Content coherence in Comon Reference Levels CEFR (2001) Chapter 3.6

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A1: Breakthrough

- the lowest level of generative language use
 - the learner can:
 - interact in a simple way



- ask and answer simple questions about themselves, where they live, people they know, and things they have
- *initiate and respond to simple statements in areas of immediate need or on very familiar topics*
- rather than relying purely on a very finite rehearsed, lexically organized repertoire of situation-specific phrases.

A2: Waystage

- the majority of descriptors stating social functions are to be found:
 - use simple everyday polite forms of greeting and address
 - greet people, ask how they are and react to news
 - handle very short social exchanges
 - ask and answer questions about what they do at work and in free time
 - make and respond to invitations
 - discuss what to do, where to go and make arrangements to meet
 - make and accept offers

- transactional specifications:
 - make simple transactions in shops, post offices, or banks
 - get simple information about travel
 - use public transport: buses, trains, and taxis, ask for basic information, ask and give directions, and buy tickets
 - ask for and provide everyday goods and services



A2+: Strong Waystage (1)

- more active participation in conversation:
 - *initiate, maintain and close simple, restricted face-to-face conversation;*
 - understand enough to manage simple, routine exchanges without undue effort
 - make him/herself understood and exchange ideas and information on familiar topics in predictable everyday situations, provided the other person helps if necessary

- communicate successfully on basic themes if he/she can ask for help to express what he wants to
- deal with everyday situations with predictable content, though he/she will generally have to compromise the message and search for words
- interact with reasonable ease in structured situations, given some help, but participation in open discussion is fairly restricted

A2+: Strong Waystage (2)

- significantly more ability to sustain monologues:
 - express how he/she feels in simple terms
 - give an extended description of everyday aspects of his/her environment e.g. people, places, a job or study experience
 - *describe past activities and personal experiences*
 - describe habits and routines

- describe plans and arrangements
- explain what he/she likes or dislikes about something
- give short, basic descriptions of events and activities
- describe pets and possessions
- use simple descriptive language to make brief statements about and compare objects and possessions.

B1 : Threshold Level (1)

- the ability to maintain interaction and get across what you want to, in a range of contexts:
 - generally follow the main points of extended discussion around him/her, provided speech is clearly articulated in standard dialect
 - give or seek personal views and opinions in an <u>informal</u> discussion with friends
 - express the main point he/she wants to make comprehensibly

- *exploit a wide range of simple language flexibly to express much of what he or she wants to*
- maintain a conversation or discussion but may sometimes be difficult to follow when trying to say exactly what he/she would like to
- *keep going comprehensibly, even though pausing for grammatical and lexical planning and repair is very evident, especially in longer stretches of free production*

B1: Threshold Level (2)

- the ability to cope flexibly with problems in everyday life:
 - cope with less routine situations on public transport
 - *deal with most situations likely to arise when making travel arrangements through an agent or when actually travelling*
 - enter unprepared into conversations on familiar topics
 - make a complaint

- take some initiatives in an interview/ consultation (e.g. to bring up a new subject) but is very dependent on interviewer in the interaction
- ask someone to clarify or elaborate what they have just said.

B1+: Strong Threshold (1)

- the exchange of quantities of information:
 - take messages communicating enquiries, explaining problems
 - provide concrete information required in an interview/consultation (e.g. describe symptoms to a doctor) but does so with limited precision
 - explain why something is a problem
 - *summarise and give his or her opinion about a short story, article, talk,*

discussion, interview, or documentary and answer further questions of detail

- carry out a prepared interview, checking and confirming information, though he/ she may occasionally have to ask for repetition if the other person's response is rapid or extended
- *describe how to do something, giving detailed instructions*
- exchange accumulated factual information on familiar routine and nonroutine matters within his/her field with some confidence.