



Name: **Regis Hennequin**

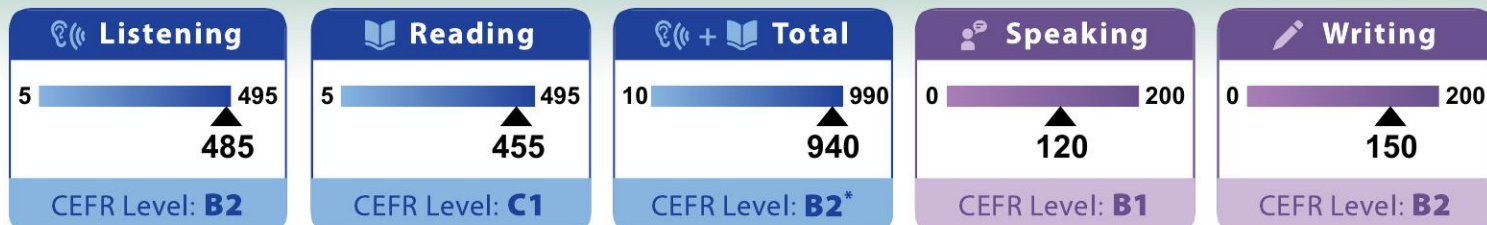
Date of Birth: [REDACTED]

Identification N°: [REDACTED]

Test Date: **16 Sep 2026**

Valid Until: **16 Sep 2028**

Client/Institution: [REDACTED]



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 110 and 120. Test takers in this score range typically have limited success at expressing an opinion or responding to a complicated request. Responses include problems such as:

- language that is inaccurate, vague, or repetitive
- minimal or no awareness of audience
- long pauses and frequent hesitations
- limited expression of ideas and connections between ideas
- limited vocabulary

Most of the time, test takers in this score range can answer questions and give basic information. However, sometimes their responses are difficult to understand or interpret.

When reading aloud, test takers in this score range are generally intelligible. However, when creating language, their pronunciation, intonation, and stress may be inconsistent.

✍️ Typical strengths for your **Writing** score

Your scaled score is between 140 and 160. Test takers in this score range typically can effectively give straightforward information, ask questions, give instructions, or make requests, but are only partially successful when using reasons, examples, or explanations to support an opinion. When attempting to explain an opinion, their writing presents relevant ideas and some support.

Typical weaknesses include:

- not enough specific support and development for the main points
- unclear connections between the points that are made
- grammatical mistakes or incorrect word choices

When giving straightforward information, asking questions, giving instructions, or making requests, their writing is clear, coherent, and effective.

*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.