Making Sense of World
Language StandardsPaul SandrockWisconsin Department of
Public Instruction



Our context: U.S. System of Education

• What should students know and be able to do as a result of your instruction? **Standards**



Standards for Foreign Language Learning

National

· Consensus for all languages

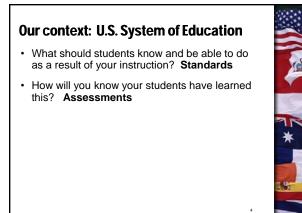
State

Based on national standards

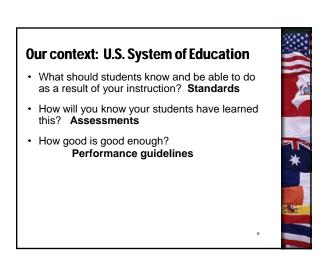
Local

 Based on national or state standards = learning targets





Assessments for learning National • Oral Proficiency Interview – evaluation tool • Rating scale for proficiency State • May use national assessment tools (or develop for the state) Local • Teacher created learning checks for classroom • Unit or semester level = Integrated Performance Assessment



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How good is good enough?

National Level

- K-12 Performance Guidelines
- Rating scale for measuring proficiency
- Provides consistency
- Creates common expectation for how well students should be able to use their new language



How good is good enough?

Pre-Advanced College Majors (without study abroad) Gr. 1-10/12 Intermediate 6 yrs - Gr 7-12 Gr. 1-8 4 yrs - H.S. Gr. 1-4

Our context: U.S. System of Education

- What should students know and be able to do as a result of your instruction? **Standards**
- How will you know your students have learned this? Assessments
- How good is good enough?
 Performance guidelines
- What will help you plan your instruction and coordinate it with other world language teachers?

Curriculum



Curriculum	
National	
 No national curriculum 	
State	100
 Provides guides to planning curricular 	ulum
Local	*
 Translate state standards into the of the local program 	context
≻K-12	12 Ge
≻6-12	5.04
≽9-12	10

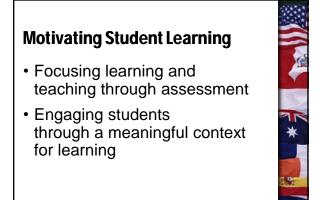
Workshop Focus

How do teachers use

- national and state standards, and
- assessments

to focus their teaching (and student learning), to improve students' proficiency in using their world language?





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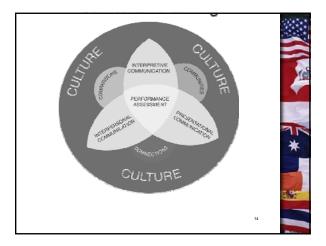
Standards for Learning Languages

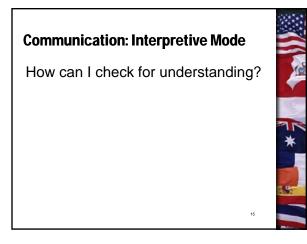
What should students know and be able to do as a result of your instruction?

Communication:

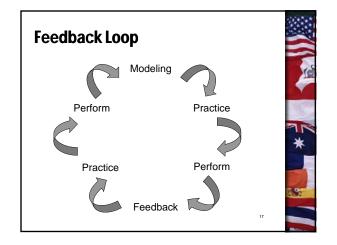
"knowing how, when, and why, to say what to whom"

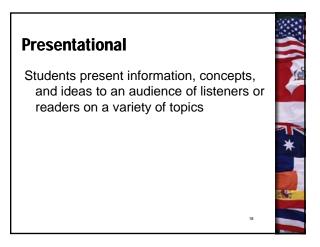






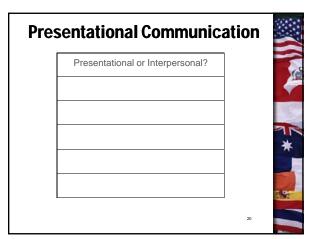
Interpretive Co	mmunication
Is NOT	ls
	3
	16





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Presentational	Communication	
Is NOT	ls	
		10
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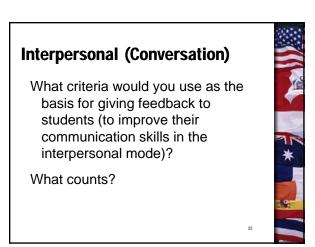


Presentational Rubric – Interm.

Flow and Organization:

5 – Connected with logical flow, clear overarching point, subpoints elaborated, cohesive devices guide the reader through the writer's thinking 15

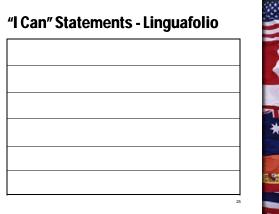
- 4 Thoughts hold together as a cohesive paragraph with details focused on a general point, may use some cohesive devices
- 3 Writing provides a logical flow, keeps to a main point with clear subtopics that are not elaborated
- 2-Writing is a series of sentences, little language to connect thoughts or direct the flow
- 1 Writing is random thoughts put together, stays on topic but no organized subtopics, inconsistent elaboration 21



Negative Participant Qualities	Positive Participant Qualities
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

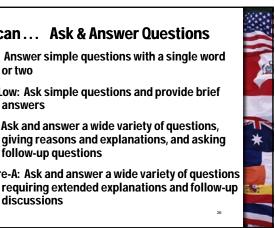
ACTFL K-12 Performance (Guidelines
Comprehensibility	
Comprehension	
Language Control	
Vocabulary	*
Cultural Awareness	
Communication Strategies	

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I can ... Ask & Answer Questions N: Answer simple questions with a single word or two I-Low: Ask simple questions and provide brief answers I: Ask and answer a wide variety of questions, giving reasons and explanations, and asking follow-up questions Pre-A: Ask and answer a wide variety of questions

discussions



I can... Ask for clarification

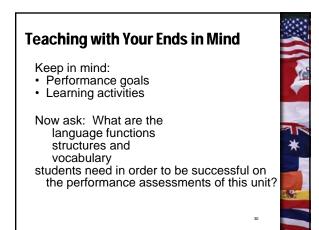
- N: Say when I don't understand and ask people to repeat or speak more slowly
- I-Low: Ask someone to explain again in simpler language and repeat to make sure I understand
- I: Ask for a definition or explanation and restate what has been said in another way to make sure that I understand



Pre-A: Ask for more information and clarification and suggest alternative words and paraphrase to ensure understanding

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Thinking about culture: Products, practices, & perspectives · Teach and assess for knowledge about culture Teach and assess skills about culture Teach and observe the development of positive attitudes related to culture



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Reflection

Think about planning your unit of instruction:

How will these tools (standards, performance guidelines, and assessments), help you focus your teaching and students' learning in order to improve students' proficiency in using their world language?



