

0032b-1

LS GRAMMAR GRID - SPANISH

LEVEL	VERBS	NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND IDIOMS	WORD ORDER	OTHER
<p>0+</p> <p>NH</p>	<p><u>PRESENT IND.</u>: "ar" verbs 1st person singular.</p> <p>Infinitive forms are to be expected.</p>	<p>Some articles indicating concept of gender & number.</p> <p><u>ADJ.</u>: Very common ones.</p> <p><u>ADV.</u>: hoy, mañana, aquí, allí.</p> <p><u>QUESTION WORDS</u>: dónde, por qué, cuánto, qué.</p> <p><u>NEGATION</u>: no hablo, etc..</p>	<p>Very basic word order.</p> <p>Some verbless sentences are to be expected.</p>	<p>Able to answer very simple yes/no questions.</p> <p>Able to name some objects, colors, days of the week, months.</p> <p>Could be expected to tell time (except 1/2 & 1/4).</p> <p>Numbers 1 to 20.</p> <p>Names of immediate family members.</p> <p>Limited & isolated vocabulary.</p>
<p>1</p> <p>IL/IM</p>	<p><u>PRESENT IND.</u>: Regular verbs (-ar,-er, ir)</p> <p>Radical changing verbs: tener, poder, querer, costar</p> <p>Reflexives: llamarse</p> <p>Irregulars: poner, ir, haber (hay), saber, hacer (weather), *ser *estar</p> <p>*many mistakes are to be expected</p> <p><u>NEAR FUTURE</u>: ir + a + infinitive.</p>	<p>Clear concept of agreement: gender, number, subject-verb; although many mistakes are to be expected.</p> <p><u>ARTICLES</u>: Definite: el, la, los, las Indefinite: un, una, unos, unas (some concept of their usage).</p> <p><u>CONTRACTIONS</u>: al, del</p> <p><u>ADJECTIVES</u>: Possessive: 1st person (mi, mis). 2nd person <u>formal</u> (su, sus)</p> <p>Qualifying: most common ones.</p> <p><u>ADJ. & ADV. OF QUANTITY</u>: mucho, poco, bastante, demasiado.</p> <p><u>IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS</u>: hacer (weather)</p>	<p>Position of most common adjectives: la casa <u>grande</u> el libro <u>azul</u></p>	<p>Greetings.</p> <p>Tell time (complete).</p> <p>Weather.</p> <p>Order a meal (simple).</p> <p>Make simple purchases.</p> <p>Handle simple transactions at the post office, bank, drugstore, etc..</p> <p>Can count up to 1000.</p>

Developed by USCIA

00326-2

LEVEL	VERBS	NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND IDIOMS	WORD ORDER	OTHER
<p>1+</p> <p>IH</p>	<p><u>IND.:</u> <u>Present:</u> wider range of irregular verbs. Basic reflexive verbs. The use of <u>gustar</u>. Basic knowledge of the differences between <u>ser</u> & <u>estar</u>: <u>SER:</u> Physical description, nationality, profession. <u>ESTAR:</u> location, temporary health condition. <u>Preterite:</u> some knowledge, mainly 1st & 3rd person singular.</p>	<p><u>PRONOUNS:</u> Direct &/or Indirect (but not combined). <u>ADJ.:</u> Demonstrative. Possessive. <u>IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS:</u> some with <u>tener</u> (hambre, frio, etc.) <u>tener que</u>.</p>	<p>Correct word order for: Adv. (most common ones).</p>	<p>Some autobiographic information. Daily routine. Simple description & narration. Activities.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>ALM</p>	<p><u>IND.:</u> <u>Present:</u> regular & irregular verbs. reflexive verbs. SABER vs CONOCER <u>Past:</u> imperfect & preterite (some knowledge about the difference between the two). Many mistakes are to be expected <u>SUBJUNCTIVE:</u> Present: in indirect commands. <u>CONDITIONAL:</u> Simple <u>IMPERATIVE</u></p>	<p><u>ADJ.:</u> Comparative & superlative <u>NOUNS:</u> Comparative <u>PRONOUNS:</u> relative, interrogative, prepositional, direct & indirect (double object pronouns). <u>PREPOSITIONS:</u> most (<u>por</u> & <u>para</u> limited). Negatives & their affirmatives: nada, nadie, etc..</p>	<p>Correct word order: all pronouns. Position of adj. when change of meaning occurs: Es un hombre <u>pobre</u>. (poor) Es un <u>pobre</u> hombre. (unfortunate)</p>	<p>Good autobiographic information. Good description of daily routine. Some fair description & narration. Hesitant at times & groping for words.</p>

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<p>2+</p> <p>AH</p>	<p><u>IND.:</u> <u>Preterite vs Imperfect</u> (good command 60% of the time). <u>Future:</u> simple <u>PRESENT PROGRESSIVE</u> <u>PAST PROGRESSIVE</u> <u>SUBJUNCTIVE:</u> Present to express: hope, emotions, uncertainty, doubt, with negative antecedent <u>SER vs ESTAR:</u> (good command 60% of the time).</p>	<p><u>ADJ.:</u> Possessive Demonstratives <u>PREP.:</u> Rather good control of <u>por</u> & <u>para</u>. <u>IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS:</u> acabar de al + infinitive hace + period of time + preterite (ago). hacía + period of time + imperfect.</p>	<p>Correct word order of all pronouns & adverbs like <u>ya</u>, <u>todavía</u>, <u>aun</u>. Position of adj. when change of meaning occurs.</p>	<p>Good description & narration. Discussion of current events. Some supported opinion.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Sup</p>	<p><u>IND:</u> <u>Preterite vs Imperfect</u> (good control 70% of the time). <u>Future of probability</u> (present). All compound tenses. <u>CONDITIONAL:</u> Simple Compound <u>SUBJUNCTIVE:</u> Present 80% Present perfect Imperfect 50% Pluperfect Subjunctive used with impersonal & adjectival phrases. Compulsory usage with verbs & conjunctions. Contrary to fact (simple tenses). <u>SER vs ESTAR:</u> (good control 90% of the time).</p>	<p><u>ADV.:</u> ya, todavía, aun (correct usage). <u>PRONOUNS:</u> <u>Reflexive</u> with IO to express an involuntary or unexpected action. Reciprocal reflexives: Nos escribimos frecuentemente. Some knowledge of: the impersonal <u>se. Se</u> instead of the the 'true' passive.</p>	<p>Very correct word order with accurate placement of the pronouns (simple & double).</p>	<p>Some complex descriptions & narrations. Able to express & defend an opinion on a controversial subject with persons who do not agree. Occasional hesita- tion in speaking. Able to rephrase.</p>

0032b-4

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3+	<p><u>IND:</u> Future of probability (past) using "futuro anterior" (future perfect).</p> <p><u>SUBJUNCTIVE:</u> Pluperfect: forms & usage in sequence of tenses. "If" clauses (contrary to fact compound tenses).</p>	<p><u>PREP.:</u> correct usage of most common ones: para, por, en, a, de, acerca de, con.</p> <p>Good knowledge of: the impersonal <u>se</u>. The use of <u>se</u> to express the passive voice.</p>		<p>Able to answer complex & hypothetical questions. Hardly any hesitation.</p>
4	<p>Verbs of "devenir" (different ways of expressing the verb to become in Spanish): hacerse, ponerse, volverse.</p>	<p>Most frequent idiomatic expressions (good control). & Some less frequent idiomatic expressions.</p>		<p>Extensive vocabulary on a wide variety of subjects. Able to switch from abstract to simple subjects. Able to use different registers.</p>
4+	<p>Same as "4".</p>	<p>Same as "4".</p>		<p>Has nearly perfect grammar, extensive vocabulary. Able to use very idiomatic language. Able to tailor his speech to his audience. Near perfect command of social registers.</p>
5	<p>Performs like an educated native in all ways.</p>			<p>Should be able to discuss any topic or idea like a native: fluently & accurately Should be able to understand all native colloquialisms.</p>