

Portuguese

Defense Language Proficiency Test 5

Familiarization Guide



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Introduction

This Familiarization Guide is designed to provide prospective examinees with information about the Defense Language Proficiency Test 5 System (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 on what the examinees will see when taking the test on the computer as well as information on testing procedures are provided.

Overview of the DLPT5

The DLPT5 is designed to assess the global language proficiency in reading and listening of native speakers of English who have learned a foreign language as a second language and speakers of other languages with very strong English skills. The DLPT5 tests measure proficiency as defined by the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) Skill Level Descriptions, levels 0+ through 4 (see Appendix A). All DLPT5s will be delivered on the computer.

DLPT5s in many languages include both a Lower-Range test and an Upper-Range test. The Lower-Range test measures ILR proficiency levels 0+ through 3, while the Upper-Range test measures ILR proficiency levels 3 through 4. Examinees will normally take the lower-range DLPT5; those who receive a score of 3 on this test may be eligible to take the upper-range test, depending on the policy of their institution. 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. The Portuguese DLPT5 in multiple-choice format will be offered in the lower range only.

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

- **Test Design**
 - The Lower-Range Reading Test contains approximately 60 questions with about 36 authentic passages. Each passage has up to 4 questions with four answer choices per question.

- The Lower-Range Listening Test consists of two versions. One version measures proficiency in standard Portuguese that is spoken in Portugal (Portuguese European). The other version measures proficiency in standard Portuguese that is spoken in Brazil (Portuguese Brazilian).
- The Lower-Range Listening Test contains approximately 60 questions with about 37 authentic passages. Each passage has up to 2 questions with four answer choices per question.
- Some passages will be played once and some will be played twice. When a passage is played twice, there will be a short tone signal just before the passage is played the second time.
- Examinees have 3 hours to complete the Reading Test and 3 hours to complete the Listening 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 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 the time effectively is the examinee's responsibility, just as it is on the Reading Test.
- **Test Content**
 - The DLPT5 is designed to measure proficiency in the target language regardless of how it 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 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 military topics.
 - The content of the test forms will be systematically updated.
- **Test Format:** The test includes instructions on how to take the test, examples on how to answer the questions, and question sets containing 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.
- **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. The maximum length of a reading comprehension passage is approximately 400 words. Most of the passages are much shorter than the maximum length.
- **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 expressions that are used in the passage. The number of questions based on the passage is related to the length and complexity of the passage.
- **Answer choices:** Each question statement is followed by 4 answer choices, also written in English, only one of which is the best 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.

Because test security and confidentiality are extremely important, examinees should not discuss test content with anyone.

Scoring

Examinee scores are reported in terms of ILR levels, including “plus” ratings. Lower-Range tests are intended to cover ILR levels 0+ through 3. Possible scores are 0, 0+, 1, 1+, 2, 2+, and 3. Upper-Range tests are intended to cover ILR levels 3 through 4. Possible scores are 3, 3+, and 4. Separate scores are reported for reading and listening.

Scores on either type of test reflect current functional language proficiency in reading and listening as defined in the ILR Skill Level Descriptions (see Appendix A). 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 language exposure and use in a variety of real-life language-use settings. Examinees should know that study aids (i.e., dictionaries, reference books, etc.) are not permitted for this test. Note-taking is not permitted for the Lower-Range test.

Instructions for taking the DLPT5

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

Test Procedures

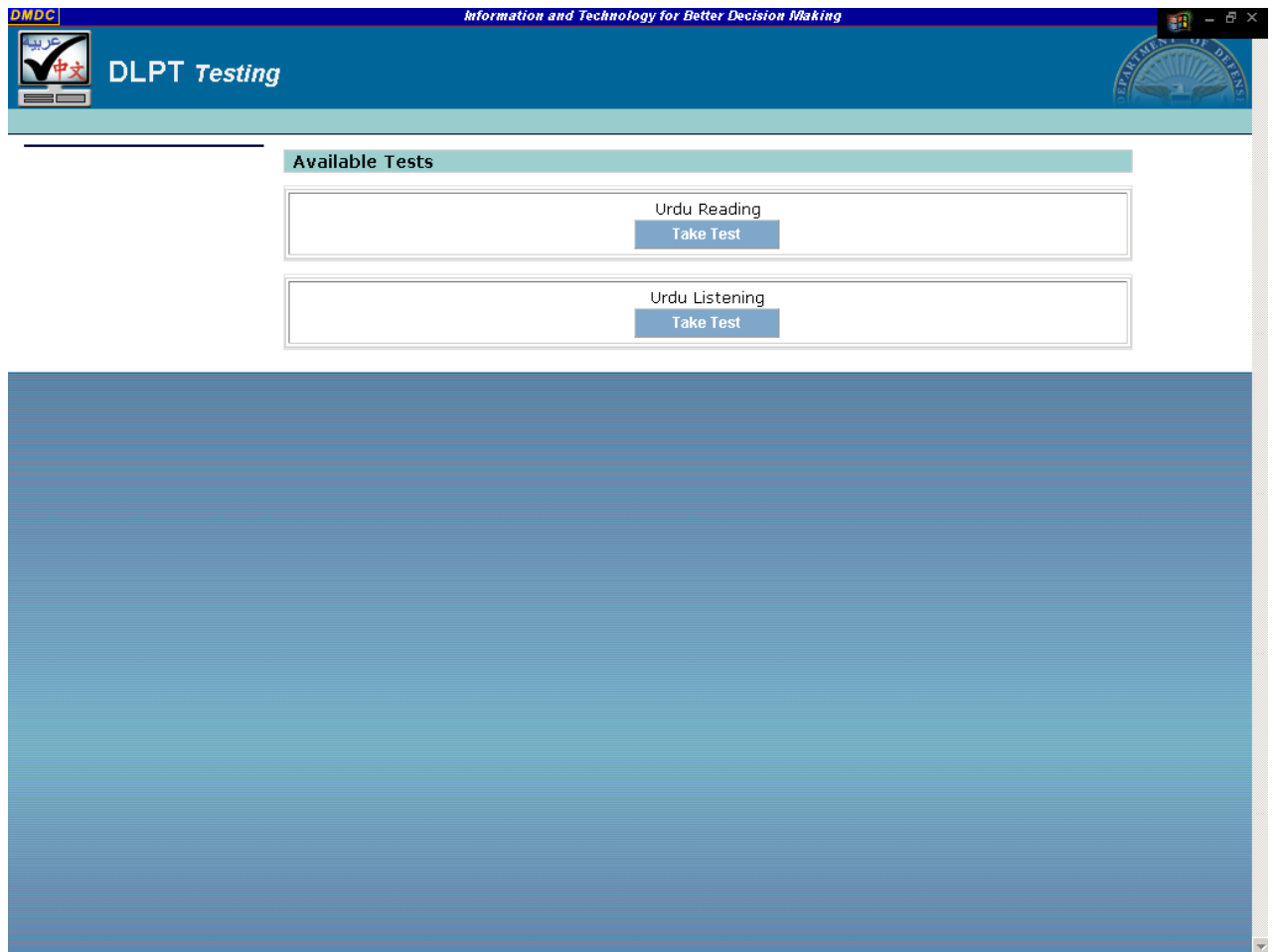
This section is to help prospective examinees become familiar with the test procedures of the DLPT5 multiple-choice Reading and Listening tests. First, there will be a short description of what the examinees see before the actual test begins. Then screen shots of what examinees will see on the computer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

At the beginning of the test session, the examinee logs on to the system using a Common Access Card (CAC) or a user ID and password that were provided when the examinee registered to take the test. The examinee must click on the [CAC Logon] or [Submit] button before moving to the next screen.

The screenshot displays the 'DLPT Testing' application window. The title bar includes 'DMDC' and the tagline 'Information and Technology for Better Decision Making'. The interface features a blue header with the 'DLPT Testing' logo and the Department of Defense seal. Below the header, the 'Candidate Logon' section contains a red message: 'The Test Administrator has successfully logged in.' The logon area is divided into two columns: 'CAC Log on' and 'User ID & Password'. The 'CAC Log on' column has a 'CAC Logon' button. The 'User ID & Password' column includes input fields for 'User ID:' and 'Password:', followed by a 'Submit' button. The bottom half of the screen is a large blue gradient area.

CAC Log on	User ID & Password
<input type="button" value="CAC Logon"/>	User ID: <input type="text"/>
	Password: <input type="password"/>
	<input type="button" value="Submit"/>

The next screen provides a list of tests for which the examinee is eligible; 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 Test Administration Statement (of the examinee's ability to take the test at that time), and the Non-Disclosure Statement. The examinee must click on the indicated checkboxes under the Disclaimer and the Non-Disclosure Statement before moving to the next screen.

DLPT5 Lower Range Reading Comprehension Test for Japanese	
<p>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</p> <p>Defense Language Proficiency Test 5</p> <p>Multiple Choice Format</p>  <p>Japanese</p> <p>Language Code JA</p> <p>Lower Range Reading Comprehension Test</p>	<p>FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY</p> <p>Controlled Item (Test Material)</p>  <p>Not to be shown to unauthorized persons Not to be reproduced without authority granted by the Commandant Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center</p> <p>If you have difficulty with the instructions or any functions of this test, click on the [Help] button in the lower left-hand corner of the screen.</p> <p>To begin, click on the [Next] button below.</p>
Help	Next

Introduction: Screen 1 of 6

Privacy Act Statement:

Disclosure of requested information is solicited under the authority of Title 10, United States Code 3012, Executive Order 9397 and Army Regulation 600-2 and is mandatory. Social Security Number is used as the personal identifier number of all personnel under control of the Department of Defense, and is used in connection with updating information in official records and training files. Use of Social Security Number provides for objective scoring of Defense Language Institute tests, as the examinee's Social Security Number is the only identifier so as to maintain confidentiality when reporting test scores to examinees. Failure to provide Social Security Number may result in misidentification and non-credit for tests, and/or inadequate counseling and guidance.

Disclaimer for Defense Language Institute Tests:

Materials for this test come from authentic sources within the target culture. These sources often include conversations or written material of a controversial nature which are essential for understanding world events. As a result, there may be topics, ideas, and language in the areas of politics, international relations, mores, etc., that may be considered contentious. The presence of controversial statements on a test should not be construed as representing the opinions of the test development team, the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, or the Department of the Army.

☐ I confirm having read and understood both the Privacy Act Statement and the Disclaimer.

Click on the checkbox above to confirm.

[Help](#)

Introduction: Screen 2 of 6

Test Administration Statement:

I understand that I am not required to take the Japanese Reading Comprehension Test at this time if there are extenuating circumstances such as fatigue, illness, emotional distress, family or financial problems, etc., which may interfere with my performance on the test; and that the test will be administered at another time acceptable to me, the Test Administrator, and my unit commander.

Non-Disclosure Statement:

I understand that this test is **FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY** and the unauthorized discussion, disclosure or possession of any part of this test is a violation of Article 92, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and will result in appropriate administrative action to fix responsibility for such unauthorized behavior with criminal sanctions of up to two years hard labor and dishonorable discharge for those involved. Such unauthorized discussion or disclosure refers to **RELATING ANY ASPECT OF THIS TEST TO ANYONE**, including an instructor, fellow service member, spouse, or class member.

☐ I confirm having read and understood both the Test Administration and the Non-Disclosure Statements.

Click on the checkbox above to confirm.

[Help](#)

Introduction: Screen 3 of 6

The next few screens contain examples of the screen layout for examinees to familiarize themselves with the features of the test, instructions for taking the test and a sample test passage. The text and questions in these screens appear smaller than the text and questions on the actual test passages.

Reading comprehension test

Example of screen layout for the reading comprehension test: The example text represents a generic foreign language; it is not meant to be legible. Explanations of the parts of the screen are provided.

DLPT5 Lower Range Reading Comprehension Test for Japanese

Example of Screen Layout

Familiarize yourself with the features of this screen now.

ORIENTATION STATEMENT

- * explains the source of the passage in English.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PASSAGE

- * Paragraphs may be marked ¶1, ¶2, etc.
- * If a question asks about a specific word or phrase, it is highlighted in red in the text.
- (The text shown here represents a generic foreign language. It is not meant to be legible.)
- * A red line indicates the end of a passage.
- * To see an entire passage, you may need to scroll.
- Click this button if you have any technical difficulties.

DLPT X Multiple Choice Test for Reading Comprehension
Language X

Passage #1

From a magazine article

¶1 XXXXX YY XYXX XXXX YY
 XXX YYX XXX YYX XXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX
 XX XX XYXX XXXX XXXX.

¶2 XY XXXX XY XYXX XYX
 XYXX XXXX XXXX XYXX
 XYXX XYX XYX XYXX
 XYXX XYX XYXX XYXX XY
 XXXX XYX XYX XYX

XXXXXX XYXX XYXX XYXX
 XYX XXXX XYXX XYXX
 XYXX XYXX XYXX XYXX
 XYXX XYXX XYXX XYX
 XYX.

End of this passage

☐ Mark this passage for later consideration.

1. What does the author claim about his sources?

☐ They are major players in the governmental sector.

☐ They are primary political figures.

☐ They have been significantly cautious in the last few years.

☐ They have been a favorite target of politicians.

2. What is the author's purpose in discussing this issue?

☐ To highlight the corruption of the current system.

☐ To expose traitors in the higher echelons of the military.

☐ To contribute to public awareness.

☐ To criticize those not paying attention.

3. By using the expression « XXXX XYX » the author attempts to

☐ emphasize the deeds of a certain agency.

☐ underline the importance of the corruption.

☐ expose the evil-doers.

☐ show the historical roots of the issue.

End of questions for this passage

TITLE BAR

- * indicates the test title.

QUESTIONS

- * To choose an answer, click the button next to that choice.
- * To change an answer, click the button next to a different choice.
- * A red line indicates the end of the questions.

Help
Passage 1 of 5
3 questions
Test ends in: 37:39
Back
Next

Passage #
Total # of passages
of Questions
for this passage
Time remaining
Go to:
Previous Passage
Next Passage

STATUS BAR

Help
Introduction: Screen 5 of 6
Next

Instructions screen for the reading comprehension test:

The screenshot shows a software window titled "DLPT5 Lower Range Reading Comprehension Test for Japanese". The main content area is titled "INSTRUCTIONS" and contains a bulleted list of seven instructions. The last instruction is highlighted in red. Below the list, a red horizontal line separates the instructions from a blue text block that says "A sample passage follows on the next screen." and "If you need help during the test, click on the [Help] button." The bottom of the window has a dark blue bar with three buttons: "Help", "Introduction: Screen 6 of 6", and "Back" and "Next" buttons.

DLPT5 Lower Range Reading Comprehension Test for Japanese

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the short statement before each passage that tells you where the passage came from.
- Read the passage and the question or questions carefully. Some questions may be in the form of an incomplete statement.
- Based on what you have read in the passage, choose the best answer to each question from among the four answer choices. The answer to each question may be stated overtly in the passage or only implied.
- Click on the button next to the answer you have chosen. You may change your answer by clicking on a different button.
- Click on the [Next] button at the bottom right of the screen to go to the next passage.
- **There is no penalty for guessing; therefore, it is to your advantage to answer all of the questions.**

A sample passage follows on the next screen.
If you need help during the test, click on the [Help] button.

Help Introduction: Screen 6 of 6 Back Next

The next screen contains one sample passage with its associated question or questions.

Example of a reading sample passage:

DLPT5 Lower Range Reading Comprehension Test for Japanese

Sample Passage

A message found on a desk

山川さん、

昨日、森さんから電話がありました。明日、森さんのバースデー・パーティーがあるので、森さんのうちに来てくださいということです。

End of this passage

Mark this passage for later consideration. ☐

S1. What was the message about?

☐ Mr. Mori wished Ms. Yamakawa a happy birthday.

☐ Mr. Mori wanted Ms. Yamakawa to return his call today.

☐ Tomorrow's meeting with Mr. Mori was cancelled.

☐ Ms. Yamakawa was invited to a party tomorrow.

End of questions for Sample Passage

Help

Sample Passage 1 question

Back

Next

After the sample passage, the examinee clicks on the [Next] button and moves to the test start screen.

Test Start Screen for the Reading Test

DLPT5 Lower Range Reading Comprehension Test for Japanese	
<p>End-of-Test Review Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After the last passage, <i>if there is still time on the clock</i>, you will have the opportunity to review your answers before submitting the test.• From the review page you will be able to jump to any given passage.• You will be able to change any answer or respond to any questions you have not answered.• Detailed instructions for this review will be given at the end of the test.	<p>Start of Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This reading test contains 36 passages and 61 questions.• You are allowed 3 hours to complete the test.• There will be a break at approximately 90 minutes. The break does not count against your time.• When you are ready, click on the [Start Test] button below.• The screen will move to Passage 1 and the clock will begin. <p>You are about to RESUME your test. The clock will be restored to reflect remaining time. The test will move to the most recently viewed passage.</p>
<p>Help End of Instructions</p>	<p>Test ends in: 180:00 minutes Back Start Test</p>

Listening comprehension test

Example of screen layout for the listening comprehension test:

DLPT5 Lower Range Listening Comprehension Test for Japanese

Example of Screen Layout

Familiarize yourself with the features of this screen now.

DLPT X Multiple Choice Test for Listening Comprehension Language X

Passage # 1

This passage is taken from a news broadcast.

1. What does the author claim about his sources?

- ☐ They are major players in the governmental sector.
- ☐ They are primary political figures.
- ☐ They have been significantly cautious in the last few years.
- ☐ They have been a favorite target of politicians.

2. What is the author's purpose in discussing this issue?

- ☐ To highlight the corruption of the current system.
- ☐ To expose traitors in the higher echelons of the military.
- ☐ To contribute to public awareness.
- ☐ To criticize those not paying attention.

End of this passage
Mark this passage for later consideration. ☐

Click this button if you have any technical difficulties

To hear the audio for a passage, click this button.

Help **Passage 1 of 40** **2 questions** **Test Ends in: 178:02** **Play Audio**

Passage # Total # of passages # of Questions for this passage Time Remaining

TITLE BAR

- indicates the test title.

ORIENTATION STATEMENT

- explains the source of the passage in English.

QUESTIONS

- To choose an answer, click the button next to that choice.
- To change your answer, click the button next to a different choice.
- To see all the questions, you may need to scroll.
- A red line indicates the end of the questions.

STATUS BAR shows:

- Current passage number
- Total number of passages
- Number of questions for current passage
- Timer status
- Play Audio and Help buttons

Help **Introduction: Screen 5 of 7** **Next**

The next two screens contain instructions for the listening comprehension test. Note that examinees may select their answers to the questions while the audio is playing.

DLPT5 Lower Range Listening Comprehension Test for Japanese

Test Sequence

- When a passage screen opens, you will see the passage number, orientation statement, and the question or questions with their answer choices.
- At the very bottom of the screen a [Help] button and a [Play Audio] button will be visible.
- When you click on the [Play Audio] button, the audio will begin. The phrase 'Audio Playing' will be displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the screen. The [Help] button will not be active while the audio is playing. *If you experience technical difficulty when the [Help] button is not visible, raise your hand.*
- You may answer questions at any time during the playing of the audio.
- You may not move to the next passage until the audio finishes playing. When the audio finishes, the [Next] button appears at the bottom of the screen. Click on it when you are ready to move on to the next passage. You will not be able to go back to previous passages until the end of the test.
- The [Help] button reappears at the end of the audio playing for each passage. If you need help concerning a passage, make sure that you click on the [Help] button *before* moving to the next passage.

Help

Introduction: Screen 6 of 7

Back

The Clock

- The amount of time allotted for this test is 180 minutes (3 hours).
- There is a break in the middle of the test. It does not count against your time.
- It is your responsibility to keep track of where you are in the test, and how much time is remaining.

BEFORE YOU PROCEED, test your volume.

Test Volume

Click on the [Test Volume] button to hear a short audio file.

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ATTENTION: You should hear a voice reading the instructions below.

If the audio is not clear or loud enough, raise your hand now to alert the Test Administrator.

- When a passage screen opens, you will see a short statement in English that explains the context from which the passage was taken, and below that, the question or questions associated with the passage.
- When you are ready to hear the passage, click on the [Play Audio] button located at the bottom right corner of the screen.
- You will then hear the short statement in English followed by the passage. Some passages will be played once and some will be played twice. When a passage is played twice, there will be a short tone signal just before the passage is played the second time.
- You do not have to wait until the passage has finished playing to begin answering the questions. After hearing the passage you will be reminded to answer the question or questions. Read each question and its answer choices carefully. Some questions may be in the form of an incomplete statement.
- Based on what you have heard in the passage, choose the best answer to each question from among the four answer choices. The answer to each question may be stated overtly in the passage or only implied.
- Click on the button next to the answer you have chosen. You may change your answer by clicking on a different button.
- Click on the [Next] button at the bottom right of the screen to go to the next passage.
- **There is no penalty for guessing, so it is to your advantage to answer all of the questions.**

A sample passage follows on the next screen.

If you need help during the test, click on the [Help] button.

Help

Introduction: Screen 6 of 6

Audio Playing

Example of listening sample questions (the sample passage audio is played while the screen is displayed):

DLPT5 Lower Range Listening Comprehension Test for Japanese

Sample Passage

This passage is a conversation between friends.

S1. What does the woman ask Ms. Tanaka to do?

- ☐ Meet her friend this Saturday.
- ☐ Visit a new theater in town.
- ☐ Join a school friend for lunch.
- ☐ Go to a movie with her.

End of questions for Sample Passage

Mark this passage for later consideration. ☐

Sample Passage 1 question

Play Audio

After the sample passage, the examinee clicks on the [Next] button and moves to the test start screen.

DLPT5 Lower Range Listening Comprehension Test for Japanese

End-of-Test Review Information

- At the end of the test, *if there is still time on the clock*, you will have the opportunity to review your answers before submitting the test.
- From the review page you will be able to jump to any given passage.
- You will be able to respond to any questions you have not answered, or change an answer.
- You **will not hear** the audio again during this review period.
- Detailed instructions for this review will be given at the end of the test.

Start of Test

- This listening test contains 39 passages and 61 questions.
- The test is 180 minutes (3 hours) long.
- There will be a 15-minute break after Passage 23. The break does not count against the total time allowed for the test.
- When you are ready, click on the [Start Test] button below.
- The screen will move to Passage 1 and the clock will begin.

You are about to **RESUME** your test.
The test will move to the most recently viewed passage.

Help

End of Instructions

Test ends in 180:00

Back

Start Test

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.

From the review page, examinees will be able to 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 Test will **not** be played again during this review period.

Example of the review screen:

DLPT5 Lower Range Listening Comprehension Test for Japanese

End of Listening Test

- In the chart below, an asterisk (*) in the Answer column means that you have answered a question.
- If you see the word **BLANK**, it means that **no answer** has been registered for this question.
- If you see an **X** next to a passage number, it means that you marked that passage for further consideration as you were taking the test.
- To review/change any answer, click the row in the chart which corresponds to the question number.

Passage	Q #	Answer
1	1	*
2	2	*
3	3	*
4	4	*
5	5	*
6	6	*
7	7	*
8	8	*
9	9	*
10	10	*
11	11	*
12	12	*
13	13	*
14	14	*
15	15	*
16	16	*
17	17	*
18	18	*

Passage	Q #	Answer
17	19	*
20	20	Blank
18	21	*
22	22	*
19	23	*
24	24	*
20	25	*
26	26	*
21	27	*
28	28	*
22	29	*
30	30	*
23	31	*
24	32	Blank
33	33	*
25	34	*
26	35	*
36	36	*

Passage	Q #	Answer
27	37	*
38	38	*
28	39	*
40	40	*
29	41	*
42	42	*
30	43	*
44	44	*
31	45	*
46	46	*
32	47	*
33	48	*
49	49	*
34	50	*
51	51	*
35	52	*
53	53	*

Passage	Q #	Answer
36	54	*
55	55	*
37	56	*
57	57	*
38	58	*
59	59	*
39	60	*
61	61	*

- When you are satisfied and are ready to submit your test, click the [Submit] button below.

Review Answers

Test ends in: 78:26

Submit

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 some sample passages from ILR levels 1 – 3 in reading and listening taken from Portuguese, and their associated questions and answer choices. Explanations of the best answer for each question are also provided. Examinees should know that study aids (i.e., dictionaries, reference books, etc.) are not permitted during the test. Note taking is also not permitted during the test.

Reading Comprehension Sample Passages

Level 1

An e-mail message to a friend

Cara Catarina,

Eu tenho boas notícias! Vou viajar até à tua cidade na próxima segunda-feira. O meu chefe está a mandar-me para aí por causa de trabalho. Vou estar livre à noite e gostava de poder te ver. Regresso a casa na terça-feira de manhã. O meu comboio parte às 7 horas da manhã.

Vamos jantar fora na segunda-feira à noite?

Até breve,

Ana

1. What activity does Anna suggest to her friend?

- (A) Go out to dinner.**
- (B) Take a trip.**
- (C) Go shopping downtown.**
- (D) Meet at the train station.**

The correct answer is (A).

Justification:

(A) is the correct answer.

Anna sends this e-mail to a friend to inform her that she would soon be in her town and that she would like to meet her friend for dinner.

(B) is **not** the correct answer. Anna is not taking trip with her friend; she is traveling to her friend's town instead.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. Anna does not ask to stay at her friend's house.

(D) is **not** the correct answer. Anna does not plan to meet with her friend at the train station.

Level 2

A news report from Brazil

Um helicóptero caiu dentro do rio Guaíba em Porto Alegre (RS), na manhã deste domingo. Segundo informações da Polícia Militar, os dois ocupantes ficaram feridos. A aeronave caiu em frente ao Clube Professor Gaúcho, na zona sul da capital.

De acordo com o comandante do policiamento de Porto Alegre, coronel Atamar Cabreira, o piloto relatou que o motor parou durante o voo ocasionando a queda, que ocorreu a 10 metros da margem do rio. Estavam a bordo o piloto, identificado apenas como Leonardo, e um aluno que fazia voo de instrução. O aluno, segundo o coronel, se queixava de dores nas pernas e foi atendido pelo Samu e levado para o Hospital de Pronto Socorro.

O professor não aparentava ferimentos externos mais graves, recebeu atendimento, e cerca de meia hora após a queda, já estava conversando com os policiais que atenderam a ocorrência, segundo informações do Centro Integrado de Operações da Segurança Pública (Ciosp).

No momento da queda o tempo em Porto Alegre estava nublado, mas não chovia.

2. What incident occurred in Porto Alegre?

- (A) A student pilot landed a helicopter on the bank of a river.**
- (B) A helicopter crashed because of technical problems.**
- (C) A police helicopter failed to take off from the rescue site.**
- (D) A university student hijacked a military helicopter.**

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

Justification:

(A) is **not** the correct answer. The helicopter was not piloted by a student, and the helicopter did not land on the bank of a river.

(B) is the correct answer.

This is a report about an incident in which a helicopter crashed due to the motor stalling during the flight.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. The helicopter that is mentioned did not belong to the police, and it did not fail to take off from the rescue site.

(D) is **not** the correct answer. A student did not hijack a military helicopter.

3. What was one outcome of the incident?

- (A) People were treated for injuries.**
- (B) Several victims were rescued by a helicopter.**
- (C) Policemen were hospitalized.**
- (D) Several people were evacuated by the police.**

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

Justification:

(A) is the correct answer.

According to the report, the student who was in the helicopter was complaining of pains in his legs and was treated by the paramedics. The professor also received treatment.

(B) is **not** the correct answer. The victims were not rescued by a helicopter.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. Policemen were not hospitalized.

(D) is **not** the correct answer. People were not evacuated by the police.

From an opinion piece in a daily newspaper column

Soubemos, pela comunicação social, que foram encontrados os corpos em decomposição de mais quatro pessoas idosas nas suas residências. Desde o início do ano, foram descobertas doze pessoas, dias, semanas ou até meses depois de terem morrido, no recolhimento da sua solidão. Ninguém – familiares, amigos ou vizinhos – deu rapidamente pela falta deles. Na verdade, elas já tinham morrido há muito tempo. A sua morte social precedeu a morte biológica.

No nosso mundo actual esquecemo-nos dos nossos velhos, familiares e amigos, condenando-os, por vezes, a uma morte pela solidão, e damos vida aos produtos da celebrada civilização do "ter", com o nosso consumismo desenfreado e irracional.

Estas mortes tristes, silenciosas e envergonhadas são um duro libelo acusatório contra a nossa civilização. É certo que a esperança média de vida aumentou cerca de doze anos desde há quarenta anos atrás, o que, a par da queda drástica da natalidade, contribuiu para que a percentagem de pessoas idosas crescesse de 9,7, nessa época, para 16,4 % actualmente, de acordo com o último censo. Porém, é incoerente aumentar a esperança de vida se não soubermos proporcionar uma existência condigna às pessoas idosas.

Inscrever o direito à felicidade na Constituição será inconsequente, mas a família, a comunidade e o Estado têm de assumir a missão de apoiar as pessoas mais vulneráveis e solitárias.

4. What social issue regarding elderly citizens does the author address?

- (A) Elderly citizens lack the resources to pay for medical care.**
- (B) Elderly citizens are being sent to nursing homes.**
- (C) Elderly citizens are not receiving proper support from society.**
- (D) Elderly citizens do not appreciate the need for social media.**

The correct answer is (C).

Justification:

(A) is **not** the correct answer. There is no issue raised regarding elderly citizens' ability to pay for medical care.

(B) is **not** the correct answer. The bodies of elderly people were found in their residences and not in nursing homes.

(C) is the correct answer.

According to the author, the biological death of the elderly is preceded by social death. The community and the State must assume the mission of supporting elderly people.

(D) is **not** the correct answer. Although there are references made to social connections like friends and families, nothing is stated regarding the elderly's disapproval of social media.

5. According to the author, what does society value?

(A) Society values individual choice more than general agreement.

(B) Society values constitutional rights more than wise judgment.

(C) Society values youth more than the wisdom of age.

(D) Society values material goods more than social relationships.

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

Justification:

(A) is **not** the correct answer. The issue of individual choice versus general agreement is not mentioned in the passage.

(B) is **not** the correct answer. Although the author mentions the Constitution in the last paragraph, the issue about society valuing constitutional rights over sound judgment is not mentioned.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. The issue of society valuing youth more than the wisdom of age is not mentioned in the passage. .

(D) is the correct answer.

The author states that society condemns elderly family and friends and prioritizes material possessions by following the irrational trend of consumerism.

Listening Comprehension Sample Passages

Note: Examinees will NOT see passage transcripts in an actual DLPT5 listening test.

Level 1 (Portuguese-Brazilian)

This passage is a public announcement.

Transcription:

Os preparativos para o evento Conscientização para a Saúde já estão em andamento. Estamos recrutando 120 voluntários para atender ao público. Precisamos de médicos, dentistas e demais profissionais de saúde para fazer diversos tipos de exames. Também precisamos de voluntários para montar as barracas e vender comidas e bebidas. Inscreva-se no posto de saúde mais próximo.

1. What is one thing that is planned for the health awareness event?

- (A) Examinations will be given by health professionals.**
- (B) Medical students will be given professional career advice.**
- (C) Attendees will be asked to volunteer at the hospital.**
- (D) Volunteer opportunities will be discussed by doctors.**

The correct answer is (A).

Justification:

(A) is the correct answer.

According to the announcement, doctors, dentists and other health professionals are being recruited to provide the public with different types of examinations.

(B) is **not** the correct answer. The announcement does not mention that medical students will be given professional career advice.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. The announcement mentions the need for volunteer health professionals to conduct examinations. The announcement does not ask attendees to volunteer at the hospital.

(D) is **not** the correct answer. The announcement mentions only that volunteers are needed for the Health Awareness event, not that doctors will discuss volunteer opportunities.

Level 1+ (Portuguese-European)

This passage is a weather report.

Transcription:

Esta manhã, temos um dia nublado e com nuvens baixas. O vento nas praias é forte e frio. A densa neblina é intensa e não se pode ver bem. Haverá neblina toda a manhã. O tempo melhorará ao meio-dia. A temperatura oscilará entre os vinte e os trinta graus centígrados. Mas à noite oscilará entre os cinco e os dez graus centígrados.

2. What conditions are mentioned in the weather report?

- (A) Foggy in the morning, with strong winds on the beaches.
- (B) Dense fog that will last all day and throughout the week.
- (C) Cold and windy, with a high temperature of ten degrees Celsius all day.
- (D) Cloudy and cool in some regions, but sunny and warm along the coast.

The correct answer is (A).

Justification:

(A) is the correct answer.

The weather report mentions that conditions will be very foggy all morning, with strong and cold wind on the beaches.

(B) is **not** the correct answer. The weather report mentions that the dense fog will remain all morning, not all day.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. The weather report mentions that the temperature will vary between 20 and 30 degrees Celsius.

(D) is **not** the correct answer. The weather report does not mention that the weather will vary depending on the region.

Level 2 (Portuguese-European)

This passage is from a TV news report featuring a reporter and a government official.

Transcription:

Repórter: Paulo Portas defendeu esta manhã que todo o sistema educativo deve ser avaliado, incluindo os professores. O líder do CDS-PP esteve na escola José Saramago, em Mafra, onde participou numa conferência sobre "A Europa, os Jovens e o Futuro da Educação". Portas reafirmou a importância da revisão curricular, defendeu a autonomia das escolas e os contratos de associação. Disse ainda que para haver qualidade do ensino, tudo tem que ser avaliado.

Paulo Portas: Sou totalmente a favor da avaliação justa, objectiva, exigente, quer da escola, quer dos alunos, quer dos manuais, quer dos currículos, quer também dos professores. E há modelos de avaliação dos professores, que estão aliás em vigor, que foram consensualizados, que não geraram conflitos e que permitem uma avaliação objectiva, justa e exigente dos docentes.

3. What does the government official recommend in this news report?

- (A) Political leaders should visit schools regularly to understand the educational system.**
- (B) All aspects of the educational system should be examined to ensure effectiveness.**
- (C) More government funds should be allocated to schools to expand their educational resources.**
- (D) Teaching staff should participate in standardized training programs to improve educational quality.**

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

Justification:

(A) is **not** the correct answer. The government official visited a school for the conference, but he did not mention that the political leaders should make regular visits to understand the educational system.

(B) is the correct answer.

The government official participated in the conference, emphasizing that all the educational systems should be evaluated to have quality education.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. The report did not mention government funds.

(D) is **not** the correct answer. The news report did not mention teacher training, but mentioned the evaluation of teachers.

This passage is a commentary broadcast on the Internet.

Transcription:

Amigos ouvintes, a humanidade está um nó difícil de desatar. Eu falo da economia? Não. Eu falo das guerras? Não. Eu falo de ecologia. Ah, trata-se do desmatamento da Amazônia? Não. Nem do futuro racionamento de água, também não. Eu leio nos jornais que uma das causas mais perigosas do efeito estufa, do aquecimento global, é a nossa dieta de carne vermelha. Isso! Está escrito: "temos que comer, no máximo, 400 gramas por semana de carne." Ou seja, quase nada. Por quê?

Bem, se essa dieta for adotada no mundo todo, diminuindo o consumo de carne, os especialistas calculam que haveria uma redução de mais de 10% na emissão de gases estufa, o que traria também uma economia de US\$20 trilhões nos custos de luta contra as mudanças climáticas.

Em primeiro lugar, porque se diminuirmos a ingestão de carne bovina, ovina ou suína, a criação extensiva de animais diminuiria, porque o consumo também baixaria, assim haveria muito mais terra ocupada por vegetação antipolvente, que consome o CO₂. Além disso, e é aí que mora o nosso absurdo planeta, haveria também uma diminuição na emissão de gás metano, que os animais produzem em seus intestinos e que é espalhado na atmosfera.

Os cientistas calculam que tem que cair muito essa emissão de gases para evitar graves alterações climáticas como secas e elevação do nível dos mares. Pode?

É um beco sem saída. Se comermos muita carne, morrem as florestas e mais: os rebanhos aumentam. E, senhores, com a licença da palavra, os "puns" dos bois e vacas farão uma crescente sinfonia de gases, sufocando o planeta.

4. What does the speaker talk about regarding the consumption of red meat?

- (A) Meat production should be made sustainable by changing the diet of the livestock.**
- (B) Excessive meat production is one of the greatest threats to the global environment.**
- (C) Meat producers should pay for the environmental damage caused by their business.**
- (D) Excessive meat consumption is one of the greatest hazards to a person's healthy diet.**

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

Justification:

(A) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker does not talk about changing the diet of the livestock, but rather the diet of people, and he suggests other alternative measures to save our planet.

(B) is the correct answer.

The speaker claims that human consumption of more red meat than recommended is one of the most dangerous causes of the greenhouse effect and global warming on Earth.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker does not mention or imply that meat producers should pay for the environmental damage caused by their business.

(D) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker warns of the damage to the global environment, not to a person's healthy diet.

2. What point does the speaker make about plants?

(A) Increasing the production of plant-based food will require significant financial investment.

(B) Making livestock production sustainable requires allowing animals to graze on vegetation.

(C) Producing plant-based foods is by far the most efficient way to utilize the farmlands.

(D) Reducing livestock production will make space for vegetation that absorbs pollutants.

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

Justification:

(A) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker talks about establishing more land to grow anti-pollutant vegetation. The speaker does not discuss plant-based food.

(B) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker does not mention that making livestock production sustainable requires allowing animals to graze on vegetation. The speaker asserts that people should have more land to grow anti-pollutant vegetation, not to raise animals for meat consumption.

(C) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker claims that more land should be used for anti-pollutant vegetation, which consumes CO₂ in the environment. He does not mention producing plant-based food.

(D) is the correct answer.

The speaker suggests that reducing meat consumption would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing the extensive breeding of animals, which would eventually enable much more land to be used for anti-pollutant vegetation, which consumes CO₂ in the environment.

Appendix A: Interagency Language Roundtable Language Skill Level Descriptions

Preface

The following descriptions of proficiency levels 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 characterize spoken-language use. Each higher level implies control of the previous levels' functions and accuracy. The designation 0+, 1+, 2+, etc. will be assigned when proficiency substantially exceeds one skill level and does not fully meet the criteria for the next level. The "plus-level" descriptions, therefore, are subsidiary to the "base-level" descriptions.

A skill level is assigned to a person through an authorized language examination. Examiners assign a level on a variety of performance criteria exemplified in the descriptive statements. Therefore, the examples given here illustrate, but do not exhaustively describe, either the skills a person may possess or situations in which he/she may function effectively.

Statements describing accuracy refer to typical stages in the development of competence in the most commonly taught languages in formal training programs. In other languages, emerging competence parallels these characterizations, but often with different details.

Unless otherwise specified, the term "native speaker" refers to native speakers of a standard dialect.

"Well-educated," in the context of these proficiency descriptions, does not necessarily imply formal higher education. However, in cultures where formal higher education is common, the language-use abilities of persons who have had such education is [sic] considered the standard. That is, such a person meets contemporary expectations for the formal, careful style of the language, as well as a range of less formal varieties of the language.

These descriptions may be further specified by individual agencies to characterize those aspects of language-use performance, which are of insufficient generality to be included here.

Interagency Language Roundtable

Language Skill Level Descriptions: Listening

Listening 0 (No Proficiency)

No practical understanding of the spoken language. Understanding is limited to occasional isolated words with essentially no ability to comprehend communication. (Has been coded L-0 in some nonautomated applications. [Data Code 00])

Listening 0+ (Memorized Proficiency)

Sufficient comprehension to understand a number of memorized utterances in areas of immediate needs. Slight increase in utterance length understood but requires frequent long pauses between understood phrases and repeated requests on the listener's part for repetition. Understands with reasonable accuracy only when this involves short memorized utterances or formulae. Utterances understood are relatively short in length. Misunderstandings arise due to ignoring or inaccurately hearing sounds or word endings (both inflectional and non-inflectional), distorting the original meaning. Can understand only with difficulty even such people as teachers who are used to speaking with non-native speakers. Can understand best those statements where context strongly supports the utterance's meaning. Gets some main ideas. (Has been coded L-0+ in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 06]

Listening 1 (Elementary Proficiency)

Sufficient comprehension to understand utterances about basic survival needs and minimum courtesy and travel requirements in areas of immediate need or on very familiar topics, can understand simple questions and answers, simple statements and very simple face-to-face conversations in a standard dialect. These must often be delivered more clearly than normal at a rate slower than normal with frequent repetitions or paraphrase (that is, by a native used to dealing with foreigners). Once learned, these sentences can be varied for similar level vocabulary and grammar and still be understood. In the majority of utterances, misunderstandings arise due to overlooked or misunderstood syntax and other grammatical clues. Comprehension vocabulary inadequate to understand anything but the most elementary needs. Strong interference from the candidate's native language occurs. Little precision in the information understood owing to the tentative state of passive grammar and lack of vocabulary. Comprehension areas include basic needs such as: meals, lodging, transportation, time and simple directions (including both route instructions and orders from customs officials, policemen, etc.). Understands main ideas. (Has been coded L-1 in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 10]

Listening 1+ (Elementary Proficiency, Plus)

Sufficient comprehension to understand short conversations about all survival needs and limited social demands. Developing flexibility evident in understanding a range of

circumstances beyond immediate survival needs. Shows spontaneity in understanding by speed, although consistency of understanding is uneven. Limited vocabulary range necessitates repetition for understanding. Understands more common time forms and most question forms, some word order patterns, but miscommunication still occurs with more complex patterns. Cannot sustain understanding of coherent structures in longer utterances or in unfamiliar situations. Understanding of descriptions and the giving of precise information is limited. Aware of basic cohesive features (e.g., pronouns, verb inflections) but many are unreliably understood, especially if less immediate in reference. Understanding is largely limited to a series of short, discrete utterances. Still has to ask for utterances to be repeated. Some ability to understand facts. (Has been coded L-1+ in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 16]

Listening 2 (Limited Working Proficiency)

Sufficient comprehension to understand conversations on routine social demands and limited job requirements. Able to understand face-to-face speech in a standard dialect, delivered at a normal rate with some repetition and rewording, by a native speaker not used to dealing with foreigners, about everyday topics, common personal and family news, well-known current events and routine office matters through descriptions and narration about current, past and future events; can follow essential points of discussion or speech at an elementary level on topics in his/her special professional field. Only understands occasional words and phrases of statements made in unfavorable conditions, for example through loudspeakers outdoors. Understands factual content. Native language causes less interference in listening comprehension. Able to understand facts; i.e., the lines but not between or beyond the lines. (Has been coded L-2 in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 20]

Listening 2+ (Limited Working Proficiency, Plus)

Sufficient comprehension to understand most routine social demands and most conversations on work requirements as well as some discussions on concrete topics related to particular interests and special fields of competence. Often shows remarkable ability and ease of understanding, but under tension or pressure may break down. Candidate may display weakness or deficiency due to inadequate vocabulary base or less than secure knowledge of grammar and syntax. Normally understands general vocabulary with some hesitant understanding of everyday vocabulary still evident. Can sometimes detect emotional overtones. Some ability to understand implications. (Has been Coded L-2+ in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 26]

Listening 3 (General Professional Proficiency)

Able to understand the essentials of all speech in a standard dialect including technical discussions within a special field. Has effective understanding of face-to-face speech, delivered with normal clarity and speed in a standard dialect on general topics and areas of special interest; understands hypothesizing and supported opinions. Has broad enough vocabulary that rarely has to ask for paraphrasing or explanation. Can follow

accurately the essentials of conversations between educated native speakers, reasonably clear telephone calls, radio broadcasts, news stories similar to wire service reports, oral reports, some oral technical reports and public addresses on non-technical subjects; can understand without difficulty all forms of standard speech concerning a special professional field. Does not understand native speakers if they speak very quickly or use some slang or dialect. Can often detect emotional overtones. Can understand implications. (Has been coded L-3 in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 30]

Listening 3+ (General Professional Proficiency, Plus)

Comprehends most of the content and intent of a variety of forms and styles of speech pertinent to professional needs, as well as general topics and social conversation. Ability to comprehend many sociolinguistic and cultural references. However, may miss some subtleties and nuances. Increased ability to comprehend unusually complex structures in lengthy utterances and to comprehend many distinctions in language tailored for different audiences. Increased ability to understand native speakers talking quickly, using nonstandard dialect or slang; however, comprehension is not complete. Can discern some relationships among sophisticated listening materials in the context of broad experience. Can follow some unpredictable turns of thought readily, for example, in informal and formal speeches covering editorial, conjectural and literary material in subject matter areas directed to the general listener. (Has been coded L-3+ in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 36]

Listening 4 (Advanced Professional Proficiency)

Able to understand all forms and styles of speech pertinent to professional needs. Able to understand fully all speech with extensive and precise vocabulary, subtleties and nuances in all standard dialects on any subject relevant to professional needs within the range of his/her experience, including social conversations; all intelligible broadcasts and telephone calls; and many kinds of technical discussions and discourse. Understands language specifically tailored (including persuasion, representation, counseling and negotiating) to different audiences. Able to understand the essentials of speech in some non-standard dialects. Has difficulty in understanding extreme dialect and slang, also in understanding speech in unfavorable conditions, for example through bad loudspeakers outdoors. Can discern relationships among sophisticated listening materials in the context of broad experience. Can follow unpredictable turns of thought readily, for example, in informal and formal speeches covering editorial, conjectural and literary material in any subject matter directed to the general listener. (Has been coded L-4 in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 40]

Listening 4+ (Advanced Professional Proficiency, Plus)

Increased ability to understand extremely difficult and abstract speech as well as ability to understand all forms and styles of speech pertinent to professional needs, including social conversations. Increased ability to comprehend native speakers using extreme

nonstandard dialects and slang, as well as to understand speech in unfavorable conditions. Strong sensitivity to sociolinguistic and cultural references. Accuracy is close to that of the well-educated native listener but still not equivalent. (Has been coded L-4+ in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 46]

Listening 5 (Functionally Native Proficiency)

Comprehension equivalent to that of the well-educated native listener. Able to understand fully all forms and styles of speech intelligible to the well-educated native listener, including a number of regional and illiterate dialects, highly colloquial speech and conversations and discourse distorted by marked interference from other noise. Able to understand how natives think as they create discourse. Able to understand extremely difficult and abstract speech. (Has been coded L-5 in some nonautomated applications.) [Data Code 50]

Interagency Language Roundtable

Language Skill Level Descriptions: Reading

R-0: Reading 0 (No Proficiency)

No practical ability to read the language. Consistently misunderstands or cannot comprehend at all. [Data Code 00]

R-0+: Reading 0+ (Memorized Proficiency)

Can recognize all the letters in the printed version of an alphabetic system and high-frequency elements of a syllabary or a character system. Able to read some or all of the following: numbers, isolated words and phrases, personal and place names, street signs, office and shop designations. The above often interpreted inaccurately. Unable to read connected prose. [Data Code 06]

R-1: Reading 1 (Elementary Proficiency)

Sufficient comprehension to read very simple connected written material in a form equivalent to usual printing or typescript. Can read either representations of familiar formulaic verbal exchanges or simple language containing only the highest frequency structural patterns and vocabulary, including shared international vocabulary items and cognates (when appropriate). Able to read and understand known language elements that have been recombined in new ways to achieve different meanings at a similar level of simplicity. Texts may include descriptions of persons, places or things; and explanations of geography and government such as those simplified for tourists. Some misunderstandings possible on simple texts. Can get some main ideas and locate prominent items of professional significance in more complex texts. Can identify general subject matter in some authentic texts. [Data Code 10]

R-1+: Reading 1+ (Elementary Proficiency, Plus)

Sufficient comprehension to understand simple discourse in printed form for informative social purposes. Can read material such as announcements of public events, simple prose containing biographical information or narration of events, and straightforward newspaper headlines. Can guess at unfamiliar vocabulary if highly contextualized, but with difficulty in unfamiliar contexts. Can get some main ideas and locate routine information of professional significance in more complex texts. Can follow essential points of written discussion at an elementary level on topics in his/her special professional field.

In commonly taught languages, the individual may not control the structure well. For example, basic grammatical relations are often misinterpreted, and temporal reference may rely primarily on lexical items as time indicators. Has some difficulty with the cohesive factors in discourse, such as matching pronouns with referents. May have to read materials several times for understanding. [Data Code 16]

R-2: Reading 2 (Limited Working Proficiency)

Sufficient comprehension to read simple, authentic written material in a form equivalent to usual printing or typescript on subjects within a familiar context. Able to read with some misunderstandings straightforward, familiar, factual material, but in general insufficiently experienced with the language to draw inferences directly from the linguistic aspects of the text. Can locate and understand the main ideas and details in material written for the general reader. However, persons who have professional knowledge of a subject may be able to summarize or perform sorting and locating tasks with written texts that are well beyond their general proficiency level. The individual can read uncomplicated, but authentic prose on familiar subjects that are normally presented in a predictable sequence which aids the reader in understanding. Texts may include descriptions and narrations in contexts such as news items describing frequently occurring events, simple biographical information, social notices, formulaic business letters, and simple technical material written for the general reader. Generally the prose that can be read by the individual is predominantly in straightforward/high-frequency sentence patterns. The individual does not have a broad active vocabulary (that is, which he/she recognizes immediately on sight), but is able to use contextual and real-world cues to understand the text. Characteristically, however, the individual is quite slow in performing such a process. Is typically able to answer factual questions about authentic texts of the types described above. [Data Code 20]

R-2+: Reading 2+ (Limited Working Proficiency, Plus)

Sufficient comprehension to understand most factual material in non-technical prose as well as some discussions on concrete topics related to special professional interests. Is markedly more proficient at reading materials on a familiar topic. Is able to separate the main ideas and details from lesser ones and uses that distinction to advance understanding. The individual is able to use linguistic context and real-world knowledge to make sensible guesses about unfamiliar material. Has a broad active reading vocabulary. The individual is able to get the gist of main and subsidiary ideas in texts which could only be read thoroughly by persons with much higher proficiencies. Weaknesses include slowness, uncertainty, inability to discern nuance and/or intentionally disguised meaning. [Data Code 26]

R-3: Reading 3 (General Professional Proficiency)

Able to read within a normal range of speed and with almost complete comprehension a variety of authentic prose material on unfamiliar subjects. Reading ability is not dependent on subject matter knowledge, although it is not expected that the individual can comprehend thoroughly subject matter which is highly dependent on cultural knowledge or which is outside his/her general experience and not accompanied by explanation. Text-types include news stories similar to wire service reports or international news items in major periodicals, routine correspondence, general reports,

and technical material in his/her professional field; all of these may include hypothesis, argumentation and supported opinions. Misreading rare. Almost always able to interpret material correctly, relate ideas and "read between the lines," (that is, understand the writers' implicit intents in text of the above types). Can get the gist of more sophisticated texts, but may be unable to detect or understand subtlety and nuance. Rarely has to pause over or reread general vocabulary. However, may experience some difficulty with unusually complex structure and low frequency idioms. [Data Code 30]

R-3+: Reading 3+ (General Professional Proficiency, Plus)

Can comprehend a variety of styles and forms pertinent to professional needs. Rarely misinterprets such texts or rarely experiences difficulty relating ideas or making inferences. Able to comprehend many sociolinguistic and cultural references. However, may miss some nuances and subtleties. Able to comprehend a considerable range of intentionally complex structures, low frequency idioms, and uncommon connotative intentions, however, accuracy is not complete. The individual is typically able to read with facility, understand, and appreciate contemporary expository, technical or literary texts which do not rely heavily on slang and unusual items. [Data Code 36]

R-4: Reading 4 (Advanced Professional Proficiency)

Able to read fluently and accurately all styles and forms of the language pertinent to professional needs. The individual's experience with the written language is extensive enough that he/she is able to relate inferences in the text to real-world knowledge and understand almost all sociolinguistic and cultural references. Able to "read beyond the lines" (that is, to understand the full ramifications of texts as they are situated in the wider cultural, political, or social environment). Able to read and understand the intent of writers' use of nuance and subtlety. The individual can discern relationships among sophisticated written materials in the context of broad experience. Can follow unpredictable turns of thought readily in, for example, editorial, conjectural, and literary texts in any subject matter area directed to the general reader. Can read essentially all materials in his/her special field, including official and professional documents and correspondence. Recognizes all professionally relevant vocabulary known to the educated non-professional native, although may have some difficulty with slang. Can read reasonably legible handwriting without difficulty. Accuracy is often nearly that of a well-educated native reader. [Data Code 40]

R-4+: Reading 4+ (Advanced Professional Proficiency, Plus)

Nearly native ability to read and understand extremely difficult or abstract prose, a very wide variety of vocabulary, idioms, colloquialisms and slang. Strong sensitivity to and understanding of sociolinguistic and cultural references. Little difficulty in reading less than fully legible handwriting. Broad ability to "read beyond the lines" (that is, to understand the full ramifications of texts as they are situated in the wider cultural, political, or social environment) is nearly that of a well-read or well-educated native

reader. Accuracy is close to that of the well-educated native reader, but not equivalent. [Data Code 46]

R-5: Reading 5 (Functionally Native Proficiency)

Reading proficiency is functionally equivalent to that of the well-educated native reader. Can read extremely difficult and abstract prose; for example, general legal and technical as well as highly colloquial writings. Able to read literary texts, typically including contemporary avant-garde prose, poetry and theatrical writing. Can read classical/archaic forms of literature with the same degree of facility as the well-educated, but non-specialist native. Reads and understands a wide variety of vocabulary and idioms, colloquialisms, slang, and pertinent cultural references. With varying degrees of difficulty, can read all kinds of handwritten documents. Accuracy of comprehension is equivalent to that of a well-educated native reader. [Data Code 50]