



STEP TO

Pre-Intermediate

Student Book

Official
preparation
material for
Ascentis Anglia
ESOL International
Examinations

CEFR A2⁺

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CONTENTS

4

Introduction

Introduction to the Pre-Intermediate Exam (4), British English vs. American English (5–7), Classroom Language (8), Verb Tenses and Grammar Terms (9)

10

Unit 1: Daily Life

Vocabulary and Discussion (Daily Activities) (10–11), Section E (12), Speaking – Task Two (My Favourite Pastime) (13), Speaking – Agreeing and Disagreeing (14), Vocabulary (Neighbourhood Places) (15), Listening – Part One (16–17)

18

Unit 2: Mega-Structures

Vocabulary and Discussion (World Landmarks) (18–19), Grammar – Passives (20), Section D (21), Reading: The Channel Tunnel (22–23), Listening and Reading: The German Autobahn (24–25)

26

Unit 3: A Piece of Cake

Vocabulary and Discussion (Popular Snacks) (26), Describing Food (27), Writing (28–31), Speaking – Task Three (32), Vocabulary (British Food) (33)

34

Unit 4: Travel Light

Vocabulary and Discussion (Countries around the World) (34–35), Writing (Worst Holiday) (36–37), Section E (37), Reading: Nellie Bly (38–39), Listening – Part Two (Unusual Hotels) (40), Section D (41)

42

Unit 5: Dream Jobs

Vocabulary and Discussion (Dream Jobs) (42), Writing (A Day in the Life) (43), Reading: World's Best Job (44–45), Listening – Part One (46–47), Section E (48), Listening – Part Three (Dakota Fanning) (49)

50 Unit 6: Festivals

Vocabulary and Discussion (Festivals and Holidays) (50), Listening – Part Four (51), Writing (My Favourite Festival) (52–53), Section G (54), Speaking – Task Three (55), Section C (56), Verb Patterns (57)

58 Unit 7: Mysteries

Vocabulary and Discussion (Mysterious Creatures) (58–59), Section C (60–61), Section G (62), Section F (63), Section D (64), Speaking – Task Two (65)

66 Unit 8: A Cat Person

Vocabulary and Discussion (Wild Animals) (66–67), Listening – Part Two (Australia's Deadly Animals) (68–69), Reading: Dolphins (70–71), Writing – Articles (A day in the Life) (72–73)

74 Unit 9: Lights, Camera, Action!

Vocabulary and Discussion (Films) (74), Listening – Part Three (James Cameron) (75), Section F (76), Grammar (77), Listening – Part One (78), Section D (79)

80 Unit 10: Life's Too Short

Vocabulary and Discussion (Things to do before you're 25) (80), Section C (81), Writing (A Cold, Snowy Day) (82–83), Listening – Part Three (Michelle Wie) (84), Section G (85)

86 Anglia Sample Paper

Listening Paper (88), Reading & Writing Paper (93), Speaking Test (101)

**Introduction to the
Anglia Ascentis
Pre-Intermediate
Exam**

Time Allowed: the exam (including the listening section) takes two hours.

- Section A** (20 marks) Writing: write a composition of 120 to 150 words. You have a choice of four topics.
- Section B** (20 marks) Reading comprehension of an article.
- Section C** (30 marks) Grammar: 15 multiple-choice questions.
- Section D** (10 marks) Sentence transformation of 5 sentences.
- Section E** (5 marks) Inserting a word into five sentences.
- Section F** (5 marks) Gap-fill.
- Section G** (10 marks) Preposition gap-fill.

Listening Examination: There are four parts and you hear each part twice.

- Part One** (20 marks) 5 multiple-choice questions.
- Part Two** (30 marks) A gap fill exercise.
- Part Three** (30 marks) There are 10 True/False questions.
- Part Four** (20 marks) A short dictation (20 words).

SCORING: Your final score comes from combining Sections A–G (80%) and the Listening Exam (20%). You will be given a **Refer** (<50%), a **Pass** (50-69%), a **Merit** (70-84%) or a **Distinction** (85%+).

The Speaking Test

The Speaking Test is an optional extra test, not a part of the standard test. It is done with two students and an examiner. There are three parts (called 'tasks') and they take a total of about 12 minutes.

British English vs. American English

This exam uses British English (BrE). If you study American English (AmE), you don't need to worry because:

- There are very few differences between American English and British English.
- You can quickly learn these differences.
- You can use American English in the exam.

Here are the main differences.

Pronunciation Differences

- AmE stresses 'r' at the end of words, but is often dropped in BrE. E.g. *car*, *doctor*
- Many British people pronounce 'a' /ɑː/ in words that Americans often pronounce /æ/. E.g. *can't*, *dance*, *castle*

Grammar Differences

- In BrE the present perfect is often used to describe recent actions but Americans often use the past simple.
BrE *He has just gone home.* AmE *He just went home.*
- British often use 'Have you got...?' but Americans ask 'Do you have...?'
- In BrE the past participle of get is **got**; in AmE it is **gotten**.
BrE *I've got lost several times.* AmE *I've gotten lost several times.*

Spelling Differences

1. Many verbs end in *-ize* in AmE, but *-ise* in BrE. *realize realise*
2. In British English the final 'l' is often doubled. *traveling travelling*
3. Some words that end with *-or* in AmE end with *-our* in BrE. *color colour*
4. The ending *-og* in AmE is sometimes *-ogue* in BrE. *dialog dialogue*
5. Some words that end with *-ter* in AmE end with *-tre* in BrE. *center centre*
6. In AmE the verbs *burn, dream, learn, smell, spell* and *spoil* are regular (i.e. the past tense is *-ed*) but in BrE they can also end with a 't'. *dreamed dreamt*
7. Some words are spelled differently: AmE *program, math* BrE *programme, maths*

Which words in the following pairs are BrE?

1. theatre theater	4. criticize criticise	7. meters metres
2. favourite favorite	5. legalise legalize	8. behavior behaviour
3. catalog catalogue	6. neighbor neighbour	9. organize organise



Vocabulary Differences

Write the British English words from the box next to the American English in 1-18.

underground	shop	queue	term	pocket money
jumper	crisps	primary school	petrol	marks
film	biscuits	autumn	motorway	flat
trousers	cinema	football	lorry	sweets

1. subway

2. pants

3. sweater

4. allowance

5. potato chips

6. cookies

7. candy

8. movie theater

9. movie

10. line

11. soccer

12. grades

13. fall

14. semester

15. apartment

16. gas

17. freeway

18. truck

**Complete the questions with words from the box.
Then listen and check your answers.**

do again difference make on understand what mean number What's together
--

1. Can you say that _____ please?
2. A. How _____ you spell 'straw'?
B. S-T-R-A-W.
3. A. What does 'fantastic' _____?
B. It means 'very good'.
4. A. Can you please _____ a sentence with 'fantastic'?
B. Okay, 'We had a fantastic time'.
5. A. What page are we _____?
B. We're on page 30.
6. A. Have you got a partner?
B. No. Do you want to work _____?
7. A. What's the _____ between 'hill' and 'mountain'?
B. A mountain is bigger than a hill.
8. A: I don't _____ the activity.
B: Neither do I. Let's ask the teacher.
A: Good idea. Excuse me. Mr. Brown, _____ do we have to do?
9. A: What did you get for _____ 2?
B: I wrote 'asked'.
A: Me, too. I think that's right.
10. A: _____ the answer for number 3?
B: I'm sorry. I don't know.

Verb Tenses and
Grammar Terms

Verb Terms

present simple	Steve plays tennis twice a week.
present continuous	They are playing tennis.
past continuous	John was watching television when Martin called.
past simple	He moved to Germany in 2003.
present perfect	She has written five books.
present perfect continuous	We have been working really hard recently.
present simple passive	It is sold in fifty countries.
past simple passive	The church was built in the 1930s.

Grammar Terms

adjective <i>adj.</i> pretty, large	possessive John's, my, your
adverb <i>adv.</i> quickly, well	idiom a heart of gold
verb <i>v.</i> play, eat	comparative more modern, richer
past participle <i>p.p.</i> eaten, gone	superlative the most modern, the richest
noun <i>n.</i> teacher, Africa	preposition on, in, over, through
countable noun <i>n.</i> [C] door	phrasal verb get up, look for, go out
uncountable noun <i>n.</i> [U] money	article (definite) the (indefinite) a/an

Match 1-10 with A-J.

1. drive me crazy ____	A. countable noun	6. angry ____
2. slowly ____	B. possessive	7. her ____
3. by ____	C. idiom	8. get off ____
4. has visited ____	D. preposition	9. student ____
5. wrote ____	E. superlative	10. the best ____
	F. adjective	
	G. phrasal verb	
	H. adverb	
	I. past simple	
	J. present perfect	

Daily Life 01

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Daily Activities

housework	school/work	free time
cook meals	commute	eat out
do the laundry	do homework	play computer games
mop the floor	work overtime	surf the (Inter)net
wash the dishes	have a nap	work out



2 Questions for Discussion

- Which activities are shown in the pictures?
- Ask a classmate questions about the activities listed above:
Do you (ever) cook meals? How often do you eat out?
- Describe your typical week day.
- What do you do in your free time?

Getting to Know Your Classmates

4 Find someone who...

Stand up and move around the classroom. Ask questions to complete the sentences. When a classmate answers 'Yes' to a question, write his/her name on the dotted line. You can only write down the same person's name twice. Don't write anything if your classmate answers 'No'. Remember to ask some follow-up questions and take notes.

Name	More Information
1.	can play a musical instrument.
2.	spends a lot of time playing computer games.
3.	was not born here.
4.	has a part-time job.
5.	is looking forward to graduating.
6.	has travelled overseas.
7.	is a student.
8.	enjoys learning English.
9.	is into photography.
10.	would like to study overseas.

5 Follow-up: Tell the class about two of your classmates.



Section E

1 Adverb Word Order

In Section E you need to add adverbs to sentences. The key is knowing where to put the adverbs. Different adverbs go in different positions.

Frequency adverbs usually go in a middle position (i.e. before the verb).

*I **usually** stay home on Saturdays. I **never** clean my room. I **rarely** go swimming.*

But they go after auxiliary verbs (can, would, should etc.) and after the verb to be (i.e. am, are, is, was etc.).

*I will **always** remember her kindness. My dogs are **usually** very friendly.
My science teacher is **often** bad-tempered. She has **never** won a prize.*

'**Sometimes**' is different; it can go at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a sentence. The middle position is the most common.

*He **sometimes** comes here. I feel sad **sometimes**. **Sometimes** I hate you!*

Routines**2** Put each adverb in the correct position.

1. Carl's neighbours make a lot of noise. (**always**)

2. I go to bed late on Saturday. (**usually**)

3. I get up early on Sunday. (**never**)

4. Our maths teacher gives us homework. (**rarely**)

5. Sandra is late for class. (**often**)

6. My sister and I argue. (**seldom**)

3 Now, in pairs, change the sentences so that they are true for you, and read them out loud.

Speaking Task Two

My Favourite Pastime

One of the Section A essay choices is 'My favourite...', and if you do the Speaking Test, you will also need to describe a topic beginning with 'My favourite...'

In Speaking Task 2, two students have a conversation about their favourite film, school subject, pastime etc. Students pick a topic in advance and prepare for the test. In the test, they ask and answer questions about the topic. In total Task 2 takes 4–6 minutes.

- 1** Listen to the two students describe their favourite pastimes and take short notes.

	Samantha	Andrew
1. When did you start doing it?		
2. How did you become interested in it?		
3. How often do you do it?		
4. Where do you do it?		
5. Who do you do it with?		
6. What equipment do you need?		
7. Why do you like it?		

- 2** Can you guess the pastimes? Now take turns asking and answering the questions about your own hobbies.



Speaking

3 Agreeing and Disagreeing

	Agree	Disagree
I like dancing.	So do I.	Really? I don't.
I don't like football.	Neither do I.	I do.
I can play the piano.	So can I.	I can't.
I can't swim.	Neither can I.	I can.
I enjoyed the film.	So did I.	Really? I didn't
I didn't enjoy the film.	Neither did I.	I did.
I've been to Thailand.	So have I.	I haven't.
I haven't been to Thailand.	Neither have I.	I have.

You can also say: *Me too. Me neither.*

Or add **'too'** or **'either'** to the sentence. I like jazz too. I don't like jazz either.

(**Note:** In American English, commas are usually used with 'too', 'either' and 'neither', i.e. *Me, too. Me, neither. I like jazz, too. I don't like jazz, either.*)

4 In pairs, talk about your family, interests, likes/dislikes, and plans.

Find out things that you have (and don't have) in common, so you can complete these sentences.

Then change partners a few times. You should speak to at least three classmates.

Keiko has two brothers and so do I. Sandra loves chocolate and so do I.

Judy can play the piano but I can't.

- _____ likes _____ but I don't.
- _____ likes _____ and so do I.
- I enjoy _____ but _____ doesn't.
- I can _____ and so can _____.
- _____
- _____

5 Report back to the class.

Vocabulary

Places in Your Neighbourhood

bus stop	church	library	sports stadium
café	cinema	newsagent's	supermarket
chemist's	department store	petrol station	tennis courts

1 Which places are shown in the pictures?



2 Complete the sentences by using the words in the box.

1. There's a _____ near my home but I almost never take public transport. I usually get around town by bicycle.
2. I would rather watch a DVD at home than go to a _____.
3. Working at a _____ is a common part-time job for students. I hate the smell of petrol so I would never do that job.
4. My parents go to _____ on Sunday mornings but I only go on important days like Christmas and Easter.
5. There are some public _____ in my local park. You can play there for free.
6. I seldom see a doctor when I get sick. I prefer to go to a _____ and buy some medicine.
7. There's a small _____ in my town. It holds about 5,000 people.

Listening
Part One**1 Numbers**

In British English 'and' is used to separate the numbers before the last one or two figures.

320 BrE *Three hundred **and** twenty.* AmE *Three hundred twenty.*

70,231 *Seventy thousand, two hundred **and** thirty-one.*

Seventy thousand, two hundred thirty-one.

'a' and 'one' are both used to describe '1' ('a' is a little less formal).

*Can I borrow **a** hundred pounds?*

For things like telephone numbers, passwords, and hotel room numbers, we usually read one number at a time. 'Room 213' is 'Room two one three.'

0 can be 'oh' or 'zero', but 'oh' is much more common in British English. '22' can be 'two two' or 'double two'.

2 Dates

Americans put the month before the day. For example, Christmas Day is 12/25, i.e. *December 25* (also *December 25th*). With British English, we usually put the day before the month. Christmas Day is 25/12. We read it as '**the 25th of December**'.

3 Times

We usually say the hour then the minutes.

7.20 = *seven twenty* 4.43 = *four forty-three* 11.06 = *eleven 'oh' six*

We can also use 'to' and 'past'.

8.58 = *two **to** nine* 3.22 = *twenty-two **past** three*

4.45 = ***a quarter to** five* 6.15 = ***a quarter past** six* 9.30 = ***half past** nine*

(**Note:** in American English 'before' and 'after' are common.)

4 Prices

In Britain, the money is divided into **pounds** (£) and **pence** (p). In informal English 'pence' is pronounced 'pee'. When saying prices that have pounds, we usually drop the pence. £5.20 = *five pounds twenty (pence)* 50p = *fifty pence / fifty p*
£9.70 = *nine pounds seventy / nine pounds and seventy pence* (formal)

5 Listen and write the numbers.

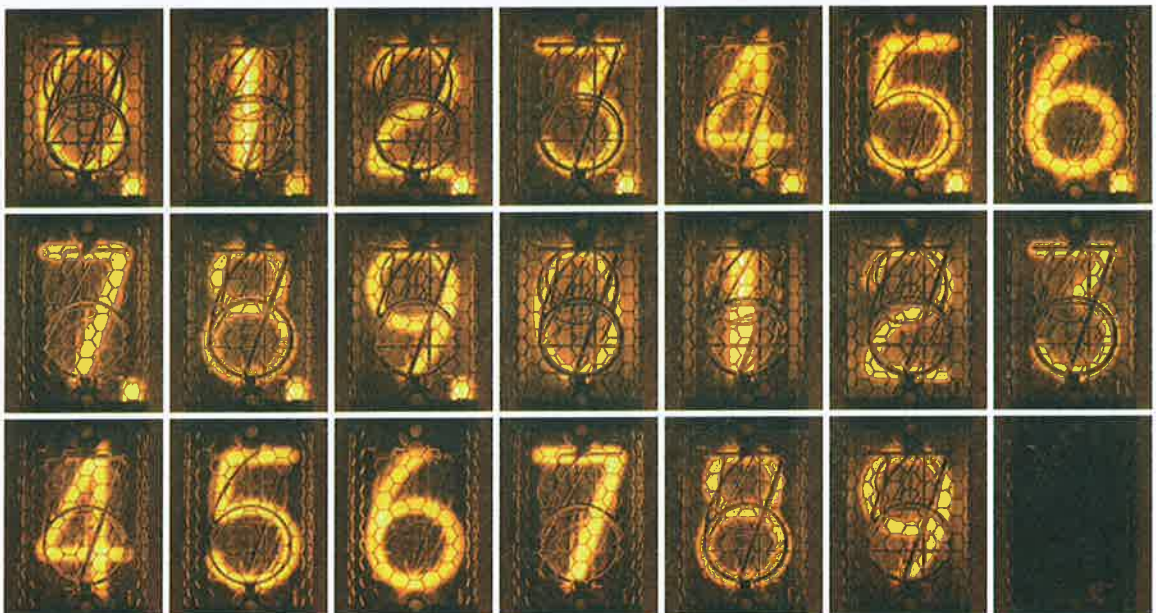
1. _____	4. _____	7. _____	10. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____	11. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____	12. _____

Listening Part One

Listen to the conversations and circle the right answer for each question.

1. What colour is Tom's new car?
A. grey B. red C. black D. blue
2. Who is Lisa's closest friend?
A. Lily B. Julie C. Donna D. Bee
3. What time does the match start?
A. 1.30 B. 2.00 C. 2.15 D. 2.30
4. When does Karl have football practice?
A. Monday B. Wednesday C. Thursday D. Saturday
5. What is the pass mark for the test?
A. 50% B. 60% C. 75% D. 80%
6. How much is a cup of coffee?
A. £1.30 B. £1.50 C. £1.90 D. £2.00
7. When's Anwar's birthday?
A. 23rd B. 24th C. 25th D. 26th
8. What do your children usually drink for breakfast?
A. water B. tea C. milk D. juice

(**Note:** in the exam, Part One has just six short conversations: one example and five questions.)



Mega Structures 02

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – World Landmarks

The Great Wall of China
The Three Gorges Dam
The Taj Mahal

The Empire State Building
Machu Picchu
The Panama Canal

The Eiffel Tower
The Pyramids of Egypt
Stonehenge



2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which landmarks are shown in the pictures? What do you know about them?
2. Which landmarks would you like to visit?
3. What landmarks are there in your country?
4. What's the tallest building in your country? Have you been to the top of it?

Listening

- 1 Listen and write the missing numbers in 1–14. Write the names of the places from the opposite page in A–F.

A. _____

This manmade waterway joins the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. More than (1)_____ ships go through it every year. The French started building it in (2)_____. It was finished by the Americans in (3)_____.

B. _____

This tomb was built by an Indian king for his favourite wife. It was completed around (4)_____. Many people think it is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

C. _____

This circle of stones is located in southern England. No one is sure who built it or why. This mysterious place was built about (5)_____ B.C.

D. _____

This building is located in New York City. It was completed in (6)_____. It was the tallest building in the world for (7)_____ years. It has appeared in many films, including *King Kong* and *Sleepless in Seattle*.

E. _____

It was built in (8)_____ for the (9)_____ World Fair. Since then, (10)_____ million people have visited it. This tower is (11)_____ metres tall and it was the world's tallest building until (12)_____.

F. _____

It is sometimes called 'The Lost City of the Incas'. It was built around (13)_____, but was abandoned about a hundred years later. It is located in the Andes Mountains of Peru at an altitude of (14)_____ metres.

Grammar

1 Passives

*It **was finished** by the Americans... This tomb **was built** by an Indian king...*

These are examples of passive sentences. We use them when we don't want to focus on the thing or person that does the action. The most common forms are:

Present simple passive

They play baseball in Japan.

Baseball **is played** in Japan.

is/are + past participle

They grow bananas in Thailand.

Bananas **are grown** in Thailand.

Past simple passive

They built the church in the eleventh century.

The church **was built** in the eleventh century.

The government built these houses.

was/were + p.p.

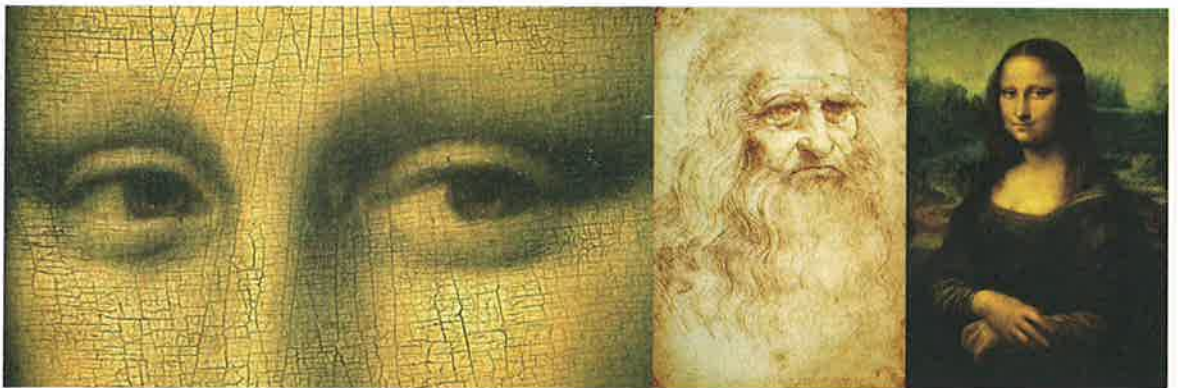
These houses **were built** by the government.

Future passive

Someone will repair the computer this evening.

The computer **will be repaired** this evening.

will + be + p.p.



2 Complete the passive sentences.

- The pyramids _____ by the ancient Egyptians. (build)
- The Three Gorges Dam _____ in 2006. (complete)
- The Mona Lisa _____ by Leonardo da Vinci. (paint)
- Most of the world's toys _____ in China. (make)
- Coffee _____ in more than 50 countries. (grow)
- The airport will _____ before December. (finish)

Test Practice

Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

1. They play basketball in more than 130 countries.

Basketball

2. Peter Jackson directed the film 'King Kong'.

The film 'King Kong'

3. They are playing the final game right now.

The final game

4. The French built the Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal

5. A dog bit me this morning.

I

6. They will finish the project by the end of the week.

The project

7. Vincent Van Gogh painted 'The Potato Eaters' in 1885.

'The Potato Eaters'

8. They produce a third of the world's coffee in Brazil.

A third of

Reading

1 The Chunnel

The Channel Tunnel, commonly called the Chunnel, is a 50-km-long rail tunnel connecting England and France. The first person to come up with an idea for a tunnel was a French engineer called Albert Mathieu in 1802. However, construction didn't begin until 1988. It took 15,000 workers over seven years to dig the tunnel. It cost £10 billion to build. Giant tunnel digging machines were used from both ends; the French and British tunnels met on 1 December 1990, remarkably with less than 20 mm of error. The tunnel was opened in May, 1994.

Of the Channel Tunnel's 50 km length, 39 km are undersea. The average depth of these undersea tunnels is 50 metres below the seabed. The Channel Tunnel is actually three parallel tunnels: two main single-track rail tunnels which carry trains, and a smaller service tunnel.

Passenger journeys through the tunnel are run by a company called Eurostar. There is also a service for people to take their vehicles. The journey from London to Paris takes 2 hours and 35 minutes. In total, these two services carry 16 million passengers each year.

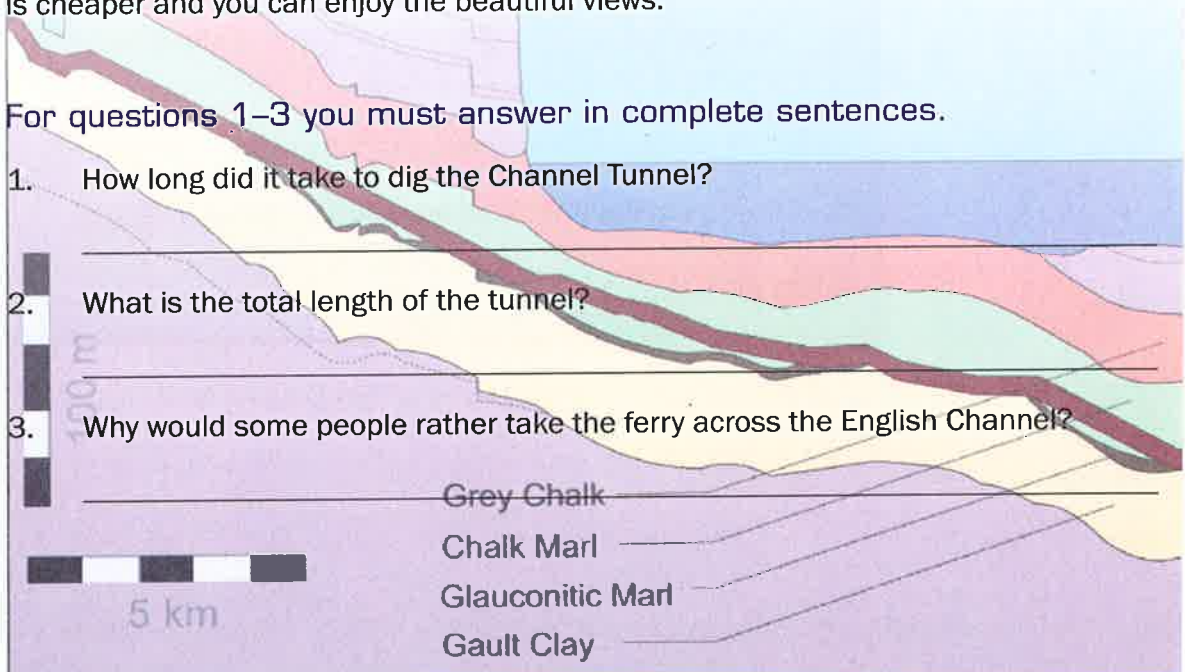
Ticket prices vary greatly; the earlier you book a ticket, the cheaper it is. A return ticket, London to Paris, costs about £170. The cheapest tickets are midweek during the middle of the day, and on Saturday after midday. For travellers who are not in a hurry, taking a ferry across the English Channel is probably better than taking a train. It is cheaper and you can enjoy the beautiful views.

2 For questions 1–3 you must answer in complete sentences.

1. How long did it take to dig the Channel Tunnel?

2. What is the total length of the tunnel?

3. Why would some people rather take the ferry across the English Channel?



Reading

3 For questions 4–8 tick (✓) the box.

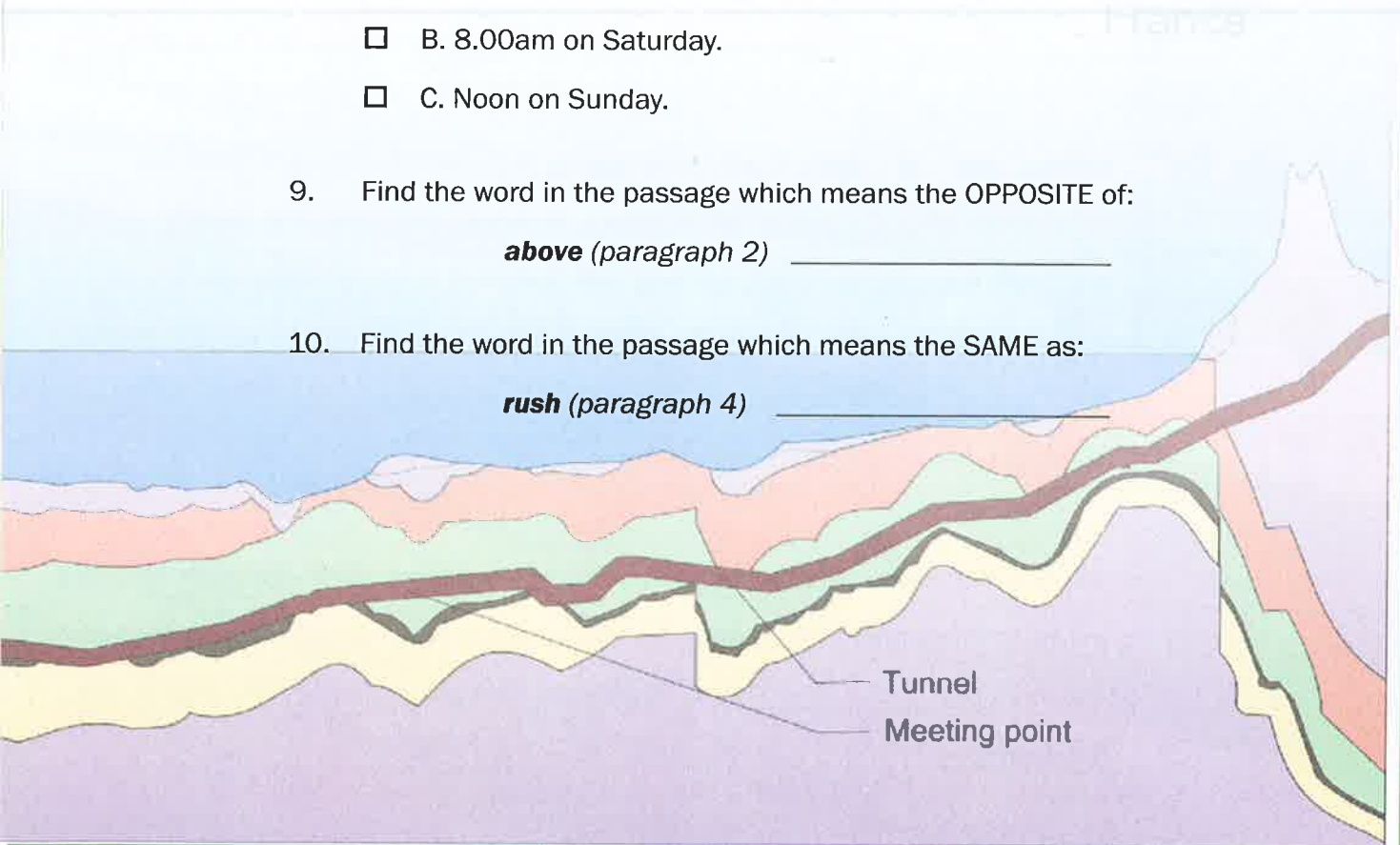
4. The French began building the Channel Tunnel in 1802.
 True False
5. The average depth of the tunnel is 50 metres below sea level.
 True False
6. The Channel Tunnel consists of...
 A. a single tunnel.
 B. two tunnels.
 C. two main tunnels and a smaller service tunnel.
7. How long does the train trip between the English and French capital cities take?
 A. Just over two hours.
 B. Just over two and a half hours.
 C. A little less than three hours.
8. Which of the following times would be best for getting a cheap train ticket?
 A. 2.00pm on Wednesday.
 B. 8.00am on Saturday.
 C. Noon on Sunday.

9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:

above (paragraph 2) _____

10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:

rush (paragraph 4) _____



Listening & Reading

The German Autobahn

1 Listen to the passage and write the missing words in the spaces.

The German Autobahn ('Autobahn' is the German word for 'motorway') is famous around the _____ (1) for having no speed limits. Actually, this is not completely true: about two-thirds of the Autobahn network has no permanent speed limit. In addition, _____ (2) is always a recommended limit of 130 km/h. If you go faster than 130 km/h and are involved in an accident, you _____ (3) be held responsible for any damage.

Although the Autobahn allows drivers to travel at _____ (4) speeds, the accident, injury and death rates are low. In fact, the Autobahn is safer than normal roads in Germany, and safer than _____ (5) motorway systems in other countries.

The majority of Germans are proud of their excellent cars and road network, but not everyone is _____ (6) with the lack of speed limits. The Green Party says that driving at high speeds consumes more petrol, so it causes more air _____ (7). The Greens want a 100 km/h speed limit on the Autobahn.

Some people are disappointed the first time they see the Autobahn because it looks like a _____ (8) motorway. However, driving on it is usually enjoyable because the roads are very well designed, built and maintained, and the Germans are polite and skilful drivers. Just try to avoid times when the traffic is _____ (9). Traffic jams are common during busy periods such as the start and end of weekends, and on holidays.

The Autobahn network has more than 700 service areas which are open 24 hours a day. They are found about every 50 kilometres or so. These service areas usually have a petrol _____ (10), restaurant, convenience store, telephones, and restrooms.

Listening & Reading

2 True or False?

- 1. Some parts of the Autobahn have speed limits.
- 2. Because of the high speeds, the Autobahn is more dangerous than normal motorways.
- 3. The German Green Party wants a lower speed limit because of the problem of noise pollution.
- 4. Traffic is heavy on Friday evenings and Sunday afternoons.
- 5. The service areas are not open at night.

Antonyms and Synonyms

3 Find one word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:

- temporary** (paragraph 1)
- more dangerous** (paragraph 2)
- rude** (paragraph 4)

4 Find one word in the passage which means the SAME as:

- suggested** (paragraph 1)
- times** (paragraph 4)
- system** (paragraph 5)

5 Questions for Discussion

- 1. Would you like to drive on the German Autobahn?
- 2. Does your country have a good motorway system?
- 3. What are the speed limits in your country?

A Piece of Cake **03**

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Meeting People

biscuits (cookies)	crisps (potato chips)	peanuts	sandwiches
cheesecake	dumplings	popcorn	strawberries
chicken wings	instant noodles	raisins	yogurt



2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which snacks are shown in the pictures?
2. Which of the snacks do you like/dislike?
3. Have you got a sweet tooth?
4. What do you normally eat for breakfast and lunch?
5. Do you usually have a good appetite?

Speaking

More Vocabulary – Describing Food

3 Complete the sentences with adjectives in the box.

sweet crunchy tough tender salty spicy bitter greasy fresh

1. I like curries but I can't eat them. _____ food upsets my stomach.
2. Dark chocolate is more _____ than normal chocolate because it has less sugar.
3. This steak is really _____; it's like an old boot.
4. I love the smell of _____ bread.
5. Mmm. The beef is so _____; it almost melts in your mouth.
6. It's not very _____. Can you add some sugar?
7. The salad is so fresh and _____.
8. Men seem to like _____ snacks such as peanuts and crisps, but women usually prefer sweet snacks.
9. The fried chicken looks too _____. I'm just going to order a hamburger.

Other ways to say 'delicious'

tastes wonderful smells very good is very tasty is mouth-watering



Writing

1 Section A Writing Essays

In Section A you have to write a composition of 120 to 150 words. You have a choice of four topics. There are three kinds of essays.

Descriptive Essays

1. *My favourite... weekend activity / school subject / food / festival / book.*
2. *The most interesting... person that I know / place I have been to.*
3. *My country / hometown / best friend.*

Narrative Essays (i.e. writing a story)

1. *Write a story beginning with the words... 'I was walking down the street when suddenly...' / 'It was midnight and the dogs started barking'.*
2. *The worst week of my life. / A day I will never forget.*

Imaginative Essays

1. *A day in the life of... a dog / your favourite sports star / a policeman / a film star.*



Remember: You can write your essay in American English if you want to. Just remember to be consistent.

Writing

2 Linking Words

when, because, although, and, so and **but** are linking words that are used within sentences. Note their position and the use of commas in the sentences below.

When I turned 18, I bought a motorcycle. I'll tell him **when** I see him.

Because the traffic was so bad, we arrived an hour late.

She likes David **because** he loves music.

Although I like playing tennis, I don't really enjoy watching it on TV.

We ate some bread **and** cheese.

The weather was really bad **so** we stayed home.

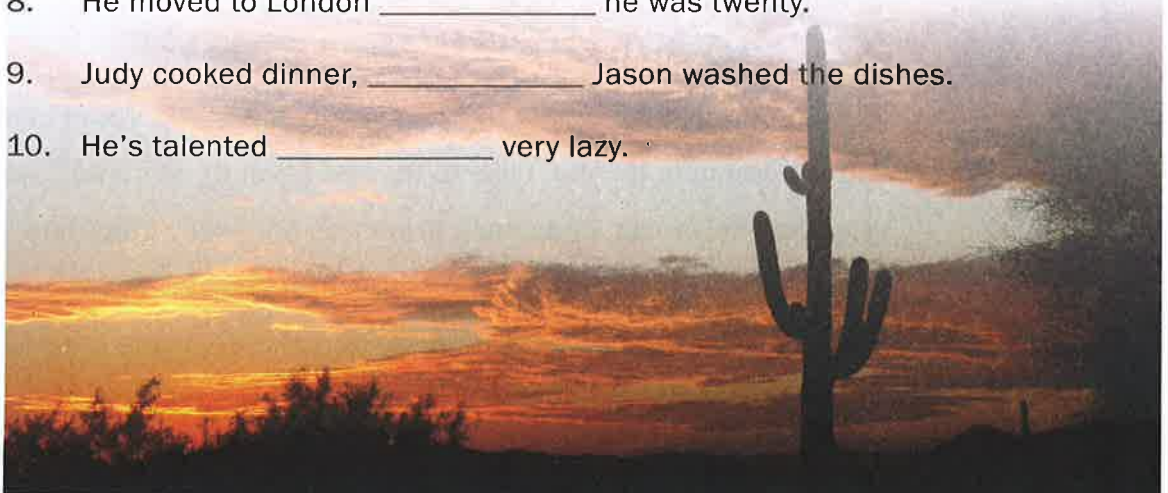
He's 40 years old(,) **but** he looks much older.

She washed the car(,) **and** her husband cooked dinner.

3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

so and x2 although when x2 because x2 but x2

1. _____ the weather was bad, we stayed home and relaxed.
2. It was very expensive _____ we didn't buy it.
3. _____ I was very young, I was afraid of the dark.
4. I can't go out this weekend _____ I have exams on Monday.
5. She's lived in Mexico _____ Argentina.
6. Steve can't sing very well, _____ he's really good at dancing.
7. _____ Steve looks unfriendly, he is very kind.
8. He moved to London _____ he was twenty.
9. Judy cooked dinner, _____ Jason washed the dishes.
10. He's talented _____ very lazy.



Writing

My Favourite Food

- 4 Asking questions helps you think of things to say or write about a topic. Match the answers below, A–H, to the questions, 1–8, about ice cream.

What... Where... When... Why... How...?

1. What kinds are there? _____
2. Where do you eat it? _____
3. When do you eat it? _____
4. When did you first eat it? _____
5. Why do you like it? _____
6. How often do you eat it? _____
7. How much does it cost? _____
8. How do you eat it? _____



- A. In summer. I often eat it after dinner.
- B. I eat it at home and I also eat it outside.
- C. Because it's delicious, feels smooth and cold. It's very refreshing on hot days.
- D. Some ice cream is very expensive but I usually eat cheap ice cream.
- E. I usually eat ice cream cones. When I'm at home, I put it in a bowl and add fruit.
- F. A few times a week during summer.
- G. I started eating ice cream when I was very young. I've always liked it.
- H. There are many different kinds. My favourite flavour is vanilla.

5 Example Essay – My Favourite Food

My favourite food is ice cream. My favourite ice cream flavour is vanilla. I started eating ice cream when I was very young. I love ice cream because it's delicious and it feels soft and smooth. Ice cream is very refreshing, especially on hot days.

In summer I eat ice cream four or five times a week. When I am outside, I usually eat ice cream in a cone. I like to try new flavours. At home, I usually eat simple flavours like vanilla, chocolate, and mint. My family often has ice cream for dessert after dinner. Sometimes we eat it with fruit such as strawberries. My favourite ice cream dish is called a banana split. To make it, I use a banana, two kinds of ice cream, chocolate sauce and cream.

Writing

6 Avoiding Repetition

'My favourite ... is ...' is used too many times. Using it twice is okay, but do not use it twice in a row such as:

'My favourite food is ice cream. My favourite ice cream flavour is vanilla.'

This can be rewritten as:

*My favourite food is ice cream. **The flavour I like best** is vanilla.*

*My favourite food is ice cream, **especially** vanilla ice cream.*

*My favourite food is ice cream. **In particular, I love** vanilla ice cream.*

Writing a good first sentence for 'My favourite' essays.

A simple correct sentence is better than a more difficult one that is incorrect.

My favourite sport is football.

However, it's better if you can write a more complex sentence.

I play several sports but my favourite is football.

There are many sports that I like but my favourite is football.

Football is, by far, my favourite sport.

Football has always been my favourite sport.

7 Write your own sentences using these patterns.

.....

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Speaking Task 3

- 1** The third part of the speaking test is an unprepared role-play between two students. Both students are given the same role-play card; it gives the basic facts of the situation and has a list of questions to talk about. If you are not sure what to do or don't understand some of the words, you can ask the examiner. Task 3 takes 4–6 minutes.

Role-Play Card

You and your friend are in charge of organising a high school graduation party for your class. The school has given you a lot of money to buy food, drinks, and other things that you might need.

Make sure that you talk about the following subjects:

- When will you hold the party?
- Where will you have the party? In your classroom, in a school hall, or outside?
- What food will you provide?
- What drinks will be available?
- Will there be music? If so, what kind?
- Will you have any activities such as games, singing, and speeches?

- 2** Listen to the two students discussing the party and write notes.

Useful Phrases and Questions

What food should we serve?

Let's get some...

And we should get some...

We'll need some..... too.

Are any of them vegetarians?

What do you think about getting some...?

How much/many do we need (to order)?

..... should be enough.

How about drinks?

Vocabulary

British Food

afternoon tea	coffee	fish and chips	pubs
bangers and mash	curry	a full breakfast	sandwiches
cereal	dinner	lamb	a Sunday roast

1 Complete the descriptions below by using words from the box.

1. People sometimes make _____ at home and take them to school or work for lunch.
2. _____ consists of roast beef (or lamb, pork, or chicken), roast potatoes, and vegetables. It takes a long time to cook so it is usually only eaten at weekends.
3. _____ is slang for sausages and mashed potatoes. It is a common meal in pubs.
4. _____ is a popular restaurant and take-away meal, especially on Fridays. It is deep-fried.
5. _____ is usually the largest meal of the day. Traditionally, people ate meat with potatoes and one or two other vegetables. Today, rice and pasta dishes are also common.
6. English _____ are not just places to drink and chat; they also serve simple meals.
7. British have always been very fond of tea, but nowadays _____ is equally popular.
8. _____ is a spicy food that originated in India. It is a popular take-away meal.
9. _____ consists of fried eggs, bacon, sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms and toast. Nowadays, many people think it is unhealthy and prefer to eat something lighter such as cereal or toast.
10. _____ is a light meal eaten at about 4.00pm. It consists of cakes, sandwiches and tea.

Travel Light 04

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Countries around the World

Argentina	China	Indonesia	New Zealand	Spain
Australia	Germany	Italy	Russia	Thailand
Canada	Greece	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey



2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which countries are shown in the pictures?
2. Have you been to any of the countries listed above?
3. Which of the 15 countries would you like to visit?
4. Have you travelled a lot in your country?

Country Descriptions

3 Write the name of the country (from the box on page 34) for each description.

1. _____

This is the second largest country in South America. Most of the 40 million inhabitants speak Spanish.

2. _____

The country is located south of the United States and the population is 112 million. The largest city has the same name as the country.

3. _____

This is the largest country in the world. Moscow is the capital and the largest city. The main exports are oil and gas.

4. _____

This country is located in South-east Asia and consists of more than 17,500 islands. It has the world's largest population of Muslims.

5. _____

This Southeast Asian country is famous for its beautiful beaches, Buddhist temples, and great food. The capital and largest city is Bangkok.

6. _____

The largest city is Istanbul but Ankara is the capital city. Istanbul used to be called Constantinople. This country is located between Europe and Asia.

7. _____

This country is well known for its rich history, fashionable clothes, and delicious food. The country is shaped like a boot and has a population of about 60 million. Two thousand years ago it was the most powerful nation in Europe.

Writing

A Narrative Essay

- 1 Describe the worst holiday you have gone on.

What things can go wrong on a trip? Complete 1–8 with words from the box. Then add two of your own ideas.

flight stolen rained passport terrible stay lost delayed

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The food was _____. | 6. The airline _____ my luggage. |
| 2. I lost my _____. | 7. I had to _____ in hospital. |
| 3. Our flight was _____. | 8. It _____ the whole time. |
| 4. I missed my _____. | 9. _____ |
| 5. My camera was _____. | 10. _____ |

- 2 Complete the essay by using words from the box below.

beginning time days second ever when January first

The worst holiday I have _____ (1) had was a trip to Florida. I went there for a week last _____ (2) with my parents. They decided to fly to Florida because they wanted to enjoy some warm weather.

Things started to go wrong from the _____ (3). _____ (4) of all, our flight was delayed. We had to wait for ten hours. _____ (5) we finally arrived in Miami, our luggage was missing.

The weather in Florida was horrible. It was very cold and wet. In fact, it rained the whole _____ (6) we were there. On the _____ (7) day, I felt sick. It was the flu. I stayed in bed for three _____ (8). Unfortunately, my parents also caught the flu.

It was a terrible holiday and I was really happy to get back home.

Word Focus

holiday vs. vacation vs. festival

In American English, a period of time when you do not go to school or work is called a **vacation**. In British English, people use the word **holiday**. The plural '**holidays**' is often used for the 'long holiday' of the year.
Did you enjoy your holidays?

Sometimes 'holiday' refers to taking a trip. Compare these two:
be on holiday = not working *I don't need to go to work this week. I'm on holiday.*
go on holiday = take a trip *I went on holiday to Thailand with my boyfriend.*

A **holiday** can also be a special day when most people in a country do not have to go to work or school. In the UK, this is often called a **bank holiday**. Both American and English speakers also call this a **public holiday**.
In Australia, the 26th of January is a public holiday called Australia Day.

A **festival** is a special day or period (often religious) when people celebrate, usually with special activities and food. Important festivals are often public holidays.

1 Section E Adverbs: Just, Only, and Hardly

Just can mean 'a short time ago' or 'only'.

We've just arrived home. He's just five years old.

Only has different meanings but most often means 'not more than' and emphasises how little something is.

He's only fifteen years old. The jacket only cost \$80. (or 'cost only')

I only go swimming in summer. I've only been overseas once.

Hardly usually means 'almost not'

I hardly know him. = I don't know him well.

2 Put the adverbs in the correct position.

1. He has left the office. (just)
2. I slept last night. (hardly)
3. There were five guests. (only)
4. She watches cartoons. (only)
5. They have started work. (just)
6. We could hear him. (hardly)

Reading

1 Nellie Bly, A Pioneering Female Traveller

Today very few people know the name Nellie Bly but in the late nineteenth century she was one of the most famous women in the world. She was born in the U.S. in 1864. As a teenager, she wrote a letter to a newspaper complaining about an article. The editor liked the letter so much that he asked her to work for the paper.

Nellie's newspaper decided to send a journalist around the world following the route of the characters in Jules Verne's popular novel *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Nellie wanted to go but the newspaper turned her down; at that time, most people thought that it was wrong for a woman – especially a young single woman – to travel by herself. The editor changed his mind when she told him, "If you don't send me, I will do it for another newspaper!"

Her 40,000-kilometre journey began on the 14th of November, 1889. Nellie took a steamship from New York to England. Next, she travelled to France, Italy, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. From Japan, she sailed to San Francisco where she boarded a train for New York.

People had followed her trip by reading daily newspaper accounts and they warmly welcomed her home. When she arrived in New York there were huge celebrations. She completed her trip in 72 days and six hours – a new world record. Not only was Nellie's trip the fastest, she was also the first woman to travel around the world without a man.

Five years after her trip, Nellie married a millionaire manufacturer. She retired from journalism and became the president of a company that made steel containers. Nellie Bly died in 1922 at the age of 57.

2 For questions 1–3 please answer in complete sentences.

1. Why did the editor offer Nellie Bly a job at the newspaper?

2. What was the first country she visited?

3. Where did she start and end her trip around the world?

Reading 3 For questions 4–8 tick (✓) the box.

4. The idea for the trip came from a book written by Jules Verne.
 True False
5. Nellie Bly travelled around the world with a male friend.
 True False
6. Why did Nellie's newspaper agree to let her travel alone around the world?
 A. She was a woman.
 B. She threatened to work for another newspaper.
 C. The editor liked her writing.
7. How did she travel from Japan to New York?
 A. By ship and train.
 B. By sailing ship.
 C. By train.
8. When did she stop working as a journalist?
 A. After she returned from her trip
 B. After getting married.
 C. In her 50s.
9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:
unknown (paragraph 1) _____
10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:
got on (paragraph 3) _____

Listening
Part Two

Unusual Hotels

- 1 Listen to the passage and write the missing words in the spaces.

The Ice Hotel, Sweden

There are several 'ice hotels' around the world but the oldest and _____ (1) known is in northern Sweden. The entire hotel is made of snow and ice blocks taken from a nearby river. The hotel melts in _____ (2) and is rebuilt every winter. Guests can stay there between mid-December and mid-April. The temperature inside the building is _____ (3) -6°C . The ice block seating and beds are covered with reindeer skins, and guests sleep in sleeping bags on top of the reindeer skins. It costs about 150 Euros to stay there for a _____ (4). As well as 80 rooms, there is an ice art exhibition hall, a cinema, and a bar where drinks are served in glasses made of ice. There is even an 'Ice Chapel' where couples can _____ (5) married.

Jules Undersea Lodge, the United States

The Jules Undersea Lodge is located in Key Largo, Florida, on the ocean _____ (6) nine metres below the surface. The building was originally a research laboratory which was built in the 1970s. It was opened as a hotel - the _____ (7) underwater one in the world - in 1986. The lodge holds a maximum of six guests and costs about \$475 per _____ (8) per night. Guests need to scuba dive to the hotel. They enter a 'wet room' where they _____ (9) out of wetsuits into normal clothes. There are two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen/dining room. The bedrooms have large windows from which you can see barracudas and _____ (10) fish swimming by.

2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which hotel would you prefer to stay at?
2. Are there any unusual hotels in your country?
3. Can you think of any ideas for an unusual hotel?

Grammar Practice

The Present Perfect

For and **since** can both be used with the Present Perfect to talk about how long things have been happening.

for + period of time <i>He's lived here for three years.</i> <i>I've been waiting for two hours.</i>	since + starting time <i>He's lived here since 2008.</i> <i>I've been waiting since one o'clock.</i>
---	---

Add 'for' or 'since' to complete the sentences.

- I've been learning English _____ I was ten years old.
- It hasn't rained _____ three weeks.
- I haven't eaten out _____ several months.
- He hasn't come to work _____ Tuesday.
- We've lived here _____ 2008.
- I haven't been to a party _____ more than a year.

Test Practice

Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

- The last time I went swimming was two weeks ago.
I haven't _____
- The last time I saw Joy was last summer.
I haven't _____
- The last time she called me was three months ago.
She hasn't _____
- The last time Connie spoke to him was in March.
Connie hasn't _____
- The last time they won the championship was in 1998.
They haven't _____

Dream Jobs 05

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Dream Jobs

artist
architect
chocolate taster

film director
footballer
game tester

interior designer
pilot
photographer

soldier
travel writer
zookeeper



2 Questions for Discussion

1. What jobs are shown in the pictures?
2. Which of the jobs would you like / not like to do?
3. What are your dream jobs?

3 Make sentences using these patterns.

I would rather be a _____ than a _____.

I think being a/an pilot would be exciting.

(boring, interesting, dangerous etc.)

Writing

1 A Day in the Life

One of the essay choices for the Pre-Intermediate Exam is an imaginative composition about a 'day in the life of' someone or something. The structure of the grammar is simple – start with the morning, then describe the afternoon, and evening. However, knowing what tenses to use can be difficult. Although we usually use the second conditional (i.e. If... would) when we imagine things, it is difficult to write a whole essay using it.

You need to ask yourself two questions:

1. Will you write about a typical day or just one particular day in the past?

If you write about a typical day, you will use the present tense. *I **get up** at 6.00.*

If you write about one particular day, you will use the past simple. *I **got up** at 6.00.*

2. Are you that person/thing?

You can write in 'the first person', i.e. pretend that you are the subject '*I eat/ate a huge breakfast*'. This is usually best, but you can also write in 'the third person'. *A swimmer eats a huge breakfast.*

2 The Day in the Life of a Footballer

My name is John and I'm a famous footballer. I play for an English football team called Liverpool. People often ask me what I do on a typical day.

I get up at about seven o'clock. After eating breakfast, I drive to the Liverpool team's training ground. We exercise and practise football skills. Our coach talks to us about our next game. I usually eat lunch with my teammates. Footballers need a lot of energy so we eat large meals. After lunch, I like to have a nap or relax for an hour.

I play one or two football games a week. Most of our games are in the afternoon at the weekend. On other afternoons I go to a gym and lift weights. I also have to do some activities to promote the team. I give television interviews, talk to fans and sign autographs. In the evening, I watch TV and surf the Internet. I go to bed at about eleven o'clock.

Reading

1 The Best Job in the World

34-year-old Briton Ben Southall has just finished his six months doing the 'Best Job in the World'. Southall was the winner of the Queensland Tourist Board's 'Best Job in the World' internet competition; the job was to live on Hamilton Island on Australia's Great Barrier Reef and write a blog about it. The job included a very high salary (A\$150,000) and a beautiful house with ocean views. Nearly 35,000 people took part in the competition.

Southall says that the job was harder than he thought it would be. Instead of swimming and sitting on the beach, he was very busy: "I needed to work 18 to 19 hours every day. I visited places during the day and stayed up late at night blogging and uploading pictures; it was very time consuming," he says. He posted more than 75,000 words on blogs, uploaded more than 2,000 photos, and made many video diaries. Ben also gave more than 250 media interviews.

Although he was busy, Ben Southall says that he really enjoyed his job. During his time on the island, he learnt how to sail and kayak. His only bad moment was when he was stung by a venomous jellyfish. He had a very high fever and felt terrible. "For six hours I was pretty bad," he says.

Ben has done his job so well, and attracted so much publicity that the Queensland Tourism Board has given him a new job. He is now a global ambassador for Queensland. This means he has to travel around the world promoting the state.

2 For questions 1–3 please answer in complete sentences.

1. Where has Ben Southall been living for the past six months?

2. How many people applied for the job?

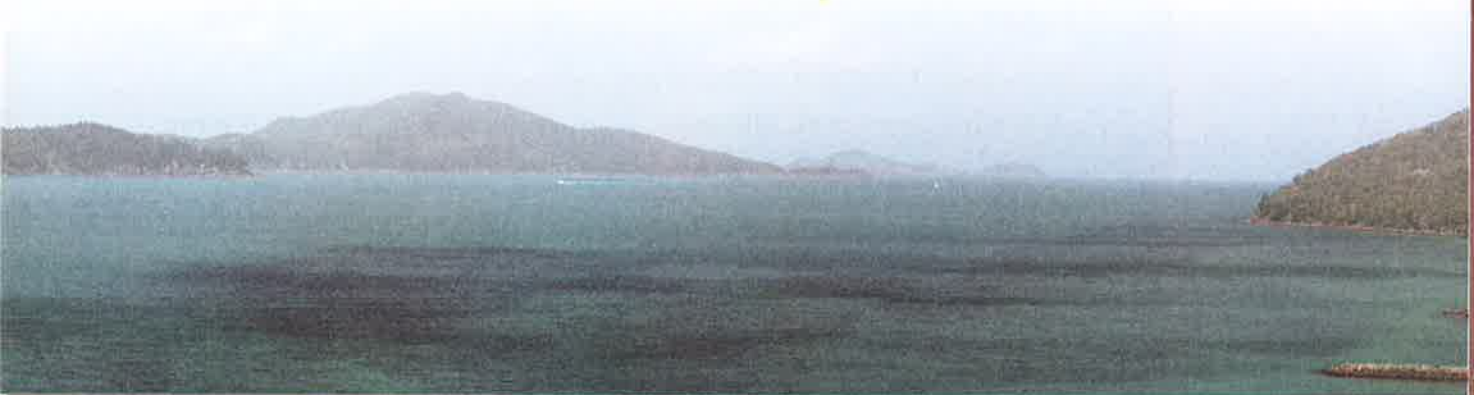
3. What was the worst thing that happened to Ben?



Reading

3 For questions 4–8 tick (✓) the box.

4. Ben Southall spent a lot of his time relaxing on the beach.
 True False
5. His new job involves a lot of travel.
 True False
6. How did Ben get the job on Hamilton Island?
 A. Through a friend.
 B. He won an internet competition.
 C. He passed a test.
7. What did he learn how to do during the six months?
 A. Avoid jellyfish.
 B. Sail and kayak.
 C. Blog and make video diaries.
8. Who does Ben work for now?
 A. Himself.
 B. The Queensland Tourism Board.
 C. A global ambassador.
9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:
loser (paragraph 1) _____
10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:
worldwide (paragraph 4) _____



Listening

1 Listen and write the numbers.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 4. | 7. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. |
| 3. | 6. | 9. |

Test Practice

Listening Part One

Listen to the 10 conversations and choose the correct answer for each question.

1. What year did he win the Nobel Prize?
A. 1966 B. 1967 C. 1969 D. 1971
2. How often do his parents visit him?
A. once a year B. once a month C. twice a year D. every two months
3. How far away is the next petrol station?
A. 12 miles B. 20 miles C. 21 miles D. 22 miles
4. What was the lowest temperature this year?
A. -15°C B. -5°C C. -25°C D. -50°C
5. What was the final score?
A. 1-1 B. 2-2 C. 3-3 D. 3-2
6. What time does the match finish?
A. 9.15 B. 9.30 C. 9.45 D. 10.15
7. How much is a return ticket?
A. £5.35 B. £5.40 C. £5.45 D. £5.50
8. When's Dad's birthday? Do you remember?
A. 28/3 B. 29/4 C. 30/5 D. 31/5
9. My seat is 31B. Where is Steve sitting?
A. 31A B. 32A C. 33A D. 33B
10. How does the coach spell his name?
A. Alister B. Allistair C. Allister D. Alistair

Listening **1 Distractions**

Don't choose the first answer you hear. Listen to the whole dialogue.

Look at this sample question and dialogue.

Question: *Where did she go for her anniversary?*

A. The Italian Job B. Napoli C. The Spice Shop D. The other Italian place

A: Where did you go for your anniversary?

B: We were planning to go to Napoli but it was fully booked.

A: That's a pity. Did you go to the other Italian place, what's it called?

B: The Italian Job. I wanted to go there but we ended up going to the Spice Shop.

Common distracting phrases

I wanted to _____ but... We were going to _____ but...

He was planning to _____. However,...

Look at this second sample question and dialogue.

Question: *What's the extension number for the sales manager?*

A. 202 B. 203 C. 204 D. 205

A: What's the extension number for the sales manager?

B: I think it's 204.

A: No, I just tried that. Isn't it 205?

B: Just a sec. I'll check my notebook. The sales manager is 203. 205 is the accountant's.

A: Thanks.

Phrases showing uncertainty: I think it's... Isn't it...?

Confirming something is right: Let's have a look. Yes, it says here it's...

Just a minute. I'll check. Yes, that's right.

Correcting: No, I've got it here. It's... / No. Here it is (in my diary). It's...

Section E 1 Adverbs: Already, Still and Yet

'**Already**' is used to say that something has happened. It is usually placed mid-position between the auxiliary verb and the verb.

He has **already** gone home. I've **already** seen that film.

(It is sometimes placed at the end of a sentence for emphasis: 'I've done it **already!**')

'**Still**' is used to say that something has not finished.

She is **still** sleeping. He's **still** talking on the phone.

I **still** haven't seen his new film. They **still** haven't called.

Although the weather is bad, they **still** want to go fishing.

'**Yet**' is used to say that something has not happened, (but will happen later).

It usually goes at the end, and is used with negative sentences (i.e. 'not') and questions.

I **haven't** finished writing my essay **yet**.

Has **she** arrived **yet**?

Test Practice

Put the adverbs in the correct position.

1. Have you booked the tickets? (yet)

2. I'm waiting for his answer. (still)

3. I have washed the car. (already)

4. I haven't cooked dinner. (yet)

5. They haven't called me. (still)

6. It's two o'clock. (already)

Listening
Part Three

1 Child Star Dakota Fanning

Listen to the passage about Dakota Fanning and decide if the sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

	True	False
1. Dakota Fanning was born in the US in 1994.		
2. Her first acting job was on a television programme.		
3. Her family moved to Los Angeles when she was young.		
4. Her big break was the film 'I am Sam'.		
5. She had a small part in a television series called 'Taken'.		
6. She plays the role of a good vampire in the <i>Twilight</i> films.		
7. Dakota was home-schooled during her high school years.		
8. Her sister, Elle, is also an actress.		



A **role** is an actor's part in a film or play. It can be a small part (**a minor role**) or an important part (**a leading role**).

*I had **a leading role** in a school play. He **plays the role** of an old cowboy.*

Festivals 06

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Festivals and Holidays

Chinese New Year	Guy Fawkes Night	Moon Festival	St. Patrick's Day
Christmas	Halloween	New Year's Eve	Thanksgiving
Easter	Mother's Day	Songkran Festival	Valentine's Day



2 Questions for Discussion

1. What special days are shown in the pictures?
2. What do you know about the holidays / festivals? (Where, when, and why? What do people do?)
3. When is your birthday? How do you celebrate it?
4. What special days are there in your country?

Vocabulary

1 anniversary cake cards fireworks roast turkey present resolutions

- 1. I tried to blow out the candles on my birthday _____ but there were too many.
- 2. During Chinese New Year, people like to let off _____ and firecrackers.
- 3. We celebrated our 10th wedding _____ yesterday.
- 4. Americans usually eat _____ on Thanksgiving Day.
- 5. Go ahead! Open your _____.
- 6. I seldom buy Christmas or birthday _____.
- 7. Last New Year, I made _____ to lose weight, save more money, and quit smoking.

Listening Part Four

2 Dictation

Listen carefully and write down what you hear.

- 1. What is the best present you have ever received?

.....

.....

.....

- 2. What do you usually do on your birthday?

.....

.....

.....

- 3. What's your favourite month?

.....

.....

.....

Writing

My Favourite Festival

- 1 Read the essay about the Turkish festival of Seker Bayrami. Use words from the box to complete the essay.

during calendar first celebrates together falls visits best

My favourite holiday is 'Seker Bayrami'. This three-day festival _____ (1) the end of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month. _____ (2) Ramadan, adults can't eat between sunrise and sunset. Seker Bayrami falls on the first day of the 10th Muslim month. Muslims use an Islamic _____ (3) which is different from the western calendar so this festival _____ (4) on a different day each year.

On the _____ (5) day of Seker Bayrami, people in Turkey go to their local mosque for special prayers. After that, people put on their _____ (6) clothes and visit people. Some people go to the house of the oldest people in the family and have a meal _____ (7). This means that many people return to their home town. As a result, traffic is usually very heavy. People also visit neighbours and friends. During these _____ (8), people are given sweet snacks.

Useful Words and Phrases

For fixed holidays like Christmas we usually use 'is'.

*Valentine's Day **is** on the fourteenth of February.*

For non-fixed holidays (that are on different days each year) we often use 'falls on'.

*Seker Bayrami **falls on** the first day of the 10th Muslim month.*

*This festival **falls on** a different day each year.*

Writing

2 What's wrong with the essay?

- It is not personal enough. The writer doesn't say why he/she likes it. When you talk or write about your favourite things, you should say why you like them.
- Repetition of the word 'people'. it is used eight times in the second paragraph.

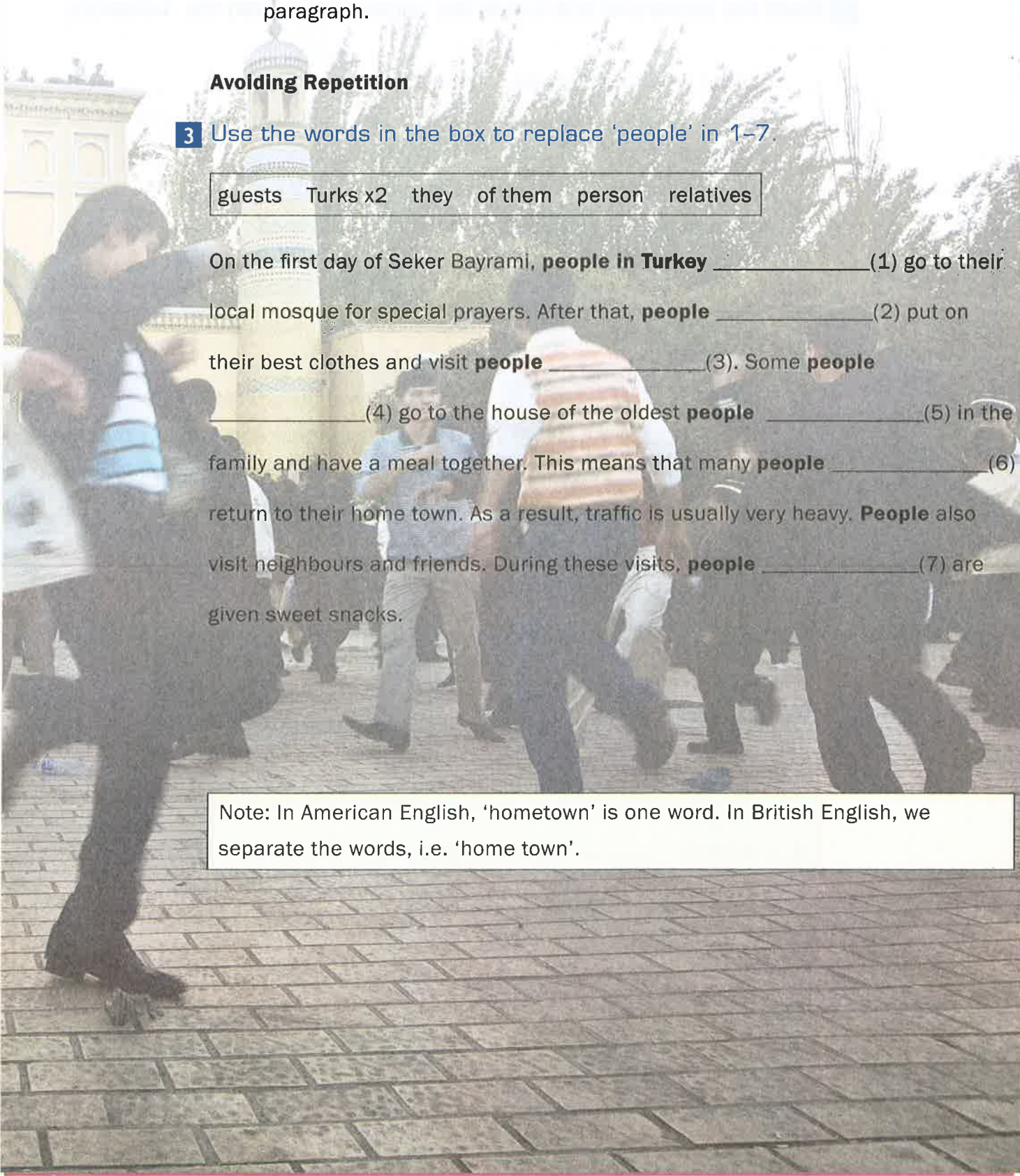
Avoiding Repetition

3 Use the words in the box to replace 'people' in 1-7.

guests Turks x2 they of them person relatives

On the first day of Seker Bayrami, **people in Turkey** _____(1) go to their local mosque for special prayers. After that, **people** _____(2) put on their best clothes and visit **people** _____(3). Some **people** _____(4) go to the house of the oldest **people** _____(5) in the family and have a meal together. This means that many **people** _____(6) return to their home town. As a result, traffic is usually very heavy. **People** also visit neighbours and friends. During these visits, **people** _____(7) are given sweet snacks.

Note: In American English, 'hometown' is one word. In British English, we separate the words, i.e. 'home town'.



Section G

Phrasal Verbs

In Section G there are five sentences that you need to complete by writing prepositions in the spaces. Most of the prepositions are from phrasal verbs.

1 Read the sentences and match the phrasal verbs with the definitions.

*I'm too tired. I can't **go on**. Don't stop. Please **carry on**.*

*They've **put up** the price by 10%. Do you think the price of gold will **go up**?*

*Stop **putting it off**! You should do it today.*

*It was too windy for the plane to **take off**.*

*My grandmother **looked after** me when I was young.*

*I'm bored. Let's **go out**. Put some wood on the fire. Don't let it **go out**.*

1. go on, carry on _____	a. take care of something or someone
2. put up, go up _____	b. continue
3. put off _____	c. start to leave the ground
4. take off _____	d. (1) go outside your home, e.g. to the cinema (2) when a fire/light stops burning/shining
5. look after _____	e. raise/increase the price
6. go out _____	f. delay

Test Practice

Complete the sentences with words from the box and write them on the lines. You can use the same word more than once.

after out off up for on to

- You shouldn't stand while a plane is taking
- I'll look your daughter if you want to go tomorrow.
- I told him be quiet but he carried talking.
- We've put buying a house because prices have gone

**Speaking
Task 3**

1 In pairs, discuss how you would organise 1–3.

1. You have to organise a picnic for you and your workmates. There will be ten people in total.
2. It's the last year of high school. Your teacher has asked you and your friend to plan a three-day school trip for your class (30 students).
3. An important foreign guest is coming to your company. Your boss wants you to show him around your town (for half a day). You also have to take the guest to dinner and introduce him to some local food.

Write notes below

Section C

1 Grammar

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

Example:

Women in Western Europe are having fewer babies so the population is expected to fall.

A: fewer B: less C: more D: many

1. Mike doesn't like Japanese food and _____ do I.
A: also B: neither C: either D: as well
2. The centre of town is really dirty. There _____ enough rubbish bins.
A: is B: are C: aren't D: isn't
3. If I won the lottery, I _____ buy a sports car and drive around the world.
A: will B: would C: will be D: going to
4. When I was young, I _____ collect stamps.
A: used to B: got used to C: was D: using
5. Go hiking? Actually, I'd _____ just stay home and watch a DVD.
A: rather B: would rather C: prefer D: would like
6. My parents were very strict. They _____ me go to bed really early!
A: let B: make C: makes D: made
7. We have _____ to go to Italy for Christmas.
A: to decide B: decided C: deciding D: decide
8. He spent the morning _____ football.
A: play B: playing C: played D: plays
9. One day, I _____ a rock star!
A: am being B: am C: be D: am going to be
10. It's getting late. We'd _____ leave.
A: should B: must C: need D: better

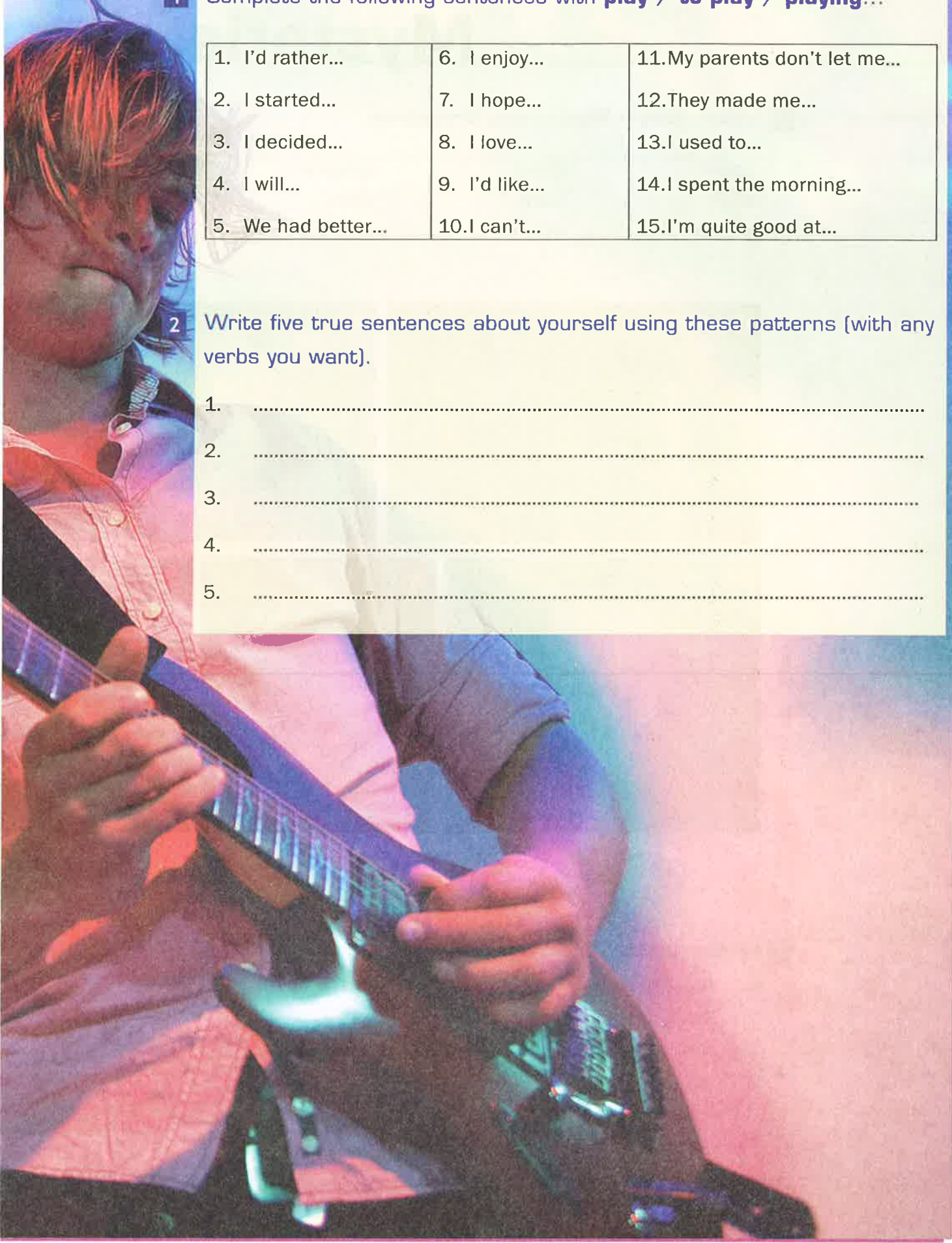
Verb Patterns 1

Complete the following sentences with **play / to play / playing...**

1. I'd rather...	6. I enjoy...	11. My parents don't let me...
2. I started...	7. I hope...	12. They made me...
3. I decided...	8. I love...	13. I used to...
4. I will...	9. I'd like...	14. I spent the morning...
5. We had better...	10. I can't...	15. I'm quite good at...

2 Write five true sentences about yourself using these patterns (with any verbs you want).

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



Mysteries 07

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Mysterious Creatures

angel	ghost	vampire	werewolf
alien	giant	witch	yeti
dragon	mummy	wizard	zombie



2 Questions for Discussion

- Which creatures are shown in the pictures?
- What do you know about these creatures?
- Which ones do you think are the most frightening?
- Make sentences such as:

I (don't) believe in ghosts. I think that angels exist / are real.

I (don't) believe that werewolves exist / are real.

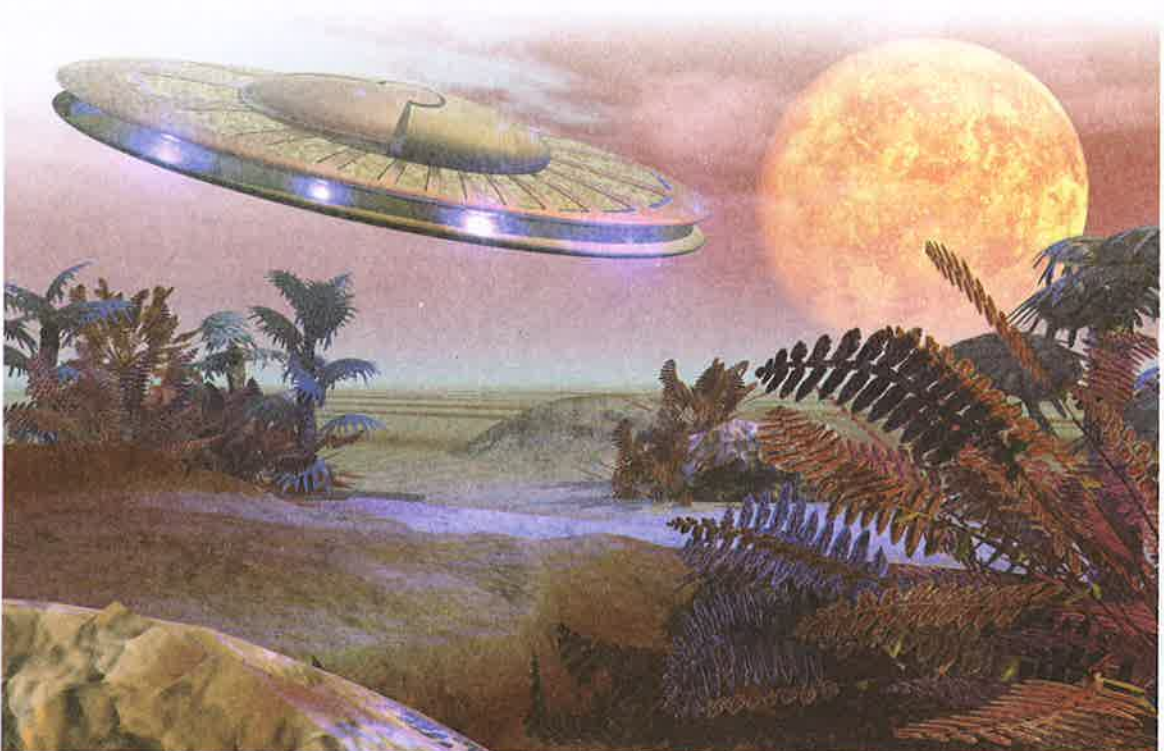
I think it's possible/likely that aliens have visited Earth.

Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

planets	blood	moon	garlic	haunted
spaceship	aliens	zombies	dragons	

1. According to legend, vampires like to drink human _____. They are afraid of sunlight, crosses, and _____.
2. There's a _____ house in my neighbourhood. People say that you can see the ghost of a headless man.
3. I think that trying to find intelligent life on other _____ is a very bad idea. The _____ might be unfriendly.
4. Everything I know about _____ is from films. They are called 'the living dead'; they're really ugly, walk slowly and try to eat people.
5. Whenever there is a full _____ he changes into a werewolf.
6. In European culture, _____ are usually bad, but they are considered good creatures in Chinese culture.
7. I think it is unlikely that a _____ from another planet has visited Earth.



Section C

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

Example:

I prefer going to the beach than to the mountains.

A: go B: going C: have gone D: goes

1. The box was too heavy for the students _____.
A: to pick up B: picked up C: picking up D: have picked up
2. These photographs _____ by my uncle.
A: take B: are taking C: were taken D: is taken
3. He enjoys _____ table tennis.
A: plays B: to play C: playing D: have played
4. If you _____ early, please call me on my cell phone.
A: arrived B: arrives C: arrive D: arriving
5. Alan doesn't speak Chinese and _____ Amelia.
A: not too B: doesn't either C: also D: neither does
6. Sam's never been abroad, _____ he?
A: isn't B: has C: was D: hasn't
7. My mother doesn't let me _____ up late.
A: be staying B: stay C: staying D: to stay
8. If I were taller, I _____ to join the basketball team.
A: would B: will try C: have tried D: would try
9. She's _____ working here for three months.
A: been B: done C: had D: would
10. They were _____ out of the window when the police arrived.
A: had a climb B: climbing C: climbed D: climb



Grammar

1 Conditional Sentences

How do these three sentences differ?

If I saw a vampire, I would try to kill it. If I see Tim, I will give him the book.

The first conditionals if + present simple will + present simple

If the weather is good tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.

The second conditional if + past simple would + present simple

If I won the lottery, I would buy a house.

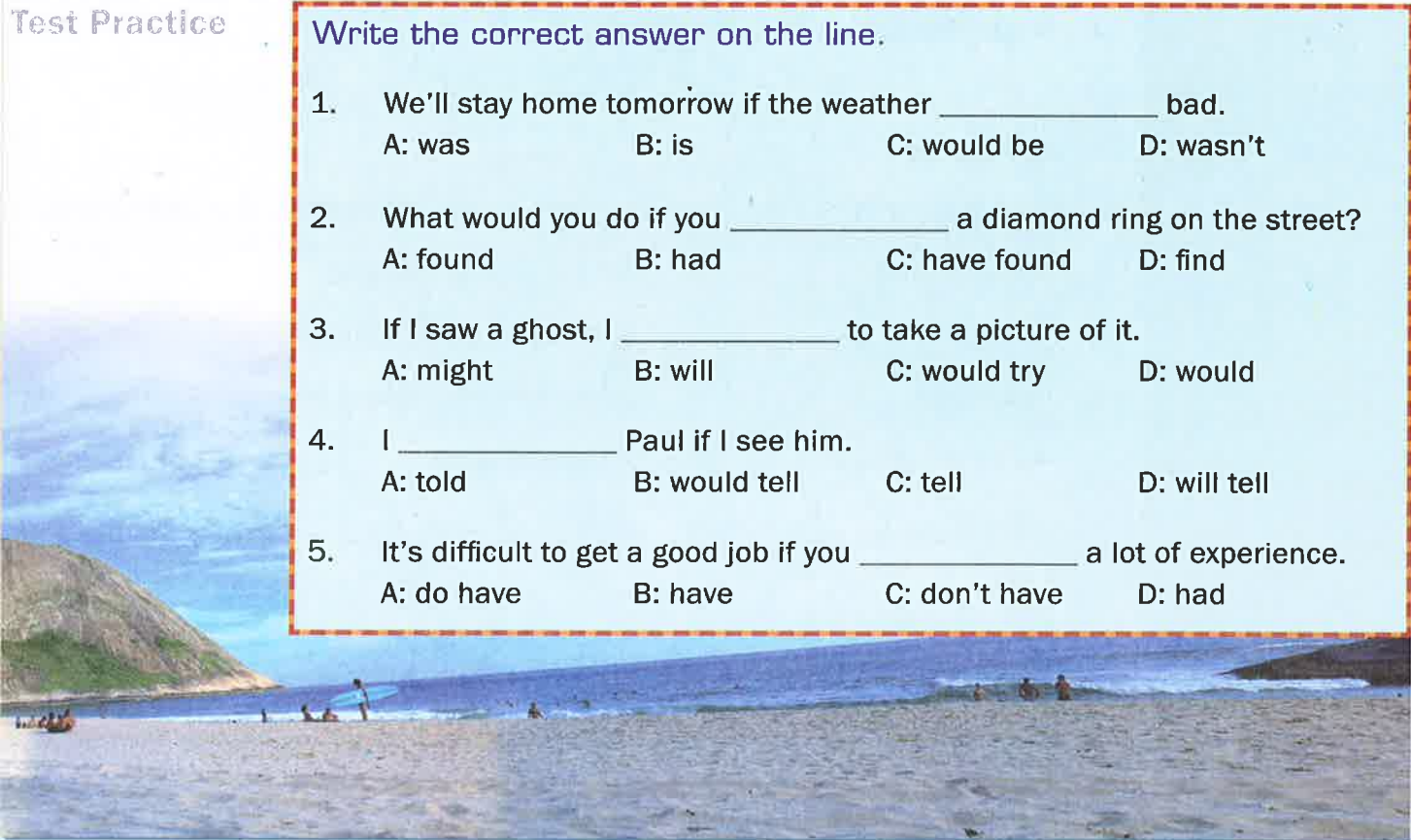
2 What would you do in the following situations?

If I...	I would...
1. saw some dinosaurs, ____	a. be Batman.
2. could be a superhero, ____	b. run away from them.
3. had a time machine, ____	c. try to take a picture of it.
4. heard voices inside my head, ____	d. see a doctor.
5. saw a yeti, ____	e. travel to ancient Greece.

Test Practice

Write the correct answer on the line.

- We'll stay home tomorrow if the weather _____ bad.
A: was B: is C: would be D: wasn't
- What would you do if you _____ a diamond ring on the street?
A: found B: had C: have found D: find
- If I saw a ghost, I _____ to take a picture of it.
A: might B: will C: would try D: would
- I _____ Paul if I see him.
A: told B: would tell C: tell D: will tell
- It's difficult to get a good job if you _____ a lot of experience.
A: do have B: have C: don't have D: had



Section G

Preposition Practice

1 Complete the sentences with the following prepositions:

after at away in of off on out up down

1. I've always been fond _____ cats.
2. My grandmother looked _____ me when I was very young.
3. Andy is very good _____ drawing and painting.
4. We're going _____ for two weeks in April.
5. She's not very keen _____ sport.
6. From Monday to Friday I need to get _____ at six o'clock.
7. You should look it _____ in a dictionary.
8. I'm tired of staying at home. Let's go _____.
9. Rose is interested _____ Chinese culture.
10. It's very cold outside. You should put _____ your coat.
11. The rent is too expensive. They should put it _____.
12. She is very proud _____ her children.
13. This is your stop. You can get _____ the bus now.
14. It was raining heavily so the fire went _____.

Phrasal Verbs

2 Match the phrasal verbs' from the sentences above with the definitions.

1. look s.th. up _____	a. (of a fire) stop burning
2. put down _____	b. check/find some information in a book etc.
3. go away _____	c. go on holiday / take a trip
4. keen on, fond of _____	d. lower the price
5. go out _____	e. like

Section F

Choose the correct word to put in the space provided.

1. We had an _____ time at the beach.
A. exciting B. excited C. excitement
2. I'm not _____ in science. I find it a little boring.
A. interest B. interesting C. interested
3. He looked at the children _____ and told them to be quiet.
A. anger B. angry C. angrily
4. My mother says riding a bicycle to school is too _____ so I have to take the bus.
A. dangerously B. dangerous C. danger
5. Getting enough sleep is important for our _____.
A. health B. healthy C. unhealthy
6. The book was _____ so I never finished reading it.
A. bored B. boring C. bore
7. My brother eats really _____. I can't stand it.
A. noise B. noisily C. noisy
8. If we are _____, we'll be able to catch the train.
A. luck B. luckily C. lucky

1 -ed & -ing adjectives

Some adjectives can end in **-ing** or **-ed**. *I'm boring. I'm bored.*

The **-ing** ones describe things, situations and people, e.g. *My job is very boring.*

Adjectives that end in **-ed** describe people's feelings, e.g. *I'm bored.*

2 Circle the correct adjective.

1. She's not **interested** / **interesting** in football.
2. Travel is enjoyable but it can also be very **tired** / **tiring**.
3. It was a really **excited** / **exciting** game.
4. I'm starting to get **bored** / **boring** with my job.

Test Practice

Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

1. The last time we had a picnic was two years ago.

We haven't _____

2. Diablo Cody wrote the screenplay for 'Juno'.

The screenplay _____

3. They are fixing the car right now.

The car _____

4. They built our house in the 1950s.

Our house _____

5. The last time they went out was five months ago.

They haven't _____

6. The last time I ate there was in 2009.

I haven't _____

7. People play rugby and football in winter.

Rugby and football _____

8. They will introduce the new rules next year.

The new rules _____



Speaking
Task 2

Look at the dialogue between the two students and guess the missing questions. Listen and write the questions.

My Favourite Book

Rose: My favourite book is called 'Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief'. It's about a 12-year-old boy who finds out that his dad was a Greek god. He goes to a special school for demigods - a demigod is someone with one human parent and one god parent.

Paul: It sounds like Harry Potter.

Rose: Yes, it's like Harry Potter but I think it's more exciting. There are many monsters that try to kill Percy Jackson.

Paul: So, does it have a _____?

Rose: Yes, it does. He almost dies but you know that won't happen because this is the first book of a series. There are five Percy Jackson books in total.

Paul: _____ would like the book?

Rose: Teenagers and young adults.

Paul: How about _____?

Rose: Yes, it's also popular with girls. There's a female character in the book called Annabeth. She's the same age as Percy and she's also a demigod.

Paul: Why do you _____?

Rose: It's exciting and very different from other novels that I've read. The story has the old Greek legends and puts them in modern times. You can also learn some history from the books.

Paul: I like Greek legends too.

Rose: Yeah, they're good. The gods are like superheroes. They have different powers.

Paul: The book was made into a film. Have you _____?

Rose: Yes, I liked it but the film wasn't as good as the book.

A Cat Person 08

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Wild Animals

bat
cheetah
chimpanzee

eagle
gorilla
leopard

lizard
monkey
rhino(ceros)

skunk
tortoise
turtle



2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which animals are shown in the pictures? What do you know about them?
2. Have you seen any of the 12 animals listed above?
3. Which of them could be kept as pets?
4. Some of these animals are quite similar, and people often get them mixed up. What are the differences between...
A. a chimpanzee, a monkey and a gorilla?
B. a turtle and a tortoise? C. a leopard and a cheetah?

Speaking

3 Complete the answers by adding prepositions to the spaces in A–G. Then match the questions and answers.

1. Do you prefer dogs or cats? ____
 2. Do you have a pet? ____
 3. Have you ever been bitten by an animal? ____
 4. Have you ever been stung by an insect? ____
 5. Have you ever ridden an animal? ____
 6. What wild animals have you seen? ____
 7. Do you like going to zoos? ____
- A. Yes, a few times. I used to have a part-time job delivering newspapers. Dogs sometimes ran ____ me and tried to bite my legs.
- B. I prefer cats ____ dogs. They're cheaper to keep and more independent. Best of all, you don't need to take a cat ____ a walk.
- C. Yes, I have. I can't remember it, but my mother says that I was stung ____ a bee when I was very young.
- D. No, we don't, but we used ____ have a dog.
- E. Yes, usually. It's better than watching animals ____ TV. But, if the cages are too small, I feel sorry ____ the animals.
- F. Yes, I have. I rode a horse ____ a trip to Australia two years ago.
- G. I've seen lots ____ birds of course. I've also seen some bats, mice, and deer.

2 Now, in pairs, discuss questions 1–7. Give your own answers.



Listening
Part Two

Australia's Deadly Animals

box jellyfish	great white shark	platypus
dingo	kangaroo	saltwater crocodile
emu	koala	Tasmanian devil

1 Which animals are shown below? What do you know about them?



2 Match the words from the listening with the definitions.

1. creature ___	A. a person who is walking (on or near a road)
2. homicide ___	B. animal / living thing (but not a plant)
3. pedestrian ___	C. very unusual
4. rare ___	D. murder / the crime of killing a person
5. remote ___	E. a kind of 'cold-blooded' animal (snake, crocodile, etc.)
6. reptile ___	F. poison (that some snakes and insects produce)
7. venom ___	G. far away

3 Making Superlatives

large → **the largest** deadly → **the deadliest** famous → **the most famous**
 dangerous → **the most dangerous**

Listening

4 Listen to the passage and write the missing words in the spaces.

Australia _____(1) some of the deadliest creatures in the world. Perhaps the most frightening is the inland taipan, the world's most venomous snake. Its venom is hundreds of _____(2) more powerful than the venom of most rattlesnakes; one bite contains _____(3) venom to kill a hundred men. Thankfully, humans have very little contact with this snake because it lives in remote areas of central Australia. In fact, although Australia has the largest number of venomous snakes in the world, there are very _____(4) deaths from snake bites. There are about two deaths a year on average.

There are dangerous animals in the _____(5) that beachgoers need to be aware of. The most famous is probably the great white shark. An adult is usually 4 or 5 metres long and weighs about 1000 kilograms. _____(6) impressive creature is the saltwater crocodile, the largest reptile in the world. The saltwater crocodile is found along the coast of Northern Australia. Adults usually _____(7) to about four or five metres in length. Although both these animals are dangerous, attacks on humans are very rare. Together _____(8) are responsible, on average, for fewer than two deaths each year.

Of course, the most dangerous animal is man. There's far more _____(9) of being killed by a person than by an animal. There are about 280 homicides in Australia each _____(10). The most dangerous kind of human is one behind the driving wheel of a car. Road accidents cause about 1500 deaths per year, including around 200 pedestrians.

5 Match the information.

1. inland taipan ____	a. the most dangerous animal
2. Australia ____	b. the largest reptile in the world
3. great white shark ____	c. the most venomous snake in the world
4. saltwater crocodile ____	d. the most dangerous kind of human
5. humans ____	e. the most famous marine (i.e. sea) animal
6. drivers ____	f. the largest number of venomous snakes

Reading

1 **Dolphins to the Rescue**

In 1989, three teenagers were surfing in Australia. A group of dolphins (called 'a pod') came up to the boys and started playing with them. Then, all of a sudden, the dolphins began circling around the boys and splashing the surface of the water. One of the boys, Adam, was attacked by a tiger shark. It bit a large piece out of Adam's surfboard. The shark turned around and swam towards Adam again. This time the dolphins attacked the shark and forced it to swim away.

In 2004 four lifeguards in New Zealand were swimming in the ocean about 100 metres from the shore. Just as a great white shark was moving towards one of the swimmers, a pod of dolphins swam quickly towards the lifeguards and herded them together. The dolphins surrounded the swimmers and swam around them in a circle. The dolphins kept hitting the ocean surface and swimming in a circle until the shark moved away 40 minutes later.

A similar thing happened in the waters off California in 2007. 24-year-old surfer Todd Endris was attacked by a four-metre great white shark. Although he was bitten, his surfboard protected him from the full force of the bite. Dolphins, which had been playing nearby, circled him and kept the shark away. Endris suffered minor injuries and spent six days in hospital.

Stories about dolphins protecting humans go back to ancient Greece. Of course, it's important to remember that these are very rare events. In most cases, dolphins swim away. The people who were rescued by dolphins were very, very lucky. If you are swimming near dolphins and see a shark, get out of the water as quickly as possible; don't rely on the dolphins to save you.

Reading

2 For questions 1–3 you must answer in complete sentences.

1. What kind of shark attacked Adam?

2. How long did the dolphins swim around the New Zealand lifeguards?

3. What was Todd Endris doing when the shark attacked?

3 For questions 4–8 tick (✓) the box.

4. The Californian surfer was attacked by a great white shark.
 True False
5. The earliest stories about dolphins saving people are very old.
 True False
6. Who was injured?
 A. Adam.
 B. One of the lifeguards.
 C. Todd.
7. How common are cases of dolphins rescuing humans from sharks?
 A. They're very rare.
 B. They're quite unusual
 C. They're surprisingly common
8. What did the dolphins do in all three cases?
 A. They played with people.
 B. They swam in circles around the people.
 C. They attacked the sharks.
9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:
away from (paragraph 1) _____
10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:
fortunate (paragraph 4) _____

Grammar

1 Articles

Using articles correctly is very difficult, even for advanced learners. Here are some general guidelines.

We should ask: Do we know which one/ones the writer means?

Yes. Use 'the'.

*Did you bring **the money**? Did you enjoy **the film**? Please give me **the keys**.*

No. Use 'a/an' for singular countable nouns.

*He went to **a park**. Let's watch **a film**. Is there **a bank** near here?*

Use **no article** for plural nouns and uncountable nouns.

*She's afraid of **dogs**. She loves listening to **music**.*

2 Essay: A Day in the Life of a Dog

Complete the essay by writing articles (*a, the* or *x* for 'no article') in the short gaps, and words from the box in the longer gaps.

grateful then sometimes highlight evening human

My name is Snowy and I am ____ dog. I get up at about six o'clock in the morning. I eat ____ breakfast and _____. I go outside and play with a dog friend that lives next door. Sometimes we chase ____ cats. I don't eat lunch. My _____ father, Mark, eats three times ____ day, but he gives me two meals. He says I am too fat.

In the afternoon I sleep under ____ tree in our garden. The _____ of my day is going for ____ walk. When Mark gets home from ____ work, he takes me to our local park. We play with a ball or a Frisbee. We go back ____ home at six and eat dinner. Mark _____ gives me a bath in the _____. I go to sleep at about nine o'clock. I am very _____ that I have such a good life.

Grammar

3 Here is a more detailed list of guidelines for using articles.

We use 'a' or 'an'...

- A. When we talk about one thing (which is a countable noun). *Have you got a car? There's a mouse in my bedroom.*
- B. For jobs. *He's a doctor. She's an actress.*

We use 'the'...

- C. With superlative adjectives. *the richest man the oldest of all*
- D. When there is only one of something. *the moon the president*
- E. When we have already mentioned something. *He has a house. **The** house is...*
- F. Before seas, rivers, hotels, museums and newspapers. *the Nile, the Times*

We don't use articles...

- G. When talking about plural and uncountable nouns in general. *I like oranges*
- H. Before cities, streets and languages. *Paris, Spanish*
- I. With meals (i.e. breakfast, lunch and dinner). *It's time for lunch.*
- J. We usually don't use articles before countries. *China, Spain*
(However, we use 'the' for a few countries: *the United Kingdom, the U.S.A.*)
- K. With some places. *at home go to work go to school*
- L. With some forms of transport. *by car by bus*

4 Complete the sentences by adding *a*, *an*, *the*, or *x* (no article), and then write the rules A–L next to each sentence.

1. What do you usually have for x dinner? *I*
2. I love ____ animals.
3. He has got a cat and two dogs. ____ cat is really cute.
4. Miranda goes to ____ work by ____ car.
5. She lives on ____ island in ____ Mediterranean Sea.
6. They have two children, ____ boy and two girls. ____ boy is five, and ____ girls are seven and four.
7. Steve is ____ translator. He speaks ____ Russian, Spanish and French.
8. Don't look directly at ____ sun.
9. ____ London is ____ most beautiful city I've been to.

Lights, Camera, Action! 09

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Films

action film	actor / actress	documentary
animated film	cameraman	Oscar
romantic comedy	director	screenplay
science-fiction film	stunt man/woman	special effects



2 Questions for Discussion

1. What is shown in the pictures?
2. Which do you prefer, action films, animated films, romantic comedies or sci-fi films?
3. Do you prefer to watch films at home or at a cinema?
4. Can you recommend any good films to your classmates?
5. Who are the most famous actors, actresses and directors in your country?
6. Do you enjoy watching documentaries on television?

Listening Part Three

James Cameron

- 1 Listen to the passage about film director James Cameron and decide if the sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

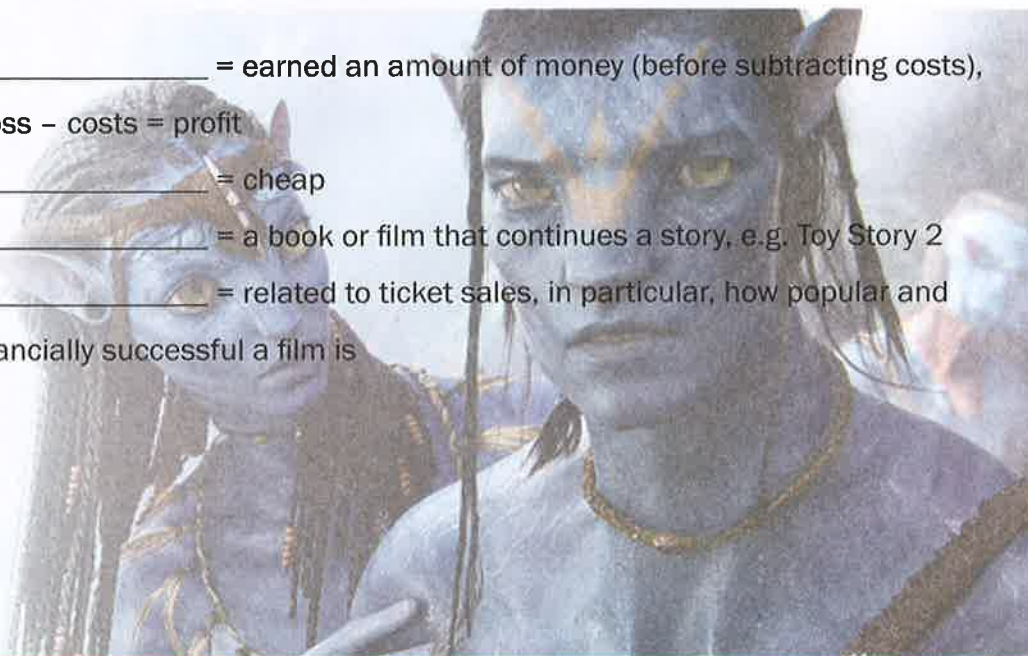
	TRUE	FALSE
1. James Cameron was born in America.		
2. Cameron studied art at university.		
3. His first big success was the film <i>The Terminator</i> in 1984.		
4. He wrote the screenplay for <i>Titanic</i> .		
5. <i>Titanic</i> cost US\$150 million to make.		
6. Cameron won the Oscar for Best Director.		
7. After <i>Titanic</i> , Cameron made several documentaries.		
8. <i>Avatar</i> was filmed in New Zealand and the United States.		
9. Cameron has been married four times.		
10. He has five children.		

Film Vocabulary

- 2 Match the highlighted words with the correct definitions.

- Although it was a **low-budget** film, it has **grossed** more than US\$100 million.
- The **sequel** was a huge **box office** success.

- _____ = earned an amount of money (before subtracting costs),
gross - costs = profit
- _____ = cheap
- _____ = a book or film that continues a story, e.g. *Toy Story 2*
- _____ = related to ticket sales, in particular, how popular and financially successful a film is



Section F

Choose the correct word to put in the space provided.

- _____ is a problem in many poor countries.
A. Hungry B. Hungrily C. Hunger
- Knowing my _____, I'll come in last place.
A. luck B. lucky C. luckily
- Please be _____ with that. It's very valuable.
A. careful B. care C. carefully
- I don't feel very _____.
A. hunger B. hungry C. hungrily
- The police stopped him because he was driving _____.
A. dangerously B. danger C. dangerous
- My grandmother is over 80 but she is still very _____.
A. health B. healthily C. healthy
- You need to learn to control your _____.
A. angrily B. anger C. angry
- I'm really _____ about our skiing holiday.
A. excitement B. exciting C. excited



Grammar

1 Complete the chart by filling in the blanks.

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
(1) _____	interesting / interested	interestingly
anger	angry	(2) _____
(3) _____	lucky	luckily
excitement	exciting / (4) _____	excitingly / excitedly
care	careful	(5) _____
hunger	(6) _____	hungrily
bore / boredom	(7) _____ / bored	boringly
noise	noisy	(8) _____
(9) _____	dangerous	dangerously
health	(10) _____	healthily

2 Write five true sentences using the words in the box.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Test Practice

Listening Part One

Listen to the 8 conversations and choose the correct answer for each question.

1. How much did Chris win?
A. £10,000 B. £100,000 C. £200,000 D. £210,000
2. How often does he visit his parents?
A. twice a week B. never C. three times a week D. once a month
3. How hot will it be tomorrow?
A. 22 °C B. 23 °C C. 27 °C D. 29 °C
4. How many full-time students attend the school?
A. 3530 B. 3220 C. 2530 D. 3520
5. What time do they start serving dinner?
A. 5.15 B. 5.30 C. 5.45 D. 6.15
6. What's the extension number for the sales manager?
A. 102 B. 103 C. 104 D. 105
7. How do you spell your professor's surname?
A. Pienar B. Penaar C. Pienaar D. Bienaar
8. Where did they go for their honeymoon?
A. Greece B. Italy C. Turkey D. Germany



Section D

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original sentences.

1. The last time I saw her was in 2005.

I haven't _____

2. Leo broke the windows.

The windows _____

3. They will clean the street tomorrow morning.

The street _____

4. The last time Tina played volleyball was three years ago.

Tina hasn't _____

5. They grow bananas in Ecuador.

Bananas _____

6. They built the Eiffel Tower in 1889.

The Eiffel Tower _____

Listening Part Four

Dictation

Listen carefully and write down what you hear.

1. What does your brother do?

.....
.....
.....

2. Why doesn't Suzy like Mr Hall?

.....
.....
.....

3. How can a person become a film director?

.....
.....
.....

Life's Too Short **10**

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Things to do before you're 25.

climb a mountain

have a part-time job

get a driving licence

go to university

learn to play the guitar

learn how to swim

move away from home

run a marathon

start work

ride a motorcycle

travel overseas

take a road trip with friends



2 Questions for Discussion

1. What things are shown in the pictures?
2. Which ones have you done?
3. Which ones would you like to do?
4. Make detailed sentences about the words:

I learnt how to swim when I was ten. I'd like to take a road trip across the USA.

I have never climbed a mountain. I'm not interested in running a marathon.

Section C

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

Example:

He shouldn't have married so young, should he?

- A. shouldn't he B. didn't he C. should he D. right

1. I'm looking forward a motorcycle.
A. buy B. to buy C. to buying D. buying
2. They have lived in Dubai three years.
A. since B. for C. during D. until
3. You're not from here, you?
A. have B. weren't C. aren't D. are
4. She spent the weekend the house.
A. cleaning B. clean C. cleaned D. to clean
5. Jimmy isn't old to go to a pub.
A. so B. much C. too D. enough
6. My father dislikes football and does my mother.
A. so B. much C. too D. enough
7. If I a UFO, I would try to take a video of it.
A. see B. saw C. seen D. had seen
8. We had call her and see if she is okay.
A. better B. should C. must D. need
9. Susan's parents let her to her friend's party.
A. go B. to go C. going D. to going
10.rather go out for dinner than stay home.
A. I'm B. I'll C. I'd D. I've

Writing

1 A Narrative Essay

Essay: Write a story which begins, 'It was a cold, snowy day in the mountains...'

2 Cold Weather Vocabulary

Put the words in the right columns. Add one of your own words to each column.

build a snowman	soup	jacket	ice
woollen hat	freezing	skiing	(hot) coffee
boots	snowstorm	snowboarding	chocolate

things to do	things to eat/drink	things to take/wear	other / weather
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

3 Write articles (a, an, the or x) in the gaps, and correct the underlined verbs.

It was _____ cold, snowy day in _____ mountains. I was skiing along _____ trail. I was having _____ great time. It is snowing _____ little but I didn't mind because I have warm clothes.

Suddenly, _____ weather changed. It become very windy and _____ snow became heavier and heavier. I decide to go back to my car and drive _____ home. It takes me _____ hour to ski to _____ car. I feel very tired and cold.

I start to drive home. All of _____ sudden, _____ car slid on some ice and it crashed into _____ tree. _____ car was badly damaged. I called for help but _____ weather was too bad for anyone to come right away. I had to spend _____ whole night in the car. It is freezing so I can't sleep! Luckily, I have lots of _____ hot coffee and chocolate.

3 Now read an improved version of the essay. What is different?

It was a cold, snowy day in the mountains. I was skiing along a trail with my brother, Wilson. We were having a great time. It was snowing a little but we didn't mind because we had warm clothes.

Suddenly, the weather changed. It became very windy and the snow became heavier and heavier. Wilson and I decided to go back to our car and drive home. It took us an hour to ski to our car. We both felt very tired and cold.

While I was driving the car, Wilson took a nap. All of a sudden, the car slid on some ice and it crashed into a tree. The car was badly damaged. Wilson called for help but the weather was too bad for anyone to come right away. We had to spend the whole night in the car. It was freezing so I couldn't sleep! Luckily, we had lots of hot coffee and chocolate.

Essay Tip: A simple way to improve essays (both descriptive and narrative ones) is to add another person. It adds variety to the words and sentence patterns and gives you more to write about.

Useful Time Phrases for Telling Stories

Suddenly, the weather changed. **All of a sudden**, the car slid on some ice...

It took us one hour **to** ski to our car.

While I was driving the car, Wilson took a nap.

**Listening
Part Three**

Michelle Wie - Female Golfing Star

1 Listen to the passage about Michelle Wie and decide if the sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the correct column.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Michelle Wie was born in the United States in 1989.		
2. Her father comes from South Korea.		
3. Her mother was a successful golfer.		
4. Michelle began playing golf at the age of eleven.		
5. She was the youngest player to win the Sony Open.		
6. She turned professional when she was 15.		
7. 2008 was a very good year for her.		
8. She is now considered the world's best female golfer.		
9. She studies at Stanford University.		
10. Her main interests are photography and travel.		

Sports Terms

turn professional amateur champion championship professional

2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

- If you are an _____ sportsperson, you play for fun.
- If you are a _____ sportsperson, it is your job.
- When a person _____, they stop doing something as a hobby and start doing it for money.
- A _____ is a person who has beaten others and won a competition (i.e. contest).
- A _____ is an important competition or a series of competitions.

Section G 1 Preposition Practice

Complete the sentences with the following prepositions:

at away down for off on out up

1. Remember to put _____ the fire before you leave.
2. Can you pick me _____ at the bus station at six o'clock?
3. Students have to stand _____ when the principal enters a classroom.
4. Look _____ that guy standing by the door. He's so handsome!
5. Stop putting it _____! Do it today!
6. I don't feel well. I'm going to lie _____ for a while.
7. Are you going _____ during the summer break? I'm going to visit my grandparents in Scotland.
8. I'm looking _____ Jim. Have you seen him?
9. Please turn the lights _____ when you leave the room.
10. Switch off the computer then switch it _____ again.
11. You don't need to stand. Feel free to sit _____.
12. Should we have a rest or carry _____ walking?
13. It was too windy for the aeroplane to take _____.
14. The price of petrol has just gone _____. It was one pound ten pence; now it is one pound and three pence.

2 Did you get any of these questions wrong? If so, write sentences using the preposition(s).

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the new curriculum on the learning outcomes of students in the field of science.

The study was conducted in a secondary school in the city of Istanbul. The sample consisted of 100 students in the 8th grade. The data were collected through a series of tests and questionnaires.

The results of the study show that the new curriculum has a positive effect on the learning outcomes of students.

The study also shows that the new curriculum is more effective than the old curriculum.

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Ascentis Anglia ESOL International Examinations

Pre-Intermediate Level

Sample Test

- **Listening Paper**
- **Reading & Writing Paper**
- **Speaking Test**



Pre-Intermediate Level

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Certificate in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)

Listening

Instructions

- This paper requires you to listen to a selection of recorded material and answer the accompanying questions.
- There are FOUR parts to the test and each part will be heard twice.
- There will be a pause before each part to allow you to read the questions, and other pauses to let you think about your answers.
- When you hear the tone you should write your answers on the question paper.
- Write clearly in the spaces provided.
- You must ask any questions now as you will not be allowed to speak during the test.

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Part One	Part Two	Part Three	Part Four	

Part One (20 marks)

Listen to these 6 conversations and put a tick (✓) in the box which shows the correct answer to the man's question. The first one is done for you as an example.

A. When did Harry and June get engaged?

2002**2003****2004****2005**

B. What time is Jane going out?



C. How often does Sarah go to the cinema?

Once a week**Twice a week****Once a month****Twice a month**

D. How do you spell the doctor's last name?

Brotherton**Protherton****Brotharton****Protharton**

E. How much did Jack's new jacket cost?

£50**£40****£30****£20**

F. What colour is Lily's new bag?

red**green****blue****purple**

Part Two (30 marks)

Listen to this passage about the Hippopotamus and write in the missing words in the spaces given.

Today I am going to tell you ^(example) about the Hippopotamus. We usually call them Hippos, as this is easier. Hippos ⁽¹⁾ be found in the lakes and swamps and slow-flowing rivers of Africa. They may look a bit ⁽²⁾ and sleepy, but the Hippo is one of the most dangerous animals in the world. They can weigh up to four tonnes - this is the ⁽³⁾ as seven adult cows. Even though it is a large animal, it can run fast, especially when it is angry. Hippos get angry when they feel threatened. This means ⁽⁴⁾ they feel that they are in danger. They open their mouths very wide and make a loud noise. This usually scares ⁽⁵⁾ other animals away.

During the day hippos ⁽⁶⁾ to bathe in the rivers and in the mud. Their eyes and nostrils are high on their heads, so they can see and breathe while nearly under the water. Because of this, it is sometimes difficult to spot them in the wild. At night time they ⁽⁷⁾ onto the land to feed on the grass and small trees on the river bank

Many wild ⁽⁸⁾ in Africa are being destroyed for wood and farm land. Therefore many animals, such as the Hippos, are in danger of losing their homes. To ⁽⁹⁾ these animals survive, wildlife reserves have been made all over Africa. These are areas of land that are protected – this means that the land ⁽¹⁰⁾ be left so that the wild animals can live in peace.

Part Three (30 marks)

Listen to this passage about Mark Twain and decide if the following sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct answer.

	TRUE	FALSE	
1.			Mark Twain was born on the 13 th November 1835.
2.			There were seven children in his family.
3.			His father was killed in an accident.
4.			Twain's first job was piloting a steamboat.
5.			He studied for two years for his licence.
6.			His boat only carried people.
7.			Twain couldn't pilot his boat during the war.
8.			He started writing during the war.
9.			Twain had four children.
10.			He died in 1910.

|
30**Part Four (20 marks)***Dictation*

Listen carefully and write down what you hear on the recording.

Did you go out last night?

|
20



Pre-Intermediate Level

Please stick your Candidate label here

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Certificate in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)

Paper

Instructions

- Time allowed – Two hours including listening.
- Candidates should answer ALL questions.
- Write your answers in PEN in the spaces provided.
- You may use correcting fluid if necessary.
- Ask for extra paper if you need it.

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Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	Section F	Section G

Section A (20 marks)

Write a composition of 120 – 150 words on ONE of the following topics.

1. The best holiday of my life.
2. The robbery.
3. My favourite indoor activity.
4. The big surprise.

TITLE:

Section B (20 marks)

Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

Wild Child

Children who have grown up with no human contact are known as 'wild children'. There are a number of famous examples of wild children. The most famous are Romulus and Remus who were taken care of by wolves. Sometimes, however, wild children are not even taken care of by animals. They are completely alone.

One of the strangest stories is that of Kaspar Hauser, who was found in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1828. In his hand he had a letter for a captain in the army, which said:

Honoured Captain,

I send you a boy who wishes to serve in the Army. His mother brought him to me on October 7th, 1812. Since then he has not been outside the house. She asked me to bring him up but I am a poor man with children of my own. He came out of the town at night so he cannot find his way back. If you do not keep him, you must kill him.

Kaspar was about sixteen, but he behaved like a small child. He didn't know what a mirror was. He tried to find the person behind it. He didn't know what fire was. He burned his hand while touching a candle's flame.

Like many wild children, he had excellent night vision and a very good sense of smell (he always detested the smell of meat and flowers). But unlike other wild children he did learn to speak. Many years later he described the small cage he had lived in and the old man who had finally released him in the fields outside of town.

For questions 1 – 3 please answer in complete sentences.

1. What are 'wild children'?

2. Who was the letter addressed to?

3. Why couldn't Kaspar find his way back?

For questions 4-8 tick (✓) the box.

4. Kaspar Hauser wrote the letter.
- True
 False
5. Kaspar was sixteen years old.
- True
 False
6. Why did Kaspar burn his hand?
- A. He thought it was in the mirror.
 B. He did not feel pain like other people.
 C. He had not seen a candle before.
7. Kaspar is an unusual 'wild child' because
- A. he could see very well.
 B. he had a good sense of smell.
 C. he learned to speak.
8. Where had Kaspar lived as a child?
- A. With wolves.
 B. In a cage.
 C. In the fields.

Write the words on the line.

9. Find the word in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:

caught (paragraph 4) _____

10. Find the word in the passage which means the **SAME** as:

hated (paragraph 4) _____

Section C (30 marks)

Choose the correct answer for each sentence and write it on the line.

Example: I hate watching football on T.V.

- A) watch
- B) watching
- C) watched
- D) have watched

1. My brother let me his car.
A) drive
B) to drive
C) driving
D) driven
2. I won't go to the party if you come.
A) wouldn't
B) don't
C) didn't
D) hadn't
3. My sister's good at swimming and I.
A) so does
B) so do
C) so am
D) so have
4. He his best clothes to go to his interview.
A) put on
B) set in
C) took on
D) got up
5. We've missed the last bus. I think we'd better
A) walked
B) to walk
C) walking
D) walk
6. Potatoes in Peru for centuries before they came to Europe.
A) was eating
B) were eating
C) was eaten
D) were eaten
7. If I had a free month, I to Thailand.
A) go
B) went
C) will go
D) would go

8. My uncle a book about polar bears.
- A) are writing
 - B) has written
 - C) write
 - D) has been written
9. The meat by next door's dog.
- A) were eating
 - B) was eaten
 - C) have eating
 - D) has eaten
10. It's too hot out in the sun.
- A) to go
 - B) to going
 - C) go
 - D) going
11. If I don't know a word, I use my computer to look it
- A) out
 - B) up
 - C) off
 - D) in
12. He promised on time today.
- A) to come
 - B) to coming
 - C) come
 - D) coming
13. Mother likes her shopping on Saturdays.
- A) done
 - B) does
 - C) doing
 - D) do
14. She's not from Spain,
- A) is she?
 - B) does she?
 - C) has she?
 - D) was she?
15. The school makes everyone maths up to the age of 16.
- A) do
 - B) to do
 - C) doing
 - D) to doing

Section D (10 marks)

*Change the sentences so that they mean the same as the sentence given.
Begin your sentence with the words provided on the line.*

Example:

The last time I went to France was five years ago.

I haven't ***been to France for five years.***

1. Teachers write the books.

The books

2. They took out the bins at the end of the week.

The bins

3. A Brazilian will win the race.

The race

4. The last time I came here was November.

I haven't

5. The last time he stole anything was ten years ago.

He hasn't

10

Section E (5 marks)

Rewrite these sentences. Put the words in brackets in their correct place.

Example:

I travel by bus.

(always)

I always travel by bus.

1. He eats during the day.

(hardly)

2. I haven't seen that film.

(yet)

3. Has he spoken to you?

(ever)

4. I asked him a question!

(only)

5. I don't like tomatoes.

(still)

5

Section F (5 marks)

Choose the correct word to put in the space provided.

Example:

It is dangerous to run around the house carrying a sharp knife.

- A) danger
B) dangerously
C) dangerous

- She was very _____ about the holiday.
A) excite
B) exciting
C) excited
- Space will always _____ scientists.
A) interest
B) interesting
C) interested
- The children ran _____ round the garden.
A) noise
B) noisy
C) noisily
- If you're still _____, have some fruit.
A) hunger
B) hungry
C) hungrily
- I'm hoping to stay _____ until I die!
A) health
B) healthy
C) healthily

Section G (10 marks)

Choose the words from the box and write them on the lines. Use some words more than once.

after	away	down	in	off	on
-------	------	------	----	-----	----

Example:

The robber ran down the hill and got away.

- He went _____ holiday _____ August.
- Why not put _____ buying it and wait for the price to come _____?
- I look _____ her children _____ Saturdays.
- She turned the music _____, took _____ her shoes and danced around the room.
- They got _____ the taxi and drove far _____.

SPEAKING TEST

Teacher instructions

Location: A quiet place in the school

Duration: 10 – 15 minutes

Participants: 2 students; an examiner; an usher.

Materials needed:

1. role-play cards

Task 1: 2 – 4 minutes:

The examiner welcomes and reassures the student. The examiner invites the student to talk about him/herself. The students should ask each other questions.

Task 2: 4 – 6 minutes:

The students have prepared a topic that starts with: My favourite ... e.g. my favourite holiday, person, movie, subject at school.

The students are invited to have an interactive conversation: they ask each other questions and comment on what is being said.

Task 3: 4 – 6 minutes

The students are given an unprepared role-play and act it out together. The dialogue is guided in the form of role-play cards. The basic facts are given; the students should be encouraged to elaborate.

ROLE-PLAY CARD A

Preparation:

Read the following information. If you have any questions, feel free to ask.

Situation:

You and your friend are in charge of organising a show for the end of the school year. As many people as possible must take part. Parents and other members of the public will buy tickets for it, and the profit will go to charity. Plan it now. Decide:

Where? (Inside? Outside?)

When? (Weekend or school day?)

How long should each person's turn on stage be?

What kind of act could they do?

And make sure you talk about the following subjects:

- What food will you provide in the interval?
- What kinds of drinks will be available?
- Will you have any other ways to make money there, for example selling raffle tickets?
- How much rehearsal will be necessary?
- How will you advertise the show?
- How much should the tickets be?
- Which charity will you choose to send the profit to?

ROLE-PLAY CARD B

Preparation:

Read the following information. If you have any questions, feel free to ask.

Situation:

You and your friend are in charge of organising a show for the end of the school year. As many people as possible must take part. Parents and other members of the public will buy tickets for it, and the profit will go to charity. Plan it now. Decide:

Where?

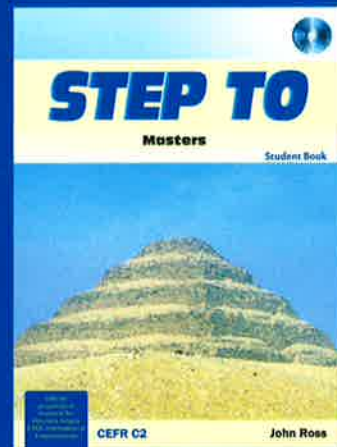
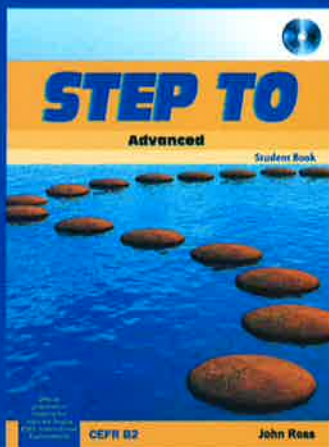
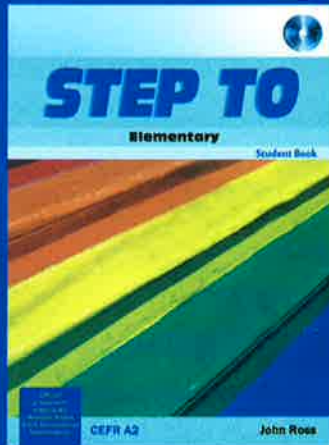
When? (How many times – just one evening or one evening and one afternoon, for example)

And make sure you talk about the following subjects:

- Should the show be for students only, or can teachers take part?
- Should there be sweets and ice-creams available at the show?
- What kinds of drinks will be available?
- How long should each act be?
- How long will the whole show be?
- Who is going to tidy up afterwards?
- Who will write the programme?
- Should someone take photos for the newspaper?

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