

West Linn–Wilsonville School District

World Languages

Guiding Principles

December 2003

Guiding Principle	Bibliography Source
Learning a second language is essential for all students.	<p><i>The Complete Curriculum</i>, The Report of the NASBE Study Group on the Lost Curriculum. October 2003</p> <p><i>Understanding University Success</i>, A project of the AAU and The Pew Charitable Trusts, 2003</p> <p>Müller, K. E. "Language Education for Children." In <i>Children and Languages: Research, Practice, and Rationale for the Early Grades</i>. (pp. 1-7) New York, NY: National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies, 1988.</p> <p>Simon, Paul. <i>The Tongue-Tied American: Confronting the Foreign Language Crisis</i>. New York: Continuum, 1980.</p>
All students can learn languages.	<p>Brown-Azarowicz, M., Stannard, c. & Goldin, M. <i>Yes! You can Learn a Foreign Language</i>. Lincolnwood, IL: Passport Books, 1987.</p> <p>Wing, B. (ed.) <i>Foreign Languages for All: Challenges and Choices</i>. (Northeast Conference Reports). Lincolnwood, IL: National Textbook Company, 1996.</p>
Multiple student variables affect how students acquire languages and the rate at which they acquire them.	<p>Gardner, H. <i>Multiple Intelligences: The Theory in Practice</i>. New York, NY: BasicBooks, 1993.</p> <p>Krashen, S. D. <i>Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition</i>. Hertfordshire, England: Phoenix ELT, 1995.</p> <p>Krashen, S. D. & Terrell, T. D. <i>The Natural Approach. Language Acquisition in the Classroom</i>. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Alemany Press, Regents/Prentice Hall, 1983.</p> <p>Larsen-Freeman, D. & Long M. H. <i>An Introduction to Second Language Acquisition Research</i>. Essex, England: Longman Group UK Limited, 1991.</p>
Acquiring a new language involves using previously acquired language skills within a context of meaningful and purposeful communication.	<p>Omaggio Hadley, A. <i>Teaching Language in Context</i>. Boston, MA: Heinle & Heinle Publishers, 1993.</p> <p>Rivers, Wilga M. (ed.) <i>Interactive Language Teaching</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987.</p>
Students who begin their study of another language in elementary school have a better chance of developing an advanced level of proficiency.	<p>Begley, G., "Your Child's Brain." <i>Newsweek</i>, February 19, 1996., pp. 55-62.</p> <p>Curtain, H. A.& Pesola, C. A. <i>Languages and Children - Making the Match</i>. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1988.</p> <p>Lipton, G. C. <i>Practical Handbook to Elementary Foreign Language Programs</i>. (pp. 11-12) Lincolnwood, IL: National Textbook Company, 1995.</p>

Guiding Principle	Bibliography Source
<p>Students who develop an advanced proficiency in another language benefit themselves and society.</p>	<p><i>Academic Preparation for College: What Students Need to Know and Be Able to Do.</i> New York: The College Board, 1983.</p> <p>Huebner. T. <i>Opportunities in Foreign Language Careers</i>, revised edition. Lincolnwood, IL: National Textbook Co., 1981.</p> <p>Weatherford, H. J. <i>Personal Benefits of Foreign Language Study.</i> Washington, DC: Eric Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, US Department of Education, 1986.</p>
<p>Learning a language other than English enables students to understand better other cultures.</p>	<p>Seelye, H. Ned. <i>Teaching Culture. Strategies for Intercultural Communication.</i> Lincolnwood, IL: National Textbook Company, 1985.</p>