C1 Speaking Language Practice Test 1

Questions 1 to 10. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. You want to separate two concepts that others have treated as identical.
A. We can use either term because the distinction never matters.
B. We need to distinguish between access and effective use.
C. We should discuss effective use without defining access.
D. We should assume that access guarantees effective use.

2. Complete: 'The proposal rests on an ____ assumption that demand will keep rising.'
A. unrelated
B. temporary
C. subsequent
D. underlying

3. A claim is based on a small pilot. Which response qualifies its wider application?
A. The results are encouraging, though they may not apply to every setting.
B. The pilot proves the policy will succeed in all settings.
C. The results remove any need for further investigation.
D. The pilot is small, so its findings have no possible value.

4. You want evidence for an assertion without rejecting it in advance.
A. How can we repeat the claim more confidently?
B. What evidence would substantiate that claim?
C. Why should we dismiss that claim immediately?
D. Who can present the claim in more impressive language?

5. Complete: 'Human ____ is needed when automated decisions affect access to services.'
A. consent
B. publicity
C. oversight
D. ownership

6. Which sentence explicitly acknowledges a valid objection before responding?
A. That concern is irrelevant because I support the proposal.
B. That concern has been mentioned, so we should ignore it now.
C. That is a valid concern, although a review process could reduce the risk.
D. That concern proves that no solution could ever work.

7. You overstated a conclusion. Choose the most precise self-correction.
A. That was too broad a claim; the effect was observed only in this group.
B. Let me repeat the same claim with greater confidence.
C. Let's avoid the distinction and move to another topic.
D. I should make the claim even broader so it sounds clearer.

8. Complete: 'The policy may have ____ consequences: effects that nobody planned.'
A. unrelated
B. inevitable
C. identical
D. unintended

9. Choose the sentence that sets a condition for a conclusion.
A. The recommendation was discussed after the trial had ended.
B. The recommendation has received attention from several colleagues.
C. The recommendation appears in the final section of the report.
D. The recommendation would change if the trial revealed unequal access.

10. You want to connect your contribution to a colleague's point.
A. Could I introduce a topic unrelated to anything said so far?
B. Could I pick up on your point about staff retention?
C. Could I leave before you explain your point about staff?
D. Could I replace your point without first considering it?

C1 Speaking Language Practice Test 1

Questions 11 to 20. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

11. Complete: 'We need to ____ resources where they are most urgently required.'
A. retain
B. allocate
C. reconcile
D. substantiate

12. Which question probes a possible assumption in an argument?
A. Are we assuming that every user has reliable internet access?
B. Would a shorter title make the report more attractive?
C. How many times have we used the phrase 'internet access'?
D. Which speaker mentioned internet access first this morning?

13. You want to express uncertainty while making a tentative judgement.
A. There is no evidence to consider, but the conclusion is certain.
B. This explanation is unquestionably true in every possible case.
C. On the evidence available, this seems the more plausible explanation.
D. Any alternative explanation would be impossible by definition.

14. Complete: 'How would you ____ that conclusion with the contradictory findings?'
A. allocate
B. retain
C. delegate
D. reconcile

15. Choose the reply that distinguishes agreement on an aim from disagreement on a method.
A. I share the objective, though I doubt this approach will achieve it.
B. I reject the objective because I dislike the meeting format.
C. I have no view on either the objective or the approach.
D. I support every part because the overall objective sounds good.

16. A public audience is unfamiliar with a technical term. What is the most effective response?
A. Assume that nobody can contribute without knowing the term.
B. Repeat it several times without explaining what it means.
C. Replace every familiar word with a more technical equivalent.
D. Explain it in familiar language and illustrate its relevance.

17. Complete: 'A ____ alternative must be workable with the resources available.'
A. previous
B. remote
C. viable
D. symbolic

18. Which sentence identifies an issue that the evidence has not resolved?
A. The report gives the number of people who took part.
B. The trial ran from March until the end of May.
C. We still do not know whether the benefits will last beyond the trial.
D. The trial found that participants completed tasks more quickly.

19. You need to hold the floor briefly to finish a qualification.
A. If I could just complete that point, the exception is important.
B. You should stop speaking because your point has no value.
C. We should close the discussion before anyone responds.
D. I have finished, so there is nothing further I need to add.

20. Choose the statement that avoids claiming causation from a simple association.
A. The two changed together, so one must have caused the other.
B. The two changed together, but that alone does not establish a causal link.
C. The two changed together, making further evidence unnecessary.
D. The two changed together, which rules out any other influence.

C1 Speaking Language Practice Test 1

Answer Key

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. D
15. A
16. D
17. C
18. C
19. A
20. B