

Certificate in English Language Teaching to Adults (CELTA) Pre-interview Task

If you are applying for the next CELTA course would you please complete this language task and return it to info@celgmbh.ch within 5 days of receipt. You will then be contacted about an interview.

In completing the task you may need to look at a student's grammar or dictionary. If you do not yet have a grammar book for EFL teachers, please note that GRAMMAR FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS by Martin Parrot (Cambridge University Press) and Practical English Usage by Michael Swan (Oxford University Press) are highly recommended for the CELTA course.

Part one: Language

Grammar

The following sentences contain typical learner errors. In each case:

- a) correct the sentence
- b) name the correct tense or form called for
- c) give an explanation of why it is correct in this case

Example: I write a letter at the moment.

- a) *I'm writing a letter at the moment.*
- b) *present continuous (or present progressive)*
- c) *used for actions in progress at the time of speaking*

1.1 X: Where are you from?

Y: I'm coming from Switzerland.

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.2 Look at those clouds! It will rain.

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.3 He's in New York since last week.

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.4 I've been to Italy five years ago.

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.5 I waited for the tram when I saw the accident.

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.6 There aren't much people here this evening.

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.7 No thank you. I'd rather not have some meat. I'm a vegetarian

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.8 Oh! This has been so a wonderful day!

- a)
- b)
- c)

Vocabulary

Comment on the difference in meaning between the following pairs of words? Outline some ideas on how you might teach these differences to learners in an elementary or pre-intermediate class.

travel/trip

Example:

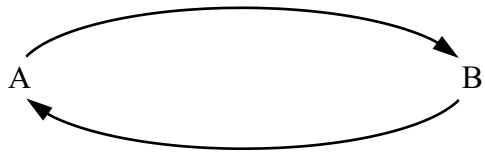
trip: noun

Collocations: a business trip, a shopping trip, a fishing trip

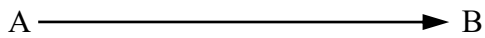
travel: verb or **noun (the noun is used to highlight the difference in meaning)**

Collocations: air travel, space travel, rail travel

Trip: an act of travelling from one place to another, and usually back again.



Travel: to go from one place to another, especially over a long distance



Teaching idea: I would visualize the difference on the board and would ask learners which one describes travel / trip.

opportunity/possibility

job/work

guy/bloke/man

plump/fat

Pronunciation

a) Say these words aloud to yourself, and then mark the syllable that carries the main stress, like this: *November* or *November*

hotel	Japan	apply	photographer
photograph	economics	distribute	desert (verb)
desert (noun)	develop	regret	afternoon

b) In these lists, underline the word which has a different vowel sound from the others.

<i>Example: hear</i>	<i>near</i>	<u><i>bear</i></u>	<i>beer</i>
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- | | | | | |
|----|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | tomb | womb | comb | gloom |
| 2. | enough | cough | fluff | tough |
| 3. | afraid | paid | said | made |
| 4. | own | cloud | pound | clown |
| 5. | year | earth | mirth | lurch |

Part two: Thinking about learning

(Feel free to use the back of this sheet if you need to.)

Think of language classes you have experienced and language learners you have known. What in your opinion are the main characteristics of a good language learner? Describe these characteristics and explain how they might contribute to learning.

Word count: 250-300 words in continuous prose