

ADVANCED SPANISH II – SPAN 351AN

CONTENTS

Topic	Text Types	Communicative contents	Lexical-grammatical contents
<p>The history of the language</p> <p>The Jesuits in Córdoba</p> <p>Argentine history: the coup d'état in 1976.</p> <p>The Malvinas War.</p>	<p>Expository narrative: <i>El español en Latinoamérica.</i> Documentary: <i>La historia del español.</i></p> <p>Historical account: <i>Estancias jesuíticas en Córdoba.</i></p> <p>Personal anecdote: <i>Como un día cualquiera.</i> Documentary: <i>La república perdida.</i></p> <p>News</p>	<p>Describing, narrating and commenting with details and by integrating topics. Understanding and producing written and oral explanations. Understanding and producing historical accounts.</p> <p>Understanding and producing complex personal anecdotes.</p> <p>Understanding and producing news.</p>	<p>Indefinite, imperfect and pluperfect preterit of the indicative.</p> <p>Morphology; composition and derivation process.</p> <p>Text organizers. Coherence and cohesion. Logical order.</p> <p>Participial passive. Passive voice with “se”. Imperfect future.</p>
<p>Our musical culture: tango, el folk music, <i>cuarteto</i>, rock.</p> <p>Tango and Argentine reality:</p> <p><i>Cambalache</i></p>	<p>Biography. Expository text. Journalistic interview.</p> <p>Songs: tangos <i>Uno, Cambalache.</i></p> <p>Opinion text: <i>Una confusión nacional.</i></p>	<p>Interpreting poetry and song lyrics. Recognizing and relating facts from the sociocultural context. Linking meanings, interpreting and using implicatures, interpreting assumptions in third parties' discourses and using them in one's own.</p> <p>Producing argumentative texts.</p>	<p>Specific lexis: slang</p> <p>Some uses of the subjunctive: expressing opinion, probability, doubt, emotions. The subjunctive in impersonal expressions. Present and imperfect preterit of the subjunctive. Time and purpose clauses. Prepositions</p>
<p>Artistic expressions:</p> <p>Present-day Argentine film.</p> <p>Latin American and Argentine literature.</p>	<p>Film text.</p> <p>Reviews. News.</p> <p>Literary narration: novels and short stories.</p>	<p>Understanding film text. Making value judgments. Establishing intertextual relationships.</p> <p>Interpreting literary texts.</p> <p>Drawing attention. Expressing attitudes (pleasure, concern, approval, regret). Inviting: accepting and rejecting. Recommending.</p>	<p>Some uses of the subjunctive: expressing wish, need, likes and preferences, order, request, advice, purpose.</p> <p>Lexical semantics: Synonymy, antonymy.</p> <p>Simple and compound conditional.</p> <p>Perfect preterit of the subjunctive. Pluperfect preterit of the subjunctive. Conditional clauses. Conditional operators.</p>



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			Possible, improbable and impossible conditions.
The world of work	The job interview. The résumé. (<i>currículum vitae</i>)	Persuading: discussing, arguing, and defending an ideological position. Giving orders. Obligation.	The imperative mood. Differences between formal and informal treatment. Relative clauses with prepositions. The subjunctive in relative clauses.
Violence. Family violence Violence at school, in traffic, at work, in society.	Letters to the editor. The journalistic report. The opinion text.	Expressing opinions about an issue. Arguing. Writing letters to the editor in response to an issue.	Concessive clauses. Text organizers. Coherence and cohesion: reference. Lexical semantics: Synonymy / antonymy.
Argentine graphic humor.	Comics: <i>Mafalda</i>	Interpreting humoristic texts.	Reported or indirect speech.