Quick Diagnostic Test - Speaking Test

**Level A2: ALTE 1 (KET)**
- Hello. How are you today? What's your name?
- Can you spell it for me?
- Where are you from?
- Do you like it there? Why (not)?
- What do you do in your free time? Do you like any sports?
- What do you normally do at the weekend?

**Level B1: ALTE 2 (PET)**
- What are you doing this weekend?
- Do you have a best friend? What's his/her name? Describe him/her
- Do you think that English will be useful to you in the future? Why (not)?
- What did you do yesterday evening/last weekend?
- Have you got any plans for next weekend?
- Have you ever visited another city in Chile?

**Level B2: ALTE 3 (FCE)**
- Is there anything you would like to change about the area where you grew up?
- What do you think would be the most interesting country to visit? Why?
- What's the difference between reading the news in the newspaper and watching on the TV?
- How do you pass the time on a long journey?
- Where do you think you'll be this time next year?
### Rubrics

**Student's Name:** ...........................................................  
**Level Achieved:** ...........................................................

**Date:** ___/__________/201___  
**Examiner:** ...............................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Student's speaking ability</th>
<th>✓/✗</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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| Level A2  
ALTE 1 (KET)  
Basic command of the spoken language | Able to convey basic meaning in very familiar or highly predictable situations.  
Produces utterances which tend to be very short - words or phrases - with frequent hesitations and pauses.  
Dependent on rehearsed or formulaic phrases with limited generative capacity.  
Only able to produce limited extended discourse.  
Pronunciation is heavily influenced by L1 features and may at times be difficult to understand.  
Requires prompting and assistance by an interlocutor to prevent communication from breaking down. |   | |
| Level B1  
ALTE 2 (PET)  
Limited but effective command of the spoken language | Able to handle communication in most familiar situations.  
Able to construct longer utterances but is not able to use complex language except in well-rehearsed utterances.  
Has problems searching for language resources to express ideas and concepts resulting in pauses and hesitation.  
Pronunciation is generally intelligible, but L1 features may put a strain on the listener.  
Has some ability to compensate for communication difficulties using repair strategies but may require prompting and assistance by an interlocutor. |   | |
| Level B2  
ALTE 3 (FCE)  
Generally effective command of the spoken language | Able to handle communication in familiar situations.  
Able to organise extended discourse but occasionally produces utterances that lack coherence and some inaccuracies and inappropriate usage occur.  
Maintains a flow of language, although hesitation may occur whilst searching for language resources.  
Although pronunciation is easily understood, L1 features may be intrusive.  
Does not require major assistance or prompting by an interlocutor |   | |
| Level C1  
ALTE 4 (CAE)  
Good operational command of the spoken language | Able to handle communication in most situations.  
Able to use accurate and appropriate linguistic resources to express ideas and produce discourse that is generally coherent.  
Occasionally produces inaccuracies and inappropriacies.  
Maintains a flow of language with only natural hesitation resulting from considerations of propriety or expression.  
L1 accent may be evident but does not affect the clarity of the message. |   | |
| Level C2  
ALTE 5 (CPE)  
Fully operational command of the spoken language | Able to handle communication in most situations, including unfamiliar or unexpected ones.  
Able to use accurate and appropriate linguistic resources to express complex ideas and concepts and produce extended discourse that is coherent and always easy to follow.  
Rarely produces inaccuracies and inappropriacies.  
Pronunciation is easily understood and prosodic features are used effectively; many features, including pausing and hesitation, are 'native-like'. |   | |