



OET SPEAKING SUB-TEST
RADIOGRAPHY

Free Sample · Cards 1–2 of 5 · (Roleplayer + Candidate)

2026 EDITION

FREE SAMPLE



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Free sample Cards 1–2 of 5 · full set at cliniverba.com

CARD	SCENARIO / SETTING	WHAT IT TESTS
No. 1	Emergency Department – child's wrist X-ray after a fall (anxious parent)	Paediatric history-taking; explaining an X-ray; radiation safety and dose in children; parent staying in the room (lead apron, pregnancy check); politely declining to give a diagnosis.
No. 2	Medical Imaging Department – CT abdomen/pelvis with IV contrast	Contrast safety screening; explaining CT; the shellfish/iodine myth; normal contrast sensations vs. warning signs; metformin and kidney function; aftercare; informed consent.

+ 3 more full role-plays in the complete 2026 set – get it at cliniverba.com

How to use these cards

- Each role play lasts about **5 minutes**, with **3 minutes** of preparation time first. The candidate reads only the **Candidate Card**; the interlocutor (teacher/partner) uses the **Roleplayer Card** and plays the patient or parent.
- The candidate is the **radiographer** at all times. All the clinical information needed is given on the Candidate Card in brackets – the candidate only has to communicate it clearly, in the right order, with empathy.
- Cover all the TASK points, but let the patient's concerns lead the conversation: open the interaction, confirm identity, listen, acknowledge feelings, explain in plain language (avoid jargon), check understanding, and close by agreeing a clear plan.
- Assessment criteria to practise: **Intelligibility, Fluency, Appropriateness of language, Resources of grammar and expression**, and the clinical communication criteria (**relationship building, understanding the patient's perspective, providing structure, information gathering, information giving**).

ROLEPLAYER CARD NO. 1

RADIOGRAPHY

SETTING Emergency Department – X-ray Room

PARENT You are the parent of a seven-year-old child who fell off a bicycle an hour ago and landed on an outstretched right hand. The wrist is swollen and painful and your child will not let anyone touch it. The emergency doctor has sent you for an X-ray. Your child is frightened and clinging to you. You have read online that X-rays are harmful to children and you are worried. You also have to get back to work and want to know straight away whether the wrist is broken.

- TASK**
- Give your child's details (invented name/date of birth) when asked and describe what happened (fell from a bicycle, landed on the right hand; wrist swollen and very painful; will not move it).
 - Say you are worried about the radiation – you have read that X-rays are dangerous for children. Ask whether the X-ray is really necessary and how much radiation your child will receive.
 - Ask whether you can stay in the room with your child during the X-ray and what you will need to do to help.
 - Ask the radiographer to tell you straight away whether the wrist is broken – you cannot wait long because you have to get back to work. Be persistent.
 - Agree to the X-ray once you are satisfied with the explanation.

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 1

RADIOGRAPHY

SETTING Emergency Department – X-ray Room

RADIOGRAPHER A seven-year-old child has been brought to the X-ray room by his/her parent following a fall from a bicycle. The emergency doctor suspects a fracture of the right wrist (distal radius). The child is upset and the parent appears anxious and in a hurry.

Examination required: X-ray right wrist (AP and lateral views)

- TASK**
- Check the child's identity with the parent and confirm the history (how the injury happened, which wrist, level of pain, whether the child can move the fingers).
 - Explain what the X-ray involves (the child sits beside the table with the arm resting on the detector; two pictures from different angles; each exposure takes less than a second; the whole examination takes about five minutes; keeping still is the most important thing).
 - Reassure the parent about radiation (a wrist X-ray uses a very small dose – equal to only a few hours of the natural background radiation we all receive every day; the beam is narrowed to the wrist only; lower settings are used for children; the benefit of finding a fracture clearly outweighs the risk).
 - Explain that the parent may stay in the room to comfort the child (he/she must wear a lead apron and stand to the side, out of the beam; check that the parent is not pregnant).
 - Explain politely that you cannot give a diagnosis (the images go straight to the emergency doctor, who will look at them and discuss the result and any treatment, e.g., a plaster cast or splint, with them shortly).

ROLEPLAYER CARD NO. 2

RADIOGRAPHY

SETTING

Medical Imaging Department – CT Scanning Room (Outpatient)

PATIENT

You are 55 years old. Your doctor has referred you for a CT scan of your abdomen and pelvis with an injection of contrast ('dye') to find the cause of pain in your right side that keeps coming back. You have not eaten for four hours, as instructed. You have type 2 diabetes and take metformin tablets. You are very worried about the injection because you are allergic to prawns and a friend told you that means you will react badly to the dye. You have also heard that the injection makes you feel as if you have wet yourself.

TASK

- Give your personal details (invented name/date of birth/address) when asked and confirm that you have not eaten for four hours.
- Say you are worried about the injection because you are allergic to prawns – you have heard this means you are allergic to the dye too. Ask whether it is safe for you. Do not be reassured too quickly.
- Ask what the injection will feel like (is it true you feel as if you have wet yourself?) and what will happen if you do react to it.
- Mention that you take metformin for your diabetes and ask whether you need to stop taking it because of the scan.
- Ask how long the scan takes and when you can eat and drink again; then agree to go ahead.

CANDIDATE CARD NO. 2

RADIOGRAPHY

SETTING

Medical Imaging Department – CT Scanning Room (Outpatient)

RADIOGRAPHER

This 55-year-old patient has been referred for a CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis with intravenous (IV) iodinated contrast to investigate recurrent right-sided abdominal pain. The patient has fasted for four hours. A recent blood test shows normal kidney function (eGFR above 60). The patient has type 2 diabetes treated with metformin and reports an allergy to shellfish.

Examination required: CT abdomen and pelvis with IV contrast

TASK

- Check the patient's identity and the referral, confirm fasting and complete the contrast safety check (previous reactions to contrast, asthma, other allergies, kidney disease, thyroid problems, current medications).
- Explain the procedure (a small cannula is placed in a vein in the arm; the patient lies on a table that moves slowly through a ring-shaped scanner, open at both ends; breathing instructions are given through a speaker; scanning takes 10–15 minutes; you watch and can hear the patient from the control room the whole time).
- Address the shellfish allergy concern (there is no link between seafood allergy and contrast reactions – the allergy is to a protein in the shellfish, not to iodine; mild reactions to contrast are uncommon and serious reactions are rare; the patient is observed after the injection and trained staff and medication are on hand if needed).
- Describe the normal sensations (a warm flush spreading through the body, a metallic taste and a feeling of needing to pass urine – these pass within a minute or two and nothing actually happens) and what to report immediately (itching, rash, swelling of the face or lips, difficulty breathing).
- Advise about metformin (because kidney function is normal, current guidelines and department protocol allow the patient to continue metformin as usual), give aftercare advice (eat and drink normally afterwards; drink plenty of water over the next 24 hours to help clear the contrast; the cannula is removed before leaving) and obtain consent.



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