

A2 LEVEL

AIMS, CEFR DESCRIPTORS AND OBJECTIVES

READING SKILLS

By the end of the level, students can

understand very short, simple texts a single phrase at a time, picking up familiar names, words and basic phrases and rereading as required.

understand short, simple texts on familiar matters of a concrete type which consist of high frequency every day or job-related language.

can understand short, simple texts containing the highest frequency vocabulary, including a proportion of shared international vocabulary items.

use dictionary effectively.

deduce the meaning of an unknown word for a concrete action or object, provided the surrounding text is very simple and on a familiar everyday subject.

understand referencing words at a very basic level

LISTENING SKILLS

By the end of the level, students can

follow speech that is very slow and carefully articulated, with long pauses for him/her to assimilate meaning.

understand enough to be able to meet needs of a concrete type provided speech is clearly and slowly articulated.

SPEAKING SKILLS

By the end of the level, students can

interact in a simple way but communication is totally dependent on repetition at a slower rate of speech, rephrasing and repair.

ask and answer simple questions, initiate and respond to simple statements in areas of immediate need or on very familiar topics.

communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters to do with work and free time.

WRITING SKILLS

By the end of the level, students can

Can write simple isolated phrases and sentences.

Can write a series of simple phrases and sentences linked with simple connectors like “and”, “but” and “because”.

GRAMMAR

By the end of the level, students will be able to

use the present simple with common adverbs of frequency

ask and answer questions in the Present Simple.

talk about quantities using countable and uncountable nouns and some / any / much / many / a lot.

use articles to refer to specific nouns and to make generalizations.

use the Present Continuous to talk about events happening at the time of speaking.

use the Present Simple and Present Continuous to talk about present events.

use comparative and superlative adjectives to make comparisons.

use have to to talk about laws, obligation and necessity in the present and near future.

express obligation, prohibition and give advice in the present and future.

use be and can in the Past Simple. (was / were - Could)

use 'it' as a dummy (impersonal) subject when talking about weather conditions, time and distance, etc.

tell when to use the present simple and when to use the present continuous.