



LANGUAGECERT C1 BOOKLET

PRACTICA GRATIS

1 EXAMEN COMPLETO

Listening, Reading, Writing & Speaking
ceñidos al examen con respuestas.

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ATENCIÓN

Este booklet es propiedad intelectual de Salón de Idiomas. Cualquier similitud con el examen oficial es meramente casual.

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WRITTEN PART (3:10H)

1° LISTENING (30 MIN.)

2° READING & WRITING (2H 40MIN.)

SPOKEN PART (15MIN)

SPEAKING (15 MIN.)

El examen consta de 2 módulos (Written Part y Spoken Part). Ambos se pueden hacer el mismo día o en días distintos. Si apruebas un módulo y suspendes el otro, sólo tendrás que volver a presentarte al módulo suspenso. Written Part hace media de las 3 destrezas y si se suspende, se tiene que volver a hacer entero con las 3 destrezas. Puedes hacer el examen de forma presencial en nuestro centro examinador u online desde tu casa. En ambos casos puedes comprar el examen a precio especial con Salón de Idiomas.



1° LISTENING (30 MIN.)

Part 1: 6 multiple choice questions (each with 3 options)

- Listen twice to 6 unfinished conversations between 2 speakers
- Conversations will include idiomatic expressions, colloquialisms, register shifts and use of stress and intonation to indicate attitude
- Choose the appropriate option to complete each conversation

Part 2: 6 questions (each with 3 options)

- Listen twice to 3 conversations and identify: topic, purpose, context, speakers, gist, relationship between speakers, roles, functions, attitudes, feeling and opinions
- Choose the appropriate option for each question

Part 3: 7 questions (write notes on the message pad based on the information in the recording)

- Listen twice to a dense, factual lecture, radio broadcast, narrative, presentation, etc. to identify specific information
- Jot down answers consisting of 1 to 5 words

Part 4: 7 multiple choice questions (each with 3 options)

- Listen twice to a discussion to identify gist, examples, fact, purpose, key ideas, attitude, cause and effect
- Choose the appropriate response for each question

2° READING & WRITING (2H 40MIN.)

READING

Part 1: 5 questions (5 sentences identifying true & false statements)

- Text includes idiomatic language, narrative or academic ideas, arguments and opinions
- Determine whether the statements are true or false

Part 2: 6 questions (8 sentences to choose from to complete 6 gaps in the text)

- A text with 6 sentences removed, e.g. topic sentence, summarising sentence, developing idea, emphasising a point, opinion, contrast, sequence, forward and back reference, transition to new idea
- Choose the appropriate sentence for each gap in the text



Part 3: 7 questions (4 texts provide the answers to 7 questions)

- Read 4 short texts, e.g. email, article, advert, etc. and choose which text answers which question

Part 4: 8 questions (requiring short answers of up to 5 words)

- A continuous text: narrative, descriptive, explanatory, expository, biographical, instructive
- Provide short answers of up to 5 words for each question

3° WRITING

Part 1: 150 - 200 words (respond appropriately to a given text to produce a formal response for an intended public audience)

Task: Write a letter, report, argument or article using a written, graphic or visual input for the intended reader expressing stance, opinion, justification, argumentation as appropriate

Part 2: 250 - 300 words (produce a personal letter, a narrative composition/ story or a descriptive composition)

Task: Write an informal piece for a specified reader in order to persuade, argue or hypothesise, expressing mood, opinion, justification, evaluation etc.

4° SPEAKING (15 MIN.)

Part 1: Task

- * Give and spell name
- * State country of origin
- * Answer 3 short questions

Part 2: Task

- *2 or 3 situations are presented by the interlocutor to role-play.
- *Candidates are expected to respond to questions and initiate interactions

Part 3: Task

- *Hold a short discussion to make a plan, arrange or decide sth. using written text as the prompt

Part 4: Task

- *Candidates are given 30 seconds preparation time
- *Talk about a topic provided by the interlocutor for 2 minutes



LET'S START!

LISTENING

Part 1: You will hear six short, unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue each conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear each conversation twice.

LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NgRzUDdSsHc&t=632s>

Choose the best reply:

1.

- a) I envy you.
- b) Oh! Did it hurt?
- c) You don't sound like it.

2.

- a) Well, that was convenient.
- b) I'm so happy for them!
- c) He's so gossipy!

3.

- a) Cus' we only need one toast.
- b) Yes, the more the merrier.
- c) Because they'll get stale



4.

- a) You always blame me for everything.
- b) That doesn't make sense.
- c) It isn't even on!

5.

- a) What makes you think I can afford it?
- b) I don't know, it costs an arm and a leg.
- c) But they are not available.

6.

- a) But I didn't study!
- b) Oh, I'm flattered.
- c) Wow, that's good news!

Part 2: You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions. You will hear each conversation twice.

Conversation 1

1. Which proposal do they decide to implement on a trial basis?

- a) more working from home.
- b) swapping managers.
- c) closing the on-site canteen.

2. Both employees probably work for...

- a) A school.
- b) An online company.
- c) A huge enterprise.



Conversation 2

3. What are Max's intentions?

- a) Persuade his boss to give him a pay rise.
- b) Explain all his accompaniments to his boss.
- c) Politely complain about still being a junior after a year.

4. How is Max's behaviour to his boss?

- a) Rather nervous.
- b) A little arrogant.
- c) Confident.

Conversation 3

5. Why can't Carl sleep?

- a) He's got a busy mind.
- b) He's working until bed time.
- c) He's worried about life.

6. How does Zoe think Carl can get rid of his insomnia?

- a) By not overthinking.
- b) By keeping his mind busy so he gets tired.
- c) By doing simple physical chores.



Part 3: Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad.
Write short answers of 1 to 5 words.
You will hear the person twice. You have a brief moment to look at the notepad.

Write short answers of 1 to 5 words.

1. Similarity among boys and girls besides brain's structure:
.....

2. Difference regarding cognitive skills self-perspective:
.....

3. The explanation behind the self perception boys and girls have:
.....

4. The effects on kids by using specific toys:
.....

5. The outcome of the experiments that were run for 3 months:
.....

6. Speaker's first analysis of the programme:
.....

7. Solutions to deal with gender stereotypes:
.....



Part 4: Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Choose the correct answer. You will hear the conversation twice.

1. This week's podcast episode features a:

- a) tech firm
- b) dynamic communications orchestrator
- c) communications officer

2. Chris thinks that Elaine's job title sounds:

- a) fancy
- b) upsetting
- c) plain

3. Chris is a:

- a) teacher
- b) vet
- c) podcaster

4. Why are there new jobs?

- a) New innovations require new skills.
- b) New names are put onto the same jobs to sound fancy.
- c) New technology is used just as it was in the past.

5. Why might a company use an interesting job title when searching for employees?

- a) They want to confuse people.
- b) They are struggling to find the right candidates.
- c) It is engaging to use a boring, common job title.

6. What is a "Full Stack Magician"?

- a) It's like a legal advisor, or a lawyer.
- b) A person who writes blogs and social media posts about the industry.
- c) Someone who can code and analyze the costs of coding alternatives.

7. When Elaine was young she dreamt of working as:

- A) a person who makes chocolate.
- B) a tech programmer for a chocolate company.
- C) someone who tastes chocolate.

ANSWERS LISTENING



PART 1

1. c) 2. b) 3. c) 4. a) 5. b) 6. c)

PART 2

Conversation 1: 1. b) 2. c)

Conversation 2: 3. a) 4. c)

Conversation 3: 5. a) 6. c)

PART 3

1. Similarity among boys and girls besides brain's structure:.....**Same physical strength/ Same muscle mass**.....

2. Difference regarding cognitive skills self-perspective:...**Boys think higher than girls/Boys think they are smarter**.....

3. The explanation behind the self perception boys and girls have: ...**The message parents pass on**.....

4. The effects on kids by using specific toys:Enhances **Maths skills/ Performance in Maths improves**.....

5. The outcome of the experiments that were run for 3 months: ...**Children improved in different areas/Improvement in (all) tested areas**.....

6. Speaker's first analysis of the programme:**It boosts girls' self esteem/ It was focused on girls**

7. Solutions to deal with gender stereotypes:**Train teachers and restructure schools**.....

PART 4

1. b) 2. a) 3. c) 4. a) 5. b) 6. e) 7. c)



LET'S START!

READING

TASK 1: Read the following text
Then read the statements. Some of these statements are true according to the text, some of them are false. Write T for True or F for False in the box next to each statement.

Dirty Britain

Before the grass has thickened on the roadside verges and leaves have started growing on the trees is a perfect time to look around and see just how dirty Britain has become. The pavements are stained with chewing gum that has been spat out and the gutters are full of discarded fast food cartons. Years ago I remember travelling abroad and being saddened by the plastic bags, discarded bottles and soiled nappies at the edge of every road. Nowadays, Britain seems to look at least as bad. What has gone wrong?

The problem is that the rubbish created by our increasingly mobile lives lasts a lot longer than before. If it is not cleared up and properly thrown away, it stays in the undergrowth for years; a semi-permanent reminder of what a tatty little country we have now.

Firstly, it is estimated that 10 billion plastic bags have been given to shoppers. These will take anything from 100 to 1,000 years to rot. However, it is not as if there is no solution to this. A few years ago, the Irish government introduced a tax on non-recyclable carrier bags and in three months reduced their use by 90%. When he was a minister, Michael Meacher attempted to phase in a similar arrangement in Britain. The plastics industry protested, of course. However, they need not have bothered; the idea was killed before it could draw breath, leaving supermarkets free to give away plastic bags.



What is clearly necessary right now is some sort of combined initiative, both individual and collective, before it is too late. The alternative is to continue sliding downhill until we have a country that looks like a vast municipal rubbish tip. We may well be at the tipping point. Yet we know that people respond to their environment. If things around them are clean and tidy, people behave cleanly and tidily. If they are surrounded by squalor, they behave squalidly. Now, much of Britain looks pretty squalid. What will it look like in five years?

Statements.

Choose the correct answer True (T) or False (F) for each statement.

Q1 - The writer says that only when you see Britain before the trees have leaves do you understand how dirty it is.

Q2 - According to the writer, things used to be worse but now things are better abroad.

Q3 - For the writer, the problem is that rubbish is not cleared up.

Q4 - Michael Meacher tried to follow the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags.

Q5 - The writer thinks it is too late to do anything.

Q6 - The writer thinks that people act according to what they see around them.



Part 2: Read the text and fill the gaps with the correct sentences A-H. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the gap. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

How Human Connection Affects Our Hearts and hormones

It's becoming increasingly clear that our biological responses to the outside world are stronger than we once thought. And it's not all negative: 1. _____ The results run deep in the body, down to the very rhythm of our hearts.

When we experience feelings of love and connection, our brains release a cocktail of hormones and chemicals. Attraction, romantic love, platonic love and social connection all come with a specific mixture of hormones, but most involve some combination of dopamine, testosterone, estrogen, vasopressin and oxytocin.

2. _____ The most powerful neural network in the body, called the vagus nerve.

3. _____. It exits the brain stem at the base of your skull, deep in your neck, and runs down near the carotid artery. From that spot, it shoots down to your heart and beyond, where it regulates heartbeat, lung function and digestive flow, among other vital systems.

With the vagus as the connecting cord, emotions flood through our systems in the form of neural messages and hormones.

4. _____

We feel different emotions in different parts of the body for a good reason: our hearts, guts and stomachs are hotbeds of neuroreceptors. And when we experience feelings of love and connection, our vagus nerve is set ablaze with positive signaling.



Barbara Fredrickson, a psychologist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has immersed herself in research on the link between the vagus and social connections for over two decades

5. _____ To her, love is a series of “micro moments of positivity resonance” that we experience, over and over again, as we go through life. We may have just one of these interactions with a stranger at a bus stop; or a million of them over the course of a lifetime with the person we marry.

6. _____. While I was talking with this grandmother, whose name I never even caught, I was wrapped up in our conversation, laughing, making eye contact. And when we arrived at the building, it seemed like the long, cold walk had flown by. I realized that in that fleeting conversation, I’d experienced a real moment of bonding with someone, and “exercised” my vagus nerve in the same way I work out my leg and heart muscles when I go for a run.

- A. Fredrickson believes that culturally, we underestimate these fleeting moments.
- B. These moments are more important than we realize.
- C. So what controls the release of this “love medicine”?
- D. How often do we use the phrases “gut feeling” or “broken heart,” or tell someone we have butterflies in our stomach?
- E. Vagus is Latin for “wandering,” and, in line with its poetic name, the vagus wanders everywhere through your body.
- F. However, by having a deeper understanding of how this works, at first sight love is not what it actually looks like.
- G. Hormones associated with love and social connections can light up our nervous system and give us a health boost.
- H. So this phenomenon plays a key role in helping understand the process of love.

**PART 3: Read** the four texts below

There are seven questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

TEXT A

"There's nothing worse than having to put in long hours after your workday is over. This is how many kids feel when they come home from school having to complete hours of homework. While many kids have support and resources at home, some students are stuck at home with little or no support and have to fend for themselves leading to frustration and stress. Parents also feel this stress as they struggle to help their children with half completed assignments based on lessons they did not hear. Don't get me wrong, I am not saying that all learning should occur at school. Kids should read at home, practice automaticity of already learned content (for example math flash cards), research current events on the internet, or explore academic computer games but they should also have the chance to just be kids."

-Sara Croll, Literacy Coach and Author

TEXT B

"Homework Creates Negative Associations"...I'm absolutely in favor of this ban. What [homework] does is create negative associations in students of all ages, takes away their innate desire to learn, and makes the subject at hand a dreaded chore. Every time parents ask me to assign homework I flat out refuse as my goal is to have kids willingly approach art as their means of relaxation, not the other way around. Only when the desire to learn is genuine will the information truly sink in. I, for one, do not remember a thing from my art history courses at Cornell University."

-Diana Stelin, Teacher, Artist and Mother.



TEXT C

Former school counselor Erica Bley, now in private practice providing therapy to children and their parents, feels that it's crucial parents engage with their children's homework. "Engaging in your child's work is important for boosting your child's work ethic and self-efficacy. If you don't care about the work or her effort, why should she? Look through her work for the day and make at least one positive, specific comment on the work, such as, 'I like the way you added that detail to your writing,' or 'Your handwriting is really improving!' Make corrections and suggestions as needed," says Bley.

-Sara Croll, Literacy Coach and Author

TEXT D

The implicit and explicit message [of homework bans] to kids is that they have no responsibility for learning outside school walls. This runs contrary to the importance of self-regulated learning, a concept replete in the educational and psychological literature. It also sets them up for a terribly rude awakening if they want to succeed in college, a place where significant learning must happen outside the classroom. As more and more classes are offered online or in hybrid formats, the self-regulated learning and meta-cognitive skills built by doing homework are crucial to student success."

-Troy Dvorak, Psychology Faculty, Minneapolis Community & Technical College

A) In which text does the writer:

1. promote the benefits of a particular school? Text D
2. discuss attempts to improve education?
3. give advice on how to fund a child's education?

B) Which text is saying the following?

4. Providing continuity in education is beneficial.
5. Some teaching methods have been criticised.
6. Parents can influence school decision-making.
7. Many parents face difficulties.



PART 4: Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

Could you live on a remote island?

After supper, while Eddie Stubbings was washing up, huge flocks of puffins would come whirling past his kitchen window. Later, when the sun had finally dipped into the ocean, the Skomer night filled with the bizarre cry of 350,000 pairs of manx shearwaters, which fly across the small island.

2 “Living on the island was absolutely amazing,” says Stubbings, 40. Alongside his partner, Bee Bueche, 41, he has completed six years working on Skomer, 720 acres of seabird-populated rocks off the Pembrokeshire coast in Wales.

3 Whenever a job advertisement for warden of a small island appears, hundreds of islophiles apply, seeking to flee the tyranny of modern life. It wasn't always this way: historically, many of the 6,200-odd small islands that make up the British archipelago have been prisons, literally or figuratively, with their isolated residents eventually choosing to leave for a mainland that offers more comfort, companionship and opportunities.

4 Now there is a reverse migration, with people chasing intimacy with nature. As conservation charities have found a new use for small islands - as sanctuaries for rare seabirds - formerly “empty” ones have been repopulated by wildlife wardens.

5 Stubbings and Bueche left at the end of 2018, but they have not had enough of small islands: they are now doing conservation work on Islay, in Scotland.



6 The appeal of a small island, Bueche says, is not just being closer to nature – it is being self sufficient. “Everything that breaks you have to fix yourself,” she says. “It’s challenging and exciting – you have to look after yourself, use your brain, initiative and imagination. Even not being cosy is great – you wake up and feel the cold and chop wood and put the woodburner on. It makes me feel really alive.”

7 Like most people overseeing the wildlife of small islands, Stubbings and Bueche were drawn to this work through their love of birds. Skomer was “absolutely incredible” for them, Stubbings says: thousands of guillemots, razorbills, puffins and, most of all, the noisy, nocturnal shearwaters. Many people struggle to sleep in this cacophony; Stubbings and Bueche found it soothing.

8 Plenty of people apply for jobs on Skomer seeking to be alone, Stubbings says, but they would be disappointed. “You have to tell them that’s really not what you’re going to find.” It is “a hustly bustly” workplace, he says. “You never get five minutes to yourself. People come and knock on your door asking questions at 8pm, 9pm, 10pm.”

9 Their working day as Skomer wardens began with a call to the boatman to see if the weather would permit boats to run. Skomer receives 250 day trippers during the peak bird-breeding months of May and June and accommodates 16 overnight guests. As well as birds and seals to count, there are beds to make, staff and volunteers to organize and VIPs from international ecologists to film-makers to support. “People probably want to hear we’re wild and remote and cut off from the world,” Stubbings says. “The brutal truth is, these days, you’re not. Everyone has got the internet and mobile phones in their pockets, and there are plenty of people on the island.”

10 Stubbings and Bueche’s neighbours on nearby Skokholm, Richard Brown, 38, and Giselle Eagle, 34, have it slightly quieter: a mere 90,000 pairs of manx shearwaters to monitor and only two boats a week, bringing 20 paying guests to the island.



11 Brown and Eagle live in a lighthouse, surrounded by puffins, but appear more practical than dreamy. “We’re a bit like tour reps,” Brown says. “When people first think about island residents, they think of an isolated existence. But I imagine we meet more people during the year than most people on the mainland.”

12 They receive a fresh-food delivery by boat once a month. “There’s no reason not to eat well on an island. We have a lot of root vegetables,” Brown says. “We’ve got loads of tinned and dried stuff if our delivery doesn’t happen,” Eagle laughs.

13 It sounds austere, but Brown says it is much more luxurious than when he began. “When I started out on the island, it was still gas lights and no hot water unless you boiled it. These days, we’ve got solar power and solar hot water and a 4G signal.

14 The weather is the force that most shapes the life of Dean Woodfin Jones, the warden of Lundy in the Bristol Channel, off the coast of England. “Everything we do is dictated by the weather – Mother Nature is truly in charge here,” he says.

15 Lundy, 1,100-acres of granite, sitting high above the sea, has 29 residents who are employed by the Landmark Trust, the charity that protects the island. I asked one islander how she got on with her fellow residents. “Carefully,” she replied. Small island communities can be claustrophobic. As Stubbings puts it: “If you can’t cope with the insularity, you’re going to explode because you’re on a small island with a small group of people.”

16 Small talk is crucial on small islands, Woodfin Jones explains. “We’re quite social and like having a drink in the sunshine or going snorkelling together. There’s always tiffs between people, but they tend to work themselves out most of the time.”



17 The role of small islands as sanctuaries for endangered wildlife seems wholly positive, but not everyone agrees.

Tourism, one islander said, was degrading. "If you don't have development, what have you got - a museum?"

18 Every small islander seems permanently touched by their life as a minority species, surrounded by salt water, space and, occasionally, peace.

19 Stubbings and Bueche departed Skomer because Stubbings had long dreamed of working in the Arctic. "It's not for everyone," Bueche says of small-island life. "If you wanted a family, you'd really struggle, but we decided this life is for us, and we're not going to have a family." She finds her appreciation of the mainland deepened by her small-island exile. "A hot shower! Central heating! A comfy bed! If you fancy a cucumber, you can go to the shop and get it. When you live on the mainland, you don't get any elation from going and buying a cucumber. After being on an island, you start to really value these things again."

Comprehension check

Read the text and answer the questions. Use a maximum of five words for each question.

1. Why do more and more people want to leave the mainland to live on remote islands? _____
2. Sort of tasks and responsibilities make up the job of a wildlife warden: _____
3. Why doesn't everyone believe that turning remote islands into wildlife sanctuaries is a good idea? _____
4. You are not likely to feel lonely despite being on a remote island because: _____
5. Why is the ability to make small talk important on a remote island? _____
6. In what ways has life on remote islands become more comfortable over recent years? _____
7. Despite this, in what ways do residents of remote islands need to be self-sufficient? _____

ANSWERS READING



PART 1

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. T

- 1 you can see how dirty Britain is now.
- 2 worse abroad.
3. rubbish last longer than it used to.
4. tried to follow the Irish example with a tax on plastic bags.
5. we need to work together to solve the problem.
6. people act according to what they see around them

PART 2

- 1.G. Hormones associated with love and social connections can light up our nervous system and give us a health boost.
- 2.C. So what controls the release of this "love medicine"?
- 3.E. Vagus is Latin for "wandering," and, in line with its poetic name, the vagus wanders everywhere through your body.
- 4.D. How often do we use the phrases "gut feeling" or "broken heart," or tell someone we have butterflies in our stomach?
- 5.A. Fredrickson believes that culturally, we underestimate these fleeting moments.
6. B. These moments are more important than we realize.

PART 3

- A)
- 1 D. Troy Dvorack
 2. A. Sara Croll
 3. C. Erica Bley
- B)
4. D. Troy Dvorack
 5. B. Diana Stellin
 6. C. Erica Bley
 7. A. Sara Croll

PART 4

1. To leave the modern life.
2. Conversation and repopulation of wildlife.
3. Because tourism degrades it.
4. There are people there constantly.
5. People are quite social.
6. Having renewable energies and internet.
7. Resorting to imagination and initiative.



LET'S START!

WRITING

FORMAL - Essay, article, email, report, review

You read the following facts on Environmental & Ecological Trends site. Using this information below, write an article for your English school website, highlighting the problems arising from Environmental & Ecological Trends in your country and suggesting ways to slow down these trends.

Write between 150 - 200 words.

Environmental & Ecological Trends

INCREASE IN RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

This trend is expected to continue significantly this year as the costs of renewables decrease and become more affordable for businesses and individuals.

REDUCTION IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION

As individuals become more environmentally conscious, they look for ways to curb their use of energy. This may involve significant changes in lifestyle so that less energy is utilized.

AIR TRAVEL AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Air travel is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions that are harmful to the environment; it contributes about 2.5 percent of global carbon emissions. Given this grim statistic, research is underway to make aviation more energy efficient as well as eco-friendly. Though far from complete, strides have been made in using biofuels as an alternative fuel source. Additionally, research is ongoing in the development of electrical and solar-powered planes.

INFORMAL - Email, narrative story, descriptive story.



Write about a time when someone invited you to meet and then she/he did not show up. Describe what happened and how this experience has changed you as a person.

Write between 250 - 300 words.



LET'S START!

SPEAKING

LANGUAGECERT International Spoken ESOL Exam, Expert level, (give today's date).

(Give candidate's name.) Exam begins.

Hello. My name's (give full name). Can you spell your family name for me, please?

C: (Spells family name.)

I: Thank you. Which country are you from?

C: (Responds.)

I: Thank you.

TASK 1: I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Friends and relationships

Would you say you value the opinion of your friends or family more?

Daily life

Why are some people not very good at managing their money?

Education

How effective is the education system in your country?

**TASK 2:** (3 minutes)

Role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond.

First situation (choose one situation from A and one from B).

A)

I'm your workmate. I start.

I wish our manager would let us implement our own ideas in this project.

We're friends. I start.

You'll never guess what my cousin's just told me. She's getting engaged!.

C: (Responds.)

I: (Role-play the situation with the candidate - approximately two turns each.)

I: Second situation (choose one situation from B).

B)

I'm your Airbnb host. You aren't happy with the room you're staying in. You start.

We're friends. Last time we spoke on the phone you had to hang up without explanation. You start.

C: (Initiates.)

I: (Role-play the situation with the candidate - approximately two turns each.)

I: (Role-play a third situation from A or B if time allows.)

I: Thank you



TASK 3: (5 minutes)

We're going to discuss something together. We've been asked to rank a list of topics related to **telecommuting** nowadays. Let's discuss these ideas and decide which ones we most or least agree with. Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.)

Please start.

IF YOU WORK REMOTELY YOU HAVE LESS SOCIABLE LIFE.

TELECOMMUTING HAS A NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON THE INDIVIDUAL.

TELECOMMUTING GIVES YOU MORE FREEDOM IN YOUR DAY TO DAY LIFE.

TELECOMMUTING HAS MADE WORK EASIER AND FASTER.

BY WORKING FROM HOME YOU HAVE MORE EXPENSES.

EMPLOYEES WORKING REMOTELY CAN REINVEST THEIR COMMUTING TIME

**TASK 4:** (5 minutes)

In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for two minutes. Your topic is food in today's world.

Please talk about food in today's world (2 minutes)**Follow-up questions (3 minutes)*****Eating Habits in your country***

- What is traditional food in your country like? Is it healthy?
- Do you think people from your country usually eat healthy food?
- Do you think your parents ate healthier food at your age than you do? How about your grandparents?
- Do you think that a person's eating habits affect how long they will live?



TIPS & TRICKS

CONSEJOS Y TRUCOS PARA LANGUAGECER T C1

SPEAKING

- La prioridad es hablar con fluidez y contestar con naturalidad; por ejemplo es recomendable utilizar fillers, es decir, hacer uso de expresiones que le dan un toque más nativo a tu speech como *whatever, you know, well, indeed...*
- Intentad no repetir las mismas palabras que aparecen en las preguntas, es decir utiliza sinónimos para mostrar tu variedad léxica.

READING

- Recomendamos que leáis con frecuencia en inglés para hacer frente a la complejidad de los temas que puedan salir, por ejemplo textos literarios (novela, literatura) para estar familiarizado con este tipo de textos.
- Leed las preguntas y enunciados con mucha atención (cada pregunta) para no malinterpretar su significado e intención.

WRITING

- En términos generales es importante conocer las convenciones (formato, estructura, normas, registro....) de todos los tipos de texto que pueden aparecer.
- Es recomendable dominar las oraciones pasivas e impersonales (*it is shown that ...*).

LISTENING

- Recomendamos familiarizarse con las expresiones idiomáticas e intentar identificar y aislar exactamente la información que te están preguntado y descartar la accesoria (cuidado cuando se utilizan sinónimos).



TIPS & TRICKS

CONSEJOS Y TRUCOS - SPEAKING & WRITING

SPEAKING

PREGUNTAS QUE PIDEN TU OPINIÓN

Para esta clase de preguntas es importante empezar con frases como:

I believe that...

Personally...

Para hablar de tu propia experiencia:

As far as I'm concerned, I would prefer ...

To my way of thinking ...

WRITING

Dominar la gramática y utilizar estructuras que expresen contraste como:

ADJ + AS/THOUGH - *Strange though it may be, I am still in love with him.*

Hacer uso de pasivas e inversiones:

The system is thought to be

Little are we aware of.....

PREGUNTAS SOBRE TU EXPERIENCIA PERSONAL

Recuerda utilizar adjetivos que expresen sentimientos (usa sinónimos). Aquí tienes una lista de opciones:

Thrilled- Happy

Gripped- Interested

Big-headed- Proud

Influential-Powerful

In high spirits-Optimistic

Terrified - Scared

Fearful- Alarmed

Agreeable - Nice

Encontrarás más consejos en nuestro canal de Spotify y de YouTube (Salón de Idiomas) y más vocabulario en nuestro blog salondeidiomas.es



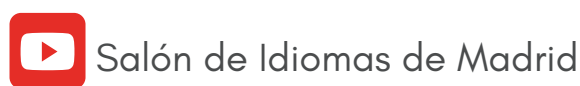
HABILITACIÓN LINGÜÍSTICA

Si quieres descubrir más sobre la **habilitación lingüística** y LanguageCERT pincha en el enlace.

<https://salondeidiomas.es/examen-language-cert/>

MÁS TIPS

Entérate de las últimas novedades y participa en próximos sorteos de material **GRATIS** y **descuentos** para nuestros cursos siguiéndonos en redes sociales. Encuentra Listeners, podcasts y tutoriales de LanguageCert en:



Grupo de Facebook: LanguageCert Material

¿Quieres ayuda para preparar el examen?

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Llámanos o escribe WhatsApp al 670 74 14 83 o escríbenos al e-mail info@salondeidiomas.es.



**SALÓN
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