LSC Use Only Proposal No: LSC Action-Date:	UWUCC Use Only Proposal No: /9-1	Senate Action Date: App - 4/29/	10	
	sal Cover Sheet - University-Wide U	ndergraduate Curriculum Committee	1 3	
Contact Person(s) Dr. Christina Huhn	*****	Email Address: huhn@iup.edu		
Proposing Department/Unit Department of Foreign Languages		Phone: 724-357-2325		
heck all appropriate lines and complete all information. Use a	separate cover sheet for each course proposal a	and/or program proposal.		
Course Proposals (check all that apply)				
X New Course	Course Prefix Change	Course Deletion		
Course Revision	Course Number and/or Title Change	Catalog Description Char	nge	
<u>Current</u> course prefix, number and full title: S1	PAN 330 Advanced Spa	nish Composition and	Grammar	
Proposed course prefix, number and full title, if co	hanging:			
2. Liberal Studies Course Designations, as ap	ppropriate			
This course is also proposed as a Liberal	Studies Course (please mark the appro	opriate categories below)		
Learning Skills Knowledge Area	Global and Multicultural Aware	eness Writing Intensive (include	W cover sheet)	
Liberal Studies Elective (please mark the	designation(s) that applies - must meet	at least one)		
Global Citizenship	Information Literacy	Oral Communication		
Quantitative Reasoning	Scientific Literacy	Technological Literacy		
3. Other Designations, as appropriate				
Honors College Course C	ther: (e.g. Women's Studies, Pan Africa	an)		
4. Program Proposals				
Catalog Description Change F	Program Revision Program	Title Change	New Track	
New Degree Program	lew Minor Program Liberal Str	udies Requirement Changes	Other	
Current program name: Bachelor of Arts—Spanis	h			
	<u> </u>			
Proposed program name, if changing:				
5. Approvals	Sig	nature	Date	
Department Curriculum Committee Chair(s)			565 T Q	
Department Chairperson(s)				
College Curriculum Committee Chair				
College Dean				
Director of Liberal Studies (as needed)				
Director of Honors College (as needed)				
Provóst (as needed)				
Additional signature (with title) as appropriate				
JWUCC Co-Chairs		-		

This proposal was written prior to the release of the new university-wide curricular procedure. The proposal is in the old proposal formal.

Part II. Description of the Curriculum Change

What follows is sample syllabus (based on the old syllabus of record format).

I. Catalog Description

SPAN 330 Advanced Spanish Composition and Grammar 3c-0l-3cr

Prerequisites: SPAN 230 or equivalent.

Extensive work on the development of written expression and communication at the "Advanced level" of proficiency in Spanish, as defined by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, together with study of advanced-level grammatical structures. Taught in Spanish. Required for all majors and recommended for minors.

II. Course Outcomes

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SPAN 330 Objectives

Students will be able to:

- produce formal academic writing that will be understood by native speakers unaccustomed to the writing of second language learners;
- write papers that consist of connected paragraphs across topics related to particular interests and points of view;
- 3. write extemporaneously (without benefit of extensive revision);
- 4. create written narrations and descriptions in the past time frame;
- 5. explain, analyze, compare and contrast through expository writing;
- 6. support an opinion or argument and hypothesize through argumentative writing;
- 7. interpret authentic texts in Spanish (e.g., magazines, newspapers, internet sources, literary works) through writing;
- 8. analyze and use grammatical structures to communicate in written form at the Advanced level of proficiency;
- analyze, interpret, and synthesize information in order to produce an academic research paper on a topic of interest.

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<u>A Process-Oriented Approach to Writing</u>: SPAN 330 students will continue to develop their writing skills through a process-oriented approach to writing, to which students were introduced in SPAN 230.

The following lays the foundations of this approach to developing writing skills.

Phase	Purpose	Strategies
Prewriting	Generating and gathering ideas for writing; preparing for writing; identifying purpose and audience for writing; identifying main ideas and supporting details.	Talking and oral activities;* brainstorming, clustering, questioning, reading, keeping journals about thoughts and ideas.
Drafting	Constructing ideas on paper quickly; constructing the first draft that can be evaluated according to purpose and audience for paper.	Fast writing; daily writing; dialogue journal; learning log.
Revising	Reordering of arguments or scenes in a narrative; reordering supporting information; reviewing or changing sentences.	Show and not tell;** shortening or combining sentences; peer response groups; teacher conferences.
Editing	Correcting spelling, grammar, punctuation, mechanics, and so on.	Peer-editing groups; proof reading; computer programs for spelling.
Publishing	Sharing writing with one another, others, professors; showing that writing is valued; creating a class library of reading materials.	Writing may be shared in many formats: papers, products placed in dept. library, in portfolio, and so on.

^{*}Talking is free conversation, whereas oral activities may be more structured conversations.

III. Detailed Course Outline (total 42 academic hours)

Preliminary unit

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8 class hours

- Introduction to course, course objectives, etc.
- Review and expand on concepts from SPAN 230: Past narration and description
- Grammatical Concepts: Review of preterite and imperfect; past perfect tense; indirect discourse; connector words
- Past Narration & Description Essay (See Process Essay Rubric)
- Ouiz #1

Unit 1: Exposition

10 class hours

- Analysis and Classification
- Comparison/Contrast and Cause/Effect
- Grammatical Concepts: adjective placement; indicative and subjunctive with adjectival clauses; use of relative pronouns in dependent clauses; the impersonal se; passive voice
- Expository Essay (See Process Essay Rubric)
- Quiz #2

^{** &}quot;Show and not tell" is a way of giving feedback in which the errors are marked but not explained so that the student has to determine what the errors are and how to correct them.

Unit 2: Argumentation

12 class hours

- · Interpreting and responding to authentic texts
- · Supporting an opinion or point of view
- · Hypothesizing as part of expressing opinions
- Persuading
- Grammatical Concepts: use of subjunctive in adverbial and nominal clauses; conditional tense; imperfect subjunctive; si (if) clauses for expressing hypothetical situations
- Argumentative Essay (See Process Essay Rubric)
- Quiz #3

Unit 3: Academic Research

12 class hours

- Defining what is a good research paper
- Choosing a topic
- Narrowing/limiting topic
- · Considering the audience/reader
- · Distinguishing between primary and secondary sources
- Evaluating the validity of sources: electronic, paper, and internet
- Developing a thesis and/or point of view
- Organizing ideas, structuring the paper
- Producing the final research paper: required length: 5 pages (See Research Paper Rubric and assignment description)

Final Written Exam

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IV. Sample Evaluation Methods

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The final grade will be determined as follows:

- 10% Quizzes/Spontaneous Writing. Assess grammatical knowledge and spontaneous writing.
- 10% Class Participation. As defined by instructor.
- 10% Homework Assignments. Writing, grammar or other assignments as defined by instructor.
- 25% Process essays (3). Throughout the course, students engage in a variety of process writing tasks that include prewriting activities, drafts, revisions, self-monitoring and preparation of final products. (See process essay rubric below.)
- 10% Final Written Exam. Assess grammatical knowledge and writing skills.
- 15% Final Oral Presentation. Students will select one of the grammatical concepts studied in the course and will prepare an oral presentation in Spanish including a multimedia component such as Prezi or PPT. The presentation will include a description of the concept with examples, using primarily information from the course and/or authentic texts.
- 20% Final Research Paper. Students will write either an expository or argumentative paper on a topic of interest and will investigate the topic by incorporating at least 2 outside sources. Minimum page length: 5 pages. See Final Research Paper Rubric for more details.

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Student Outcomes Assessment Matrix for Spanish 330

ACTFL/CAEP Program Standards	Spanish Ed. Program Competencies	Course Outcomes	Course Assessment Techniques Measuring Outcomes*
1.c.	3,7,10	1	Process essays, Final Research Paper
1.c.	3,7,10	2	Quizzes/Spontaneous Writing, Homework Assignments, Process essays, Final Research Paper
1.c.	3,7,10	3	Quizzes/Spontaneous Writing, Class Participation, Final Written Exam
1.c.	3,7,10	4	Quizzes/Spontaneous Writing, Class Participation, Homework Assignments, Process essays, Final Written Exam, Final Research Paper
1.c.	3,7,10	5	Quizzes/Spontaneous Writing, Homework Assignments, Process essays, Final Written Exam, Final Research Paper
1.c.	3,7,10	6	Quizzes/Spontaneous Writing, Homework Assignments, Process essays, Final Written Exam, Final Research Paper
1.b., 1.c.	3,7,9,10	7	Quizzes/Spontaneous Writing, Homework Assignments, Process essays, Final Written Exam, Final Oral Presentation, Final Research Paper
1.c.	3,7,10	8	Class Participation, Homework Assignments, Final Written Exam, Final Oral Presentation
1.c.	3,7,10	9	Final Research Paper

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V. Example Grading Scale

90-100	Α
80-89	В
70-79	C
60-69	D
Less than 60	F

VI. Undergraduate Course Attendance Policy. Attendance is required. [The instructor should specify an attendance policy that is acceptable to the faculty of the Department of Foreign Languages, and that is in accordance with the Undergraduate Course Attendance Policy, found in the Undergraduate Catalog.]

VII. Required Textbook(s), Supplemental Books and Readings

At present there are no textbooks that fully align with the objectives of this course. The instructor might consider the following options:

1. Use Chapters 3, 5, and 6 of *La escritura paso a paso* by Lapuerta & Mejia (including the workbook)

^{*}Assessment that appears in bold is designated for mean and score range aggregated reporting.

Lapuerta Paloma & Mejía Gustavo. (2008) *La escritura paso a paso*. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall. .ISBN-10: 0132213060 • ISBN-13: 9780132213066

Lapuerta Paloma, Mejía Gustavo. 2008. Cuaderno de estudio y referencia to Accompany La escritura paso a paso. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall

2. Use Chapters 3,4,5 and 6 of *Composicion: Proceso y sintesis* by Valdes, Dvorak, and Hannum (however, the workbook is limited and the instructor would need to supplement grammatical practice).

Valdés, Dvorak & Hannum (2004). *Composición: Proceso y síntesis (4th ed.)* McGraw-Hill ISBN-13: 978-0073513140 ISBN-10: 0073513148

Valdés, Dvorak & Hannum (2004). *Composición: Proceso y síntesis*. Cuaderno de práctica. McGraw-Hill

3. Use *Hacia niveles avanzados* by Stiegler & Jimenez but instructor would need to supplement grammatical explanations and practice.

Stiegler and Jiménez. Hacia niveles avanzados: Composición por proceso y en context (1st ed.) Cengage Learning ISBN-10: 1413029981 ISBN-13: 9781413029987

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Additional useful references:

Online Grammar	Spanish Tools Online Grammar Book	
Reference	Yepes, Enrique	1
	http://www.bowdoin.edu/~eyepes/newgr/ats/	
Online	http://www.wordreference.com	
Dictionary		
Online Writing	IUP Writing Center: https://www.iup.edu/writingcenter/	
References	Contains information on writing academic papers, reviewing and citing	
	sources (MLA and APA), and additional links for reference.	
	Purdue Online Writing Lab: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/	
	The Online Writing Lab (OWL) at Purdue University houses writing	
	resources and instructional material. Contains information on writing	
	Academic Papers, reviewing and citing sources (MLA and APA) and other useful resources.	
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VIII. Special Resource Requirements N/A

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American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. (2012). ACTFL proficiency guidelines—writing (3rd ed.). Alexandria, VA: Author. Available: http://actflproficiencyguidelines2012.org

Armstrong, Kimberly M. (2010). Fluency, Accuracy, and Complexity in Graded and Ungraded Writing. Foreign Language Annals, 43(4), 690-702.

Bitchener, John, & Ferris, Dana R. (2011). Written Corrective Feedback in Second Language Acquisition and Writing: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.

Cumming, Alister. (2012). Comparative Research, Research Syntheses, and Adopting Instruments in Second Language Writing. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 21(3), 298-299.

Dobao, Ana Fernandez. (2012). Collaborative Writing Tasks in the L2 Classroom: Comparing Group, Pair, and Individual Work. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 21(1), 40-58.

East, Martin. (2009). Evaluating the Reliability of a Detailed Analytic Scoring Rubric for Foreign Language Writing. Assessing Writing, 14(2), 88-115.

Ellis, R. (2012) Language Teaching Research and Language Pedagogy, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester, UK. doi: 10.1002/9781118271643

Evans, Norman W., Hartshorn, K. James, McCollum, Robb M., & Wolfersberger, Mark. (2010). Contextualizing Corrective Feedback in Second Language Writing Pedagogy. *Language Teaching Research*, 14(4), 445-463.

Febles & Harris (2005). Por Escrito: De la Palabra a la composición. Pearson

Ferris, Dana R. (2010). Second Language Writing Research and Written Corrective Feedback in SLA: Intersections and Practical Applications. Studies in Second Language Acquisition, 32(2), 181-201.

Ferris, Dana R. (2012). Written Corrective Feedback in Second Language Acquisition and Writing Studies. Language Teaching, 45(4), 446-459.

Hubert, Michael D., & Bonzo, Joshua D. (2010). Does Second Language Writing Research Impact U.S. University Foreign Language Instruction? System: An International Journal of Educational Technology and Applied Linguistics, 38(4), 517-528.

Kormos, Judit. (2012). The Role of Individual Differences in L2 Writing. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 21(4), 390-403.

Lapuerta Paloma & Mejía Gustavo. (2008) La escritura paso a paso. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Lundstrom, Kristi, & Baker, Wendy. (2009). To Give Is Better Than to Receive: The Benefits of Peer Review to the Reviewer's Own Writing. Journal of Second Language Writing, 18(1), 30-43.

Macaro, Ernesto, & Masterman, Liz. (2006). Does Intensive Explicit Grammar Instruction Make All the Difference? *Language Teaching Research*, 10(3), 297-327.

Polio, Charlene. (2012). The Relevance of Second Language Acquisition Theory to the Written Error Correction Debate. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 21(4), 375-389.

Reichelt, Melinda, Lefkowitz, Natalie, Rinnert, Carol, & Schultz, Jean Marie. (2012). Key Issues in Foreign Language Writing. Foreign Language Annals, 45(1), 22-41.

Ricardo-Osorio, J. (2008). A study of foreign language learning outcomes assessment in U.S. undergraduate education. *Foreign Language Annals*, 41(4), 590-610. DOI: 10.1111/j.1944-9720.2008.tb03319

Sandrock, P. (2010). The keys to assessing language performance: A teacher's manual for measuring student progress. American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages.

Seror, Jeremie. (2011). Alternative Sources of Feedback and Second Language Writing Development in University Content Courses. Canadian Journal of Applied Linguistics / Revue canadienne de linguistique appliquee, 14(1), 118-143.

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Shrum, J. L., & Glisan, E. W. (2010). Teacher's handbook: Contextualized language instruction. (4th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.

Stiegler and Jiménez.(2007) Hacia niveles avanzados: Composición por proceso y en contexto, 1st Edition Cengage Learning

Valdés, Dvorak & Hannum (2004). Composición: Proceso y síntesis (4th ed.). McGraw-Hill

Valdés, G., Haro, P., & Echevarriarza, M. P. (1992). The development of writing abilities in a foreign language: Contributions toward a general theory of L2 writing. *Modern Language Journal*, 76, 333–352.

Van Beuningen, Catherine G., De Jong, Nivja H., & Kuiken, Folkert. (2012). Evidence on the Effectiveness of Comprehensive Error Correction in Second Language Writing. *Language Learning*, 62(1), 1-41.

van Weijen, Daphne, van den Bergh, Huub, Rijlaarsdam, Gert, & Sanders, Ted. (2009). L1 Use during L2 Writing: An Empirical Study of a Complex Phenomenon. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 18(4), 235-250.

Vyatkina, Nina. (2012). The Development of Second Language Writing Complexity in Groups and Individuals: A Longitudinal Learner Corpus Study. *Modern Language Journal*, 96(4), 576-598.

Wigglesworth, Gillian, & Storch, Neomy. (2009). Pair versus Individual Writing: Effects on Fluency, Complexity and Accuracy. Language Testing, 26(3), 445-466.

Wigglesworth, Gillian, & Storch, Neomy. (2012). What Role for Collaboration in Writing and Writing Feedback. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 21(4), 364-374.

Williams, Jessica. (2012). The Potential Role(s) of Writing in Second Language Development. Journal of Second Language Writing, 21(4), 321-331.

SPANISH 330: Advanced Spanish Composition & Grammar Process Essay

Department of Foreign Languages/Spanish, Indiana University of Pennsylvania ACTFL/CAEP Standards Addressed: 1c

Criteria	EXCEEDS	ACCEPTABLE HIGH	ACCEPTABLE LOW	UNACCEPTABLE
	4	3	2	1
Content of Paper and	Essay fully addresses	Essay fully addresses	Essay addresses main parts	Essay does not address
Consideration of Reader	requirements of writing	requirements of writing	of writing assignment,	requirements of writing
	assignment and adds	assignment. Essay meets	although some areas may	assignment. And/or essay
	additional details. Essay	length requirements.	be minimally addressed.	does not meet length
	may exceed length	Creativity apparent	And/or essay does not	requirements. May be little
	requirements. High degree	throughout essay.	quite meet length	evidence of creativity.
ACTFL/CAEP 1c	of creativity throughout	Consideration of potential	requirements. Some	And/or consideration of
	essay. Consideration of	reader apparent.	evidence of creativity	reader not apparent.
	potential reader readily		throughout essay. And/or	
	apparent.		consideration of potential	
			reader not always apparent.	
Organization	Topic is completely and	Topic is logically	Topic has some gaps in	Topic lacks logic and/or is
	logically developed. All	developed but may not be	logic and/or is not	incompletely addressed.
	ideas support the topic.	completely addressed. All	completely addressed.	Very few of the ideas
	Ideas are consistently	ideas support the topic.	Most ideas support the	support the topic.
	organized in a series of	Ideas are mostly	topic. Inaccurate paragraph	Inaccurate paragraph
	paragraphs that include	consistently organized in a	and/or sentence structure	and/or sentence structure
	connector words,	series of paragraphs that	(i.e., use of connector	(i.e., use of connector
	transitional expressions,	include connector words,	words and transitional	words and transitional
	and varied sentence	transitional expressions,	expressions) may	expressions) contributes to
ACTFL/CAEP 1c	structure.	and varied sentence	compromise topic	disorganized essay.
	A CO.	structure.	development in parts of	
			essay.	
Grammatical Accuracy	High degree of accuracy.	High degree of accuracy,	Parts of essay are accurate,	Essay is largely
& Comprehensibility	No major patterns of	particularly in use of verb	particularly in use of verb	incomprehensible due to
•	errors; may be a few minor	tenses and aspect. May be	tenses and aspect. Some	inaccuracy of grammar.
	errors. Essay is fully	a few major patterns of	major patterns of errors	
	comprehensible.	errors and some minor	and minor errors that may	
11 15 5 48		errors. Essay is fully	make some parts difficult	
ACTFL/CAEP 1c	347534	comprehensible.	to understand.	
Vocabulary	Uses appropriate and	Usually uses appropriate	Uses mostly appropriate	Little evidence of
a melan a akisan	varied vocabulary. No	vocabulary with some	vocabulary but little	appropriate vocabulary.

Criteria	EXCEEDS 4	ACCEPTABLE HIGH	ACCEPTABLE LOW 2	UNACCEPTABLE 1
ACTFL/CAEP 1c	major vocabulary errors. English influence not apparent. No "non-specific vocabulary"** or repetition of vocabulary.	variety. May be a few errors that do not affect message. May be a limited number of "non-specific vocabulary"** or repetition of vocabulary.	variety and several examples of inappropriate or "non-specific vocabulary"**. May demonstrate English influence at times and/or	Many errors in vocabulary choice. And/or English influence pervasive in essay. May use "nonspecific vocabulary"** and/or may repeat
		,	may repeat vocabulary a few times.	vocabulary often.
Mechanics: Format, spelling, punctuation	Essay follows required format. Consistent use of correct spelling, capitalization, accent marks, and punctuation; virtually no typos.	Essay follows required format. May have a few errors in the use of spelling, capitalization, accent marks, and/or punctuation, but no major patterns of errors; may have a few typos.	Essay may not totally follow required format. And/or may have several major patterns of errors in one or more of the following: spelling, capitalization, accent marks, punctuation; may	Essay does not follow required format and/or has major patterns of errors in spelling, capitalization, accent marks, punctuation throughout, as well as typos.
ACTFL/CAEP 1c			have several typos throughout.	

^{*}If the instructor determines that inappropriate copying of materials from sources (i.e., plagiarism) is apparent in the essay, the student will receive a grade of "0" as a final grade on the assignment.

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SCORING:		
Content of Paper & Consideration of Reader	pts.	
Organization	pts.	
Grammatical Accuracy	pts.	
Vocabulary	pts.	
Mechanics: Format, spelling, punctuation	pts.	
TOTAL RUBRIC SCORE	pts.	
Suggested Rubric Formula: (Total Points x 52)/20		

^{**&}quot;Non-specific vocabulary" = examples: cosas, personas, tiene, bien/bueno.

Raw Rubric Score	Percentage	Letter Grade
20	100	Α
19	98	A
18	95	Α
17	92	A
16	90	В
15	87	В
14	84	В
13	82	В
12	79	С
11	77	С
10	74	С
9	71	D
8	69	D
7	66	D
6	64	D
5	61	F

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(This chart was calculated using the following Rubric Formula: ((Total Points x 52)/20) + 48 = ______%)

SPANISH 330 Advanced Composition and Grammar Final Research Paper

For the final paper for SPANISH 330, students must prepare an original research paper. The paper must be an expository paper or an argumentative paper. The topic must be approved by the professor. The topic may be related to a topic from another course, but the same paper (or a translated version of an English paper) may not be submitted for multiple courses in Spanish.

In consultation with the professor, students will select a topic, refine that topic, choose appropriate sources, complete an outline, and drafts, and receive peer and professor feedback.

- 1) After choosing their topic, students complete the following tasks (in order):
- 2) Write a proposal for the planned paper.
 - 3) Determine and refine the paper topic and brainstorm topic content.
 - 4) Investigate sources.
 - 5) Brainstorm to develop ideas or outline of the paper.
 - 6) Write an initial draft of the paper.
 - 7) Receive peer and professor feedback.
 - 8) Creation of a final paper, including all elements of grammar and style. The paper is evaluated according to the rubric below. All papers must be a minimum of five (5) pages.

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Department of Foreign Languages/Spanish, Indiana University of Pennsylvania SPANISH 330 Advanced Composition and Grammar Rubric: Final Research Paper

ACTFL/CAEP Standards Addressed: 1b, 1c, 2c

Criteria	EXCEEDS 4	ACCEPTABLE HIGH 3	ACCEPTABLE LOW 2	UNACCEPTABLE
Content of Paper	Ideas throughout the	Ideas throughout the	Some of the ideas in	Ideas presented in
Content of Paper	paper show evidence	paper show evidence	the paper show	paper are not student's
	of original, creative,	of originality and	evidence of	original ideas. And/or
	and critical thinking	most show evidence	originality and/or	paper lacks evidence
	(such as analysis,	of creative and	ideas show some	of creative and critical
	interpretation,	critical thinking.	creativity and critical	thinking. And/or
	comparison,	Paper provides	thinking. And/or	paper includes little or
	synthesis, and	reader with	paper does not	no background and
	evaluation).	appropriate amount	provide reader with	contextual
	Paper provides	of background and	sufficient	information for
	reader with	contextual	background and	reader. And/or
	appropriate amount	information.	contextual	conclusions are not
ACTFL/CAEP	of background and	Majority of	information. And/or	sound. And/or paper
2c	contextual	conclusions	some conclusions are	does not meet length
	information. The	presented in paper	not sound. And/or	requirements.
	paper presents sound	are sound. Thesis	paper does not quite	roquirements.
	conclusions. Thesis	may be somewhat	meet length	
	is of appropriate	lacking in the scope	requirements.	
	scope for the length	for the length of the	roquirollio.	
	of the paper. Paper	paper. Paper meets		* ** A314*
	may exceed length	length requirements.		. /
. 0	requirements.	i congress of an emerica		
Originality and	Thesis reflects high	Original and relevant	Thesis is original but	Unoriginal thesis
Quality of Thesis	degree of originality	thesis that clearly	either lacks relevance	and/or thesis is either
	and relevance and	states the main point	or does not clearly	irrelevant or does not
	clearly states the	of paper.	state the main point	clearly state the main
ACTFL/CAEP 2c	main point of paper		of paper.	point of paper.
	in an engaging			i. nelle
	manner.			- 1.6-all i
Quality of	All instructions	All instructions	May be some part of	At least half of
Research and	followed. Paper	followed. Paper	instructions not	instructions not
Use of Sources*	integrates appropriate	integrates appropriate	followed. Paper	followed. Little to no
	types of sources and	types and number of	integrates sources but	integration of
	exceeds required	sources. Paper	either type or number	appropriate types and
*	number of sources.	distinguishes	of sources may be	number of sources.
	Paper carefully	between student's	lacking. Paper may	Paper may not
	distinguishes	own ideas and those	be inconsistent in	distinguish between
	between student's	of others. Paper	distinguishing	student's ideas and
	own ideas and those	mostly adheres to	between student's	those of others. Paper
	of others. Paper	MLA/APA	ideas and those of	shows little evidence
	consistently adheres	guidelines for format,	others. Paper	that student consulted
	to MLA/APA	page numbering,	deviates in several	MLA/APA guidelines
. "	guidelines for format,	citations,	places from to	for writing research
ACTEL (CAED	page numbering,	footnotes/endnotes,	MLA/APA	papers. Paper may
ACTFL/CAEP	citations,	and bibliography/list	guidelines for format,	rely too much on
1b, 1c, 2c	footnotes/endnotes,	of works cited,	page numbering,	direct quoting or

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	and bibliography/list of works cited.	although there may be a few errors.	citations, footnotes/endnotes,	utilize no direct quotes.
entrale di Propositione di	Appropriate use of direct quoting	There is some use of direct quoting.	and bibliography/list of works cited. There	quotes.
* 141	enhances thesis. The	direct quoting.	are several instances	TE see
	number, length, and		of excessive direct	
	frequency of direct		quoting or there is	19** v s
	quotes enhances		too little use of direct	. 1
Organization	thesis. All ideas support the	All ideas support the	quotes. Most ideas do not	Very few of the ideas
Organization	thesis. Argument is	thesis. Argument is	support the thesis.	support the thesis.
	completely and	logically developed	And/or argument	Argument lacks logic
	logically developed.	but may not be	may not be totally	and/or completeness.
	Ideas are consistently	totally complete.	logical or complete.	Inaccurate paragraph
	organized in a series	Ideas are mostly	Inaccurate paragraph	and/or sentence
	of paragraphs that	consistently	and/or sentence	structure (i.e., use of
	include connector	organized in a series	structure (i.e., use of	connector words and
	words, transitional	of paragraphs that	connector words and	transitional
	expressions, and varied sentence	include connector words, transitional	transitional	expressions) may
ACTFL/CAEP	structure. Paper	expressions, and	expressions) may compromise	compromise argument throughout paper.
lc, 2c	avoids verbatim	varied sentence	argument in parts of	And/or paper relies
10, 20	repetition and	structure. There is	paper. And/or there	heavily on verbatim
	inappropriate	little verbatim	are several instances	repetition and/or
	copying of material.	repetition and/or	of verbatim	inappropriate copying
		inappropriate	repetition and/or	of material.
		copying of material.	inappropriate	
			copying of material.	
Grammatical	High degree of	High degree of	Parts of essay are	Essay is largely
Accuracy &	accuracy. No major	accuracy, particularly	accurate, particularly	incomprehensible due
Mechanics	patterns of errors;	in use of verb tenses,	in use of verb tenses, aspect, and mood.	to inaccuracy of grammar. Paper may
	may be a few minor errors. Paper is fully	aspect, and mood. May be a few major	Some major patterns	have major patterns of
	comprehensible.	patterns of errors and	of errors and minor	errors in spelling,
	Consistent use of	some minor errors.	errors that may make	capitalization, accent
	correct spelling,	Paper is fully	some parts difficult	marks, punctuation
	capitalization, accent	comprehensible. May	to understand. May	throughout, as well as
	marks, and	have a few errors in	have several major	typos.
	punctuation; virtually	the use of spelling,	patterns of errors in	
ACTEL/CAED 1	no typos.	capitalization, accent	one or more of the	Br.Ç
ACTFL/CAEP 1c		marks, and/or punctuation, but no	following: spelling, capitalization, accent	2.1 (4.5.0)
8		major patterns of	marks, punctuation;	elie.
		errors; may have a	may have several	rotin
1		few typos.	typos throughout.	11.1
Vocabulary	Uses rhetorically	Usually uses	Mostly rhetorically	Little evidence of
	appropriate	rhetorically	appropriate	rhetorically
	vocabulary. No	appropriate	vocabulary but	appropriate
	major vocabulary	vocabulary. May be a	several examples of inappropriate or	vocabulary. Many errors in vocabulary
Andreas .	errors. English influence not	few errors that do not affect message. No	"non-specific	choice. English
No. 1 No.	apparent. No "non-	"non-specific	vocabulary"**. May	influence pervasive in
ACTFL/CAEP 1c	specific	vocabulary"** or	demonstrate English	essay. May use "non-
	vocabulary"** or	repetition of	influence at times	specific
				Street Street

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repetition of vocabulary.	vocabulary.	and/or may repeat vocabulary a few	vocabulary"** and/or may repeat
		times.	vocabulary often.

^{*}If the instructor determines that inappropriate copying of materials from sources (i.e., plagiarism) is apparent in the paper, the student will receive a grade of "0" as a final grade on the paper.

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Content of Paper	pts.		
Originality & Quality of Thesis	pts.		
Quality of Research & Use of Sources	pts.		
Organization	pts.		
Grammatical Accuracy & Mechanics	pts.		
Vocabulary	pts.		
TOTAL RUBRIC SCORE	pts.		
Suggested Rubric Formula: ((Total Points x 52)/24) + 48 =			

^{**&}quot;Non-specific vocabulary" = examples: cosas, personas, tiene, bien/bueno.

SUGGESTED SCORING: SPANISH 330: Final Research Paper

Raw Rubric Score	Suggested Grade Book Score or Percentage	Suggested Grade Book Letter Grade
24	100	A
23	98	A
22	96	Α
21	94	A
20	91	Α
19	89	В
18	87	В
17	85	В
16	83	В
15	81	В
14	78	С
13	76	С
12	74	С
11	72	С
10	70	С
9	68	D
8	65	D
7	63	D
6	61	F

(This chart was calculated using the following Rubric Formula: ((Total Points x 52)/24) + 48 = _____%)

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Course Analysis Questionnaire

[Similar questions are asked on the new university-wide template for new course proposals.]

Section A: Details of the Course C

A1 How does this course fit into the programs of the department? For what students is the course designed? (majors, students in other majors, liberal studies). Explain why this content cannot be incorporated into an existing course.

This course will be implemented into our course sequence following SPAN 230. Currently, students are required to take SPAN 404. However, the objectives for that course no longer align well with our program goals.

- Like oral proficiency, writing proficiency takes time and effort to develop. SPAE majors
 need additional writing support in order to successfully reach the required level of
 Advanced-Low on the ACTFL proficiency scale on the Writing Proficiency Test (WPT).
 However, currently they take only one dedicated writing course (SPAN 230).
- Our primary writing course, SPAN 230 does not currently include expository, argumentative or research writing. These are essential skills for our students regardless of their majors or post-graduation plans.
- Spanish BA majors also need additional support in written expression and research writing.
- A2 Does this course require changes in the content of existing courses or requirements for a program? If catalog descriptions of other courses or department programs must be changed as a result of the adoption of this course, please submit as separate proposals all other changes in courses and/or program requirements.

The only change to the program requirements will be that SPAN 330 will be required in place of SPAN 404. Separate proposals will be submitted to make these changes in the requirements for the Spanish B.A. and Spanish Education B.S.E.D. majors.

A3 Has this course ever been offered at IUP on a trial basis (e.g. as a special topic) If so, explain the details of the offering (semester/year and number of students).

This course has never been offered on a trial basis.

A4 Is this course to be a dual-level course? If so, please note that the graduate approval occurs after the undergraduate.

This course will not be a dual level course.

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A5 If this course may be taken for variable credit, what criteria will be used to relate the credits to the learning experience of each student? Who will make this determination and by what procedures?

This course will count for 3 credits; no variable credit criteria are required.

A6 Do other higher education institutions currently offer this course? If so, please list examples (institution, course title).

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Our program currently only offers one 3-credit Grammar/Composition courses. Four (4) programs in the PASSHE system require TWO Grammar/Composition courses (a minimum of 6 credits):

- Clarion University: SPAN 281 Advanced Spanish Grammar and Composition I/282
 Advanced Spanish Grammar and Composition II OR Intensive advanced Spanish grammar and Composition
- Shippensburg University: SPN 312 Spanish Grammar and SPN 313 Advanced Composition & Stylistics
- Slippery Rock University: SPAN 300 Spanish Grammar and Comp II and SPAN 400 Advanced Spanish Grammar and Comp III
- West Chester University: SPA 301 Advanced Grammar Writing Conv I; SPA 302.
 Advanced Grammar writing Conv II
- A7 Is the content, or are the skills, of the proposed course recommended or required by a professional society, accrediting authority, law or other external agency? If so, please provide documentation.

Many of our students are pursuing degrees in Spanish Education. ACTFL/CAEP requires that Spanish Education program graduates reach a proficiency level of Advanced-Low on the ACTFL Proficiency scale. While there is no mandated language level for Bachelor's program, students who graduate with an Intermediate high or Advanced-Low level of proficiency will have a strong advantage in the workplace.

Section B: Interdisciplinary Implications

B1 Will this course be taught by instructors from more than one department? If so, explain the teaching plan, its rationale, and how the team will adhere to the syllabus of record.

N/A

B2 What is the relationship between the content of this course and the content of courses offered by other departments? Summarize your discussions (with other departments) concerning the proposed changes and indicate how any conflicts have been resolved. Please attach relevant memoranda from these departments that clarify their attitudes toward the proposed change(s).

N/A

B3 Will this course be cross-listed with other departments? If so, please summarize the department representatives' discussions concerning the course and indicate how consistency will be maintained across departments.

N/A

Section C: Implementation

11:17

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C1 Are faculty resources adequate? If you are not requesting or have not been authorized to hire additional faculty, demonstrate how this course will fit into the schedule(s) of current faculty. What will be taught less frequently or in fewer sections to make this possible? Please specify how preparation and equated workload will be assigned for this course.

As this course will replace SPAN 404 currently offered no additional resources will be necessary.

- C2 What other resources will be needed to teach this course and how adequate are the current resources? If not adequate, what plans exist for achieving adequacy? Reply in terms of the following:
 - *Space
 - *Equipment
 - *Laboratory Supplies and other Consumable Goods
 - *Library Materials
 - *Travel Funds

N/A

C3 Are any of the resources for this course funded by a grant? If so, what provisions have been made to continue support for this course once the grant has expired? (Attach letters of support from Dean, Provost, etc.)

N/A

C4 How frequently do you expect this course to be offered? Is this course particularly designed for or restricted to certain seasonal semesters?

Twice per academic year

C5 How many sections of this course do you anticipate offering in any single semester?

One to two sections per semester will be offered.

C6 How many students do you plan to accommodate in a section of this course? What is the justification for this planned number of students?

Course maximum enrollment will be limited to 17 students, consistent with our other writing courses.

C7 Does any professional society recommend enrollment limits or parameters for a course of this nature? If they do, please quote from the appropriate documents.

From the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign languages;

Since the goal of a standards-based language program is to develop students' ability to communicate, there must be opportunities for frequent and meaningful student-to-teacher and student-to-student interaction, monitored practice, and individual feedback during instructional time.

Therefore, while ACTFL recognizes the fiscal realities faced by schools and institutions of higher education, ACTFL supports the recommended class size of no more than 15 students, made by both the National Education Association (NEA) and the Association of Departments of Foreign Languages (ADFL). Since the most important consideration in

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determining class size should be pedagogical efficacy, ACTFL's position applies to both traditional and online classroom settings. Where larger class sizes exist, teachers must be provided with additional support in order to maintain sound pedagogical practices.

http://www.actfl.org/news/position-statements/maximum-class-size

C8 If this course is a distance education course, see the Implementation of Distance Education Agreement and the Undergraduate Distance Education Review Form in Appendix D and respond to the questions listed.

N/A

Section D: Miscellaneous

Include any additional information valuable to those reviewing this new course proposal.

N/A

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