

Assessing Speaking Performance – Level B2

# Examiners and speaking assessment in the B2 First exam

Speaking tests are conducted by trained examiners. The quality assurance of Speaking Examiners (SEs) is managed by Team Leaders (TLs) who are in turn responsible to a Professional Support Leader (PSL), who is the professional representative of Cambridge English Language Assessment for the Speaking tests in a given country or region.

All of the examiners (PSLs, TLs and SEs) must prove each year, through a certification process, that they are competent to assess. In addition, they are regularly monitored during live testing sessions.

Although candidates take the test in pairs or groups of three, throughout the test they are assessed on their individual performance and not in relation to each other. They are awarded marks by two examiners: an *assessor* and an *interlocutor*.

The *interlocutor* awards a mark for the performance as a whole, using the Global Achievement scale.

The *assessor* awards marks for four individual criteria:

* Grammar and Vocabulary
* Discourse Management
* Pronunciation
* Interactive Communication.

# How can I use the Assessment Scales?

Examiners use the B2 Level Assessment Scales to decide which marks to give candidates taking the B2 First Speaking test. Using the scales yourself during classroom speaking practice tasks will help you to:

* analyse your students’ strengths and weaknesses when they do B2 First Speaking tasks
* form an impression of how ready your students are to take the Speaking test.

# The Assessment Scales

The B2 First Assessment Scales are divided into six bands from 0 to 5, with 0 being the lowest and 5 the highest. Descriptors for each criterion are provided for bands 1, 3 and 5 and indicate what a candidate is expected to demonstrate at each band. B2 First is at Level B2 of the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR), and the descriptors for band 3 and above generally indicate performance of at least B2 level.

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As you look through the scales, it may help to highlight words which make one band different from another.

For example, under Grammar and Vocabulary, half of the first descriptor at Band 3 is the same as at Band 1 – *Shows a good degree of control of simple grammatical forms.* Band 3, however, has an additional element: *… and attempts some complex grammatical forms.* At Band 5, the new elements are: *a range of simple grammatical forms*, and *control of … some complex grammatical forms.*

Don’t worry if a lot of the terms used in the scales are new to you – in the Handbook for Teachers you will find a Glossary of Terms for Speaking.

Although all four analytical criteria are assessed across the whole test, Part 2 (the long turn) is the main opportunity for examiners to assess Discourse Management, and Part 3 tends to be when they focus most on Interactive Communication.

# How can I use the Assessment Scales with students?

You could:

1. Refer to the scales as you observe students carrying out a B2 First speaking task.
2. Note down examples of performance in terms of the listed criteria.
3. Give students feedback on their strengths and weaknesses.
4. Think about whether your students are ready for the exam and how they could improve.

However, it can be difficult for a teacher to manage a speaking practice task (i.e. be the interlocutor), make notes of what the students say and refer to the Assessment Scales, all at the same time. The following activities are designed to help you get started.

On the Cambridge English TV YouTube channel there is a video recording of two candidates called Camilla and Johanna taking the B2 First Speaking test. Please note that this example is for the pre-January 2015 version of B2 First exam.

You can click on this link to watch the test:

[***https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nIp8FVs8-f0***](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nIp8FVs8-f0)

*The four activities use this recording to practise using the Assessment Scales.*

## Activity 1

1. Make a copy of the blank **Grammar and Vocabulary** table on page 4. You will see that statements from the Assessment Scales have been turned into questions.
2. Watch the B2 First Speaking video part 1 (about 3½ minutes)*.*
3. Note down examples of what Camilla does well and not so well for each of the questions in the Comments box on the assessment sheet.
4. Compare the notes you have made with a completed example on page 8.

## Activity 2:

1. Make a copy of the blank **Discourse Management** table on page 5.
2. Watch the B2 First Speaking video part 2 (from about 3 mins 25 to 7 mins)*.*
3. Note down examples of what Johanna does well and not so well for each of the questions in the Comments box on the assessment sheet.
4. Compare the notes you have made with a completed example on page 9.

## Activity 3:

1. Make a copy of the blank **Pronunciation** table on page 6.
2. Watch the B2 First Speaking video (from about 10 mins 30 to the end)*.*
3. Note down examples of what Camilla does well and not so well for each of the questions in the Comments box on the assessment sheet.
4. Compare the notes you have made with a completed example on page 10.

## Activity 4:

1. Make a copy of the blank **Interactive Communication** table on page 7.
2. Watch the B2 First Speaking video (from about 7 mins to 10 mins 30)*.*
3. Note down examples of what Johanna does well and not so well for each of the questions in the Comments box on the assessment sheet.
4. Compare the notes you have made with a completed example on page 11.

# Remember:

* In a real B2 First Speaking test the marks awarded reflect a candidate’s performance across the whole exam and not just in one part of it. As you become more familiar with the assessment criteria and gain more experience in analysing your students, you will find it easier to focus on all of the criteria during classroom practice tasks.
* Being able to refer to the Assessment Scales will help you to analyse your students’ strengths and weaknesses and to estimate whether they are ready for the Speaking

test. However, it won’t necessarily give you an accurate prediction of the marks that your students will achieve in a real test, as the candidate may be affected by other factors such as nervousness.

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **GRAM MAR & VOCABULARY** | |
| **Name of student Jacky** | |
| **Does the speaker use simple grammatical forms with control?** | |
| **Good**   * *My major is international business (Part 1)* * *I’ve been coding throughout my…* (Part 1) * *I think that’s what I want to do in the future as well, so I choose this as my major* (Part 1) | **Not so good**   * *They successful applied* (*They successfully applied*) * *What do you think the format (What do you think of the format)* |
| **Does the speaker use complex grammatical forms?** | |
| **Good**   * *I choose this because my bachelor is finance, so I want to try something different* * *I think I have two classmates when I was in bachelor* * *actually, your major is my first choice, but they denied me* * *So they just sent me a message that you have a wrong background, but actually my two classmates applied* | **Not so good**   * *So they just sent me a message that you have a wrong background (So they just sent me a message saying that you have a wrong background)* |
| **Does the speaker use a range of appropriate vocabulary? (everyday situations / familiar topics / wide range of familiar topics?)** | |
| **Good**   * *SWOT Analysis* * *Strength* * *Weakness,* * *Opportunity* * *Threat* | **Not so good** |
| **Comments**  Generally shows a good degree of control of a range of simple and some complex grammatical forms, but sometimes makes grammar mistakes here and there. Uses a range of appropriate vocabulary regarding business analysis. | |

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **DISCOURSE MANAGEM ENT** | |
| **Name of student Jacky** | |
| **Are the answers of an appropriate length for the task? Is there much hesitation?** | |
| **Good**  Produces extended stretches of language | **Not so good**  But sometimes with too much hesitation |
| **Are the contributions relevant? Is there much repetition? Is it well organised?** | |
| **Good**   * contributions are relevant to the topic * creatively makes use of the SWOT analysis method and lays out the structure of the presentation beforehand | **Not so good**  Focuses on talking about the structure of the presentation with partner instead of giving a real presentation in Part 2. |
| **Does the speaker use a range of cohesive devices? And discourse markers?** | |
| **Good**   * *(discourse marker) actually, you major is my first choice, but they denied me* * *(cohesive device / linking word) for example, you are switching degree to another discipline* | **Not so good**  could use more cohesive devices to connect what he says – e.g. *on the other hand, on top of that* |
| **Comments**  Generally expresses his ideas clearly, though a little hesitant at times. Focuses on talking about the structure of the presentation with partner instead of giving a real presentation in Part 2. Could have used more sophisticated cohesive devices and discourse markers to help organize and express thoughts. | |

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **PRONUNCIATION** | |
| **Name of student Jacky** | |
| **Are the answers clear? Can the speaker be generally understood?** | |
| **Good**  The answers are basically clear and the speaker can be understood for the most part. | **Not so good** |
| **Is the speaker’s intonation appropriate?** | |
| **Good**  Intonation is generally good. | **Not so good** |
| **Does the speaker use sentence stress correctly? Is word stress correct?** | |
| **Good**  Sentence stress and word stress are good. | **Not so good** |
| **Are individual sounds clear? Are they correctly produced?** | |
| **Good**  Generally good | **Not so good**  Sometimes a bit unclear. |
| **Comments**  Pronunciation is clear and natural sounding all through the test. Certain individual sounds are not impeccable, but they never cause misunderstanding. | |

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **INTERACTIVE COMM UNICATION** | |
| **Name of student Jacky** | |
| **Does the speaker start discussions? Does the speaker introduce new ideas?** | |
| **Good**   * *Okay, let’s go!* * *We need to consider the income of the future* * *What do you think the format?*   Initiates the discussion properly.  Jacky shares responsibility with his partner for introducing new ideas. | **Not so good** |
| **Does the speaker react appropriately to what the interlocutor or other candidate says?** | |
| **Good**   * ***Sure, sure!***   Reacts actively to the interlocutor, trying to confirm with the interlocutor on the question, | **Not so good** |
| **Does the speaker try to move the interaction in an appropriate direction? (‘develop the interaction and negotiate towards an outcome’) Does the speaker need support?** | |
| **Good**   * *What do you think the format?* * *We need to help our HR managers to build an event to join the students in* * *I think the most important thing is they want to learn from us and watch how we work* * *We can invite a manger to take them to look around* * *So how to select?*   Jacky acts very actively to try to involve the partner in the discussion and develop the interaction the whole time. | **Not so good** |
| **Comments**  Introduces new ideas, reacts actively with the interlocutor and the partner. Acts very actively to try to involve the partner in the discussion and develop the interaction the whole time. | |

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **Active Listening** | |
| **Name of student Jacky** | |
| **Does the speaker respond actively? Does the speaker give feedback as the listener?** | |
| **Good**  Responds actively and gives feedback all along, maintains verbal and non-verbal responses throughout the conversation | **Not so good** |
| **Does the speaker have the ability of conducting collaborative finishes or reactive tokens?** | |
| **Good**   * Makes use of non-lexical vocal signs such as *‘mhm’* and *‘ah’* to respond actively to the partner * Uses short lexical words such as “*Yeah, Yes, Sure”* to respond actively to the partner | **Not so good** |
| **Does the speaker could take the turn at suitable time in the conversation?** | |
| **Good**  Almost opens the new turn at a suitable time | **Not so good** |
| **Does the speaker try to move the interaction in an appropriate direction? (‘develop the interaction and negotiate towards an outcome’) Does the speaker need support?** | |
| **Good**   * *What do you think the format?* * *We need to help our HR managers to build an event to join the students in* * *I think the most important thing is they want to learn from us and watch how we work* * *We can invite a manger to take them to look around* * *So how to select?*   Jacky acts very actively to try to involve the partner in the discussion and develop the interaction the whole time. | **Not so good** |
| **Comments**  Responds actively and always provides suitable feedback. Mostly maintain verbal and non-verbal responses in a listener role. Almost opens the new turn at a suitable time after the partner’s content. | |

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **GRAM MAR & VOCABULARY** | |
| **Name of student CAMILLA Part 4 (cities)** | |
| **Does the speaker use simple grammatical forms with control?** | |
| **Good**   * *I like relaxing* * *London is too big* * *actually, I’ve never been there* | **Not so good**   * *it was so much people* (there were so many people) * *it was a lot of noise* (there was a lot of noise) |
| **Does the speaker use complex grammatical forms?** | |
| **Good**   * *I could live in a big city in Norway ’cos they are not that big* * *when I went to bed at the hotel … I couldn’t sleep* * *I heard that it’s a really beautiful city so I would like to see it* | **Not so good**   * *it’s not that big to be a capital* (it’s not that big for a capital) * *if you have half an hour to your nearest neighbours* (if you’re half an hour away from your nearest neighbours) |
| **Does the speaker use a range of appropriate vocabulary? (everyday situations / familiar topics / wide range of familiar topics?)** | |
| **Good**   * *a lot of pollution* * *noise pollution* * *nightlife* * *one million inhabitants* * *cosy and charming* | **Not so good** |
| **Comments**  Generally good grammatical control. Very few errors with simple forms, only with pronouns (something to work on). Attempts some complex grammatical forms, but perhaps could have been a little more ambitious. Demonstrates a range of appropriate vocabulary on the familiar topic of cities, though again could perhaps have been more ambitious.  N.B. Candidates are marked on the language that they ‘use’ and ‘attempt to use’ to convey their message, so they should be encouraged to be ambitious in their use of language. However, comprehension is important so mistakes shouldn’t result in their being difficult to  understand. | |

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **DISCOURSE MANAGEM ENT** | |
| **Name of student JOHANNA Part 2 (rivers)** | |
| **Are the answers of an appropriate length for the task? Is there much hesitation?** | |
| **Good**  speaks for the full minute | **Not so good**   * some hesitation e.g. *I think er … people enjoy …* * speaks quite slowly |
| **Are the contributions relevant? Is there much repetition? Is it well organised?** | |
| **Good**   * well organised with little repetition * says something about both pictures * says what people are enjoying and why * says which place she would prefer | **Not so good**  could make more explicit comparisons – e.g. *this waterfall is very popular with tourists whereas this other river is an ordinary place where local people might go* |
| **Does the speaker use a range of cohesive devices? And discourse markers?** | |
| **Good**   * (discourse marker) *Well, the first picture you see a big … er … waterfall* * (cohesive device / linking word) *it’s amazing to be there so they are full of people* * (discourse marker) *then, on the second picture you see …* * (linking word and reference pronouns) *people enjoy the picture one because it’s new, it’s tourist, they’ve never seen*   *it before* | **Not so good**  could use more sophisticated ways of connecting what she says – e.g. *on the other hand, whereas* |
| **Comments**  Speaks for the full minute so appropriate in length, though a little slow and hesitant at times. Relevant and well organised, though could compare the pictures in a more explicit way.  Coherent and easy to follow, though could use more sophisticated connecting devices. | |

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **PRONUNCIATION** | |
| **Name of student CAMILLA (all four parts of the test)** | |
| **Are the answers clear? Can the speaker be generally understood?** | |
| **Good**  Clear and easily understood at all times. | **Not so good** |
| **Is the speaker’s intonation appropriate?** | |
| **Good**  Intonation is generally good and never gets in the way of the meaning. | **Not so good**  (Part 1) *I’m playing football*    (Part 2*) it’s very cosy and you can relax and have a good time, there’s not much people*  (Rising intonation at the end of each phrase comes from the speaker’s first language –  falling intonation would normally be used in a neutral statement like this.) |
| **Does the speaker use sentence stress correctly? Is word stress correct?** | |
| **Good**  Sentence stress and word stress is nearly always correct. | **Not so good**  Stress on the second syllable of *café* rather  than on the first syllable as in standard English. |
| **Are individual sounds clear? Are they correctly produced?** | |
| **Good** | **Not so good**  (Part 1) *cold* pronounced /kƆ:lt/ as in *caught*  (Part 2) *chefs* pronounced /ʧefs/ with the first consonant sounding like *cheap* rather than *sheep*  (Part 3) *done; love; photo; coming –* the *o*  sound in each of these words is pronounced  /ɒ/ as in *on* rather than /∧/ as in *up.* |
| **Comments**  Pronunciation is clear and natural sounding all through the test. Certain individual sounds and intonation patterns are unusual, but they never cause misunderstanding. | |

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| **B2 First (LEVEL B2) SPEAKING**  **INTERACTIVE COMM UNICATION** | |
| **Name of student JOHANNA (things that can help people to enjoy city life)** | |
| **Does the speaker start discussions? Does the speaker introduce new ideas?** | |
| **Good**   * *Where shall we start?* * *OK, it’s a stadium* * *OK, then we have the dance*   Johanna shares responsibility with her partner for introducing new ideas. | **Not so good** |
| **Does the speaker react appropriately to what the interlocutor or other candidate says?** | |
| **Good**   * *oh yes, of course* * *yeah, you love sports* * *me too so …* * *yes, sitting in the sun* * *actually, we went in Cambridge to the salsa classes* | **Not so good** |
| **Does the speaker keep the interaction going? Does the speaker say more than the minimum? Does the speaker involve the other candidate?** | |
| **Good**   * *Where shall we start?* * *Is it baseball maybe?* * *You don’t have it in Norway?* | **Not so good**  Johanna is very good at involving her partner  but her own contributions tend to be quite short. |
| **Does the speaker try to move the interaction in an appropriate direction? (‘develop the interaction and negotiate towards an outcome’) Does the speaker need support?** | |
| **Good**  *I think important is time with your dog alone and spend some time at the café with your friends*  This answers the second task question but  only after her partner has asked her directly about it. | **Not so good**  Most of what Johanna says is about what she likes rather than the more general question of what’s important in a city. Her partner moves the discussion in that direction towards the end of this part. |
| **Comments**  Introduces new ideas, reacts naturally and appropriately to what partner says, involves partner in discussion. Contributions, while relevant, tend to be quite short. Mostly comments on what she likes, and only addresses more general questions in response to her partner’s prompting. | |