

## Kansas Board of Regents Precollege Curriculum Courses Approved for University Admissions

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The precollege curriculum is designed to prepare high school students for university-level work. The list of courses fulfilling the precollege curriculum has been recommended by the Kansas State Department of Education and approved by the chief executive officer of the board of regents or the chief executive officer's designee. Requirements for the precollege curriculum are found in K.A.R. 88-29-11 and 88-29a-11.

ELECTIVES (FOREIGN LANGUAGES) Course Title	Course Code	Course Description
		Designed to introduce students to Spanish language and culture, Spanish I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
		courtesies and conventions. Spanish culture is introduced through the art,
Spanish I	06101	literature, customs, and history of Spanish-speaking people.
		Spanish II courses build upon skills developed in Spanish I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Spanish and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
		forms of Spanish-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the
Spanish II	06102	culture(s).
		Spanish III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Spanish III	06103	limited situations.
		Spanish IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read,
		write, speak, and understand the Spanish language so that they can maintain
		simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Spanish IV	06104	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
	00104	Spanish V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
Spanish V	06105	verb tenses (present, past, and future).

		Chanish for Native Chapters courses support uninferred and support the state
		Spanish for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Spanish for Native Speakers courses often move faster
		than do regular Spanish foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
Spanish for Native Speakers	06106	also include the culture or history of the people and introduce translation skills.
		Spanish Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which
		they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Spanish is
		the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Spanish Field Experience	06107	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Spanish Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an introduction
		to the Spanish language and the culture(s) of Spanish-speaking people, placing
		greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
Spanish Conversation and Culture	06108	and reading the language.
		Spanish Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
Spanish Literature	06109	reacting in writing to literature written in Spanish.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Spanish courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Spanish	06110	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Spanish courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IR Language R—Spanish	06111	communicate fluently at native speed.
IB Language B—Spanish	00111	
		Designed by the College Board to parallel third-year college-level courses in
		Spanish Composition and Conversation, AP Spanish Language courses build
		upon prior knowledge and develop students' ability to understand others and
		express themselves (in Spanish) accurately, coherently, and fluently in both
		formal and informal situations. Students will develop a vocabulary large enough
		to understand literary texts, magazine/newspaper articles, films and television
AP Spanish Language	06112	productions, and so on.

		Designed by the College Board to parallel college-level Introduction to Hispanic
		Literature courses, AP Spanish Literature courses cover representative works
		from the literatures of Spain and Spanish America, encompassing all genres. The
		courses build students' Spanish language proficiency so that they are able to
		read and understand moderately difficult prose and express critical opinions
		and literary analyses in oral and written Spanish (an ability equivalent to having
AP Spanish Literature	06113	completed a third-year college-level Spanish Language course).
		Designed to introduce students to French language and culture, French I
		emphasizes basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken
		accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at
		a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and
		conventions. French culture is introduced through the art, literature, customs,
French I	06121	and history of the French-speaking people.
		French II courses build upon skills developed in French I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in French and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
		forms of French-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the
French II	06122	culture(s).
		French III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
French III	06123	limited situations.
		French IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read, write,
		speak, and understand the French language so that they can maintain simple
		conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
French IV	06124	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		French V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
French V	06125	verb tenses (present, past, and future).

		French for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), French for Native Speakers courses often move faster
		than do regular French foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
French for Native Speakers	06126	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		French Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which they
		interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where French is the
		main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
French Field Experience	06127	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		French Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an introduction
		to the French language and the culture(s) of French-speaking people, placing
		greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
French Conversation and Culture	06128	and reading the language.
		French Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
French Literature	06129	reacting in writing to literature written in French.
		IB Language A (non-English)—French courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—French	06130	native tongue.
	00130	IB Language B—French courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
	0.000	speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—French	06131	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to parallel third-year college-level courses in French Composition and
		Conversation, AP French Language courses build upon prior knowledge and
		develop students' ability to understand others and express themselves (in
		French) accurately, coherently, and fluently. Students will develop a vocabulary
		large enough to understand literary texts, magazine/newspaper articles, films
AP French Language	06132	and television productions, and so on.

		Designed to parallel college-level Introduction to French Literature courses
		(offered at a thirdyear level), AP French Literature courses cover representative
		works of French literature and build students' French language proficiency so
		that they are able to read and understand moderately difficult prose and
		express critical opinions and analyses in correct oral and written French. The
	00122	study of literary components (such as character, theme, structure, imagery,
AP French Literature	06133	style, tone, and so on) is an important focus of AP French Literature.
		Designed to introduce students to Italian language and culture, Italian I
		emphasizes basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary and the spoken
		accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at
		a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and
		conventions. Italian culture is introduced through the art, literature, customs,
Italian I	06141	and history of the Italian-speaking people.
		Italian II courses build upon skills developed in Italian I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Italian and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
		forms of Italian-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the
Italian II	06142	culture(s).
		Italian III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Italian III	06143	limited situations.
		Italian IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read, write,
		speak, and understand the Italian language so that they can maintain simple
		conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Italian IV	06144	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Italian V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
Italian V	06145	verb tenses (present, past, and future).
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		Italian for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students' knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree), Italian for Native Speakers courses often move faster than do regular Italian foreign language courses and emphasize literary development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
Italian for Native Speakers	06146	also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
Italian Field Experience	06147	Italian Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Italian is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
Italian Conversation and Culture	06148	Italian Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an introduction to the Italian language and the culture(s) of Italian-speaking people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
Italian Literature	06149	Italian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in Italian.
IB Language A (non-English)—Italian	06150	IB Language A (non-English)—Italian courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students' native tongue.
		IB Language B—Italian courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Italian	06151	communicate fluently at native speed. Designed to introduce students to Portuguese language and culture, Portuguese I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions. Portuguese culture is introduced through the art,
Portuguese I	06161	literature, customs, and history of the Portuguese-speaking people.

		Portuguese II courses build upon skills developed in Portuguese I, extending
		students' ability to understand and express themselves in Portuguese and
		increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse
		for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show
		understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and
		comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the
Dortuguese II	06162	customs, history, and art forms of Portuguesespeaking people to deepen their
Portuguese II	00102	understanding of the culture(s). Portuguese III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
	064.62	able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Portuguese III	06163	limited situations.
		Portuguese IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read,
		write, speak, and understand the Portuguese language so that they can
		maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable
		accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a
		normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that
Portuguese IV	06164	indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Portuguese V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they
		are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics
		beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all
Portuguese V	06165	normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Portuguese for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand
		students' knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least
		the rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to
		a greater or lesser degree), Portuguese for Native Speakers courses often move
		faster than do regular Portuguese foreign language courses and emphasize
		literary development (with a study of literature and composition). These
		courses may also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than
Portuguese for Native Speakers	06166	do regular foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		Portuguese Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which
		they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Portuguese
		is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Portuguese Field Experience	06167	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.

		Portuguese Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to the Portuguese language and the culture(s) of Portuguese-
		speaking people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while
Portuguese Conversation and Culture	06168	de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Portuguese Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
Portuguese Literature	06169	and reacting in writing to literature written in Portuguese.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Portuguese courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Portuguese	06170	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Portuguese courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Portuguese	06171	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to a Romance/Italic language not otherwise
		described (e.g., Catalan, Sardinian, or Haitian Creole) and culture,
		Romance/Italic Language I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple
		vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and
		understand the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using
Romance/Italic Language I	06181	customary courtesies and conventions.
		Romance/Italic Language II courses build upon skills developed in
		Romance/Italic Language I, extending students' ability to understand and
		express themselves in a Romance/Italic language not otherwise described (e.g.,
		Catalan, Sardinian, or Haitian Creole) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically,
		students learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social purposes,
		write expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence
		construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language when
		spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art forms of
Romance/Italic Language II	06182	appropriate people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
הסוותווכב/ ונמווכ במוקממקכ וו	00102	appropriate people to deepen their understanding of the culture(3).

		Romance/Italic Language III courses focus on having students express
		increasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some
		spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more
		facility and faster understanding when listening to the language spoken at
		normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and
Domonoo (Italia Longuago III	06183	
Romance/Italic Language III	00183	conversing easily within limited situations.
		Romance/Italic Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
		abilities to read, write, speak, and understand the Romance/Italic Language
		being studied so that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient
		vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to
		understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic
		prose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and
Romance/Italic Language IV	06184	a strong vocabulary.
		Romance/Italic Language V courses extend students' facility with the language
		so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations
		on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
Romance/Italic Language V	06185	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Romance/Italic Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and
		expand students' knowledge of their own tongue not otherwise described (e.g.,
		Catalan, Sardinian, or Haitian Creole). Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Romance/Italic Language for Native Speakers courses
		often move faster than do regular Romance/Italic Language courses and
		emphasize literary development (with a study of literature and composition).
		These courses may also include the culture or history of the people and
Romance/Italic Language for Native Speakers	06186	introduce translation skills.
		Romance/Italic Language Field Experience courses place students in an
		environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a
		setting where a Romance/Italic language (e.g., Catalan, Sardinian, or Haitian
		Creole) is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills
		(reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact
Romance/Italic Language Field Experience	06187	naturally.
		Romance/Italic Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students
		with an introduction to a Romance/Italic language not otherwise described
		(e.g., Catalan, Sardinian, or Haitian Creole) and the culture(s) of the people,
		placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing
Romance/Italic Language Conversation and Culture	06188	writing and reading the language.
normanice/italic Language conversation and culture	00100	whiting and reading the language.

		Romance/Italic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
		and reacting in writing to literature written in a Romance/Italic language not
Romance/Italic Literature	06189	otherwise described (e.g., Catalan, Sardinian, or Haitian Creole).
		IB Language A (non-English)—Romance/Italic Language courses prepare
		students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either
		the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of
		literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written
		analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course
		content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language,
IB Language A (non-English)—Romance/Italic Language	06190	which is usually the students' native tongue.
		IB Language B—Romance/Italic Language courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral
		and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
		native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Romance/Italic Language	06191	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to German language and culture, German I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
		courtesies and conventions. German culture is introduced through the art,
German I	06201	literature, customs, and history of the German-speaking people.
		German II courses build upon skills developed in German I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in German and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
		forms of German-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the
German II	06202	culture(s).
		German III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
	00000	able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
German III	06203	limited situations.

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		German IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read,
		write, speak, and understand the German language so that they can maintain
		simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
German IV	06204	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		German V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
German V	06205	verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		German for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), German for Native Speakers courses often move
		faster than do regular German foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
German for Native Speakers	06206	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		German Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which
		they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where German is
		the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
German Field Experience	06207	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		German Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to the German language and the culture(s) of German-speaking
		people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-
German Conversation and Culture	06208	emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		German Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
German Literature	06209	reacting in writing to literature written in German.
		IB Language A (non-English)—German courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—German	06210	native tongue.
	00210	

		IB Language B—German courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—German	06211	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to parallel third-year college-level courses in German Language, AP
		German Language courses build upon prior knowledge and develop students'
		ability to understand spoken German in various conversational situations, to
		express themselves (in German) accurately and fluently, and to have a
		command of the structure of the German language. Students will develop a
		vocabulary large enough to understand literature, magazine/newspaper
AP German Language	06212	articles, films and television productions, and so on.
		Designed to introduce students to a Germanic language not otherwise
		described (e.g., Dutch or Flemish) and culture, Germanic Language I courses
		emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent
		so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic
		level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and
Germanic Language I	06241	conventions.
	00241	Germanic Language II courses build upon skills developed in Germanic Language
		I, extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in a
		Germanic language not otherwise described (e.g., Dutch or Flemish) and
		increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse
		for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show
		understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and
		comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the
	0.00.00	customs, history, and art forms of appropriate people to deepen their
Germanic Language II	06242	understanding of the culture(s).
		Germanic Language III courses focus on having students express increasingly
		complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Germanic Language III	06243	limited situations.

		Germanic Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities
		to read, write, speak, and understand the Germanic Language being studied so
		that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an
		acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken
		at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives
Germanic Language IV	06244	that indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Germanic Language V courses extend students' facility with the language so that
		they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on
		topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
Germanic Language V	06245	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Germanic Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand
		students' knowledge of their own tongue not otherwise described (e.g., Dutch
		or Flemish). Because students understand at least the rudiments and structure
		of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree),
		Germanic Language for Native Speakers courses often move faster than do
		regular Germanic Language courses and emphasize literary development (with a
		study of literature and composition). These courses may also include the culture
Germanic Language for Native Speakers	06246	or history of the people and introduce translation skills.
		Germanic Language Field Experience courses place students in an environment
		in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where a
		Germanic language (e.g., Dutch or Flemish) is the main language spoken.
		Students strengthen their language skills (reading, writing, listening, and
Germanic Language Field Experience	06247	speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Germanic Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to a Germanic language not otherwise described (e.g., Dutch or
		Flemish) and the culture(s) of the people, placing greater emphasis on speaking
Germanic Language Conversation and Culture	06248	and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Germanic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
		reacting in writing to literature written in a Germanic language not otherwise
Germanic Literature	06249	described (e.g., Dutch or Flemish).
	00245	IB Language A (non-English)—Germanic Language courses prepare students to
		take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary
		or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of literature chosen
		from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this
		literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed
ID Longuage A (non English) Commonia Longuage	00250	to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the
IB Language A (non-English)—Germanic Language	06250	students' native tongue.

		IP Language P. Cormanic Language courses prenare students to take the
		IB Language B—Germanic Language courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral
		and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
	06054	native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Germanic Language	06251	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to a Celtic language (e.g., Gaelic or Welsh) and
		culture, Celtic Language I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple
		vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and
		understand the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using
		customary courtesies and conventions. Celtic culture is introduced through the
Celtic Language I	06261	art, literature, customs, and history of Celtic people.
		Celtic Language II courses build upon skills developed in Celtic Language I,
		extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in a Celtic
		language (e.g., Gaelic or Welsh) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically,
		students learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social purposes,
		write expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence
		construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language when
		spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art forms of
Celtic Language II	06262	Celtic people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
		Celtic Language III courses focus on having students express increasingly
		complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Celtic Language III	06263	limited situations.
		Celtic Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to
		read, write, speak, and understand the Celtic Language being studied so that
		they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an
		acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken
		at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives
Celtic Language IV	06264	that indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
5 5		Celtic Language V courses extend students' facility with the language so that
		they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on
		topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
Celtic Language V	06265	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
	00205	

		Celtic Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand
		students' knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least
		the rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to
		a greater or lesser degree), Celtic Language for Native Speakers courses often
		move faster than do regular Celtic Language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
Celtic Language for Native Speakers	06266	also include the culture or history of the people and introduce translation skills.
		Celtic Language Field Experience courses place students in an environment in
		which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where a
		Celtic language (e.g., Gaelic or Welsh) is the main language spoken. Students
		strengthen their language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and
Celtic Language Field Experience	06267	increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Celtic Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to a Celtic language (e.g., Gaelic or Welsh) and the culture(s) of
		Celtic people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-
Celtic Language Conversation and Culture	06268	emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Celtic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
		reacting in writing to literature written in a Celtic language (e.g., Gaelic or
Celtic Literature	06269	Welsh).
		IB Language A (non-English)—Celtic Language courses prepare students to take
		the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or
		Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of literature chosen from
		the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature,
		and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Celtic Language	06270	native tongue.
	00270	IB Language B—Celtic Language courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral
		and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
		native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IR Language R—Celtic Language	06271	communicate fluently at native speed.
IB Language B—Celtic Language	00271	
		Designed to introduce students to Greek language and culture, Greek I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent
		so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic
		level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and
Created	00004	conventions. Greek culture is introduced through the art, literature, customs,
Greek I	06281	and history of the Greek-speaking people.

		Creak II sources build upon skills doublened in Creak Loutending students'
		Greek II courses build upon skills developed in Greek I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Greek and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
Greek II	06282	forms of Greek-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
		Greek III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Greek III	06283	limited situations.
		Greek IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read, write,
		speak, and understand the Greek language so that they can maintain simple
		conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Greek IV	06284	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Greek V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are able
		to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
Greek V	06285	verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Greek for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Greek for Native Speakers courses often move faster
		than do regular Greek foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Greek for Native Speakers	06286	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		Greek Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which they
		interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Greek is the
		main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Greek Field Experience	06287	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Greek Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an introduction
		to the Greek language and the culture(s) of Greek-speaking people, placing
		greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
Greek Conversation and Culture	06288	and reading the language.

		Greek Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
Greek Literature	06289	reacting in writing to literature written in Greek.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Greek courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Greek	06290	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Greek courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
	06291	speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Greek	06291	communicate fluently at native speed. Latin I courses expose students to the Latin language and culture, emphasizing
		basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the influence of Latin on
		current English words. Students will be able to read and write in Latin on a basic
Latin I	06301	level.
		Latin II courses enable students to expand upon what they have learned in Latin
		I, increasing their skills and depth of knowledge through the practice of
		structures, forms, and vocabulary. Reading materials reflect Roman life and
Latin II	06302	culture.
		Latin III courses build students' knowledge of the Latin language and culture,
		typically focusing on having students express increasingly complex concepts in
Latin III	06303	writing and comprehend and react to original Latin texts.
		Latin IV courses build students' knowledge of the Latin language and culture,
		typically focusing on having students express increasingly complex concepts in
Latin IV	06304	writing and comprehend and react to original Latin texts.
		Latin V courses build students' knowledge of the Latin language and culture,
	00005	typically focusing on having students express increasingly complex concepts in
Latin V	06305	writing and comprehend and react to original Latin texts.
		Latin V courses build students' knowledge of the Latin language and culture,
IP Classical Languages Latin	06211	typically focusing on having students express increasingly complex concepts in
IB Classical Languages—Latin	06311	writing and comprehend and react to original Latin texts.

		Designed to perallel advanced college level courses in Latin studies. AD Latin
		Designed to parallel advanced college-level courses in Latin studies, AP Latin
		courses build upon and increase knowledge of Latin, enabling students to read
		the language with comprehension, to accurately translate Latin into English, and
		to appreciate the stylistic literary techniques used by the authors. AP Latin
		courses also include study of the political, social, and cultural background of the
AP Latin (Virgil, Catullus and Horace)	06313	literary works and their authors, as well as their influence on later literature.
		Classical Greek I courses expose students to classic Greek language and culture,
		emphasizing basic grammar, syntax, and simple vocabulary. Students will be
Classical Greek I	06321	able to read and write in Latin on a basic level.
		Classical Greek II courses enable students to expand upon what they have
		learned in Classical Greek I, increasing their skills and depth of knowledge
		through the practice of structures, forms, and vocabulary. Reading materials
Classical Greek II	06322	reflect Greek life and culture.
		Classical Greek III courses build students' knowledge of the classic Greek
		language and culture, typically focusing on having students express increasingly
Classical Greek III	06323	complex concepts in writing and comprehend and react to original Greek texts.
		Classical Greek IV courses build students' knowledge of the classic Greek
	0.000.4	language and culture, typically focusing on having students express increasingly
Classical Greek IV	06324	complex concepts in writing and comprehend and react to original Greek texts.
		Classical Greek V courses build students' knowledge of the classic Greek
		language and culture, typically focusing on having students express increasingly
Classical Greek V	06325	complex concepts in writing and comprehend and react to original Greek texts.
		IB Classical Languages—Greek courses seek to strike a balance between the
		study of the classic Greek language itself (structure, meaning, and formulation)
		and the civilization it reflects (particularly its culture, philosophies, and
		institutions). Course content enables students to understand, translate, and
		appreciate a classical Greek text; relate literature to its historical or social
		background; recognize current relevance of ancient literature; and apply
IB Classical Languages—Greek	06331	acquired knowledge to other subjects.
		Designed to introduce students to Chinese language and culture, Chinese I
		courses emphasize basic syntax, simple vocabulary, written characters, and
		spoken tones so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
		courtesies and conventions. Chinese culture is introduced through the art,
Chinese I	06401	literature, customs, and history of Chinese-speaking people.
	00401	incrutare, castoris, and history of chinese-speaking people.

		Chinese II courses build upon skills developed in Chinese I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Chinese and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and phrasing, and comprehend the language when
		spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art forms of
Chinese II	06402	Chinese-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
	00402	Chinese III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Chinese III	06403	limited situations.
	00405	Chinese IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read,
		write, speak, and understand the Chinese language so that they can maintain
		simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
Chinese IV	06404	uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
	00404	understanding of language rules and a strong vocabulary. Chinese V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
Chinese V	06405	basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
	00405	verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Chinese for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Chinese for Native Speakers courses often move faster than do regular Chinese foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
Chinaca for Nativo Spoakors	06406	also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Chinese for Native Speakers	00400	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		Chinese Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which
		they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Chinese is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Chinasa Field Experience	06407	
Chinese Field Experience	06407	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Chinese Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to the Chinese language and the culture(s) of Chinese-speaking
	06406	people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-
Chinese Conversation and Culture	06408	emphasizing writing and reading the language.

		Chinese Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
Chinese Literature	06409	reacting in writing to literature written in Chinese.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Chinese courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
	06440	students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Chinese	06410	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Chinese courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Chinese	06411	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to Japanese language and culture, Japanese I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
		courtesies and conventions. Japanese culture is introduced through the art,
Japanese I	06421	literature, customs, and history of the Japanese-speaking people.
		Japanese II courses build upon skills developed in Japanese I, extending
		students' ability to understand and express themselves in Japanese and
		increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse
		for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show
		understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and
		comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the
		customs, history, and art forms of Japanese-speaking people to deepen their
Japanese II	06422	understanding of the culture(s).
		Japanese III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
Japanese III	06423	able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within limited situations.
Jahanese III	00425	

		Japanese IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read,
		write, speak, and understand the Japanese language so that they can maintain
		simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Japanese IV	06424	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Japanese V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
Japanese V	06425	verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Japanese for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Japanese for Native Speakers courses often move
		faster than do regular Japanese foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Japanese for Native Speakers	06426	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		Japanese Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which
		they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Japanese is
		the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Japanese Field Experience	06427	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Japanese Conversation and Culture courses provide an introduction to the
		Japanese language and the culture(s) of Japanese-speaking people, placing
		greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
Japanese Conversation and Culture	06428	and reading the language.
		Japanese Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
Japanese Literature	06429	reacting in writing to literature written in Japanese.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Japanese courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Japanese	06430	native tongue.
ID Language A (HUH-English)—Japanese	00430	

		ID Language D. Jananasa secures students to take the internetional
		IB Language B—Japanese courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Japanese	06431	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to Korean language and culture, Korean I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
		courtesies and conventions. Korean culture is introduced through the art,
Korean I	06441	literature, customs, and history of the Korean-speaking people.
		Korean II courses build upon skills developed in Korean I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Korean and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
		forms of Korean-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the
Korean II	06442	culture(s).
		Korean III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Korean III	06443	limited situations.
		Korean IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read, write,
		speak, and understand the Korean language so that they can maintain simple
		conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Korean IV	06444	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
	1	Korean V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
Korean V	06445	verb tenses (present, past, and future).

		Kanaan fan Nativa Casalana asunaa sunaa ut ustafanaa and sunaand stade
		Korean for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Korean for Native Speakers courses often move faster
		than do regular Korean foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Korean for Native Speakers	06446	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		Korean Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which they
		interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Korean is the
		main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Korean Field Experience	06447	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Korean Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an introduction
		to the Korean language and the culture(s) of Korean-speaking people, placing
		greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
Korean Conversation and Culture	06448	and reading the language.
		Korean Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
Korean Literature	06449	reacting in writing to literature written in Korean.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Korean courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Korean	06450	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Korean courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Korean	06451	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to an East Asian language not otherwise
		described (e.g., Tibetan and Mongolian) and culture, East Asian Language I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
East Asian Language I	06481	courtesies and conventions.
	00.01	

	East Asian Language II courses build upon chills developed in East Asian
	East Asian Language II courses build upon skills developed in East Asian
	Language I, extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in
	an East Asian language not otherwise described (e.g., Tibetan and Mongolian)
	and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in
	discourse for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages that
	show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and
	comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the
	customs, history, and art forms of appropriate people to deepen their
06482	understanding of the culture(s).
	East Asian Language III courses focus on having students express increasingly
	complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
	Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
	understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
	able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
06483	limited situations.
	East Asian Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities
	to read, write, speak, and understand the East Asian Language being studied so
	that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an
	acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken
	at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives
06484	that indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
	East Asian Language V courses extend students' facility with the language so
	that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on
	topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
06485	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
	East Asian Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand
	students' knowledge of their own tongue not otherwise described (e.g., Tibetan
	and Mongolian). Because students understand at least the rudiments and
	structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser
	degree), East Asian Language for Native Speakers courses often move faster
	than do regular East Asian Language courses and emphasize literary
	development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
06486	also include the culture or history of the people and introduce translation skills.
	East Asian Language Field Experience courses place students in an environment
	in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where an
	East Asian language (e.g., Tibetan and Mongolian) is the main language spoken.
	Students strengthen their language skills (reading, writing, listening, and
(	06484 06485

		East Asian Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to an East Asian language not otherwise described (e.g., Tibetan
		and Mongolian) and the culture(s) of the people, placing greater emphasis on
		speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the
East Asian Language Conversation and Culture	06488	language.
		East Asian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
		reacting in writing to literature written in an East Asian language not otherwise
East Asian Literature	06489	described (e.g., Tibetan and Mongolian).
		IB Language A (non-English)—East Asian Language courses prepare students to
		take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary
		or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of literature chosen
		from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this
		literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed
		to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the
IB Language A (non-English)—East Asian Language	06490	students' native tongue.
		IB Language B—East Asian Language courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral
		and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
		native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—East Asian Language	06491	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to Vietnamese language and culture,
		Vietnamese I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary,
		and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand
		the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
		courtesies and conventions. Vietnamese culture is introduced through the art,
Vietnamese I	06501	literature, customs, and history of the Vietnamese-speaking people.
		Vietnamese II courses build upon skills developed in Vietnamese I, extending
		students' ability to understand and express themselves in Vietnamese and
		increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse
		for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show
		understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and
		comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the
		customs, history, and art forms of Vietnamesespeaking people to deepen their
Vietnamese II	06502	understanding of the culture(s).

	T	
		Vietnamese III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Vietnamese III	06503	limited situations.
		Vietnamese IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read,
		write, speak, and understand the Vietnamese language so that they can
		maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable
		accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a
		normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that
Vietnamese IV	06504	indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Vietnamese V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they
		are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics
		beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all
Vietnamese V	06505	normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Vietnamese for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand
		students' knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least
		the rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to
		a greater or lesser degree), Vietnamese for Native Speakers courses often move
		faster than do regular Vietnamese foreign language courses and emphasize
		literary development (with a study of literature and composition). These
		courses may also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than
Vietnamese for Native Speakers	06506	do regular foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		Vietnamese Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which
		they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Vietnamese
		is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Vietnamese Field Experience	06507	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Vietnamese Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to the Vietnamese language and the culture(s) of Vietnamese-
		speaking people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while
Vietnamese Conversation and Culture	06508	de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Vietnamese Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
Vietnamese Literature	06509	and reacting in writing to literature written in Vietnamese.
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		IB Language A (non-English)—Vietnamese courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
IB Language A (non-English)—Vietnamese	06510	students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students' native tongue.
		IB Language B—Vietnamese courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Vietnamese	06511	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to Filipino language and culture, Filipino I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
	06504	courtesies and conventions. Filipino culture is introduced through the art,
Filipino I	06521	literature, customs, and history of the people of the Philippines.
		Filipino II courses build upon skills developed in Filipino I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Filipino and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
Filipino II	06522	forms of the Philippines to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
	00522	Filipino III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Filipino III	06523	limited situations.
		Filipino IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read, write,
		speak, and understand the Filipino language so that they can maintain simple
		conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Filipino IV	06524	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.

		Designed to introduce students to a Southeast Asian language not otherwise
		described (e.g., Malay, Thai, and Lao) and culture, Southeast Asian Language I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
Southeast Asian Language I	06581	courtesies and conventions.
		Southeast Asian Language II courses build upon skills developed in Southeast
		Asian Language I, extending students' ability to understand and express
		themselves in a Southeast Asian language not otherwise described (e.g., Malay,
		Thai, and Lao) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to
		engage in discourse for informative or social purposes, write expressions or
		passages that show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of
		grammar, and comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually
		explore the customs, history, and art forms of appropriate people to deepen
Southeast Asian Language II	06582	their understanding of the culture(s).
		Southeast Asian Language III courses focus on having students express
		increasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some
		spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more
		facility and faster understanding when listening to the language spoken at
		normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and
Southeast Asian Language III	06583	conversing easily within limited situations.
		Southeast Asian Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
		abilities to read, write, speak, and understand the Southeast Asian Language
		being studied so that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient
		vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to
		understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic
		prose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and
Southeast Asian Language IV	06584	a strong vocabulary.
		Southeast Asian Language V courses extend students' facility with the language
		so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations
		on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
Southeast Asian Language V	06585	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).

Southeast Asian Language for Native Speakers	06586	Southeast Asian Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students' knowledge of their own tongue not otherwise described (e.g., Malay, Thai, and Lao). Because students understand at least the rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree), Southeast Asian Language for Native Speakers courses often move faster than do regular Southeast Asian Language courses and emphasize literary development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may also include the culture or history of the people and introduce translation skills. Southeast Asian Language Field Experience courses place students in an
		environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a
		setting where a Southeast Asian language (e.g., Malay, Thai, and Lao) is the
		main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Southeast Asian Language Field Experience	06587	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Southeast Asian Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students
		with an introduction to a Southeast Asian language not otherwise described
		(e.g., Malay, Thai, and Lao) and the culture(s) of the people, placing greater
Southeast Asian Language Conversation and Culture	06588	emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
	00500	Southeast Asian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a Southeast Asian
Southeast Asian Literature	06589	language not otherwise described (e.g., Malay, Thai, and Lao).
		IB Language A (non-English)—Southeast Asian Language courses prepare
		students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either
		the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of
		literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course
		content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language,
IB Language A (non-English)—Southeast Asian Language	06590	which is usually the students' native tongue.
		IB Language B—Southeast Asian Language courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral
		and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
ID Low success D. Counth as and Asian Law success	00504	native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Southeast Asian Language	06591	communicate fluently at native speed.

		Designed to introduce students to Pussion language and sulture. Duction I
		Designed to introduce students to Russian language and culture, Russian I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
		courtesies and conventions. Russian culture is introduced through the art,
Russian I	06601	literature, customs, and history of the Russian-speaking people.
		Russian II courses build upon skills developed in Russian I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Russian and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
		forms of Russian-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the
Russian II	06602	culture(s).
		Russian III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Russian III	06603	limited situations.
		Russian IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read,
		write, speak, and understand the Russian language so that they can maintain
		simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Russian IV	06604	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Russian V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
Russian V	06605	verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Russian for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Russian for Native Speakers courses often move faster
		than do regular Russian foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Russian for Native Speakers	06606	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
	00000	

		Russian Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which
		they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Russian is
Russian Field Experience	06607	the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Russian Field Experience	00007	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally. Russian Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an introduction
		to the Russian language and the culture(s) of Russian-speaking people, placing
		greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
Russian Conversation and Culture	06608	and reading the language.
	00000	Russian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
Russian Literature	06609	reacting in writing to literature written in Russian.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Russian courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Russian	06610	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Russian courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language—Russian	06611	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to a Balto-Slavic language not otherwise
		described (e.g., Polish, Armenian, Serbo-Croatian, and Lithuanian) and culture,
		Balto-Slavic Language I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple
		vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using
Balto-Slavic Language I	06641	customary courtesies and conventions.
	00041	Balto-Slavic Language II courses build upon skills developed in Balto-Slavic
		Language I, extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in
		a Balto-Slavic language not otherwise described (e.g., Polish, Armenian, Serbo-
		Croatian, and Lithuanian) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students
		learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social purposes, write
		expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence construction and
		the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language when spoken slowly.
		Students usually explore the customs, history, and art forms of appropriate
Balto-Slavic Language II	06642	people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).

Balto-Slavic Language III	06643	Balto-Slavic Language III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within limited situations.
		Balto-Slavic Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities
		to read, write, speak, and understand the Balto-Slavic Language being studied
		so that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand speech
		spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write
		narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong
Balto-Slavic Language IV	06644	vocabulary.
		Balto-Slavic Language V courses extend students' facility with the language so
		that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on
		topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
Balto-Slavic Language V	06645	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Balto-Slavic Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and
		expand students' knowledge of their own tongue not otherwise described (e.g., Polish, Armenian, Serbo-Croatian, and Lithuanian). Because students
		understand at least the rudiments and structure of the language and have a
		working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree), Balto-Slavic Language for
		Native Speakers courses often move faster than do regular Balto-Slavic
		Language courses and emphasize literary development (with a study of
		literature and composition). These courses may also include the culture or
Balto-Slavic Language for Native Speakers	06646	history of the people and introduce translation skills.
		Balto-Slavic Language Field Experience courses place students in an
		environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a
		setting where a Balto-Slavic language (e.g., Polish, Armenian, Serbo-Croatian,
		and Lithuanian) is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their
Balto-Slavic Language Field Experience	06647	ability to interact naturally.
		Balto-Slavic Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students with
		an introduction to a Balto-Slavic language not otherwise described (e.g., Polish,
		Armenian, Serbo-Croatian, and Lithuanian) and the culture(s) of the people,
		placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing
Balto-Slavic Language Conversation and Culture	06648	writing and reading the language.

		Balto-Slavic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
Balto-Slavic Literature	06649	and reacting in writing to literature written in a Balto-Slavic language not otherwise described (e.g., Polish, Armenian, Serbo-Croatian, and Lithuanian).
IB Language A (non-English)—Balto-Slavic Language	06650	IB Language A (non-English)—Balto-Slavic Language courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students' native tongue.
	00050	IB Language B—Balto-Slavic Language courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Balto-Slavic Language	06651	communicate fluently at native speed.
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language I	06661	Designed to introduce students to a Turkic/Ural-Altaic language (e.g., Turkish, Finnish, and Hungarian) and culture, Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions.
		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language II courses build upon skills developed in Turkic/Ural- Altaic Language I, extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in a Turkic/Ural-Altaic language (e.g., Turkish, Finnish, and Hungarian) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art forms of appropriate people to deepen
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language II	06662	their understanding of the culture(s).
		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language III	06663	conversing easily within limited situations.

		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
		abilities to read, write, speak, and understand the Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language
		being studied so that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient
		vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to
		understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic
		prose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language IV	06664	a strong vocabulary.
		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language V courses extend students' facility with the
		language so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general
		conversations on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language V	06665	will usually include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
,		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and
		expand students' knowledge of their own tongue (e.g., Turkish, Finnish, and
		Hungarian). Because students understand at least the rudiments and structure
		of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree),
		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language for Native Speakers courses often move faster than
		do regular Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language courses and emphasize literary
Turkie/Urel Alteie Lenguage for Netine Creekers	00000	development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language for Native Speakers	06666	also include the culture or history of the people and introduce translation skills.
		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language Field Experience courses place students in an
		environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a
		setting where a Turkic/Ural-Altaic language (e.g., Turkish, Finnish, and
		Hungarian) is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language
		skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language Field Experience	06667	interact naturally.
		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students
		with an introduction to a Turkic/Ural-Altaic language (e.g., Turkish, Finnish, and
		Hungarian) and the culture(s) of the people, placing greater emphasis on
		speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language Conversation and Culture	06668	language.
		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a Turkic/Ural-
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Literature	06669	Altaic language (e.g., Turkish, Finnish, and Hungarian).

Iranian/Persian Language III	06683	conversing easily within limited situations.
		facility and faster understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and
		spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more
		increasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some
		Iranian/Persian Language III courses focus on having students express
Iranian/Persian Language II	06682	understanding of the culture(s).
		the customs, history, and art forms of appropriate people to deepen their
		and comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore
		that show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar,
		in discourse for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages
		Pashto) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage
		express themselves in a Iranian/Persian language (e.g., Persian, Kurdish, and
		Iranian/Persian Language I, extending students' ability to understand and
		Iranian/Persian Language II courses build upon skills developed in
Iranian/Persian Language I	06681	within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions.
		students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic level
		basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that
		Kurdish, and Pashto) and culture, Iranian/Persian Language I courses emphasize
		Designed to introduce students to an Iranian/Persian language (e.g., Persian,
IB Language B—Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language	06671	communicate fluently at native speed.
		native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
		in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Higher level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency
		the International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or
		IB Language B—Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language courses prepare students to take
IB Language A (non-English)—Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language	06670	which is usually the students' native tongue.
		content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language,
		analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course
		literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written
		the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of
		IB Language A (non-English)—Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either

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		Iranian/Persian Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
		abilities to read, write, speak, and understand the Iranian/Persian Language
		being studied so that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient
		vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to
		understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic
		prose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and
Iranian/Persian Language IV	06684	a strong vocabulary.
		Iranian/Persian Language V courses extend students' facility with the language
		so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations
		on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
Iranian/Persian Language V	06685	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Iranian/Persian Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and
		expand students' knowledge of their own tongue (e.g., Persian, Kurdish, and
		Pashto). Because students understand at least the rudiments and structure of
		the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree),
		Iranian/Persian Language for Native Speakers courses often move faster than do
		regular Iranian/Persian Language courses and emphasize literary development
		(with a study of literature and composition). These courses may also include the
Iranian/Persian Language for Native Speakers	06686	culture or history of the people and introduce translation skills.
		Iranian/Persian Language Field Experience courses place students in an
		environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a
		setting where an Iranian/Persian language (e.g., Persian, Kurdish, and Pashto) is
		the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Iranian/Persian Language Field Experience	06687	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Iranian/Persian Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students
		with an introduction to an Iranian/Persian language (e.g., Persian, Kurdish, and
		Pashto) and the culture(s) of the people, placing greater emphasis on speaking
Iranian/Persian Language Conversation and Culture	06688	and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Iranian/Persian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
		and reacting in writing to literature written in an Iranian/Persian language (e.g.,
Iranian/Persian Literature	06689	Persian, Kurdish, and Pashto).
		IB Language A (non-English)—Iranian/Persian Language courses prepare
		students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either
		the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of
		literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written
		analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course
		content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language,
IB Language A (non-English)—Iranian/Persian Language	06690	which is usually the students' native tongue.

		IB Language B—Iranian/Persian Language courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
IB Language B—Iranian/Persian Language	06691	native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to Hebrew language and culture, Hebrew I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions. Hebrew culture is introduced through the art,
Hebrew I Hebrew II	06701	literature, customs, and history of the Hebrew-speaking people. Hebrew II courses build upon skills developed in Hebrew I, extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in Hebrew and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art forms of Hebrew-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
Hebrew III	06703	Hebrew III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within limited situations.
Hebrew IV	06704	Hebrew IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read, write, speak, and understand the Hebrew language so that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
Hebrew V	06705	Hebrew V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).

		Hebrew for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Hebrew for Native Speakers courses often move
		faster than do regular Hebrew foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Hebrew for Native Speakers	06706	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
	00700	Hebrew for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Hebrew for Native Speakers courses often move
		faster than do regular Hebrew foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Hebrew Field Experience	06707	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
·		Hebrew Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to the Hebrew language and the culture(s) of Hebrew-speaking
		people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-
Hebrew Conversation and Culture	06708	emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Hebrew Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
Hebrew Literature	06709	reacting in writing to literature written in Hebrew.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Hebrew courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the
		appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and
		other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Hebrew	06710	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Hebrew courses prepare students to take the International
		Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These
		courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written
		communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students
		preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native
		speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Hebrew	06711	communicate fluently at native speed.

		ID Classical Languages . Lichney, courses each to style a holenes between the
		IB Classical Languages—Hebrew courses seek to strike a balance between the
		study of the language itself (structure, meaning, and formulation) and the study
		of the civilization it reflects (particularly its culture, philosophies, and
		institutions). Course content enables students to understand, translate, and
		appreciate a classical Hebrew text; relate literature to its historical or social
		background; recognize current relevance of ancient literature; and apply
IB Classical Languages—Hebrew	06712	acquired knowledge to other subjects.
		Designed to introduce students to Arabic language and culture, Arabic I courses
		emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent
		so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic
		level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and
		conventions. Arabic culture is introduced through the art, literature, customs,
Arabic I	06721	and history of the Arabic-speaking people.
		Arabic II courses build upon skills developed in Arabic I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Arabic and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
		forms of Arabic-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the
Arabic II	06722	culture(s).
		Arabic III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Arabic III	06723	limited situations.
		Arabic IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read, write,
		speak, and understand the Arabic language so that they can maintain simple
		conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Arabic IV	06724	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Arabic V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
Arabic V	06725	verb tenses (present, past, and future).
	00,25	

		Arabic for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students' knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree), Arabic for Native Speakers courses often move faster than do regular Arabic foreign language courses and emphasize literary development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
Arabic for Native Speakers	06726	also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
		Arabic Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Arabic is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
Arabic Field Experience	06727	writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally. Arabic Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an introduction to the Arabic language and the culture(s) of Arabic-speaking people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
Arabic Conversation and Culture	06728	and reading the language.
Arabic Literature	06729	Arabic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in Arabic.
IB Language A (non-English)—Arabic	06730	IB Language A (non-English)—Arabic courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students' native tongue.
IB Language B—Arabic	06731	IB Language B—Arabic courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to communicate fluently at native speed.
		IB Classical Languages—Arabic courses seek to strike a balance between the study of the language itself (structure, meaning, and formulation) and the study of the civilization it reflects (particularly its culture, philosophies, and institutions). Course content enables students to understand, translate, and appreciate a classical Arabic text; relate literature to its historical or social background; recognize current relevance of ancient literature; and apply
IB Classical Languages—Arabic	06732	acquired knowledge to other subjects.

		Decigned to introduce students to Swahili language and sulture. Swahili I
		Designed to introduce students to Swahili language and culture, Swahili I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
		courtesies and conventions. Swahili culture is introduced through the art,
Swahili I	06761	literature, customs, and history of the Swahili-speaking people.
		Swahili II courses build upon skills developed in Swahili I, extending students'
		ability to understand and express themselves in Swahili and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
		forms of Swahili-speaking people to deepen their understanding of the
Swahili II	06762	culture(s).
		Swahili III courses focus on having students express increasingly complex
		concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Swahili III	06763	limited situations.
		Swahili IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to read, write,
		speak, and understand the Swahili language so that they can maintain simple
		conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have
		sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
		uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a good
Swahili IV	06764	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Swahili V courses extend students' facility with the language so that they are
		able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on topics beyond
		basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually include all normal
Swahili V	06765	verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Swahili for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand students'
		knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand at least the
		rudiments and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a
		greater or lesser degree), Swahili for Native Speakers courses often move faster
		than do regular Swahili foreign language courses and emphasize literary
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These courses may
		also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Swahili for Native Speakers	06766	foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
	00700	

Swahili Field Experience	06767	Swahili Field Experience courses place students in an environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where Swahili is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
Swahili Conversation and Culture	06768	Swahili Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an introduction to the Swahili language and the culture(s) of Swahili-speaking people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
Swahili Literature	06769	Swahili Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in Swahili.
IB Language A (non-English)—Swahili	06770	IB Language A (non-English)—Swahili courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes indepth study of literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students' native tongue.
IB Language B—Swahili	06771	IB Language B—Swahili courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language). Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to communicate fluently at native speed.
Non-Semitic African Language I	06781	Designed to introduce students to a Non-Semitic African language not otherwise described (e.g., Ibo, Yoruba, and Amharic) and culture, Non-Semitic African Language I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions.
		Non-Semitic African Language II courses build upon skills developed in Non- Semitic African Language I, extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in a Non-Semitic African language not otherwise described (e.g., Ibo, Yoruba, and Amharic) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art forms of
Non-Semitic African Language II	06782	appropriate people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).

age III courses focus on having students express epts both verbally and in writing while showing some
on goals for students may include attaining more
anding when listening to the language spoken at
paraphrase or summarize written passages, and
nited situations.
age IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
eak, and understand the Non-Semitic African Language
can maintain simple conversations with sufficient
ble accent, have sufficient comprehension to
n at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic
s that indicate a good understanding of grammar and
age V courses extend students' facility with the
able to understand, initiate, and sustain general
eyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks
mal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
age V courses extend students' facility with the
able to understand, initiate, and sustain general
eyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks
nal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
age Field Experience courses place students in an
y interact with native speakers, most typically in a
tic African language (e.g., Ibo, Yoruba, and Amharic) is
. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
aking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
age Conversation and Culture courses provide
tion to a Non-Semitic African language not otherwise
a, and Amharic) and the culture(s) of the people,
on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing
nguage.
ture courses place an emphasis on reading,
ng in writing to literature written in a Non-Semitic
rwise described (e.g., Ibo, Yoruba, and Amharic).
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		IB Language A (non-English)—Non-Semitic African Language courses prepare
		students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either
		the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of
		literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written
		analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course
		content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language,
IB Language A (non-English)—Non-Semitic African Language	06790	which is usually the students' native tongue.
		IB Language B—Non-Semitic African Language courses prepare students to take
		the International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or
		Higher level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency
		in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
		native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B-Non-Semitic African Language	06791	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to American Sign Language, American Sign
		Language I courses enable students to communicate with deaf persons through
		finger spelling, signed words, and gestures. Course topics may include the
American Sign Language I	06801	culture of and issues facing deaf people.
		American Sign Language II courses build upon skills developed in American Sign
		Language I, extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in
		American Sign Language and increasing their vocabulary and speed. Typically,
		students learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social purposes
American Sign Language II	06802	and to comprehend the language when signed slowly.
		American Sign Language III courses focus on having students express
		increasingly complex concepts while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when viewing the language signed at normal rates and
American Sign Language III	06803	conversing easily within limited situations.
		American Sign Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
		abilities to sign and understand the language so that they can maintain simple
		conversations with sufficient vocabulary and in an acceptable pace and have
		sufficient comprehension skills to understand the language when signed at a
American Sign Language IV	06804	normal pace.
	1	American Sign Language V courses extend students' facility with the language so
		that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on
American Sign Language V	06805	topics beyond basic survival needs.
	00000	

		Designed to introduce students to a American Indian language not otherwise
		described (e.g., Navajo, Cherokee, and Kree) and culture, American Indian
		Language I courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary,
		and the spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand
		the language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
American Indian Language I	06821	courtesies and conventions.
		American Indian Language II courses build upon skills developed in American
		Indian Language I, extending students' ability to understand and express
		themselves in a American Indian language not otherwise described (e.g.,
		Navajo, Cherokee, and Kree) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students
		learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social purposes, write
		expressions or passages that show understanding of sentence construction and
		the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language when spoken slowly.
		Students usually explore the customs, history, and art forms of appropriate
American Indian Language II	06822	people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
		American Indian Language III courses focus on having students express
		increasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some
		spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more
		facility and faster understanding when listening to the language spoken at
		normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and
American Indian Language III	06823	conversing easily within limited situations.
		American Indian Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
		abilities to read, write, speak, and understand the American Indian Language
		being studied so that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient
		vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to
		understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic
		prose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and
American Indian Language IV	06824	a strong vocabulary.
		American Indian Language V courses extend students' facility with the language
		so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations
		on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
American Indian Language V	06825	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).

	position). These courses may also include the culture or history of the
	le and introduce translation skills.
envir settir	rican Indian Language Field Experience courses place students in an conment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a ng where a American Indian language (e.g., Navajo, Cherokee, and Kree) is nain language spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading,
	ng, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
with (e.g.,	rican Indian Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students an introduction to a American Indian language not otherwise described Navajo, Cherokee, and Kree) and the culture(s) of the people, placing ter emphasis on speaking and listening skills while deemphasizing writing
	reading the language.
	rican Indian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
	erstanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a American Indian
	Jage not otherwise described (e.g., Navajo, Cherokee, and Kree).
stude the S litera analy conte	nguage A (non-English)—American Indian Language courses prepare ents to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of ature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written yses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course ent is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language,
	h is usually the students' native tongue.
Inter level and v Stude nativ	nguage B—American Indian Language courses prepare students to take the national Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher . These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral written communication (usually in the students' "second" language). ents preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand re speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to municate fluently at native speed.

		Designed to introduce students to an Indic language (e.g., Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi,
		and Romany) and culture, Indic Language I courses emphasize basic grammar
		and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the spoken accent so that students can read,
	0.0044	write, speak, and understand the language at a basic level within predictable
Indic Language I	06841	areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions.
		Indic Language II courses build upon skills developed in Indic Language I,
		extending students' ability to understand and express themselves in an Indic
		language (e.g., Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, and Romany) and increasing their
		vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to engage in discourse for informative
		or social purposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
		sentence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the language
		when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs, history, and art
Indic Language II	06842	forms of appropriate people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
		Indic Language III courses focus on having students express increasingly
		complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some spontaneity.
		Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more facility and faster
		understanding when listening to the language spoken at normal rates, being
		able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and conversing easily within
Indic Language III	06843	limited situations.
		Indic Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities to
		read, write, speak, and understand the Indic Language being studied so that
		they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and an
		acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand speech spoken
		at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic prose, and write narratives
Indic Language IV	06844	that indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Indic Language V courses extend students' facility with the language so that
		they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations on
		topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will usually
Indic Language V	06845	include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Indic Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand
		students' knowledge of their own tongue (e.g., Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, and
		Romany). Because students understand at least the rudiments and structure of
		the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree),
		Indic Language for Native Speakers courses often move faster than do regular
		Indic Language courses and emphasize literary development (with a study of
		literature and composition). These courses may also include the culture or
Indic Language for Native Speakers	06846	history of the people and introduce translation skills.
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		Indic Language Field Experience courses place students in an environment in
		which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting where an
		Indic language (e.g., Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, and Romany) is the main language
		spoken. Students strengthen their language skills (reading, writing, listening,
India Languago Field Experience	06847	
Indic Language Field Experience	06847	and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Indic Language Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to an Indic language (e.g., Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, and Romany) and
		the culture(s) of the people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening
Indic Language Conversation and Culture	06848	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Indic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and
		reacting in writing to literature written in an Indic language (e.g., Hindi, Urdu,
Indic Literature	06849	Panjabi, and Romany).
		IB Language A (non-English)—Indic Language courses prepare students to take
		the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the Subsidiary or
		Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of literature chosen from
		the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written analyses of this literature,
		and other oral and written assignments. Course content is designed to improve
		students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Indic Language	06850	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Indic Language courses prepare students to take the
		International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher
		level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency in oral
		and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
ID Language D. India Language	00054	native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Indic Language	06851	communicate fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to a Malayo-Polynesian language (e.g., Malay,
		Indonesian, Hawaiian, and Samoan) and culture, Malayo-Polynesian Language I
		courses emphasize basic grammar and syntax, simple vocabulary, and the
		spoken accent so that students can read, write, speak, and understand the
		language at a basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary
Malayo-Polynesian Language I	06861	courtesies and conventions.

		Malayo-Polynesian Language II courses build upon skills developed in Malayo-
		Polynesian Language I, extending students' ability to understand and express
		themselves in a Malayo-Polynesian language (e.g., Malay, Indonesian, Hawaiian,
		and Samoan) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically, students learn how to
		engage in discourse for informative or social purposes, write expressions or
		passages that show understanding of sentence construction and the rules of
		grammar, and comprehend the language when spoken slowly. Students usually
		explore the customs, history, and art forms of appropriate people to deepen
Malayo-Polynesian Language II	06862	their understanding of the culture(s).
		Malayo-Polynesian Language III courses focus on having students express
		increasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some
		spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining more
		facility and faster understanding when listening to the language spoken at
		normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written passages, and
Malayo-Polynesian Language III	06863	conversing easily within limited situations.
		Malayo-Polynesian Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
		abilities to read, write, speak, and understand the Malayo-Polynesian Language
		being studied so that they can maintain simple conversations with sufficient
		vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to
		understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic
		prose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and
Malayo-Polynesian Language IV	06864	a strong vocabulary.
		Malayo-Polynesian Language V courses extend students' facility with the
		language so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general
		conversations on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks
Malayo-Polynesian Language V	06865	will usually include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Malayo-Polynesian Language for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce,
		and expand students' knowledge of their own tongue (e.g., Malay, Indonesian,
		Hawaiian, and Samoan). Because students understand at least the rudiments
		and structure of the language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or
		lesser degree), Malayo-Polynesian Language for Native Speakers courses often
		move faster than do regular Malayo-Polynesian Language courses and
		emphasize literary development (with a study of literature and composition).
		These courses may also include the culture or history of the people and
Malayo-Polynesian Language for Native Speakers	06866	introduce translation skills.

		Malayo-Polynesian Language Field Experience courses place students in an
		environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a
		setting where a Malayo-Polynesian language (e.g., Malay, Indonesian, Hawaiian,
		and Samoan) is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their language
		skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to
Malayo-Polynesian Language Field Experience	06867	interact naturally.
		Malayo-Polynesian Language Conversation and Culture courses provide
		students with an introduction to a Malayo-Polynesian language (e.g., Malay,
		Indonesian, Hawaiian, and Samoan) and the culture(s) of the people, placing
		greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
Malayo-Polynesian Language Conversation and Culture	06868	and reading the language.
		Malayo-Polynesian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a Malayo-
Malayo-Polynesian Literature	06869	Polynesian language (e.g., Malay, Indonesian, Hawaiian, and Samoan).
		IB Language A (non-English)—Malayo-Polynesian Language courses prepare
		students to take the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either
		the Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes in-depth study of
		literature chosen from the appropriate IB list of texts and authors, written
		analyses of this literature, and other oral and written assignments. Course
		content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language,
IB Language A (non-English)—Malayo-Polynesian Language	06870	which is usually the students' native tongue.
		IB Language B—Malayo-Polynesian Language courses prepare students to take
		the International Baccalaureate Language B exams at either the Subsidiary or
		Higher level. These courses focus on improving students' accuracy and fluency
		in oral and written communication (usually in the students' "second" language).
		Students preparing to take the Subsidiary level exam will be able to understand
		native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to
IB Language B—Malayo-Polynesian Language	06871	communicate fluently at native speed.