Defense Language Proficiency Test 5 (DLPT5)

Multiple-Choice Format

Burmese Familiarization Guide



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Introduction

This Familiarization Guide is designed to provide prospective examinees with information about the Defense Language Proficiency Test 5 (DLPT5) in multiple-choice format. This guide contains general information about the test design, the format of the test, its length, its content, the skills tested, and procedures used in scoring and reporting the scores. In addition, screen shots of what the examinees will see when taking the test on the computer as well as information on testing procedures are provided. Finally, there is a section of sample listening passages with questions, answer choices, and explanations for each choice.

Overview of the DLPT5 Multiple-Choice Test

Department of Defense Instruction DoDI 5160.71, 2019 identifies the Defense Language Proficiency Testing (DLPT) System—for reading, listening, and speaking modalities—as an essential component of the Defense Language Program, and critical to the Department's ability to measure and capture the language capabilities of the DoD Components and to determine readiness.

Except as otherwise provided in DoDI 5160.71, 2019¹ or as authorized by public law, the DLPT System is the only test battery authorized for assessing an individual's proficiency in a foreign language and for determining qualification for receiving a Foreign Language Proficiency Bonus (FLPB) for military personnel pursuant to DoD Instruction 1340.27 or Foreign Language Proficiency Pay (FLPP) for civilian personnel pursuant to DoD 1400.25-M in the Department of Defense.

The fifth generation of the Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT5) measures target language proficiency in two modalities, reading and listening, regardless of how the target language has been acquired. Target languages refer to the languages other than English for which the DLPT5 is developed. Like all previous generations of DLPT—since the inception of the first standardized Army Language Proficiency Tests in 1948—the DLPT5 was developed as a bilingual test requiring English language proficiency as prerequisite for foreign language proficiency testing.

The DLPT5 tests measure proficiency as defined by the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) Skill Level Descriptions, levels 0+ through 4 (https://www.govtilr.org/), where available. The results of the DLPT5 will be used to make operational readiness, incentive pay, and training decisions for civilian and military language analysts in the United States government.

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¹ Source: DoD Language Testing Program, Department of Defense Instruction 5160.71, January 26, 2009, Incorporating Change 2, Effective April 9, 2019, USD(P&R).

Description of the DLPT5 Lower-Range Test in Multiple-Choice Format

• Test Design

- Typically, the Lower-Range Reading Comprehension Test contains approximately 50-60 questions. A reading passage can have up to 4 questions, each with 4 answer choices.
- Typically, the Lower-Range Listening Comprehension Test contains approximately 50-60 questions. A listening passage can have up to 2 questions, each with 4 answer choices.
- o Examinees have 3 hours to complete the Reading Comprehension Test and 3 hours to complete the Listening Comprehension Test. Approximately halfway through each test, examinees will be given a 15-minute break. The break does not count toward the test time. For the Reading Comprehension Test, examinees may take as much or as little time as they wish to answer the questions. For the Listening Comprehension Test, although the playing of the passages is controlled by the computer, examinees may take as much or as little time as they wish to answer the questions. Managing time effectively is the examinee's responsibility.

• Test Content

- o The DLPT5 is designed to measure proficiency in the target language regardless of how that language has been acquired. For this reason, and because of the broad proficiency orientation of the test, its content is not tied to any particular language-training program.
- The majority of passages included in the test are sampled from authentic materials and real-life sources such as signs, newspapers, radio and television broadcasts, the Internet, etc.
- The passages cover a broad range of content areas, including social, cultural, political, economic, geographic, scientific and technological, and military and security topics.
- o The content of the test forms will be systematically updated.
- **Test Format**: The test includes instructions on how to take the test, examples of how to answer the questions, and question sets. Each question set contains the following parts:
 - Orientation: This is a short statement in English that appears before each passage. Its purpose is to identify the context from which the passage is taken.

- O Passage: This is the only element of the test that is in the target language being tested. The maximum length of a Reading Comprehension passage in the test is approximately 400 words. The maximum length of a Listening Comprehension passage in the test is approximately 2 minutes.
- O **Question statement**: Each individual question is based on the passage, is written in English, and is posed in the form of a complete question or an incomplete statement. The questions may ask about what is explicitly stated in the passage or, in some cases, what is implied in it. Occasionally, questions may ask about specific words or phrases that are used in the passage. The number of questions asked about each passage is related to the length and complexity of that passage.
- Answer choices: Each question statement is followed by 4 answer choices, also written in English, only one of which is the correct answer. Each answer choice is displayed on the screen with a button next to it that examinees will click to select that choice. Examinees can change their selection by clicking on a different button.

The DLPT5 is Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) and the unauthorized discussion, disclosure, or possession of any of the test content is forbidden.

For military personnel, failure to comply with this prohibition is a violation of Article 92, Uniform Code of Military Justice, and will result in administrative or disciplinary actions.

For civilian personnel, failure to comply with this prohibition may be prosecuted under Title 18, Section 641 of the United States Code.

Scoring

Examinee scores are reported in terms of ILR levels, including "plus" ratings. The Burmese DLPT5 Lower Range Tests measure ILR levels 2 through 3. Possible scores are 2, 2+, and 3.

Scores reflect current functional language proficiency in reading and listening as defined in the ILR Skill Level Descriptions (https://www.govtilr.org/). Scores do NOT reflect proficiency in speaking or writing, nor do they reflect examinees' job-related performance or ability to perform specific language-related tasks under special circumstance (e.g., reading or listening to a target language passage indefinitely many times with the aid of supplemental reference materials and information sources).

Scores on the test are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Since there is no penalty for incorrect answers, it is to the examinee's advantage to attempt to answer every question, even if it involves guessing.

Preparation for Taking the DLPT5

The purpose of this publication is to familiarize prospective examinees with the DLPT5 multiple-choice format and general testing procedures. Other than carefully reading this guide so that the test instructions and format are familiar, there is very little to be gained from "studying" for the test. The best preparation for the DLPT5 is the acquisition of a solid base of general proficiency in the target language, both through formal training and through language exposure and use in a variety of real-life language-use settings. Study aids (i.e., dictionaries, reference books, etc.) are not permitted for this test.

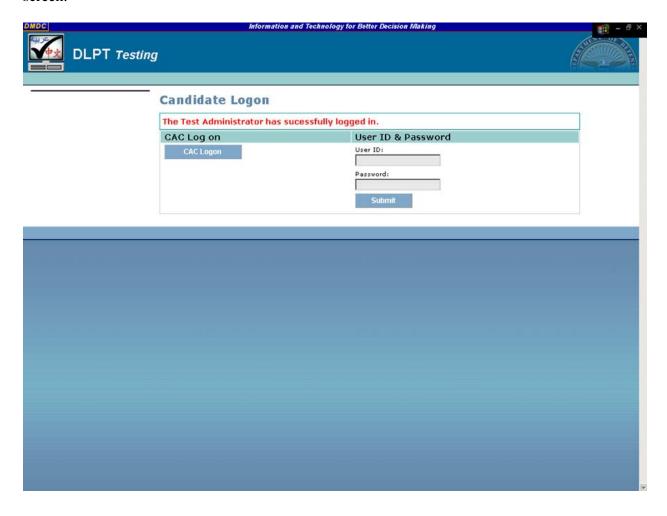
Test Procedures and Instructions for Taking the DLPT5

The purpose of this section is to familiarize prospective examinees with how to take the DLPT5 multiple-choice Reading and Listening Comprehension Tests. Test procedures and instructions for both the Reading and Listening Comprehension Tests are provided.

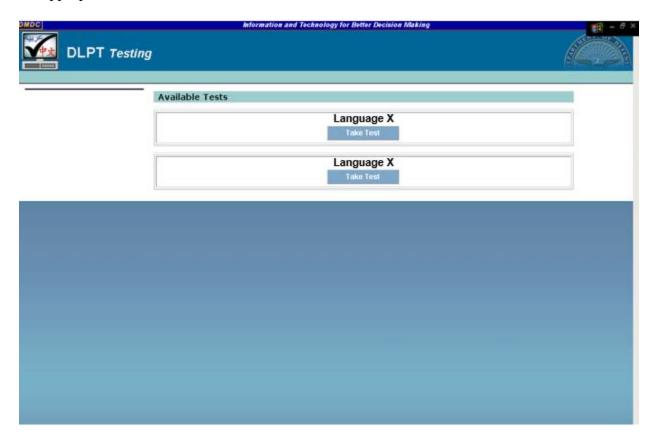
Test Procedures Overview

This section is to help prospective examinees become familiar with the test procedures of the DLPT5 multiple-choice Reading and Listening Comprehension Tests. First, there will be a short description of what the examinees see before the actual test begins. Then screenshots of what examinees will see on the computer screen will be provided.

At the beginning of the test session, the examinee logs on to the system using a Common Access Card (CAC). The examinee must click on the [CAC Logon] button before moving to the next screen.

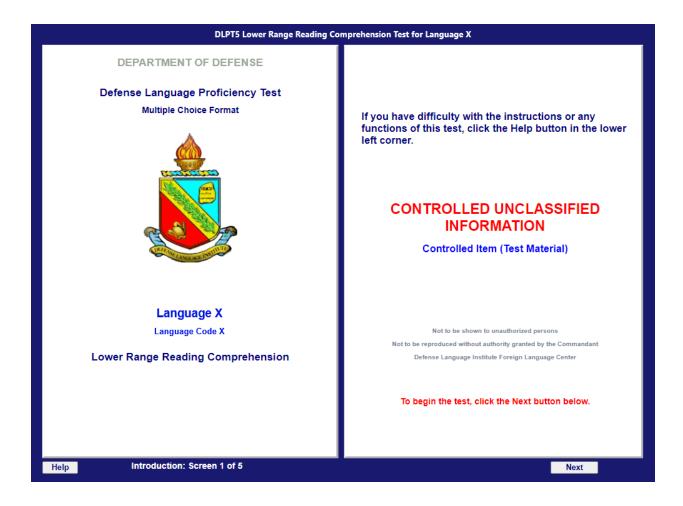


The next screen provides a list of tests for which the examinee is registered; the examinee selects the appropriate test from the list.

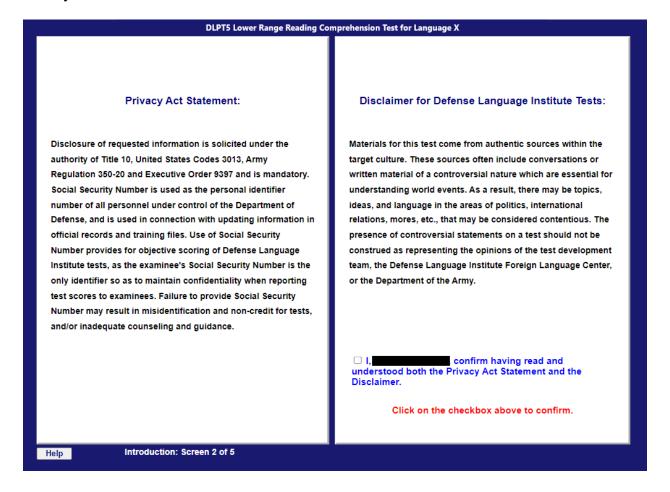


Once the test has been selected, a series of introductory screens appears. These screens contain the Privacy Act Statement, the Disclaimer for Defense Language Institute Tests, the Non-Disclosure Statement, and the Test Administration Statement (of the examinee's ability to take the test at that time). The examinee must click on the indicated checkboxes under the Disclaimer Statement and then the Test Administration Statement before moving to the next screen.

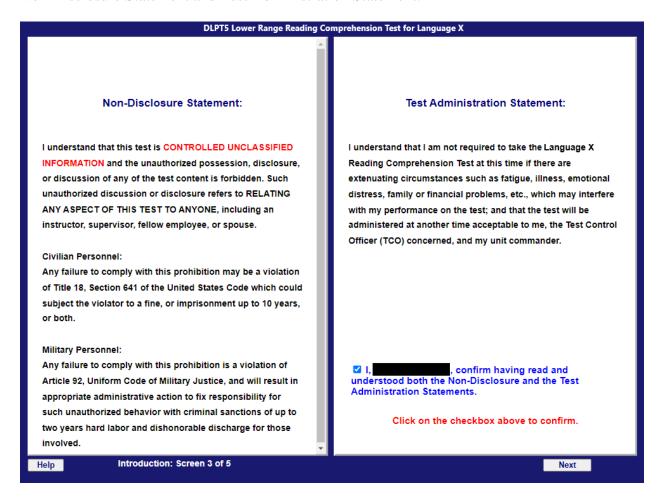
Below are introductory screens from the Reading Comprehension Test. The Listening Comprehension Test, not depicted, has similar introductory screens.



Privacy Act Statement and Disclaimer:



Non-Disclosure Statement and Test Administration Statement:

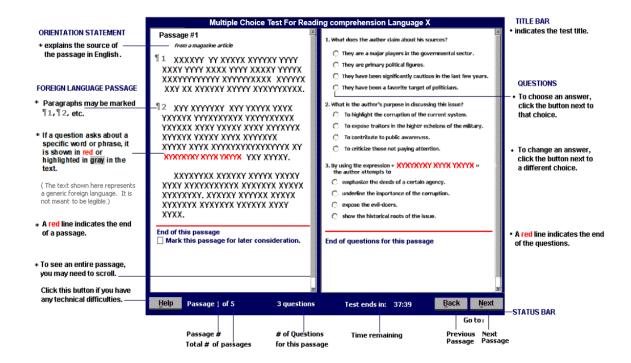


The next several screens contain examples of the screen layout for examinees to familiarize themselves with the features of the test, instructions for taking the test, and a sample test passage.

Reading Comprehension Test

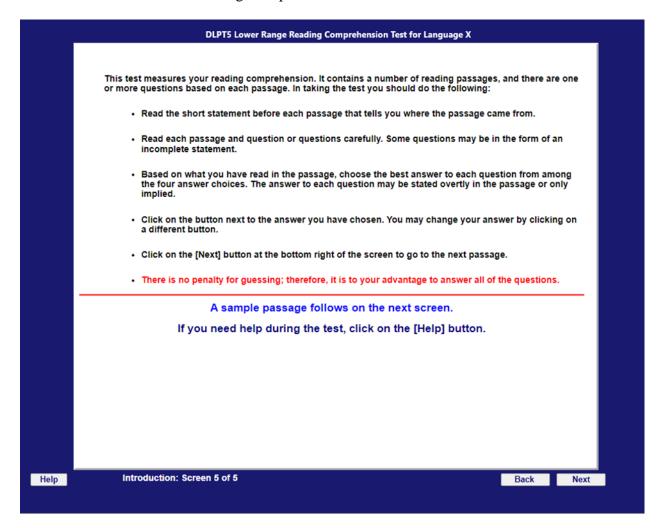
Example of screen layout for the Reading Comprehension Test:

Explanations of the parts of the screen are provided. Familiarize yourself with the features of this screen now.



Note: The example text represents a generic foreign language; it is not meant to be intelligible. Below the red line is a check box that may be selected if the examinee wants to return to these test questions later.

Instructions screen for the Reading Comprehension Test:



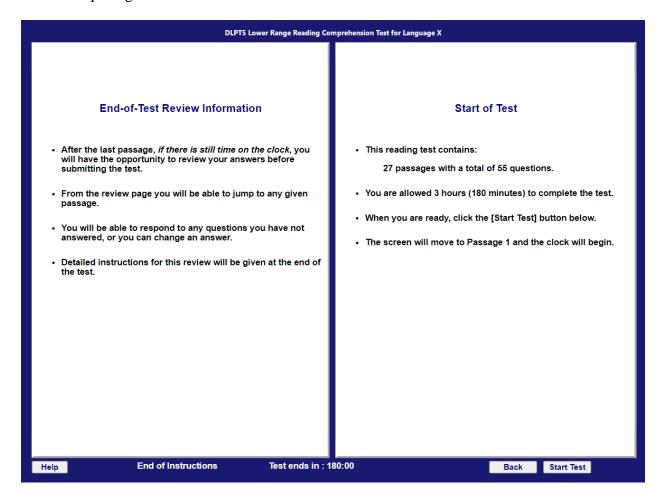
Presented here is an example of a Reading sample passage with its associated question:



After the sample passage, the examinee clicks on the [Next] button and moves to screens showing End-of-Test Review Information and Start of Test.

End-of-Test Review Information and Start of Test screen for the Reading Comprehension Test:

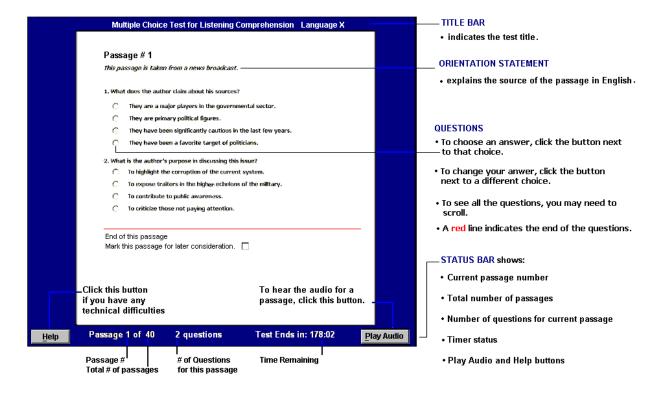
This screen contains instructions on how to go back to review answers at the end of the test and information on the length of the test. By clicking on the [Start Test] button, the examinee moves to the first passage of the test and starts the clock.



Listening Comprehension Test

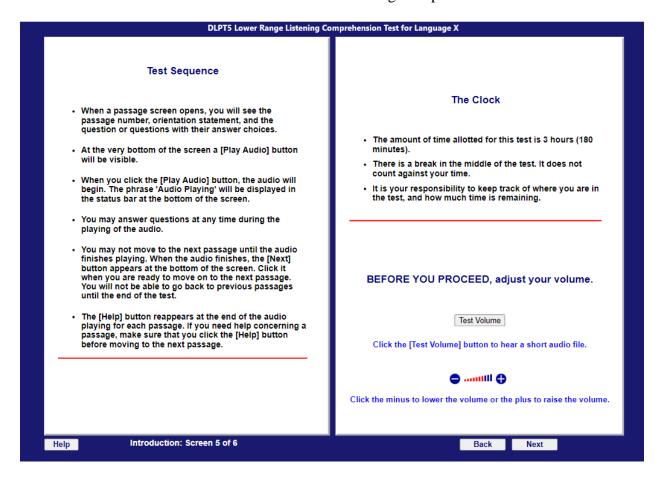
Example of screen layout for the Listening Comprehension Test:

Explanations of the parts of the screen are provided. Familiarize yourself with the features of this screen now.

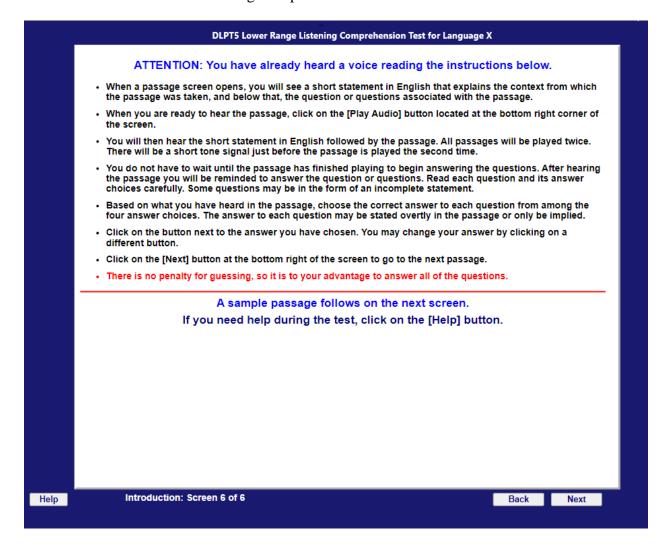


Note: Below the red line is a check box that may be selected if the examinee wants to return to these test questions later. However, be aware that the audio of the passage will NOT be played again.

The next two screens contain instructions for the Listening Comprehension Test:

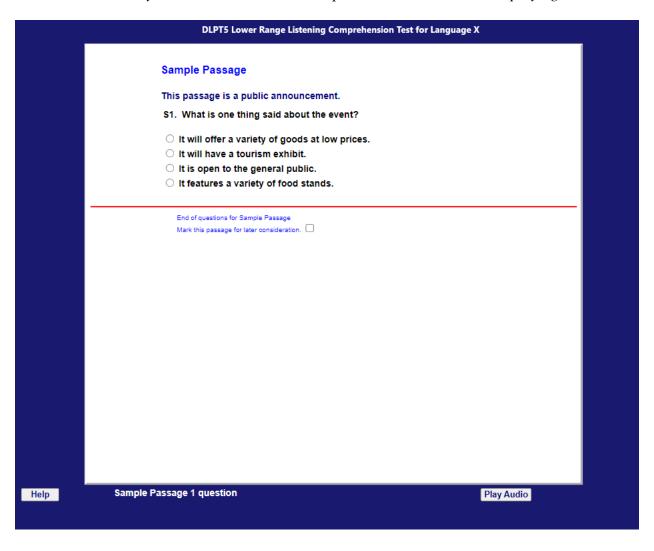


Instructions screen for the Listening Comprehension Test:



Presented here is an example of a Listening Comprehension Test sample question (the sample passage audio would be played while the screen is displayed):

Note: Examinees may select their answers to the questions while the audio is playing.



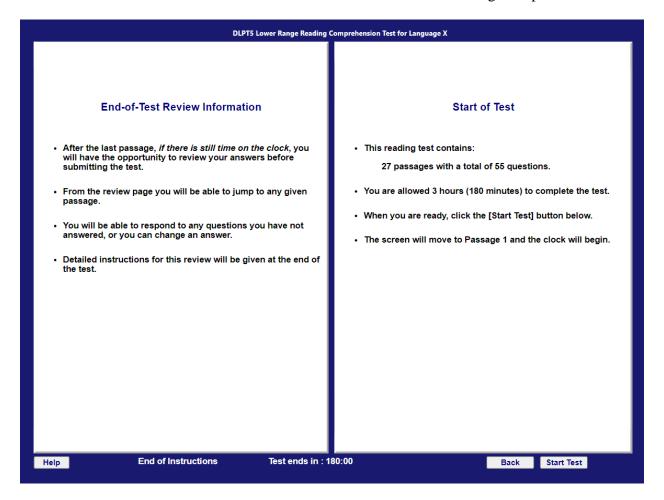
Note: After audio plays, the [Next] button will appear at the lower right of the screen.

When a passage screen opens, examinees can start the audio by clicking on the [Play Audio] button whenever they are ready to listen to the passage. When the audio finishes, the [Next] button will appear.

Examinees can move on to the next passage once the audio has finished playing by clicking on the [Next] button. At the end of the test, examinees will be able to move back to previous questions, but the audio will not play again.

After the sample passage, the examinee clicks on the [Next] button and moves to the End-of-Test Review Information and Start of Test screen.

End-of-Test Review Information and Start of Test screen for the Listening Comprehension Test:



By clicking on the [Start Test] button, the examinee moves to the first passage of the test and starts the clock.

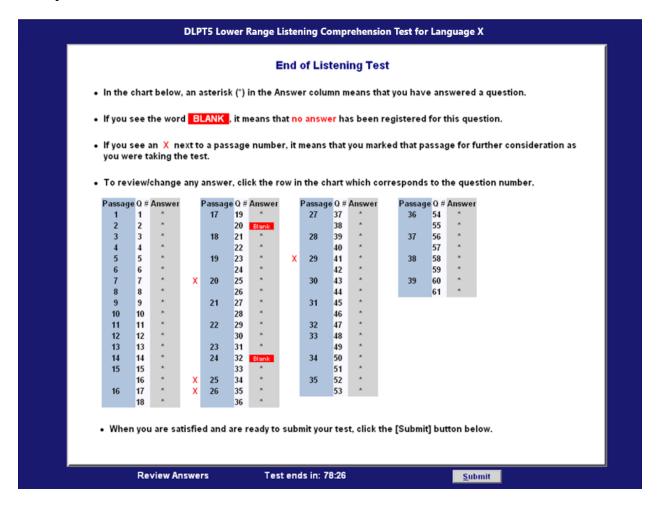
End-of-Test Review Information

At the end of each test, a review screen appears for examinees to review their responses to the questions before submitting the test.

On the review page, examinees will be able to click and jump to any given passage. They will be able to respond to any questions they have not answered, or they can change an answer.

The audio for the Listening Comprehension Test will **NOT** be played again during this review period.

Example of the review screen:



Sample Passages

The purpose of this section is to familiarize prospective examinees on the levels and types of passages as well as their associated questions that appear in a given DLPT 5 test in multiple-choice format. Below are some sample passages from ILR levels 2 and 3 in reading and listening taken from Burmese, and their associated questions and answer choices. Explanations of the correct answer for each question are also provided.

Reading Comprehension Sample Passages

Sample Passage: ILR Level 2

From an article in a newspaper

ရှမ်းပြည်နယ် မြောက်ပိုင်း မူဆယ်မြို့တွင် ယနေ့ မတ် (၉) ရက်၊ နံနက် (၉) နာရီခွဲခန့်က ဆိုင်ကယ် ခိုးယူသူ နှစ်ဦးအနက် တစ်ဦးအား တရုတ်နိုင်ငံထုတ် လက်ပစ်ဗုံးတစ်လုံး နှင့်အတူ ဖမ်းဆီးရမိကြောင်းသိရသည်။

ဖြစ်စဉ်မှာ မူဆယ်မြို့ ကမ္ဘောဇဘဏ် (၁) ရှေ့ အားကစားပစ္စည်း အရောင်းဆိုင်ရှေ၌ ရပ်ထားသည့် ဆိုင်ကယ်တစ်စီးအား လူနှစ်ဦးက ခိုးယူထွက်ပြေးခဲ့ရာ ဒေသခံ ပြည်သူများက လိုက်လံ ဖမ်းဆီးခဲ့သည်။ မူဆယ်ခရိုင် ပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံသစ်ကြီး ရှေ၌ ဆိုင်ကယ်ခိုးယူသူ နှစ်ဦးအနက် တစ်ဦးအား ဖမ်းဆီးရမိခဲ့ပြီး ကျန်တစ်ဦးမှာ ထွက်ပြေးလွှတ်မြောက်သွားကြောင်း သိရသည်။

ဖမ်းဆီးရမိသူ ဆိုင်ကယ်ခိုးယူသူအား စစ်ဆေးရာမှ တရုတ်နိုင်ငံထုတ် လက်ပစ်ဗုံးတစ်လုံး ၊ ခေါက်ဓါး တစ်လက် ၊ ဆိုင်ကယ်ခိုးယူရာတွင်အသုံးပြုသည့် သုံးမြောက်ချွန်မာစတာကီးတစ်ခု တို့ အား တွေ့ရှိရပြီး ၄င်းတို့ကို မူဆယ်မြို့မ ရဲစခန်းမှ ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များထံ အပ်နှံခဲ့သည်။ အမှုအား တာဝန်ရှိသူများမှ ဆက်လက် စုံစမ်း အရေးယူသွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သိရသည်။

1. What is one detail provided about the incident?

- (A) Thieves were chased by local residents after stealing a vehicle.
- (B) Gang members were questioned by police about a series of assaults.
- (C) A motorcyclist was admitted to the hospital following a car accident.
- (D) A traveler was arrested at the airport for possession of narcotics.

The correct answer is (A).

Justification:

- (A) is the correct answer.
 - The article states directly that thieves stole a motorcycle parked in front of a sports shop and then were chased by the local people.
- (B) is **not** the correct answer. Nothing in the article mentions gang members who were questioned by police.
- (C) is **not** the correct answer. There is nothing in the article about a car accident.
- (D) is **not** the correct answer. The article does not mention travelers at the airport or anything about narcotics.

2. What was one result of the investigation?

- (A) Commendations were given to local citizens for contributions to public safety.
- (B) Information about a police officer's corruption was used in securing a plea deal.
- (C) Evidence collected at the crime scene was helpful in advancing another case.
- (D) Weapons found among a suspect's belongings were transferred to the police.

The correct answer is (**D**).

Justification:

- (A) is **not** the correct answer. The article did not mention commendations being given to anyone.
- (B) is **not** the correct answer. There is no information in the article is about a police officer's corruption.
- (C) is **not** the correct answer. The article does not mention evidence collected at the crime scene, nor does it mention any other case.
- (D) is the correct answer.

The article states that the weapons were handed over to the Muse police station.

Sample Passage: ILR Level 3

From an opinion piece in a newspaper

လက်ရှိတွင် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသည် ဒီမိုကရေစီအသွင်ကူးပြောင်းရေးခရီးရှည်၏ လမ်းအစတွင်ပင် ရှိနေသေးသည်။ နောင်နှစ်များစွာအတွင်း ဒီမိုကရေစီအုတ်မြစ်ကို ခိုင်မာစွာချနိုင်ရေး နှင့် အသွင်ကူးပြောင်းရေး ခရီးစဉ်အတွင်း နာကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် ဆုံးရှုံးမှု များ၊ အနည်းဆုံး နှင့် အတတ်နိုင်ဆုံး တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းစွာ ဖြတ်သန်းနိုင်ဖို့ရာ အရေးကြီးပါသည်။

လက်ရှိ အသွင်ကူးပြောင်းကာလသည် ရွေးကောက်ခံအရပ်သားအစိုးရအနေဖြင့် လက်ရှိ ၂၀၀၈ ခုနှစ်ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအခြေခံဥပဒေဘောင်အတွင်းမှနေပြီး၊ အရေးကြီးကဏ္ဍများတွင် စစ်တပ်၏ အခန်းဏ္ဍာကို အသိအမှတ်ပြု အုပ်ချုပ်နေရသည့်ကာလဖြစ်သည်။ နှစ်ပေါင်းများစွာ စစ်တပ်မှ ကဏ္ဍအစုံတွင် တိုက်ရိုက်အုပ်ချုပ်နေခဲ့မှုကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ခဲ့သည်ဆိုသော်ငြားလည်း အရေးကြီးကဏ္ဍတချို့မှာ စစ်တပ် ၏ ချုပ်ကိုင်မှုအောက်တွင် ရှိနေသေး၏။ ထို့ကြောင့် အခြေအနေအရ လက်ရှိဒီမိုကရေစီ အသွင်ကူးပြောင်းကာလသည် အရေးပါသော အင်အားစုများအားလုံး အတွက် ကြီးမားသော စိန်ခေါ်မှုဖြစ်ပေသည်။ ယခု လတ်တလောဖြစ်နေသည့် သတင်းမီဒီယာသမားများအား ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဥပဒေပုဒ်မဖြင့် ဖမ်းဆီးထောင်ချနေမှုများ၊ မတရားအသင်းဥပဒေဖြင့် တရားစွဲဖမ်းဆီးမှုများသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံဒီမိုကရေစီ ခရီးလမ်းတွင် ရှောင်လွဲရမည့် အနေအထားများဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို ဥပဒေများအား ဒီမိုကရေစီ စံနှုန်းများနှင့်ညီအောင် ပြင်ဆင် (သို့) ဖျက်သိမ်းမှုများကို အမြန်ဆုံးပြုလုပ်ရမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

အရေးပါသောအင်အားစုများအကြား၊ ထိပ်တိုက်ရင်ဆိုင်မှုသည် မည်သူ့အတွက်မျှ ကောင်းကျိုးပြုမည်မဟုတ်ဘဲ ၊ နိုင်ငံသူ နိုင်ငံသားများကလည်း ထိုအင်အားစုများ၊ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများအပေါ်ယုံကြည်မှု လျော့ပါးလာမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ နောင်တွင် မိမိတို့တစ်ဦးချင်း ဆန္ဒကိုသာ အဓိကထားပြီး ဦးတည်ရာမဲ့သွားနိုင်သည့် အခြေအနေကိုရောက်နိုင်သည်။ ပြည်သူများအနေဖြင့် ဦးဆောင်မည့်အဖွဲ့အစည်းနှင့် မှန်ကန်သည့်ဦးတည်ရာနှင့် သွေဖီကာ တတောတကြက်ဖဖြစ်ကာ နိုင်ငံတည်ငြိမ်မှုကိုပါ ထိပါးနိုင်ပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် အရေးပါသော အင်အားစုများအနေဖြင့် ညှိနှိုင်းတိုင်ပင်ကာ ထိန်းထိန်းသိမ်းသိမ်းလုပ်ဆောင်မှသာလျင်၊ ဒီမိုကရေစီ အသွင်ကူးပြောင်းရေးအား ချော့မွေ့စွာ အကောင်အထည်ဖေါ် နိုင်မည်ဆိုသည်ကို သတိပြုချပ် စေလိုကြောင်း တိုက်တွန်းအပ်ပါသည်။

3. According to the author, what is one of the challenges Myanmar is facing?

- (A) The government refuses to make budget changes needed to achieve reforms.
- (B) Citizens are concerned that a civilian government would weaken national security.
- (C) The actions of the military jeopardize the transition to democratic principles.
- (D) Officials are worried that political infighting will threaten peaceful negotiations.

The correct answer is (C).

Justification:

- (A) is **not** the correct answer. The author does not mention any government refusal to make budget changes.
- (B) is **not** the correct answer. There are no concerns mentioned about civilian government weakening the democracy movement and national security.
- (C) is the correct answer.

 In the second paragraph of the passage, the author makes a point about how the progress of democratic transition was impacted by the military ruling.
- (D) is **not** the correct answer. Officials are worried about confrontation between the groups not within each group.

4. What is one thing the author implies that citizens of Myanmar need to do?

- (A) Support realistic candidates to attain solid reforms in government policy.
- (B) Set aside their personal preferences for the sake of the common good.
- (C) Launch community movements to stop corruption in local government.
- (D) Present their political agendas with a consistent show of collective support.

The correct answer is (B).

Justification:

- (A) is **not** the correct answer. The author mentions nothing in the passage about candidates attaining solid reforms in government policy.
- (B) is the correct answer.

The author implies that citizens of Myanmar should put aside individual likes or dislikes and look for common interests.

- (C) is **not** the correct answer. The author does not mention community groups or corruption in local government.
- (D) is **not** the correct answer. The idea expressed by the option, "Present their political agendas," is not mentioned by the author; and additionally, the idea of a show of collective support cannot be inferred from the passage.

Listening Comprehension Sample Passages

Note: Examinees will not see passage transcripts in an actual DLPT5 Listening Comprehension Test.

Sample Passage: ILR Level 2

This passage is from a news report.

Transcription:

အသံလွှင့်သူ: တပ်မတော်ကလွှဲပြောင်းရယူခဲ့တဲ့ ထုံးဘိုအကြီးစားစက်ရုံကနေ အခုနှစ်မှာ အင်းလေး Jeep အစီး(၂၀၀)ထုတ်လုပ်မှာဖြစ်ပြီးတော့ နောက်ပိုင်းမှာ တစ်နှစ်ကို အစီး (၁၀၀၀) ထုတ်လုပ်မှာဖြစ်တယ်လို့သိရပါတယ်။တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ဟာ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ(၂၅)ရက်နေ့လည်ပိုင်းက ထုံးဘိုရှိတပ်မတော်အကြီးစားစက်ရုံကိုရောက်ရှိပြီး စက်ရုံအတွင်းမော်တော်ယာဉ် အတွက်လိုအပ်တဲ့အစိတ်အပိုင်းတွေ ထုတ်လုပ်နေမှု၊ မော်တော်ယာဉ်တွေ တပ်ဆင်ထုတ်လုပ်ထားရှိမှု၊ Machine Shopနဲ့ Diesel Engine Manufacturing Plantအတွင်းနဲ့အင်ဂျင်ထုတ်လုပ်တဲ့လိုင်းတွေရှိစက်ပစ္စည်း တွေကိုလှည့်လည်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးခဲ့ပါတယ်။ စက်ရုံကိုတပ်မတော်က လွှဲပြောင်းရယူပြီးချိန်မှာ ရပ်တန့်နေတဲ့မော်တော်ယာဉ်နဲ့ အင်ဂျင်အစိတ်အပိုင်းတွေ ထုတ်လုပ်မှုကို ပြန်လည်ထုတ်လုပ်နိုင်ဖို့ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပြီးတော့အခုအခါမော်တော်ယာဉ် တွေစတင်ထုတ်လုပ်နိုင်ခဲ့ပြီ ဖြစ်ရာ အစီး၁၀၀မြောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ပြီးစီးနိုင်လို့ ဂုဏ်ယူပါကြောင်းတပ်မတော် ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ကပြောကြားပြီးတော့ စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းတွေအတွက်ချီးမြှင့်ငွေတွေ ပေးအပ်ခဲ့ပါတယ်။

1. What is one fact reported regarding the factory?

- (A) Preparations are being made to manufacture parts for export.
- (B) Production has been resumed under new management.
- (C) Plans for hiring a design specialist have been finalized.
- (D) Vehicles are being recalled for necessary safety upgrades.

The correct answer is (**B**).

Justification:

- (A) is **not** the correct answer. Nothing is said about the preparations, since production had already begun.
- (B) is the correct answer.

 The speaker states explicitly that the factory resumed the production of vehicle and engine parts after the Tatmadaw took over.
- (C) is **not** the correct answer. Although the speaker mentions producing the first custom designed vehicles, the hiring of a design specialist is not mentioned.
- (D) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker says nothing about recalling vehicles for safety upgrades.
- 2. What is reported about the commander-in-chief's visit to the factory?
 - (A) He was pleased with the achievements of the workers.
 - (B) He announced a new training program for employees.
 - (C) He approved a proposal for expanding the existing facility.
 - (D) He was impressed with the renovations of the assembly line.

The correct answer is (A).

Justification:

(A) is the correct answer.

The speaker states that the commander-in-chief said he is proud of the achievement of the completed production of the hundredth vehicle; in addition, awarding bonuses to the workers also shows he was pleased.

- (B) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker does not report that the commander-in-chief mentioned any training programs.
- (C) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker says nothing about a proposal to expand the existing facility.
- (D) is **not** the correct answer. Although the speaker mentions that the commander-in-chief inspected the "assembly of vehicles," there was no mention of renovations of the assembly line.

Sample Passage: ILR Level 3

This passage is from an interview between a male news anchor and a female local government official.

Transcription:

အသံလွှင့်သူ (M): နောက်တစ်ခုက အခုတချို့ပြည်နယ်တွေမှာ လက်နက်ကိုင် တိုက်ခိုက်မှုတွေ၊ လက်နက်ကိုင် တိုက်ပွဲတွေက အပြင်းအထန် ဖြစ်နေပါတယ်။ ဒါ တိုင်းရင်းသားလက်နက်ကိုင် အင်အားစုတွေက သူတို့ရဲ့ နိုင်ငံရေးလိုအပ်ချက်တွေနဲ့ သူတို့တောင်းဆိုနေကြတယ်။ တိုက်ပွဲဝင်နေကြတယ်။ ဆိုတော့ ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံကို လွှတ်တော်က ပြင်ပေးခြင်းသည် ဒီတိုင်းရင်းသားတွေနဲ့ ဖြစ်ပွားနေတဲ့ စစ်ပွဲတွေ၊ တိုက်ပွဲတွေ လျော့ပါးသွားဖို့အတွက် အထောက်အကူ ပြုနိုင်မယ် ထင်ပါသလားခင်ဗျ။

တာဝန်ရှိသူ (F): ကျမတို့ကတော့ ဒီလွှတ်တော်အတွင်းမှာပေါ့နော်... ဒီလို... ဖယ်ဒရယ်ဒီမိုကရေစီ ပြည်ထောင်စုကိုသွားဖို့အတွက် ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံကို ပြင်တယ်ဆိုတဲ့အခါ အဓိက အရေးကြီးဆုံးက ဗဟိုချုပ်ကိုင်မှုတွေ အရမ်းများနေတယ်။ အဲဒီတော့ ကျမတို့ တိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ လိုချင်တာကတော့ပေါ့နော်... ကိုယ်ပိုင်ပြဌာန်းခွင့်၊ ကိုယ်ပိုင်အုပ်ချုပ်ခွင့်၊ တန်းတူရေး။ ဒီလက်နက်ကိုင်နေရတဲ့ ကိုယ်ပိုင်ပြဌာန်းခွင့်တွေ၊ အဲ... ကိုယ့်ကံ... ကိုယ့်ကံကြမ္မာကို ကိုယ်ဖန်တီးခွင့်တွေ လိုချင်ကြတယ်။ ဥပမာ ကျမတို့ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မှာဆိုလို့ရှိရင်ဒီသယံဧာတတွေလည်း အများကြီးထွက်တယ်။ ရေနက်ဆိပ်ကမ်းတွေ လုပ်တော့မယ်။ နောက်တစ်ခါ ဒါပေမဲ့ ကျမတို့ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အကျိုးအတွက် ဘာမှအထောက်အကူလည်း မဖြစ်ဘူး။ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းအလိုက်လည်း ကျမတို့ ရရှိတာ မရှိဘူး။ ဟို... ဝမှာဆိုလို့ရှိရင် သူတို့က ပြည်နယ်ပိုင်ခွင့် ရှိတဲ့အတွက် ကိုယ်ပိုင်အုပ်ချုပ်ခွင့် ရတဲ့အတွက် သူတို့တိုးတက်လာတာတွေ အများကြီးရှိတယ်။ အဲတော့ ကျမတို့ပြည်နယ်မှာက ကိုယ့်မှာသယံဇာတတွေ အများကြီးရှိရဲ့သားနဲ့ ကျမတို့မှာ ကိုယ်ပိုင်စီမံပိုင်ခွင့်လည်း မရှိဘူး။ ကိုယ်ပိုင်အုပ်ချုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်လည်း မရှိတဲ့အတွက် ဒီအခြေအနေကို ရောက်နေတဲ့အခါ လက်နက်ကိုင်ဆိုတာ ပေါ်လာပါတယ်။ အဲဒီတော့ ဖယ်ဒရယ်ကို သွားတဲ့အခါလည်း ဖယ်ဒရယ်စနစ်ဆိုတာ အမျိုးမျိုး ရှိပါတယ်။ အဲဒီတော့ တိုင်းရင်းသားတွေ လိုချင်တဲ့ ဖယ်ဒရယ်စနစ် ဖြစ်ဖို့လည်း လိုအပ်ပါတယ်။ အဲဒီအတွက်ကြောင့် ဒီ... ဒီကျမတို့က ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံတစ်ခုကို ပြင်လိုက်တာနဲ့ တိုင်းရင်းသားလက်နက်ကိုင်တွေ လျော့ပါးသွားမယ်ဆိုတာကတော့... ဟို... နည်းနည်းတော့ အလှမ်းဝေးနေအုံးမယ် ထင်... ထင်ပါတယ်။ သူတို့အနေနဲ့ ဘာကိုလိုချင်နေကြလဲ... နော်။ ဒီဖယ်ဒရယ်ကရော ဘယ်လိုပုံစံမျိုးနဲ့ သွားမလဲဆိုတာက ပိုပြီးအရေးကြီးပါတယ်။ အဲဒီအတွက်ကြောင့် ဒီတိုင်းရင်းသားအား လက်နက်ကိုင်တွေ လိုချင်တဲ့ ဖယ်ဒရယ်ကိုလည်း အစိုးရနဲ့ တပ်မတော်နဲ့ ညှိနှိုင်းပြီးတော့ သူတို့လိုချင်တဲ့ ပုံစံနဲ့ ဒီဘက်က လျှော့ပေးနိုင်တဲ့ ပုံစံမျိုးနဲ့ ညှိနှိုင်းပြီးမှသာ အဲ... လက်နက်ကိုင်တွေပေါ့နော်... တဖြည်းဖြည်း အဲ့လိုလျှေားပေးသွားမှာဖြစ်တယ်လို့ ပြောချင်ပါတယ်ရှင့်။

3. The official implies that her constituents

- (A) have been supplied with arms by militias in other states.
- (B) have been gradually leaving the region to find work elsewhere.
- (C) are fighting among each other due to religious differences.
- (D) are economically exploited by the central government.

The correct answer is (\mathbf{D}) .

Justification:

- (A) is **not** the correct answer. The official does not give any information regarding armaments supplied by militias in other states.
- (B) is **not** the correct answer. There is no implication that the official's constituents have been leaving the region to find work elsewhere.
- (C) is **not** the correct answer. Nothing is said about the official's constituents fighting because of religious differences.
- (D) is the correct answer.

The official says that Rakhine has many natural resources, and that deep seaports will be built; however, she also explains that the residents of Rakhine do not receive any percentage of benefits/profits from these resources.

4. What does the official imply about federalism?

- (A) Implementing a federalist system requires interstate cooperation with the central government.
- (B) Establishing a federalist system through dialogues with ethnic groups does not seem likely.
- (C) Adopting the proposed federalist system would not address the concerns of minorities.
- (D) Creating an effective federalist system demands regional subordination to the central government.

The correct answer is (C).

Justification:

(A) is **not** the correct answer. The official refers to feuding between the ethnic groups and the central government but does not mention any feuding between the ethnic groups themselves.

- (B) is **not** the correct answer. The speaker indicates the opposite opinion in the last sentence of the passage: "I would like to say that the federalism that these ethnic armed groups want will be negotiated with the government and the military in a way that can reduce [conflict], and the armed groups will gradually decrease."
- (C) is the correct answer.
 The official implies that an amendment to the constitution will not be sufficient to reduce armed conflicts; the federal system needs to include self-governance for ethnic groups, i.e., minorities.
- (D) is **not** the correct answer. Contrary to the idea of "regional subordination" to a central government, the official is arguing for a federal system that allows for greater self-governance.