

About the Hawaiian Language Proficiency Requirement

2014-2015 Test Dates

More information to be shared as test dates approach on Hawaiian Language Proficiency blog site at blogs.ksbe.edu/hawaiianlanguageproficiency

September 2014	Writing
October 2014	Listening, Reading, Speaking, Writing
November 2014	Listening & Reading
January 2015	Speaking
February 2015	Listening, Reading, Speaking, Writing
April 2015	Hawaiian 1 Listening, Reading, Speaking, Writing

Resources

Ka Leo 'Ōiwi

"Ka Leo 'Ōiwi provides a strong basic and fun foundation of the 'ōlelo Hawai'i (Hawaiian language) through engagement and interaction with the characters. Ka Leo 'Ōiwi also encourages the viewer(s) to be a part of the lessons through the lohe (hear), 'oni (act), and wala'au (speak) style, where the lessons enhance your 'ōlelo Hawai'i skills by adding practical use of 'ōlelo in daily conversations."

<http://www.oiwi.tv/kaleooiwi>

Kulāiwi

"Kulāiwi is our most-requested resource, and for good reason: these online lessons offer a free, comprehensive guide on learning Hawaiian language. These lessons are an archived program hosted by 'Ekela Kani'auipi'o Crozier. You can watch these via streaming video In RealPlayer format. We have a total of 30 lessons available online."

http://ksdl.ksbe.edu/hawaiian_resources/kulaiwi

Contact Info

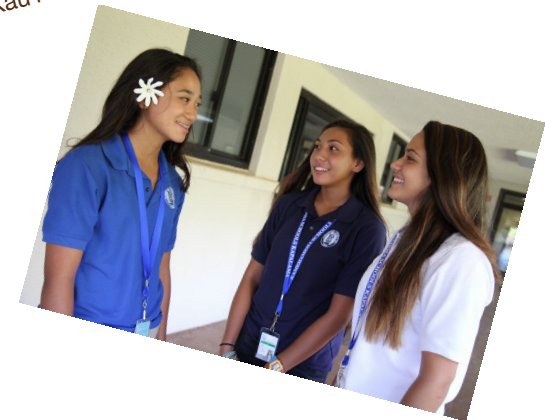
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School Year 2014-2015

Hawaiian Language Proficiency



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For students in the
class of 2017 and
beyond.

Language Graduation Requirements

Proficiency Skill Areas

EXCERPTS FROM THE 2014-2015 CATALOG OF COURSES

HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY GRADUATION REQUIREMENT

Non-Credit Requirement

All Kamehameha students, beginning with the class of 2017, must demonstrate a level of Hawaiian language proficiency equivalent to that which could be acquired in the High School's Hawaiian I Language course. Passing this proficiency is required of all students from the class of 2017 and beyond regardless if they have had prior Hawaiian Language study before entering the High School. Those entering the High School without prior Hawaiian Language study will need to take Hawaiian I in order to prepare for the proficiency.

HIGH SCHOOL LANGUAGE REQUIREMENT

Credit Requirement

Two consecutive years of the same language are required for graduation from Kamehameha.

Hawaiian Language Proficiencies

OVERVIEW OF HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCIES

The Kamehameha Schools Kapālama High School Hawaiian Language Proficiencies are descriptions of what Hawaiian 1 students can do with Hawaiian Language in terms of listening, reading, speaking, and writing in real-world situations (functional language ability) in spontaneous and non-rehearsed context.

blogs.ksbe.edu/hawaiianlanguageproficiency

Listening



Listeners are able to understand words and phrases from simple questions, statements, high-frequency commands, and formulaic expressions. They typically require repetition, rephrasing, kinesthetic, and visual demonstration for comprehension. They heavily rely on extralinguistic support, including factors such as visual, olfactory, taste, auditory, and tactile to derive meaning other than the message itself.

Reading



Readers are able to recognize the letters and symbols of the Hawaiian language such as Pī'āpā Hawai'i, Hakalama, the 'okina, as well as the kahakō. They can identify a number of highly contextualized words and phrases. Readers may rely on their own background knowledge and extralinguistic support to derive meaning. Rereading is often needed to develop comprehension.

Speaking



Speakers are able to:

- communicate (interpersonal and presentational) using a variety of memorized phrases, dialogues, and words limited by the particular context in which the appropriate language is learned, with minimal errors
- transfer their knowledge from these familiar situations to similar contexts and be understood with difficulty even by a sympathetic listener in these contexts with an increased number of errors, pauses, and inaccuracies.

Writing



Writers are able to:

- reproduce from memory, with high accuracy, a number of words or familiar phrases to convey simple messages
- reproduce practiced material with minimal errors in spelling and expected errors in similar and/or new topics
- supply evidence of basic functional skill such as biographical information

The writing may be difficult to understand even by those accustomed to non-native writers.