

CARRERA: BACHILLERTO EN LA ENSEÑANZA DEL INGLÉS
DOCUMENTO: PROGRAMA DE CURSO SEMESTRAL
CICLO: II SEMESTRE DE 1999
CURSO: LITERATURA ESTADOUNIDENSE
SIGLA: IO 5500
REQUISITOS: IO 5600 – TÉCNICAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN
CREDITOS: 3
HORAS DE CLASE: 4 POR SEMANA
NIVEL: TERCER AÑO (VI CICLO)
PROFESORA: LIC. ANA CECILIA MORÚA TORRE

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL CURSO:

El curso presenta una visión panorámica de la literatura estadounidense, empezando con la tradición literaria en el siglo XVIII, y llegando hasta el drama del presente siglo.

BASE PREVIA:

El estudiante deberá tener dominio del idioma inglés tanto hablado como escrito.

OBJETIVOS GENERALES:

Al finalizar el curso, el estudiante será capaz de:

- 1- Leer y analizar obras literarias de autores americanos.
- 2- Comprender la cultura norteamericana a través de la literatura.
- 3- Tener un concepto claro del desarrollo histórico de la literatura americana.
- 4- Interpretar críticamente obras literarias americanas.
- 5- Apreciar el estilo literario de los diferentes autores americanos.
- 6- Conocer los diferentes períodos en que se divide la literatura americana.

OBJETIVOS ESPECIFICOS:

Al finalizar el curso, el estudiante será capaz de:

- 1- Reconocer los inicios de la literatura americana, ubicados en el período "The New Land".
- 2- Comprender el significado que se le da a la literatura de la época llamada "Literary Nationalism".
- 3- Comprender la literatura escrita en el período clásico.
- 4- Distinguir las características más importantes que se dan en la época denominada "Variations and Departures".
- 5- Reconocer las características principales que se dan en el período denominado "The Modern Temper".
- 6- Reconocer las características del drama moderno.
- 7- Reconocer algunos de los aspectos más importantes de la época llamada "New Frontiers".
- 8- Conocer aspectos importantes de algunos de los autores de estas épocas y sus obras.

CONTENIDOS:

Se estudiarán los siguientes temas:

Una unidad introductoria donde se estudien los aspectos básicos de una literatura, entre ellos: términos literarios, géneros literarios: cuento, novela, drama, etc.

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METODOLOGÍA:

Se realizarán las siguientes actividades:

- 1- Investigar sobre los períodos en que se divide la literatura estadounidense.
- 2- Investigar sobre la vida y obras de algunos de los más renombrados autores americanos.
- 3- Exposiciones de los temas que se estudiarán en el curso.
- 4- Lectura de obras literarias de algunos de los autores incluidos en este programa.
- 5- Discusión en clase de las obras leídas.
- 6- Presentación oral y escrita individual de un libro de un autor estudiado.
- 7- Ver películas o videos relacionados con las obras leídas.
- 8- Escuchar algunos cuentos cortos de autores estudiados.

EVALUACION:

Se harán dos exámenes parciales, uno a mediados y otro al final del semestre. Cada examen tendrá un valor del 25% de la nota. Estos exámenes no se repetirán y son requisito indispensable para ganar el curso. Los estudiantes presentarán los temas que se estudiarán en el curso. Esta exposición tendrá un valor del 20% de la nota. Los estudiantes harán un análisis escrito, y una presentación oral, individual, de una obra de un autor norteamericano, con un valor del 30% de la nota, 15% corresponde a la presentación oral, que se hará de acuerdo al cronograma, y el otro 15% a la presentación escrita.

RESUMEN:	I EXAMEN PARCIAL	25%
	II EXAMEN PARCIAL	25%
	EXPOSICIÓN DEL TEMA	20%
	ANÁLISIS DEL LIBRO	30%

EXAMEN DE AMPLIACION:

Se hará un examen de ampliación para aquellos estudiantes cuya nota final sea 6 o 6.50. Si aprueban este examen, su nota final será de 7. Este examen se hará con base a una obra literaria no leída, de uno de los autores estudiados en el curso.

BIBLIOGRAFIA:

BEGINNINGS IN LITERATURE. (Alan L. Madsen, Sarah Durand Wood, Phillip M. Connors). Illinois: Scott Foresman and Company. 1989.

DISCOVERIES IN LITERATURE. (Edmond J. Farrell, Ruth S. Cohen, L. Jane Christensen). Illinois: Scott Foresman and Company, 1985.

PATTERNS IN LITERATURE. (Edmond J. Farrell, Ouid H. Clapp, Karen J. Kuemer). Illinois: Scott Foresman and Company, 1985.

TRADITIONS IN LITERATURE. (James E. Miller, Jr., Helen Mc Donnell, Russell J. Hogan). Illinois: Scott Foresman and Co., 1985.

THE UNITED STATES IN LITERATURE. (James E. Miller, Jr., general editor). Illinois: Scott Foresman and Co., 1987.

Y otros libros de autores estadounidenses, aunque no estén aquí apuntados.

6/08/99

GUIDE TO WRITE THE BOOK'S REPORT

You are going to write a report about the book you chose, by analyzing the following points:

- characterization
- setting
- plot
- theme
- point of view
- mood
- tone

and any other aspect you consider important. Besides, you have to include a summary of the book. Do not forget to write an introduction, develop your points in body paragraphs or chapters, and come to a conclusion.

Here, you can find some definitions that will be helpful in your investigation.

CHARACTERIZATION: The technique a writer uses to create and reveal the personalities of the characters in a written work. A writer may describe a character's thoughts, or show the reactions of other characters.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE: The use of words outside their literal, or usual, meanings. Figurative language is used to add beauty, increase vitality and impact, suggest associations and comparisons, and develop conciseness.

FLASHBACK: An interruption in the major action of a story, play, or nonfiction work to show an episode that happened at an earlier time. A flashback can shed light on characters and events of the present by providing background information.

IMAGERY: The use of concrete details that appeal to the five senses. By appealing to a reader's senses, a writer can more easily communicate an experience. (sight - sound - touch - smell - taste)

INFERENCE: A reasonable conclusion about the behavior of a character or the meaning of an event drawn from limited details supplied by the author.

IRONY: A contrast between what seems to be and what actually is. Verbal irony occurs when what is said is the opposite of what is meant. Irony of situations occur when what actually happens is the opposite of what is expected. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience or reader knows more than the characters do.

MOOD: The atmosphere and feeling that a writer created in a work through the choice of setting, imagery, details, descriptions, and other evocative words.

PERSONIFICATION: A figure of speech in which human characteristics are attributed to nonhuman animals, objects, or ideas.

□

PLOT: The plot of a story is the series of related events that present a problem or conflict, lead to the climax or point at which the conflict must be resolved, and finally result in a conclusion of the conflict.

□

POINT OF VIEW: The relationship between the narrator of a story and the characters and action in it. The two most common points of view are first person and third person. The first-person narrator might offer a personal account of his or her own experiences, past or present, or may focus on what happens to other characters. The third-person narrator stands anonymously outside a story's action, presenting an all-knowing or omniscient point of view, a limited point of view that centers on the thoughts and actions of only one character, or an objective point of view that describes only what can be seen.

□

SATIRE: A technique that exposes human weaknesses or social evils. Satire may use exaggeration, wit, irony, or humor to make its point. The satirist may adopt a tone ranging from good-nature humor to biting ridicule or scorn. Satire may serve to entertain, to instruct, or to reform or bring about action.

SETTING: The time and place in which the action or a narrative occurs. The setting may serve simply as a background for characters and events or it may help create the atmosphere from which the story evolves. It may directly affect the plot's development, and it may help in the understanding of character, or even be vital to that understanding.

□

SYMBOL: A concrete image used to represent something abstract, such as a concept or idea.

□

THEME: The underlying meaning of a literary work. The theme may be stated or implied. Theme differs from the subject of a literary work in that it involves a statement or opinion about that subject. Not every literary work has a theme. Some literary works have more than one theme.

□

TONE: An author's attitude toward his or her subject matter and audience. Tone can be stated or implied, should not be confused with mood. Mood is the overall effect that a work has on a reader, while tone involves the voice and attitudes of the writer. Readers must recognize tone in order to determine whether a writer views a subject with disdain, formality, nostalgia, or admiration. Words used to describe the tone of a work include objective or subjective, formal or informal, playful or somber, admiring or critical, and sincere or ironic.

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