

D Level Language Reference

The **Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment**,^[1] abbreviated in English as **CEFR** or **CEF** or **CEFRL**, is a guideline used to describe achievements of learners of foreign languages across Europe and, increasingly, in other countries. The six reference levels (A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, and C2) are becoming widely accepted as the European standard for grading an individual's language proficiency.

Adding two more levels to this reference (**D1** and **D2**) to better understand language is a vital process in measuring its complexity.

A1 Breakthrough or beginner	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type.• Can introduce themselves and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where they live, people they know and things they have.• Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.
A2 Waystage or elementary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment).• Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters.• Can describe in simple terms aspects of their background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.
B1 Threshold or intermediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc.• Can deal with most situations likely to arise while travelling in an area where the language is spoken.• Can produce simple connected text on topics that are familiar or of personal interest.• Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.
B2 Vantage or upper intermediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in their field of specialization.• Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party.• Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.
C1 Effective operational proficiency or advanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer clauses, and recognize implicit meaning.• Can express ideas fluently and spontaneously without much obvious

	<p>searching for expressions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. • Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organizational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.
C2 Mastery or proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. • Can summarize information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. • Can express themselves spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in the most complex situations.
D1 Full Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can master every literary work of this language • These professionals are usually writers, language experts, or journalist.
D2 Software or AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has ALL the possible words and phrases of this language. • In this particular case it's not a person but a software or AI that has the list of all the words and phrases of this language.

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