

**VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE  
PROFICIENCY GUIDELINES  
BEGINNING LEVEL: READING**

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CONTENT	FUNCTION	GRAMMAR & USAGE	ACCURACY
<p>1. Greetings and introductions.</p> <p>2. Information about oneself: biographical information, family, friends, home, school and campus life, schedules, professions and work, leisure activities, likes and dislikes.</p> <p>3. Information beyond oneself: numbers, days, dates, months, time, weather and seasons, places, transportation, directions, shopping, clothes, prices, sizes and quantity, colors, restaurants and food.</p>	<p>1. Comprehending and responding appropriately to written directions and simple instructions.</p> <p>2. Comprehending and responding to simple personal communications such as notes, messages, invitations, and short letters.</p> <p>3. Understanding main ideas and picking out key words of short narratives on familiar topics and other materials such as menus, photos, posters, schedules, charts, signs, short advertisements, and announcements.</p>	<p>1. Patterns for assertive and negative statements, for questions: patterns S - V - O; <i>không</i> + verb and <i>không phải</i> + là; frame constructions <i>có</i> + verb + <i>không</i> and <i>có phải</i> + là + <i>không</i>; patterns <i>không.. phải mà</i> and <i>chứ không..</i></p> <p>2. Questions <i>đã.. chưa, bao giờ chưa</i></p> <p>3. Interrogatives <i>ai, gì, nào, đâu, ở đâu, bao giờ, khi nào, vì sao, tại sao, sao, làm gì, mấy, bao nhiêu, bao lâu, bao lâu rồi, bao xa.</i></p> <p>4. Cardinal and ordinal numbers. Plural markers <i>các, những.</i></p> <p>5. The use of <i>của.</i></p> <p>6. Adverbs of degree <i>rất, lắm, quá, khá, hơi.</i></p> <p>7. Comparison of adjectives.</p> <p>8. Modal verbs <i>có thể, không thể, cần, phải, nên, muốn.</i></p> <p>9. Demonstratives <i>này, ấy, đó, kia,</i> and adverbs <i>đấy, đấy, đó, kia.</i></p> <p>10. Location terms <i>trên, dưới, trong, ngoài, giữa, trước, sau.</i></p> <p>11. Verbs of motion <i>ra, đi, lại, lên, xuống, đến, tới, vào, qua, sang, về.</i></p> <p>12. Tense markers <i>đã, vừa, mới, đang, sẽ, sắp; mới</i> in the sense of not... until....</p> <p>13. Time prepositions and conjunctions <i>trước, trước khi, trong, trong khi, sau, sau khi, khi.</i></p> <p>14. Classifiers <i>cái, chiếc, quả, con, người, tờ, quyển, cuốn.</i></p> <p>15. Active and passive voice.</p> <p>16. Different functions and meanings of the verbs <i>được</i> and <i>bị</i></p> <p>17. Subordinate clauses of time, cause and result (<i>vì, bởi vì, vì vậy, vì thế, nên, cho nên</i>), condition (<i>nếu ... thì, có ... mới</i>), purpose (<i>để</i>), concession (<i>dù, mặc dù, tuy</i>), noun clauses with <i>rằng</i> and <i>là.</i></p> <p>18. Particles <i>ạ, đấy, thế, chứ, ơi, hử /hà, à.</i></p> <p>19. The use of <i>cả, tất cả, mọi, mỗi, từng.</i></p> <p>20. Simple terms of address.</p>	<p>Misunderstanding of some details and fine social-linguistic nuances.</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 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.