



WORLD LANGUAGES

**NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHY
&
OKLAHOMA
ACADEMIC
STANDARDS**

**SEE HOW GEOGRAPHY IS RELEVANT TO
THE OKLAHOMA ACADEMIC STANDARDS
FOR WORLD LANGUAGES!**

4: THE PHYSICAL AND HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES

Connections 2. Acquiring Information and Diverse Perspectives

Learners access and evaluate information and diverse perspectives that are available through the language and its cultures.

Comparisons 1. Language Comparisons

Learners use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own.

Comparisons 2. Cultural Comparisons

Learners use the language to explore, explain and reflect on the concept of culture through comparisons of the cultures studied and their own.

5: THAT PEOPLE CREATE REGIONS TO INTERPRET EARTH'S COMPLEXITY

Comparisons 1. Language Comparisons

Learners use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own.

6: HOW CULTURE AND EXPERIENCE INFLUENCE PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF PLACES AND REGIONS

Communication 2. Interpersonal Communication

Learners interact and negotiate meaning in spoken, signed, or written conversations to share information, reactions, feelings, and opinions.

Communication 3. Presentational Communication

Learners present information, concepts, and ideas to inform, explain, persuade, and narrate on a variety of topics using appropriate media and adapting to various audiences of listeners, readers, or viewers.

Culture 1. Relating Cultural Practices to Perspectives

Learners use the target language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the cultures studied.

Culture 2. Relating Cultural Products to Perspectives

Learners use the target language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between the products and perspectives of the cultures studied.

Connections 2. Acquiring Information and Diverse Perspectives

Learners access and evaluate information and diverse perspectives that are available through the language and its cultures.

Comparisons 1. Language Comparisons

Learners use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own.

Comparisons 2. Cultural Comparisons

Learners use the language to explore, explain and reflect on the concept of culture through comparisons of the cultures studied and their own.

Communities 1. Schools and Global Communities

Learners use the language both within and beyond the classroom to interact and collaborate in their community and the globalized world.

10: THE CHARACTERISTICS, DISTRIBUTION, AND COMPLEXITY OF EARTH'S CULTURAL MOSAICS

Communication 3. Presentational Communication

Learners present information, concepts, and ideas to inform, explain, persuade, and narrate on a variety of topics using appropriate media and adapting to various audiences of listeners, readers, or viewers.

Culture 1. Relating Cultural Practices to Perspectives

Learners use the target language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the cultures studied.

Culture 2. Relating Cultural Products to Perspectives

Learners use the target language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between the products and perspectives of the cultures studied.

Connections 1. Making Connections

Learners build, reinforce, and expand their knowledge of other disciplines while using the language to develop critical thinking and to solve problems creatively.

Communities 2. Lifelong Learning

Learners set goals and reflect on their progress in using languages for enjoyment, enrichment, and advancement.

18: HOW TO APPLY GEOGRAPHY TO INTERPRET THE PRESENT AND PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Connections 1. Making Connections

Learners build, reinforce, and expand their knowledge of other disciplines while using the language to develop critical thinking and to solve problems creatively.

Comparisons 2. Cultural Comparisons

Learners use the language to explore, explain and reflect on the concept of culture through comparisons of the cultures studied and their own.

Communities 1. Schools and Global Communities

Learners use the language both within and beyond the classroom to interact and collaborate in their community and the globalized world.

Communities 2. Lifelong Learning

Learners set goals and reflect on their progress in using languages for enjoyment, enrichment, and advancement.