

Spanish III

		Description of Average Weekly Outside Requirements	
<p>Main Topics (What main ideas/concepts will be covered?): Intensive Spanish grammar Conversational topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The home - Health - Environment & tourism - Free time & sports - Hispanic art <p>Spanish and Latin-American Literature</p>	<p>Rationale (Why should a student take this course?)</p> <p>Through this course, students acquire more complex vocabulary and grammar structures to be able to express themselves in a variety of situations in the target language.</p>	<p>Reading (Text, document, etc):</p> <p>Students will read passages in Spanish from the textbook, short novels and teacher generated materials. They are also responsible for online reading assignments from a variety of sources. Students will read and recite poems in class.</p>	<p>Written (Terms, questions, outlines, free response, etc):</p> <p>Students will be responsible for writing essays in Spanish. They will write daily in Spanish practicing grammatical structure and vocabulary. Students will also respond orally to questions and directions. Students will write a research paper as a culminating activity.</p>
<p>Grade Composition (How are grades determined?): 25% projects 25% tests 20% quizzes 20% participation/classwork 10% homework</p>	<p>Skill Development (What skills are developed in this course and how?)</p> <p>Students will understand and interpret information, concepts and ideas orally and in writing through listening, reading, writing and speaking Spanish. They will also recognize the importance of learning a second language. Their ability to express themselves in Spanish is greatly improved through the completion of this course.</p>	<p>Sample Textbook Excerpt:</p> <p>Las regiones polares son muy importantes para la supervivencia de la Tierra entera. Los casquetes de hielo en las zonas polares reflejan luz solar y así regularizan la temperatura de la Tierra. Cuando se destruyen estos casquetes, hay menos luz solar que se refleja y la Tierra se convierte en un receptor termal. Esto se llama el efecto de invernadero. Es en la Antártida que en 1985 se reportaron por primera vez los hoyos en la capa del ozono y aquí es donde hoy día se trata de encontrar una solución.</p>	
<p>Required Skills (What skills are necessary to be successful in this course?)</p> <p>A positive attitude and an open mind to other cultures.</p>			