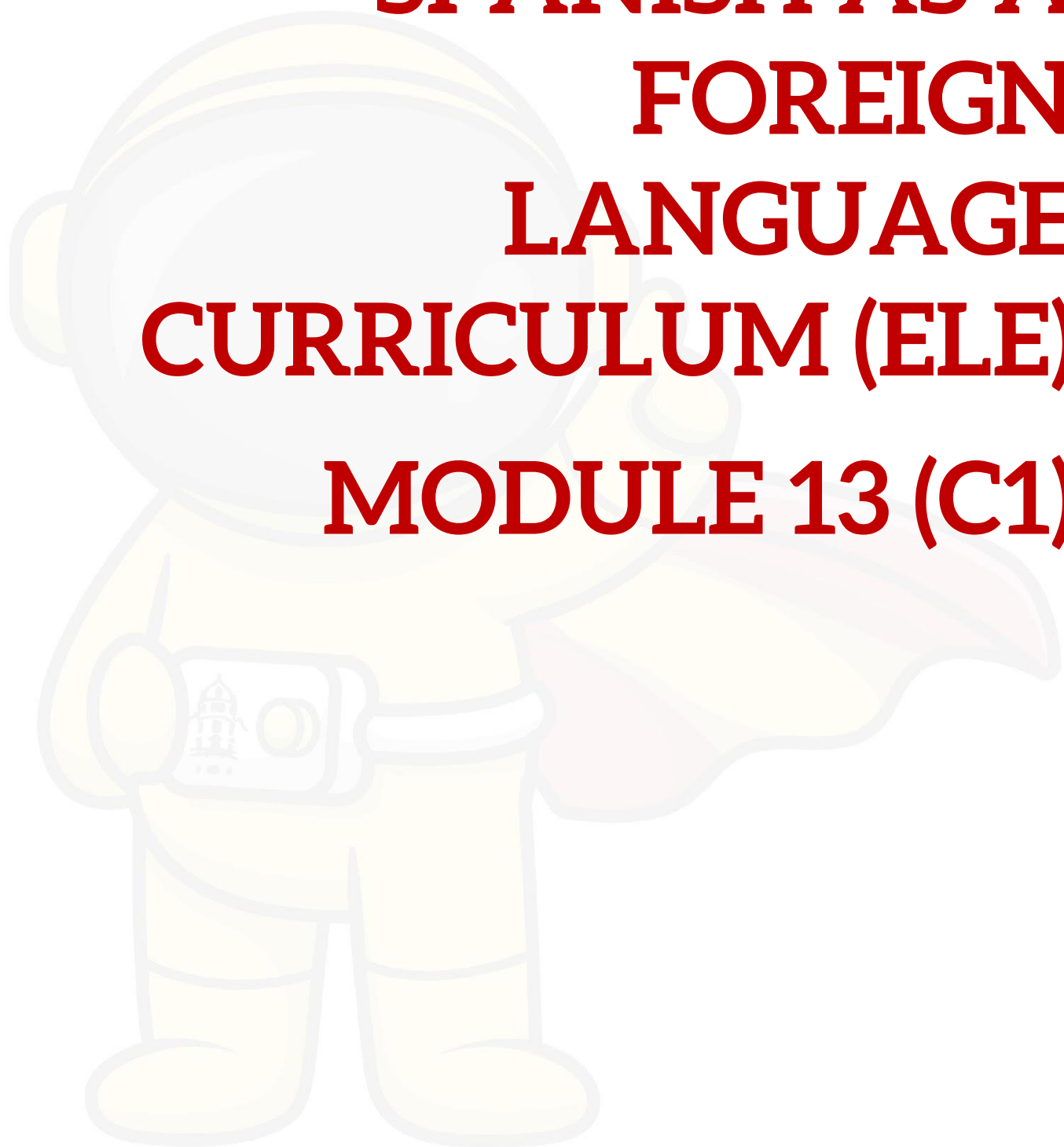




# SPANISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CURRICULUM (ELE) MODULE 13 (C1)





SPANISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CURRICULUM (ELE)

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## SPANISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CURRICULUM (ELE)

Our courses according to CEFR	
CEFR	Levels
A1	Module 1
	Module 2
A2	Module 3
	Module 4
B1	Module 5
	Module 6
B2.1	Module 7
	Module 8
B2.2	Module 9
	Module 10
C1	Module 11
	Module 12
	Module 13

**40 hours.**

**Materials:**

- Puerta Real platform.
- C de C1 (units 11 to 15).

**General objectives:**

- a) The student will be able to use cohesive structures to elaborate a clear discourse with an appropriate style depending on the context.



- b) He/She will communicate with a high degree of grammar correction and with a great linguistic deal (formal and informal), what will allow the student to clearly express and adapt to the context, with some hesitations.
- c) The student will vary the intonation, fluency and spontaneity with low effort, understanding the meaning nuances despite some spontaneous obstacle.

## Assessment of the 4 skills:

Oral expression and interaction (EIO)	Listening comprehension (CA)	Continuous assessment	25%	100%
		Auditory-oral project	25%	
Written expression and interaction (EIE)	Reading comprehension (CL)	Continuous assessment	25%	
		Writing and reading exam	25%	



## Session 1 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** describing behaviours and experiences in sexist contexts.

- **Communicative resources:**
  - o Talking about social cultural experiences related to be a woman.
  - o Reflecting on the polysemy and its social, cultural and politic importance.
- **Grammar contents:**
  - o Verbal periphrases expressing process: 'ir/ venir/ estar' + gerund.
  - o Verbal periphrases expressing endings: 'terminar/ acabar' + gerund.
- **Vocabulary:**
  - o Feminist vocabulary: 'igualdad, equidad, patriarcado, micromachismo, macho explicador/ machoexplicar'.
  - o Meanings of the word 'experiencia': 'trayectoria, vivencia, antecedente, sensación'.
  - o Other words with subtle changes: ejemplo (ser/ servir/ seguir el/ poner como + ejemplo), contacto (mantener el/ perder el/ estar en/ establecer/ seguir en/ continuar en + contacto), interés (tener/ mostrar/ ser de/ hacer [algo] por + interés), práctica (en la/ poner en/ falta de/ censurar o prohibir la/ con + práctica), etc.
- **Intonation and pronunciation:**
  - o Intonation of endings and processes periphrases.

## Session 2 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** giving opinions or points of view about socially debatable topics.

- **Communicative resources:**
  - o Giving opinions about rural schools in different contexts in Latin America.
  - o Talking about the kinds of inequality.
  - o Reflecting on the possibility of neuter expressions in Spanish.
- **Grammar contents:**
  - o Uses of the pronoun 'se': reflexive, reciprocal, accidental and impersonal (passive).
  - o Uses of some textual genres: blogs, magazines, advertising..



- **Vocabulary:**
  - Vocabulary related to gender inequality: ‘empoderar, (in)visibilizar, (in)equidad, sexismo, discriminación por razón de género, sexo (débil/ fuerte), sociedad patriarcal/ machista/ igualitaria, exteriorizar sentimientos, asignar roles, lenguaje sexista/ neutro, emancipación social/ económica, tener privilegios/ prejuicios/ sesgos, cosificar, discriminar’..
  - Unequal social sectors: immigrants, disabled people, LGBTQ+ collective, indigenous groups, elderly people.
- **Intonation and pronunciation:**
  - Key intonations in some Spanish variations..

## Session 3 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** reflecting on the link between human beings and the environment.

- **Communicative resources:**
  - Describing characteristics of natural landscapes.
  - Creating restructurations of ideas by using comparisons, synonyms or syntheses.
- **Grammar contents:**
  - Distinction between the use of the prepositions ‘por’ and ‘para’.
  - Some literary devices to describe and explain: metaphors, similarities, synecdoche, personifications, pomposity.
- **Vocabulary:**
  - Expressions to describe landscapes: ‘tierra + rica/ seca/ ubérrima, zona sísmica/ peligrosa/ de riesgo, cielo estrellado/ despejado/ nublado/ azul, catástrofe natural, paraje volcánico/ idílico’.
  - Adjectives for climates and landscapes: ‘nublado/a, soleado/a, húmedo/a, frío/a, cálido/a, fresco/a, protegido/a, marítimo/a, desértico/a, aéreo/a, abrasador(a), diáfano/a, \*inestable, \*apacible, \*fértil’.
- **Intonation and pronunciation:**
  - Emphasis when talking about cause and consequence (with prepositions ‘por’ and ‘para’).



## Session 4 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** talking about the environment and its challenges: pollution and agriculture.

### - Communicative resources:

- Talking about the pollution problems in several countries in Latin America.
- Description of a problem and how to face it.
- Expressing solutions while being aware of the disadvantages of a problem.

### - Grammar contents:

- Sentences with concessive linkers: aunque + indicative/ subjunctive, a pesar de (que) + infinitive/ indicative/ subjunctive, aun + gerund, aun cuando + indicative/ subjunctive.
- Some devices of formal register: more technical verbs ('compensar' instead of 'dar', 'contribuir a mejorar' instead of 'hacer que mejore'), passive voice instead of the plural ('han sido convertidos en chatarra', instead of 'los han convertido en chatarra'), use of accurate pronouns ('todo aquel que/ quien' instead of 'el que').

### - Vocabulary:

- Vocabulary to explain the states of the environment: 'contaminación, efecto invernadero, sustancias nocivas, partículas en suspensión, nube de esmog, vías respiratorias, calidad del aire, gases de efecto invernadero, compensación económica, vehículos ecológicos, camiones/ autobuses, emociones cero'.
- Vocabulary about environmental management: 'el patín/ el patinete/ la bicicleta como medio de transporte, el uso de vía pública para la siembra de huertos urbanos, proyectos de reciclaje, medidas para reducir la contaminación del aire, proyectos de reutilización'.

### - Intonation and pronunciation:

- Intonation in concessive sentences.



## Session 5 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** describir emociones y rasgos físicos detalladamente. describing emotions and physical traits in detail.

- **Communicative resources:**

- Describing the characters appearing in portraits.
- Expressing contradictory emotions.
- Reflecting on the contrasts between vocabulary registers and the formality of a text.

- **Grammar contents:**

- Comparative proportional/ correlative structures: 'cuanto/ os/ a/ as más' + verb/ noun/ adjective + más verb/ noun/ adjective.
- Structure to describe moods: ese + infinitive □ 'Ese molestarse sin un motivo claro'.

- **Vocabulary:**

- Vocabulary to describe physical traits: 'boca + grande/ pequeña, tez + clara/ oscura, labios + carnosos/ finos, frente + amplia/ alta/ ancha/ estrecha, ojos + rasgados/ saltones/ almendrados/ grandes/ pequeños, cejas + pobladas/ gruesas/ finas, pelo + lacio/ liso/ ondulado/ rizado/ afro, rostro + redondo/ ovalado/ afilado/ cuadrado, barba + cerrada/ de candado/ poblada/ recortada/ de tres días'.
- Some expressions with the verb 'sentirse': pletórico, fuera de lugar, como en casa, incómodo/a'.
- Some expressions to express emotions: 'doler, quejarse, preocuparse, angustiarse, tener sentimientos encontrados'.

- **Intonation and pronunciation:**

- Emphasis on proportional/correlative comparisons: 'cuanto **más** tengo, **más** deseo'.

### ORAL-AUDITORY PROJECT (SUGGESTED)

Individual work:

- a) Listening to text about sleep cycles twice to fill in the gaps with the listened expressions.

Work in couples:

- b) Choosing one of the available topics. Working in the discussion of the topic and doing some research to get a deeper understanding. Preparing a presentation.

Work in groups:





- c) Making an oral presentation about the conclusions of the dialogue carried out with our partner, as well as showing our research. Both members must participate in the well-structured and fluent exposition. Finally, the group is allowed to make some comments.

## Session 6 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** discussing the feelings which relate people to places and the concept of homeland.

- **Communicative resources:**
  - o Describing the feelings linked to a place and the feeling of belonging in a place.
  - o Expressing feelings or impressions related to the homeland.
- **Grammar contents:**
  - o Concessive subordinate sentences: 'por mucho/ por más/ por poco que' + indicative/ subjunctive.
- **Vocabulary:**
  - o Expressions to convey the feelings to a place: 'palpitar, ser el corazón de, ser el alma/corazón de, tener mala/ buena prensa/ fama, el lugar es parte de mí, arraigo/ desarraigo, aferrarse, desprenderse, \*echar de menos/ extrañar, llevar en la sangre (algo), ser de tradició'.
  - o Expressions to describe a neighbourhood/ homeland: 'se fundó, sus orígenes se remontan a, su evolución, se caracteriza por, su distintivo es, su cultura, su gente, gastronomía, sus usos y costumbres, tradiciones, líderes, sus símbolos, unidad, solidaridad, pertenencia, fronteras'.
  - o Colloquialisms: 'desaguisados, tiempos inciertos, derramando sudor y lágrimas; llueva, trueno o relampaguee, acudir a ayudar a los demás'.
- **Intonation and pronunciation:**
  - o Emphasis in concessive sentences: 'por **mucho** que me quiera, no puedo visitarte ahora'.

## Session 7 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** Expressing verbal and non verbal language aspects and intentions in written resources.

- **Communicative resources:**
  - o Discussing social media and their users' characteristics.
  - o Describing some communicative colloquialisms.
- **Grammar contents:**



- Structure to react emotionally: relative pronoun 'que' in independent sentences □ 'que piensen bien lo que harán/ que digan lo que quieran, pues que no venga (si no quiere)'.
- Use of suffixes to express appreciations: '-azo, -ote, -ete, -ón'.
- **Vocabulary:**
  - Expressions to describe interactions in social media: 'seguir + a alguien/ una publicación/ un blog/ un podcast, compartir + información/ enlaces/ opiniones/ archivos, subir/ colgar + fotos/ música/ videos, enterarse de + eventos/ noticias/ rumores/ cotilleos/ \*chismes, agregar + amigos/ contactos/ a alguien, publicar + fotos/ información, mantener el contacto, etiquetar amigos, cotillear/ chismear o chismorrear/ fisgar, \*mensajear, \*estalquear, \*dejar en visto (a alguien), \*tuitear'.
  - Some appreciative colloquialisms: pelazo, notaza, artistazo, simplón/ona, peliculón, notición, dramón, problemón, amigote/a, guapote/a, rarote/a, malote/a, vejete, abuelete, \*majete'.
- **Intonation and pronunciation:**
  - Intonation resources to amplify or qualify appreciations.

## Session 8 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** creating sentences to emotionally express ourselves in narrations.

- **Communicative resources:**
  - Describing affective relationships between people or likes.
  - Making dialogues about sarcastic and ironic elements in oral discourses.
- **Grammar contents:**
  - Some differences between indicative and subjunctive with the relative pronoun 'que'.
  - Structure '?¿a que...?/ ¡a que no...!' to challenge the listener or to express disagreement.
- **Vocabulary:**
  - Spanish colloquialisms to talk about people: 'friki, raro/a, simple, hiperactivo/a, bobo/a, chungo/a, majete/a, malote/a, tronco/a, macho, chaval'.
  - Expressions to talk about people (in some Latin American regions): 'pibe, chico, chavo, pelado (pelao), mocososo, topete, botija, \*escuincle, \*güey'.
  - Romantic relationships vocabulary: 'hacerse el duro/a, guardar rencor, guardar/ tener secretos'.



- Evaluative adjectives to talk about people (useful to give opinions on the internet): 'perplejo, irónico, incrédulo, sarcástico, intransigente, tradicional, prepotente, serio, bromista'.
- **Intonation and pronunciation:**
  - The consonant sound 'y' in Argentina and Uruguay.

## Session 9 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** creating discourses to participate in persuasive interactions.

- **Communicative resources:**
  - Knowing the necessary elements to seduce and persuade.
  - Expressing change during people's lives.
- **Grammar contents:**
  - Strategies to express changes in a person's life: llevar + algo/ alguien a (place or idea); hacer de + algo/ alguien un/a + noun; convertir + algo /alguien en + noun; muerte, ruina, responsabilidad, renovación, encumbramiento, etc.
  - Hypothetical comparisons structures: como si + imperfect subjunctive/ past perfect subjunctive.
- **Vocabulary:**
  - Some professions: 'un/a médico/a, un/a profesor/a, un/a arquitecto/a, un/a abogado/a, un/a fotógrafo/a, un/a periodista/a, un/a investigador/a, un programador/a'.
  - Seduction and persuasion expressions: 'maravillar, fascinar, ilusionar, deslumbrar, sobrecoger, atraer, deslumbrar, conquistar, hipnotizar, seducir con la mirada, su forma de hablar, una sonrisa sugerente, maneras persuasivas, complicidad, empatía'.
  - Life changes vocabulary: 'llevar al éxito/ al fracaso, alcanzar el éxito, hacer (de alguien) un mito'.
- **Intonation and pronunciation:**
  - Hypothetical comparisons intonation.

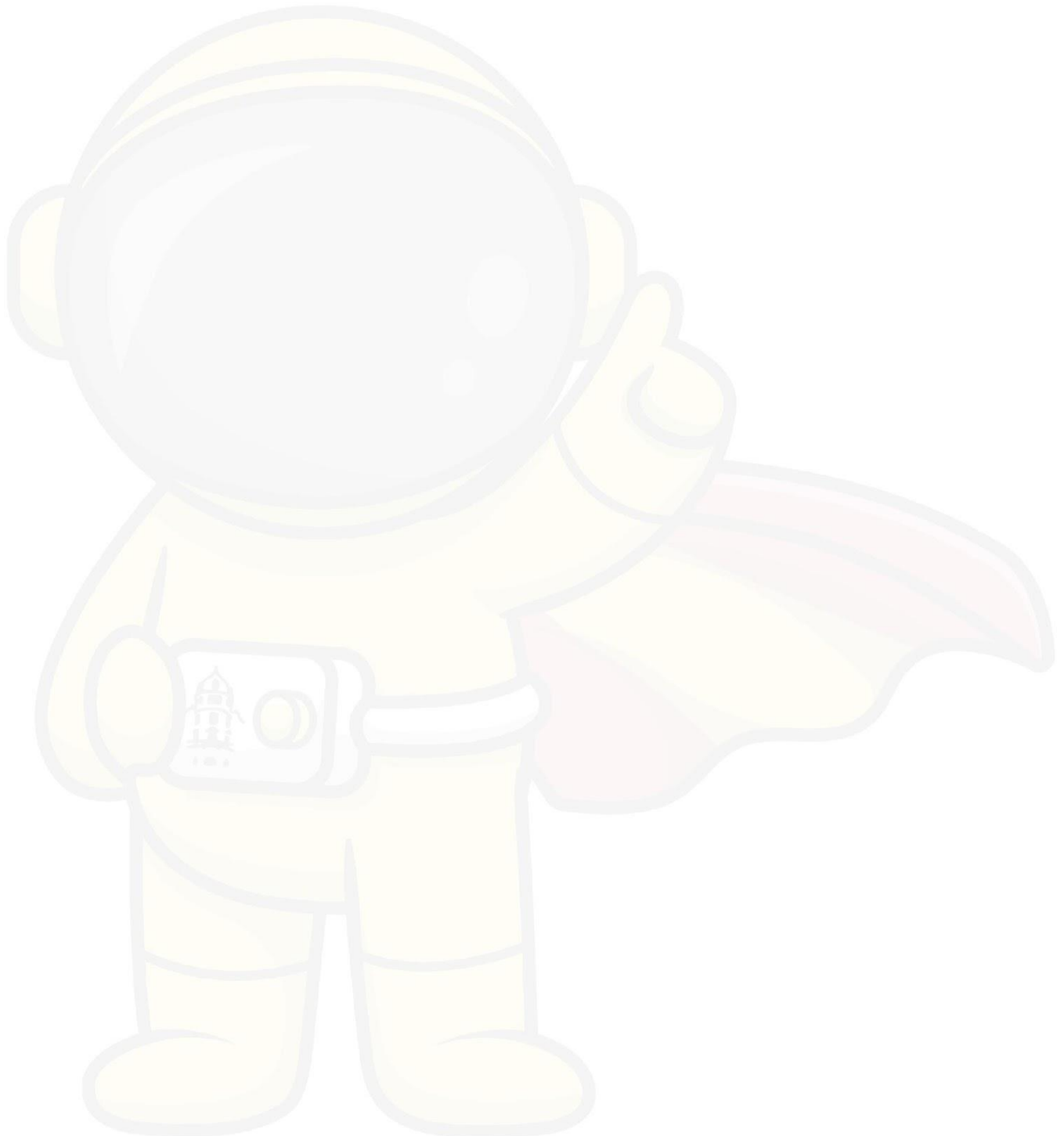
## Session 10 (4 hours)

**Specific objective:** discussing the scope of persuasion in daily life.

- **Communicative resources:**
  - Talking about the elements which make a person influential.
  - Categorizing different persuasion techniques.



- Reflecting on intertextuality of advertising to persuade.





- **Grammar contents:**
  - Use of adjectives with suffixes: -ble □ viable, confiable, amable, etc.
  - Time sentences which imply simultaneity: 'según, conforme, a medida que, al tiempo que, mientras tanto, mientras que'.
- **Vocabulary:**
  - Vocabulary linked to influencers: 'marcar tendencia, ser líder de opinión, ser influyente, llegar a decenas/ cientos/ miles de personas, credibilidad, meter ideas en la cabeza de otro/a, tener/ hacerse de buena/ mala reputación, contar con una comunidad de seguidores, movilizar opiniones, tener criterio, modificar la percepción, impactar/ incidir en, proyectar sesgos'.
  - Adjectives formed with verbs to describe information: '(in)aceptable, (in)mejorable, (in)salvable, (in)audible, (in)contestable, (in)deseable, (in)compatible, (in)viable, (in)asequible, (im)perceptible, (im)ponderable, (im) posible, (i)reprochable, (i)repetible'.
  - Quantity expressions: 'una serie de, un conjunto de, un grupo de, la mar de, un montón de, hartó'.
- **Intonation and pronunciation:**
  - Intonation in simultaneity linkers: '**conforme** vayamos avanzando, comprenderemos mejor los textos'.

## READING AND WRITING EXAM

### Bibliography

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