



# American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages

certifies that

**Romana Graham**

ACTFL

Test Type <i>Commercial OPIc</i>	Test Date <i>03/11/2020</i>	Language <i>English</i>
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*has successfully completed the ACTFL Oral Proficiency Interview - computer (OPIc) and has been rated according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines 2012 – Speaking.*

**Superior**



**Howard Berman, Executive Director, ACTFL**

**Date Issued: 03/11/2020**

**Date of Expiration: 03/11/2022**

**Certificate Code: 3797178-FD9F17**

**Issued by: LTI**

## • Superior - ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines 2012 - Speaking

### ACTFL Certified Rating System

OPIc

- Superior
- Advanced High
- Advanced Mid
- Advanced Low
- Intermediate High
- Intermediate Mid
- Intermediate Low
- Novice High
- Novice Mid
- Novice Low

### Superior

Speakers at the Superior level are able to communicate with accuracy and fluency in order to participate fully and effectively in conversations on a variety of topics in formal and informal settings from both concrete and abstract perspectives. They discuss their interests and special fields of competence, explain complex matters in detail, and provide lengthy and coherent narrations, all with ease, fluency, and accuracy. They present their opinions on a number of issues of interest to them, such as social and political issues, and provide structured argument to support these opinions. They are able to construct and develop hypotheses to explore alternative possibilities.

When appropriate, these speakers use extended discourse without unnaturally lengthy hesitation to make their point, even when engaged in abstract elaborations. Such discourse, while coherent, may still be influenced by language patterns other than those of the target language. Superior-level speakers employ a variety of interactive and discourse strategies, such as turn-taking and separating main ideas from supporting information through the use of syntactic, lexical, and phonetic devices.

Speakers at the Superior level demonstrate no pattern of error in the use of basic structures, although they may make sporadic errors, particularly in low-frequency structures and in complex high-frequency structures. Such errors, if they do occur, do not distract the native interlocutor or interfere with communication.