

		Basic User	
		A1	A2
	Skill		
Understanding	Listening (reception of speech)	Students can understand basic information (e.g. names, numbers, time, location) and phrases that concern themselves, their family, friends, or their immediate, concrete surroundings. They can also recognize familiar everyday words and phrases (e.g. greetings, good-byes, apologies, etc.) and simple instructions when people use standard language and speak slowly and clearly.	Students can understand phrases and the most frequently used vocabulary related to areas of most immediate personal relevance (e.g. very basic personal information, information on accommodation, university, work, shopping, and the local area). They can catch the main point in short, clear, simple messages and announcements (incl. radio, TV, the internet, and animated or performed sequences). They can understand the topic of a conversation when people use standard language and speak slowly and clearly.
	Reading (reception of writing)	Students can understand familiar names, words, and very simple sentences. They can also comprehend public signs and announcements (e.g. direction signs in public areas, information signs, orientation and guidance signs on campus, written information on a person's country of origin, job, degree program) and short private correspondence (e.g. simple emails, text messages, or letters).	Students can read and understand very short, simple texts. They can find specific information in everyday material (e.g. menus, advertisements, brochures, timetables, university bulletin boards) and, by and large, understand short, simple emails, news reports, stories, and letters.

Speaking	Speaking (participating in conversations and speaking coherently) (spoken production and interaction)	<p>Students are able to introduce themselves, speak about themselves or other people in their immediate surroundings, and express likes and dislikes.</p> <p>They can ask and answer simple questions (e.g. asking someone how they are) and interact in a simple way provided the other person is ready to speak slowly and repeat things if necessary.</p> <p>Students can give comprehensible information such as numbers, time, and location.</p>	<p>Students can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring simple questions or a direct exchange of information. They can make and respond to suggestions, speak about plans, and give instructions.</p> <p>They can describe in simple terms their country of origin, educational background, and their immediate surroundings and living conditions (e.g. home, fellow students, university), compare this information to other information, and speak about experiences, events, and activities.</p> <p>They can express emotions such as fear or joy in simple terms.</p>
Writing	Writing (written production and interaction)	<p>Students can write a short, simple email, text message, or postcard (e.g. sending holiday greetings or giving information on a course) and fill in their personal details on forms or questionnaires.</p>	<p>Students can write short, simple notes and messages relating to matters of everyday concern (e.g. giving thanks, offering apologies). They can use simple language to write about aspects of everyday life and everyday experiences.</p> <p>They can take simple notes about plans and tasks.</p>
Grammar & Vocabulary		<p>Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns and articles: grammatical gender, plural forms, noun inflection in the nominative and accusative cases, negative articles • Dative case in set expressions (e.g. "Wie geht es dir?") • Verbs: conjugation in the present tense, modal verbs in the present tense, imperative, past participle, perfect tense, preterit forms of "sein" and "haben," negations • Pronouns: personal pronouns in the nominative and accusative cases, interrogative pronouns, possessive pronouns 	<p>Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns and articles: inflection in the dative and genitive cases • Verbs: further modal verbs, modal verbs in preterit tense, subjunctive II forms of "haben" to express politeness, the auxiliary verb "werden," reflexive verbs, verbs with prepositions • Pronouns: personal pronouns in the dative case, demonstrative pronouns, possessive pronouns, indefinite pronouns, interrogative pronouns, relative pronouns • Prepositions: prepositions that require either the dative or accusative case, giving information on time and place with dative/accusative prepositions

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositions: Basic temporal and spatial prepositions (e.g. am, um, im, zum) • Adjectives: predicative and adverbial use • Numbers, ordinal numbers • Adverbs of time • Connectors: und, aber, oder, dann • Syntax: main clauses, "W questions," yes-no questions, word order in the sentence <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic vocabulary in the fields of personal data, family, friends, contacts, household, university, recreation and hobbies, eating and drinking, shopping, the body, health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives: attributive adjectives, inflection following definite, indefinite, and zero articles, comparative and superlative forms • Conjunctions: dass, wenn, weil, da, denn, wie, deshalb • Syntax: subordinate clauses – relative clause, clauses of cause and time, comparative clauses, and indirect questions <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of vocabulary in the fields of personal data, family, friends, contacts, household, university, recreation and hobbies, eating and drinking, shopping, the body, health; vocabulary relating to academics, job, public transportation, services
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