Click to verify



```
Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential
cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. If you constantly find yourself questioning whether you can proudly proclaim your knowledge of a particular language to your friends or not, then you should refer to the CEFR
language levels table. CEFR, which stands for the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, is something every language learner should be familiar with, and in this post, I will explain what it is, how it categorizes language proficiency into its A, B, and C levels, and how you can prove your proficiency when needed. What is CEFR?
The official definition of CEFR is the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. Although that may sound cool, unfortunately, it doesn't provide much insight, at least to me. To put it differently, CEFR is what helps you to determine how good your language skills are no matter what language you're learning. Depending on what you
can (or cannot) do in your target language, CEFR assesses your proficiency according to its levels, from A1 to C2. And since CEFR is a common assessment framework, every time you refer to your CEFR language skills
regardless of the language you're learning. It assesses your proficiency based on its levels, ranging from A1 to C2, depending on what you can or cannot do in your CEFR language level allows others to quickly evaluate your language abilities. It's definitely
more informative than simply saying, "Oh, I speak some French." It's important to note that CEFR is not a language test itself; it serves as a framework that language test refer to when defining results and assessing the proficiency of individual learners. It works with a wide range of language tests. Which language tests refer to when defining results and assessing the proficiency of individual learners.
CEFR?The Common European Framework is called "common European" for a reason. While initially designed to work with numerous European languages such as Japanese, Chinese, and even Esperanto. Overall, CEFR supports tests in 40 languages. Here is a list of some of
them:Arabic, Albanian, Armenian, Basque, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Frinlian, Galician, Georgian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Serbian (Iekavian version),
Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish and Ukrainian. If your target language is on this list (and there's a 99.9% chance that it is), you will likely come across CEFR at some point, either now or in the near future. And that's not a bad thing at all. How does CEFR assess your language proficiency? For the longest time, I believed there were only
four language skills:Listening (a passive skill)Reading (another passive skill)Writing (one more active skill)But, oh boy, was I mistaken!The creators of the Common European Framework managed to complicate things by introducing six language skills. Are you ready?Instead of using the usual active/passive skill system, CEFR
operates on three distinct levels:Reception (oral/written)Reception refers to your ability to understand the input. It could be someone shouting in your ear with a Quebecois accent (I hope you never have to experience that), or it could be someone shouting in your ear with a Quebecois accent (I hope you never have to experience that), or it could be silently reading Le Monde during your morning coffee with croissants in Paris. This corresponds to the listening
and reading parts of the majority of language tests. Interaction (oral/written) but also knowledge of the language at hand (know-what-to-say) but also knowledge of pragmatics (know-how-to-say). It's about being polite, appropriate, and abiding by the code of conduct, whatever it happens to be. On tests, you demonstrate this ability when
writing a letter to an imaginary authority and then politely conversing with an interviewer. Production (oral/written) The interaction was all about using an appropriate type of language; Production, on the other hand, is more about expressing yourself in a clear and comprehensible manner. This is where you probably want to show off your grammar,
pronunciation, and spelling skills, my friend. Here, you're likely to write an essay and defend your opinion in a discussion with an interviewer. Your performance in each task counts. The better you do, the higher CEFR level you achieve. And there's a lot to say about these levels themselves. What are the six CEFR language levels? Language proficiency
levels can be broadly categorized as basic, intermediate, and proficient. However, language abilities vary so vastly that these primary labels are not descriptive enough to be precise. For this reason, CEFR introduced its ABC system. In this system, A1 and A2 correspond to very basic language skills. Then, B1 and B2 represent more sophisticated
knowledge of a target language. Finally, C1 and C2 serve as indicators of high proficiency is something vague, subjective, and highly dependent on your self-esteem, CEFR offers short descriptors for each level. The NewbieA1 is at the bottom of the CEFR language levels hierarchy. At
this level, you're not too concerned with grammar and stuff. You simply focus on exchanging basic information, like introducing yourself or engaging in effective small talk about topics such as where you're from and whether you have a dog. You can also understand certain things, but your interlocutor will probably need to speak slowly and use simple
words.A1 proficiency is typically required if you wish to immigrate to Germany with a spouse visa.A2 level. The Newbie Level 2I'm not sure when things start to significantly improve, but it's certainly not at the A2 level. Nevertheless, at this level, you have expanded your vocabulary to the point where you can move beyond simply pointing and naming
things to engage in more direct information exchange. This may include asking for and giving directions, talking about your family, or politely indicating to a corner shop vendor that their tomatoes are too expensive. And all of this is still done using simple language. Not all CEFR language levels have a real-world point of reference, especially at the
basic proficiency level. So I don't know of any institutions that would actually ask for proof of your A2 proficiency, sorry. B1 level: The Required MinimumWhen you reach B1, you start feeling the progress. You're not perfect, not even good, but at least you are independent enough to go about your business in your target language. Your vocabulary is
wide enough to meet all your needs when dealing with familiar matters and points of personal interest, whether it's at work, at home, or in a local restaurant. Your speech starts to resemble that of a sane and cognitively developed person, as you can now express your desires, give reasons, and explain your ideas. Plus, you begin to understand the
natives much better (if they don't have a heavy accent, of course). Another point of reference for this level in German, you'll be able to apply for citizenship in this European country. B2 Level: The Sweet SpotAt the B2 level, you actually experience a feeling of freedom when speaking a
foreign language. Here, you can read and understand complex things, such as your morning newspaper or the book of your favorite childhood writer translated into your brain as they did before. At the CEFR B2 level, you are able to reason and
provide logical and coherent explanations. And yes, you need to know how to write everything down. Something between B2 and C1 is usually required to be admitted to a university in a foreign country. The more proficient you are, the better, but the requirements vary from country to country. For example, Hungarian universities usually request B2
certificates, while colleges in Germany ask for C1.C1 Level: What You Really Want to Put on Your ResumeTo demonstrate your proficiency at the C level, you usually have to read and understand something that you would never read for pleasure. This could include topics like environmental problems, hunger in East Timor, or education for bilingual
children. The point is, at C1, you are familiar with vocabulary that goes beyond your personal interests. Even if you don't care about some-obscure-topic you should be able to discuss it and know how to defend your opinions before the knowledgeable public. The same expectations apply to writing. At C1, you should be comfortable with every single
aspect of your target language, whether you're using it for personal, academic, or professional purposes. And the fact that German universities seek the C1 level should tell you the same thing. C2 Language Level: Fluency and MasteryThe CEFR C2 level represents the pinnacle of language proficiency. Perhaps only native speakers can surpass your
language skills. You no longer encounter the problem of not understanding something (except for technical terms, perhaps). Your language proficiency allows you to do remarkable things: summarize ideas and construct strong arguments. But more importantly, the language has become a faithful tool that you have completely mastered. With C2, all
doors are open, whether you're seeking career opportunities, higher education, or immigration. The challenge is that by the time you achieve C2 level, you usually already have all these incredible benefits. How to Get Certified with CEFR? You don't even have to take an exam to get an idea of your language level thanks to the comprehensible CEFR
self-assessment tables. However, what if it's time to prove that you actually have C1 proficiency in German, for example? Why Do You Need to Prove Your Language Proficiency Level? Proof of your language skills is often required to secure a better job, receive higher-quality education, and improve your overall living situation. In the modern world, it's
nearly impossible to obtain anything without providing the corresponding paper with an official stamp. This is especially true when trying to establish your current language level may differ significantly from the level required for your
ultimate goal. For instance, I needed a B2-C1 level in French to take university courses in that language, while I could only claim to have an A2 level. If this is the case, you have no choice but to continue working on your skills until they match one of the required CEFR language levels. Your citizenship application won't be approved if you have a B1
level instead of a B2. That's how the system works. Similarly, when filling out your resume, you can't simply claim to speak a language at the B2 level based on your own estimations, especially if language proficiency is not just a bonus point but a job requirement. In such cases, you'll want to prove it by demonstrating a widely recognized language
certificate.So... You Have to Take a Test!Choosing and taking a language test function will vary depending on the test and the language tests function. Moreover, CEFR is not a certification will vary depending on the test and the language
you are taking. For example, you may need to take the DELE exam to prove your Spanish skills or the DEFL/DALF exam to obtain a certificate in French. As a result, you'll receive DELF or DELE diplomas that indicate your language skills at the corresponding level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). In general,
all TELC, ECL, and Unicert tests work within the CEFR framework. What could go wrong? Problems may arise when you take a test, but your institution does not accept the certification you received because they require a different one. For example, I took the DELF B2 exam to prove my French language proficiency for college. However, I discovered
that they didn't accept DELF and only approved the TFI (Test du Français International) administered by ETS (the major trouble-maker and the author of TOEFL and TOEIC, which are - guess what - not aligned with CEFR). Consequently, I had to take a placement test at the university itself—twice—before finally being permitted to take French
courses. The moral of the story: consult your institution to determine which tests and certifications they accept. What else could go wrong? The second problem with CEFR language levels is that you have to choose which test to take: A2, B1, C1, or any other level. It's easy to overestimate your abilities and fail the test, especially when you're aiming
high. Statistics show that more than half of DELF B2 test takers fail. If you won't receive a certificate. This is quite different from various international tests like IELTS, where they simply assign you a level. It may be lower or higher than your ultimate goal, but at least you receive a certificate. With CEFR, they won't even bother. The moral of
the story: be realistic or better prepared. Other Small Problems with CEFR Language LevelsDespite the initials claiming it to be "common" and "European," CEFR is still far from being omnipresent and widely accepted. Some language tests do not fully correspond to CEFR standards. For instance, if you take the Polish language test, you'll find that you
only have three options: B1, B2, or C2. Other three language levels do exist in the Egzaminy Certyfikatowe z Języka Polskiego jako Obcego, but they don't align with CEFR standards of A1, A2, and C1. As a result, you can certainly take these exams, but your certificate will be outside the common point of reference. You may encounter the same
problem with some Swedish, Norwegian, and Japanese language tests. The Chinese ProblemThe situation with the Chinese language is even more complicated. The only standardized language tests. The Chinese language tests in China is HSK (Hànyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎosh), which has six proficiency levels, the same as CEFR. However, CEFR has refused to accept the Chinese claim that
these levels completely match the CEFR ones. The actual state of affairs is that the highest "C2" level of the HSK exam corresponds to the intermediate B2 CEFR level, which is two levels down the scale. The good news is that HSK is widely recognized and accepted in China. It is more likely that you would need to present your test results in China
rather than in Europe, so the chances of getting turned down are insignificant. Is CEFR the Only Proficiency Scale? As mentioned earlier, CEFR and nothing else. Why? Because in most cases, you would actually be learning
European languages Just think about it. CEFR language levels cover 7 out of the 10 most widely spoken languages in the world. Only Hindi, Bengali, and Malay have no connection to the Common European Framework whatsoever, and Mandarin is hanging on the border. Otherwise, Spanish, French, German, Russian, Portuguese, Arabic... CEFR has
got you covered! If your target language is not on the list, you'll have two options. Either you deal with a private test assessment scale, like CU-TFL or the Chulalongkorn University Proficiency Test of Thai as a Foreign Language, or you take a test assessment scale, like CU-TFL or the Chulalongkorn University Proficiency Test of Thai as a Foreign Language levels
and vice versa. Source: Wikimedia CommonsILR, ACTFL, and CEFR: Language LevelsYes, there are other broad language assessment scales apart from CEFR: Language Roundtable), for example. As you can guess from the "interagency" part, it's something serious. And it is indeed serious since ILR is a
professional assessment scale for those who wish to work for the US government or military agencies. ILR is regulated by the Foreign Service Institute in the US, and they deal with over a hundred world languages. If you've heard of FSI, it's probably in the context of their famous study on how many hours you need to learn a language. In this study,
they refer to the "professional working proficiency" level as the ultimate goal of language training. And what this vague definition describes is actually level 3 of the ILR scale or C1 level of CEFR. There are multiple tables aiming to compare CEFR language levels with those of ILR and ACTFL scales. So it's up to you to decide which system to use as a
reference for your language skills. The main point is that knowing your proficiency level allows you to work on your language skills more deliberately. And yes, it also opens many doors! Kelly Langford Read the guide. I can't emphasize it enough. It is essential to your success because the book tells you exactly what is expected of
you.I used "Reussir le DELF. Niveau B2". In my case, it was a really old edition (2006), but it worked very well for me in 2018. Nonetheless, I still recommend using the newer 2016 edition or even both. The main reason is that these guides are the only sources of sample exams. You can't find them on the Internet—yet, you will need them more than
anything else. Also, all DELF B2 guides are in French, and it's a good thing. If you can't understand the textbook, you should probably ask yourself whether B2 is actually take it. So please don't skip the next step:6. Solve All
the DELF B2 Preparation Exercises from the same exercises are there for a reason. Furthermore, you will be doing exactly the same exercises from the same exercises from the same exercises are there for a reason. Furthermore, you will also have someone
who will force you to do these exercises if you choose this option.) If you can organize yourself without outside assistance, then the textbook is all you need to prepare well for DELF B2. Speaking from personal experience, I can say that it will make you 100% ready for the listening and reading parts. You will:Know what kind of texts to expect on the
DELF B2 exam. Understand how to approach each of the tasks. Learn how to write different types of answers. Get immediate corrective feedback (if you check your answers in the "corrigés" section). Get to know your most common mistakes. Having those exercises done will help you prepare for the DELF B2 reading and listening sections. However,
writing and speaking will require a different approach. 7. Memorize "Les Formules de Politesse" On the DELF exam, nobody wants you to speak or write in a familiar style. Keep that for WhatsApp... What this exam really is, is an exercise in fine writing and eloquent speaking. In other words, you have to be coherent, and the things you say must comply
with the French understanding of what is polite. And here you hit the wall of French pragmatics because what is appropriate in formal English is not so appropriate in
them as chunks: "... Madame le Juge... ""... Je me permets de vous écrire pour... ""... Je wous prie de croire, Monsieur, à l'expression des mes meilleurs sentiments... "Ugggghh. La France, c'est compliqué. C'est bien ça. This strategy saved me tons of time on the actual test. I wrote a good half of the letter by heart. All I had to do afterward was compose the
body of the letter according to the instructions.8. Know Your ConnectorsOkay, politeness formulas can help you prepare for the DELF B2 writing part—great. But what about speaking? The good news is that examiners will still expect you to be somewhat coherent
and logical.It can be really challenging when you don't speak a language very well. It gets even worse when you have to talk about a topic you're not too familiar with (which is often the case). So, what on Earth can save you in the interview when you're locked in a room with two Frenchmen furiously writing while you're... uhm... trying to express
yourself?That's right: connectors and retractors. The former are the words like "however", "nevertheless", "apart from that", "by the way", "unfortunately", "meanwhile" and so on (in French, of course). The latter are the things you should say as soon as your examiner gives you a puzzling look... "Oh, I meant to say", "I'm afraid I've expressed myself
vaguely", "let me clarify that" - something along these lines. And remember that it's fine to correct yourself: we do it all the time.9. Mock the TestWhen I say "mock the test," I don't mean that you should solve one full DELF B2 sample test. I mean that you should find all available sample papers (both online and in print) and deliberately go through
each one until you've completed them all. Preparing for the listening and reading sections on your own shouldn't be a problem as long as you have test samples and answer keys. However, the challenges lie in the writing and speaking sections because you may not have anyone to provide feedback. There are countless ways to write a letter or present
your defense during the interview. However, the sample answer at the end of the textbook, if available, will only provide one such approach. What should you do in this case? What I did was compare my own writing with the sample. I focused mainly on fixed expressions, politeness formulas, ways to connect ideas, and constructing arguments. As long
as my writing resembled the sample, I considered it correct. It may not be the most sophisticated strategy, but it works when you genuinely aim to improve your practice during the test. Secondly, it trains your hand for the exam and
minimizes the impact of slow handwriting on your test performance. 10. Read DELF B2-Specific Texts (and a Lot) Finally, focus on expanding your vocabulary in the most common DELF topics: politics, economics, business, IT, ecology, and education. Poor vocabulary in the most common DELF topics: politics, economics, business, IT, ecology, and education. Poor vocabulary in the most common DELF topics: politics, economics, business, IT, ecology, and education. Poor vocabulary in the most common DELF topics: politics, economics, business, IT, ecology, and education. Poor vocabulary in the most common DELF topics: politics, economics, business, IT, ecology, and education.
part, you will be asked to spell things out. In the reading part, texts will be filled with technical terms that you need to know (or else you'll have to derive their meaning from the context). As for writing and speaking, the importance of a broad vocabulary cannot be overstated. So, if you've completed all the exercises from the textbook but still have
some time to prepare for the DELF B2, be sure to read the French press... Photo by Us WahYour personal collection should include Le Monde, RFI, Courrier International, Libération, L'actualité, and other exemplary French journalism sources.It may be boring as hell. I have to admit that I, too, would prefer reading Dan
Brown's Da Vinci Code in French. But sometimes, you have to do While you may have prepared for the DELF B2, there will still be a lot waiting for you on the test day. Following the exam will save you time, energy, and nerve cells. Read the second part of the post to learn how to approach the exam
most efficiently. Good luck! Wondering how to prepare for the DELF B2 exam and take your French skills to the next level? You have come to the perfect place! The DELF or Diplôme d'Etudes en Langue Française is for non-native French speakers and is awarded by the French Ministry of Education. The DELF certification is recognized around the
world. At the B2 level, you are considered to be advanced in French, but not yet proficient in it. Moreover, a B2 level proficient in it. Moreover, a B2 level proficiency is often required to study at a French university. As an internationally recognized test of the French language, the DELF B2 can open doors to new opportunities for education, work, and travel. Best Way to prepare for the
DELF B2 To prepare for the DELF B2 exam, firstly focus on building your vocabulary, and practising grammar. Additionally, practice speaking and reading in French as much as possible to improve your fluency. If you have already prepared for the DELF B2 exam, firstly focus on building your vocabulary, and practice speaking and reading in French as much as possible to improve your fluency. If you have already prepared for the DELF B2 exam, firstly focus on building your vocabulary, and practice speaking and reading in French as much as possible to improve your fluency. If you have already prepared for the DELF B2 exam, firstly focus on building your vocabulary, and practice speaking and reading in French as much as possible to improve your fluency. If you have already prepared for the DELF B2 exam, but it's important to note that
 there is a difference between B1 and B2. At the B2 level, candidates are expected to have higher fluency in using French language skills in all areas: reading, listening, writing, and speaking. Reading (Reading Comprehension) The DELF B2 readin
section tests your ability to read, understand, and analyze written French. This section is one hour long and is worth 25 points. You will answer questions about different types of French texts like newspapers, magazines, novels, or academic articles
Practice reading comprehension exercises and strategies like underlining key information Work on improving your grammar and knowledge of French idioms Listening (Oral Comprehension) Listening in DELF B2 assesses your ability to understand and identify the meaning, tone, and context of the audio recordings. The recordings are based on
topics, such as conversations, interviews, news reports, or speeches. The section lasts approximately 30 minutes and is worth 25 points. To do well in the DELF B2 listening, it's important to practice listening to different types of audio from podcasts, news broadcasts, or movies. Moreover improve your understanding of French by focusing on
keywords, phrases, and ideas while listening to the audio. Writing (Written Production) The DELF B2 writing will evaluate your proficiency to write clear and organized texts using appropriate vocabulary and grammar, as well as linking your ideas. The task is to take a personal stand on a given topic, such as a debate, formal letter, or review of a film
or book. You will have 1 hour to complete this task, and it is worth 25% of the overall score. While preparing for the DELF B2 writing: Remember to carefully Before the exam, practice writing different formats Speaking (Oral Production) Overall, the DELF B2
speaking assesses your ability to communicate effectively in French in different situations. The DELF B2 speaking test is approximately 20 minutes. You choose a topic and have 30 minutes
to prepare. To prepare for the speaking section: practice speaking as much as you can practice organizing your thoughts and ideas in French work on your pronunciation Make use of a tutor or partner to practice speaking section: practice speaking section: practice speaking section are practice organizing your thoughts and ideas in French work on your pronunciation Make use of a tutor or partner to practice speaking section: practice organizing your thoughts and ideas in French work on your pronunciation Make use of a tutor or partner to practice speaking section: practice organizing your thoughts and ideas in French work on your pronunciation Make use of a tutor or partner to practice speaking section are practice organizing your thoughts and ideas in French work on your pronunciation Make use of a tutor or partner to practice organizing your thoughts and ideas in French work on your pronunciation Make use of a tutor or partner to practice organizing your thoughts are practice organized by the practice organized practice organized by the practice organized pract
vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural understanding. It includes topics such as dialogues, interviews, news reports, articles, letters, and literary extracts. The DELF B2 tests your ability to communicate well in French by evaluating: listening, reading, writing, and speaking. The exam evaluates if you can communicate well in French at an advanced
level. To pass the DELF B2 test you should be able to understand spoken and written French, write well-structured texts, and speak fluently on different topics. Is the DELF B2 exam difficult? The DELF B2 is a challenging exam, especially for non-native French speakers. The exam tests your ability to communicate in French at an upper-intermediate
to advanced level. Preparing for the DELF B2 may seem daunting but by studying and practicing, you can improve your French language skills. Most importantly Kochiva is a great option for improving your French in an effective and personalized way.
They offer C1/C2 level trainers to ensure high-quality instruction. Furthermore, the small batch sizes allow for personalized attention. With Kochiva, you can feel confident in your ability to succeed on the DELF B2 exam. Contact: +91
9872334466 Conclusion To sum it up, preparing for the DELF B2 exam in 2024 requires dedication, practice, and the right resources. The best way to study for B2 is to focus on improving your chances of success. By
putting in the effort to prepare and practice, you will feel confident in your ability to succeed. Wondering how to prepare for the DELF B2 exam and take your French skills to the next level? You have come to the perfect place! The DELF or Diplôme d'Etudes en Langue Française is for non-native French speakers and is awarded by the French
Ministry of Education. The DELF certification is recognized around the world. At the B2 level, you are considered to be advanced in French, but not yet proficient in it. Moreover, a B2 level proficient in it. More
opportunities for education, work, and travel. Best Way to prepare for the DELF B2 exam, firstly focus on building your vocabulary, and practising grammar. Additionally, practice speaking and reading in French as much as possible to improve your fluency. If you have already prepared for the DELF B1 exam, you may have
some familiarity with the DELF B2 exam, but it's important to note that there is a difference between B1 and B2. At the B2 level, candidates are expected to have higher fluency in using French and express themselves clearly, and basically, to prepare for DELF B2 exam, but it's important to note that there is a difference between B1 and B2. At the B2 level, candidates are expected to have higher fluency in using French and express themselves clearly.
speaking. Reading (Reading Comprehension) The DELF B2 reading section tests your ability to read, understand, and analyze written french. This section is one hour long and is worth 25 points. You will answer questions about different types of written materials, like articles, ads, or stories. To prepare for DELF B2 reading: Read different types of
French texts like newspapers, magazines, novels, or academic articles Practice reading comprehension exercises and strategies like underlining key information Work on improving your grammar and knowledge of French idioms Listening (Oral Comprehension) Listening in DELF B2 assesses your ability to understand and identify the meaning, tone,
and context of the audio recordings. The recordings are based on topics, such as conversations, interviews, news reports, or speeches. The section lasts approximately 30 minutes and is worth 25 points. To do well in the DELF B2 listening, it's important to practice listening to different types of audio from podcasts, news broadcasts, or movies,
Moreover improve your understanding of French by focusing on keywords, phrases, and ideas while listening to the audio. Writing (Written Production) The DELF B2 writing will evaluate your proficiency to write clear and organized texts using appropriate vocabulary and grammar, as well as linking your ideas. The task is to take a personal stand on
a given topic, such as a debate, formal letter, or review of a film or book. You will have 1 hour to complete this task, and it is worth 25% of the overall score. While preparing for the DELF B2 writing: Remember to carefully read and understand the requirements, Plan an outline Proofread your answer carefully Before the exam, practice writing
different formats Speaking (Oral Production) Overall, the DELF B2 speaking assesses your ability to communicate effectively in French in different situations. The DELF B2 speaking test is approximately 20 minutes, while the second part is an interactive
exercise lasting 10 to 13 minutes. You choose a topic and have 30 minutes to prepare for the speaking section: practice organizing your thoughts and ideas in French work on your pronunciation Make use of a tutor or partner to practice the language DELF B2 Syllabus The DELF B2 exam syllabus
covers a range of general language competencies, including grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural understanding. It includes topics such as dialogues, interviews, news reports, articles, letters, and literary extracts. The DELF B2 tests your ability to communicate well in French by evaluating: listening, reading, writing, and speaking. The
exam evaluates if you can communicate well in French at an advanced level. To pass the DELF B2 test you should be able to understand spoken and written French, write well-structured texts, and speak fluently on different topics. Is the DELF B2 exam difficult? The DELF B2 is a challenging exam, especially for non-native French speakers. The exam
tests your ability to communicate in French at an upper-intermediate to advanced level. Preparing for the DELF B2 may seem daunting but by studying and practicing, you can improve your French Language Skills. Most importantly Kochiva is a great
option for improving your French in an effective and personalized way. They offer C1/C2 level trainers to ensure high-quality instruction. Furthermore, the small batch sizes allow for personalized attention. With Kochiva, you can feel confident in your ability to succeed on the DELF B2 exam. Contact Kochiva today for a free demo class! Email:
info@kochiva.com Website: French Language Course Contact: +91 9872334466 Conclusion To sum it up, preparing for the DELF B2 exam in 2024 requires dedication, practice, and the right resources. The best way to study for B2 is to focus on improving your language skills. It's important to become familiar with the DELF B2 syllabus. With B2
preparation and practice, you can increase your chances of success. By putting in the effort to prepare and practice, you will feel confident in your ability to succeed. Starting from a beginner level and extending to an upper-intermediate level, DELF exams show a learner's French language proficiency. Beginners are expected to introduce themselves
and know basic topics in French. As learners climb the DELF ladder, the language expectations get more complex. DELF's upper-intermediate level essentially prepares students or business professionals looking to take their
French to the next level! Whether you're considering taking DELF exams or want to learn how to prepare, this article is for you. We will cover what DELF is, what each DELF level includes, and how to prepare, this prestigious exam. DELF stands for Diplôme d'études en langue française, or Diploma of French Language Studies. Awarded by the
French Ministry of National Education, DELF certifications assess French language proficiency aligned with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). Passing the DELF exam gives learners globally recognized certification, which they can use as proof of proficiency at universities, workplaces, and immigration offices.
There are four DELF levels: A1, A2, B1, and B2. They all have separate exams assessing learners' speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills. Here is the language level of each DELF exam: A1: Beginner A2: Advanced beginner/pre-intermediate B1: Intermediate B2: Upper-intermediate Conce you know which one is right for you, you can sign up for
the exam at a DELF exam center in the country you're based in. To pass each DELF exam, you need to score at least 50 points out of 100, with a minimum of five points in each components, but their duration and complexity vary. Here is an overview of what each level
includes: A1 is the first exam of DELF and is intended for beginners. To pass the exam, learners need to be familiar with basic French, such as introducing themselves, saying where they are from, and talking about their hobbies. In the writing component, learners will need to fill in a form with their name, nationality, address, and other details. Example 1.
component Component Component content Speaking Three exercises of 5 to 7 minutes: Guided conversation with the examiner, Q&A, and dialogue. Listening Four exercises of 30 minutes: Reading documents and answering guestions. Writing Two exercises of 30 minutes:
Filling in a form and writing a minimum of 40 words. In A2, learners are expected to use French in more complex daily life situations. These include shopping, asking for directions, taking public transport, and talking about past events. Besides understanding simple conversations, they should also be able to talk about their daily lives, hobbies,
routines, work, or school. Exam component Comp
Writing Two exercises of 45 minutes: Writing two texts of a minimum of 60 words each. At the B1 level, learners are comfortable using French in a wide range of contexts, whether that's talking about a dream they had or expressing their feelings related to a topic. The speaking part of the B1 exam looks particularly different from A1 and A2, as
learners go beyond answering simple questions and start talking about their opinions. Exam component Component Component content Speaking Three exercises of 15 minutes: Guided conversation with the examiner, talking about an opinion on a given topic, and dialogue. Listening Three exercises of 25 minutes: Listening to a recording and answering
questions. Reading Two exercises of 45 minutes: Reading documents and answering questions. Writing One exercise of 45 minutes: Writing a text of a minimum of 160 words. The DELF B2 exam opens the doors of universities in French-speaking countries, as most institutions require a B2 level in French from international students. At this level,
learners can talk about their opinions in French, convince others, and recognize their own mistakes if they've made any. Exam component content Speaking Two exercises of 20 minutes: A monologue where learners express their opinion on a topic and provide supporting arguments and a dialogue with the examiner. Listening Three
exercises of 30 minutes: Listening to a recording and answering questions. Writing one exercises of 1 hour: Writing a text of a minimum of 250 words. Both DELF and DALF are organized by the French Ministry of National Education, but they serve different levels of
learners. DELF includes four certifications: A1 (beginner), A2 (pre-intermediate), and B2 (upper-intermediate), and B2 (upper-intermediate), and B2 (upper-intermediate). DALF stands for Diplôme approfondi de langue française or Advanced Diploma in French. DALF has two
certifications: C1 (autonomous) and C2 (mastery). Many learners who pass the DELF B2 exam continue with the DALF exams. All DELF exams require you to be proficient in the four skills, you should also familiarize yourself with the exam format to aim for
a high score. Here are the best things you can do to prepare for DELF: Signing up for a DELF course or taking online French classes provides focused training, ensuring you're on the right track. With the help of your tutor, you'll improve your knowledge, learn more about the exam format, and know what to expect on the big day. When choosing a
tutor, prioritize tutors specializing in DELF exams. On Preply, you can find over 200 DELF tutors preparing students for A1, A2, B1, and B2. Before you book a trial lesson, make sure to check tutor reviews to see how they've helped other students in the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply: The right of the past is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply: The right of the past is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example, here's what a learner said about a DELF B2 teacher on Preply is a second property of the past. For example,
textbooks will improve your exam-related vocabulary and grammar. Similarly, practicing with past DELF exam papers will make you more confident, as you'll see how the questions are structured. Check the French Ministry of National Education's recommendations for exercise books, or ask your tutor if you could do some mock exam practice. On
YouTube, you can find plenty of exam simulation videos, especially for the speaking component of DELF. Here is an example for the B1 exam by Alliance française, an international organization promoting the French language and culture around the world: Not happy with your French pronunciation? Why not try some fun tongue twisters? Are you
always scoring lower on the writing component? Maybe this means that you should touch up on your vocabulary. Not only will this help your DELF exam, but it will also help you become more fluent in French. Depending on your level, look for apps, films, podcasts, and books to improve your French. If you're a beginner preparing for A1, you may
want to have a soft start with French language apps and short-form social media videos like '5 hardest words to pronounce in French'. As you get more advanced, you'll get more confident in the language, which will help you explore other types of content. Look into French podcasts to improve your listening skills, French movies for authentic
vocabulary in context, or books to make your reading skills better. Get personalized feedback, improve your weaker areas, and access insider tips from specialized DELF tutors. Online French lessons with Preply check all the boxes! Our tutors can help you reach the intermediate levels of DELF and eventually ace the advanced-level DALF exams
```