SAMPLE ORAL EXAM

THIS HANDOUT HAS 3 SECTIONS:

S1: overview of the oral exam, tips for part 2 and 3.

- S2: sample questions for parts 2, 3 and 4.
- S3: useful language and tips for parts 2,3 and 4.

SECTION 1

Part 1: General introduction.

Part 2: Picture description. (3 minutes).

Part 3: Debate. (3 minutes).

Part 4: Additional questions from the examiner (4 minutes).

In all the parts of the oral exam the following is assessed:

1	8
Task completion	-clear, correct, extensive
	(- interaction with the partner)
	- relevant, not repetitive
	- independent
Vocabulary	- correctness and extent
	- phrases
Grammar	- correctness and extent
	- conjunctions, complex sentences
Pronunciation	- pronunciation
	- intonation

TASK 1 Picture description – tips. In pairs decide whether following tips are useful for successful exam performance.

1 It is a problem if you do not now all the vocabulary to describe every aspect of the picture.

2 Look at your picture carefully and take a few moments to think before you start talking.

3 Use present simple to describe what is happening in the picture.

4 Be very specific and concentrate on details.

5 If you don't know what to talk about, ask yourself: What/Where/Why is (it) happening? With whom? What preceded the situation shown in the picture and what will follow?

6 It is a good idea to speculate (It seems to me that..., It could be...) and give your own opinion (from my point of view).

7 You should not paraphrase if you don't know a word or an expression.

TASK 2 Debate - tips. In pairs decide whether following tips are useful for successful exam performance.

1 Interrupt your colleague frequently.

2 Expect additional hints from the examiner if you are lost.

3 If you do not understand the question, raise your voice.

4 Try to take as much talking time for yourself to demonstrate to the teacher how much you know.

5 Ask for a new question if you do not like/ understand the topic.

6 Try to look calm, even if you are nervous inside.

SECTION 2

Oral exam PART 2

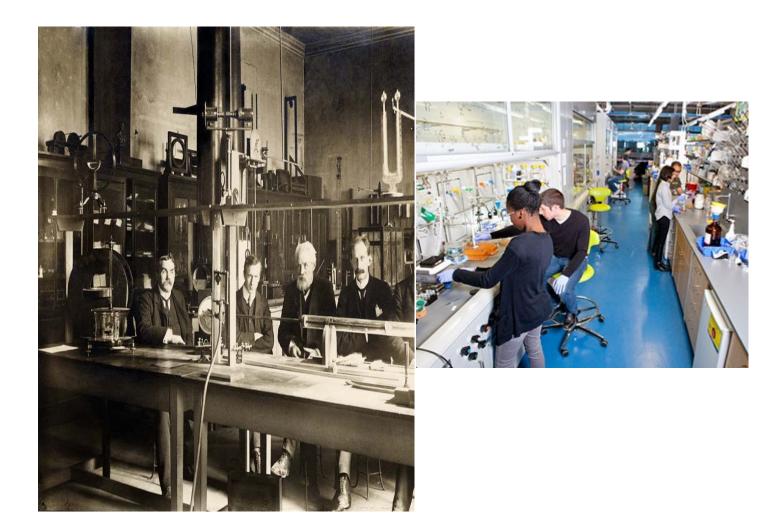
EXAMINER SCRIPT: In the second part of the exam, you'll be given two pictures. I'd like you to describe your pictures and also answer a question about your partner's pictures. (To STUDENT A) here are your pictures. They show women in labs. I'd like you to describe and compare the pictures and say whether you think progress has been made regarding the number of women scientists.



A question to student A: Why do you think there are fewer women in science than men?

EXAMINER SCRIPT: In the second part of the exam, you'll be given two pictures. I'd like you to describe your pictures and also answer a question about your partner's

pictures. (To STUDENT B) here are your pictures. They show a historical lab and a state-of-the art chemistry lab. I'd like you to describe and compare the pictures and say how lab the quality of lab equipment has improved over the over the last 100 years.



A question to student A: How different will be labs 20 years from now from the current labs?

Oral exam PART 3

EXAMINER SCRIPT: In the third part of the exam, I'd like you to talk to each other for about three minutes.

Imagine that you and your partner have been sent by your boss to a high-school where you should promote your studies.

Here are some pictures to help you get ready for your discussion.

Please talk to your partner about how best to introduce your programme to high-school students and motivate them to apply for university.

You have only about three minutes so do not worry if I interrupt you.







Oral exam PART 4

EXAMINER SCRIPT: In the last part of the exam, I'm going to ask you a few questions. Why do you want to be a laboratory technician? Where would you like to work?

Do you like working in a team or do you prefer working alone?

Are there any ethical issues which a laboratory technician has to deal with?

What is your view on using animals or animal testing in laboratory experiments?

Are there guidelines for animal testing?

What other alternatives are there to animal testing?

SECTION 3 USEFUL LANGUAGE FOR PARTS 2,3 AND 4

TASK 1 Complete the text which describes the picture with the expressions from the box.

Takes after Might Could be Shows To tell The background Make it out Perhaps She has got Would say It looks as though Looks like

This photo 1 ______ kids. I 2 ______ America. 3 ______ although it is diffie can't see much of 5 The mother has her 6 _______ fee she's tired. 8 ______ The child with its a

This photo 1 ______ a young mother and her two kids. I 2 ______ they must be from somewhere in South America. 3 ______ they are in a crowded market, although it is difficult 4 ______ because you can't see much of 5 _____.

Looks

Maybe

Can't be

The mother has her hair up in a bun and a roundish face. She 6 ______ fed up, but this 7 _____ because she's tired. 8 _____ she's had a busy day shopping.

The child with its arm around her neck 9 _____ a little boy. It seems he's aware of the camera.

The little girl 10 _____ more than three. She's a little plump, but you can see that she really 11 _____ her mother. 12 _____ her mother's mouth and the most beautiful almond-shaped eyes. She's holding something in her hand.

I can't really 13 _____ It 14 _____ be a charm or 15 _____ it's a crucifix¹.

¹Answer key: shows, 2. would say, 3. It looks as though, 4. to tell, 5. the background, 6. looks 7. could be 8. maybe/perhaps, 9. looks like, 10. can't be, 11. takes after, 12. She has got, 13. make it out, 14. might, 15. perhaps/maybe

GUIDELINES	
DO	DON´T
Look carefully at the photos. Think how to describe what you can see. Take your time to do it.	Don't worry if you don't understand immediately what is going on in the picture.
Be as precise as you can when you describe the photo itself. Use some 'position' language if it helps.	Don't worry if you don't know the precise words for what you can see; use alternatives.
Use present continuous verbs to describe what is happening.	Don't use the present simple to describe what is happening.
If there is a person or people in the photo, you will need to describe their appearance.	Don't use general language to describe people. You should use vocabulary of the level required.
Answer questions as fully as possible. Keep talking, give details, explain your point, ask questions, paraphrase, don't get stuck on words Any device that demonstrates that you can carry a topic through will help your performance.	Don't give too many one - or two - word answers. Avoid answers which are single words or lists. Silence is you enemy! If you are not a talkative person by nature, you must make an extra effort for the test.
Try to direct the conversation towards something you are interested in and can talk about easily.	Don't feel you have to stick rigidly to the subject. Don't give complicated explanations if you are not sure.
Speak naturally and be animated! Keep eye contact with the examiner, be friendly and show a positive attitude.	Don't be shy! This is your chance to show how well you can speak. Smile and relax!

TIP 1: Describe where things are in the picture.

a) Preparation

Have a close look at the picture and decide on how to structure your picture description. What is important or special? What should the viewer pay attention to?

b) Structure and Content

It's not easy for the examiner and other student to follow a picture description if the speaker jumps randomly from one point to another. Therefore, make sure that your picture description is logically structured, for example:

- from left to right (or from right to left)
- from the background to the foreground (or from the foreground to the background)
- from the middle to the sides (or from the sides to the middle)
- o from details to general impressions (or from general impressions to details)

IN THE TOP LEFT (-HAND) CORNER	AT THE TOP	IN THE TOP RIGHT (-HAND) CORNER	0 F
ON THE LEFT (-HAND) SIDE	IN THE MIDDLE	ON THE RIGHT (-HAND) SIDE	ТШ Pr
IN THE BOTTOM LEFT (-HAND) CORNER	АТ ТНЕ ВОТТОМ	IN THE BOTTOM RIGHT (-HAND) CORNER	¢⊢⊃rш
IN THE BACKGF FOREGF			

TIP 2: Don't be too certain.

Try to use your imagination to <u>make assumptions</u>.

Sometimes you cannot be sure what is happening in a photo or picture. Use appropriate language to show that you are guessing. Use uncertain and speculative language when you aren't 100% sure.

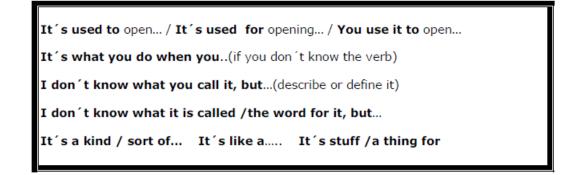
I think / guess/suppose it is	Maybe / Perhaps they are
I'm not sure but, they could be	They seem to be taking part in
It's not very clear but, probably	It can/could/might be a scene of
I can't quite make it out but, perhaps	

We use expressions with 'look' when we are making guesses and deductions based on (usually visual) evidence:

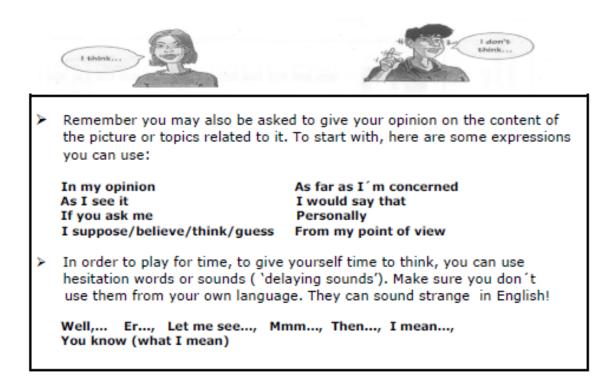
Stu	dy these constructions using `look' :	Where necessary correct these sentences :
1.	This looks like the work of a child look like + NOUN	1. She looks like hungry
	(when it means be similar to)	2. It looks as if it is going to rain
		3. The boys look like breaking into the car
2.	The boy looks tired and fed up look + ADJECTIVE	4. He looks like his father
	(when it means <i>seem</i>)	5. They look they are in a crowded market
		6. They don't look as if happy
3.	The girl looks as though she is in her late 20s look as though/as if + VERB PHRASE	7. It doesn't look anyone is living here
	nilar to 1, but attention must be d to the grammatical construction)	8. He looks capable and reliable
	* As if and As though are interchangeable	

TIP 3: Paraphrase if you don't know the word.

Don't worry if there are things in the picture that you don't know the English for. Make sure you know how to talk 'round' words you don't know. These expressions are always useful:



TIP 4: Give your opinion &use hesitation words.



A	Don't be afraid to interrupt and ask if you don't understand what you are being told. It's important to familiarise yourself with the right phrases to ask for clarification or repetition and be able to go on :
	Shall I start? What do you mean? I don't (really) understand Do you think you could say/explain that again? Would you mind repeating it, please? May/can I ask you a question? I'm not (quite) sure what I have to do Can I interrupt or say something?
٨	Asking the examiner to repeat can actually be the perfect opportunity to show off some complex language - e.g.:
	'I'm sorry, I didn't quite catch the last part' 'I didn´t quite get what you said' 'If I can just check what you are saying, you'd like me to'
≻	And, be confident to correct yourself if necessary!
	What I mean What I ´m trying to say I don ´t think I explained that very well

TIP 6: What to include.

It is best to think about the WHO WHAT WHERE WHEN WHY HOW of each picture.

Think about the subject, environment, time of day, weather, location, culture...this will give you ideas to keep talking.

LOCATION (describe where things are in the picture) Remember to use the position language you have learnt so far in order to do it in a proper way.	What can you see in the picture? Where are things placed in the picture?
PLACE (mention something about the place)	Where is it? What´s the place / scenery like?
ACTION (describe what is happening)	What are the people doing?
PEOPLE (speculate about the characters) Talk about people's appearance, clothes, relationship. If there is not a main character, focus on the group	What are the people like? What are they wearing? How are they related?
IDEAS & OTHER DETAILS (speculate about the scene) Give extra information about the scene to add further details to your description.	What has happened? What do you think will happen next? What is the weather like? What else can be interesting in the picture?
IMPRESSION (give some impressions and opinions)	How do they look? What is his/her emotional state? What are they thinking/talking about?

Pictures in General

- short description of the scene (e. g. place, event)
- details (who / what can you see)
- background information (if necessary) on place, important persons or event

Structure

foreground background in the upper/lower part in the left/right part in the central part in front of behind next to ... on the right/left in the middle from front/behind/above/below the second from left/right This picture / drawing / cartoon / photo shows a ... In this picture ... This is a picture of... There's /There're... I can see... The ... is / are ...-ing In the foreground / background... In the middle... On the right (hand side of the picture)... At the top / bottom... In the top / bottom left hand corner... Near; next to; beside; above; under; behind; in front of; opposite; across from; between...etc. I think they are /may be ...(ing) I'm not sure / I can't say for sure /certain, but it may be.../ it could be.../ it might be... I can see a ..., so it must be... I think this photo was taken... It looks like a... I'm absolutely sure / certain... There's no doubt that... It seems... It's difficult to make it out because...

It looks as if / though they are... I (can still) remember...-ing... I've already been in a situation like this. That reminds me of... If I were in a situation like this..., I would... If such a thing happened to me..., I would... I think /guess... In my opinion / view... As far as I'm concerned... The way I see it... From my point of view... It seems to me that... I'd say... If you ask me... To my mind... Well, to be honest, I don't think... Under / In no circumstances, would I ever... No way would I... I wouldn't do it for anything. No, thank you, ... is not for me. ... is not my cup of tea I'd rather not (do something) I don't feel I could... I'm not sure I'd be capable of...-ing The issue of...has now become the focus of national / worldwide media attention, and... ... has focused public attention on... I think people / the government should... Generally speaking,... Thank God... Unfortunately,... It is in everyone's best interest to... You may have to pay very dearly for...

It is crucial / extremely important that... should... There has been a lot of progress made in... The issue has been hotly debated for some time, and... There has been a lot of (heated / fierce / intense) public debate on this issue, and... There are a number of things we could do about this problem... The only way out of this situation seems to be...-ing... The only solution to this problem seems to be...-ing... We are left with no choice, but to ... before it's too late

 $A dapted \ from:$

http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/writing/picture-description http://kolmanv.blogspot.cz/2009/09/picture-description-useful-phrases.html http://www.cristinacabal.com/pre-intermediate/description.pdf http://elenec.files.wordpress.com/2012/05/picture-description.pdf

ORAL EXAM - Useful language for all parts

Expressing opinion	Disagreeing
I think that/ I would say that	I don't think so.
Why don't we?	But don't you think that?
It seems to me that	I see what you mean, but
I'd like to point out	That's not always the case.
I'm inclined to think that	I'm not so sure about that.
The way I see it is that	I wouldn't say that.
I'm convinced that	I agree up to a point, but
As far as I am concerned	You can't be serious! Rubbish!/Nonsense!
I'm fairly certain that	
In my opinion/experience	
If you ask me, I would say that	
Getting into a discussion	Clarifying your ideas
Excuse me, could I just make a point here?	What I'm talking about is
Excuse me, could I just say something here?	In other words/ What I said was
Sorry to interrupt but	What I (really) meant was
I wonder if I could say something.	(No) I didn't mean that, what I wanted to say
I'd like to make a point here.	was
I have something I'd like to say.	What I was trying to say was
Could I just add something, please.	Sorry, let me explain it again.
A •	
Agreeing	Asking for clarification
I totally/fully/partly agree	I'm sorry I don't understand what you mean.
I'd go along with that.	What you mean is
I couldn't agree more. / No doubt about it.	In other words?
Exactly. You have a very good point here.	I'm sorry, I don't understand what you mean.
I think so too./ Yes, definitely.	I'm sorry, but what do you mean by?
You're quite right. I suppose so. I guess so.	Do you mean that?
So do I. Neither do I.	So what you're saying is
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