



Guía Fundamental



NAME:



¿QUÉ DEBO SABER PARA PASAR ESTE NIVEL?

GENERAL REVIEW

Este nivel contiene un repaso general de todos los temas gramaticales anteriormente vistos, tales como: preguntas y respuestas lógicas en base a información coherente, tiempos Simples, Progresivos, y Perfectos; Condicionales, Comparativos, Superlativos y “Modals”.

Debes expresarte de manera natural en conversaciones de 5 minutos, brindando opiniones, justificaciones y comentarios personales. Debes aplicar las técnicas aprendidas y mezclar tiempos de manera concisa y fluida.

A continuación, encontrarás todo lo que necesitas para reforzar tus conocimientos. Recuerda crear un ambiente positivo y que equivocarse es parte del aprendizaje.



COMMON PHRASAL VERBS

#	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
1	Get up	Wake up from sleep
2	Get on	Enter into a vehicle
3	Get off	Leave a vehicle
4	Get along	Have a good relationship
5	Get over	Recover from something
6	Give up	Stop trying
7	Go on	Continue
8	Go out	Leave home for a social activity
9	Grow up	Become an adult
10	Hang out	Spend time with friends

#	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
11	Look after	Take care of
12	Look forward to	Anticipate with pleasure
13	Make up	Invent / Compensate
14	Pick up	Collect something
15	Put off	Delay
16	Run away	Escape
17	Set off	Start a journey
18	Take off	Leave the ground (e.g., airplane)
19	Turn on	Start a device
20	Turn off	Stop a device

PHRASAL VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS



#	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
1	Break down	Stop working (e.g., car)
2	Carry on	Continue
3	Come across	Find by chance
4	Deal with	Handle a problem
5	Fall behind	Progress more slowly than others
6	Get away with	Avoid punishment
7	Give away	Give something for free
8	Go through	Experience something difficult
9	Look down on	Consider someone inferior
10	Make out	See clearly
11	Pick out	Choose
12	Put up with	Tolerate
13	Run out of	Have zero of something
14	Take after	Resemble a family member
15	Think over	Consider carefully

PHRASAL VERBS WITH ADVERBS



#	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
1	Bring about	Cause something to happen
2	Carry out	Complete a task
3	Come back	Return
4	Cut down on	Reduce
5	Figure out	Understand
6	Give in	Surrender
7	Go back	Return
8	Look up	Find information from a source
9	Make up	Invent / Compensate
10	Put off	Delay
11	Run into	Meet by chance
12	Set up	Establish
13	Take up	Start a new hobby or activity
14	Turn up	Arrive
15	Work out	Solve a problem / Exercise

COMMON IDIOMS

#	IDIOM	MEANING
1	Break a leg	Good luck
2	Catch someone's eye	Attract someone's attention
3	Cost an arm and a leg	Very expensive
4	Cut corners	Do something quickly and cheaply
5	Easy come, easy go	Something obtained easily is lost easily
6	Get to the point	Be direct
7	Hit the books	Study hard
8	Keep an eye on	Watch carefully
9	Let the cat out of the bag	Reveal a secret
10	Long story short	Tell something briefly

#	IDIOM	MEANING
11	No pain, no gain	You must work hard to achieve something
12	Once in a blue moon	Very rarely
13	Piece of cake	Easy
14	Raining cats and dogs	Heavy rain
15	See eye to eye	Agree
16	Take it easy	Relax
17	Under the weather	Feeling sick
18	Up to no good	Doing something wrong
19	Watch your step	Be careful
20	Out of the blue	Suddenly

IDIOMS WITH ANIMALS

#	IDIOM	MEANING
1	A bird's-eye view	A general overview
2	Busy as a bee	Very active
3	Cat got your tongue	Why are you silent?
4	Dog eat dog world	A competitive world
5	Elephant in the room	An obvious problem not discussed
6	Fish out of water	Feeling weird in a new situation
7	Horse around	Play around
8	Kill two birds with one stone	Achieve two goals with one action
9	Let the cat out of the bag	Reveal a secret
10	Monkey business	Mischief or trickery
11	Rat race	A stressful competition
12	Straight as an arrow	Honest and upright
13	Wild goose chase	A fruitless search
14	Wolf in sheep's clothing	Apparently friendly but dangerous
15	You're barking up the wrong tree	To mistake the reason for something

IDIOMS WITH BODY PARTS

#	IDIOM	MEANING
1	All ears	Listening attentively
2	Cost an arm and a leg	Very expensive
3	Get cold feet	Become nervous
4	Give someone a hand	Help someone
5	Head over heels	Very much in love
6	Keep your head above water	Manage to survive
7	Let your hair down	Relax and enjoy yourself
8	Off the top of my head	Without much thought
9	Out of hand	Uncontrollable
10	Put your foot in your mouth	Say something embarrassing
11	See eye to eye	Agree
12	Turn a blind eye	Ignore
13	Turn up your nose at	Disregard
14	Wet behind the ears	Inexperienced
15	You're pulling my leg	You're joking

IDIOMS WITH COLORS

#	IDIOM	MEANING
1	Black and white	Clear and definite
2	Blue in the face	Very angry
3	Feeling blue	Sad
4	Green with envy	Jealous
5	In the red	Losing money
6	Pink of health	Very healthy
7	Red-handed	Caught in the act of doing something wrong
8	See red	Become very angry
9	White as a sheet	Pale from fear or illness
10	Yellow streak	A cowardly trait

IDIOMS WITH FOOD AND DRINK



#	IDIOM	MEANING
1	A piece of cake	Easy
2	Bitter pill to swallow	Something difficult to accept
3	Bread and butter	Main source of income
4	Butter someone up	Flatter someone
5	Couch potato	Spending a lot of time watching TV
6	Easy come, easy go	What's gained easily is lost easily
7	Go bananas	Become crazy
8	Have a sweet tooth	Enjoy eating sweets
9	In a nutshell	Briefly
10	Put all eggs in one basket	All efforts/resources in one thing
11	Spill the beans	Reveal a secret
12	Take the cake	Be the best or worst
13	The icing on the cake	Making a good situation better
14	Tough cookie	A strong-willed person
15	Watered-down	Weak or diluted

REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO



CULTURE AND SOCIETY



Find



Meet



Greet



Celebrate



Enjoy



Expect



Surprise



Taste



Marvel



Wander



Preserve



Influence



Appreciate



Express



Interpret



Engage



Adapt



Respect



Share



Integrate

REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO



CULTURE AND SOCIETY



Diversity



Inclusion



Equality



Stereotype



Bias



Values



Beliefs



Rituals



Language



Community



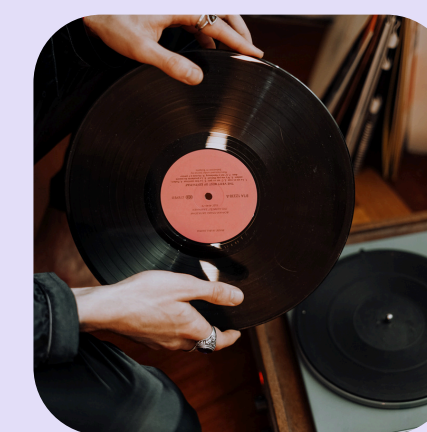
Sightseeing



Folklore



Culture



Nostalgia



Heritage



Custom



Festive



Perspective



Awareness



**Historical
sites**

REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO



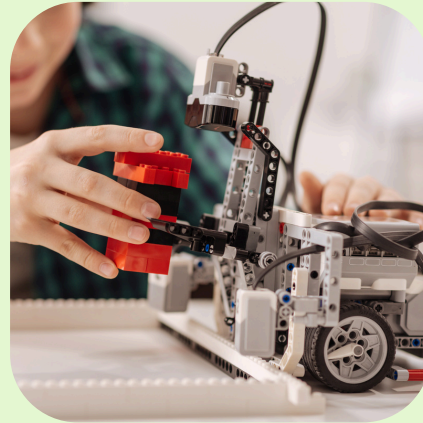
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Discover



Experiment



Invent



Develop



Research



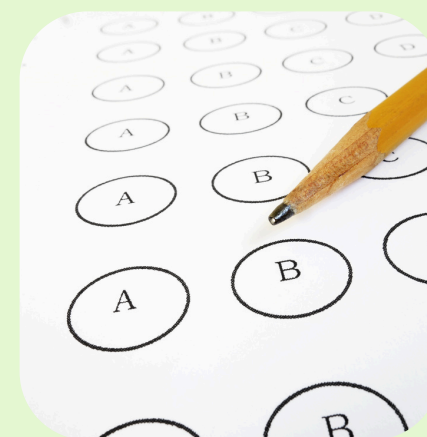
Analyze



Observe



Measure



Test



Calculate



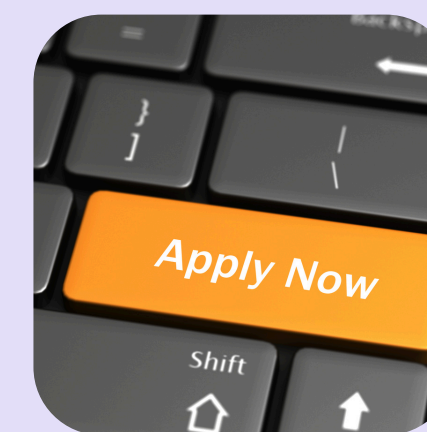
Explore



Innovate



Advance



Apply



Contribute



Collaborate



Achieve



Overcome



Revolutionize



Transform

REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Scientist



Technological



Experience



Discovery



Innovation



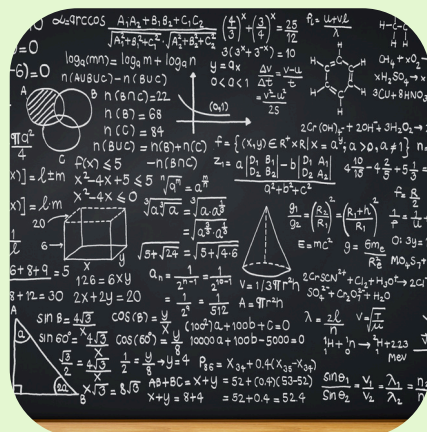
Essay



Data



Hypothesis



Theory



Experimentation



Observation



Measurement



Analysis



Calculation



Exploration



Advancement



Achievement



Challenge



Breakthrough



Gadget

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HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Exercise



Workout



Try



Rest



Meditate



Relax



Manage



Improve



Maintain



Consult



Treat



Recover



Prevent



Promote



Enhance



Prioritize



Balance



Reduce



Increase



Achieve

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HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Health



Wellness



Nutrition



Diet



Exercise



Workout



Nap



Meditation



Stress



Fitness



Lifestyle



Balance



Well-being



Prevention



Treatment



Recovery



Goal



Habit



Routine

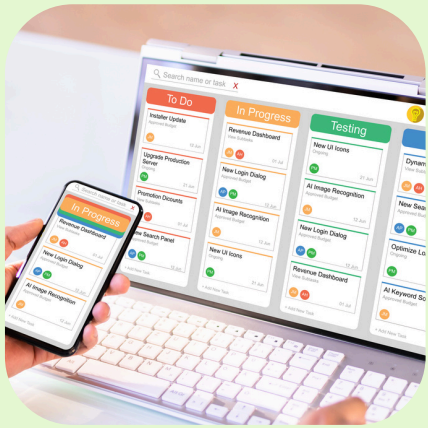


Mindfulness

REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO



BUSINESS AND EDUCATION



Manage



Lead



Work



Review



Learn



Teach



Collaborate



Communicate



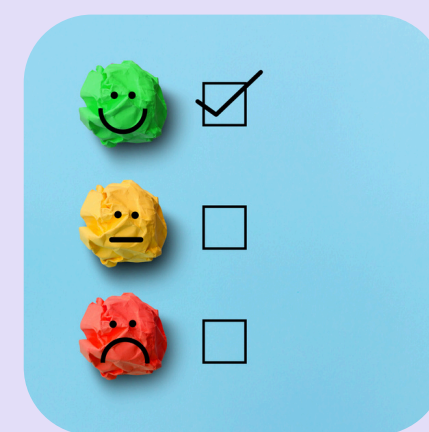
Negotiate



Present



Analyze



Evaluate



Plan



Organize



Market



Innovate



Network



Invest



Expand



Succeed

REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO



BUSINESS AND EDUCATION



Business



Company



Corporation



Industry



Market



Product



Service



Customer



Client



Employee



Employer



Management



Leadership



Teamwork



Negotiation



Communication



Planning



Organization



Marketing



Innovation

GRAMMAR REVIEW

PRESENT PERFECT / PROGRESSIVE

REMEMBER: All structures are very similar, you don't have to learn all of them. Only focus on the **auxiliary** and **verb**, you don't even have to change the order.

PRESENT PERFECT

It's used to describe actions or events that have occurred at an unspecified time before now.

POSITIVE

S + HAVE/HAS + PARTICIPLE + COMP

- I have read the same book for 2 hours straight
- He has adapted to school even though he's shy

NEGATIVE

S + HAVEN'T/HASN'T + PARTICIPLE + COMP

- I haven't read the same book for 2 hours straight
- He hasn't adapted to school yet, he's shy

YES/NO QUESTION

HAVE/HAS + S + PARTICIPLE + COMP + ?

- Have I read the same book for 2 hours straight?
- Has he adapted to school even though he's shy?

WH QUESTION

WH + HAVE/HAS + S + PARTICIPLE + COMP + ?

- How long have I read the same book?
- Where has he adapted even though he's shy?

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

It's used to describe actions that began in the past and are still continuing or have recently stopped but have a connection to the present.

POSITIVE

S + HAVE/HAS + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP

- I have been focusing on my career to get that promotion
- He has been attending classes regularly since the pandemic

NEGATIVE

S + HAVEN'T/HASN'T + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP

- I haven't been focusing on my career to get that promotion
- He hasn't been attending classes regularly since the pandemic

YES/NO QUESTION

HAVE/HAS + S + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP + ?

- Have I been focusing on my career to get that promotion?
- Has he been attending classes regularly since the pandemic?

WH QUESTION

WH + HAVE/HAS + S + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP + ?

- What have I been focusing on to get that promotion?
- How long has he been attending classes regularly?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

PAST PERFECT / PROGRESSIVE

REMEMBER: All structures are very similar, you don't have to learn all of them. Only focus on the **auxiliary** and **verb**, you don't even have to change the order.

PAST PERFECT

It talks about actions that happened before another action in the past. It's like saying something happened in the "past of the past."

POSITIVE

S + HAD + PARTICIPLE + COMP

- I had read for 2 hours by the time you arrived
- He had adapted to school when we moved

NEGATIVE

S + HADN'T + PARTICIPLE + COMP

- I hadn't read for 2 hours by the time you arrived
- He hadn't adapted to school when we moved

YES/NO QUESTION

HAD + S + PARTICIPLE + COMP + ?

- Had I read for 2 hours by the time you arrived?
- Had he adapted to school when we moved?

WH QUESTION

WH + HAD + S + PARTICIPLE + COMP + ?

- How long had I read by the time you arrived?
- Where had he adapted when we moved?

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

It talks about actions that started in the past and continued up until another point in the past. It emphasizes the duration of the action.

POSITIVE

S + HAD + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP

- I had been focusing on my career before I found you
- He had been attending classes regularly during the pandemic

NEGATIVE

S + HADN'T + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP

- I hadn't been focusing on my career before I found you
- He hadn't been attending classes regularly during the pandemic

YES/NO QUESTION

HAD + S + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP + ?

- Had I been focusing on my career before I found you?
- Had he been attending classes regularly during the pandemic?

WH QUESTION

WH + HAD + S + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP + ?

- What had I been focusing on before I found you?
- How often had he been attending classes before the pandemic?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

FUTURE PERFECT / PROGRESSIVE

REMEMBER: All structures are very similar, you don't have to learn all of them. Only focus on the **auxiliary** and **verb**, you don't even have to change the order.

FUTURE PERFECT

This tense is used to talk about actions that will be completed by a specific time in the future.

POSITIVE

S + WILL + HAVE + PARTICIPLE + COMP

- I will have read for 2 hours by noon today
- He will have adapted to school after a couple of months

NEGATIVE

S + WON'T + HAVE + PARTICIPLE + COMP

- I won't have read for 2 hours by noon today
- He won't have adapted to school after a couple of months

YES/NO QUESTION

WILL + S + HAVE + PARTICIPLE + COMP + ?

- Will I have read for 2 hours by noon today?
- Will he have adapted to school after a couple of months?

WH QUESTION

WH + WILL + S + HAVE + PARTICIPLE + COMP + ?

- What will I have read for 2 hours by noon today?
- How will he have adapted to school after a couple of months?

FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

This tense is used to emphasize the duration of an action that will be in progress up until a certain point in the future.

POSITIVE

S + WILL + HAVE + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP

- I will have been focusing on my career for 3 years by 2025
- He will have been attending classes regularly for the test

NEGATIVE

S + WON'T + HAVE + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP

- I won't have been focusing on my career for 3 years by 2025
- He won't have been attending classes regularly for the test

YES/NO QUESTION

WILL + S + HAVE + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP + ?

- Will I have been focusing on my career for 3 years by 2025?
- Will he have been attending classes regularly for the test?

WH QUESTION

WH + WILL + S + HAVE + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP + ?

- How long will I have been focusing on my career by 2025?
- Why will he have been attending classes regularly?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

MODALS / PERFECT MODALS

REMEMBER: Most native speakers tend to mix the structure of modals. Learn each of the usages and apply them, but it's ok to mix some modals as long as there's meaning.

MODALS

They are special verbs that help express things like possibility, obligation, permission, and ability.

POSITIVE

S + MODAL + VERB + COMP

- I can read for 2 hours non-stop (ability)
- He might adapt to school easily (possibility)

NEGATIVE

S + MODAL + NOT + VERB + COMP

- I couldn't read for 2 hours non-stop (past ability)
- He may not adapt to school easily (possibility)

YES/NO QUESTION

MODAL + S + VERB + COMP + ?

- May I read for 2 hours today? (permission)
- Must he adapt to school? (obligation)

WH QUESTION

WH + MODAL + S + VERB + COMP + ?

- What should I read for 2 hours today? (advice)
- How can he adapt to school easily? (ability)

PERFECT MODALS

They are a combination of a modal verb and the perfect tense. They express actions that were completed before or by a specific time.

POSITIVE

S + MODAL + HAVE + VERB + COMP

- I could have focused on my career in 2010
- He might have attended classes regularly, I don't remember

NEGATIVE

S + MODAL + NOT + HAVE + VERB + COMP

- I shouldn't have focused on my career in 2010
- He may not have attended classes regularly, I don't remember

YES/NO QUESTION

WILL + S + HAVE + BEEN + VERB-ING + COMP + ?

- Must I have focused on my career in 2010?
- Should he have attended classes regularly?

WH QUESTION

WH + MODAL + S + HAVE + VERB + COMP + ?

- Why should I have focused on my career in 2010?
- When could he have attended classes regularly?

GRAMMAR REVIEW

COMPARATIVES / SUPERLATIVES

REMEMBER: Most native speakers tend to mix the structure of short and long adjectives. Learn from these rules and apply them, but it's ok to mix the structure sometimes.

COMPARATIVES

Comparatives are used to compare two things. We use "-er" for short adjectives and "more/less" for longer ones.

SHORT ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVE + -ER + THAN

- Today, I read 2 minutes quicker than yesterday
- He's feeling calmer at school now that he adapted

LONG ADJECTIVES

MORE/LESS + ADJECTIVE + THAN

- Today, I read 2 minutes more rapidly than yesterday
- He's feeling more soothed at school now that he adapted

ADJECTIVES WITH "Y"

ADJECTIVE + -IER + THAN

- Today, I read a crazier book than yesterday
- He's feeling cozier at school now that he adapted

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

THEY CHANGE THEIR SPELLING

- Good = Better
- Bad = Worse
- Well = Better
- Far = Farther/Further

SUPERLATIVES

Superlatives are used to compare more than two things. We use "-est" for short adjectives and "most" for longer ones.

SHORT ADJECTIVES

THE + ADJECTIVE + -EST

- I was the laziest, so I decided to focus on my career
- He's the smartest student in his class

LONG ADJECTIVES

THE + MOST/LEAST + ADJECTIVE

- I focused on my career since I'm the most disciplined
- He will arrive to class as the most prepared student

ADJECTIVES WITH "Y"

THE + ADJECTIVE + -IEST

- My career made me the grumpiest person ever
- He will get to class at the earliest time possible

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

THEY CHANGE THEIR SPELLING

- Good = Best
- Bad = Worst
- Well = Best
- Far = Farthest/Furthest

GRAMMAR REVIEW

EQUALITY

We use "as...as" to compare two things and show that they are equal.

In the positive form, you are saying both things are the same level of something. On the other hand, in the negative form you are saying both things are almost the same, but not quite.

AS + ADJECTIVE + AS



Tom



Jason

Positive

- Tom is as tall as Jason since they are both related.
- Both of them are as smart as their other cousins.

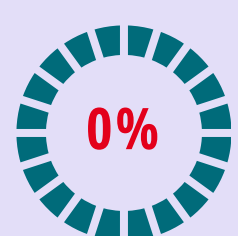
Negative

- Jason is not as healthy as Tom, he can't quit carbs.
- Neither of them are as polite as their dads.

FREQUENCY ADVERBS

Frequency adverbs are words that describe how often something happens. They help indicate the regularity of an action or event.

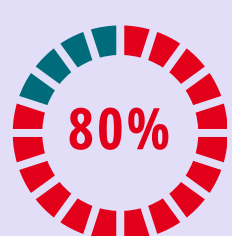
They each have a certain percentage of how often something is done, It's always good to know the subtle differences.



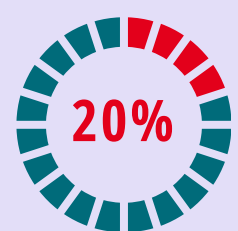
Never



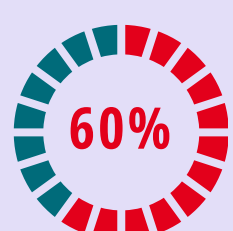
Occasionally



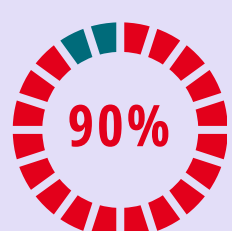
Often



Seldom



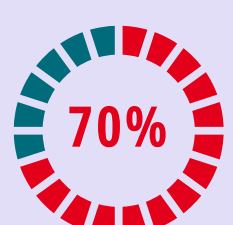
Sometimes



Usually



Rarely



Regularly



Always

EXAMPLES:

- I **always** buy a bagel before heading to work.
- We get together **occasionally** to catch up on our lives.
- You **never** listen to me, I feel neglected.

GRAMMAR REVIEW

CONDITIONALS

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES ARE A TYPE OF COMPLEX SENTENCES. THEY'RE MADE UP OF TWO PARTS: A CONDITION (OFTEN INTRODUCED BY IF OR UNLESS) AND A RESULT.

UNDERSTANDING THESE SENTENCES IS KEY TO EXPRESSING AND UNDERSTANDING SEVERAL SITUATIONS IN ENGLISH.

ZERO CONDITIONAL	FIRST CONDITIONAL	SECOND CONDITIONAL	THIRD CONDITIONAL
FACTS	POSSIBILITIES	HYPOTHETICAL	REGRETS
SIMPLE PRESENT + SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PRESENT + SIMPLE FUTURE	SIMPLE PAST + MODALS	PAST PERFECT + PERFECT MODALS

- If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.
- If it's a weekday, I go to work.
- If you don't eat, you get hungry.

- If you prepare hard enough, you will succeed.
- If I see her, I will say hello.
- If they don't hurry, they will miss the train.

- If I were you, I would take the job.
- If it snowed in the Sahara, it would be a miracle.
- If they knew the truth, they would be shocked.

- If she had seen the sign, she wouldn't have parked there.
- If we had left earlier, we would have caught the flight.
- If he hadn't forgotten his wallet, he would have paid the bill.

GRAMMAR REVIEW

REGRETS & WISHES

REGRETS

We mostly use "If only..." for regrets.

Regrets are used to express regret about a past event or situation. Things you can no longer change.

WISHES

We mostly use "Subject + wish..." for wishes.

Wishes can refer to present situations, future possibilities, or past events, indicating a desire for a different reality.

Regrets

- If only I hadn't eaten so much pizza yesterday.
- If only I had taken that job offer.

Wishes

- I wish it wasn't so cold outside. It gets dangerous.
- I wish I could speak Spanish fluently.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

An adverbial clause, sometimes referred to as an adverb clause, is a group of words that, together, functions as an adverb. This means that the clause describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

Adverbial clauses of manner describe how something is taking place or previously took place.

STRUCTURE:

sentence + adverbial clause

KEYWORDS:

adjective-ly

the way

like

how

as

by

EXAMPLES:

- She addressed the crowd **as she had practiced in the mirror**.
- They designed the new product **the way innovators problem-solve around design flaws**.
- The teacher explained the topic, **how my dad explained it to me**.

EVALUATIONS SYSTEM

MASTERS OF FLUENCY

Nivel MoF	ACTIVIDAD POR NIVEL	%
	Attendance / Homework	20%
	Exposition 1	10%
	Grammar test	10%
	Exposition 2	10%
	Oral evaluation	50%

Este es el sistema utilizado para medir tu progreso.

Nivel MoF	NOTA	PUNTEO
	Native	9-10
	Proficient	8
	Advanced	0-7

Recueda prepararte para cada una de tus evaluaciones, debes estar listo para participar en conversaciones de no menos de 5 minutos, en donde vas a comentar, hacer preguntas, justificar tu argumento, y dar tu opinión; en base a los distintos temas tratados en clase.

Para este es requerido alcanzar el promedio mínimo final de 8.0. De no hacerlo, deberás conectarte de manera obligatoria a refuerzos y clubs de conversación adicionales para alcanzar el puntaje de 8.0, realizando tu evaluación oral mensual.

<https://www.e4ccclab.com/p/evaluation-system>

INTERVIEW PRACTICE



Goal: 30 seconds, 8 sentences, 0 mistakes

1. **What's different from now to when you started this level?**
2. **What are the potential benefits and drawbacks of social media?**
3. **What can individuals do to help protect the environment?**
4. **What are some of the cultural differences between your country and the United States?**
5. **Can you explain the difference between "give up" and "give away"?**
6. **Should animals be kept in zoos?**
7. **What would you do if you won a night at a resort?**
8. **What does the idiom "spill the beans" mean?**
9. **What are the potential consequences of a new pandemic?**
10. **What are the ethical implications of artificial intelligence?**
11. **How do you think climate change will affect the future?**
12. **How have tourists living in our countries influenced cultural exchange?**
13. **What does the phrasal verb "look forward to" mean?**
14. **What is the correct collocation: "make a mistake" or "do a mistake"?**
15. **Is it important to learn a second language?**
16. **If you could change one thing about the world, what would it be and why?**
17. **Can you use the idiom "break a leg" in a sentence?**
18. **How do you feel about inflation?**
19. **How has technology changed the way we communicate and interact with others?**
20. **What are the most pressing environmental issues facing our planet today?**
21. **What is the importance of preserving cultural heritage?**
22. **Can you use the word "strong" in a sentence to describe a coffee?**



Guía Fundamental

