ACADEMIC UNIT: Vice-rectorate for research and development
ACADEMIC AREA: Spanish Courses for foreigners

**High-intermediate level**

SITE: Centro

PROFESSORS: Prof. Julián Martínez Vázquez – Prof. Romina Esteves

TIME ASSIGNED: 5 hs per week (90 contact hours)

DURATION: Quarterly

**SYLLABUS 2018**

**ObjetivEs**

**General objectives:** students should be able to:
- Operate in complex communicative situations, both formal and informal, manifest opinions, assumptions, suppositions, conditions, concessions and probabilities in different ways and with different nuances;
- Interact with native speakers with a sufficient degree of fluency and naturalness so that communication is done effortlessly by the interlocutors.

**Specific objectives:** students should be able to:
- Describe, narrate, give instructions and make arguments, in an oral and written way, in present, past and future;
- understand texts of varied complexity, type and style;
- know the vocabulary necessary to describe people and personalities, feelings, situations, and to express one’s opinion;
- adapt register, formal or informal, according to the different communicative situations in which they find themselves, both orally and in writing.

**Cultural content**

*(Within these contents, various topics will be selected for each semester)*
- ** Argentine history:** dictatorship of 1976 to 1983, the crisis of 2001, immigration of the early twentieth century and the “new” immigration.

- **Ecology and the environment:** open-pit mining; Antarctica; environmentalism in cities.

- **New technologies:** internet, forums, blogs, cell phones, etc.; impact on everyday life.

- **Popular wisdom:** stock phrases, proverbs and sayings.

- **The world of work:** job interview, CV, labor discrimination.

- **The world of the university:** types of universities, public and private education, student life, residences.

- **Prejudices and discrimination:** racial and gender, age and physical issues.

- **Personal relationships:** relationships between men and women, intimate relationships.

- **Standards of beauty:** aesthetic surgeries, external image, stereotypes, advertising discourse.

- **Psychoanalysis:** The obsession of Argentines for psychoanalysis.

- **Solidarity ACTION:** NGOs in Argentina.

**Resources**
- Opinion articles.
- Argentine audiovisual advertising.
- Rioplatense Literature: Julio Cortázar, Hebe Uhart, Mariana Enríquez.
- Argentinean Comics: Quinones, Liniers, Maitea.
- Music by Latin Authors: Jorge Drexler, Charly García, Bacilos, Babasónicos, Árbol, Gustavo Cerati, Sui Generis, traditional *boleros*.

**Communicative contents**

-To argue in an efficient manner on general issues and in formal and informal registers: to defend a point of view to others; to express opinions and to substantiate them, to distinguish pros and cons from different positions.

Give and receive instructions with high degree of precision (for example, to handle technology, to perform procedures, to solve everyday issues: electrician, laundry, etc.)

- Express desires with different nuances of intensity, degrees of eventuality, in different registers.

- Express hypothesis and assumptions with different nuances of intensity, degrees of eventuality, in different registers, on past, present and future actions.

- Express conditions and concessions with a variety of structures.

- Formulate, accept and reject invitations, express orders, formulate claims with different nuances of intensity and in different registers.

- Give advice in all kinds of situations and contexts.

- Narrate past anecdotes, recount their own and others' experiences, reporting others' speech.

- Give and ask for authorizations.
- Social events: typical greetings and phrases, conventions associated with the event, exclamations and expressions of courtesy.
- Vary meaning with intonation: express assumptions, focalize.

**Discursive content**

- Reading comprehension of long texts of a certain complexity (of relatively well-known topics): Comics, graphic and audiovisual advertising, journalistic texts, academic texts, narratives, instructive and argumentative texts, essays.
- Reading comprehension and production of various types of texts: Formal and informal emails, formal letters, letters to the editor, recipes and instructions, narrations, internet forums, blogs, simple instructional texts, formal arguments, essays.
- Cohesive procedures: Uses of connectors and temporal, consecutive, conditional, concessionary and causal links. Production of different types of structures according to the textual type, and variety in the thematic progression.

**Grammatical contents:**

**Verbs:**

Review of all verb tenses in the indicative and imperative mode. Compound conditional and future perfect: Uses and conjugation.

Subjunctive mood: Present, Imperfect, present perfect, pluperfect, preterit perfect. Regular and irregular verbs. Temporal values of each of the tenses

Uses of the Subjunctive:

- The subjunctive in main sentences to express a desire, a possibility and a doubt.

  The subjunctive in subordinate noun clauses:
  - to express a desire, a possibility and a doubt,
  - in subordinate clauses with main clauses containing verbs of emotion,
  - in subordinate clauses with verbs of “ser” or an exclamatory construction,
  - in subordinate clauses with verbs expressing will in the main clauses,
  - in subordinate clauses with verbs of authorization in main clauses,
  - in subordinate clauses with verbs of perception in main clauses,
  - in subordinate clauses with verbs expressing purpose in the main clauses.

  The subjunctive in subordinate adverbial clauses:
  - in subordinate clauses with temporal conjunctions to express a future action,
  - in subordinate clauses with conditional conjunctions,
  - in subordinate clauses with concessionary conjunctions,
  - in modal subordinate clauses,
  - in subordinate clauses with abstract nouns in the main clauses.

  The subjunctive in adjectival subordinate clauses:
- in subordinate clauses to define hypothetical people, objects, places, entities, etc.,
- after compound indefinite pronoun constructions + “que” and similar expressions.

Uses of “ojalá” with the different tenses of the subjunctive.

Possibility:

Possibility in the present: Review of deber + Infinitive y future imperfect.
   Subjunctive present/ Imperfect of the subjunctive
Possibility in the past: deber + past in the indicative / infinitive perfect
   Simple conditional / future perfect
   Compound conditional
   Imperfect and pluperfect in the subjunctive
Possibility in the future: Simple conditional

Imperfect of the subjunctive

Tense agreement between main and subordinate verbs. Present of the subjunctive and periphrastic future or present indicative. Comparison of the past perfect in the subjunctive with the imperfect of the subjunctive and the future perfect of the indicative.

Indirect discourse: Verb tense concordance.

Hypothetical periods.

Verboids:

Constructions of verb + infinitive (verbs expressing emotion and will).

Uses of simple infinitive. Use of composite infinitive.

Passive participles + “por”.

The gerund in verb phrases of perfect verbs.

Verbs that govern gerund

Pronouns:

Relative pronouns: cuyo/ cuya/ cuyos/ cuyas.

Compound Indefinite pronouns (cualquiera, quienquiera, dondequiera, comoquiera, cuandoquiera).

Conjunctions and links:

Review.

Connectors indicating purpose: para que, a fin de que, con el propósito de que, para asegurarse de que, para lograr que.

Temporal connectors. antes (de) que, tan pronto (como), después de que, apenas, hasta que, cuando, en cuanto, no bien, el día que, la próxima vez que.

Condicionals: mientras, siempre que, como, con tal de que, en caso de que, siempre y cuando, a condición de que, a no ser que, salvo que, a menos que.

Concessionary connectors: aunque, por mucho que, por más que, por muy + adjective/adverb + que, así, si bien, aun cuando, por más + adjective/ adverb+ que, a pesar de (que).

Como si.

Concessionary connectors + Imperfect of the subjunctive. Conditional connectors + imperfect of the subjunctive.

Articles:

El, un, Ø .

Uses of "lo".
Passing grade requirements
The student must meet two requirements to pass the course:

- Get an average equal to or greater than 4 (four) in three items:
  The final written exam, the final oral exam, class participation;

- Attend at least 75% of the class sessions.