

Appendix A: GLOSSARY

ACTFL: American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Language.

Advanced Placement (AP): Through a system of rigorous courses and College Board exams juniors and seniors have the opportunity to earn credit or advanced standing at most of the nation's colleges and universities.

ASL: American Sign Language, recognized as a foreign language in Kansas according to state statute 72-1121, L1990 Ch. 253. P.2, July 1, 1990.

Articulation: planned, progressive transition from one level of language proficiency to the next higher level, regardless of grade level or institution.

Authentic documents/materials/sources/assessments: those, which originate in the same language and culture as that being studied or taught; representative of the real world.

Authentic speech: language spoken by native speakers to other native speakers within a cultural context.

Circumlocution: using alternate words and phrases to convey meaning or express an idea.

Cognate: a word is cognate with another if both derive from the same word in an ancestral language.

Collaborative learning: process in which teacher and students engage in communicative activities in a cooperative atmosphere.

Contextual clues: audible or visual linguistic and situational cues, which aid the derivation of meaning.

Contextualized material: material presented in a situational context; may include visually-organized cues.

Formality: see Register

Graphic organizer: an organizational picture, such as Venn diagram or webbing, that helps the learner identify the elements critical for comprehension.

Heritage language: the non-English languages spoken by immigrant families and indigenous peoples. Suggestions for teaching heritage language students are identified with HL in this document.

Idiom: a speech form that is peculiar to itself within the usage of a given language.

International Baccalaureate (IB): The International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Programme is a challenging two-year curriculum, primarily aimed at students aged 16 to 19. It leads to a qualification that is widely recognized by the world's leading universities.

KFLA and/or KSWLA: Kansas Foreign Language Association, the professional organization for language teachers in this state changed its name in November 2004 to Kansas World Language Association. The Kansas Foreign Language Standards adopted in 2002 were a product of the standards project of this organization.

KWL: chart used to establish purpose for a learning activity. The chart contains three vertical columns for 'what we know' (**K**now), 'what we want to know' (**W**ant), 'what we learned' (**L**earn). Thoughts are placed in the first two columns prior to the activity. The last column is completed after the activity.

Language acquisition: a subconscious process similar, if not identical, to the way children develop ability in their native language.

Language register: see Register.

Mandarin: the dialect spoken by more than two-thirds of the Chinese population, the official language for school and government functions. Although many dialects are spoken, one common set of characters is used to communicate in the written form.

Native speaker: a person who speaks the language as their first language.

Nuance: shades of meaning.

Proficiency: communicative ability in all forms of language and in cultural interaction.

Realia: objects and materials authentic to the target language and culture.

Register: the use of appropriate formal and informal terms of address (in some languages 'you' for one or more family and friends would be quite different from 'you' for teachers, judges, or police officers).

Role-play: to imagine oneself as a specified person in a given situation and act (speak) in the manner and spirit of that role.

Scaffolding: coaching or modeling provided by a teacher to increase students' likelihood of success as they develop new skills or learn new concepts. Scaffolding in education is analogous to scaffolding in construction: just as a building's scaffolding is a temporary framework that is withdrawn when the structure is strong enough to stand on its own, so too is scaffolding in the classroom removed when students achieve competence in the targeted area.

Second language learners: persons who study a language other than their native language.

Storyboard: a visual display or manipulative used to illustrate or tell a story.

Sympathetic listener/speaker/signer: a person accustomed to adapting, modifying and/or simplifying language for the language learner; a person who actively attempts to construct meaning from language that varies from native speech in content and/or structure.

Syntax: the branch of grammar concerned with the placement or order of words in forming phrases, clauses, sentences.

Target language: the language being studied.

Target culture: the cultures related to the language being studied.

Text features: help in locating information and conveying meaning in printed material includes titles, headings, subheadings, topic and summary sentences, graphs/charts, pictures/illustrations, boldface type, italics, underlining, numbered or bulleted lists, glossaries, indexes, captions, sidebars, annotations, abstracts, and footnotes.

Total Physical Response (TPR): uses movement to help establish meaning and set a purpose for language use. This systematized approach is an effective means of introducing new vocabulary and making it meaningful through listening and physical involvement, especially in early stages of instruction.

Total Physical Response Storytelling (TPRS): a classroom strategy that provides a meaningful context for vocabulary development. Building on the systematized approach of TPR, new vocabulary and structures are embedded in a story line. It provides extensive listening practice before students are expected to speak.

Venn diagram: two intersecting circles used to illustrate separate but related concepts; the inner area formed by the intersection represents similarities; the outer areas represent differences; described as a *double bubble thinking map*.

Word webbing: a composite graphic in which a key word or phrase appears in a circle centered on the page with spokes from the circle identifying words or ideas related to that key concept.

