national accrediting body known as the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), highlights four intersecting circles--*Language, Culture, Instruction*, and *Assessment*—with a fifth circle, *Professionalism*, at the centre. That model stresses foundations, knowing about language and culture, for example, and applications: planning for and implementing ESL and content instruction, and understanding principles and practices in language proficiency assessment, inside and outside of classrooms.

VI. Conclusion

There is considerable momentum at present toward establishing useful standards for language learning, language teaching, language programs and language teacher education programs, especially for English as L2, but also for other widely taught additional languages. At present, information is being shared across APEC economies vis-à-vis language learning, through ED-NET surveys and syntheses of that material. Additional information that would assist with standards-setting, standards comparisons and cross-referencing, and assessment would likely be beneficial to all stakeholders. Many sources point to the potential for using the European CEFR in particular as a reference point for APEC language teaching and learning standards, for teacher education, and for assessment. Other compatible standards documents for the accreditation of teachers and teacher education programs also identify key areas in which teachers need preparation, in addition to language proficiency.

Possibilities exist for increased communication and sharing of strategies for improving teaching and assessment across APEC economies by the demonstration and annotation of best practices using new technologies, in the manner that has been successfully done with mathematics education lesson studies. Although ongoing attention must be paid to L2 teachers' language proficiency standards and assessment across all economies, English-dominant-economies in particular must continue to find ways to motivate learners—and teachers—to study other languages, one way being through better instruction and the use of engaging online and other multimedia 21st century resources and subject matter. Furthermore, more study-abroad programs and student and teacher exchanges, co-op programs, service learning opportunities and better modeling of teaching by language teachers will serve students well, transcending their current circumstances to enable many future possibilities.

References

- AFMLTA, 2005. Professional standards for accomplished teaching of languages and cultures. Canberra: Australian Government Department of Education, Science and Training. (http://www.afmlta.asn.au).
- Alderson, J. C. (2007). The CEFR and the need for more research. *Modern Language Journal*, 91, 659-663.
- Brinton, D., Snow, M.A., & Wesche, M. (1989). *Content-based second language instruction*. New York: Heinle and Heinle.
- Byrnes, H. (Ed.). (2007). Perspectives. Modern Language Journal, 91, 641-685.
- Crandall, J. 1987. ESL through content-area instruction. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Regents.
- Byrnes, H. (Ed.). (1998). Learning foreign and second languages: Perspectives in research and scholarship. New York: Modern Language Association of America.
- Buck, G. (2007). The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning teaching, assessment. A developing international standard. Paper presented at the APEC EDNET Project Seminar on Language Standards and their Assessment. Taipei, Dec. 3, 2007.

- Cameron, L. (2003). Challenges for ELT from the expansion in teaching children. *ELT Journal* 57(2), 105-112.
- Crandall, J. (Ed.). (1987). ESL through content area instruction: Mathematics, science, social studies. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics.
- Chen, H., Sinclair, P., Huang, S-y, & Eyerman, L. (2008). APEC EDNET project seminar on language standards and their assessment: Background research paper. Presented at APEC EDNET Symposium, Xi'an, China, January 16, 2008.
- Cheng, L., Watanabe, Y., & Curtis, A. (Eds). (2004). Washback in language testing: Research contexts and methods. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Council of Europe (2001). Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, teaching, assessment. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from the World Wide Web Dec. 31, 2003 at http://culture2.coe.int/portfolio//documents/0521803136txt.pdf.
- Duff, P. (2004). Foreign language policies, research and educational possibilities: A Western perspective. Paper presented at the APEC Educational Summit, Beijing, January, 2004.
- Duff, P. (2007). Multilingualism in Canadian schools: Myths, realities, and possibilities. *Canadian Journal for Applied Linguistics*, 10(2), 1001-1016.
- Gibbons, P. (2002). Scaffolding language, scaffolding learning: Teaching second language learners in the mainstream classroom. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Graddol, D. (2006). *English next*. London: British Council. Retrieved Jan. 8, 2008 from http://www.britishcouncil.org/learning-research-english-next.pdf
- Hadley, A.O. (2001). *Teaching language in context*. (3rd ed.). Boston: Heinle & Heinle.
- Ingram, D. (2007). Standards in the context of teacher accreditation. Paper presented at the APEC EDNET project seminar on language standards and their assessment. Taipei, Dec. 2007.
- Johnson, R.K. & Swain, M. (Eds.). (1997). *Immersion education: International perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Liskin-Gasparro, J. (1982). *ETS oral proficiency testing manual*. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service.
- Little, D. (2007). The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Perspectives on the making of supranational language education policy. *Modern Language Journal*, 91, 645-655.
- Mohan, B. (1986). Language and content. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Mohan, B., Leung, C., & Davison, C. (Eds.). (2001). *English as a second language in the mainstream: Teaching, learning and identity*. New York: Longman/Pearson.
- North, B. (2007). The CEFR illustrative descriptor scales. *Modern Language Journal*, 91, 656-659.
- Phillips, J. (2003). Implications of language education policies for language study in schools and universities. *Modern Language Journal*, 87, 579-586.
- Pufahl, I., Rhodes, N.C., & Christian, D. (2000). Foreign language teaching: What the United States can learn from other countries. Eric Document ED-00-PO-4609. Retrieved from the World Wide Web on Dec. 20, 2003. http://www.cal.org/resources/digest/digest_pdfs/0106-pufahl.pdf
- Snow, M.A., & Brinton, D.M. (Eds.). (1997). *The content-based curriculum*. White Plains, NY: Addison-Wesley Longman.
- Stoller, F.L., & Grabe, W. (1997). A six-T's approach to content-based instruction. In M.A.Snow & D. M. Brinton (Eds.), *The content-based classroom* (pp. 78-94). New York: Addison-Wesley Longman.
- Standards for foreign language learning: Preparing for the 21st century. (1996). Lawrence, KS: Allen Press.

- Swender, E., & Duncan, G. (1998). ACTFL performance guidelines for K-12 learners. *Foreign Language Annals*, *31*, 479-491.
- Watson Todd, R. (2007). The impact of evaluation on ELT. Paper presented at the 12th English in Southeast Asia Conference, King Mongkut University, Bangkok, Dec. 14, 2007.
- Yoshida, K. (2003). Language education policy in Japan—The problem of espoused objectives versus practice. *Modern Language Journal*, 87, 286-292.