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"I'm basically fluent in English." Have you ever said this and questioned yourself? What on earth does "basically fluent" mean, anyway? Does it mean you're a C2 user, and have already reached the peak of the language-learning mountain? As a matter of fact, English "fluency" actually begins a couple of levels lower than C2! We know this thanks to
The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). The CEFR is an international guideline to measure language masters). There are many free online tests you can take to check your CEFR level. You can also take official language proficiency tests such as IELTS, which
will give you certified proof of your English level for employers, colleges, and universities. This guide will take to achieve. You will also learn some useful tips to reach your next goal. English language proficiency is commonly categorized into levels
such as A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, and C2, which range from beginner to advanced. These levels help assess a learner's ability to understand, speak, read, and write in English level? Take our placement test to assess your language skills. It's quick, simple, and perfect for all language learners. Find out your English level with our
free placement test Take our free test and discover your English level in just a few clicks. Take placement test "I am Groot" - Groot, Guardian of the Galaxy and A1 English user. Otherwise known as a "super-beginner", at A1 level English you have very limited knowledge of the language. However, you will still be able to manage everyday situations
with commonly-used expressions and vocabulary (as long as the situation is familiar). This means you'll be able to get around London, Vancouver, or Los Angeles — but not without clumsy interactions and opening Google Translate a ton of times! A1 English learners speak slowly and with pauses while they search for the right word, so it can take a
little patience from native speakers to have a real conversation. The vocabulary at this level is roughly 700 words. This may sound like a lot, but it's a surprisingly limited amount to work with. It takes approximately 100 hours with the English language to pass the A1 Cambridge examination. At A1 level, English learners can: Introduce themselves
simply, using basic greetings and conversation starters (such as the weather). Understand very basic directions from natives. Get around cities by reading simple signs, posters and notices. Write very simple descriptions of their hobbies and interests. The best way to reach A1 proficiency is to start learning and stick with it! When it comes to building
new skills, everybody needs to start from scratch. One of the biggest challenges is staying on task and keeping your momentum. You will be embarrassed at first, and you will make mistakes. But this is something you need to accept to upgrade your English proficiency level. At this point, you should try some easy-to-use apps such as Duolingo, which
are designed for true beginners and stop being as helpful once you reach A2 level. You can then use the vocabulary from these apps to build your own flashcards. Finding good content when you're at a beginner level is difficult, so here's Olly Richards with some advice: Olly Richards suggests! "At every stage, what we want to do is to find materials
that are just above our level, so that's why as a beginner you've got to choose really boring textbook dialogues just to get started, but then very quickly, what you realise is that you can understand more than you think." "Try not. Do or do not. There is no try." - Yoda, Jedi Master and A2 English speaker. At A2 proficiency—or "Elementary" level—you
can take part in everyday small talk and express your opinion, but still in very simple ways, and only on familiar topics. At this stage, you will start to really explore the past and future tenses, diving into your history ("Before I came here, I lived in Italy") and your ambitions ("In the next 5 years, I am going to start my own company"). You will still
probably only have very short exchanges and need to rely on a native speaking partner to drive the conversation. However, the native speaker's experience with you will be far easier than with an A1 user! When you reach A2, you should have a working vocabulary of about 1500 words, plus a solid understanding of grammar. It takes approximately
180-200 hours of studying English to pass the A2 Cambridge examination. At A2 proficiency level, English learners can: Talk with English speakers, and network with English to pass the A2 Cambridge examination. At A2 proficiency level, English learners can: Talk with English speakers, and network with English speakers, and network with English speakers, and network with English speakers.
in simple terms, and basic descriptions of family and friends. Read short, simple texts containing high frequency vocabulary and shared international expressions. Although A2 is technically still "beginner level", you will have to cover serious ground to reach it. By this point you should start having (uncomplicated) conversations! One great tip: study
conversation topics which are likely to come up in day-to-day life — in other words, survival English. An effective way to learn is also to prepare a "cheat sheet" or journal with everything you may want to say for a basic conversation, such as background about yourself, your hobbies, which restaurants you recommend, etc. At this stage, you should
also take a serious look at verb conjugation and past or future tenses. "'Grey Worm, Unsullied Warrior and (by the end of season 8) B1 English speaker. The step between A2 and B1 is a big one, and it means you've achieved a degree of confidence in English
This is when you can go into clothing stores and restaurants and won't have any trouble making requests from the staff. However, when discussing a topic you're familiar with, your sentences will still have some difficulty. At this level, students are beyond the basics but they are still not able to work or study exclusively in
English. However, you can cope with problems in everyday life, such as entering conversations you haven't prepared for or dealing with problems that arise when traveling. When you reach B1, you should have a working vocabulary of about 2500 words, and you can recall about half of them with some speed. It takes approximately 350-400 hours with
the language to pass the B1 Cambridge examination. At B1 proficiency level, English learners can: Describe experiences and desires. Listen to and understand What's going on in the news. Write simple texts on topics that are
familiar or of personal interest. To become an intermediate English speaker, the most important tip is to take your learning more seriously and plan a regular, high-commitment study routine. 10 minutes a day is ok, but 30 minutes is far better! That way, you'll start to see quicker and more satisfying results. To pass the threshold between beginner
and intermediate, you should also look at your consistent mistakes, and put together a plan for you to beat them. To upgrade your vocabulary, you should also start adding more phrases to your word bank. You can make
conversation easier by learning "blocks" of English, such as entire sentences, collocations or phrasal verbs, instead of just words. Need help staying motivated and sticking to a schedule? Read our guide and create your perfect study plan. "Offend Dobby? Dobby has heard of your greatness, sir... but never has he been asked to sit down by a wizard,
like an equal." - Dobby, House Elf and B2 English speaker. Welcome to basic English fluency! At B2 English level, you have built confidence and control when speaking workplaces, schools, and colleges, and you can now produce complex
sentences and sound natural in normal conversations. Sure, your English has its own flavor or accent, and you're certainly not quite ready to deliver a speech on Kantian philosophy. However, you now have the language skills to live in an English-speaking country comfortably, and work in an English-speaking office. When you reach B2, you should
have a working vocabulary of about 4000 words. It takes approximately 500-600 hours with the language to pass the B2 Cambridge examination. At B2 proficiency level, English learners can: Take an active part in discussions in familiar contexts, and provide relevant explanations and arguments. Understand standard speech spoken at a normal
speed, provided the topic is reasonably familiar. Understand the main ideas when reading a complex text, as well as contemporary literary prose, articles, and reports. Write clear, detailed texts on subjects related to their interests or area of expertise. At a high intermediate English level, progress will start to feel like it's slowing down. This is
otherwise known as the language learning plateau. Simply put, to reach B2 proficiency level and feel a strong sense of improvement, you should start to take more risks. This means speaking about unfamiliar topics, writing articles in English, and forcing yourself to expand what you know about the language. At this stage, you need to take notice of
how native users sound more natural, construct phrases, use idioms and discuss more complex topics. You also need them to point out where you're going wrong, more than ever before! "Confident people have a way of
carrying themselves that makes others more attracted to them." - Sofia Vergara, Actress and C1 level English speaker. C1 is an advanced English level. C1 users can speak English with ease, and understand the language in (almost!) all of its complexity. By this point, you will be able to have longer conversations, even about unfamiliar topics. You'll
also comprehend longer English texts. At this stage, you can use English day-to-day for business (using specialized business English vocabulary) and academic purposes. If B2 is what many consider "fluent," then C1 is fluency with increased nuance and understanding. At C1, you can understand subtle jokes in the language, and express yourself with
colorful native phrases. When you reach C1, you should have a working vocabulary of about 8000 words - almost double that of B2! It takes approximately 700-800 hours with the language to pass the C1 Cambridge examination. At C1 proficiency level, English learners can: Express ideas fluently, and make presentations in the language. Understand
subtle jokes and implicit meanings within a conversation. Understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts. Write extensively on a diverse range of topics, and approach unfamiliar ones with ease. A great way to make the jump to C1 is to learn this information! For example, you could take a
course and upskill for your career or personal goals, while also doubling down on your English skills at the same time. That way, you'll not only learn a new skill, you'll also learn tons of vocabulary. To become an active learner, write
down 5 of the phrases you hear or read in the course in a notepad or flashcard app. Then, practice using each of those expressions or phrases in 5 different ways. "Supposedly, or so I have heard, some expect my speech to pave the way for a fundamental reform of the European architecture which will satisfy all kinds of alleged or actual British
wishes. I am afraid they are in for a disappointment." - Angela Merkel, German Chancellor and C2 English speaker (but not quite "native"), with full confidence and control of the
language. C2 level English users are comfortable writing or speaking about any type of subject, with nuanced expression and coherent delivery. You can also read and comprehend speech without any barrier. C2 means that you'll find very few (if any) restrictions to conducting your daily life in English, and you are extremely comfortable using it in an
academic or professional setting. When you reach C2, you should have a working vocabulary of about 16000 words. It takes approximately 1,000—1,200 hours with the language to pass the C2 Cambridge examination. At C2 proficiency level, English learners can: Express themselves with spontaneity and fluency, and deal with hostile questioning
confidently. Write coherently and concisely, with the ability to summarise information to construct comprehensive arguments. Understand everything they bear within the language with ease. Read complex, technical texts at speed. The key to becoming a C2 English speaker is to completely integrate the language into your life. Using it daily and
talking to native speakers will speed up the process and push you towards C2 faster. Get outside your comfort zone and into situations where you have to use the language spontaneously, like debates, events, or even dates. Eventually, you'll no longer need to think about conversations in advance. One way of doing this can be to relocate entirely to an
English-speaking country, one where you won't be able to use your native language. This will force you to adapt, fast! However, if you're looking for practice that's a little less radical, why not schedule regular sessions with a native speaking tutor? The CEFR English proficiency levels are a great tool to measure your current language skills. However, if you're looking for practice that's a little less radical, why not schedule regular sessions with a native speaking tutor?
keep in mind that many of the numbers covered in this article — hours and vocabulary size — are based on averages. You may see quicker or slower progress depending on how much time you dedicate to studying. Whatever your circumstances, it's going to take time, a careful plan, and effective
resources to upgrade your English skills. There are no shortcuts. If you need help along the way, a Preply tutor, corporate English training or taking an advanced, intermediate or beginners business English course (according to your level) can help you construct a personalized plan, and give you guidance and practice so that you can experience
quicker progress. Before your first lesson, you can even take a 30-minute test to check your current English level. This will help your mind, gain a
career skill for life, and understand the richness of different cultures. Time to begin! If you have already taken the test, here's what the scores mean: Less than 30 - You are a Level 2 learner. On our Level 2 learner in work,
school, leisure etc. Deal with most situations likely to arise while travelling in English speaking countries Produce simple connected texts on familiar topics Describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions, briefly give reasons and explanations for options and plans 31 to 45 - You are a Level 3 learner. On our Level 3 English courses you
will learn how to: Understand the main idea of complex texts Interact with native English speakers fluently and spontaneously Write and talk in detail about a wide range of subjects, and explain opinions and advantages and disadvantages. More than 46 - You are a Level 4 learner. On our Level 4 English courses you will learn how to: Understand a
wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Interact with native English speakers moderately fluently and spontaneously. Produce clear, well-structured and detailed texts on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices. Click here to find out more about our courses
English Language Test utilizes the well known CEFR standard (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) for assessment. The six reference English levels are generally acknowledged as the worldwide norm for reviewing a singular's language capability. In 2024, understanding the English CEFR levels is essential for learners aiming
to accurately assess and improve their language skills. The CEFR, or Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, divides English proficiency, B1 (Intermediate), B2 (Upper Intermediate), B1 (Intermediate), B2 (Upper Intermediate), B3 (Upper Intermediate), B3 (Upper Intermediate), B4 (Intermediate), B5 (Upper Intermediate), B6 (Upper Intermediate), B6 (Upper Intermediate), B6 (Upper Intermediate), B6 (Upper Intermediate), B7 (Upper Intermediate), B8 (Upper Intermediate), B8 (Upper Intermediate), B8 (Upper Intermediate), B9 (Upper In
with the language, from basic communication at A1 to near-native fluency at C2. By familiarizing yourself with these levels, you can set appropriate learning goals, measure progress, and align your skills with international standards, making it easier to pursue academic and professional opportunities in a globalized world. English Levels CEFR CEFR
English levels are utilized by all advanced English language books and English language schools. It is prescribed to utilize CEFR levels in work resumes (educational plan vitae, CV, Europass CV) and other English level references. We list here the CEFR descriptors for language capability level with the estimated comparable to other worldwide
English assessment plans Cambridge ESOL, Canadian Language Proficiency Index Program (CLB/CELPIP), Canadian Academic English Levels: Tracktest English Levels: Tracktest English Levels: Tracktest English Levels (CAEL), BULATS, IELTS and TOEFL.
European Framework of Reference for Languages) for evaluation. The six reference English levels (A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2) are widely accepted as the global standard for grading an individual's language proficiency. CEFR English levels are used by all modern English language books and English language schools. It is recommended to use these
CEFR levels of English proficiency in job resumes (curriculum vitae, CV, Europass CV) and other English level references. We list here the CEFR descriptors for language proficiency level, their meaning, and approximate equivalents to other global English evaluation schemes- Cambridge ESOL, Canadian Language Benchmarks / Canadian English
Language Proficiency Index Program (CLB/CELPIP), Canadian Academic English Language Assessment (CAEL), BULATS, IELTS, and TOEFL. Frequent guestions about the Common European Framework, such as "What is the most required CEFR level?" or "Which is fluent and which is a native-speaker level?" are answered in our CEFR test FAQs
The CEFR levels in English are a system used to measure a person's ability to speak and understand English. They go from A1, which is the beginning level, to C2, which is the most advanced. The full list of levels is A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, and C2. CEFR stands for the Common European Framework of Reference. This system originated in Europe, but it is
used in many countries around the world. The A1 and A2 levels are for people who are just beginning to learn English. If you are at one of these levels, you can: Understand and use very basic phrases and sentences. Introduce yourself and ask simple questions about other people. Talk about simple, everyday topics. Write short, simple texts. The B1 and ask simple questions about other people.
B2 levels are for people who can use English independently. In this context, the word "independently" means that you can do things without help. You can do things without help from others (you are able to use English without help). You can communicate in most everyday situations. You can talk about what you know, and ask questions when you don't understand. If you are at one
of these levels, you can: Understand the main points of information on familiar topics and explain points of view on different issues, describing the advantages and disadvantages. The
C1 and C2 levels are for people who can use English proficiently. The word "proficiently" means that you can use English very well, even as well as a native speaker. If you are at one of these levels, you can: Understand a wide range of difficult, longer texts and recognize implicit meaning. Express yourself fluently and naturally, without looking for
words too much.Use English flexibly and effectively for social, academic, and professional purposes.Write clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organizational patterns, connectors, and literary techniques. 1) Communicate in a simple way 2) Ask and answer simple questions CEFR-Level A1 is the beginning
level. This means that a person knows just a few words and phrases in English, and can only use these to communicate very basic information. For example, they may be able to greet people, introduce themselves, ask and answer simple questions, talk about
where they are from, what they like or do not like, and order food and drinks in a restaurant. In terms of grammar, learners are typically limited to using present tense verb forms. They may have difficulty with more complex structures. Sentences will typically be very short. In terms of vocabulary, they only know a few hundred words, and so need to
rely heavily on context clues to understand what someone is saying. In terms of listening, they can only understand very simple, slow speech. In terms of speaking, they may speak slowly and carefully and may use a lot of fillers (um, uh). Average Time to Reach CEFR Level A1: around 70-150 hours. Some examples of sentences learners at the CEFR
Level A1 may be able to say: "I come from Japan." "I live in Amsterdam." "What's your name?" "How are you?" "I'm a manager." "Oo you like sushi?" "Yes, I like it." / "No, I don't like it." "What's this?" "It's a pen." "What color is it?" "It's blue." "How much
does it cost?""It costs 5 dollars." 1) Greet people, ask how they are doing, and respond to news. 2) Deal with very short conversations. 3) Talk about what to do, where to go, and make plans. 4) Simple interactions in stores, banks, and other places. 5) Get simple travel information. CEFR-Level A2 is the next level up from CEFR-Level A1. This means
that a person knows more words and phrases in English, and can use these to communicate more information. Learners are able to understand and use common expressions and basic phrases. They can introduce themselves or someone else, ask and answer simple questions about personal details such as where they live, people they know, and things
they have. They can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help. Some examples of sentences learners may be able to say: "I'm from Italy." "This is my first time in London." "What's your name?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "This is my first time in London." "What's your name?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "Where's the post office, please?" "How are you?" "I live near the station." "Here are your keys." "How are you?" "How a
much is this?""I need help with my suitcase.""Do you have any change for the bus?""What does this word mean?""Can I ask you for some directions to the museum, please?""Do you know where these shoes are from?""You're going too fast!" In terms of grammar, learners at this level can use basic verb forms in the present,
past, and future tense. However, they often make mistakes. Sentences are still typically very short. In terms of vocabulary, learners at CEFR level A2 know around 1,000 words. This means they can talk about a wider range of topics, and are less reliant on context clues to understand what someone is saying. CEFR level A2 is the level where learners
start to be able to use more complex grammar structures. They may be able to use conditional sentences or compound verb tenses. In terms of listening, they can follow simple directions and requests. In terms of speaking, they speak in
short, simple sentences. They often have to ask for clarification. Average Time to Reach from CEFR Level A1 to A2: around 150-200 hours. 1) Talk about experiences, events, dreams, and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans. 2) Express themselves on a range of topics in more detail. 3) Understand the main points of
regular matters encountered in work, school, free time activities, etc. 4) Write clear, detailed text on different subjects. Level B1 is the next level up from Level A2. CEFR level B1 is the next level up from Level B1 is the next level up from Level B1 is the next level and communicate in English without much difficulty, even on more abstract subjects. They can have longer
conversations and write texts on different topics. Additionally, they can describe experiences and events, and give reasons and explanations for their opinions and plans. Some examples of sentences learners may be able to say: "I was really surprised when I found out that my best friend had got the job." "I'm not sure whether I should go on holiday or
save the money.""I can't stand people who are always late.""I was worried that I wouldn't understand the film, but actually it was quite easy to follow.""I'm really looking forward to the weekend.""Could you tell me how to get to the station, please?""What time does the bank open?""I'm sorry, I don't have any change.""Can you recommend a good
restaurant around here?""Do you have any idea what the time is?""I'm afraid I don't understand what you mean.""Could you explain it again, please?" In terms of grammar, learners at this level can use a range of verb tenses and sentence structures. However, they may still make mistakes. In terms of yocabulary, learners at level B1 know around
2,000 words. This allows them to talk about a wider range of sentence structures and vocabulary. Average Time to Reach from CEFR Level A2 to B1: around 300-400 hours. 1)
Understand the main points of a complicated text, like a piece of technical writing about their field. 2) Write an in-depth text about a wide range of topics. 3) Interact in a natural manner that can maintain a normal conversation with a native speaker, without too much effort. 4) Express themselves on various types of subjects with little effort to find
the right words. Level B2 is the next level up from B1. CEFR level and naturally, and can use different kinds of sentence structures and vocabulary. Some examples of sentences learners may be able to say: "I can't believe it's already
December, time flies!""By the time we got to the restaurant, we were both starving.""I'm not sure what to make of his strange behavior.""College can be challenging, but it is also a great time to meet new people and learn more about yourself.""I have many plans for the future, but the one that is most important to me is to finish my degree. I want to
get a degree in accounting so that I can get a good job and have a successful career. I also want to travel the world and see new places." In terms of grammar, learners at this level can use a wide range of verb tenses and sentence structures. They make very few mistakes. In terms of vocabulary, learners at level B2 know around 3,000 words. This
means that they can talk about a wide range of topics in depth. For example, they can discuss abstract concepts, give opinions, and explain their point of view. In terms of listening, they can follow a wide range of different types of conversations and lectures. They can also follow more complicated talks. In terms of speaking, they can communicate
quite fluently and naturally. They can use a wide range of sentence structures and vocabulary. Average Time to Reach from CEFR Level B1 to B2: around 200-300 hours. 1) Write clear, smoothly-flowing, well-structured text, including figurative speech and different literary methods. 2) Understand lengthy and complicated texts, such as lectures or
political speeches. 3) Express self almost effortlessly in English. 4) Handle subtlety and nuance in language. For example, making a joke or giving criticism. Level C1 is the next level up from B2. CEFR level C1 speakers are considered advanced. This means that they can write clear, well-structured texts. They can also understand lengthy and
complicated texts. In addition, they can express themselves almost effortlessly in English. They can also read between the lines and communicate shades of meaning. Some examples of sentences learners may be able to say: "The data doesn't lie, we need to act now." "I'm not sure I follow your line of reasoning." "I'm afraid I don't have the time to gcc
into detail.""His behavior was completely out of line." She's always putting her foot in her mouth." (Meaning, she always says things that are silly or embarrassing.) I'm not sure what the right course of action is, but I'll trust my gut." The novel is a work of fiction, but it has a lot of truth in it." In physics, space and time are considered to be two
separate dimensions. Space is the three-dimensional area in which objects can exist, and time is the measure of how long it takes for an event to happen. Together, space and sentence structures. They make very few mistakes. In
terms of vocabulary, C1 level learners know around 5,000 words. This means that they can understand and use a wide range of words in both written and spoken English. They also know a lot of idiomatic expressions and slang words in both written and spoken English. They also know a lot of idiomatic expressions and slang words in both written and spoken English. They also know a lot of idiomatic expressions and slang words.
In terms of listening, they can follow lengthy and complicated conversations and almost any type of lecture. They can understand when someone is joking or being critical. In terms of speaking, they can communicate almost effortlessly. They can use a wide
range of sentence structures and vocabulary. They can also use idiomatic expressions and slang words. An example of an idiomatic expression they could use is "I'm pulling your leg". This means "I'm joking with you". Average Time to Reach from CEFR Level B2 to C1: around 200-300 hours. 1) Write texts which are logically structured and expression they could use is "I'm pulling your leg". This means "I'm joking with you".
ideas fluently and precisely. 2) Easily understand everything they read or hear. 3) Express themselves spontaneously, fluently and precisely, differentiating the finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations. 4) A native level. At CEFR level C2, learners are considered proficient. As a result, they can produce texts that are effectively
organized and communicate thoughts clearly and precisely. They truly get what they read or hear. They communicate with ease. In academic or professional settings, they can follow complex discussions and contribute to them effectively. They can also use language flexibly and accurately to achieve their communicative aims. Basically, their level of
English is indistinguishable from that of a native speaker. Some examples of sentences a C2 level speaker might write: "The lab results show that the patient is likely to experience a weakened immune system and may be susceptible to infection. Additionally, the patient's
anemia is causing them to feel tired and weak. A course of treatment involving rest, a balanced diet, and iron supplements is recommended.""Albert Einstein's theory of relativity is a scientific theory that explains the physical laws governing how objects move. It is based on the idea that the laws of physics are the same for all observers, regardless of
their relative motion. This means the speed of light is always the same, regardless of the observer's relative motion. The theory of relativity has led to the development of many new technologies, such as GPS and nuclear power." The 18th century was a time of great political change. The monarchies of Europe were challenged by new ideas about
government and democracy, and the people began to demand more say in how they were ruled. Many countries saw revolutions, or uprisings against the government, in this period. The American Revolution, which led to the creation of the United States, was one of the most significant political changes of the 18th century.""The professor's research
indicates that the current economic model is not sustainable in the long term. He suggests that we need to find a new way of doing things if we want to avoid an environmental and economic catastrophe.""The government's proposal to raise the retirement age is causing a lot of controversy. Some people say that we need to do this to ensure the
sustainability of our pension system, but others argue that it would be unfair to those who have already paid into the system." As you can see, C2 level speakers are able to write texts that are well-organized and communicate ideas clearly and precisely. They have a deep understanding of the language and can use it flexibly and accurately to achieve
their communicative aims. They can communicate about the most advanced topics effortlessly. In terms of grammar, proficient learners can use the full range of sentence structures and tenses. They can also use idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms. Some examples of idiomatic expressions they might use are "to kill two birds with one stone" or
"to cost an arm and a leg". These expressions mean "to accomplish two things with one action" and "to be very expensive", respectively. In terms of vocabulary, proficient learners have a large and varied vocabulary (around 10,000 words). They can easily find the right word to express their ideas, even if it is a rare or technical term. They are also
familiar with a variety of idiomatic expressions and slang. Language registrar is also not a professor. In terms of listening, proficien
learners can understand extended speech, even when it is not clearly structured and when delivered quickly. They can follow lectures and talks in academic settings, and can fully understand television programs and movies. In terms of
speaking, proficient learners can fluently and spontaneously speak without any effort to find the right words. They can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic, and professional purposes. They can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic, and professional purposes. They can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic, and professional purposes. They can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic, and professional purposes.
terms of reading, proficient learners can read a wide variety of challenging texts quickly and accurately. They can extract information from complex academic texts and understand the main ideas, even if they are not familiar with the topic. In terms of writing, proficient learners can write clear, detailed texts on a wide range of topics. They can
express their ideas fluently and naturally. They can use a variety of written genres for different purposes, and they can adapt their style to the audience and purpose. CEFR level C2 speakers of English. This is because they have a native level of mastery of the language. Average Time to Reach from CEFR Level C1 to
C2: around 200-300 hours. All Word Lists in Searchable Form All Word Lists in Searchable Form (by Oxford) CEFR Level Pre-A1 word List (Picture Book) by Cambridge English, and have no prior knowledge of English.) CEFR Level A1 Word
List (Picture Book) by Cambridge English CEFR Level A2 Word List by Cambridge English CEFR Level B1 Word List b
CEFR level C1 is considered advanced. This means that you can understand and use the language for most purposes, including academic, professional, and personal purposes. CEFR level C2 is considered fluent. This means that you can use the language easily, quickly, and without errors. Due to the constant decline in the education level of the
general population, many native speakers of English would not be able to pass a C2 exam. However, in general, most native speakers would be able to reach at least a C1 level of proficiency. The best CEFR level is C2, as this is the level of fluency
For example, to immigrate to the UK, you must prove you can use English to at least level B1. So it is important to determine your needs. For example, if you want to study at an English-speaking university, you will need to reach at least level B2. However, if your goal is
to be able to communicate with English speakers on a basic level for travel, then A2 may be sufficient. CEFR level B1 is considered intermediate. This means that you can use the language for most purposes, but you may make some mistakes. If your goal is to be able to communicate with English speakers on a basic level, then B1 may be sufficient
There are a few ways to find out your CEFR level. You can take placement tests, such as the Cambridge English Scale tests. You can also use online tests to help evaluate your current level, such as our English Proficiency Level test. If you want to improve your CEFR level, there are a few things you can do: Take a placement test to assess your
current level and find out which level is right for you. Choose a course that matches your level. If you're not sure which level to pick, try a beginner's course or an intensive course. Make sure you do the homework and practice what you've learned in class. Take advantage of resources like online dictionaries and grammar guides. Use English as often as
you can, both in and out of class. Practice, practice, practice, practice, practice, practice at home using resources such as
eBooks and websites in English. Take tests and quizzes to measure your progress. Use English as often as you can in your everyday life. Be patient and persistent! Learning a language takes time, but it's definitely possible to reach your goal. The main difference between B2 and C1 is that B2 is considered a "high intermediate" level while C1 is
considered an "advanced" level. This means that at the B2 level, you can already communicate relatively well in English but there are still some areas that need improvement. At the C1 level, you have a very good command of the language and C1
include: Grammar: At the B2 level, you already have a good understanding of grammar but may still make some mistakes. At the B2 level, you know around 3,000 words. At the B2 level, you know around 5,000 words. Reading: At the B2 level, you can
read texts that are reasonably challenging. At the C1 level, you can read complex texts with ease. Writing: At the B2 level, you can write fluently and flexibly for a variety of purposes. Speaking: At the B2 level, you can write relatively well in English but there may still
be some areas that need improvement. At the C1 level, you can communicate fluently and accurately on a wide range of topics. The main difference between C1 and C2 is that C1 is considered an "advanced" level, you have a very good command of the
language and can communicate fluently and accurately on a wide range of topics. At the C2 level, you have the same level of proficiency as a native speaker of English. Other differences between C1 and C2 include: Grammar: At the C2 level, you can use the
language accurately and effectively for all situations. Vocabulary: At the C1 level, you know around 5,000 words. At the C2 level, you can read and understand practically anything written in English. Writing: At the C1 level, you can write
fluently and flexibly for a variety of purposes. At the C2 level, you can write accurately on a wide range of topics. At the C2 level, you can communicate fluently and effectively on all topics. The CEFR can be extremely useful for teachers as it
provides a common framework (foundation) that can be used to plan lessons and track student progress. It can also be used to develop course materials and assess students' level of English. Some of the ways in which the CEFR can be used to identify the specific grammar, vocabulary, and
skills that need to be taught at each level. Tracking student progress: The CEFR can be used to develop course materials that are appropriate for each level. Assessing students: The CEFR can be used to assess students' level of
English and identify areas that need improvement. There are a number of ways in which you can use the CEFR in your lessons. By identifying the specific grammar, vocabulary, and skills that need to be taught at each level, you can ensure that your lessons are well-rounded and targeted. Use
the CEFR to track student progress. By assessing students regularly, you can identify areas that need improvement and help students to progress through the levels. Use the CEFR to develop course materials. By creating materials that are appropriate for each level, you can ensure that your students are challenged and engaged. Use the CEFR to
assess students. By using the CEFR to assess students' level of English, you can identify areas that need improvement and help students to progress through the levels. There are a number of other scales that are used to measure English language proficiency, such as the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) and IELTS (International
English Language Testing System). In addition, there are Cambridge English Exams, which correspond to The CEFR. These are: Cambridge First Certificate in English (FCE) => B2 LevelCambridge Certificate of Advanced English (CAE) => C1
LevelCambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE) => C2 Level The CEFR was created by the Council of Europe as a way to standardize the assessment of language ability. It is now used by governments, schools, and language testing organizations around the world. The CEFR was created by the Council of Europe as a way to standardize the
assessment of language ability. It is based on the work of the Language Learning for European Citizenship project, which was launched in 1989. The CEFR has been widely adopted by government agencies, testing centers, and
publishers of language learning materials. The CEFR is important because it provides a common foundation for language learners to compare their own proficiency level to others learners, and to see how their proficiency level has changed
over time. Employers, schools, and immigration authorities often use the CEFR to assess English language proficiency. This allows them to compare the level of English of job applicants, students, and visa applicants from different countries. That way, they can ensure that everyone is being assessed fairly and equally. CEFR levels are important in
places like schools, universities, and the workplace. CEFR levels can help schools figure out which level of class is best for a student's progress over the course of their studies using CEFR levels to decide if a
student is ready to move on to the next level of study. CEFR levels may be used to evaluate job applicants at work. They might also be used to evaluate job applicants at work at each to move up in their career. CEFR levels do not always matter. For example, if you are just learning English for fun, you may not need to worry about which level you are at. You
can just focus on enjoying the language and learning as much as you can. You may also not need to worry about CEFR levels if you are already proficient in English. In this case, you can just focus on using and improving your skills. Another example is if you are applying for a job that does not require a high level of English. In this case, your potential
employer might be more interested in your ability to communicate effectively in English than your ability to write long, complicated texts and essays. In general, CEFR levels are most important for people who are learning English as a second language and who want to use English in an academic or professional setting, or who wish to immigrate to an
English-speaking country. The CEFR is a helpful tool for assessing and measuring English, it is important to be aware of the CEFR levels and what they mean. Knowing your level can help you set realistic goals
and track your progress. Take the English Test: Proficiency Level (Test Your English Online for Free) The most reliable way to find out your English level is to take a well-designed assessment test. There are many tests to choose from, but taking the EF SET is a good place to start. You can use your EF SET score as an English level certification on
your CV and on LinkedIn. The EF SET (50 min) is currently the only standardized English test that reliably measures all skill levels, beginner to proficient, in alignment with the internationally recognized standard, the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR). Other standardized English tests are able to assess some proficiency levels, but
not the entire CEFR scale. Using the EF SET to track your English level over months or years gives you a standardized way to evaluate your own progress. English level makes you
stand out from the crowd. But in a broader sense, measuring your English level reliably, and being able to track your English level change over time, is improving? The Common European Framework of References for Languages (CEFR) is an international standard for language
ability and comprehension. This standard includes 6 distinct English levels: A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, and C2. Some institutions also recognize the pre-A1 level, though it is not as common. What do these designations actually mean about your English abilities? All CEFR language levels were originally created by the Council of Europe in order to standardize
language ability. These standards are used to determine language ability for speakers all over the world. Let's take a closer look at each English level to see what they mean: A1 - Beginner (Basic) Average Time to Reach A1 Topics Rate of Speech (Words Per Minute) Pronunciation and Grammar Vocabulary 1-3 months Simple questions and answers,
information about oneself, very common and familiar topics 60 WPM or less Very basic knowledge with frequent errors Situation-specific The A1 level, you can understand some common phrases and words in English. You can ask and answer simple questions
(i.e. How old are you? Where do you live? What's your favorite color?). Your interactions will be relatively basic, and you may need other people to speak slowly with you in order to understand. This level is common among those who have only been studying English for a short time (less than 6 months) or those who have not studied English for many
years and do not practice regularly. A2 - Beginner (Basic) Average Time to Reach A2 Topics Rate of Speech (Words Per Minute) Pronunciation and Grammar Vocabulary 6-12 months The same topics as Level A1 plus expanded social interactions like varied greetings, hobbies, future arrangements, etc. 80 WPM or less Basic knowledge with frequent
errors Situation-specific At the A2 level, you can speak in full sentences and phrases on simple topics. Your vocabulary covers a broader array of subjects than it did at the A1 level, but your interactions are still limited to direct exchanges of information. You can likely have a full conversation about yourself and various parts of your life. While your
listening comprehension has improved, you might still need others to speak slowly or repeat themselves from time to time. This level is common among adults in their first year of study or those who have not studied English for many years. B1 - Intermediate (Independent) Average Time to Reach B1 Topics Rate of Speech (Words Per Minute)
Pronunciation and Grammar Vocabulary 1-2 years The same topics as Level A2 plus maintained speech in a wider range of contexts, including personal opinions and other informal discussions 100 WPM or less Frequent errors with new or complex words Adapted to a broad range of circumstances Once you reach B1 level English, your English
abilities are at the "intermediate" level. This means that you can speak and understand English for matters related to your daily routine. You can also be much more descriptive about your life and experiences. Finally, you can talk (using relatively simple terms) about more abstract or subjective topics, like aspirations, dreams, or opinions. This level is
common among adults who have been continuously studying English for more than one year or those who have the opportunity to practice English on a semi-regular basis. B2 - Intermediate (Independent) Average Time to Reach B2 Topics Rate of Speech (Words Per Minute) Pronunciation and Grammar Vocabulary 2-4 years The same topics as Level
B1 plus the ability to express more complex viewpoints, and hypothetical situations 120 WPM or less Occasional errors with new or complex words Extensive knowledge of conversational English plus some basic technical vocabulary related to work or personal hobbies The B2 level is often referred to as the "upper intermediate level." As a
B2 English speaker, you can take part in conversations on a variety of concrete and abstract topics. You may not know a lot of technical vocabulary, but you can still convey complex thoughts, experiences, or concepts with moderate accuracy. This English proficiency level is common among adults who have been studying English for
several years and practice regularly. C1 - Advanced (Proficient) Average Time to Reach C1 Topics Rate of Speech (Words Per Minute) Pronunciation and Grammar Vocabulary 4-6 years The same topics as Level B2 plus the ability to speak on completely new topics spontaneously 140 WPM or less Infrequent errors with new or complex words
Extensive knowledge of conversational English and technical vocabulary Once you have reached the C2 level, you are considered an advanced student of the English language. You now have a firmer grasp of more complex grammar structures, implicit meaning in both text and speech, as well as the ability to speak English fluently in almost any
environment. Though you will naturally make some errors from time to time, they are likely small and infrequent. In order to reach the C1 level, you will likely need to study English proficiency is common among those who have lived in an
English-speaking country for an extended period of time. C2 - Advanced (Proficient) Average Time to Reach C2 Topics Rate of Speech (Words Per Minute) Pronunciation and Grammar Vocabulary 6-8 years All or nearly all of the same topics as a native English speaker 160 WPM or less Very infrequent errors Extensive knowledge of conversational
English and technical vocabulary C2 is the highest assessment of all 6 CEFR levels. At this level, you can understand the vast majority of English, spoken or written, that you encounter. Though you may make rare errors, your proficiency is near or equal to that of a native English speaker. You can understand the finer nuances of tone, pacing, and
word choice, even in complex texts or situations. C2 level speakers have likely been studying English for many years, practicing the language regularly or even on a daily basis with native speakers. How to Determine your own
English level? While the summaries above may give you a rough idea of where you are on a scale from A1 to C2, you'll want to test your abilities in order to know for sure. You can easily check your English proficiency tests to help you assess
your English abilities: We recommend using more than one source to test yourself, as no single test will give you a perfect assessment. Learning how many words you know is yet another fun way to find out your English level. IETLS or TOEFL. Here's a
helpful chart to see what your scores mean for your English level: That being said, these tests are designed to give you a general idea of where you stand on the CEFR English level. You will be in a better position to develop a study plan that is right for you! Few products in the market give you real human
assessment of your speaking skills. Even when you take an expensive in-person test, say IELTS for example, and get your grades/level back, you still don't know how to improve from where you are now. Today, we are bringing you two bonuses. Bonus 1 SpeakUp's lead teacher will talk about specific areas/concepts students from different levels need
to focus on, in order to level up Bonus 2 In today's interconnected world, possessing strong English language skills is essential for effective communication and professional growth. To assess and categorize language proficiency, the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) provides a standardized system used globally. The
CEFR levels provide a clear framework of English proficiency levels, helping learners set achievable goals. They assist educators and employers in evaluating language skills accurately, leading to personalized learning paths and better job placements. English Proficiency Levels Chart A1 - Beginner At the A1 level, learners have very basic language
skills, enabling them to comprehend and use familiar phrases and expressions. You can introduce yourself and ask simple guestions about personal information. Approximately 100 hours of study Listening: You can interact in a simple way provided the other person speaks slowly
and clearly. Reading: You can comprehend short, simple texts and sentences. Writing: You can write brief, simple notes and fill out forms with personal details. A2 - Pre-Intermediate A2 level learners can communicate more confidently, understanding and using frequently used expressions related to areas of immediate relevance. You can participate
in straightforward, routine tasks, such as ordering food or asking for directions. Approximately 180-200 hours of study. Listening: You can engage in brief social exchanges. Reading: You can understand short, simple texts related to everyday life.
Writing: You can write short, basic notes and messages. B1 - Intermediate B1 level indicates a level of proficiency where you can understand the main points of clear standard input and express yourself coherently on familiar topics. You can describe experiences, events, and ambitions and provide reasons for opinions. Approximate 350-400 hours of
study. Listening: You can comprehend the main points of clear standard speech on familiar subjects. Speaking: You can understand texts that consist mainly of high-frequency everyday language. Writing: You can write simple connected
text on topics that are familiar or of personal interest, B2 - Upper-Intermediate B2 level learners are capable of understanding complex texts, both concrete and abstract, and can interest, B2 - Upper-Intermediate B2 level learners are capable of understanding complex texts, both concrete and abstract, and can interest, B2 - Upper-Intermediate B2 level learners are capable of understanding complex texts, both concrete and abstract, and can interest.
can understand extended speech and lectures and follow complex lines of argument. Speaking: You can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers possible without strain. Reading: You can write detailed text
on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue. C1 - Advanced At the C1 level, learners can comprehend demanding texts and communicate effectively in complex and nuanced discussions. They can produce well-structured, detailed texts on intricate subjects. Approximately 750 hours of study. Listening: You can comprehend
extended speech even when it's not clearly structured. Speaking: You can express ideas fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Reading: You can express ideas in a clear, well-structured text, expressing
points of view at some length. C2 - Mastery C2 level represents the highest level of English language proficiency. Learners at this level can understand virtually all forms of written and spoken English with ease, expressing themselves spontaneously, fluently, and precisely. Approximately 1100 hours of study. Listening: You can comprehend any kind
of spoken language, live or broadcast. Speaking: You can express yourself spontaneously, fluently, and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning. Reading: You can express yourself spontaneously, fluently, and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning. Reading: You can express yourself spontaneously, fluently, and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning. Reading: You can express yourself spontaneously, fluently, and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning. Reading: You can express yourself spontaneously, fluently, and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning. Reading: You can express yourself spontaneously, fluently, and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning. Reading: You can express yourself spontaneously, fluently, and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning. Reading: You can express yourself spontaneously, fluently, and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning.
flowing, complex structures in an essay or report, underlining the relevant salient issues. Take our online English Test to determine your level! Join us on Instagram for a daily dose of English grammar with our engaging stories.
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