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## English proficiency index 2018 pdf

Show the EFSET test, a free and standardized EF English test. The test results will be included in the next EF EPI. ENGLISH is the most widely spoken language in the world. And of the approximately 1.5 billion speakers worldwide, the vast majority speak it as a second language. So where are the world's best non-English speakers? According to a new report by the international educational company EF Education First, the most fluent in the number of North Europeans (the Netherlands tops the rankings, followed by Sweden, Norway and Denmark). Least experienced are if middle Easterners (Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia are at the bottom). However, these results are not comprehensive. They are also not representative. The EF index is based on the results of a free online test taken by 2.3 million volunteers in 100 countries. Only people with internet connections and time and willingness to take the test are included in the sample, which means that the results are biased against richer countries interested in English. As a result, many African countries lack the test participants for at least 400 people to be included in the index. Such biases aside, the EF index produces results that are interesting, if not entirely scientific. Nearly six out of ten tested this year were women. Women have always had better than men, but this year men have closed the gap somewhat. In some countries, their level of knowledge has declined. This is probably not because their English is even worse; more likely that a large increase in the number of test-takers brought more people with weaker English. In Europe, the powerhouse economy rate is surprisingly bad: only Germany makes the top tier very high level countries. France is next, while Spain and Italy are permanent laggards. A study by the Spanish Research Institute confirmed the bad news: 60% of adults say they don't speak English at all. The fact that Spanish is a global language in its own right (language boasts 400m native speakers) is probably the culprit. If you speak Danish, you need a different language to participate in global culture; Speaking French or Spanish (or Arabic) means hundreds of millions of people to talk English. Asia but this is the region of greatest diversity. Only Singapore makes the top tier, but the Philippines, Malaysia, Hong Kong and India are not far behind. China is further back but still in the second tier, a few slots ahead of Japan. In the lower slots is a clutch of countries in southeast and Central Asia, such as Cambodia and Kyrgyzstan. This correlates with another factor: EF has repeatedly believed that knowledge of English strongly correlates with connections and openness to the rest of the world. Reuse of this contentThe Trust Project The 2018 Global English The index was announced by EF Education First in a survey of 1.3 million people in 88 countries and territories who do not use English as their native language. 8th edition of the EF English Proficiency Index tried to rank countries by English skills among those adults who have passed the EF test. The eighth edition of the EF EPI was based on the test data of 1.3 million tested in 2018. The testers were selected independently and the demographic information was not collected. The tests are used by the company for marketing and placement purposes. The eighth edition of the index includes 85 countries and 3 territories. In order to be included, the country must have at least 400 tested. In 2018, English is as important as ever. It is a de facto language of communication for all kinds of international exchange - goods, services and ideas, the report says. This year's ranking, the top 10 countries with a very high level of English proficiency are Sweden, the Netherlands, Singapore, Norway, Denmark, South Africa (which, although included by the company in its list of non-English speaking countries, has English as one of its 11 official languages), Luxembourg, Finland, Slovenia, Germany, Belgium and Austria. Scandinavians generally have a surprisingly high level of English, thanks to strong education systems, the daily impact of english in the media and an entrenched culture of internationalism. Libya ranks last with 39.64 points behind Iraq (40.8), Uzbekistan (42.5), Cambodia (42.8) and Afghanistan (43.6). And this ranking for Asia Pacific English is the de facto language of communication for all kinds of international exchange, states the just-released education report first (EF). It follows that countries with a high level of English proficiency have an internal edge in the world market. The question arises: which countries without English, how their dominant language shines when it comes to English, and why is it so important? There is no better time than International Education Week to take a closer look at the EF English Proficiency Index 2018. Leading Pack Sweden came out on top when it comes to English proficiency with 70.72 points. The Netherlands and Singapore took second and third places respectively with 70.31 and 68.63 points. Also in the Very High Level category were Norway (68.38), Denmark (67.34), South Africa (66.52), Luxembourg (66.33), Finland (65.86), Slovenia (64.84), Germany (63.74), Belgium (63.52) and Austria (63.13). Meanwhile, 15 countries had scores ranging from 62.45 to 57.58, earning a High Level of Skills rating. These include Poland, the Philippines, Switzerland, Romania, Croatia, Serbia, Portugal, Czech Republic, Hungary, Malaysia, Greece, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Argentina. The English imperative of the EF English Knowledge Index also included many key findings, including that knowledge of English tends to up, with Africa making the biggest improvements, and that societies where English is spoken are more open, less hierarchical, and fairer to In fact, the data indicates what women say better than men - at least in part because they are more motivated, use a wider range of strategies to preserve new information, and are more willing to make mistakes. In addition, adults in their 20s speak the best English, while managers are ahead of both managers and employees in terms of English proficiency across the breadth and depth of industries and countries. The last area where English matters? Innovation. The report explains: The brilliant idea is just as brilliant, whether it is in Arabic, Swahili, English or any other language. But unfortunately, far fewer people will be exposed to it if it is not expressed in English. Tip: See my list of the most common errors in English. It will teach you how to avoid mistakes with commas, excuses, irregular verbs, and more. The EF Education First English Index (EPI) is the ranking of countries with (presumably) average English proficiency among their citizens. That in itself is not a bad idea. It can be helpful to know how experienced people are in different countries if you want to do business there or optimize geotargeting on an international site, for example. You can see the EF EPI of European countries on the map below. However, do not take the results seriously; There are huge methodological flaws in the EF EPI study, which I will discuss below. Do you like the map? Show your support by sharing it. Sharing with attribution helps me create more cards. A quick look at the map should already tell you that something is off. According to the results, Poles speak better English on average than the Swiss (although Switzerland has one of the largest numbers of international companies in Europe and about 17% of Swiss speak English at work), and Hungarians are only slightly worse than Austrians (contrary to the results of another survey, according to which more than 3.5 times more Austrians than Hungarians are even able to speak English at all). Please note that I have nothing against Poland, Hungary, Switzerland or Austria; these are just egregious examples showing that the EF EPI cannot be correct. Methodological flaws in the EF EPI Let's look at the process used to calculate the country's EF EPI. EF provides several online tests that anyone can do. When you take one of the tests, EF stores information about your country of residence and several other personal data along with your account, which is presented by the number from 0 to 100. EF EPI countries are essentially the average score of all tested from that country during the last calendar year. To avoid calculating the average for a small sample, EF publishes EPI only for countries with more than 400 participants (countries with fewer than 400 participants are labeled as N/A on the map above). Although 400 would be an acceptable sample size if there were no design flaws (and there are other design flaws), it will still do to 1 ±, which is due to an accidental error. So I have a question about how EF presents the results on its website, an excerpt of which you can see here: Do we really need two decimal numbers here? These two numbers may not even be statistically different, and yet EF pretends that it knows the correct values to 4 significant figures - it even puts the two countries in different categories of knowledge (Luxembourg is in the category of high level of knowledge, Austria in the category of moderate knowledge). The bias sampling however, everything that has been described above can be forgiven if there is reason to believe that the numbers are close to what they should represent. The problem is that, given the methodology used by EF, the numbers mean nothing because the scores are not based on representative samples. To understand what it means, imagine what would happen if Hugo Boss, a German luxury fashion house, asked his clients to fill out a questionnaire about their standard of living. What do you think the results will be? Of course, the vast majority will be satisfied with their standard of living, regardless of whether they ask, say, Swiss or Indians, because people with low living standards simply do not shop at Hugo Boss in any country. In addition, India is a country with great income inequality, and rich India tends to be very rich compared to the rest of the population. Thus, the results may even be in favor of India - 99% of poor people simply will not participate in the survey. And that's exactly what EF EPI does. If you're struggling with basic English, you're not suddenly thinking: Oh, let's go to the English site and take the English test. You do this when you already have some English skills and want to know your exact level of qualification. This becomes quite clear when you imagine the extreme example of two countries, A and B, where 50% of people in country A speak good English and 50% speak excellent English, while 10% of people in country B speak excellent English and 90% speak poor English or no English at all. Because of the bias of the sample, only people with excellent English in country B would take tests, so it would be much better to EF EPI score than a country where all people take the test, including those who speak only good English. I am fully convinced that something similar, only less dramatic, happens in many real countries during the EF EPI calculation. The EF concludes on its website that the EF English Proficiency Index (EF EPI) is the world's largest ranking of countries for adult English skills. What they forget to mention is that it is only because they are the only major company that has the audacity to falsely market the results of ranking countries based on English proficiency. Other organizations, such as the British Council (IELTS), ETS (TOEFL) and university, could well similar rankings are based on their own test results, and they publish tables with average scores of participants from different countries. However, they don't pretend that the scores are anything more. A what.

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