Defense Language Proficiency Test 5 (DLPT5)

Multiple-Choice Format

Cebuano Familiarization Guide



DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944

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Introduction

This Familiarization Guide is designed to provide prospective examinees with information about the Defense Language Proficiency Test 5 (DLPT5) in multiple-choice format. This guide contains general information about the test design, the format of the test, its length, its content, the skills tested, and procedures used in scoring and reporting the scores. In addition, screen shots of what the examinees will see when taking the test on the computer as well as information on testing procedures are provided. Finally, there is a section of sample listening passages with questions, answer choices, and explanations for each choice.

Overview of the DLPT5 Multiple-Choice Test

Department of Defense Instruction DoDI 5160.71, 2019 identifies the Defense Language Proficiency Testing (DLPT) System—for reading, listening, and speaking modalities—as an essential component of the Defense Language Program, and critical to the Department's ability to measure and capture the language capabilities of the DoD Components and to determine readiness.

Except as otherwise provided in DoDI 5160.71, 2019¹ or as authorized by public law, the DLPT System is the only test battery authorized for assessing an individual's proficiency in a foreign language and for determining qualification for receiving a Foreign Language Proficiency Bonus (FLPB) for military personnel pursuant to DoD Instruction 1340.27 or Foreign Language Proficiency Pay (FLPP) for civilian personnel pursuant to DoD 1400.25-M in the Department of Defense.

The fifth generation of the Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT5) measures target language proficiency in two modalities, reading and listening, regardless of how the target language has been acquired. Target languages refer to the languages other than English for which the DLPT5 is developed. Like all previous generations of DLPT—since the inception of the first standardized Army Language Proficiency Tests in 1948—the DLPT5 was developed as a bilingual test requiring English language proficiency as prerequisite for foreign language proficiency testing.

The DLPT5 tests measure proficiency as defined by the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) Skill Level Descriptions, levels 0+ through 4 (https://www.govtilr.org/), where available. The results of the DLPT5 will be used to make operational readiness, incentive pay, and training decisions for civilian and military language analysts in the United States government.

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¹ Source: DoD Language Testing Program, Department of Defense Instruction 5160.71, January 26, 2009, Incorporating Change 2, Effective April 9, 2019, USD(P&R).

Description of the DLPT5 Lower-Range Test in Multiple-Choice Format

• Test Design

- Typically, the Lower-Range Listening Comprehension Test contains approximately 50-60 questions. A listening passage can have up to 2 questions, each with 4 answer choices.
- Examinees have 3 hours to complete the Listening Comprehension Test. Approximately halfway through each test, examinees will be given a 15-minute break. The break does not count toward the test time. For the Listening Comprehension Test, although the playing of the passages is controlled by the computer, examinees may take as much or as little time as they wish to answer the questions. Managing time effectively is the examinee's responsibility.

• Test Content

- o The DLPT5 is designed to measure proficiency in the target language regardless of how that language has been acquired. For this reason, and because of the broad proficiency orientation of the test, its content is not tied to any particular language-training program.
- The majority of passages included in the test are sampled from authentic materials and real-life sources such as signs, newspapers, radio and television broadcasts, the Internet, etc.
- The passages cover a broad range of content areas, including social, cultural, political, economic, geographic, scientific and technological, and military and security topics.
- o The content of the test forms will be systematically updated.
- **Test Format**: The test includes instructions on how to take the test, examples of how to answer the questions, and question sets. Each question set contains the following parts:
 - Orientation: This is a short statement in English that appears before each passage. Its purpose is to identify the context from which the passage is taken.
 - O Passage: This is the only element of the test that is in the target language being tested. The maximum length of a Listening Comprehension passage in the test is approximately 2 minutes.
 - Question statement: Each individual question is based on the passage, is written
 in English, and is posed in the form of a complete question or an incomplete
 statement. The questions may ask about what is explicitly stated in the passage or,

in some cases, what is implied in it. Occasionally, questions may ask about specific words or phrases that are used in the passage. The number of questions asked about each passage is related to the length and complexity of that passage.

Answer choices: Each question statement is followed by 4 answer choices, also written in English, only one of which is the correct answer. Each answer choice is displayed on the screen with a button next to it that examinees will click to select that choice. Examinees can change their selection by clicking on a different button.

The DLPT5 is Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) and the unauthorized discussion, disclosure, or possession of any of the test content is forbidden.

For military personnel, failure to comply with this prohibition is a violation of Article 92, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and will result in administrative or disciplinary actions.

For civilian personnel, failure to comply with this prohibition may be prosecuted under Title 18, Section 641 of the United States Code.

Scoring

Examinee scores are reported in terms of ILR levels, including "plus" ratings. The Cebuano DLPT5 Lower Range Test measures ILR levels 2 through 3. Possible scores are 2, 2+, and 3.

Scores reflect current functional language proficiency in reading and listening as defined in the ILR Skill Level Descriptions (https://www.govtilr.org/). Scores do NOT reflect proficiency in speaking or writing, nor do they reflect examinees' job-related performance or ability to perform specific language-related tasks under special circumstance (e.g., reading or listening to a target language passage indefinitely many times with the aid of supplemental reference materials and information sources).

Scores on the test are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Since there is no penalty for incorrect answers, it is to the examinee's advantage to attempt to answer every question, even if it involves guessing.

Preparation for Taking the DLPT5

The purpose of this publication is to familiarize prospective examinees with the DLPT5 multiple-choice format and general testing procedures. Other than carefully reading this guide so that the test instructions and format are familiar, there is very little to be gained from "studying" for the test. The best preparation for the DLPT5 is the acquisition of a solid base of general proficiency in the target language, both through formal training and through language exposure and use in a variety of real-life language-use settings. Study aids (i.e., dictionaries, reference books, etc.) are not permitted for this test.

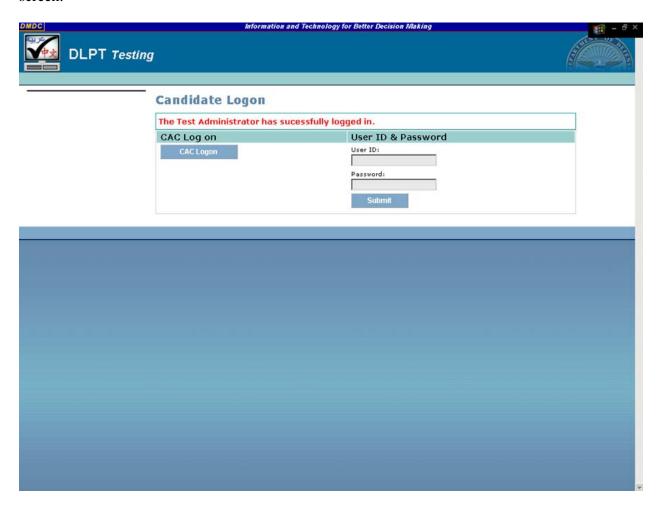
Test Procedures and Instructions for Taking the DLPT5

The purpose of this section is to familiarize prospective examinees with how to take the DLPT5 multiple-choice Reading and Listening Comprehension Tests. Test procedures and instructions for both the Reading and Listening Comprehension Tests are provided.

Test Procedures Overview

This section is to help prospective examinees become familiar with the test procedures of the DLPT5 multiple-choice Listening Comprehension Tests. First, there will be a short description of what the examinees see before the actual test begins. Then screenshots of what examinees will see on the computer screen will be provided.

At the beginning of the test session, the examinee logs on to the system using a Common Access Card (CAC). The examinee must click on the [CAC Logon] button before moving to the next screen.

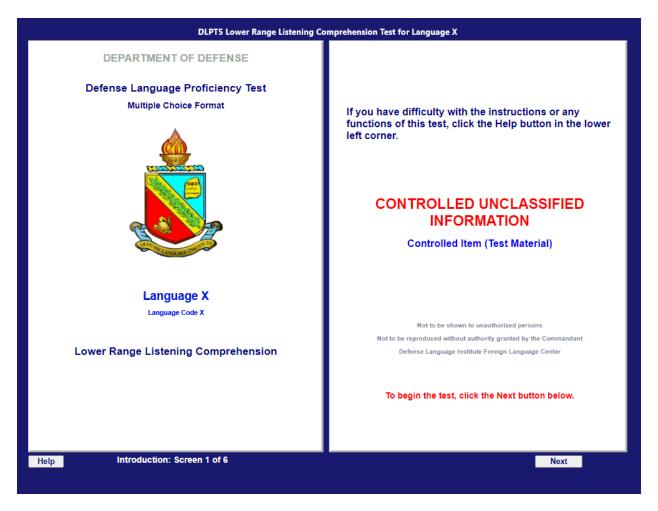


The next screen provides a list of tests for which the examinee is registered; the examinee selects the appropriate test from the list.

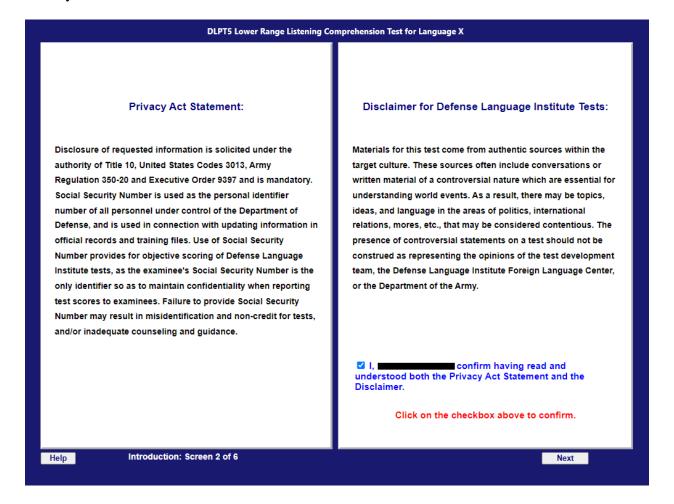


Once the test has been selected, a series of introductory screens appears. These screens contain the Privacy Act Statement, the Disclaimer for Defense Language Institute Tests, the Non-Disclosure Statement, and the Test Administration Statement (of the examinee's ability to take the test at that time). The examinee must click on the indicated checkboxes under the Disclaimer Statement and then the Test Administration Statement before moving to the next screen.

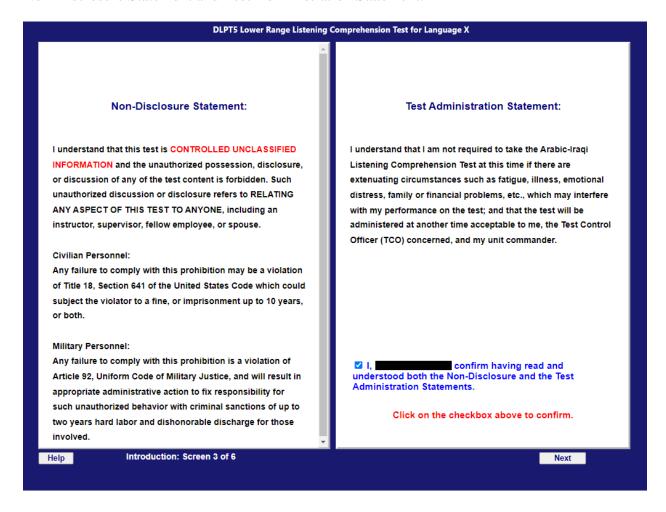
Below are introductory screens from a Listening Comprehension Test.



Privacy Act Statement and Disclaimer:



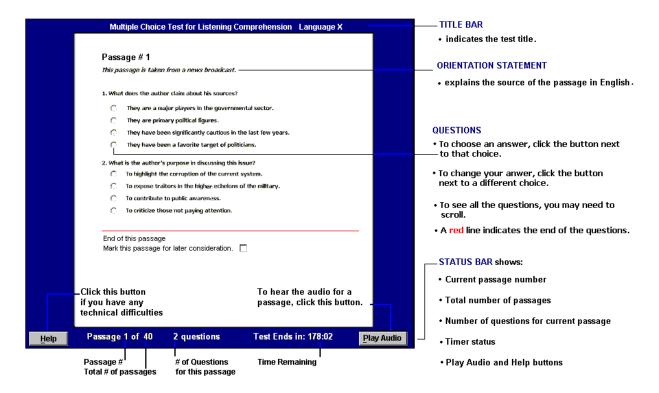
Non-Disclosure Statement and Test Administration Statement:



Listening Comprehension Test

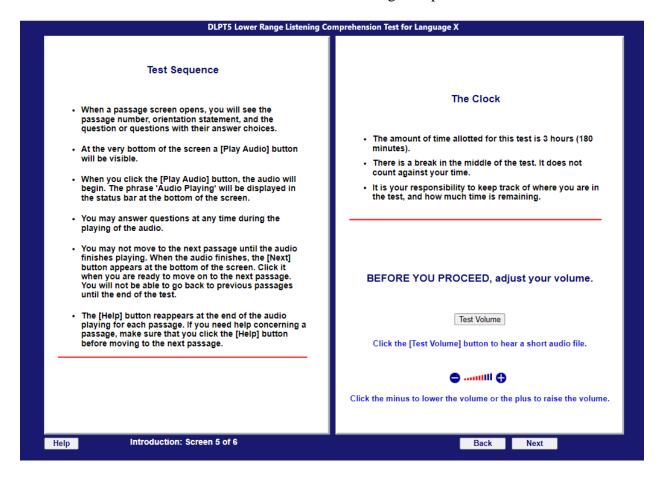
Example of screen layout for the Listening Comprehension Test:

Explanations of the parts of the screen are provided. Familiarize yourself with the features of this screen now.

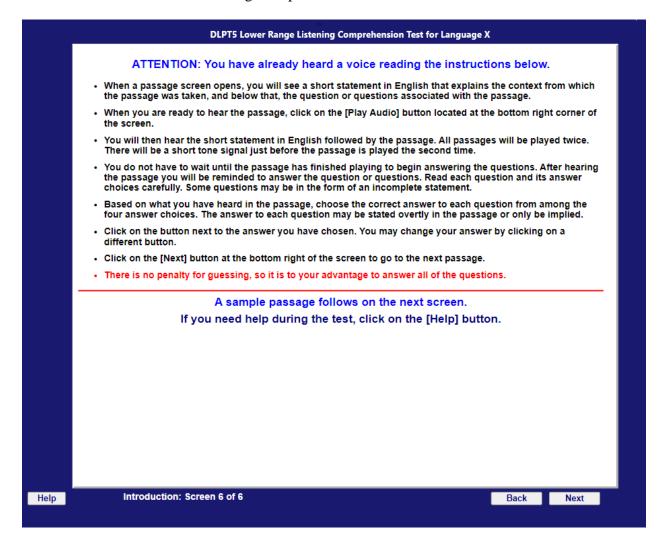


Note: Below the red line is a check box that may be selected if the examinee wants to return to these test questions later. However, be aware that the audio of the passage will NOT be played again.

The next two screens contain instructions for the Listening Comprehension Test.

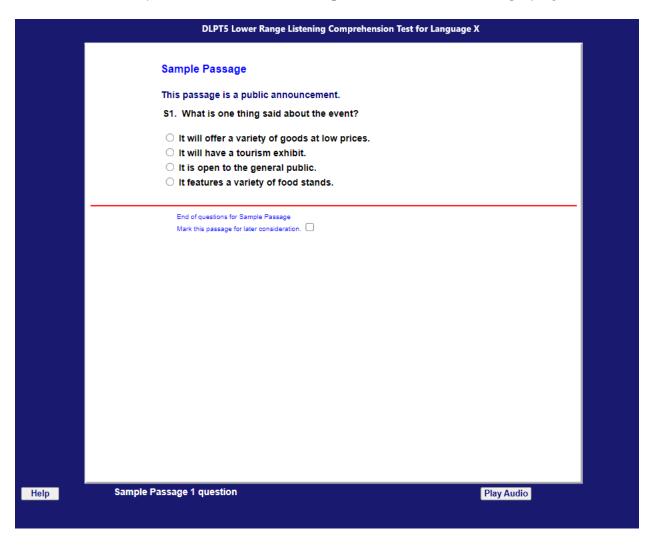


Instructions screen for the Listening Comprehension Test:



Presented here is an example of a Listening Comprehension Test sample question (the sample passage audio would be played while the screen is displayed):

Note: Examinees may select their answers to the questions while the audio is playing.



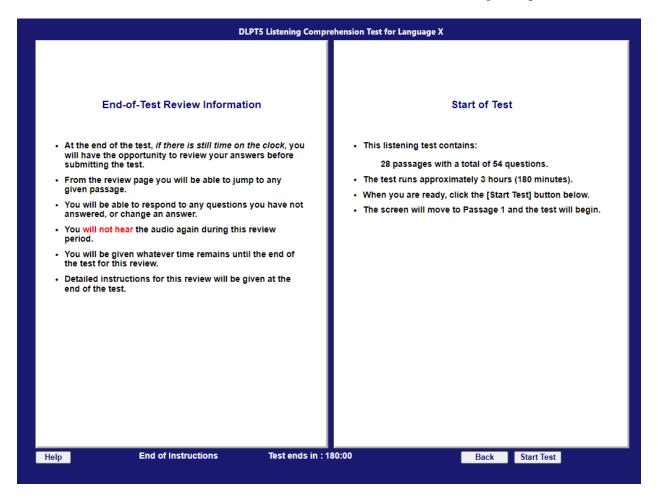
Note: After audio plays, the [Next] button will appear at the lower right of the screen.

When a passage screen opens, examinees can start the audio by clicking on the [Play Audio] button whenever they are ready to listen to the passage. When the audio finishes, the [Next] button will appear.

Examinees can move on to the next passage once the audio has finished playing by clicking on the [Next] button. At the end of the test, examinees will be able to move back to previous questions, but the audio will not play again.

After the sample passage, the examinee clicks on the [Next] button and moves to the End-of-Test Review Information and Start of Test screen.

End-of-Test Review Information and Start of Test screen for the Listening Comprehension Test:



By clicking on the [Start Test] button, the examinee moves to the first passage of the test and starts the clock.

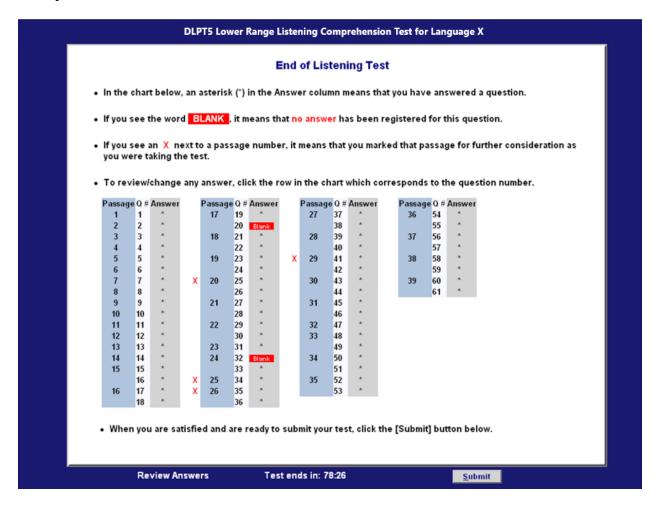
End-of-Test Review Information

At the end of each test, a review screen appears for examinees to review their responses to the questions before submitting the test.

On the review page, examinees will be able to click and jump to any given passage. They will be able to respond to any questions they have not answered, or they can change an answer.

The audio for the Listening Comprehension Test will **NOT** be played again during this review period.

Example of the review screen:



Sample Passages

The purpose of this section is to familiarize prospective examinees on the levels and types of passages as well as their associated questions that appear in a given DLPT 5 test in multiple-choice format. Below are sample passages from ILR levels 2 and 3 in listening taken from Cebuano, and their associated questions and answer choices. Explanations of the correct answer for each question are also provided.

Listening Comprehension Sample Passages

Note: Examinees will NOT see passage transcripts in an actual DLPT5 Listening Comprehension Test.

Sample passage: ILR Level 2

This passage is from a news report with a female anchor, a female reporter, and two male residents.

Transcription:

Anchor (B): Nagsugod na og panday sa ilang mga balay ang mga residente sa Bucana, Davao City, human kini nangaguba gumikan sa dagkong balod. Sumala sa mga residente, dakong tabang ang gipanghatag nga mga materyales ug uban pang mga hinabang gikan sa gobyerno. Ania ang report.

Reporter (B): Gitukod na og balik sa mga residente sa Purok 12 Barangay 76 Bucana, Davao City ang ilang mga balay human kini nangaguba tungod sa pag-igo sa dakong balod niadtong milabayng semana. Alang kang Rogelio Pelingon, dakong tabang sa iyang pamilya ang gipanghatag nga hinabang sa gobyerno nga mga materyales sama sa kahoy, sin, ug mga lansang aron nga duna silay mapuy-an sa iyang pamilya.

Residente 1 (L): Pero katong gipanghatag ni Sir Bong Go, nakatabang ni oh— naay kahoy, sin, lansang. Ang wala lang maabot karon sa akoa kaning haligi nga guod.

Reporter (B): Ang residente nga si Chaddy Bation buot nang mobalhin og puy-anan sanglit nakita na niini nga delikado na ang ilang lugar. Nanghinaot usab kini karon nga mahatagan sila ug luna sa gobyerno nga ilang kabalhinan.

Residente 2 (L): Mao nay gipaabot namo diri; kay maskig si kinsa siguro, way gusto magdugay ning lugara ni.

Reporter (B): Sumala ni Barangay Captain Rolando Trajera, duna na nay gimugnang asosasyon ang mga residente aron nga molihok sa ilang ginapangayo nga relokasyon. Sa pagkakaron mas gipakusgan sab sa barangay ang ilang sistema aron daling mapahimangnoan ang mga residente panahon nga motaas ang tubig ug modagko ang balod.

- 1. What is one detail mentioned about the houses?
 - (A) They were built by contractors.
 - (B) They were destroyed by big waves.
 - (C) They were neglected by landlords.
 - (D) They were occupied by large families.

The correct answer is (B).

Justification:

- (A) is **not** the correct answer. The residents have started to rebuild the houses themselves; there is no mention of contractors.
- (B) is the correct answer.

The anchor states that the houses of residents of Bucana, Davao City, were destroyed by big waves.

- (C) is **not** the correct answer. The speakers did not mention landlords.
- (D) is **not** the correct answer. Although "family" is mentioned, it is in the context of an individual whose family received help from the government.

Sample passage: ILR Level 3

This passage is from a talk show discussion between two commentators.

Transcription:

Komentarista 1 (L): Maikog siya musulti sa iyang ka live-in nga mamalhin ug puyo kay nitipon ra ang lalaki sa balay. So, nitipon apil ang babaye unya magpanginto kuno siya, dili kuno siya kalihok-lihok. Kay mao lagi na, gatan-aw ang mga igsoon nga mga babaye ug ang inahan, unya mura daw'g feeling niya kontrahan siya. So, unsa kunoy angay niyang buhaton? So ing ana nga problema. Ga-live-in, kana bitaw'ng wala'y plano. Unya kon wa kay ikagasto, mao lagi na, mutipon ka sa imong ginikanan. The problem there is that, ballet dancer gyud ka; kabaw ka unsay ballet dancer?

Komentarista 2 (L): Kinto, kinto.

Komentarista 1 (L): O, magbantay naman ka sa imong mga moves. Labi na ug kanang manuroy mo sa imohang ka live-in nimo. Unya manuroy mo late namo gabii moabot. Ang mahitabo ana di gyud nimo malikayan nga makabantay ang mga naa nahabilin sa balay nga muingon nga, hayahaya ani nila uy—

Komentarista 2 (L): —0, sige lag suroy—

Komentarista 1 (L): -0.

Komentarista 2 (L): Daghag kwarta—

Komentarista 1 (L): —Murag daga'g ulitawo. O di ba? So, hangyua imong ka live-in nga motransper mo ug kanang balay. Mas nindut gyud na nga mulahi kay sa mangipon mo, unya mahug na nuon nga mag-away-away na nuon mo. Kay magbinantayay naman mo sa inyong mga moves. Ikaw Nick, unsa may imong ika kuan sab ana?

Komentarista 2 (L): Unsa man na, ang ni live-in ang laki? Ang babaye?—

Komentarista 1 (L): —Ah ang lalaki nitipon ra, iyang gida ang babaye sa ilaha kuno—

Komentarista 2 (L): —Kasagarang mga ing ana no, ahh wala tay pag, kuan, ha, kung laki ug babaye. Pero kasagaray anang problema mutumaw gyud basta babaye ang dad on sa balay sa laki. Kay kasagaran ang mga parinte ana, manghimantay gyud. Mao gyud nang kasagaran nga tipikal nga problema natong mga Pilipino. Kay kita duna pod sad tay tradisyon nga extended family, di ba?—

Komentarista 1 (L): —0, mao man na atong kultura—

Komentarista 2 (L): —Mao ning balay, ekstensyonan lang gamay kay naa pay yuta, adto na pod magpuyo. Pero usa ug kaon, usa ug ligo, usa ug tanan. So, dili gyud malikayan nga duna gyuy mga istorya-istorya.

Komentarista 1 (L): Kay muana man ang ubang namuyo nga ah, hayahaya ana nila ah. Silay pa-shera, libre pa silag balay—

Komentarista 2 (L): —0, kana kana—

Komentarista 1 (L): —And sa sud sa inyong pamilya, ang inyong mga anak mag-away-away, mulaban man ang mga ginikanan—

Komentarista 2 (L): —Kana.

Komentarista 1 (L): So mahog ug dako kaayo ang away.

- 2. In this discussion, what is one point made regarding the cohabiting couple?
 - (A) The male partner believes that his loyalties are divided between his female partner and his family.
 - (B) The female partner thinks that her family will be judged by the extended family of her male partner.
 - (C) Parents of the couple believe that their children will fail to impart the family values and traditions.
 - (D) Family members think that the couple is taking unfair economic advantage of living in the house.

The correct answer is (**D**).

Justification:

- (A) is **not** the correct answer. The conversation has no discussion of a male partner's belief or his divided loyalties.
- (B) is **not** the correct answer. Although "female partner" is mentioned several times, she is portrayed as a tiptoeing figure when brought in to live with her male partner's family; there is no discussion of what she thinks about her family in relation to her male partner's family.
- (C) is **not** the correct answer. "Parents" is mentioned only by Commentator 1 who warns that children of the families will get into fights, and parents would take sides. There is no mention of passing on the family values and traditions.
- (D) is the correct answer.

According to the conversation, especially when a male partner brought his female partner home to live with his family, the couple will be watched closely by members of the extended family, and likely perceived as taking advantage of the situation, even having free housing.