Estudiante: Carolina Cordero

UNIVERSIDAD DE COSTA RICA CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA CARLOS MONGE ALFARO DEPARTAMENTO DE FILOSOFIA, ARTES Y LETRAS SECCION DE LENGUAS MODERNAS Lic. Helen Mejìa P.

DOCUMENTO: Programa Del curso

10 5220 WRITTEN COMMUNICATION III – Por Suficiencia

Crèditos: 4

DESCRIPCION DEL CURSO:

Este curso continúa el proceso de composición, ejercitando al estudiante en el manejo de estructuras gramaticales y promoviendo el uso de vocabulario de un nivel intermedio.

BASE PREVIA:

El estudiante deberá tener como base todos los conocimientos adquiridos en los cursos anteriores

OBJETIVOS GENERALES:

El estudiante será capaz de:

- 1. Transmitir información e ideas sobre temas abstractos y concretos.
- 2. Expresarse con claridad y precisión en forma escrita.
- 3. Presentar los trabajos con correcta puntuación y ortografía.
- 4. Revisar y practicar aspectos gramaticales.
- 5. Leer textos para localizar información general y específica.

OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS:

El estudiante será capaz de:

- 1. Distinguir y analizar diferentes tipos de párrafos con sus respectivos elementos: introducción, desarrollo, conclusión, ideas principales y secundarias, tópico del párrafo.
- 2. Desarrollar párrafos coherentes, con buena organización, y usando un vocabulario adecuado al nivel.
- 3. Describir o narrar claramente, expandiendo y apoyando las ideas principales con detalles y ejemplos relevantes.
- 4. Escribir ensayos cortos de varios párrafos con claridad, buena presentación, ortografía, puntuación y sintaxis correcta. I dentificar sus partes.
- 5. Dar un uso adecuado a las comillas, y parafrasear efectivamente.
- 6. Conocer diferentes técnicas de lectura que faciliten la comprensión de los textos.

Revisar aspectos gramaticales como: estructura básica de la oración, modificadores, tiempos verbales, verbos auxiliares, voz pasiva y voz activa, sustantivos contables y no contables, adjetivos y pronombres indefinidos, artículos, unidades de medida.

CONTENIDOS:

Se estudiarán los capítulos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 y 6 de los libros: Mosaic 1- Writing y Mosaic 1-Grammar. Además, se incluirán algunas lecturas del libro Mosaic 1- Reading.

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EVALUACION:

SE REALIZARÀ UN ÙNICO EXAMEN CON UN VALOR DEL 100% DE LA NOTA TOTAL. El estudiante aprobarà el curso si obtiene una calificación de 70 o mayor. No habrà posibilidad de realizar examen de ampliación.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

Blass, Laurie y Meredith Pike-Baky. 2002. Mosaic 1 - Writing. 4th Edition. New York: Mc Graw Hill Companies, Inc.

Wegmann, Brenda y Miki Knezevic. 2002. Reading. 4th Edition. New York: Mc Graw Hill Companies, Inc.

Werner, Patricia K y Lou Spaventa. 2002. Mosaic 1- Grammar. 4th Edition. New York: Mc Graw Hill Companies, Inc.

Dicccionario Webster inglés- inglés. (obligatorio) (Sugerencia: Webster II- New Riverside Dictionary).

REFERENCIA:

Azar, Betty Schrampfer. 1984. Basic English Grammar. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents.

Azar, Betty Schrampfer. 1985. Fundamentals of English Grammar. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents.

Diccionario Webster Thesaurus

Molinsky, Steven J. y Bill Bliss. 1994. Word by Word: Picture Dictionary. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents.

Reid, Joy M. 1994. The Process of Paragraph Writing. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents.

Resumen de los temas gramaticales que deben de dominar los estudiantes de IO 5410 – Comunicación Oral II – 2004, incluidos en los textos *Interactions 1 Grammar* e *Interactions 2 Writing*:

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/erb to be: present	- Affirmative and negative statements, contractions
nd past	- Yes/No questions and short answers
	 Question words: who, whom, what, where, when, why, how, whose Information questions: affirmative and negative
Simple present tense	- The imperative form: instructions, orders, and suggestions
imple present tense	- Affirmative and negative statements
and the second	- Yes/No questions and short answers
	- Question words: who, whom, what, where, when, why, how, how much, how many
pelling rules for -s	- For the third-person singular verb form
Pronunciation	- The -s ending
Frequency adverbs	- Affirmative and negative: always, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never, ever
	- Questions and answers
Pronouns	- Personal pronouns: subject pronouns, object pronouns
	- Possessive adjectives and pronouns
	- Reflexive
There is / there are	- Affirmative and statements, affirmative and negative questions
Possessive nouns	- Singular and plural
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Present continuous	- Affirmative and negative statements
ense	- Yes/No questions
	- Information questions
Spelling rules for -ing verbs	- Silent –e, -ie, one syllable or consonant, accented syllable, other verbs, exceptions
Nonaction verbs	 Verbs that express feeling or thought, possession, sensory perception
Modals	- Forms and patterns: can, may, might, will: affirmative, negative
	- Yes/No questions
	- Information questions
Count and non-	- Meanings
Count and noncount	- Singular, plural
Expressions of quantity	- Some, any: affirmative, negative, questions
	- A lot of, many, much: affirmative, negative, questions
	- A few, a little
Common units of	- Bag, bar, bottle, etc.
Showing contrast	- Unlike + noun phrase
Showing contrast	- While
	- In contrast
	- On the other hand
Comparisons	- Simple form
	- As + adjective / adverb + as
	- Adjective / adverb + -er (than)
	- More / less + adjective / adverb (+than)
	- Rules
	- As much / as many as; more / less / fewer than
	- Expressing similarities with so and too; either and neither: with be and auxiliary verbs
	- Expressing contrasts with <i>but</i> : with be and auxiliary verbs
	- Both
Modal verbs: could,	 Requests, offers, permission Affirmative and negative statements
would, will, can; may, should, had better,	 Affirmative and negative statements Contractions with subject pronouns
have to, must, ought	- Obligations and opinions
to, might	- SuBarrow and obvious
Future verb forms	- Be going to: *statements: predictions, plans and intentions
	*Yes/No questions: affirmative, negative
and the second	*Information questions: affirmative, negative
4	- The simple future tense: *statements: intentions, offers and promises, predictions, requests
	*Yes/No questions: affirmative and negative
	*Information questions: affirmative and negative
1.1.1	- The present continuous to express future time
	- The simple present tense to express future time
Phrasal verbs: forms	- Inseparable phrasal verbs
	- Separable phrasal verbs
	 Meanings Prepositions of place: in, on, at, between, near, far from, next to, across from, under, over
Deservations of stars	
Prepositions of place	
and time	- Prepositions of time: in, on, at, from to, during, until, before, after
Prepositions of place and time Articles	



Past tense verbs	- Affirmative and negative	
and a provide state of the second	 Yes/No questions and short answers Information questions 	
Spelling rules for the	 - y, consonant + vowel + a consonant: one and two syllable verb 	
past tense of regular	- e -e	
Pronunciation note	 - ed of past tense of regular verbs 	
Expressions of time	 Past: yesterday, the day before yesterday, etc. Present: right now, at this moment, etc. 	
	- Past to present: up until now, so far, etc.	
	- General (unspecified): every day, once a week, etc.	
Used to	 + simple form of regular and irregular verbs: statements, questions 	
Irregular past tense verbs	- Cost, cut, hit, hurt, etc.	
Connecting words	- Compound sentences with and, but, or, and so	
	- Complex sentences with before, after, as son as, and when	
Past participles	 Regular verbs Irregular verbs 	
Present perfect tense	- Statements: *actions or situations at an unspecified time in the past	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 *repeated actions at unspecified times in the past Yes/No questions: affirmative and negative 	
	- Information questions: affirmative and negative	
	- Time expressions: for, since, all, always	
	- Time clauses with since	
Adverbs used with the present perfect tense	- Ever, never, already, just, recently, still and yet: questions, affirmative and negative statements	
Superlative forms	- One-syllable adjectives and adverbs: the + adjective / adverb + est	
Superiative forms	- Two-syllable adjectives: the + most / least + adjective / adverb	
	- Other adjectives and adverbs	
	- Irregulars	
0 11: 1 0	- Nouns	
Spelling rules for adjective /adverb + est	 One-syllable Two-syllable words 	
Verb + object + infinitive	- Advise, expect, remind, etc.	
Tag questions	- Affirmative and negative	
	- Short answers	
Relative clauses	- Who, that, and which as subjects of relative clauses	
	 Reduction of relative clauses to relative phrases Who(m), that, and which as objects of relative clauses 	
Past continuous tense	- Statements: affirmative, negative	
	- Yes/No questions: affirmative and negative	
	- Information questions: affirmative and negative	
Simple past vs. past	- Affirmative, negative, questions	
continuous tenses	When and while After verbs	
initiatives been to be	- After adjectives	
	- Of purpose	
Present perfect	- Statements: to emphasize duration of an activity that started in the past and continues to the	
continuous tense	present	
	 To express general activity that has been in progress recently Yes/No questions, information questions 	
Present perfect	 Actions or situations that began in the past and continue to the present 	
continuous tense versus present perfect		
Adverbs of degree	- So, such, enough, and too	
Gerunds	- Gerunds and infinitives as subjects: affirmative statements, questions	
	 Gerunds and prepositions: *Gerunds as objects of prepositions * Gerunds after adjectives with prepositions * Gerunds and phrasal verbs 	
	- In parallel constructions -ing and -ing	
Common adjective-	- Good at, adequate for, enough for, etc.	
preposition combinations		
Grammar terms	- Singular, plural subject, verb, object, phrase, sentence	
Common verb-	- Believe in, succeed in, etc.	
adjective combinations		



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Verbs and gerunds	 Verbs often followed by gerunds Verbs often followed by gerunds or infinitives
	 Verbs before objects and gerunds
	- Verbs before objects and simple forms of verbs
Passive voice	- Introduction to the passive voice
	- Uses
	- Uses of $by + agent$
	- With the simple present and simple past tenses
	- With the present perfect tense
	- With the present continuous tense
	- With modal auxiliaries: can, could, should, will
1 - 1 1	
Verb complements	
	- Verb + object + to + verb
and the second second	- Verb + verb-ing
	- Verb + object + verb-ing
	- Verb + object + verb
Parts of speech	- Noun, verb, article, adjective, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, adverb
Sentence parts / word	- Subject + verb + phrase
order	- Subject + verb + object
Numbers	- Cardinal
	- Ordinal
Calendar information	- Days of the week
	- Months of the year
	- Seasons
Giving reasons	- Because, so, therefore
Giving reasons	
A SAMP BURNESS	- Since
Section and the section of the	- Because of + noun phrase
	- Because + clause
Transition words	- In addition, also, first of all, finally
	- As example, for example, for instance, furthermore, etc.
Making general	- Use: frequency adverbs and / or quantifiers
statements	ose. nequency arrends and of quantities
the state of the	Instead of communication handle communication and an addition of the
Avoiding	- Instead of never, use: rarely, hardly ever, almost never, usually not
overgeneralizations	- Instead of always, use: very few, hardly any, almost no, almost none
	- Instead of all, use: almost all, most, many, some
Varying word order in	- Topic sentence in mind
sentences	- Correcting run-on sentences
	- Begin with dependent clauses or prepositional phrases
Past versus present	- past: completion of action, state, or time period (when the past time is mentioned)
perfect tense	- p.p.: incompletion of action, state, or time period (when the past time is incompletion of action, state, or time period (exact time is not important)
Present perfect versus	 with nonaction verbs: actions or situations that began in the past and have continued to the
present perfect	present or still true in the present
continuous tense	- after verbs: live, make, study, thing word: use both
Past habits	- Would and used to
Varying word order	- with + noun phrase
Conditional mood	- if, (would, could, might)
	 also, another + noun, at the same time, besides + noun or noun phrase, etc.
Linking expressions	
Punctuation rules	- Period
	- Question mark
	- Exclamation point
	- Comma
	- Question marks
	- Apostrophes
and the second se	
-	- Underlining
Capitalization rules	- First words
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- Personal names
	- Place names
	- Time word
	- Titles
	- Names of organizations
	- Other
Organizing ideas	
organizing ideas	
	- Topic sentences
	- Adding details to a paragraph
	 Checking that all the details develop the topic sentence
	- Concluding sentences
	- Reactions to a reading selection
	- Analyzing the organization of a letter to the editor
	- Supporting an opinion with a general statement and examples
	 Supporting an opinion with predictions
	- Supporting an opinion with predictions
	- Stating opinions: strong: emotional, moderate: logical
I THE THE REAL PROPERTY AND A	- Limiting information
	- Using demonstratives to unify a paragraph: this, that, these, those

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 Omitting unimportant ideas 	
- Correct capitalization	
- Writing anecdotes	
- Using details	
 Omitting digressions and unimportant details 	
- Expanding a definition	
- Listing information	2
- Clustering	
- Choosing the correct part of speech	
- Using specific details	
- Using verbal adjectives to describe feelings -ed, -ing	
- Keeping to one subject	
 Dividing the composition into paragraphs 	
- Listing similarities and differences	
- Obtaining information from pictures, diagrams, and tables	
- Focussing on a topic	
- Supporting an argument with examples	
 Using transition and giving examples 	
- Using quotations and indirect speech	
- Adding a title	
- Discussing a news event	
- Answering questions in an article about an event	
- Determining realistic solutions	
- Determining who your audience is	
- Countering objections to your proposal	
- Making an outline	

Recordar: que el aprendizaje de una lengua extranjera hay que verlo de forma integral y no se puede separar la parte escrita de la oral. O sea, para comunicarse en forma oral se debe de dominar la gramática.

