

**VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE
PROFICIENCY GUIDELINES
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL: SPEAKING**

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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"> 1. Traveling to Vietnam (preparation, Vietnam immigration and customs regulations). 2. Traveling in Vietnam (travel arrangements, weather and geography). 3. Going to the doctor and dentist and buying medicine. 4. Housing (looking for a place, household appliances and household chores). 5. Running errands (at the bank, post office, etc.). 6. Physical features and personal characteristics. 7. Occupations and job interviews. 8. Mass media, entertainment and sports in Vietnam. 9. Customs (wedding, funeral and holidays). 10. Educational system in Vietnam. 11. Overview of Vietnamese history and key historical figures. 12. Some current issues in Vietnamese society. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conversing with native speakers to satisfy the requirements of everyday situations and routine work or school requirements with confidence, but not with facility. 2. Talking casually about topics of current public and personal interest, using general vocabulary and different ways to express the same idea (circumlocution). 3. Apologizing, supporting opinions, making suggestions and recommendations, and providing or requesting clarification. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relative clauses, relative pronouns (<i>mà, ngư ời</i>) and relative adverbs (<i>nơi, khi</i>). 2. Conditional clauses with <i>đúng ra, lẽ ra, giá mà, giá như</i> 3. Clauses of result <i>đến nỗi, đến mức độ</i> 4. Adjectives <i>hàng, toàn, toàn bộ, toàn thể</i> 5. <i>Mà, lại, mới</i> with different meanings and functions. 6. <i>Nổi, xuể</i>, indicating a person's ability to do something. 7. Patterns <i>không những... mà còn, không những mà cả..., không chỉ.. mà cả..</i> 8. Final particles <i>mà, cơ mà, cơ chứ, mà lại, nhỉ, áy, đã, đấy, chứ, mới được, là được.</i> 9. Emphatic particles <i>nhữ ng, có</i> used before a number. 10. Modal verbs <i>đành, đành phải, dám, không dám.</i> 11. Adverbs with <i>một cách</i> 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 chẳng nữa.</i> 13. Classifiers <i>toà, bộ. cuộc, nền, nỗi, niềm, mối, vị, thẳng, tên.</i> 14. Use of <i>cái</i> with different meanings. 15. Introduction to word formation in Vietnamese: compound, affixation, reduplication and borrowing, reduplication and borrowing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being comprehensible to native speakers. 2. Using longer sentences, a wider range of appropriate and more sophisticated vocabulary and relatively complicated grammatical constructions and expressions. 3. Speaking with confidence, but still making some errors.

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.