

**VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE  
PROFICIENCY GUIDELINES  
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL: LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

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CONTENT	FUNCTION	GRAMMAR & USAGE	ACCURACY
<p>Expanding the topics listed in the beginning level and introducing the following personal, social and cultural topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Traveling to Vietnam (preparation, Vietnam immigration and customs regulations).</li> <li>2. Traveling in Vietnam (travel arrangements, weather and geography).</li> <li>3. Going to the doctor and dentist and buying medicine.</li> <li>4. Housing (looking for a place, household appliances and household chores).</li> <li>5. Running errands (at the bank, post office, etc.).</li> <li>6. Physical features and personal characteristics.</li> <li>7. Occupations and job interviews.</li> <li>8. Mass media, entertainment and sports in Vietnam.</li> <li>9. Customs (wedding, funeral and holidays).</li> <li>10. Educational system in Vietnam.</li> <li>11. Overview of Vietnamese history and key historical figures.</li> <li>12. Some current issues in Vietnamese society.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understanding and responding appropriately to complex oral directions, instructions and commands.</li> <li>2. Understanding main ideas of authentic materials such as audio or videotapes, including TV interviews and newscasts on familiar topics.</li> <li>3. Understanding main ideas of connected discourse on a variety of topics.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relative clauses, relative pronouns (<i>mà, ngư ời</i>) and relative adverbs (<i>nơi, khi</i>).</li> <li>2. Conditional clauses with <i>đúng ra, lẽ ra, giá mà, giá như</i></li> <li>3. Clauses of result <i>đến nỗi, đến mức độ</i></li> <li>4. Adjectives <i>hàng, toàn, toàn bộ, toàn thể</i></li> <li>5. <i>Mà, lại, mới</i> with different meanings and functions.</li> <li>6. <i>Nói, xuê</i>, indicating a person's ability to do something.</li> <li>7. Patterns <i>không những... mà còn, không những mà cả..., không chỉ.. mà cả..</i></li> <li>8. Final particles <i>mà, cơ mà, cơ chứ, mà lại, nhi, ấy, đã, đấy, chứ, mới được, là được.</i></li> <li>9. Emphatic particles <i>nhữ ng, có</i> used before a number.</li> <li>10. Modal verbs <i>đành, đành phải, dám, không dám.</i></li> <li>11. Adverbs with <i>một cách</i></li> <li>12. Patterns <i>càng... càng, từng/ đã từng, chưa từng, thế mà, nào... ấy/nấy, nhờ... thì sao..., thảo nào, sở dĩ.. là vì.., dù.. đi chăng nữa.</i></li> <li>13. Classifiers <i>toà, bộ. cuộc, nền, nỗi, niêm, mỗi, vị, thằ ng, tên.</i></li> <li>14. Use of <i>cái</i> with different meanings.</li> <li>15. Introduction to word formation in Vietnamese: compound, affixation, reduplication and borrowing.</li> </ol>	<p>Comprehension may be uneven due to a variety of linguistic and extra linguistic factors, among which topic familiarity is very prominent.</p>

**References**

1. Omaggio, Alice C. (1986) *Teaching Language in Context*, Heinle & Heinle Publishers, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts.
2. The College Entrance Examination Board (1996) *Language Learning Continuum from Articulation and Achievement: Connecting Standards, Performance, and Assessment in Foreign Language*, New York (pp. 24-28).
3. Ngô Như Bình (2001) *Vietnamese Language: Teaching and Learning Framework (linguistic part)* published by the Council of Teachers of Southeast Asian Languages (COTSEAL), 2005.