**Competence Grid**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Here we need to work. | Some practice needed. | Quite good already. | Excellent! |
| **Simple present** | You often use other tense forms to talk about regular activities, or use the simple present when other tenses are needed. - You rarely use the 3rd-person singular –s. | You sometimes use the simple present to talk about regular activities or the state of things. - You sometimes use the –s in the 3rd-person singular form. | You mostly use the simple present to talk about regular activities or the state of things. - You usually use the –s in the 3rd-person singular form. | You almost always talk about regular activities or the state of things using the simple present. - You almost always use the –s in the 3rd –person singular form. |
| **Present progressive** | You often use the present progressive in contexts in which call another tense is needed, or use another tense to describe an ongoing activity. - You often leave out or use an incorrect form of *be*, or the *–ing*-ending. | You sometimes use the present progressive to talk about an ongoing activity.  You use the correct form of *be* and the *–ing*-ending in some casess. | You usually use the present progressive to talk about an ongoing activity.  Usually, you use the correct form of *be* and the *–ing*-ending. | You almost always use the present progressive to talk about an ongoing activity.  You almost always use the correct form of *be* and the *–ing*-ending. |
| **Present perfect** | For actions which have started in the past but are still going on you often use a tense other than the present perfect, or you use the present perfect when another tense is needed. - You use incorrect forms of *have* or the main verb. | You sometimes use the present perfect to talk about actions or events that have started in the past but are still going on. - You sometimes use the correct forms of *have* + the “third form” of the main verb. | You usually use the present perfect to talk about actions or events that have started in the past but are still going on. - You normally use the correct forms of *have* and the “third form” of the main verb. | You almost always use the present perfect to talk about actions or events that have started in the past but are still going on. - You almost always use the correct forms of *have* and the “third form” of the main verb. |
| **Simple past** | You frequently use the simple past when another tense is needed, or you use other tenses for events that happened in the past, in a period of time that is over. - You often use an incorrect ending or the incorrect irregular form. | You sometimes use the simple past to talk about events that happened in the past, in a period of time that is over. - You sometimes form the past with the *–ed*-ending, or the correct irregular form. | You mostly use the simple past to talk about events that happened in the past, in a period of time that is over. - You normally form the simple past with the *–ed*-ending, or the correct irregular form. | You almost always use the simple past to talk about events that happened in the past, in a period of time that is over. - You almost always form the simple past with the *–ed*-ending, or the correct irregular form. |
| **Going-to future** | You often use a different tense than the *going-to* future when you talk about your future plans. You often use an incorrect form of *be*. | You sometimes use the *going-to* future correctly when talking about your future plans, and you sometimes use the correct form of *be.* | When talking about your future plans, you usually use the *going-to* future correctly, and mostly use the correct form of *be.* | In order to talk about your future plans, you almost always use the *going-to* future correctly, including the correct form of *be.* |
| **Prepositions** | You often use an incorrect preposition. | You sometimes use prepositions incorrectly. | You usually use prepositions correctly. | You almost always use prepositions correctly. |
| **Spelling:**  **General** | Your spelling is frequently incorrect. Some words are hard to recognize. | Your spelling is sometimes incorrect. | Your spelling is mostly correct. | Your spelling is almost always correct. |
| **Spelling:**  **Capitalization** | You capitalize words incorrectly or use lower-case letters where you should use capital letters. | You sometimes use lower-case letters for the pronoun “*I”* and proper names, including countries and their adjectives. | You usually capitalize the pronoun “*I”* and proper names, including countries and their adjectives, and mostly use lower-case letters for all other words. | You always capitalize the pronoun “*I”* and proper names, including countries and their adjectives, and use lower-case letters for all other words. |
| **Word order** | You frequently place words in an incorrect position in the sentence. This makes your text sound “German.” | You sometimes place adverbs or the words in a subordinate clause in an incorrect order, which makes your text sound less “English.” | You usually place the words in your sentences in the correct order. This makes your text sound mostly natural and “English.” | You always place the words in your sentences in the correct order. This makes your text sound natural and “English.” |
| Further remarks: | | | | |

**Competence Grid: Explanations**

The **marks** on the right-hand margin tell you what kind of error was found in your text:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **G (T)** | Grammar, with respect to the verb form (tense, aspect, number) |
| **G (P)** | Grammar, with respect to the preposition |
| **G (WO)** | Grammar, with repect to word order |
| **G** | Grammar (all other cases) |
| **Sp** | spelling |

**Grammatical terms:**

To make sure you understand the feedback form, here are some words. Please fill in the German translation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **German** |
| tense |  |
| aspect |  |
| number |  |
| “third form”  (= past participle) |  |
| irregular form |  |
| preposition |  |
| (to) capitalize  capital letters |  |
| lower-case letters |  |
| subordinate clause |  |

**Competence Grid: Explanations (Suggested Solutions)**

The **marks** on the right-hand margin tell you what kind of error was found in your text:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **G (T)** | Grammar, with respect to the verb form (tense, aspect, number) |
| **G (P)** | Grammar, with respect to the preposition |
| **G (WO)** | Grammar, with repect to word order |
| **G** | Grammar (all other cases) |
| **Sp** | spelling |

**Grammatical terms:**

To make sure you understand the feedback form, here are some words. Please fill in the German translation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **English** | **German** |
| tense | **Zeit (grammatikalisch)** |
| aspect | **Aspekt (einfache Form oder Verlaufsform)** |
| number | **Anzahl (Singular oder Plural)** |
| “third form”  (= past participle) | **Partizip Perfekt (Form des Verbs, die im Englischen und im Deutschen in den Perfekt- und Passivformen des Verbs verwendet werden – z.B. „Ich habe gelacht. – *I have laughed“. /* „Ich bin gegangen. – *I have gone*.“** |
| irregular verb | **unregelmäßiges Verb** |
| preposition | **Präposition (z.B. *on, at, under, while etc.*)** |
| (to) capitalize  capital letters | **groß schreiben**  **Großbuchstaben** |
| lower-case letters | **Kleinbuchstaben** |
| subordinate clause | **(untergeordneter) Nebensatz** |