

AP® Spanish Literature and Culture: Syllabus 2019-20 Syllabus Number: 876040v1

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CR9 The course provides opportunities for students to analyze cultural products, practices, or perspectives referenced in literary texts.	4,5,6,8,9
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Course Description

AP Spanish Literature and Culture is designed to introduce students to the formal study of Peninsular Spanish, Latin American, and U.S. Hispanic literature. The course aims to develop students' critical reading and analytical writing skills in Spanish as well as their ability to make interdisciplinary connections and explore linguistic and cultural comparisons.

This class will be conducted entirely in Spanish appropriate to this level and covers the entire official AP Spanish Literature and Culture reading list. **[CR2]** Literary texts are grouped by themes and presented in chronological order within each theme. Students are expected to discuss literary texts and their different historical, socio-cultural and geopolitical contexts in a variety of interactive oral and written formats in Spanish. Additionally, students will analyze themes and features of artistic representations, audiovisual materials and audio sources in Spanish related to course content.

CR2: The teacher uses Spanish almost exclusively in class and encourages students to do likewise.

Course Content

Students will learn the definition and application of a variety of literary terminology required to properly analyze all authentic literary works. Throughout the course, students will read and analyze works of prose, poetry and drama from different periods with a consideration of their cultural, social, historical and philosophical context.

The course explicitly addresses each of the following themes:

1. *Las relaciones interpersonales*
2. *La construcción del género*
3. *Las sociedades en contacto*
4. *El tiempo y el espacio*
5. *La dualidad del ser*
6. *La creación literaria*

Grading categories:

- 40% Colaboración activa en la clase:** This includes independent academic initiative, critical and analytical readings of texts, homework, preparation for the class, ability to respond (either in written form or orally) in Spanish (in-person and in-class) to analyses and themes regarding the reading, active collaboration in Spanish in-class and in discussion groups.
- 40% Pruebas, proyectos, presentaciones:** This may include hybrids of formative and summative assessments, In-class and at-home essays, and both group and independent presentations.
- 20% Exámenes finales:** These "Final exam grades" will be composed of various AP practice exercises and exams throughout the entire year. The student will be graded on their application of the AP test-taking preparation and information, as well as their performance on the exams.

Required Reading List [CR1]

1. Allende, Isabel, “Dospalabras”
2. Anónimo, “Romance de la pérdida de Alhama”
3. Anónimo, *Lazarillo de Tormes* (Prólogo; Tratados 1, 2, 3, 7)
4. Bécquer, Gustavo Adolfo, Rima LIII (“Volverán las oscuras golondrinas”)
5. Borges, Jorge Luis, “Borges y yo”
6. Borges, Jorge Luis, “El Sur”
7. Burgos, Julia, “A Julia de Burgos”
8. Cervantes, Miguel de, *Don Quijote* (Parte I, capítulos 1-5, 8 y 9; Parte II, capítulo 74)
9. Cortázar, Julio, “la noche boca arriba”
10. Cortés, Hernán, “Segunda carta de relación” (selecciones)
11. Cruz, Sor Juana Inés de la, “Hombres necios que acusáis”
12. Darío, Rubén, “A Roosevelt”
13. Don Juan Manuel, *El Conde Lucanor*. “Exemplo XXXV” “De lo que aconteció a un mozo que casó con una mujer muy fuerte y muy brava”
14. Dragún, Osvaldo, *El hombre que se convirtió en perro*
15. Fuentes, Carlos, “Chac Mool”
16. García Lorca, Federico, *La casa de Bernarda Alba*
17. García Lorca, Federico, “Prendimiento de Antoñito el Camborio en el camino de Sevilla”
18. García Márquez, Gabriel, “El ahogado más hermoso del mundo”
19. García Márquez, Gabriel, “La siesta del martes”
20. Garcilaso de la Vega, Soneto XXIII “En tanto que de rosa y azucena”
21. Góngora y Argote, Luis de, Soneto CLXVI “Mientras por competir con tu cabello”
22. Guillén, Nicolás, “Balada de los dos abuelos”
23. Heredia, José María, “En una tempestad”
24. León-Portilla, Miguel, *Visión de los vencidos* (dos secciones: “Los presagios, según los informantes de Sahagún” y “Se ha perdido el pueblo mexicatli”)
25. Machado, Antonio, “He andado muchos caminos”
26. Martí, José, “Nuestra América”
27. Montero, Rosa, “Como la vidamisma”
28. Morejón, Nancy, “Mujer negra”
29. Neruda, Pablo, “Walking around”
30. Pardo Bazán, Emilia, “Las medias rojas”
31. Quevedo, Francisco de, Salmo XVII “Miré los muros de la patria mía”
32. Quiroga, Horacio, “El hijo”
33. Rivera, Tomás, *...y no se lo tragó la tierra* (dos capítulos: “...y no se lo tragó la tierra” y “La noche buena”)
34. Rulfo, Juan, “No oyes ladrar los perros”
35. Storni, Alfonsina, “Peso ancestral”
36. Tirso de Molina, *El burlador de Sevilla y convidado de piedra*
37. Ulibarrí, Sabine, “Mi caballomago”
38. Unamuno, Miguel de, *San Manuel Bueno, mártir*

CR1: The course is structured to allow students to complete the entire required reading list published in the AP® Spanish Literature and Culture Curriculum

Literary texts will be grouped by themes with a chronology within each theme. The interrelatedness of the themes will provide students with opportunities to study a given text more than once in the course.

#1 *Las relaciones interpersonales* - How are individuals transformed through their relationships with others?

- Bécquer, Gustavo Adolfo, Rima LIII “Volverán las oscuras golondrinas” 1871
- Pardo Bazán, Emilia, “Las medias rojas” 1914
- Quiroga, Horacio, “El hijo” 1928
- García Lorca, Federico, *La casa de Bernarda Alba* 1936
- Rulfo, Juan, “No oyes ladrar los perros” 1953
- García Márquez, Gabriel, “La siesta del martes” 1962
- Ulibarrí, Sabine, “Mi caballo mago” 1964
- Montero, Rosa, “Como la vida misma” 1982

Examples of Some Activities

“Las relaciones interpersonales” will be introduced by watching the last five minutes of the 1946 Mexican film *Enamorada*, directed by Emilio Fernández. A rich man’s daughter leaves everything behind to follow a revolutionary general. Students will write a short response to the essential question stated above and see how it connects to Bécquer’s Rima LIII. **[CR8a]**

Bécquer’s Rima LIII will be introduced by listening to Alberto Cortéz (Argentina) singing his version of “Volverán las oscuras golondrinas” from his album *Mis mejores canciones: 17 súper éxitos* (1993). **[CR7b]** Students will write a brief essay on the tone and rhythm of the poetic voice while contrasting it with Bécquer’s text. **[CR8b]**

After analyzing “Las medias rojas”, students will read the lyrics of the 2005 song “Malo” by Spanish artist Bebe in order to write a short comparative essay analyzing “las relaciones personales”. **[CR3d], [CR7b] & [CR8b]**

Scenes from the 1987 Spanish film *La Casa de Bernarda Alba*, directed by Mario Camus, will be shown, and then a group discussion will focus on how the setting has an impact on the “relaciones interpersonales” between characters. **[CR3d]**

Students will visit <<http://www.clubcultura.com/clubliteratura/clubescritores/juanrulfo>> to read Juan Rulfo’s biography and select a photograph from the gallery that according to students best depicts the setting and mood in “No oyes ladrar los perros”. A brief oral presentation of their findings will be required. **[CR7a]**

To further enhance the themes presented in Montero’s work, students will watch *Pasajera*, an 8 minute “cortometraje” (Colección de cortometrajes mexicanos *más que un instante*, Volumen 1, Conaculta / IMCINE). Students

CR8a: The course provides opportunities for students to write short responses in Spanish.

CR7b: The course provides opportunities for students to relate audiovisual materials in Spanish to the course content.

CR8b: The course provides opportunities for students to write analytical essays in Spanish.

CR3d: The course explicitly addresses the theme: *Las relaciones interpersonales*.

CR7a: The course provides opportunities for students to relate artistic representations to the course content.

will define and discuss how hostility is viewed in the culture of “Como la vida misma” and “Pasajera”. **[CR4]** In addition, students will explain the irony found in both works using a graphic organizer. **[CR6] & [CR9]**

Example of Some of the Summative Activities

Students will use a graphic organizer to show how this theme is manifested across different genres and time periods and write an essay analyzing the relationships between cultural products, practices and perspectives found in this theme’s literary texts. **[CR3d], [CR8b] & [CR9]**

#2 *La construcción del género* - How have historical and socio-cultural factors influenced gender roles?

- Don Juan Manuel, “De lo que aconteció a un mozo que casó con una mujer muy fuerte y muy brava” siglo XIV
- Tirso de Molina, *El burlador de Sevilla y convidado de piedra* 1630
- Cruz, Sor Juana Inés de la, “Hombres necios que acusáis” fines del siglo XVII
- Storni, Alfonsina, “Peso ancestral” 1919
- Morejón, Nancy, “Mujer negra” 1944
- Allende, Isabel, “Dos palabras” 1989

Example of Some Activities

“La construcción del género” will be introduced by acting out in class Act I of Rosario Castellano’s play *El eterno femenino* (farsa). Class discussion will revolve around the question: What is the general attitude on women? **[CR4]**

While studying Don Juan Manuel’s work, students will listen to various selections from Eduardo Paniagua’s CD *TRES CULTURAS Judíos, Cristianos y Musulmanes en la España Medieval* (1998 Pneuma, Madrid). Students will also do research on the medieval manuscripts of “Cántigas de Santa María” by Alfonso X. One cántiga will be summarized and presented in class. **[CR7b]**

As students complete the analysis of each Jornada of Tirso de Molina’s play, they will view the corresponding scenes from the Televisión Española version of *El burlador de Sevilla* (Films for the Humanities). Group discussion will follow. **[CR4]**

Students will also research Don Juan’s character in world literature and music: Molière’s play *Don Juan ou le Festin de Pierre* (1665), Byron’s epic poem *Don Juan* (1821), José de Espronceda’s poem “El estudiante de Salamanca” (1840), José Zorrilla’s play *Don Juan Tenorio* (1844) and *Don Giovanni*, the opera composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1787). Additionally, students will write an essay comparing and contrasting the ending in Tirso’s and Zorrilla’s plays. **[CR8b] & [CR10]**

CR4: The course provides opportunities for students to discuss literary texts in a variety of interactive formats.

CR6: The course provides opportunities for students to learn and apply literary terminology to the analysis of a variety of texts representing different genres and time periods.

CR9: The course provides opportunities for students to analyze cultural products, practices, or perspectives referenced in literary texts.

CR3d: The course explicitly addresses the theme: *Las relaciones interpersonales*.

CR8b: The course provides opportunities for students to write analytical essays in Spanish.

CR7b: The course provides opportunities for students to relate audiovisual materials in Spanish to the course content.

CR10: The course provides opportunities for students to compare literary texts produced in different historical contexts.

After reading Sor Juana's redondillas, students will compare them to the lyrics of "Dime que no" by Guatemala's Ricardo Arjona (fuente: musica.com/letras). Group discussion will follow. Additionally, students will create a dialog (interview, poem, one-act play) between Sor Juana and Don Juan. **[CR4]**

Storni's poem will be introduced by reading the lyrics as they listen to Mexico's Pedro Fernández sing "Dicen que los hombres no deben llorar" (fuente: musica.com/letras). A graphic organizer will be used to discuss gender stereotypes in "Peso ancestral". Students will then write an essay analyzing gender stereotypes as portrayed in these two works. **[CR3b] & [CR7b]**

Students will view scenes from Carlos Saura's film *Bodas de Sangre* starring Flamenco dancer Antonio Gades. They will discuss and compare the encounter between Lorca's characters Leonardo and La novia with the relationship between Belisa Crepusculario and el Coronel in Allende's work. A graphic organizer and a short essay will be prepared. **[CR4] & [CR8b]**

Example of Some of the Summative Activities

Students will use a graphic organizer to show how this theme is manifested across different genres and time periods, and write an essay analyzing the relationships between cultural products, practices and perspectives found in this theme's literary texts. **[CR8b] & [CR9]**

#3 *Las sociedades en contacto* - How does literature represent the relationship between socio-cultural groups (e.g. social classes, ethnic groups, social groups, groups possessing distinct political rights) in different periods and cultures?

- Anónimo, "Romance de la pérdida de Alhama" siglo XV
- León-Portilla, Miguel, *Visión de los vencidos* "Los presagios, según los informantes de Sahagún" - documentos indígenas que comprenden hechos acaecidos antes de la llegada de los españoles a Tenochtitlán
- Cortés, Hernán "Segunda carta de relación" (selecciones) 1520
- León-Portilla, Miguel, *Visión de los vencidos* "Se ha perdido el pueblo mexicatl" - documentos indígenas que comprenden hechos acaecidos después de la llegada de los españoles a Tenochtitán
- Anónimo, *Lazarillo de Tormes* (Prólogo; Tratados 1, 2, 3, 7) 1554
- Martí, José, "Nuestra América" 1891
- Darío, Rubén, "A Roosevelt" 1905
- García Lorca, Federico, "Prendimiento de Antoñito el Camborio en el camino de Sevilla" 1928
- Dragún, Osvaldo, *El hombre que se convirtió en perro* 1956
- Rivera, Tomás, *...y no se lo tragó la tierra* (dos capítulos "...y no se lo tragó la tierra" y "La noche buena") 1971

CR4: The course provides opportunities for students to discuss literary texts in a variety of interactive formats.

CR3b: The course explicitly addresses the theme:
La construcción del género.

CR7b: The course provides opportunities for students to relate audiovisual materials in Spanish to the course content.

CR8b: The course provides opportunities for students to write analytical essays in Spanish.

CR9: The course provides opportunities for students to analyze cultural products, practices, or perspectives referenced in literary texts.

Example of Some Activities

”Las sociedades en contacto” will be introduced by discussing Francisco de Goya’s paintings *El dos de mayo de 1808 en Madrid*, *Los fusilamientos del tres de mayo -1814* and *Coloso 1808-1810*. Students will then discuss advantages and disadvantages that occur when societies come in contact with each other. **[CR4]**

While reading “Romance de la pérdida de Alhama” students will listen to selections from CD *Noches de Encuentros ALHAMBRA* (grabaciones de los conciertos realizados en el patio del aljibe de la Alhambra / Sombra Records, Granada, España). They will also do *A virtual walking tour: The Alhambra* by visiting <<http://www.saudiaramcoworld.com>>. Students will then write a short answer explaining the estribillo *¡Ay de mi Alhama!* **[CR8a]**

A visit to *The Virtual Diego Rivera Web Museum* <<http://www.diegorivera.com/murals>> will let students study two of Rivera’s frescoes in Mexico City’s National Palace **[CR9]**

- *Historia de México, de la conquista al futuro 1929-1935*. Analyze and connect to León-Portilla’s work in a short answer. **[CR3a]**
- *La Gran Tenochtitlán 1945*- Compare and connect to “*Segunda carta de relación*” to present to the classroom.

Students will view selected scenes from *El Lazarillo de Tormes* (Films for the Humanities) with focus on Lázaro’s first three masters.

Students will also do research on *La sociedad española del siglo XVI* and take notes on how this historical period relates to the social culture in *El Lazarillo* for an oral presentation. **[CR5]**

After studying Martí’s and Darío’s works, students will compare their messages to the lyrics of the song “América” by Spain’s José Luis Perales (fuente: musica.com/letras). Students will then write their own version (essay, poem or song) of how they envision Hispanoamérica. **[CR11]**

Students will do research on the Mexican American Farm Workers’ Movement and/or The Valley Farm Workers’ Movement started in Texas by Antonio Orendain in 1975. Students will write an essay establishing connections between Orendain’s cause and Rivera’s text.

Example of Some of the Summative Activities

Students will use a graphic organizer to show how this theme is manifested across different genres and time periods, and write an essay analyzing the relationships between cultural products, practices and perspectives found in this theme’s literary texts. **[CR8b] & [CR9]**

CR8a: The course provides opportunities for students to write short responses in Spanish.

CR9: The course provides opportunities for students to analyze cultural products, practices, or perspectives referenced in literary texts.

CR3a: The course explicitly addresses the theme: *Las sociedades en contacto*.

CR5: The course provides opportunities for students to analyze the relevance of literary texts to historical, sociocultural, and geopolitical contexts.

CR11: The course includes activities within and beyond the classroom setting for students to reinforce their understanding of literary texts.

CR8b: The course provides opportunities for students to write analytical essays in Spanish.

#4 *El tiempo y el espacio* - How are cultural concepts of time and space represented in literature?

- Garcilaso de la Vega, “En tanto que de rosa y azucena” 1543
- Góngora y Argote, Luis de, “Mientras por competir con tu cabello” 1612
- Quevedo, Francisco de, “Miré los muros de la patria mía” 1613
- Heredia, José María, “En una tempestad” 1820 o 1824
- Machado, Antonio, “He andado muchos caminos” 1903
- Neruda, Pablo, “Walking around” 1935
- Fuentes, Carlos, “Chac Mool” 1954

Example of Some Activities

“El tiempo y el espacio” will be introduced by studying Salvador Dalí’s 1931 painting *La persistencia de la memoria*. Definitions of time and space will be presented and a discussion will follow about how they are perceived. **[CR4] & [CR7a]**

Students will do research on the famous quote *carpe diem* and present a brief oral presentation on how this phrase relates to “En tanto que la rosa y azucena.” **[CR3c]**

Sandro Botticelli’s 1486 painting, *The Birth of Venus* will be studied. Students will discuss and compare the woman depicted in the painting to those described in Garcilaso’s and Góngora’s poems. **[CR4] & [CR7a]**

For a deeper understanding of Quevedo’s concept of *memento mori*, students will do research on the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 and look at Philippe-Jacques de Loutherbourg’s 1796 painting. A comparative short essay will be required. **[CR7a] & [CR8b]**

Joan Manuel Serrat’s song “Benito” from his album *Nadie es perfecto* (1994) will be heard as lyrics are read in order to compare the poetic devices to Machado’s text. A graphic organizer will be used in order to facilitate the analysis of Machado’s devices. **[CR6] & [CR7b]**

Group discussion will follow after studying Neruda’s poem and Mexican artist David Alfaro Siqueiro’s 1937 painting *Eco de un grito*. Students will write an essay on the chaos and pessimism depicted on both works. They will also listen to two musical versions of Neruda’s poem: Miguel Bosé in *Neruda en el Corazón* and Miserables in *Marinero en Tierra: Tributo a Neruda* followed by a short presentation on how Neruda’s “Tiempo y espacio” has been interpreted.

Students will view and discuss Carlos Fuentes’ “La Batalla de los Dioses” from his series *El espejo enterrado*. This second program focuses on the rediscovery of the ancient Aztec temples. His quote “*Entonces supimos que lo que habíamos creído muerto en realidad estaba vivo*” will be analyzed and connected to “Chac Mool”. Students will answer the question: How does Fuentes’ perspective change in the short story (1954) and the documentary (1992)?

CR4: The course provides opportunities for students to discuss literary texts in a variety of interactive formats.

CR7a: The course provides opportunities for students to relate artistic representations to the course content.

CR3c: The course explicitly addresses the theme: *El tiempo y el espacio*.

CR8b: The course provides opportunities for students to write analytical essays in Spanish.

CR6: The course provides opportunities for students to learn and apply literary terminology to the analysis of a variety of texts representing different genres and time periods.

CR7b: The course provides opportunities for students to relate audiovisual materials in Spanish to the course content.

Some Summative Activities

Students will use a graphic organizer to show how this theme is manifested across different genres and time periods, and write an essay analyzing the relationships between cultural products, practices and perspectives found in this theme's literary texts. [CR8b] & [CR9]

CR8b: The course provides opportunities for students to write analytical essays in Spanish.

#5 *La dualidad del ser* - How do cultural and historical contexts affect how an individual expresses his or her identity?

- Guillén, Nicolás, “Balada de los dos abuelos” 1934
- Burgos, Julia, “A Julia de Burgos” 1938
- Borges, Jorge Luis, “El Sur” 1956
- Borges, Jorge Luis, “Borges y yo” 1957
- Cortázar, Julio “La noche boca arriba” 1956
- García Márquez, Gabriel, “El ahogado más hermoso del mundo” 1968

CR9: The course provides opportunities for students to analyze cultural products, practices, or perspectives referenced in literary texts.

Example of Some Activities

“La dualidad del ser” will be introduced by studying Xul Solar’s 1919 painting *Cara*. Students will define and discuss how artistic symbolism functions in the creation of art and literature. [CR4], [CR6] & [CR7a]

CR4: The course provides opportunities for students to discuss literary texts in a variety of interactive formats.

Students will do research on the artistic phenomenon known as *Pintura de Castas* by Miguel Cabrera in New Spain during the 18th century and discuss images depicted by the author as they compare with the poetic images presented in Guillén’s poem “Balada de los dos abuelos.” After the discussion, students will present their findings to the class. [CR7a]

CR6: The course provides opportunities for students to learn and apply literary terminology to the analysis of a variety of texts representing different genres and time periods.

Students will listen to the lyrics of “Nuestra Sangre” by Tony Croatto (*17 Obras Musicales de Puerto Rico*). Students will compare the song to Guillén’s text using a Venn diagram. Additionally, students will research the traffic of African slaves during the 16th century. All findings will be presented orally. [CR7a]

CR7a: The course provides opportunities for students to relate artistic representations to the course content.

After reading and analyzing Julia de Burgos’ text, students will study Frida Kahlo’s 1939 painting *Las dos Fridas*. Students will write an essay comparing and contrasting the theme of identity in both works. [CR3e] & [CR7a]

CR3e: The course explicitly addresses the theme: *La dualidad del ser*.

Students will read chapter 1 of *El Gaucho Martín Fierro* by José Hernández. They will write a short essay answering the question: Why is Martín Fierro the gaucho Borges’ Juan Dahlmann aspires to be? They will watch the last 5 minutes of “El Sur” (RTVE production, Films for the Humanities DVD) to support their response. [CR7b] & [CR8b]

CR7b: The course provides opportunities for students to relate audiovisual materials in Spanish to the course content.

Students will compare the text “Borges y yo” with the author’s ideas as presented in the following interview that they will watch /*Joaquín Soler Serrano entrevista a Jorge Luis Borges* / Videoteca de la memoria literaria -Radiotelevisión española (1976) <<http://www.elortiba.org/borges1.htm>> and report their comparison in a short paragraph. [CR7b] & [CR8a]

Example of Some of the Summative Activities

Students will use a graphic organizer to show how this theme is manifested across different genres and time periods, and write an essay analyzing the relationships between cultural products, practices and perspectives found in this theme's literary texts. [CR8b] & [CR9]

CR8b: The course provides opportunities for students to write analytical essays in Spanish.

#6 *La creación literaria* - How is the meaning of a literary text shaped by other texts?

- Cervantes, Miguel de, *Don Quijote* (Primera parte, capítulos 1-5, 8 y 9; Segunda parte, capítulo 74) 1605
- Unamuno, Miguel de, *San Manuel Bueno, mártir* 1933

CR9: The course provides opportunities for students to analyze cultural products, practices, or perspectives referenced in literary texts.

Example of Some Activities

“La creación literaria” will be introduced by watching scenes from the production of “Don Quixote” with the Ballet Nacional de Cuba (2007). The creative process of this artistic adaptation will be discussed. [CR3f] & [CR7b]

CR3f: The course explicitly addresses the theme: *La creación literaria*.

After reading and analyzing the assigned chapters, students will view the *Don Quixote* video from Discovery's Great Books series to understand the significance of Cervantes' work as discussed by scholars and critics. Students will then write a short response to the question: What is *Don Quijote's* significance in your own experience? [CR7b] & [CR8a]

CR7b: The course provides opportunities for students to relate audiovisual materials in Spanish to the course content.

Scenes from Luis Buñuel's 1950 film *Los olvidados* will be viewed in class. Students will use graphic organizer to compare the relationship of Buñuel's characters El Jaibo and Pedro and Unamuno's don Manuel and Angela. Additionally, students will write an essay discussing motivating factors of Unamuno and Buñuel to create their work. [CR3f], [CR7b] & [CR8b]

CR8a: The course provides opportunities for students to write short responses in Spanish.

Students will write a brief text (prose or poetry) inspired by any of the texts studied in class. A short composition supporting the creative process will be included as part of the project to be shared online with other AP students. [CR11]

CR11: The course includes activities within and beyond the classroom setting for students to reinforce their understanding of literary texts.

Example of Some of the Summative Activities

Students will use a graphic organizer to show how this theme is manifested across different genres and time periods, and write an essay analyzing the relationships between cultural products, practices and perspectives found in this theme's literary texts. [CR8b] & [CR9]

General Materials and Resources

Main textbook used in AP Literature and Culture: Standards and requirements approved by the College Board:

Colbert, María; Kanter, Abby; Ryan, James; Sugano, Marian. *Azulejo: Anthology & Guide to the AP Spanish Literature and Culture Course*. 2nd ed., Wayside Publishing: 2014.

Reference material used by the AP teacher includes resources that ensure course standards and requirements:

Teacher's guide to AP Spanish Literature and Culture, College Board

AP Audit Handbook, College Board

AP Spanish Literature and Culture Course and Exam Description
at: <apcentral.collegeboard.com>

Standards for Foreign Language Learning in the 21st Century, Allen Press, 2006

Other possible reference material used in instruction:

Abriendo puertas: Antología de literatura en español (Tomos I y II).

McDougal Littell, 2012

Colbert, Colbert, Kanter, Maura & Sugano. *AZULEJO: Study Guide for the New AP Spanish*.

Gutiérrez Cuadrado, Juan; Pascual Rodríguez, José Antonio. *Diccionario Salamanca de la lengua española*. Santillana, U. de Salamanca:1996

Lázaro Carreter, Fernando y Evaristo Correa Calderón. *Cómo se comenta un texto literario*. Madrid, Ediciones Cátedra, 1990

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Differentiation/Accessibility Strategies and Support (TAG, ELL, SPED, other)

The differentiation strategies used in this course are based on the evidence (data) received through multiple forms of pre, ongoing, and formative and summative assessments. Described here are the types of assessments used and specific differentiation strategies in place to meet the needs of ALL learners (including TAG, ELL, SpEd and others).

PPS schools strive to provide a more challenging environment for the motivated students and a supportive environment for students who are struggling. I use a variety of flexible groupings: individual, pairs, small group, mixed-ability groups, and whole class. I frequently use multi-option assignments and extensions when necessary; time is used flexibly in accordance with student need. Multiple materials and resources are provided as well. I offer opportunities for students to be engaged in higher order thinking such as inquiry, problem solving, and investigation and reporting. I am also available to the students for extra one-on-one help during tutorial period.