

Tematski sklopi so sledeči:

- osebna identiteta,
- telo in zdravje,
- nakupovanje, storitve,
- osebna razmerja,
- delo in poklic.

Znotraj sklopov se obravnavajo tiste **podteme**, ki so glede na potrebe skupine smiselne in so lahko:

- Osebna identiteta zajema predstavljanje, dajanje informacij o sebi in drugih, izražanje želje, namena, vključene so vprašalnice. Izrazoslovje je vezano na ime, (elektronski) naslov, telefon, starost, spol, poklic, družino, osebne dokumente, obrazce...
- Telo in zdravje zajema izražanje počutja, deli telesa, spraševanje po nasvetu in svetovanje, velelnik. Izrazoslovje je vezano na telo (deli telesa), počutje in stanje, bolezni, zdravstvene storitve.
- Nakupovanje, storitve zajema naročanje, (želim/ne želim, jem/ne jem, maram/ne maram, samostalni (2. in 4. sklon) in pridevnik, količinske izraze. Gre za teme vezane na trgovine, pošto, telefon, banko, policijo ter cene, denar, količine in merske enote, embalažo, materiale, oblačila in obutev. Naročilo hrane.
- Osebna razmerja zajemajo opisovanje prostora, poti, cilja, pojasnjevanje in dajanje navodil, iskanje informacij, naklonski izrazi. Izrazoslovje je vezano na pozdravljanje, družabno življenje (voščila, vabila).
- Delo in poklic zajema opis poklica, kje in kaj dela, osnovni pripomočki, ki jih uporablja pri delu, osnovni naklonski glagoli za sedanjik. Izrazoslovje je vezano na poklice, delo in delovne prostore, iskanje zaposlitve, zaslužek.

Sporazumevanje na vstopni ravni vedno podpirajo neverbalne prvine (slike in ilustracije pri branju, šumi za podporo pri poslušanju, kretnje pri govorjenju).

Besedišče je torej usmerjeno na osnovni nabor besed in besednih zvez, povezanih s konkretnimi, predvidljivimi situacijami iz tematskih sklopov, navedenih zgoraj.

Program je usmerjen v učenje preprostih izjav, v katerih lahko s preprostimi besedami in z ustaljenimi izrazi opiše običajne plati svojega življenja ter vsakdanje predmete, prostore. Govor pogosto podpira s kretnjami. Povezuje besede ali skupine besed z zelo osnovnimi linearnimi povezovalci, kot sta na primer in, potem.

Poudarek je na razumevanju in govorni interakciji, manj na samostojnem govorjenju in pisanju.

The thematic units are as follows:

- *personal identity*
- *body and health*
- *shopping, services*
- *personal relationships*
- *work and profession*

Within these units, subtopics are selected based on the needs of the group and may include:

- *Personal identity includes introducing oneself, providing information about oneself and others, expressing wishes and intentions, and using question forms. Vocabulary relates to name, (email) address, phone number, age, gender, profession, family, personal documents, forms, etc.*
- *Body and health includes expressing feelings and physical condition, parts of the body, asking for and giving advice, and the imperative. Vocabulary relates to the body (body parts), well-being and condition, illnesses, and healthcare services.*
- *Shopping and services includes ordering (I want / I don't want, I eat / I don't eat, I like / I don't like), nouns (accusative and genitive cases), adjectives, and expressions of quantity. Topics include shops, post office, telephone, bank, police, as well as prices, money, quantities and units of measurement, packaging, materials, clothing and footwear, and ordering food.*
- *Personal relationships include describing space, routes and destinations, giving explanations and instructions, searching for information, and modal expressions. Vocabulary relates to greetings and social life (greetings, invitations).*
- *Work and profession includes describing a profession, where and what a person does, basic tools used at work, and basic modal verbs in the present tense. Vocabulary relates to professions, work and workplaces, job searching, and earnings.*

Communication at the entry level is consistently supported by non-verbal elements (images and illustrations for reading, sound cues for listening, gestures for speaking).

Vocabulary is therefore focused on a basic set of words and phrases related to concrete, predictable situations from the thematic units listed above.

The program is oriented toward learning simple statements, in which participants can use basic words and set expressions to describe common aspects of their lives, everyday objects, and spaces. Speech is often supported by gestures. Learners connect words or groups of words using very basic linear connectors such as and and then.

The emphasis is on comprehension and spoken interaction, with less focus on independent speaking and writing.