LEVEL A2.2

Objectives

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

4. Understand and produce social constructions and simple enunciations related to basic daily needs
5. Understand the explicit information in brief texts such as tickets, notes, messages, emails, restaurant menus, posters, questionnaires, biographies, short-stories, information brochures, etc. and draw specific information from them
6. Write notes, messages, postcards and emails related to the basic needs of daily life. Produce biographies and short and simple diaries

Functional contents

1. To provide and ask for information
   1.1. To identify
   1.2. To provide and ask for information about people, objects, places and times
   1.3. To provide and ask for information about cause, purpose and mode
   1.4. To describe and compare
   1.5. To narrate basic descriptive sequences

2. To give an opinion and judge
   2.1. To express in simple terms opinions: to position oneself in favour of or against and to invite to be in agreement
   2.2. To express in simple terms judgements: approval and disapproval

3. Express obligation and need

4. Express knowledge and lack of knowledge

5. Express likings and preferences
   3.1. To ask about and express likings
   3.2. To ask about and express preferences

6. Express wishes, feelings and sensations
   6.1. To express wishes
   6.2. To express feelings: fun, boredom, anger, etc.
   6.3. To express physical and emotional sensations
7. Influence others
7.1. To give instructions: in a direct way or more gently manner
7.2. To offer and to invite
7.3. To accept and to reject proposals, offerings & invitations
7.4. To propose and to suggest
7.5. To ask for help, for permission, for a favour...
7.6. To advise

8. Social uses of language
8.1. To greet and bid farewell
8.2. To introduce oneself and react to an introduction. Formal presentations
8.3. To apologize and react to an apology
8.4. To be grateful
8.5. To express oneself in other social situations
8.6. To Express courteous wishes: at parties and celebrations, meals, during trips, etc.

9. How to structure discourse

10. Spelling
10.1. The alphabet
10.2. Spelling of letters and words: why/because (“por qué/porque”); numbers and digits
10.3. Spelling of capital letters and lower case
10.4. Spelling of verbal forms
10.5. Accentuation: distinction between types of words and recognizing stressed syllables
10.6. Punctuation: Basic uses of full stop, hyphen and coma; interrogation and exclamation marks; parenthesis

Grammar contents

1. The substantive
1.1. Types of substantive
   - Proper and common nouns
1.2. Gender and number of substantives

2. The adjective
2.1. Types of adjectives
   - Qualifying and relational adjectives
2.2. Gender and number of adjective
2.3. Grades of the adjective: comparative grade

3. The article
3.1. Types of articles
   - Definite and indefinite articles
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3.2. Restrictions
3.3. Values and meaning

4. Demonstratives
4.1. Values and meaning
4.2. Syntactic distribution

5. Possessives
5.1. Stressed and unstressed forms
5.2. Syntactic distribution
5.3. Combination with other elements

6. Quantifiers
6.1. Own individual quantifiers
   Numerals, universals, non universals and gradatives
6.2. Focal quantifiers or presuppositional includers

7. The personal pronoun
7.1. Subject pronoun. Presence/absence
7.2. Unstressed pronouns as Direct Object: absence, complete series.
   Position.
7.3. Unstressed pronouns as Indirect Object: complete series.
   Position
   Form, values and meaning: to like and to hurt, "gustar, doler
7.4. Values of SE
7.5. Reflexive pronouns

8. Interrogatives and exclamatives

9. Relatives

10. The Adverb and the adverbial locutions
    Adverbs of location, adverbs of time; adverbs of quantity and mode;
    prepositive adverbs and affirmative adverbs, negatives and of opposition

11. Basic prepositions

12. The verb
12.1. Indicative
   12.1.1. Present. Values and meaning
          Most frequent vocal, consonant and spelling irregularities
   12.1.2. Past perfect
   12.1.3. Indefinite past. Most frequent irregularities
   12.1.4. Imperfect preterite: normal and descriptive imperfect
12.2. Contrast
   12.2.1. Present/ present perfect
   12.2.2. Present / imperfect
12.2.3. Perfect/ preterit
12.3. Imperative: affirmative, most frequent regulars and irregulars
12.4. Non personal forms: infinitive, gerund and participle
12.6. Contrast of to be: “ser / estar / haber”

Bibliography

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