

## A2 COMMUNICATIONAL STRATEGIES OF WRITTEN SPANISH GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

TERM: SUMMER	<b>INSTRUCTION: SPANISH</b>
COURSE TITLE	COMMUNICATIONAL STRATEGIES OF WRITTEN SPANISH: GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION
WEEKLY HOURS	<b>11</b>
# CONTACT HOURS	<b>44</b>
PRE-REQUISITE	<b>A1</b>

<b>COURSE DESCRIPTION</b>
<p>This course delves into the of Spanish vocabulary and grammar, corresponding to the beginner levels A1-A2 according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).</p> <p>The course is theoretical and practical, aimed at addressing morphological aspects of grammar at a basic level with a descriptive-normative approach and using various materials such as workbooks, songs, and newspapers. The system of rules of Spanish and its application in different contexts will be reviewed, analyzed, and applied.</p>
<b>GENERAL OBJECTIVE</b>
<p>To introduce students to the world of learning Spanish as a foreign language, enabling them to acquire general grammatical knowledge relevant to the language being studied and thus develop communication skills with a degree of fluency appropriate for their beginner level.</p>
<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire basic linguistic knowledge (grammar and vocabulary)</li> <li>• Understand the message presented through different formats, both oral and written</li> <li>• Apply grammatical rules in oral and written discourse</li> <li>• Connect language and culture</li> <li>• Expressing likes and preferences</li> <li>• Giving formal and informal orders</li> </ul>
<b>KEY CONTENT</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indefinite and quantitative (alguno/ninguno)</li> <li>• To be and to be (use of “ser/estar” + qualifying adjective - use of “ser/estar” + de + noun - use of “ser/estar” + past participle - use of “estar” for location)</li> <li>• Verb tenses (expression of common actions, present with future value, perfect past tense of the most common regular and irregular verbs, to “gustar/parecer + “que”, reflexives and common periphrases: “tener que”, “ir a”, “querer”, “poder”, “necesitar”)</li> <li>• Adverbs (quantity, affirmation, negation, manner...)</li> </ul>

- Prepositions
- Time references (“nunca, a veces, todos los días...”)

### TEACHING AND EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES

Lectures and active student participation through the development of physical and virtual guides that will allow students to practice different learning skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) with the goal of consolidating a grammatical foundation.

Assignments are done individually, in pairs, or in groups depending on the number of students in the class.

The content taught in this class is connected to the Communication Spanish and Chilean Culture class, as well as to the various cultural outings conducted by the Spanish center of UVM.

### ASSESSMENT

The assessment requirement is 65%.

The course offers four types of assessment:

- Participation and attendance 10%
- Written tests 20%
- Writing projects 20%
- Oral presentations 20%

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 501 SPANISH VERBS. Christopher Kendris, Ph.D., and Theodore Kendris, Ph. D. Barron’s Kendris and Kendris.2007.
- DICCIONARIO ESENCIAL DE LA LENGUA ESPAÑOLA. RAE. ESPASA. 2006.
- ESPAÑOL EN MARCHA. GUÍA DIDÁCTICA. Francisca Castro, Pilar Díaz-Ballesteros, Ignacio Rodeco, Carmen Sardinero. SGEL. 2005.
- EXPRÉSATE. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Florida, USA. 2012.
- LA GRAMÁTICA DESCOMPLICADA. Álex Grijelmo. Círculo de Lectores. Santillana ediciones Especiales S. L. 2006.
- PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT. BASIC SPANISH. Richmon. 2012

#### Links

- [www.icarito.cl](http://www.icarito.cl)
- [www.elmercurio.com](http://www.elmercurio.com)
- [www.cnn.cl](http://www.cnn.cl)
- [www.videoele.com](http://www.videoele.com)
- [www.rutaele.com](http://www.rutaele.com)