



# APTIS GENERAL BOOKLET

**PRACTICA GRATIS**

## 1 EXAMEN COMPLETO

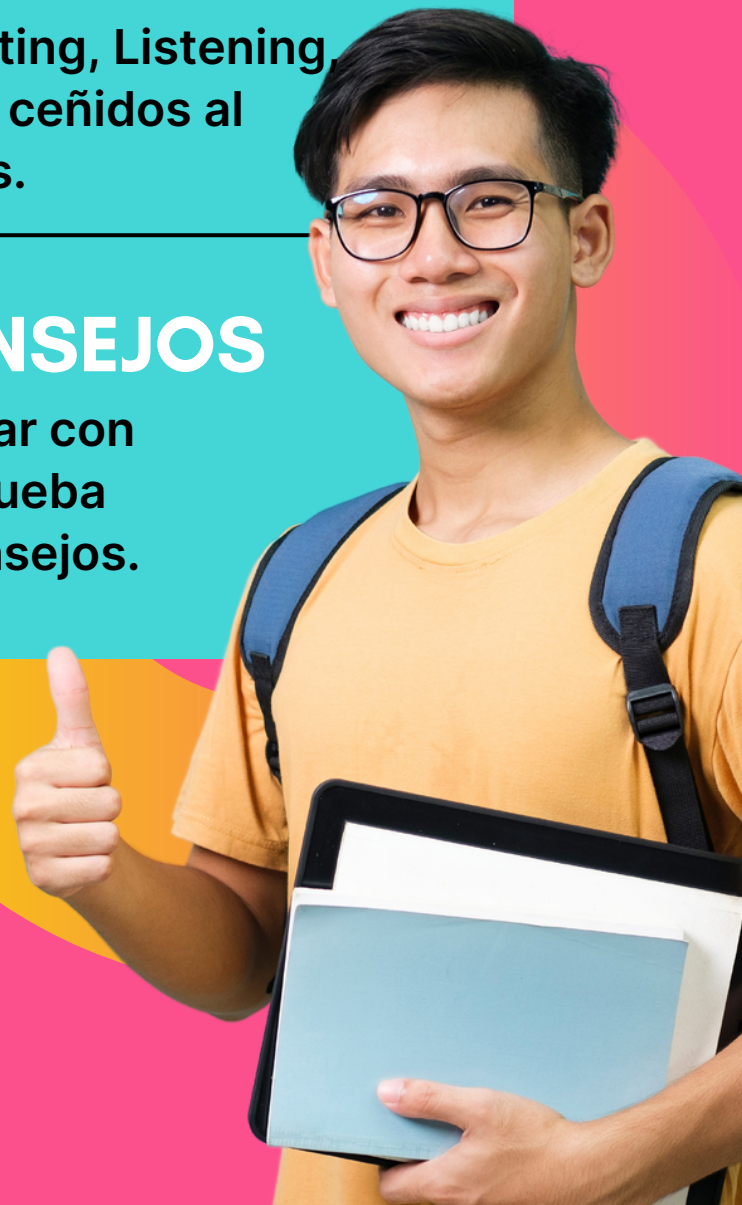
Speaking, Reading, Writing, Listening,  
Grammar & Vocabulary ceñidos al  
examen con respuestas.

## TRUCOS Y CONSEJOS

Aprende cómo contestar con  
nivel avanzado en la prueba  
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**Aptis General** con un  
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# ATENCIÓN

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

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# 1º SPEAKING

*Before you start, there are some things we think you should know about the Aptis General exam.*

Now we can start! **Aptis General** exam has **5 skills**: Speaking, Writing, Grammar & Vocabulary, Reading y Listening.

## **Speaking (4 parts + 12 minutos)**

Escucha atentamente las instrucciones y habla claramente por el micrófono cuando escuches la señal. Cada parte de la prueba aparecerá automáticamente.

**Parte 1:** Deberás responder 3 preguntas cortas sobre ti y tendrás 30 segundos para contestar a cada pregunta.

**Parte 2:** Deberás describir una imagen y contestar dos preguntas relacionadas con ella. Tendrás 45 segundos para cada respuesta.

**Parte 3:** Deberás comparar dos imágenes y responder dos preguntas relacionadas con las fotografías. Tendrás 45 segundos para cada respuesta.

**Parte 4:** Se mostrará una fotografía y tendrás que contestar 3 preguntas sobre ella, todas al mismo tiempo. Tendrás 1 minuto para preparar tu respuesta y 2 minutos para responder.



## 2º WRITING

### **Writing (4 parts + 45 min.)**

**Parte 1:** Deberás escribir respuestas cortas y responder de 1 a 5 palabras, en 3 minutos.

**Parte 2:** Deberás escribir entre 20 y 30 palabras. Deberás contestar el *porqué* a una pregunta.

**Parte 3:** Deberás redactar mensajes de chats de cualquier club o foro que te indiquen. Tienes que escribir entre 30 y 40 palabras para contestar, en un tiempo aproximado de 10 min.

**Parte 4:** Escribirás un **e-mail informal** y outro **formal**. En el **informal** escribes a un amigo, y tendrás que expresar cómo te sientes acerca de una situación indicada. Tendrás que escribir 50 palabras en 10 minutos.

En el **email formal**, tendrás que escribir un e-mail al presidente de una asociación o club indicado y deberás expresar cómo te sientes acerca de la situación, así como sugerir mejoras al servicio. En este *task* escribirás entre 120 y 150 palabras en 20 minutos.

### **Grammar & Vocabulary (2 sections in 25 min.)**

En **Grammar** tendrás 25 ejercicios con respuestas de opción múltiple.

En **Vocabulary** tendrás 25 ejercicios con respuestas de opción múltiple de sinónimos, definiciones y *collocations*.



## 3º READING

### **Reading (4 parts in 30 min.)**

**Parte 1:** Elige una palabra de la lista que se ofrece para cada hueco.

**Parte 2:** Ordena las frases para hacer una historia (x2).

**Parte 3.** Tendrás que unir opiniones de 4 personas con declaraciones.

**Parte 4.** Lee los párrafos y elige un título de la tabla para cada párrafo.

## 4º LISTENING

### **Listening (4 parts + 50 min.)**

**Parte 1.** Escucharás audios cortos de monólogos o conversaciones y deberás responder a preguntas de opción múltiple.

**Parte 2.** Escucharás 4 monólogos de 4 personas diferentes y debes decir quién dijo qué.

**Parte 3.** Escucharás un monólogo y deberás responder a 2 preguntas.

**Parte 4.**

Escucharás una conversación entre un hombre y una mujer y deberás identificar cada opinión, si es de la mujer, el hombre o ambos.



# LET'S START!

# SPEAKING

**TASK 1:** I'm going to ask you three short questions about yourself and your interests. You will have 30 seconds to reply to each question

1. What do you usually do at the weekends? (BEEP)
2. What did you wear yesterday? (BEEP)
3. Do you prefer formal or informal clothes? Why? (BEEP)

**TASK 2:** In this part I am going to ask you to describe a picture. Then I will ask you two more questions about it. You'll have 45 seconds for each response. Begin speaking when you hear this sound (BEEP).



1. Can you describe this picture in detail for me? (BEEP).
2. What do you think about the education system in your country? Why?
3. What would be the best way to educate and teach children?

**TASK 3:** In this part I am going to ask you to compare two pictures and I will then ask you two questions about them. You will have 45 seconds for each response. Begin speaking when you hear this sound (BEEP).



1. Compare the pictures.
2. Which situation do you prefer? Why? (BEEP)
3. Do you believe young people nowadays are different from the ones of many years ago? (BEEP)



**TASK 4.** In this part, I am going to show you a picture and ask you 3 questions. You will have one minute to think about your answers before you start speaking. You will have two minutes to answer all three questions. Begin speaking when you hear this sound (BEEP). Look at the photograph. (10 seconds to look)



1. Tell me about a time you were hooked on a TV series.
2. How did you feel? What was it about?
3. Do you think people usually get more excited when they read a book or when they watch a film?

**You will have one minute to think about your answers, you may make notes if you wish...**

**You now have 2 minutes to answer all 3 questions. (BEEP)**



# LET'S START!

# WRITING

**TASK 1:** Welcome to the Aptis writing test. In this part you have to answer the following short questions by using just 5 words per questions. You have 3 minutes.

1. What is your favorite place in the world?
2. What is your favorite food?
3. What would you like to work as?
4. Who is the person you love the most?
5. Do you prefer horror films or romantic films?

**TASK 2:** You've joined the 'MODERN LANGUAGE" COURSE (B1-B2) from your university degree. Fill in the form. Write in sentences. Use 20-30 words. You have 7 minutes.

Please tell us about why you joined this subject and what days and times you are available to come.



**TASK 3:** You are a member of 'MODERN LANGUAGE'. You're talking to fellow students in the customer chat room. Talk to them using complete sentences. Use 30 to 40 words per answer. You have 10 minutes.

Natalie. *Hi! I see you're new here. I joined this subject to get a B1 level and finally finish my degree. What do you think about the course in general?*

Robert. *What do you think about the teachers and the way they evaluate?*

Susan. *What do you think about bilingual education?*



**TASK 3:** You are a student of 'MODERN LANGUAGE'. You received an e-mail from the university department's:



*Dear Student,*

*We are writing to let you know that the deadline to hand in all*

*necessary papers for your degree certificate recognition has been set forward three weeks in advance. If you lack time to present all the papers you could have another chance in September. We will let you know those dates in due time. We apologize for the inconveniences these changes may entail.*

*If you have any comments or suggestions, please feel free to email the department of Modern Language: [student.modernlanguage@ukc.com](mailto:student.modernlanguage@ukc.com).*

Write an **email to a friend** who also studies this subject. Write your feelings about the news and suggest possible alternatives.

Write 50 words. You have 10 minutes. Use friendly, informal English here, but use standard spelling and punctuation.

Now, write an **email to the secretary's department** explaining your feelings about the news and suggesting possible alternatives. Write 120-150 words. You have 20 minutes.

Use formal English here. Remember to open and close your letter appropriately.



# LET'S START!

# GRAMMAR

Welcome to the Aptis Grammar and Vocabulary test. The test consists of two sections: grammar (25 questions) and vocabulary (25 questions). You have 25 minutes.

**1. How old \_\_\_\_\_ she?**

- a) is                      b) has                      c) have

**2. The bus ticket \_\_\_\_\_ to be much more expensive a few years ago.**

- a) used                      b) has                      c) would

**3. The man \_\_\_\_\_ lives in this house isn't from Spain.**

- a) which                      b) that                      c) who

**4. I don't know what to do this weekend. \_\_\_\_\_ I will call Michael.**

- a) Shall                      b) Might                      c) Perhaps

**5. They \_\_\_\_\_ have seen Jane. She's in Egypt right now.**

- a) can't                      b) shouldn't                      c) needn't

**6. We phoned him while we \_\_\_\_\_ having lunch.**

- a) were                      b) was                      c) are

**7. She never mentioned that \_\_\_\_\_ people who were working there were nice.**

- a) (-)                      b) the                      c) a

**8. You came by yourself, \_\_\_\_\_ you?**

- a) didn't                      b) haven't                      c) shouldn't

**9. They drive to work \_\_\_\_\_ day.**

- a) early                      b) many                      c) every

**10. If the flat \_\_\_\_\_ been that far, we would have rented it.**

- a) wasn't                      b) hadn't                      c) isn't

**11. She'll call you when she \_\_\_\_\_ home.**

- a) gets                      b) will get                      c) getting



**12. I \_\_\_\_\_ a great movie last night, I am willing to finish it.**

- a) was watching      b) watched      c) have watched

**13. He went to the movies and \_\_\_\_\_ he came home.**

- a) so      b) since      c) then

**14. Can you try \_\_\_\_\_ this coat to make sure it fits?**

- a) under      b) with      c) on

**15. My parents are \_\_\_\_\_ at their friend's house at the moment.**

- a) stay      b) staying      c) stayed

**16. She saw Martin this morning and he \_\_ her if you were coming tomorrow.**

- a) told      b) asked      c) said

**17. When we saw you, you \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.**

- a) were speaking      b) speaking      c) spoke

**18. If I go to university, I may \_\_\_\_\_ science.**

- a) to stud      b) studying      c) study

**19. A: Do you think you will get the job?**

**B: \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm not sure.**

- a) Possibly      b) Possibility      c) Possible

**20. You really should \_\_\_\_\_ to Barcelona, it's a wonderful city.**

- a) to go      b) go      c) going

**21. I'm reading a really \_\_\_\_\_ novel right now.**

- a) interest      b) interested      c) interesting

**22. I will not go by car, there is too \_\_\_\_\_ traffic now.**

- a) many      b) much      c) most

**23. Call me tomorrow after 8:30, because I will just \_\_\_\_\_ at home.**

- a) about to relax      b) have relax      c) be relaxing

**24. The doctor said I \_\_\_\_\_ better by the end of the week.**

- a) will be felt      b) will feel      c) was feeling

**25. The boss said she \_\_\_\_\_ have the report done by noon.**

- a) musts      b) must      c) might



# LET'S START!

# VOCABULARY

1. Write the word on the right that matches the definition on the left. Use each word only once.

1. Wanting to know or learn something \_\_\_\_\_
2. Not natural or real \_\_\_\_\_
3. Not clear or difficult to understand or see \_\_\_\_\_
4. Having a flat surface \_\_\_\_\_
5. Having a lot of strong emotions \_\_\_\_\_

**Artificial**  
**Brave**  
**Crucial**  
**Curious**  
**Fierce**  
**Lazy**  
**Obscure**  
**Peculiar**  
**Smooth**  
**Emotional**

2. Match the word on the right that has the most similar meaning to the word on the left (e.g. home=house). Use each word once only. You will not need five of the words.

6. Achieve
7. Provide
8. Embark
9. Scrap
10. Plain

**Board**  
**Furnish**  
**Dismiss**  
**Bare**  
**Plane**  
**Discard**  
**Obtain**  
**Give up**  
**Earn**  
**Scratch**



### 3. Finish each sentence using a word from the list. Use each word only once.

11. In my aunt's house you have to walk down a long \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the kitchen.
12. Nowadays teachers should focus more on \_\_\_\_\_, kids are very disrespectful!
13. I had to keep my clothes in the suitcase until I bought a \_\_\_\_\_ for my new flat.
14. When I was a teen I used to have a very long \_\_\_\_\_. It got into my eyes all the time.
15. The local \_\_\_\_\_ has an exhibition on the history of the civil war.

Atmosphere

Canteen

Corridor

Ceiling

Discipline

Envelope

Fringe

Hedge

Museum

Wardrobe

### 4. Write the word on the right that is most often used with the word on the left. Use each word once only. You will not need five of the words.

16. Impressionist \_\_\_\_\_

17. Athletics \_\_\_\_\_

18. Congested \_\_\_\_\_

19. Frantic \_\_\_\_\_

20. Housework \_\_\_\_\_

Clean

Club

Effort

Food

Friends

Painting

Roads

Rhythm

Status

Tasks



5. Write the word on the right that is most often used with the word on the left. Use each word only once. You will not need five of the words.

21. Cabin \_\_\_\_\_

22. Pay \_\_\_\_\_

23. Save \_\_\_\_\_

24. Come \_\_\_\_\_

25. Junk \_\_\_\_\_

**Money**

**People**

**Arrive**

**Mail**

**Control**

**Attention**

**Problem**

**Crew**

**First**

**Taste**



# LET'S START!

## READING

**1. Multiple choice. Choose the correct answer from the below box to complete this email.**

Dear Tom,

Thanks for such an amazing day, I really had a 1.\_\_\_\_\_ of a time with you, your sister and your brother. Your sister is a fantastic singer and she sang all of the 2.\_\_\_\_\_ hits. I'm 3.\_\_\_\_\_ you this e-mail because I don't have much time and I should be focusing on work. I'm planning on 4.\_\_\_\_\_ a party at my house in a few weeks and I'd like it if you and your 5.\_\_\_\_\_ could come. I'd better 6.\_\_\_\_\_ back to work now.

Hope to see you soon,

Maria

1	2	3	4	5	6
Huge	New	Writing	Throwing	Brothers	Get
Whale	Familiar	Chatting	Doing	Siblings	Run
Big	Great	Texting	Making	Relatives	Sat



## 2. Sequencing. Sequence these events in chronological order.

- 1.A. William Shakespeare is widely considered to be the greatest dramatist of all time.
- 2.B. Shakespeare prospered financially from his partnership in the Lord Chamberlain's Men (later the King's Men), as well as from his writing and acting.
- 3.C. He was John and Mary Shakespeare's oldest surviving child; their first two children, both girls, did not live beyond infancy.
- 4.D. A few years after he left school, in late 1582, William Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway.
- 5.E. Following this gap in the record, the first definite mention of Shakespeare is in 1592 as an established London actor and playwright.
- 6.F. For several years after his twins' arrival in 1585, nothing is known for certain of Shakespeare's activities: how he earned a living or how he got his start in the theater.
- 7.G. Shakespeare, as the son of a leading Stratford citizen, almost certainly attended Stratford's grammar school.

1.\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_ 6.\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_

### Walt Disney

A He's been quoted saying that "a kick in the teeth may be the best thing in the world for you."

B As just about everyone knows, the Disney corporation is one of the most lucrative companies in existence, with high standards of quality and a never-ending stream of innovations.

C Once his first movie Snow White premiered of course, the rest became history.

D Walt himself was fired from a newspaper job early in life because he "lacked imagination."

E After a few failed businesses, Disney's upbeat attitude was clearly what kept him going forward.

1.\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_



### 3. Answer the question 1-8, choose the best option A, B, C OR D

## The History of Tea

### A) Ancient China: The Birthplace of Tea

The history of tea dates back to ancient China, almost 5,000 years ago. According to legend, in 2732 B.C. Emperor Shen Nung discovered tea when leaves from a wild tree blew into his pot of boiling water. He was immediately interested in the pleasant scent of the resulting brew, and drank some. Legend says the Emperor described a warm feeling as he drank the intriguing brew, as if the liquid was investigating every part of his body.

Shen Nung named the brew "ch'a", the Chinese character meaning to check or investigate. In 200 B.C. a Han Dynasty Emperor ruled that when referring to tea, a special written character must be used illustrating wooden branches, grass, and a man between the two. This written character, also pronounced "ch'a" symbolized the way tea brought humankind into balance with nature for the Chinese culture.

### B) China's Tea History

The popularity of tea in China continued to grow rapidly from the 4th through the 8th century. No longer merely used for its medicinal properties, tea became valued for everyday pleasure and refreshment. Tea plantations spread throughout China, tea merchants became rich, and expensive, elegant tea wares became the banner for the wealth and status of their owners.

The Chinese empire tightly controlled the preparation and cultivation of the crop. It was even specified that only young women, presumably because of their purity, were to handle the tea leaves. These young female handlers were not to eat garlic, onions, or strong spices in case the odor on their fingertips might contaminate the precious tea leaves.



**TASK 3.** Fill the gaps. Choose the correct option for each gap from the table below.

### **C) Tibet's Tea History**

The Chinese had introduced tea to Tibet by the dawn of the 9th century. Tibet's rugged climate and rocky terrain made cultivation of their own plants difficult, so tea had to be imported from China via yak caravan. The long, tiring journey into Tibet by yak took nearly one year and was threatened not only by the dramatic terrain of some of the highest mountains in the world, but by tea-seeking thieves and pirates. To keep up with the high Tibetan tea demand, nearly two to three hundred tea-laden yaks entered the country daily.

Tea became so popular in Tibet and the surrounding areas that it was used as a form of currency. Compressed tea was a common form of payment for almost anything, and workers and servants were routinely paid in this way.

### **D) Japan's Tea History**

In the early 9th century, Japanese visitors to China were introduced to the values and traditions of tea. The Buddhist monk Dengyo Daishi is credited for bringing Chinese tea seeds to Japan when he returned from his studies abroad. Tea became an integral part of Japanese monastery life; monks used tea to help stay alert during meditation sessions. By the early 1300's tea gained popularity throughout Japanese society, but it's early religious importance permanently colored the meaning and value the Japanese associate with tea and directly influenced the Japanese Tea Ceremony.

### **E) Russia's Tea History**

In 1618, the Chinese presented a gift of tea to Tsar Alexis of Russia. Everyone was curious about the new beverage and tea quickly gained popularity. A camel caravan trade route emerged to transport tea into the country. This caravan covered 11,000 miles and took nearly 1½ years to travel by camel. To keep the tea-hungry Russians satisfied, nearly 6,000 camels – each carrying 600 pounds of tea – entered Russia each year. In 1903 the camel caravan was replaced by the famous Trans-Siberian Railway, which slashed the transportation time from 1½ years to just over a week.



## F) Europe's Tea History

The Portuguese and Dutch first imported tea into Europe in 1610. Rembrandt was just 4 years old! England's dance with tea did not start until 1662 when King Charles II married the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza. Britain's new Queen had always loved tea and brought with her, as part of her dowry, a chest of fine Chinese tea. She began serving the tea to her aristocratic friends at Court, and word of the exotic Royal beverage spread quickly.

1. Which country changed the animal transport to a new type of commuting?
2. In which country did they use to treat tea with utmost caution?
3. Where was tea needed for spiritual awakening?
4. Where did the tea ceremony trend start?
5. Which country faced adversities because of the tea commerce?
6. Who described an interesting feeling after drinking certain brew?
7. Where tea was used as a monthly wage?
8. Who was very young when tea shipping started?



**4. Paragraph Headings. Choose a heading from the below box for each paragraph. There is one more heading than you need.**

a) Lower tolerance for people smoking around	b) The less eye-catching, the better	c) The measure and it's beginning	d) Drop in teen smokers
e) The habit is dropping	f) Many proposal were squashes	g) Many countries impose the law to tackle health problems	h) Health issues are cutting short

## **SMOKING BAN AT 10: THINGS THAT HAVE CHANGED SINCE CIGARETTES PROHIBITED IN PUBLIC A DECADE AGO**

1. It's hard to think back to what pubs and clubs were like before the law about smoke-free public places came into force ten years ago. Do you remember the dense fog, the smell of tobacco smoke on your clothes and hair after a night out, and the ashtrays loaded with cigarette butts? The change in law has been described as: the most important piece of public health legislation for a generation. Of course, bringing it in had its challenges. Various options were proposed, including a plan to exempt private clubs and pubs that didn't serve food - so-called "wet pubs" - but in some parts of England this would have excluded over half of all licensed premises. Eventually, this proposal was quashed, mainly because of public health concerns. People with jobs forcing them to remain in smoke environments often had no choice but to do so - and why should they be subject to the health risks of second-hand smoke?

Various options were proposed, including a plan to exempt private clubs and pubs that didn't serve food - so-called "wet pubs" - but in some parts of England this would have excluded over half of all licensed premises. Eventually, this proposal was quashed, mainly because of public health concerns. People with jobs forcing them to remain in smoke environments often had no choice but to do so - and why should they be subject to the health risks of second-hand smoke?



2. There was a spike in people deciding to quit smoking as a result of the ban. Everyone knew the health risks of smoking – the ban simply cut out many of the places where people might have wanted to light up. Ever since the law came into force, smoking rates have gone down year-on-year. And increasingly young people in particular seem to be going off the idea. The number of children under 16 who regularly smoke has halved to 3% since 2007 – the lowest figure on record.

3. Figures also soon showed a significant decline in hospital admissions for heart attacks, asthma and lung infections. In the year following the law, there were 2.4% fewer heart attack cases recorded in Accident and Emergency departments than the year before. This might not sound very much, but that is 1,200 fewer cases in the country as a whole.

These figures are even more dramatic if you bear in mind that many workplaces had already gone smoke free before the law came into effect. This makes the fact we can see a distinct drop before and after the ban came into place even more remarkable.

4. The success of the ban also gave people the courage to tackle other smoking-related issues that might once have seemed impossible to address – such as plain packaging and other forms of advertising at the point of sale.

Figures from Australia – which imposed plain packaging three years before the UK – found that restricting the colour, size and font on cigarette packets led to a noticeable drop in the number of people smoking. Similar projections were made for the UK, with scientists claiming plain packets could encourage more than 300,000 Britons to quit smoking for good.



5. The smoke-free law also made people more aware of the dangers of second-hand smoke everywhere, including in their own homes. This is a step in the right direction for people with long-term lung conditions – as the Life of Breath project at Durham and Bristol universities shows how sensitive to air quality these people are. For them a smoke-filled environment is a nightmare. Just in European Union, millions of European citizens are going to be protected from the harmful effects caused by passive smoking.

As seen, tobacco industry predictions of economic doom for the hospitality industry have failed to materialise; whereas independent studies consistently show that smoke free laws have a neutral or positive effect on businesses.

6. Vending machines, where young people could often obtain their cigs out of the watchful eye of adults, are also a thing of the past. And it is now illegal to buy cigarettes if you are under 18. This was previously set at the age of 16 before 2007. Taxes on tobacco products have also continued to rise, making it even more difficult for young people with less money in their pocket.

7. Whatever your view on that score, support for smoke free places is higher now than it was when the law first came in.

In other words, there are very few people – both smokers and non-smokers – who would like to return to those foggy days of smoke-filled clubs and bars.

It is a fact that smoke free legislation in the European Union has come a long way in recent years with 17 Member States having introduced comprehensive smoke free policies and public opinion strongly supporting such legislation.

# SPECIAL LISTENING



Entra al siguiente link para hacer un listening de un modelo antiguo.  
Te sirve para practicar el nivel B1, B2 & C



Encontrarás las respuestas en la descripción del vídeo.

# ANSWERS READING



## TASK 1. - Multiple choice.

1. Whale
2. Great
3. Writing
4. Throwing
5. Siblings
6. Get

## TASK 3.- Information matching.

1. E) 2. B) 3. D) 4. F) 5. C) 6. A) 7. C) 8. F)

## TASK 4. - Paragraph Headings.

1. C) 2. E) 3. H) 4. B) 5. A) 6. D) 7. G)

## TASK 2. - Sequencing.

1.- William Shakespeare is widely considered to be the greatest dramatist of all time.

2.- He was John and Mary Shakespeare's oldest surviving child; their first two children, both girls, did not live beyond infancy.

3.- Shakespeare, as the son of a leading Stratford citizen, almost certainly attended Stratford's grammar school.

4.- A few years after he left school, in late 1582, William Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway.

5.- For several years after his twins' arrival in 1585, nothing is known for certain of Shakespeare's activities: how he earned a living or how he got his start in the theater.

6.- Following this gap in the record, the first definite mention of Shakespeare is in 1592 as an established London actor and playwright.

7.- Shakespeare prospered financially from his partnership in the Lord Chamberlain's Men (later the King's Men), as well as from his writing and acting.

Walt Disney answers: 1. B; 2. D; 3. E; 4. A; 5. C.



# ANSWERS

## GRAMMAR

### TASK 1.

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. a)  | 16. b) |
| 2. a)  | 17. a) |
| 3. c)  | 18. c) |
| 4. c)  | 19. a) |
| 5. a)  | 20. b) |
| 6. a)  | 21. c) |
| 7. b)  | 22. b) |
| 8. a)  | 23. c) |
| 9. c)  | 24. b) |
| 10. b) | 25. b) |
| 11. a) |        |
| 12. a) |        |
| 13. c) |        |
| 14. c) |        |
| 15. b) |        |

### TASK 3.

1. In my aunt's house you have to walk down a long corridor to get to the kitchen.
12. Nowadays teachers should focus more on discipline, kids are very disrespectful!
13. I had to keep my clothes in the suitcase until I bought a wardrobe for my new flat.
14. When I was a teen I used to have a very long fringe. It got into my eyes all the time.
15. The local museum has an exhibition on the history of the civil war.

## VOCABULARY

### TASK 1.

1. Wanting to know or learn something - **Curious**
2. Not natural or real - **Artificial**
3. Not clear or difficult to understand or see - **Obscure**
4. Having a flat surface - **Smooth**
5. Having a lot of strong emotion - **Emotional**

### TASK 2.

6. Achieve - **Obtain**
7. Provide - **Furnish**
8. Embark - **Board**
9. Scrap - **Dismiss**
10. Plain - **Bare**

### TASK 4.

6. Impressionist painting
17. Athletics club
18. Congested roads
19. Frantic rhythm
20. Housework tasks

### TASK 4.

21. Cabin crew
22. Pay attention
23. Save money
24. Come first
25. Junk mail



# TIPS & TRICKS

## TIPS Y TRUCOS PARA APTIS GENERAL

El mejor consejo que podemos darte es: **ESTUDIA, PRACTICA Y VUELVE A PRACTICAR.**

Te darás cuenta de que esta guía no responderá todas tus dudas, sobre todo en la parte de *Grammar & Vocabulary, Reading y Writing*, ya que más allá de los trucos del examen es importante que tengas una base sólida sobre los tiempos verbales, el uso de los artículos, preposiciones, *relative clauses, modal verbs*, etc.

Con esto no queremos agobiarte, sólo que sepas que en el **blog** de [salondeidiomas.es](http://salondeidiomas.es) encontrarás vocabulario, *idioms, phrasal verbs, collocations*, sinónimos, preposiciones y todo lo que creemos que necesitarás para obtener el nivel **B1 - B2**.

También en el canal de Youtube de Salón de Idiomas encontrarás tutoriales sobre Aptis General 📌

## SPEAKING - TIPS & TRICKS

### IMPORTANTE:

Cuando practiques...

1. Utiliza un cronómetro para poder determinar el tiempo en tus respuestas.
2. Establece una estructura definida para contestar al tipo de preguntas que se hacen, a continuación te daremos algunos trucos.
3. Mejora el vocabulario para poder reducir las repeticiones y pausas. En el blog de Salón de Idiomas encontrarás material para estudiar preposiciones, *phrasal verbs, idioms, collocations*, adjetivos y adverbios.
4. Utiliza conectores: En lugar de "because", mejor usa "since" o "provided that", así como expresiones idiomáticas tal como "piece of cake" (pan comido) para destacar en tus respuestas.



## DESCRIPCIÓN DE IMÁGENES EN EL SPEAKING

Empieza con una descripción general de la imagen y deja al final los detalles. Sigue estas pautas para poder tener un buen speaking.

Frases que puedes utilizar al iniciar con la descripción:

***This is a picture of ...***

***There are ... on the right/left ...***

***I can see ...***

Para suponer situaciones acerca de la imagen:

***Perhaps...***

***I suppose...***

***On the left/right ... it might be + ing***

***He /She/ It must be***

Para hablar de una impresión personal sobre la imagen:

***It reminds me of...***

***I would love to...***

## PREGUNTAS QUE PIDEN TU OPINIÓN

Para esta clase de preguntas es importante empezar con:

***I think/believe that...***

***Personally...***

Para hablar de tu propia experiencia:

***Personally, I would prefer ...***



## DESCRIBIR Y COMPARAR IMÁGENES

Para decir lo que tienen en común:

***Both pictures show/have...***

***There is/are... in both pictures...***

Contrastar las imágenes:

***There are several differences...***

***The picture at the top/on the left is... whereas, the one at the bottom/on the left...***

Para destacar diferencias:

***The main difference between the pictures is...***

***After looking at these images, the biggest difference is ....***

## PREGUNTAS SOBRE TU EXPERIENCIA PERSONA

En la última parte tendrás una nueva imagen para “describir”, pero no se trata de hablar sólo de la fotografía. En esta sección tendrás que hablar de tus emociones y experiencias a partir de la foto.

Recuerda utilizar adjetivos que expresen sentimientos.

***Glad*** - Contento

***Interested*** - Interesado/a

***Excited*** - Emocionado/a

***Joyful*** - Alegre

***Proud*** - Orgullosa/a

***Lonely*** - Desolado

Encontrarás más consejos sobre el **Speaking** de **Aptis General** en nuestro canal de YouTube: Salón de Idiomas.

# TIPS & TRICKS

## TIPS Y TRUCOS PARA APTIS GENERAL

### LISTENING



#### LISTENING: ¿EN QUÉ PONER ATENCIÓN?

Es de gran importancia identificar el tiempo verbal (¿pasado, presente o futuro?), el tono (¿es positivo o negativo?) y deducir la información a partir de las preguntas.

Algunos trucos:

- Presta atención al uso de las preposiciones: "Where is Adam's watch?" a) on the table b) under the table...
- Dominar perfectamente la pronunciación de los números, por ejemplo, entre "seventeen- acabado en -n" y "seventy, cabado en -y".
- Las conversaciones entre amigos pueden ser sobre dónde quedar, dónde aparcar, dónde se encuentra algún sitio, por lo que es importante prestar atención y estudiar las preposiciones de lugar: right, left, in front of, near, behind.

# TIPS & TRICKS

## TIPS Y TRUCOS PARA APTIS GENERAL

### WRITING - ¿CÓMO ESCRIBIR CORRECTAMENTE?

#### TASK 1: Short questions

Deberás contestar 5 preguntas con una cantidad de 1 a 5 palabras en 3 min. (aquí puedes usar contracciones)

*How was your day? Fine.*



#### TASK 2: A question related to the club

Es importante que tus respuestas coincidan con el tiempo verbal de la pregunta, que domines las preposiciones, los conectores y los pronombres personales.

#### TASK 4: SOBRE EL E-MAIL A UN AMIGO

El contenido del correo puede ser de queja, ya que te han subido las tasas de pago de tu club o te han cambiado las fechas de los exámenes del curso, por ejemplo, o también hay opciones que son más sencillas en las que simplemente debes expresar determinadas cuestiones que te plantean.

#### TIP:

En este e-mail sí puedes escribir con abreviaciones (ej: don't) y lenguaje informal. Añade un idiom, phrasal verb y utiliza sinónimos para que quede perfecta.



# TIPS & TRICKS

## TIPS Y TRUCOS PARA APTIS GENERAL

### WRITING - ¿CÓMO ESCRIBIR CORRECTAMENTE?

#### TASK 4: E-MAIL FORMAL

Pueden ser también de queja o no queja, pero esta vez suele ser a la secretaria, manager o responsable del club/curso, por lo que debes utilizar un lenguaje formal y sin abreviaciones (ej: do not).

#### MÁS TIPS

- Añade *modal verbs* que no sean "can", utiliza "must", "should", "ought to", "have to".
- Utiliza adverbios como "basically", "actually" (que no es actualmente).
- Utiliza conectores no habituales. Evita: "but" y "because".
- Ten muy en cuenta si sabes o no a quién va dirigido el e-mail para comenzar con el saludo y la despedida final correcta. Penaliza mucho si esto no lo realizas bien.
- No olvides finalizar la carta con tu nombre y apellidos (también cuentan como palabras).



# 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 Listenings, podcasts y tutoriales de Aptis General en inglés en:



**Grupo de Facebook:** Aptis General

Y estudia más para el Aptis General en nuestro blog:  
[www.salondeidiomas.es/material\\_aptis](http://www.salondeidiomas.es/material_aptis)

**¿Quieres ayuda para preparar el examen?**

**<https://salondeidiomas.es/aptis/>**

Llámanos o escribe WhatsApp al 670 74 14 83 o escríbenos al  
e-mail [info@salondeidiomas.es](mailto:info@salondeidiomas.es).



**SALÓN  
DE IDIOMAS**

# **PREPARA TU EXAMEN DE INGLÉS**

con nosotros :)

[www.salondeidiomas.es](http://www.salondeidiomas.es)