



New York State Learning Standards for World Languages (Modern Languages)

Modern languages include any language that has living, native speakers. Modern languages are contrasted with Classical languages, which include Latin, ancient Greek, ancient Hebrew, and others from earlier time periods in human history.

Standard	Modern Languages
Anchor Standard: Communication	Learners communicate effectively in the target language in order to function in a variety of contexts and for multiple purposes.
Standard 1: Interpretive Communication	Learners understand, interpret, and analyze what is heard, read, received*, or viewed on a variety of topics, using a range of diverse texts, including authentic resources.
Standard 2: Interpersonal Communication	Learners interact and negotiate meaning in spontaneous, spoken, visual*, or written communication to exchange information and express feelings, preferences, and opinions.
Standard 3: Presentational Communication	Learners present information and ideas on a variety of topics adapted to various audiences of listeners, readers, or viewers* to describe, inform, narrate, explain, or persuade.
Anchor Standard: Cultures	Learners use the target language to identify, describe, compare, and explain the practices, products, and perspectives of the cultures studied.
Standard 4: Relating Cultural Practices and Products to Perspectives	Learners use the target language to identify, describe, and explain the practices and products of the cultures studied as well as the cultural perspectives they suggest.
Standard 5: Cultural Comparisons	Learners use the target language to compare the products and practices of the cultures studied and their own.

*Denotes a term specific to American Sign Language



New York State Learning Standards for World Languages (Classical Languages)

Classical languages include Latin, ancient Greek, ancient Hebrew, and others from earlier time periods in human history.

Standards	Classical Languages
Anchor Standard: Communication	Learners communicate effectively in classical languages by using a variety of texts and resources for multiple purposes, while making interdisciplinary language connections.
Standard 1: Interpretive Communication	Learners understand, interpret, and analyze what is heard, read, or viewed on a variety of topics, drawing on a range of diverse texts, including authentic resources.
Standard 2: Presentational Communication	Learners present information and ideas on a variety of topics adapted to various audiences of listeners, readers, or viewers to describe, inform, narrate, explain, and persuade.
Standard 3: Interpersonal Communication	Learners interact and negotiate meaning in spoken or written conversations to exchange information and express feelings, preferences, and opinions.
Anchor Standard: Cultures	Learners use knowledge of classical languages to identify, describe, compare, and explain the practices, products and perspectives of ancient and other cultures.
Standard 4: Relating Cultural Practices and Products to Perspectives	Learners use knowledge of classical languages to identify, describe, and explain the practices and products of the cultures studied as well as the cultural perspectives they suggest.
Standard 5: Cultural Comparisons	Learners use knowledge of classical languages to compare the products and practices of the cultures studied and their own.