Dear Parents:

I am eager to teach your students <u>Spanish</u> this year! My goal is to teach ALL students to communicate in <u>Spanish</u>. In order to accomplish this, I will be implementing a variety of **proven** strategies for FL instruction, some of which are 'traditional' and some that are more 'contemporary' in nature. In order to help you support your child's learning, I would like to share some important information about how one becomes proficient in another language*:

- The only essential ingredient necessary for language acquisition to occur is Comprehensible Input.
- Input = reading & listening to the language in a comprehensible form.
- Comprehensible Input = UNDERSTANDING what you hear and read.
- If input is also compelling and in context, acquisition will occur more quickly and more enjoyably.
- Being forced to speak and/or repeat words and phrases does not lead to acquisition or learning.
- Conjugation does not lead to communication or proficiency.
- Learners need to hear and/or read words/phrases many, many times (50 to 150) in a compelling, contextualized and comprehensible way in order to internalize them to a point where they are actually able to USE them.
- Although production (speaking & writing) is NOT necessary for language acquisition to occur, INTERACTION in the language (listening and responding) will greatly enhance the acquisition/learning process.
- Reading will greatly enhance acquisition and increase the rate of acquisition!
- Our brains are not wired to focus on grammatical rules and language simultaneously. In other
 words, knowing grammar rules will not help you become fluent. In fact, in many cases, it will
 actually deter it!
 - $\ensuremath{^*}$ For more information about how we learn/acquire language, please see bibliography on back.

In my effort to help your child develop real, usable communication skills in <u>Spanish</u>, I will be implementing a number of policies, which may be different from previous classroom experiences.

- Grades will be based on the following 4 components: 1) Reading comprehension 20% 2) Listening comprehension 20% 3) Writing Proficiency 20% 4) Participation 20% 5) Speaking Proficiency 20%
- Class Participation: Since interaction plays a key role in the language acquisition process, students must participate and interact in class discussions and story creations. If your child participates fully, then s/he will do well on tests and quizzes.
- Tess & Quizzes: Cramming for tests/quizzes creates a false sense of accomplishment and results in NON-learning (Read 'How the Brain Learns,' bibliography attached.) Therefore, I do not announce tests or quizzes. There are two activities that will prepare students for a test or quiz:
- 1) Participation/interaction in class activities; 2) Completing homework assignments.

Should you ha	ive any questions abou	it instruction or the coming	year, please d	o not hesita	ite
to contact me.	My email address is	dustin.williamson@rsu52.us	<u>S</u>		

Yours in education,

Dustin Williamson

Bibliography of Resources

Krashen, S. (200) Second Language Acquisition and Second Language Learning. University of Southern California. Internet Edition. www.sdkrashen.com

Sousa, D. (2001) How the Brain Learns, 2nd Edition. Corwin Press, Thousand Oaks, CA

Krashen, S. (1989) We acquire vocabulary and spelling by reading: Additional evidence for the input hypothesis. Modern Language Journal 73, 440-464.

Krashen, S. (2003) Explorations in Language Acquisition and Use: The Taipei Lectures. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Jensen, E. (2000) Brain-based Learning. Corwin Press, Thousand Oaks, CA

Krashen, S. (2004) The Power of Reading. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Truscott, J. (1996). The case against grammar correction in L2 writing classes. Language Learning, 46 (2), 327-69.

Truscott, J. (1999). What's wrong with oral grammar correction? The Canadian Modern Language Review, 55(4), 437-56.

Anderson, R. (1976) "A functional acquisition hierarchy study in Puerto Rico." Paper presented at the 10th annual TESOL conference, New York, New York, March 1976.

Anderson, R. (1977) "The impoverished state of cross-sectional morpheme acquisition/accuracy methodology." Paper presented at Los Angeles Second Language Acquisition Research Forum, UCLA, February 1977.

Asher, J. (1966) "The learning strategy of the total physical response: a review." *Modern Language Journal* 50: 79-84.

Asher, J. (1969) "The total physical response approach to second language learning." *Modern Language Journal* 53: 3-17.

Bailey, N., C. Madden, and S. Krashen (1974) "Is there a 'natural sequence' in adult second language learning?" *Language learning* 21: 235-243.

Banathy, B., E. Trager, and C. Waddle (1966) "The use of contrastive data in foreign language course development." In A. Valdman (Ed.), *Trends in Language Teaching*. New York: McGraw-Hill, pp. 35-56. Birnbaum, R., J. Butler, and S. Krashen (1977) "The use of the Monitor in free and edited ESL compositions." Paper presented at the Los Angeles Second Language Acquisition Forum. UCLA, February, 1977.

Bogen, J. (1969b) "The other side of the brain. II: An appositional mind." *Bulletin of the Los Angeles Neurological Society* 34: 135-162.

Trelease, Jim. The Read-Aloud Handbook. Penguin, 2006, 6th edition.