

Relative Sentences in Advanced English

En inglés intermedio alto B2, aprender a utilizar las oraciones relativas de manera efectiva es crucial. Las oraciones relativas nos permiten hacer descripciones más detalladas y precisas en inglés, lo que enriquece nuestra comunicación.

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

THAT

Used if we want to identify a person:

- That is the girl (that) he saw in town. (that can be omitted)
- That is the lady who fell down.

THAT

Used if we want to identify a thing, idea or animal:

- This is a cat (that) we have adopted. (that can be omitted)
- He has a country house which he has inherited.

SE

Used if we want to express possession:

- That is the boy whose parents have divorced.

N

Used if we want to identify a time or moment:

- I'll always remember the time when we first saw each other.
- That was the year when we failed.

RE

Used if we want to identify a place:

- That was the school where we moved to at 14.

Y

Used if we want to specify a cause:

- That's the reason why I arrived late.

M

Used after a preposition or in an object if we want to refer to people:

- That is the man to whom I talked to yesterday.



In order to/ So as to

1 Explicando Propósitos

Estas estructuras son utilizadas para expresar la finalidad o el propósito de una acción de manera clara y concisa.

2 Usos Comunes

Son muy útiles en escritura formal, instrucciones, y explicaciones de procedimientos.

3 Variantes entre "in order to" y "so as to"

Explorar las diferencias sutiles entre estas expresiones es crucial para una comprensión precisa y una comunicación efectiva.



Infinitives as Subject and Complement

1

Sujeto

El uso de los infinitivos como sujeto permite una mayor variedad y expresividad en las estructuras de las oraciones.

2

Complemento

Los infinitivos como complemento son una característica distintiva de la gramática inglesa que permite expresar gran variedad de significados.



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Supposed to / Meant to / Misunderstanding

1

Significados

Las sutiles diferencias en el significado de estas expresiones a menudo pueden causar malentendidos y confusiones.

2

Errores Comunes

Comprender las diferencias sutiles entre "supposed to" y "meant to" es crucial para evitar malentendidos en la comunicación.

3

Clarificación

Explorar ejemplos concretos puede ayudar a los alumnos a comprender y usar correctamente estas expresiones en diferentes contextos.

Miscommunication &

Need to and Passive Infinitives

Expresando Necesidad

"Need to" es una expresión común para hablar de obligaciones y responsabilidades en inglés.

Uso Passivo

Entender cómo y cuándo usar el infinitivo pasivo puede enriquecer la expresión y estilo de la comunicación en inglés.

Expressing Prohibition with Forbid and Allow

Forbid

Expresar prohibiciones o restricciones.

Allow

Indicar permisos o dar libertad para realizar una acción.



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Restrictive and Non-restrictive Clauses

1 Cláusulas Restrictivas

Estas cláusulas son esenciales para el significado de la oración y no se separan por comas.

2 Cláusulas No-Restrictivas

Estas cláusulas agregan información adicional y se separan por comas en la oración.

ditional types – Exercises 2

In the situation, decide which conditional sentence is the most appropriate.

You ignored my advice, so you got into trouble!

You hadn't ignored my advice, you wouldn't have got into trouble.

You didn't ignore my advice, you wouldn't get into trouble.

You don't ignore my advice, you don't get into trouble.

You don't ignore my advice, you won't get into trouble.

Experiments, the liquid is cooled to 0° Celsius. It always freezes.

You had cooled the liquid to 0° Celsius, it would have frozen.

You cool the liquid to 0° Celsius, it will freeze.

You cool the liquid to 0° Celsius, it freezes.

You cooled the liquid to 0° Celsius, it would freeze.

Unluckily, I don't know Philosophy, so I can't answer your question.

You had known Philosophy, I would have been able to answer your question.

You knew Philosophy, I would be able to answer your question.

You know Philosophy, I can answer your question.

You know Philosophy, I will be able to answer your question.

He stepped on the mine and it exploded.

You didn't step on the mine, it wouldn't explode.

You hadn't stepped on the mine, it wouldn't have exploded.

You doesn't step on the mine, it won't explode.

You doesn't step on the mine, it doesn't explode.

I want to buy a Porsche, but I don't have enough money.

You have enough money, I buy a Porsche.

You had enough money, I would have bought a Porsche.

You have enough money, I will buy a Porsche.

You had enough money, I would buy a Porsche.

It was raining this afternoon. I hope it doesn't because I don't want the match to be cancelled.

You it had rained, the match would have been cancelled.

You it rains, the match will be cancelled.

You it rains, the match is cancelled.

You it rained, the match would be cancelled.

She forgot to lock the door because she was in a hurry.

You she isn't in a hurry, she locks the door.

You she isn't in a hurry, she will lock the door.

You she wasn't in a hurry, she would lock the door.

You she hadn't been in a hurry, she would have locked the door.

He didn't lend you his camera because he needs it.

You he didn't need his camera, we would lend it to you.

You he doesn't need his camera, he lends it to you.

You he doesn't need his camera, he will lend it to you.

You he hadn't needed his camera, he would have lent it to you.

I told you something, but you have to promise to keep it as a secret.

You could have told you something if you had kept it as a secret.

You I'll tell you something if you keep it as a secret.

You I'll tell you something if you keep it as a secret.

You could tell you something if you kept it as a secret.

While / Whereas / Whilst / Contrasting and Comparing

1

Contrast

2

Comparison

3

Conectores de Oraciones

Due to: Certainly / Likely

Certainty

Usos específicos de "due to" para expresar certeza en diferentes situaciones.

Likelihood

Considerar la probabilidad al utilizar "due to" en la comunicación es crucial para una expresión precisa.

The Due Process Clause

Amendment V (Applies to Federal Government)
Amendment XIV (Applies to State Government)

"No person shall...be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

The government cannot deny an individual their substantive rights (substantive due process)

The government cannot deprive an individual of notice and an opportunity to be heard (procedural due process)

Statutes cannot be void for vagueness

Statutes cannot be overbroad