



**UNIVERSIDAD DEL
SALVADOR**

ACADEMIC UNIT: Vice-rectorate for research and development

ACADEMIC AREA: Intensive Spanish courses for foreigners–

Grammar, Low-Intermediate level

SITE: Centro

PROFESSORS: Prof. Luz Callejo – Prof. Romina Esteves

SCHEDULE: 5 hrs per week (90 contact hours)

DURATION: Quarterly

Objectives

General objectives: To ensure that students can

- Manage in everyday communicative situations, typical life in a Spanish-speaking city and in a university setting, in a formal and informal way;
- Express opinions on abstract and cultural subjects in a simple, limited but coherent way, both orally and in writing; offer advice on a known area, and understand public instructions and announcements, and nuances in meanings and opinions.
- Describe past and current experiences, desires and future plans.
- Express with simple structures: hypothesis, assumptions and arguments.

Specific objectives: to ensure that students can:

- Reproduce all of the sounds of Spanish in a distinctive way and the intonation curves.
- Know the lexicon corresponding to general thematic areas, with a basic synonymy.
- Formulate descriptions, narratives and instructive texts, oral and written, in present, past and future;
- Understand descriptive, narrative, instructive, journalistic and argumentative texts of moderate complexity.
- Recognize and use a formal and informal register in everyday communicative situations, both orally and in writing.

Cultural content

(Various themes will be selected each semester from those noted below)

- **History of Argentina:** Perón and Evita, dictatorship 1976 to 1983, *madres de Plaza de Mayo* (Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo), early-twentieth-century immigration and new immigration.
- **Prototypical cultural aspects:** *el mate, el gaucho, el tango, el asado*.
- **The city of Buenos Aires:** Its organization, transit, security, public services and means of transport (taxi, subway and collective). Plaza de Mayo, National Library, Recoleta Cemetery, *Obelisco*, Plaza Serrano. The most characteristic neighborhoods. Emblematic buildings and monuments. *Bares notables*, national museums.
- **Argentine** audiovisual advertising.
- **Media:** Television (newscasts, soap operas, gossip programs); newspapers: News, interviews.
- **Argentine comics:** Quino (Mafalda and her friends), Nik, Liniers, Maitena.
- **Latin American songwriters.**

Communicative content

- Give and receive advice: Doctors, security to move in the city, travel, academics, personal relationships, travel, etc.
Carry on formal and informal telephone conversations: agree on
- appointments and programs, make reservations and complaints, ask for information. Express probabilities and assumptions, past and present.
- Express opinions, substantiate them, argue them to others in informal
- contexts.
In social outings — at the bar (casual encounters), in the restaurant —
- make suggestions, file complaints, make requests, ask for clarifications.
In the organization of trips, to reach agreement, negotiate, find alternatives,
- request specific items, find information.
Give and receive instructions (move about the city and in different destinations; handle technology, perform paperwork, resolve everyday
- issues: electrician, laundry, etc.)
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- Express desires: formulate, accept and reject invitations, place orders, formulate basic claims, express preferences.
- Narrating past anecdotes.
- Send and return emails: formal and informal.
- In social life, express greetings and typical phrases, conventions associated with the event, expressions of courtesy and exclamation.

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, informal letters, basic letters to the editor, recipes and instructions, narrations, internet forums, blogs, simple instructional texts, formal arguments, essays: Narratives and descriptive.
- Production of segments: descriptive, narrative, instructive and simple argumentative.
- Cohesive procedures: Uses of connectors and temporal, consecutive, conditional, and causal links. Production of different types of structures according to the textual type, and variety in the thematic progression. Uses of pronominal references. Recognition and production of basic structures in the different textual types (introduction/presentation, knot, outcome/conclusion.)

Grammatical content:

▪ Verbs:

Indicative present: Basic uses; regular and irregular verbs: Systematization of the different irregular verbs into groups: GROUP 1, GROUP 2, GROUP 3, GROUP 4.

Usos of *ser* / *estar* / *haber*: comparison.

Reflexive verbs.

Phrasal verbs with an infinitive: *deber* + Infinitive; *tener que* + infinitive; *haber que* + Infinitive; *querer* + Infinitive; *tener ganas de* + Infinitive.

Gerund: Regular and irregular formation. Phrasal verb: *estar* + gerund.

Impersonal verbs: verbs and the climate / weather; impersonal *hacer*, *haber*.

Simple past in the indicative: uses and presentation of the paradigm of regular and irregular verbs: Groups 1, 2, 3 y 4.

Verbs requiring an indirect object OI: *gustar*, *encantar*.

Affirmative imperative: uses. Irregular imperative. Affirmative imperative + object pronouns.

Imperfect future of the indicative: temporal use; regular and irregular verbs.

Phrasal verbs in the future.

Conditional periods of probable completion.

Simple Conditional: Regular and irregular verbs: To express courtesy, advice.

Negation.

Imperfect: Regular and irregular forms; uses. Comparison and combination of the preterit and the imperfect.

Continuous tenses: Use of the preterit of the verb *estar* + gerund. Use of the imperfect of the verb *estar* + gerund.

Compound past perfect forms; uses. Specific use in the Río de la Plata.

Pluperfect: Regular and irregular forms; uses. Comparison with other past tenses.

Present subjunctive: Regular and irregular forms; uses to express probability, doubt, desire, will, personal appraisal.

Regular and irregular participles.

Uses of the simple conditional: To express courtesy, advice, present and future probability, and wishes.

Uses of *SER* and *ESTAR*.

Constructions to indicate obligation: *hay que* + Infinitive; *tener que* + Infinitive; *deber* + Infinitive.

Construction of verb + Gerund: *seguir*, *continuar*, *dejar*, *llevar*, *andar*, *quedarse*, *ir*, *venir*.

Passive voice (Present, simple preterit, compound past perfect, imperfect, pluperfect).

- **Nouns and adjectives:**

Uses of diminutives. Formation. Subject / verb agreement. Noun / Adjective agreement. Gender and number: difficult cases.

- **Pronouns:**

Personal pronouns: *Vos/ Tú*.

Direct and indirect object pronouns, placement, duplication and replacement of *le* por *se*. Enclitic pronouns.

Relative pronouns: *donde*, *que*, *cual*, *quien*. Relative pronouns with preposition and/or article. Agreement.

Indefinite pronouns: *bastante*, *suficiente*, *demasiado*.

Interrogative pronouns.

- **Prepositions:**

Use of prepositions: *a*, *con*, *de*, *desde*, *en*, *entre*, *hacia*, *hasta*, *para*, *por*, *sin*, *sobre*. Prepositional phrases of place and time.

Verbs that govern or are accompanied by certain prepositions (suggested list):

acabar de, *acercarse a*, *acordarse de*, *alejarse de*, *aprender a*, *asistir a*, *ayudar a*, *bajar de*, *burlarse de*, *caminar*, *casarse con*, *comentar*, *comenzar a*, *compartir con*, *concordar en / con*, *consistir en*, *contactar/se con*, *conversar con / de*, *convertirse en*, *chocar con / contra*, *darse cuenta de*, *dedicarse a*, *dejar de*, *empezar a*, *enamorarse de*, *encerrarse en*, *encontrarse en / con*, *enterarse de*, *escapar de*, *estar* (with different prepositions), *estar acostumbrado a*, *estar de acuerdo con / en*, *estar dispuesto a*, *estar relacionado o relacionarse con*, *estar seguro de*, *hablar de / con / a*, *invitar*, *llegar*, *mudarse a*, *obligar a*, *olvidarse de*, *pensar en*, *preguntar sobre*, *regresar de*, *reunirse con / en*, *salir de / a / con*, *sentarse en / a / con*, *subir a*, *temer a*, *tener miedo de*, *terminar de*, *tratar(se) de*, *volver*.

- **Adverbs:**

Nunca, *nunca antes*, *todavía*, *recién*, *aún*, *ya*, *también*, *tampoco*. Formation.

▪ **Conjunctions and links:**

Temporary links: *cuando* (followed by the different past tenses in the indicative mood), *mientras*, *después*.

Narrative Connectors: *por consiguiente*, *actualmente*, *en efecto*, *finalmente*, *además*, *de modo que*, *por lo tanto*, *así*, *entonces*.

Concessionary links: **aunque**, *a pesar de que*, *sin embargo*.

Causal links: *porque*, *ya que*, *por esa razón*, *como*.

Adversative links: *pero*, *sin embargo*.

▪ **Subordinate clauses:**

Relative subordinate clauses.

Direct object noun subordinate clauses; choosing indicative / subjunctive.

Adverbial subordinate clauses: temporal and causal.

Requirements to pass the course

The student must satisfy the following two requirements in order to pass the course:

- Obtain an average of 4 (four) or higher on three assessment tools: the final written exam, the final oral exam, in-class participation;
- Attend at least 75% of class sessions.