## Analytic Oral Proficiency Assessment Scale (AOPAS)

Kost, C. R. (2004). An investigation of the effects of synchronous computer-mediated communication (CMC) on interlanguage development in beginning learners of German: accuracy, proficiency, and communication strategies. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, *65*, 4, 1346. Retrieved from ProQuest Digital Dissertations database. (Publication No. AAT 3131612).

Subscale	Operationalisation criteria			
Pronunciation	• Use of correct pronunciation and intonation so that the words spoken can be			
	clearly understood by the listener without any confusion of meaning			
	• Words are pronounced without a strong influence from the native language			
Fluency	• Use of complete sentences without unnatural pauses and at a suitable pace			
-	• Fluent speakers offer information freely and are open and responsive to			
	conversation partners			
Comprehension	• Clear understanding of what is spoken			
_	• Use of communication strategies (such as paraphrasing or asking questions)			
	to sustain conversation when responding to unfamiliar content			
Vocabulary	• Oral proficiency is also characterised by a rich vocabulary			
	Ferms are used accurately in the appropriate context and are not influenced			
	by direct translation from the native language			
Accuracy/structure	• Use of complete sentences and appropriate grammar (eg. tenses and verb			
	conjugations) to accurately convey the intended meaning			
	• Higher levels of oral proficiency require the creation of more complex			
	sentences			

Pronunciation	Mistakes	Points	Levels
Correct pronunciation and intonation	1–3 mistakes	17–15	P6
• Very few mistakes which do not impede English-native			
interlocutor's comprehension			
Very few pronunciation mistakes	4–6 mistakes	14-12	P5
• Might have problem with a few specific words			
Meaning is clear			
• Some mispronunciation, but sympathetic English-native	7–9 mistakes	11-9	P4
interlocutor is able to understand			
Native language influences pronunciation			
• Pronunciation strongly influenced by native language	10–12	8-6	P3
• Pronunciation problems interfere with comprehension	mistakes		
• Problematic for sympathetic native-English interlocutor			
Pronunciation problems manifest themselves throughout	13–15	5-3	P2
speech	mistakes		
Meaning frequently obscured by poor pronunciation			
• Only partially comprehensible (even to sympathetic English-			
native			
interlocutor)			
Mostly incomprehensible	16–18	2-0	P1
	mistakes		