



Name: **Shehla Djarmouni**

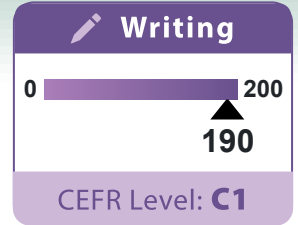
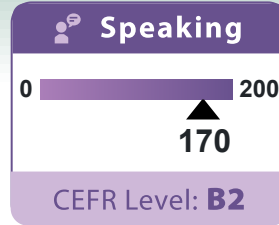
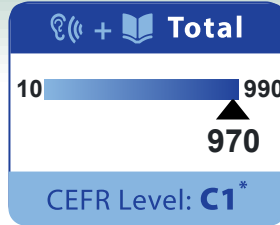
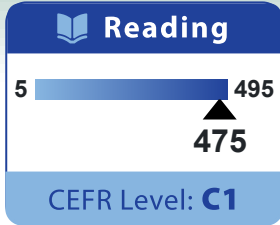
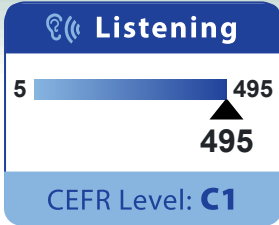
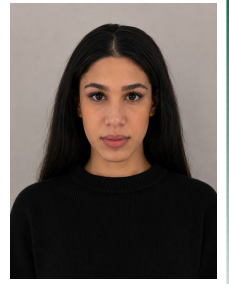
Date of Birth: **15 June 2004**

Identification N°: **7237384844**

Test Date: **06 May 2026**

Valid Until: **06 May 2028**

Client/Institution: **EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE GLOBAL B V France, Metropolitan**



CEFR: Common European Framework of Reference

Typical strengths for your **Listening** score

Your scaled score is between 400 and 495. Test takers who score around 400 typically have the following strengths:

- They can infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of short spoken exchanges across a broad range of vocabulary, even when conversational responses are indirect or not easy to predict.
- They can infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of extended spoken texts across a broad range of vocabulary. They can do this even when the information is not supported by repetition or paraphrase and when it is necessary to connect information across the text.
- They can understand details in short spoken exchanges, even when negative constructions are present, when the language is syntactically complex, or when difficult vocabulary is used.
- They can understand details in extended spoken texts, even when it is necessary to connect information across the text and when this information is not supported by repetition. They can understand details when the information is paraphrased or when negative constructions are present.

To see weaknesses typical of test takers who score around 400, see the Proficiency Description Table.

Typical strengths for your **Reading** score

Your scaled score is close to 450. Test takers who score around 450 typically have the following strengths:

- They can infer the central idea and purpose of a written text, and they can make inferences about details.
- They can read for meaning. They can understand factual information, even when it is paraphrased.
- They can connect information across an entire text, and they can make connections between two related texts.
- They can understand a broad range of vocabulary, unusual meanings of common words, and idiomatic usage. They can also make distinctions between the meanings of closely related words.
- They can understand rule-based grammatical structures. They can also understand difficult, complex, and uncommon grammatical constructions.

To see weaknesses typical of test takers who score around 450, see the Proficiency Description Table.

Typical strengths for your **Speaking** score

Your scaled score is between 160 and 180. Test takers in this score range typically can create connected, sustained discourse appropriate to the typical workplace. They can express opinions or respond to complicated requests effectively. In extended responses, some of the following weaknesses may sometimes occur, but they do not interfere with the message:

- minor difficulties with pronunciation, intonation, or hesitation when creating language
- some errors when using complex grammatical structures
- some imprecise vocabulary

Test takers in this score range can also use spoken language to answer questions and give basic information. When reading aloud, test takers in this score range are highly intelligible.

Typical strengths for your **Writing** score

Your scaled score is between 170 and 190. Test takers in this score range typically can communicate straightforward information effectively and use reasons, examples, or explanations to support an opinion. When giving straightforward information, asking questions, giving instructions, or making requests, their writing is clear, coherent, and effective. When using reasons, examples, or explanations to support an opinion, their writing is generally good. It is generally well-organized and uses a variety of sentence structures and appropriate vocabulary. It may also include one of the following weaknesses:

- occasional unnecessary repetition of ideas or unclear connections between ideas
- noticeable minor grammatical mistakes or incorrect word choices

*The range of total scores associated with each CEFR level is estimated by adding the relevant cut scores from the Listening and Reading test section CEFR mappings. Whenever possible, ETS encourages score users to consider CEFR levels separately for Listening and Reading rather than using a single overall estimate based on the total score. This approach is more precise and considers a test taker's language profile, which may differ between listening and reading comprehension.

Note: TOEIC scores more than two years old cannot be reported or validated.