

LS GRAMMAR GRID - GERMAN

LEVEL	VERBS	NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND IDIOMS	WORD ORDER	OTHER
0+ Novice High	A few <u>present</u> tense forms: 1st and 3rd person sing. also: <u>1st</u>	Some <u>adverbs</u> : hier, da	tends to follow English word order. Some verbless sentences	Numbers 1 - 2 - Names of immediate family members. Naming isolated object using a few phrases
1 Int low/ mid	<u>Present tense</u> : regular & some irregular verbs & <u>möchte</u> <u>Future</u> : if used, expressed by time adverbs Some <u>past tenses</u> of regular verbs (but <u>mistakes</u> are to be expected).	<u>Definite &amp; Indefinite articles</u> indicating concept of gender & number (mistakes are expected) <u>Question words</u> : wo, wann, wieviel, <u>Possessive adjectives</u> : mein sein <u>Adjectives</u> : very common ones used at end of sentences. <u>Adverbs</u> : heute, morgen, hier <u>Most subject pronouns &amp; some</u> <u>object pronouns</u>	Simple statements Inversion for inter- rogation. Negative statements using <u>nicht</u> <u>Coordinating conjunctions</u> und, aber, oder.	Greetings. Tell time (complete). Days of week, months, dates, weather. Order a meal (simple) Make simple purchases Handle simple trans- actions at bank, post office, drugstore, et Can count (all number Give simple direction

0033-1

11

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1+ Int. High	<p>Present tense: Most verbs</p> <p>Some <u>Compound past tense</u></p> <p><u>Simple past tense</u>: used occasionally: sagte, hatte &amp; war.</p> <p>Present tense of modals &amp; möchte</p> <p><u>Future tense rarely used</u></p> <p><u>Formal Commands</u></p> <p>some <u>separable verbs</u></p>	<p>Concept of <u>Def. and Indef. articles</u>: all cases &amp; plural</p> <p>Pronouns: nom, acc., dative some <u>Adj. endings</u> (but many mistakes are expected)</p> <p>some <u>prepositions</u>: in, auf, mit, zu, durch (but cases may be wrong)</p>	<p>Mistakes in Object Pronouns</p> <p>Negative Statements using <u>kein</u> (mistakes are expected)</p> <p>Occasional uses of subordinating conjunctions: dass, weil</p>	<p>Some autobiographic information.</p> <p>Daily routine</p> <p>Simple description &amp; narration.</p> <p>(hesitant at times often groping for words).</p>
2 Ad. viewed	<p>Present tense: all verbs</p> <p><u>Compound past tense</u>: past participles of most verbs using the correct auxiliary <u>haben</u> or <u>sein</u> (most of the time)</p> <p><u>Simple past tense</u>: a) most reg. &amp; irreg. verbs. b) <u>Modal auxiliaries</u></p> <p><u>Double infinitive</u> in main clauses</p> <p>Most <u>Separable verbs</u> some <u>reflexive verbs</u></p>	<p>Genders - of high frequency words (mostly right)</p> <p>Most <u>prepositions</u></p> <p><u>Possessive adjectives</u>: Das ist <u>mein</u> Buch, Das ist <u>meins</u> &amp; <u>wessen</u></p> <p><u>Adj. endings</u> - mistakes are still expected</p> <p><u>Object pronouns</u>: ihn; ihm</p> <p><u>Interrogative pronouns</u></p> <p><u>Past participles</u> uses as <u>adjectives</u>: Das ist <u>mir</u> bekannt.</p> <p><u>Prepositions</u> (some) control of prepositions with rest/motion distinction (mistakes are expected) (legen-liegen, stellen-stehen; setzen-sitzen; hängen)</p> <p><u>Verbs of motion with prepositions</u> fahren in die Stadt, fahren zu der (zur) Bank</p> <p>Some verbs with prepositions sich freuen auf, denken an sprechen von/über</p>	<p>Uncomplicated dependent clauses (mistakes are expected)</p> <p>Direct &amp; Indirect Conjunctions - dass, weil, als, wenn, bevor.</p>	<p>Good autobiographic information</p> <p>Good description of daily routine.</p> <p>Some fair description &amp; narration (hesitant at times &amp; groping for words)</p> <p>Date with <u>in</u></p> <p>Im Jahre 1980 or year without <u>in</u></p>

00336-2

12

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<p>2+</p> <p><i>Advanced plus</i></p>	<p>Perfect tense</p> <p>Familiar Imperatives</p> <p>man construction</p> <p>Infinitive + zu</p> <p>Subjunctive: würde + infinitive &amp; könnte (mistakes are expected)</p> <p>Reflexive verbs</p>	<p>Correct form of Adj. endings (mistakes will occur)</p> <p>Adj: comparative &amp; superlative</p> <p>es handelt sich um sich kümmern</p> <p>um; sich erinnern in, zeigen auf</p> <p>Most common verbs with prepositions</p> <p>da - wo compounds</p> <p>Past participles used as an attributive</p> <p>die geschlossene Tür</p> <p>Better control of prepositions with rest/motion distinction</p> <p>Time expressions von - bis, seit</p>	<p>Most complicated dependent clauses</p> <p>Conjunction nachdem, ehe</p>	<p>Good description &amp; narration</p> <p>Discussion of current events</p> <p>Some supported opinions</p>
<p>3</p> <p><i>superior</i></p>	<p>Passive Voice</p> <p>Substitute Construction for the passive using lassen</p> <p>Subjunctive - contrary to fact-present-past time</p> <p>Modal verbs in the subjunctive</p> <p>könnte, möchte, dürfte, müsste</p>	<p>Most verbs &amp; prepositions</p> <p>all relative pronouns</p> <p>Present participle (das weinende kind)</p> <p>Directional adverbs (hinauf, herunter)</p> <p>Infinitive used as noun</p> <p>Some control of Particles</p> <p>Kommen Sie doch mal; (aber; denn; mal; doch)</p> <p>Idioms:</p> <p>Meiner Meinung nach</p> <p>starter. Verkehr</p> <p>Es ist mir egal/gleich</p> <p>Es spielt keine Rolle</p> <p>Das ist viel gefragt (great demand)</p>	<p>Dependent clauses using double infinitive</p> <p>Conjunctions (weder...noch; je...desto)</p>	<p>Some complex description &amp; narration</p> <p>Able to express &amp; defend an opinion on a controversial subject with persons who do not agree.</p> <p>Able to rephrase.</p> <p>No hesitation in speaking.</p> <p>00336-3 13</p>

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3+ ↑	<p>Subjunctive - direct &amp; indirect discourse - present &amp; past time</p> <p>Less common verb forms and usages</p> <p>i.e. mochte: Et mochte vielleicht so Jahre alt sein.</p> <p>Verb pairs: schaffen - schuf schaffen - schaffte</p>	<p>Verbs with <u>prepositional objects</u> &amp; <u>separable verbs</u>:</p> <p>hören auf streben nach um bringen sich gewöhnen an</p> <p>Idioms: guter/schlechter Laune sein</p>	<p>High level coordinating Conjunctions: (unterdessen, beziehungsweise)</p>	<p>Able to ask complex &amp; hypothetical questions.</p>
4 error	<p>All forms of <u>Passive</u> including the subjunctive</p> <p>Reflexive used for passive</p> <p>Past participles of modals</p> <p>gekönnt, gewollt may be used attributatively in special meaning.</p> <p>Das ist wirklich gekönnt (expert performance)</p>	<p>Idioms: Er lebt auf grossem Fusse Haltung bewahren/verlieren Dort blieb kein Auge trocken.</p>	<p><u>Subordinating Conjunction</u>: vorausgesetzt, dass.</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+ d				<p>Be able to use very idiomatic language.</p>
5 S u p ↑	<p>Performs like an educated native in all ways.</p>	<p>Should be able to discuss any topic or idea like a native; fluently and accurately. Should be able to understand all native colloquialisms.</p>		<p>00336-4 14</p>