de dos i de tres particles.</p> <p>2. Oracions subordinades substantives</p> <p>- Aprofundiment en l'ús de that en oracions subordinades:</p> <p>That the crisis is overcome is the government's main concern; They demanded that the news should be made públic (ús formal);</p> <p>-Clàusules amb sèrie Wh-: The problem is who will water my plants while I am away. I'm not sure which she prefers; It's incredible how fast she can run; They didn't know what crime he had committed; You can't imagine the difficulties I have with my children.</p> <p>-Clàusules amb to-infinitiu: It is out of the question to be neutral in this conflict; I'm very keen for them to meet her; He likes everyone to relax; I think it is better (for me) to leave at once.</p> <p>-Clàusules amb -ing: They are busy getting a barbecue ready; I'm responsible for drawing up a budget; I intend to voice my objection to their receiving an invitation to our meeting.</p> <p>- Clàusula d'infinitiu (to): The best thing you can do is to write her an apology; What the plan does is ensure a fair pension for all.</p> <p>-Ús emfàtic i deprecatiu: beg, implore, pray, beseech, plead: I beg you to listen.</p> <p>-She can marry whoever she pleases/chooses; You can do whatever you want, etc.</p> <p>3. Estil Indirecte</p> <p>- The doctor suggested (that) I (should) get some exercise. The programme makers apologised for upsetting a lot of people.</p> <p>-Verb(+object)+preposition(+object/genitive)+-ing: accuse someone of something; apologise to sb about; comment on; confess to; insist on; object to,etc. She accused me of telling lies; They insisted on me/my going with them</p> <p>- Verbs enunciatius amb registre formal: concede, claim, threaten, refuse, warn, beg, remind, encourage, forbid, boast about/of, deny, etc.: The managing director conceded that the members of our department had done a very good job</p> <p>- L'adverbi en el llenguatge indirecte: he said defiantly / accusingly/ brutally; He observed sarcastically; he whispered shyly; He commented derisively;</p> <p>- Verbs que indiquen la forma en que algú s'expressa: mutter, shout, scream, whisper, bark, bellow, sob, grin,</p>
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	<p>4. Inversions (Modificació en l'estructura de l'oració)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inversions amb mots i frases adverbials negatius: Not only ..., but also; <i>hardly...when</i>; - Inversions amb expressions adverbials de lloc (+ verb de moviment/posició: here...; there...), frases adverbials (<i>next to the fireplace hung a huge steel sword</i>). - Inversions després de as; so; than i such: so worried am I about their situation...; as if he...; such was my dilemma that...) - Inversió del temps condicional per expressar registres formals: Amb inversió: <i>Should the crisis continue, we may be forced to take further measures; were you to resign now, it would be disastrous</i> - Altres inversions: <i>Only then</i> (The train began to move. Only then was I able to relax); <i>Only when ...</i> (Only when you leave home do you realize how expensive everything is); <i>Only by ...</i> (only by joining efforts...); <i>Rarely ...</i> (Rarely have I met a more irritating person); <i>Rarely ... unless</i> (Rarely do I spend money unless it is an absolute necessity); <i>Seldom ...</i> (Seldom would one find a vinyl record in such good condition); <i>Little ...</i> (Little did they realize that their conversation was being recorded); <i>Barely...; on no account; in no way...</i> - Inversió literària per mitjà d'adverbis i preposicions: <i>On the ground lay the king of England; Before my eyes stretched the ancient castle.</i> - Inversió literària amb l'exclamació: <i>May God help you, my dear!</i> - Inversió del subjecte en el llenguatge col·loquial: <i>Must've been a disaster, the exam.</i>
IX.	<p>L'affirmació, la negació, la interrogació i l'exclamació</p> <p>4. L'oració declarativa (afirmativa i negativa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La negació per mitjà del verb <i>fail</i>: <i>I failed to understand what he said about it</i> - La negativa per intensificació per a expressar emocions: <i>you have no excuse whatsoever</i> - Estructures en bloc: la premsa, els anuncis: l'omissió de "non content words" en la oració: <i>Manchester beaten by Chelsea; Share prices lower than ever.</i> <p>5. L'oració interrogativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Echo / reply qüestions per expressar la funció fàtica del llenguatge, per mostrar interès o sorpresa: <i>Are you hungry? – Am I hungry? (rising intonation); Did you enjoy the film? – Enjoy the film?, yes, I did!</i> - La interrogativa declarativa sense auxiliar: <i>you know him?</i> - Altres estructures col·loquials i familiars: <i>How come you missed the bus?</i> <p>6. L'oració exclamativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'exclamació en forma de pregunta i entonació descendente: <i>Hasn't this boy improved?</i>
i	<p>IX. L'affirmació, la negació, la interrogació i l'exclamació</p> <p>4. L'oració declarativa (afirmativa i negativa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La negació per mitjà del verb <i>fail</i>: <i>I failed to understand what he said about it</i> - La negativa en col·loquialismes: <i>There ain't no food for the night</i> - La negativa per intensificació per a expressar emocions: <i>you have no excuse whatsoever</i> - Estructures en bloc: la premsa, els anuncis: l'omissió de "non content words" en la oració: <i>Manchester beaten by Chelsea; Share prices lower than ever.</i> <p>5. L'oració interrogativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Echo / reply qüestions per expressar la funció fàtica del llenguatge, per mostrar interès o sorpresa: <i>Are you hungry? – Am I hungry? (rising intonation); Did you enjoy the film? – Enjoy the film?, yes, I did!</i> - La interrogativa declarativa sense auxiliar: <i>you know him?</i> - Altres estructures col·loquials i familiars: <i>How come you missed the bus?</i> <p>6. L'oració exclamativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'exclamació en forma de pregunta i entonació descendente: <i>Hasn't this boy improved?</i>





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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La exclamació amb so en llenguatge formal: <i>I've never heard so interesting a story</i> - L'exclamació eco per expressar sorpresa, indignació, incredulitat: <i>Do you take me for the maid?; Are you kidding me?</i> - Expresions exclamatives: <i>Argh!, tal!, alas!, good gracious me!, bugger off!</i> - Ús de l'infinitiu o oració amb <i>that</i> per a exclamacions amb estil literari: <i>Oh, that I could see her again!; Oh, to be lying on a sunny beach!</i> - L'exclamativa de subjuntiu: estructures fossilitzades: <i>God save the Queen!; Far be it for me to make a comment; Suffice to say that...!</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La exclamació amb so en llenguatge formal: <i>I've never heard so interesting a story</i> - L'exclamació eco per expressar sorpresa, indignació, incredulitat: <i>Do you take me for the maid?; Are you kidding me?</i> - Expresions exclamatives: <i>Argh!, tal!, alas!, good gracious me!, bugger off!</i> - Ús de l'infinitiu o oració amb <i>that</i> per a exclamacions amb estil literari: <i>Oh, that I could see her again!; Oh, to be lying on a sunny beach!</i> - L'exclamativa de subjuntiu: estructures fossilitzades: <i>God save the Queen Far be it for me to make a comment; Suffice to say that...!</i>
<p>X. Relacions lògiques</p> <p>1. Conjunció:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Similarly; Likewise; What is more; not to mention.</i> <p>2. Disjunció:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinació disjuntiva amb <i>or</i> - coordinació disjuntiva amb <i>either / or, neither / nor</i> <p>3. Contrast i oposició:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>nonetheless, conversely, whilst: I love steaks; conversely, my wife is a vegetarian.</i> - Coordinació adversativa amb <i>amb although, even though, though, in spite of / despite + gerundi / noun (the fact that); having said that; despite the fact that, even if, however+adjectiu/ adverbis, adjectiu + as:</i> - Expressió de la concessió amb <i>Much as/ come what may: Much as you are against, their idea will catch on; Come what may, I'll always stand by you; Be it as it may...</i> - Expressió de la concessió amb <i>"no matter": He keeps eating meat, no matter what the doctor said</i> - Expressió de la concessió amb el modal <i>may: She may not be stunningly beautiful, but she is a very talented actress</i> <p>4. Comparació: construccions comparatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Similarly, likewise, in the same way, equally</i> - Estructures específiques: <i>I didn't have such a good time as yesterday; I didn't have as good a time as yesterday</i> - Oracions comparatives amb <i>"like": We are going to my parents' for Christmas, like we have done for the last five years.</i> - <i>Calm as he is, he was not able to wait for three hours; Complicated as it was, they finally managed to solve the problem; However hard he tried, he couldn't lift the heavy table; Try as he might, he couldn't lift it.</i> - <i>Frases aforístiques adverbials. Aprofundiment: Easy come, easy go; Handsome is as handsome does</i> - Expressió del contrast per mitjà de comparatius: <i>inner, outer, upper, utter: outer space, her upper lip</i> <p>5. Causa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Due to; Thanks to; As a result of; Because of; Owing to.. the introduction of basic coding classes in schools ...</i> - <i>down to; a result of; due to ..the fact that girls read more, they advance more quickly in primary school.</i> - <i>seeing that: We could drop in to see Lynn, seeing that we are driving past her house.</i> - <i>since: Since he was going to be living in the country for</i> 	<p>X. Relacions lògiques</p> <p>1. Conjunció:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Similarly; Likewise; What is more; not to mention.</i> <p>2. Disjunció:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinació disjuntiva amb <i>or</i> - coordinació disjuntiva amb <i>either / or, neither / nor</i> <p>3. Contrast i oposició:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>nonetheless, conversely, whilst: I love steaks; conversely, my wife is a vegetarian.</i> - Coordinació adversativa amb <i>amb although, even though, though, in spite of / despite + gerundi / noun (the fact that); having said that; despite the fact that, even if, however+adjectiu/ adverbis, adjectiu + as:</i> - Expressió de la concessió amb <i>Much as/ come what may: Much as you are against, their idea will catch on; Come what may, I'll always stand by you; Be it as it may...</i> - Expressió de la concessió amb <i>"no matter": He keeps eating meat, no matter what the doctor said</i> - Expressió de la concessió amb el modal <i>may: She may not be stunningly beautiful, but she is a very talented actress</i> <p>4. Comparació: construccions comparatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Similarly, likewise, in the same way, equally</i> - Estructures específiques: <i>I didn't have such a good time as yesterday; I didn't have as good a time as yesterday</i> - Oracions comparatives amb <i>"like": We are going to my parents' for Christmas, like we have done for the last five years.</i> - <i>Calm as he is, he was not able to wait for three hours; Complicated as it was, they finally managed to solve the problem; However hard he tried, he couldn't lift the heavy table; Try as he might, he couldn't lift it.</i> - <i>Frases aforístiques adverbials. Aprofundiment: Easy come, easy go; Handsome is as handsome does</i> - Expressió del contrast per mitjà de comparatius: <i>inner, outer, upper, utter: outer space, her upper lip</i> <p>5. Causa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Due to; Thanks to; As a result of; Because of; Owing to.. the introduction of basic coding classes in schools ...</i> - <i>down to; a result of; due to ..the fact that girls read more, they advance more quickly in primary school.</i> - <i>seeing that: We could drop in to see Lynn, seeing that we are driving past her house.</i> - <i>since: Since he was going to be living in the country for</i>





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<p>some time, he thought he should read up about it.</p> <p>- in that: The film was unusual in that there are only four actors in it.</p> <p>- inasmuch as: Tom and I have had an easy life, inasmuch as neither of us has had to work too hard, but we are quite comfortable.</p> <p>- with: With so many people ill, I have decided to cancel today's meeting</p> <p>nobody, he left</p> <p>- Altres conjuncions: Just in case, in that, insofar as, inasmuch</p> <p>6. Finalitat:</p> <p>- Relació entre causa i resultat: The train was so slow (that) I was almost two hours late: It all happened so quickly (that) I never got a good look at his face.</p> <p>Amb inversió: So slow was the train that I was almost two hours late.</p> <p>- Expressió de la finalitat amb: with the purpose of + ing.</p> <p>- De conseqüència: in such a way a to; such + adjective + noun; so + adjective + a + noun (sentit literari): It was so hard a day that I decided to leave earlier; So difficult was the exam that they decided to leave.</p> <p>7. Condició:</p> <p>Expressió de la condició:</p> <p>- Frases condicionals:</p> <p>- Mixed time conditionals: If you hadn't worked so hard then, you wouldn't be so well off now; If I weren't so busy all the time, I would have been able to help; If he didn't speak French so well, he might not have got the job.</p> <p>- Inversió en la frase condicional: Were you to go there, you would find it disappointing; Should this be true, there would be serious consequences, etc.</p> <p>- Condicional remot amb subjuntiu: should/ was / were to/ happen to: If you should see her, tell her I will not go; If you were to call her before I arrive, tell her to keep calm; If you happened to find it, tell me.</p> <p>- Condicionals oberts: If I was sad, my grandmother comforted me; If she could find a spare moment, she would often tell me a story; If he cheated then, he's probably cheating now and he'll probably cheat again; If there's no hot water, someone must have just had a shower; If it needs mending, they'll usually do it for nothing; If we are to get there by evening, we ought to get off now; I'll buy the drinks if you'll bring the food; If you won't help me, I'll do it on my own, etc.</p> <p>- Condicionals retòrics: If he is a football player, I'm Elvis Presley</p> <p>- Condicionals idiomàtics: I'm damned if I even spoke to her; In case of fire, break the glass</p> <p>- Condicionals indirectes: If I may say so, If I am not putting it too strongly, etc.</p> <p>- Condicionals mitjançant juxtaposició/ participi passat / imperatiu: You shout, I kill you; You tell him, I sue you; Exhausted, they would eat anything.</p> <p>- Condicional doble (politeness conditional): I would be delighted if you would let me know.</p> <p>- Estructures i expressions alternatives a if:</p> <p>- Imperatiu + and: Buy our new detergent and you'll be amazed by the results!</p>	<p>some time, he thought he should read up about it.</p> <p>- in that: The film was unusual in that there are only four actors in it.</p> <p>- inasmuch as: Tom and I have had an easy life, inasmuch as neither of us has had to work too hard, but we are quite comfortable.</p> <p>- with: With so many people ill, I have decided to cancel today's meeting</p> <p>nobody, he left</p> <p>- Altres conjuncions: Just in case, in that, insofar as, inasmuch</p> <p>6. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Imperatiu negatiu + or: <i>Don't touch it or it will explode!</i>- Participi passat/preposició+nom: <i>Without some help, I won't be able to finish this project; Deprived of light and water, the plant will soon die.</i>- unless, as long as, suppose, supposing, provided, providing, in case (of).- assuming: Assuming(that) you are reasonably fit, there is no reason why you cannot do a 5 kilometre walk.- But for: But for your constant support, I wouldn't have got through this difficult period. <p>- Expressió de la hipòtesi i la recança:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>I wish/If only we hadn't spent so much money on the new car.</i>- <i>I wish I could NOT I wish I would.</i> <p>- Expressió d'un estat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>His parents wish he liked sport.</i>- <i>At times I wish I believed in some kind of deity.</i> <p>CONTRAST amb una acció: <i>I wish he would go home; I wish could turn the clock back twenty years.</i></p> <p>Altres expressions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>It's (high) time; I'd rather, I'd sooner, etc.</i>- <i>To see him, you'd never think he was 60 years old.</i>
8. Connectors parentètics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- De continuïtat: <i>Thus, hence</i>- D'exemplificació: <i>in particular, apart from, such as, including, excepting, except for, and so on, and so forth...</i>- De conseqüència: <i>So/such... that, as a result, with the result that; therefore, otherwise, or else, consequently</i>- D'oposició o discursius: <i>However, nevertheless, nonetheless, otherwise</i>- Adverbis modificadors de oracions: <i>That is to say, there must be no doubt about the amount I am prepared to pay.</i> <p>Restrictius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adverbis d'actitud: <i>honestly, seriously, confidentially, personally, surprisingly, ideally, economically, officially, obviously, clearly, surely, undoubtedly.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- De continuïtat: <i>Thus, hence</i>- D'exemplificació: <i>in particular, apart from, such as, including, excepting, except for, and so on, and so forth...</i>- De conseqüència: <i>So/such... that, as a result, with the result that; therefore, otherwise, or else, consequently</i>- D'oposició o discursius: <i>However, nevertheless, nonetheless, otherwise</i>- Adverbis modificadors de oracions: <i>That is to say, there must be no doubt about the amount I am prepared to pay.</i> <p>Restrictius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adverbis d'actitud: <i>honestly, seriously, confidentially, personally, surprisingly, ideally, economically, officially, obviously, clearly, surely, undoubtedly.</i>





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COMPETÈNCIA I CONTINGUTS ORTOPIOGRÀFICS	
ACTIVITATS DE PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS	ACTIVITATS DE COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS ESCRITS
<p>Sistema d'escriptura Aquest nivell és el més alt que es pot certificar a les Escoles Oficials d'idiomes. Això vol dir que no hauria d'aparèixer cap errada de caràcter ortotipogràfic. Els textos que s'inclouen a aquest nivell exigeixen un domini dels registres formals. El nivell cultural dels candidats a superar aquest nivell serà necessàriament prou elevat.</p> <p>Representació gràfica de les vocals: - Correcció en la escriptura de l grups vocàlics en el lèxic corresponent al nivell:</p> <p>Representació gràfica de les consonants: - Correcció en la escriptura de l grups consonàntics en el lèxic corresponent al nivell:</p> <p>Altres fenòmens ortogràfics: - <i>Escriptura correcta dels noms propis, com ara d'aquells que pertanyin a la mitologia grega o llatina o a la història i la literatura universals: Oedipus, Aristotle, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, Otto Von Bismarck, Othello, etc.</i></p> <p>Puntuació: - Correcte ús de tots els signes ortogràfiques. - Unió d'oracions independents amb punt i coma, adverb i coma: He had lost his job; nevertheless, he was shopping like a millionaire</p> <p><i>En aquest nivell, les incorreccions ortogràfiques haurian de ser pràcticament inexistentes.</i></p>	<p>Sistema d'escriptura: Usos de la cursiva en referències bibliogràfiques o per marcar usos especials.</p> <p>Altres fenòmens ortogràfics: - Reconeixement d'abreviatures, acrònims i sigles (C.I.A, F.B.I., NATO, HR, i.e., e.g., RSVP, ETA, AKA, FAQ, ATM, P.S., ESL & EFL, DIY, ID, IQ, AD & BC, AWOL, OCD, DOB, MD, etc.)</p>
COMPETÈNCIA I CONTINGUTS FONETICO-FONOLÒGICS	
ACTIVITATS DE PRODUCCIÓ I COPRODUCCIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS	ACTIVITATS DE COMPRENSIÓ DE TEXTOS ORALS
<p>1. SONS I FONEMES VOCÀLICS I CONSONANTICS I LES SEVES COMBINACIONS</p> <p>En aquest nivell, el més alt del currículum, no es troba cap contingut nou a nivell fonètic. El estudiant ha de consolidar tots els continguts del nivells anteriors i ha de tenir un gran domini de la pronunciació i la entonació estàndard de l'anglès. Ha de ser capaç de expressar-se de manera molt fluida i natural en una ampla varietat de temes.</p> <p>- Pronunciació correcta dels noms propis, com ara d'aquells que pertanyin a la mitologia grega o llatina, a la història i a figures reconegudes de la literatura anglòfona i universal (Oedipus, Aristotle, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, Otto Von Bismarck, Othello, etc.) i geogràfics (Gloucester, Pyongyang , Naypyidaw -</p>	<p>1. SONS I FONEMES VOCÀLICS I CONSONANTICS I LES SEVES COMBINACIONS</p> <p>En aquest nivell, el més alt del currículum, no es troba cap contingut nou a nivell fonètic. Caldrà que l'estudiant d'aquest nivell comprengui i reconegui pràcticament qualsevol text oral d'anglès estàndard (Global English), incloent fins i tot la pronunciació de certs trets que pertanyen a diferents varietats geogràfiques més esteses de l'anglès (idiolectes i sociolectes) i tots les característiques de ritmes d'elocució ràpids o estils marcats i tenint en compte totes les afeccions produïdes en el discurs com resultat dels processos relacionats amb:</p> <p>- Assimilació en el punt d'articulació (regressiva amb les consonants alveolars "t, d, n, s, z" – <i>That girl: /ðæt</i></p>





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<p>capital city of Myanmar-, etc.)</p> <p>2. ENTONACIÓ I ACCENTUACIÓ</p> <p>En aquest nivell el discurs ha de ser absolutamente fluid y muy natural.</p>	<p>g3:l > /ðæk g3:l/ i anticipativa amb las bilabials y velars “p, b, m, k, g + syllabic nasal /n/- Open: /əʊpən/ > /əʊpn/ > /əʊpm/; Bacon: /beɪkən/ > /beɪkn/ > /beɪkŋ/</p> <p>- Coalescència de dos sons en nomes un en los grupos /t/, /d/ + /j/: <i>Don't you dare</i>: /dəʊnt ju 'deər/ > /dəʊntʃu 'deər/</p> <p>- Elisió: pérdida de /t/ o /d/ finales si van seguidas de una consonante sorda (pérdida de /t/) o sonora (pérdida de /d/): <i>Cold beer</i>: /kɔuld 'bɪər/ > /kɔʊl 'bɪər/</p> <p>- Liaison: unión de una palabra con la siguiente mediante el sonido /r/ en variedades no rotativas del inglés, como el RP: <i>Linking "r"</i>: <i>Far away</i>: /fə:əwəi/ > /fə:rə'wəi/; Intrusive “r” para separar una vocal final de una palabra y la inicial de otra: <i>I saw it</i>: /aɪ sə: it/ > /aɪ sə:rit/</p> <p>- Aspiració de las consonantes oclusivas sordas /p, t, k/ en sílaba inicial accentuada: <i>Paper</i>: /'peɪpə/ > /'phɛɪpə/</p> <p>- Devoicing: /b, d, g, v, z, ʒ, ð/ > / p, t, k, f, s, ʃ, θ, tʃ/ antes o después de pausa o seguidas de una consonante sorda: <i>Red car</i>: /red ka:/ > /ret ka:/</p> <p>- Velarització de /l/ cuando viene seguido de una consonante: <i>Milk</i>: /milk/ > /mɪlk/</p> <p>- Reconeixement dels noms propis, como los que pertenecen a la mitología griega o latina, a la historia y a figuras reconocidas de la literatura anglofonía y universal (<i>Oedipus</i>, <i>Aristotle</i>, <i>Julius Caesar</i>, <i>Charlemagne</i>, <i>Otto Von Bismarck</i>, <i>Othello</i>, etc.) y geográficos (<i>Gloucester</i>, <i>Pyongyang</i>, <i>Naypyidaw</i> - capital city of Myanmar-, etc.)</p> <p>2. ENTONACIÓ I ACCENTUACIÓ</p> <p>En este nivel se debe comprender perfectamente cualquier discurso enunciado de manera fluida y natural, incluso si aparece algún elemento o trazo de inglés no estándar o coloquial o de un elevado grado de formalidad.</p>
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