Expresión de relacións lóxicas: conxunción (neither…nor); disxunción (either…or); oposición/concesión (only (it didn’t work); despite/in spite of + NP/VP/sentence); causa because (of); due to; as; since); finalidade (so as to); comparación (as/not so Adj. as; far less tire some/much more convenient (than); the best by far); resultado/correlación(such…that); condición (if; unless; in cause; supposing); estilo indirecto (reported information, offers, suggestions, promises, commands, wishes, warnings).

Relacións temporais ((just) as; while; once (we have finished).

Afirmación (emphatic affirmative sentences / the dummy do, e. g. I do love classic music; tags, e. g. I should have).

Exclamación (What + noun + sentence), e. g. What a nuisance (he is)!; How + Adv. + Adj., e. g. How very extraordinary!; exclamatory sentences and phrases, e. g. Gosh, it is freezing!).

Negación (e. g. Nope; Never ever; You needn’t have).

Interrogación (Wh- questions; Aux. Questions; Says who? Why on earth did she say that?; tags).

Expresión do tempo: pasado (past simple and continuous; present perfect simple and continuous; past perfect simple and continuous); presente (present simple and continuous); futuro (present simple and continuous + Adv.; will be + verb+ ing; will + perfect tense (simple and continuous)).

Expresión do aspecto: puntual (simple tenses); durativo (present and past simple/perfect; and future continuous); habitual (simple tenses (+ Adv.); used to; would); incoativo (start/begin by +verb+ing); terminativo (cease +verb+ing).

Expresión da modalidade: factualidade (declarative sentences); capacidade (it takes/holds/serves…); posibilidade/probabilidade (will; likely; should; ought to); necesidade (want; take); obriga (need/needn’t); permiso (may; could; allow) intención (be thinking of +verb+ing).

Expresión da existencia (e. g. there must have been); a entidade (count/uncount/collective/compound nouns; pronouns (relative, reflexive/emphatic, one(s); determiners); a cualidade (e. g. bluish; nice to look at).

Expresión da cantidade: Number (e. g. some twenty people; thirty something). Quantity: e. g. twice as many; piles of newspapers; mountains of things. Degree: e. g. extremely; so (suddenly).

Expresión do espazo (prepositions and adverbs of location, position, distance, motion, direction, origin and arrangement).

Expresión do tempo (points (e. g. back then; within a month; whenever), divisions (e. g. fortnight), and indications (e. g. earlier/later today/in the year) of time; duration (e. g. through(out) the winter; over Christmas); anteriority (already; (not) yet; long/shortly before); posteriority (e. g. later (on); long/shortly after); sequence (to begin with, besides, to conclude); simultaneousness (just then/as); frequency (e. g. rarely; on a weekly basis).

Expresión do modo (Adv. and phrases of manner, e. g. thoroughly; inside out; upside down, in a mess).

Uso de conectores.

Have/get causative.

Phrasal verbs.

Gerund and infinitive.