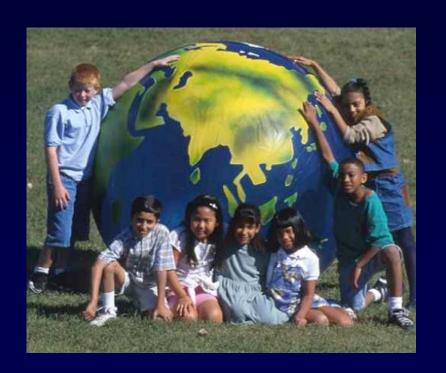
Making Sense of World Language Standards

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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

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



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

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



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?

K-12 Performance Guidelines	Oral Proficiency Levels	Time to achieve this level	K-16 Pipeline
Pre-Advanced	Interm – High	College Majors (without study abroad)	Gr. 1-10/12
Intermediate	Interm – Mid Interm – Low	6 yrs – Gr 7-12 4 yrs – H.S.	Gr. 1-8
	IIIIeIIII — LOW	4 yıs – 11.3.	
Novice	Novice – High Novice – Mid Novice - Low	2 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

Provides guides to planning curriculum

Local

- Translate state standards into the context of the local program
 - **≻**K-12
 - **▶**6-12
 - **>9-12**

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?

Motivating Student Learning

- Focusing learning and teaching through assessment
- Engaging students through a meaningful context for learning

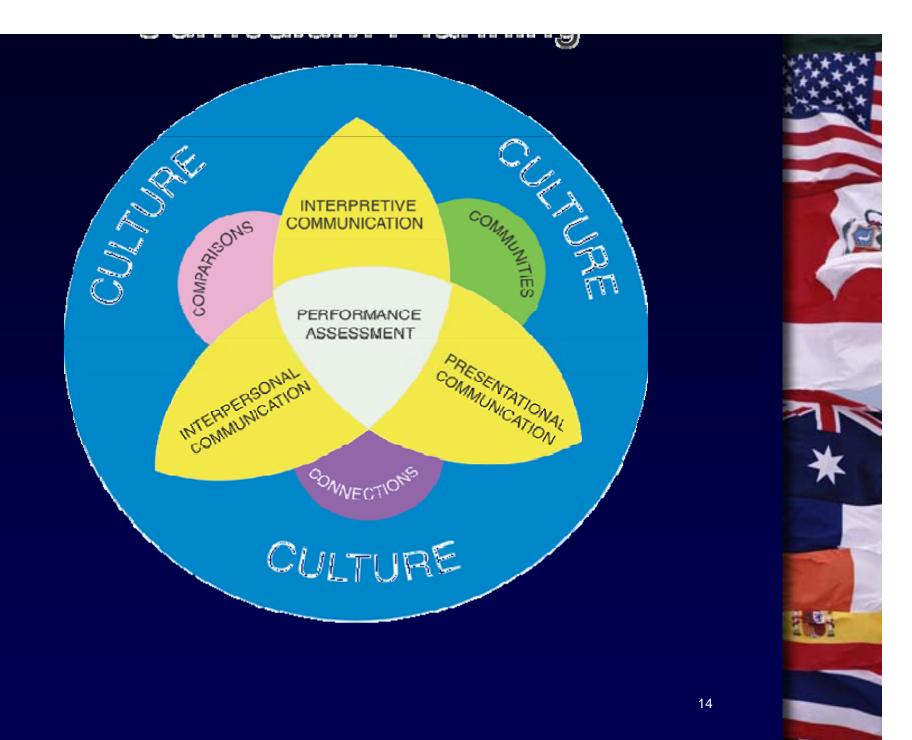
Standards for Learning Languages

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"





Communication: Interpretive Mode

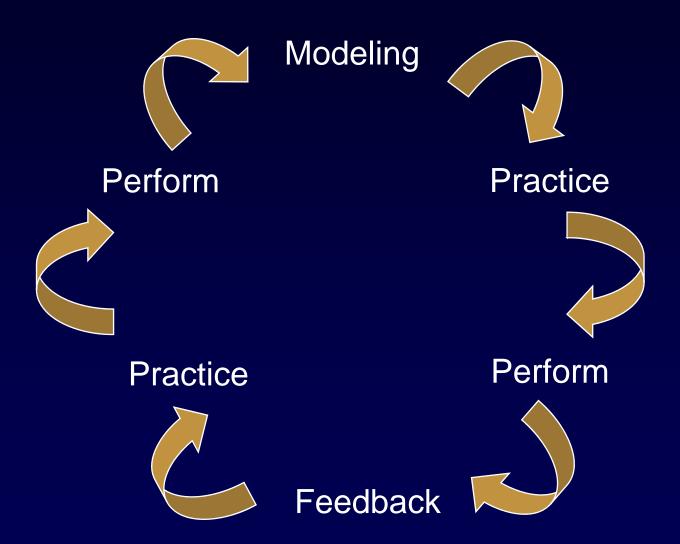
How can I check for understanding?



Interpretive Communication

Is NOT	ls
Translation	Understanding the gist and then deeper levels of details
Hunt for trivial details	A focused task (with purpose)
Glossed readings; teaching all new vocabulary first	Use of authentic materials
Reading, listening, or viewing in a vacuum	Use author's perspective and cultural context for interpretation
Reading word-for-word	Using context clues; hypothesizing; predicting

Feedback Loop



Presentational

Students present information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers on a variety of topics

Presentational Communication

Is NOT	ls
Negotiated communication	One-way communication
Random	Practice, rehearsed, polished, edited
Unplanned	Organized
Speaking or writing in a vacuum	An awareness of audience
Reliance on circumlocution	Improved with dictionary and spell-check tools
Just talking or writing for the teacher	Maintaining attention of audience

Presentational Communication

Presentational or Interpersonal?

Leave a phone message

Memorized dialogue, skit, or play

Graded rough draft (feedback on organization)

Tell back a story

Write descriptions of illustrations



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
- 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



Interpersonal (Conversation)

What criteria would you use as the basis for giving feedback to students (to improve their communication skills in the interpersonal mode)?

What counts?

Scored Discussion

Negative Destricts	1 - 3 - 5	Positive Positive
Participant Qualities		Participant Qualities
Rarely contributes		Contributes additional info.
Interrupts others		Respects others
•Dominates		Includes quiet participants
Changes the topic to suit personal agenda		•Contributes personal insights to enhance disc.
Comments are not relevant		•Stays on topic



ACTFL K-12 Performance Guidelines

Comprehensibility

How well is the student understood?

Comprehension

How well does the student understand?

Language Control

How accurate is the student's language?

Vocabulary

How extensive and applicable is the student's vocabulary?

Cultural Awareness

How is the student's cultural knowledge reflected in language use?

Communication Strategies

How does the student maintain communication?

"I Can" Statements - Linguafolio

A = Carry on conversation

B = Ask and answer

C = Provide description

D = Express preferences

E = Accuracy of form and meaning

F = Ask for clarification

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 requiring extended explanations and follow-up 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

Interpersonal Communication

Is NOT	Is
Memorized dialogues	Spontaneous (and unpredictable)
Turn taking	Following-up and reacting; maintaining the conversation
Talking to the camera	Interactive body language; eye contact; gestures
Interviewer asking all the questions	Helping each other
Use of bilingual dictionary	Use of circumlocution
One-way communication	Two-way exchange
Overly concerned about accuracy	Focusing on the message

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

Teaching with Your Ends in Mind

Keep in mind:

- Performance goals
- Learning activities

Now ask: What are the language functions structures and vocabulary students need in order to be successful on the performance assessments of this unit?

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?

Thank You

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