

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.

FLECTIVES (FOREIGN LANGUAGES) Course Title	Course Code	Course Description
ELECTIVES (FOREIGN LANGUAGES) Course Title	e	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, literature, customs, and history of
Spanish I	06101	Spanish-speaking people.
opuliisii i	00101	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-
Spanish II	06102	speaking people to deepen their understanding of the 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
Spanish III	06103	passages, and conversing easily within 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 understanding of
Spanish IV	06104	grammar and a strong vocabulary.

		Spanish V courses extend students' facility with the language so that
		they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations
Spanish V	06105	on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will
Spanish V	06105	usually include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		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 also include the culture
Spanish for Native Speakers	06106	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Spanish Field Experience	06107	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
Spanish Conversation and Culture	06108	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Spanish Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
Spanish Literature	06109	understanding, and 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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Spanish	06110	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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Spanish	06111	speed.
		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 productions,
AP Spanish Language	06112	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, and history of the French-speaking
French I	06121	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-
French II	06122	speaking people to deepen their understanding of the 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
French III	06123	passages, and conversing easily within 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 understanding of
French IV	06124	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
French V	06125	usually include all normal 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 foreign language
French for Native Speakers	06126	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
French Field Experience	06127	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
French Conversation and Culture	06128	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		French Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
French Literature	06129	and 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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—French	06130	tongue.
		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 speakers; students preparing for
		the Higher level exam will be able to communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—French	06131	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 and television productions,
AP French Language	06132	and so on.

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Italian IV	06144	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 understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
Italian V	06145	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 verb tenses (present, past, and future).
Italian for Native Speakers		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 also incorporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
Italian Field Experience		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		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 courses prepare students to take
		the International Baccalaureate Language A exams at either the
		Subsidiary or Higher level. Course content includes indepth study of
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		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
IB Language A (non-English)—Italian	06150	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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Italian	06151	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, literature, customs, and history of
Portuguese I	06161	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 customs, history, and
		art forms of Portuguesespeaking people to deepen their understanding
Portuguese II	06162	of the culture(s).
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		rtuguese III courses focus on having students express increasingly
		mplex concepts both verbally and in writing while showing some
		ontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may include attaining
		ore facility and faster understanding when listening to the language
	spo	oken at normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize written
Portuguese III	06163 pas	ssages, and conversing easily within limited situations.
	Pol	rtuguese IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and abilities
	to	read, write, speak, and understand the Portuguese language so that
	the	ey can maintain simple conversations with sufficient vocabulary and
	an	acceptable accent, have sufficient comprehension to understand
	spe	eech spoken at a normal pace, read uncomplicated but authentic
		ose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of
Portuguese IV	06164 gra	ammar and a strong vocabulary.
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	Po	rtuguese V courses extend students' facility with the language so that
		ey are able to understand, initiate, and sustain general conversations
		topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will
Portuguese V		ually include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
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	Pol	rtuguese for Native Speakers courses support, reinforce, and expand
		idents' knowledge of their own tongue. Because students understand
		least the rudiments and structure of the language and have a
		orking vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree), Portuguese for
		tive Speakers courses often move faster than do regular Portuguese
		reign language courses and emphasize literary development (with a
		udy of literature and composition). These courses may also
		corporate more of the culture or history of the people than do regular
Portuguese for Native Speakers		reign language courses and introduce translation skills.
Tortuguese for Native Speakers		rtuguese Field Experience courses place students in an environment
		which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting
		nere Portuguese is the main language spoken. Students strengthen
Dortuguese Field Evneries		eir language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and
Portuguese Field Experience	U6167 Inc	rease 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
Portuguese Conversation and Culture	06168	listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Portuguese Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in
Portuguese Literature	06169	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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Portuguese	06170	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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Portuguese	06171	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 customary courtesies and
Romance/Italic Language I	06181	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 appropriate
Romance/Italic Language II	06182	people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
		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 conversing easily within limited
Romance/Italic Language III	06183	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
Romance/Italic Language IV	06184	good understanding of grammar and 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 include all normal verb tenses (present,
Romance/Italic Language V	06185	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
Romance/Italic Language for Native Speakers	06186	the people and 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
Romance/Italic Language Field Experience	06187	increase their ability to interact 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
Romance/Italic Language Conversation and Culture	06188	listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
	10000	Romance/Italic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a
		Romance/Italic language not otherwise described (e.g., Catalan,
Romance/Italic Literature	06189	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, which is usually the students' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Romance/Italic Language	06190	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 communicate
IB Language B—Romance/Italic Language	06191	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, literature, customs, and history of
German I	06201	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-
German II	06202	speaking people to deepen their understanding of the 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 able to paraphrase or summarize written
German III	06203	passages, and conversing easily within limited situations.

German IV	06204	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 understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
German V	06205	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 verb tenses (present, past, and future).
German for Native Speakers	06206	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 foreign language courses and introduce translation skills.
German Field Experience		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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability to interact naturally.
German Conversation and Culture		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-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
German Literature		German Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and 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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—German	06210	tongue.
		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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—German	06211	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 articles, films and
AP German Language	06212	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
Germanic Language I	100044	need, using customary courtesies and conventions.

		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 customs, history, and
		art forms of appropriate people to deepen their understanding of the
Germanic Language II	06242	culture(s).
dermanic Language ii	00242	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
C	06040	summarize written passages, and conversing easily within limited
Germanic Language III	06243	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 that indicate a
Germanic Language IV	06244	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 include all normal verb tenses (present,
Germanic Language V	06245	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 speaking) and increase their ability to
Germanic Language Field Experience	06247	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 and listening skills while de-emphasizing writing
Germanic Language Conversation and Culture	06248	and reading the language.
		Germanic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a
Germanic Literature	06249	Germanic language not otherwise described (e.g., Dutch or Flemish).
		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 to improve students' accuracy
		and fluency in the language, which is usually the students' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Germanic Language	06250	tongue.

		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 native speakers; students
		preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to communicate
IB Language B—Germanic Language	06251	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 art, literature,
Celtic Language I	06261	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 people to deepen their
Celtic Language II	06262	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 limited
Celtic Language III	06263	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 that indicate a good
Celtic Language IV	06264	understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		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 include all normal verb tenses (present, past,
Celtic Language V	06265	and future).
		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 also
		include the culture or history of the people and introduce translation
Celtic Language for Native Speakers	06266	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 increase their ability to interact
Celtic Language Field Experience	06267	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
Celtic Language Conversation and Culture	06268	listening skills while de-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.,
Celtic Literature	06269	Gaelic or Welsh).
	55205	

		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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Celtic Language	06270	tongue.
		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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Celtic Language	06271	speed.
		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 conventions. Greek culture is
		introduced through the art, literature, customs, and history of the
Greek I	06281	Greek-speaking people.
		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 forms of Greek-
Greek II		speaking people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
L		

		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,
Greek III	06283	and conversing easily within 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 understanding of
Greek IV	06284	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
Greek V	06285	usually include all normal 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 foreign language
Greek for Native Speakers	06286	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Greek Field Experience	06287	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
Greek Conversation and Culture	06288	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Greek Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
Greek Literature	06289	and 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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Greek	06290	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 speakers; students preparing for
		the Higher level exam will be able to communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Greek	06291	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
Latin I	06301	read and write in Latin on a basic 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
Latin II	06302	Roman life and culture.
		Latin III courses build students' knowledge of the Latin language and
		culture, typically focusing on having students express increasingly
		complex concepts in writing and comprehend and react to original Latin
Latin III	06303	texts.

		Latin IV courses build students' knowledge of the Latin language and culture, typically focusing on having students express increasingly complex concepts in writing and comprehend and react to original Latin
Latin IV	06304	texts.
		Latin V courses build students' knowledge of the Latin language and
		culture, typically focusing on having students express increasingly
		complex concepts in writing and comprehend and react to original Latin
Latin V	06305	
		Latin V courses build students' knowledge of the Latin language and
		culture, typically focusing on having students express increasingly
ID Classical Languages Latin	06244	complex concepts in writing and comprehend and react to original Latin
IB Classical Languages—Latin	06311	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 literary works and
AP Latin (Virgil, Catullus and Horace)	06313	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.
Classical Greek I		Students will be able to read and write in Latin on a basic level.
Classical Greek i	00321	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.
Classical Greek II	06322	Reading materials 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 complex concepts in writing and comprehend and
Classical Greek III		react to original Greek texts.
		Classical Greek IV courses build students' knowledge of the classic
		Greek language and culture, typically focusing on having students
		express increasingly complex concepts in writing and comprehend and
Classical Greek IV	06324	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 complex concepts in writing and comprehend and react to
Classical Greek V 06	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 acquired knowledge to other
IB Classical Languages—Greek 06	331 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, literature, customs, and history of Chinese-
Chinese I 06	401 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-speaking
Chinese II 06	people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
	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
	spoken at normal rates, being able to paraphrase or summarize writte

		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 uncomplicated but authentic
		prose, and write narratives that indicate a good understanding of
Chinese IV	06404	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 basic survival needs. Reading and writing tasks will
Chinese V	06405	usually include all normal 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 also incorporate more
		of the culture or history of the people than do regular foreign language
Chinese for Native Speakers	06406	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Chinese Field Experience	06407	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 people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening
Chinese Conversation and Culture	06408	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Chinese Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
Chinese Literature	06409	understanding, and 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 students' accuracy
		and fluency in the language, which is usually the students' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Chinese	06410	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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Chinese	06411	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, literature, customs, and history of
Japanese I	06421	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 understanding of the
Japanese II	06422	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 able to paraphrase or summarize written
Japanese III	06423	passages, and conversing easily within limited situations.
		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 understanding of
Japanese IV	06424	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
Japanese V	06425	usually include all normal 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 foreign language
Japanese for Native Speakers	06426	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Japanese Field Experience	06427	their ability to interact naturally.
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		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-
Japanese Conversation and Culture	06428	emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Japanese Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
Japanese Literature	06429	understanding, and 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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Japanese	06430	tongue.
		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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Japanese	06431	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, literature, customs, and history of the
Korean I	06441	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-
Korean II	06442	speaking people to deepen their understanding of the 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
Korean III	06443	passages, and conversing easily within 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 understanding of
Korean IV	06444	grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		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
Korean V	06445	usually include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		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 foreign language
Korean for Native Speakers	06446	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Korean Field Experience	06447	their ability to interact naturally.
Norcall Field Experience	00447	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
Korean Conversation and Culture	06448	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
Rolean Conversation and Culture		Korean Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
Korean Literature		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in Korean.
Rolean Literature	00449	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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Korean	06450	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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Korean	06451	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
East Asian Language I	06481	areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions.

		st Asian Language II courses build upon skills developed in East Asian
		nguage I, extending students' ability to understand and express
	the	emselves in an East Asian language not otherwise described (e.g.,
	Tib	petan and Mongolian) and increasing their vocabulary. Typically,
	stu	udents learn how to engage in discourse for informative or social
	pu	rposes, write expressions or passages that show understanding of
	sei	ntence construction and the rules of grammar, and comprehend the
	lar	nguage when spoken slowly. Students usually explore the customs,
	his	story, and art forms of appropriate people to deepen their
East Asian Language II	06482 un	derstanding of the culture(s).
	Ea	st Asian Language III courses focus on having students express
	inc	creasingly complex concepts both verbally and in writing while
	sh	owing some spontaneity. Comprehension goals for students may
	inc	clude attaining more facility and faster understanding when listening
	to	the language spoken at normal rates, being able to paraphrase or
	sui	mmarize written passages, and conversing easily within limited
East Asian Language III	06483 sit	
	Ea	st Asian Language IV courses focus on advancing students' skills and
	ab	ilities to read, write, speak, and understand the East Asian Language
	be	ing studied so that they can maintain simple conversations with
	sut	fficient vocabulary and an acceptable accent, have sufficient
	со	mprehension to understand speech spoken at a normal pace, read
	un	complicated but authentic prose, and write narratives that indicate a
East Asian Language IV	06484 go	od understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
	Ea	st Asian Language V courses extend students' facility with the
	lar	nguage so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain
	ge	neral conversations on topics beyond basic survival needs. Reading
	an	d writing tasks will usually include all normal verb tenses (present,
East Asian Language V	06485 pa	st, and future).

Fact Asian Language for Native Speakers	06496	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 also include
East Asian Language for Native Speakers	06486	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 speaking) and increase their ability to
East Asian Language Field Experience	06487	interact naturally.
Zast / Islan Zanguage Freia Experience	00407	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
East Asian Language Conversation and Culture	06488	writing and reading the language.
		East Asian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in an East
East Asian Literature	06489	Asian language not otherwise 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 students' native
IB Language A (non-English)—East Asian Language	06490	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 th
	students' "second" language). Students preparing to take the Subsidia
	level exam will be able to understand native speakers; students
	preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to communicate
IB Language B—East Asian Language	06491 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. Vietname
	culture is introduced through the art, literature, customs, and history
Vietnamese I	06501 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, ar
	art forms of Vietnamesespeaking people to deepen their understanding
Vietnamese II	06502 of the culture(s).
	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 writte
Vietnamese III	06503 passages, and conversing easily within 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 indicate a good understanding of
Vietnamese IV	06504	grammar and a strong vocabulary.
Victialitiese iv	00304	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 normal verb tenses (present, past,
Vietnamese V	06505	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 do regular
Vietnamese for Native Speakers	06506	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and
Vietnamese Field Experience	06507	increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Note that the second se
		Vietnamese Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to the Vietnamese language and the culture(s) of
Vietnamese Conversation and Culture	06500	Vietnamese-speaking people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and
vietnamese Conversation and Culture	80500	listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.

		Vietnamese Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in
Vietnamese Literature	06509	Vietnamese.
		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 students' accuracy
		and fluency in the language, which is usually the students' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Vietnamese	06510	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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Vietnamese	06511	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 courtesies and conventions. Filipino culture is
		introduced through the art, literature, customs, and history of the
Filipino I	06521	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 forms of the
Filipino II	06522	Philippines to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).

		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
Filipino III	06523	passages, and conversing easily within 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 understanding of
Filipino IV	06524	grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Filipino 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
Filipino V	06525	usually include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		Filipino 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), Filipino for Native
		Speakers courses often move faster than do regular Filipino 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 foreign language
Filipino for Native Speakers	06526	courses and introduce translation skills.
		Filipino Field Experience courses place students in an environment in
		which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting
		where Filipino is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their
		language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Filipino Field Experience	06527	their ability to interact naturally.
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		Filipino Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
		introduction to the Filipino language and the culture(s) of the people of
		the Philippines, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening skills
Filipino Conversation and Culture	06528	while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Filipino Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
Filipino Literature	06529	understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in Filipino.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Filipino 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
IB Language A (non-English)—Filipino	06530	tongue.
		IB Language A (non-English)—Filipino 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
IB Language B—Filipino	06531	tongue.
		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
Southeast Asian Language I	06581	areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions.
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		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 their
Southeast Asian Language II	06582	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 conversing easily within limited
Southeast Asian Language III	06583	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
Southeast Asian Language IV	06584	good understanding of grammar and 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 include all normal verb tenses (present,
Southeast Asian Language V	06585	past, and future).

	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
06586	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their ability
06587	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 emphasis on speaking and listening skills
06588	while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
	Southeast Asian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
	understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a
	Southeast Asian language not otherwise described (e.g., Malay, Thai,
06589	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, which is usually the students'
06590	native tongue.
	06587 06588 06589

		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 native speakers; students
		preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to communicate
IB Language B—Southeast Asian Language	06591	fluently at native speed.
		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, literature, customs, and history of
Russian I	06601	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-
Russian II	06602	speaking people to deepen their understanding of the 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
Russian III	06603	passages, and conversing easily within 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 understanding of
Russian IV	06604	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
Russian V	06605	usually include all normal 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 foreign language
Russian for Native Speakers	06606	courses and introduce translation skills.
		Russian Field Experience courses place students in an environment in
		which they interact with native speakers, most typically in a setting
		where Russian is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their
		language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Russian Field Experience	06607	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
Russian Conversation and Culture	06608	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Russian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
Russian Literature	06609	understanding, and 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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Russian	06610	tongue.
IB Language—Russian	06611	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 communicate fluently at native speed.
Balto-Slavic Language I	06641	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 customary courtesies and conventions.
		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 people to
Balto-Slavic Language II	06642	deepen their understanding of the culture(s).

		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
Balto-Slavic Language III	06643	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
Balto-Slavic Language IV	06644	good understanding of grammar and a strong 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 include all normal verb tenses (present,
Balto-Slavic Language V	06645	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 history of the people and
Balto-Slavic Language for Native Speakers	06646	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
Balto-Slavic Language Field Experience	06647	strengthen their language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase their 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
Balto-Slavic Language Conversation and Culture	06648	listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Balto-Slavic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a Balto-Slavic language not otherwise described (e.g., Polish, Armenian, Serbo-
Balto-Slavic Literature	06649	Croatian, and Lithuanian).
		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
IB Language A (non-English)—Balto-Slavic Language	06650	tongue.
	06654	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 communicate
IB Language B—Balto-Slavic Language	06651	fluently at native speed.

		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
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language I	06661	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 their
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language II	06662	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 conversing easily within limited
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language III	06663	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 a strong
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language IV	06664	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 will usually include all normal verb tenses (present,
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language V	06665	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
		development (with a study of literature and composition). These
		courses may also include the culture or history of the people and
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language for Native Speakers	06666	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
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language Field Experience	06667	speaking) and increase their ability to 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-
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language Conversation and Culture	06668	emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Turkic/Ural-Altaic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a
Turkic/Ural-Altaic Literature	06669	Turkic/Ural-Altaic language (e.g., Turkish, Finnish, and Hungarian).

		IB Language A (non-English)—Turkic/Ural-Altaic 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)—Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language	06670	native tongue.
		IB Language B—Turkic/Ural-Altaic 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 communicate
IB Language B—Turkic/Ural-Altaic Language	06671	fluently at native speed.
		Designed to introduce students to an Iranian/Persian language (e.g.,
		Persian, Kurdish, and Pashto) and culture, Iranian/Persian 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
Iranian/Persian Language I	06681	need, using customary courtesies and conventions.
		Iranian/Persian Language II courses build upon skills developed in
		Iranian/Persian Language I, extending students' ability to understand
		and express themselves in a Iranian/Persian language (e.g., Persian,
		Kurdish, and Pashto) 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 understanding of the
Iranian/Persian Language II	06682	culture(s).

		Iranian/Persian 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
Iranian/Persian Language III	06683	situations.
		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
Iranian/Persian Language IV	06684	good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary. Iranian/Persian Language V courses extend students' facility with the
Iranian/Persian Language V	06685	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).
Iranian/Persian Language for Native Speakers	06686	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 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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Iranian/Dorsian Languago Field Evnerience	06697	
Iranian/Persian Language Field Experience	00087	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 and listening skills while de-emphasizing
Iranian/Persian Language Conversation and Culture	06688	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 Literature	06689	Iranian/Persian language (e.g., 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, which is usually the students' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Iranian/Persian Language	06690	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 native speakers; students
		preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to communicate
IB Language B—Iranian/Persian Language	06691	fluently at native speed.
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		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, literature, customs, and history of
Hebrew I	06701	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-
Hebrew II	06702	speaking people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
		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
Hebrew III	06703	passages, and conversing easily within limited situations.
		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
Hebrew IV	06704	grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		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
Hebrew V	06705	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 foreign language
Hebrew for Native Speakers	06706	courses and introduce translation skills.
		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 foreign language
Hebrew Field Experience	06707	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
Hebrew Conversation and Culture	06708	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Hebrew Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
Hebrew Literature	06709	understanding, and 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' native
IB Language A (non-English)—Hebrew	06710	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 communicate fluently at native
IB Language B—Hebrew	06711 speed.
	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 acquired knowledge
IB Classical Languages—Hebrew	06712 to other subjects.
	Designed to introduce students to Arabic language and culture, Arabic
	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, and history of the
Arabic I	06721 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
Arabic II	06722 speaking people to deepen their understanding of the 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,
Arabic III	06723	and conversing easily within 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 understanding of
Arabic IV	06724	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
Arabic V	06725	usually include all normal verb tenses (present, past, and future).
		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 also incorporate more
		of the culture or history of the people than do regular foreign language
Arabic for Native Speakers	06726	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, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
Arabic Field Experience	06727	their ability to interact naturally.

		Arabic Conversation and Culture courses provide students with an
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		introduction to the Arabic language and the culture(s) of Arabic-
		speaking people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and listening
Arabic Conversation and Culture	06728	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Arabic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
Arabic Literature	06729	and reacting in writing to literature written in Arabic.
		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
IB Language A (non-English)—Arabic	06730	tongue.
		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
IB Language B—Arabic	06731	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 acquired knowledge to other
IB Classical Languages—Arabic	06732	subjects.

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		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, literature, customs, and history of the
Swahili I		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-
Swahili II	06762	speaking people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
		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
 Swahili III		passages, and conversing easily within limited situations.
Swallii III		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 understanding of
Swahili IV		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
Swahili V	06765	usually include all normal 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 foreign language
Swahili for Native Speakers	06766	courses and introduce translation skills.
		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
Swahili Field Experience	06767	their ability to interact naturally.
		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
Swahili Conversation and Culture	06768	skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Swahili Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
Swahili Literature	06769	and reacting in writing to literature written in Swahili.
		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
IB Language A (non-English)—Swahili	06770	tongue.

IB Language B—Swahili		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.
		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
Non-Semitic African Language I		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 appropriate
Non-Semitic African Language II		people to deepen their understanding of the culture(s).
		Non-Semitic African 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
Non-Semitic African Language III	06783	within limited situations.

		Non-Semitic African Language IV courses focus on advancing students'
		skills and abilities to read, write, speak, and understand the Non-
		Semitic African 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
		•
Non-Semitic African Language IV	06784	narratives that indicate a good understanding of grammar and a strong vocabulary.
		Non-Semitic African 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 include all normal verb tenses (present,
Non-Semitic African Language V	06785	past, and future).
		Non-Semitic African 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 include all normal verb tenses (present,
Non-Semitic African Language for Native Speakers	06786	past, and future).
		Non-Semitic African Language Field Experience courses place students
		in an environment in which they interact with native speakers, most
		typically in a setting where a Non-Semitic African language (e.g., Ibo,
		Yoruba, and Amharic) is the main language spoken. Students strengthen
		their language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and
Non-Semitic African Language Field Experience		increase their ability to interact naturally.
		Non-Semitic African Language Conversation and Culture courses
		provide students with an introduction to a Non-Semitic African
		language not otherwise described (e.g., Ibo, Yoruba, and Amharic) and
		the culture(s) of the people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and
Non-Semitic African Language Conversation and Culture	06788	listening skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading the language.
		Non-Semitic African Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a Non-
		Semitic African language not otherwise described (e.g., Ibo, Yoruba, and
Non-Semitic African Literature	06789	Amharic).

		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
IB Language A (non-English)—Non-Semitic African		written assignments. Course content is designed to improve students' accuracy and fluency in the language, which is usually the students'
Language	06790	native tongue.
Language	06790	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 communicate
IB Language B—Non-Semitic African Language	06791	fluently at native speed.
is zangaage s item semilierimean zangaage	00731	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
American Sign Language I	06801	topics may include the 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 and to comprehend the
American Sign Language II	06802	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
American Sign Language III	06803	rates and 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
American Sign Language IV	06804	the language when signed at a normal pace.
American sign Language IV	00804	American Sign Language V courses extend students' facility with the
		language so that they are able to understand, initiate, and sustain
American Sign Language V	0000	,
American Sign Language V	06805	general conversations on topics beyond basic survival needs.
		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
American Indian Language I	06821	predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies and conventions.
		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 people to
American Indian Language II	06822	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 conversing easily within limited
American Indian Language III	06823	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
American Indian Language IV	06824	good understanding of grammar and 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 include all normal verb tenses (present,
American Indian Language V	06825	past, and future).
		American Indian Language for Native Speakers courses support,
		reinforce, and expand students' knowledge of their own tongue not
		otherwise described (e.g., Navajo, Cherokee, and Kree). Because
		students understand at least the rudiments and structure of the
		language and have a working vocabulary (to a greater or lesser degree),
		American Indian Language for Native Speakers courses often move
		faster than do regular American Indian Language courses and
		emphasize literary development (with a study of literature and
		composition). These courses may also include the culture or history of
American Indian Language for Native Speakers	06826	the people and introduce translation skills.
		American Indian Language Field Experience courses place students in an
		environment in which they interact with native speakers, most typically
		in a setting where a American Indian language (e.g., Navajo, Cherokee,
		and Kree) is the main language spoken. Students strengthen their
		language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking) and increase
American Indian Language Field Experience	06827	their ability to interact naturally.
		American Indian Language Conversation and Culture courses provide
		students with an introduction to a American Indian language not
		otherwise described (e.g., Navajo, Cherokee, and Kree) and the
		culture(s) of the people, placing greater emphasis on speaking and
American Indian Language Conversation and Culture	06828	listening skills while deemphasizing writing and reading the language.

		American Indian Literature courses place an emphasis on reading,
		understanding, and reacting in writing to literature written in a
		American Indian language not otherwise described (e.g., Navajo,
American Indian Literature	06829	Cherokee, and Kree).
		IB Language A (non-English)—American Indian 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)—American Indian Language	06830	native tongue.
		IB Language B—American Indian 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 communicate
IB Language B—American Indian Language	06831	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, write, speak, and understand the language at a
		basic level within predictable areas of need, using customary courtesies
Indic Language I	06841	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 forms of appropriate
Indic Language II	06842	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
Indic Language III	06843	passages, and conversing easily within 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 that indicate a good
Indic Language IV	06844	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 include all normal verb tenses (present, past,
Indic Language V	06845	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 history of
06846	the people and introduce translation skills.
	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, and speaking) and increase
06847	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 skills while de-emphasizing writing and reading
06848	the language.
	Indic Literature courses place an emphasis on reading, understanding,
	and reacting in writing to literature written in an Indic language (e.g.,
06849	Hindi, Urdu, 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' native
06850	tongue.
	06847 06848 06849

IB Language B—Indic Language	06851	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 native speakers; students preparing for the Higher level exam will be able to communicate fluently at native speed.
Malayo-Polynesian Language I	06861	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 courtesies and conventions.
Malayo-Polynesian Language II	06862	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 their understanding of the culture(s).
Malayo-Polynesian Language III	06863	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 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 a strong
Malayo-Polynesian Language IV	06864	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 will usually include all normal verb tenses (present,
Malayo-Polynesian Language V	06865	past, and future).
Malayo-Polynesian Language for Native Speakers	06866	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 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
Malayo-Polynesian Language Field Experience	06867	speaking) and increase their ability to 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
Malayo-Polynesian Language Conversation and Culture	06868	de-emphasizing writing 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, which is usually the students'
IB Language A (non-English)—Malayo-Polynesian Language	06870	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 communicate
IB Language B—Malayo-Polynesian Language	06871	fluently at native speed.