

STEP TO

Pre-Intermediate

Teacher Book

Official
preparation
material for
Ascentis Anglia
ESOL International
Examinations

CEFR A2⁺

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Step to Pre-Intermediate Teacher's Book

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Answers, Teaching Notes, and Transcripts

This Teacher's Book is a work in progress. At the moment it is mostly just answers and transcripts. It will be periodically updated with additional teaching notes and extra material. **Note:** Page numbers – unless otherwise stated – refer to the Student Book pages, not the Teacher Book pages.

Handbook for Teachers

There is an Anglia 'Handbook for Teachers' which gives a breakdown of the test sections for all ten levels of tests from **First Step to Masters**. The 110-page guide has detailed notes on the grammar patterns and vocabulary tested at each level.

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General Advice

Personalise the Language

Get students to practise words and sentence patterns by making TRUE sentences about THEMSELVES. Emphasise that the sentences should be true and personalised; sentences that are, for example, about a fictional ‘John and Mary’ will not generate any discussion. With true sentences, students can pair up and take turns reading their sentences and discussing them. A good class wrap-up for this is to have students tell the class something they found out about their partner. Personalised questions using the target words, phrases, or grammar patterns can be used in a similar fashion.

Assign homework

Many of the sections, especially the test practice sections, can be done at home and the answers discussed in class. Writing homework should also be given on a regular basis.

Correct mistakes

Students like to know when they are making mistakes. Rather than just correcting verbally, write the errors and corrections up on the board. This works well for writing errors and speaking errors that you overhear, but there are times such as during a class discussion when you do not want to break the flow. For this, a simple oral correction – repeating what the student said with the added correction – works best.

Try and keep ‘teacher talk’ to a minimum.

Increase Student Speaking Time by doing pair work and group work. Remember to change pairs so that students aren’t always working with the same partners.

Focus on Usage rather than Explanation

It’s very easy to get sidetracked with long explanations about words and phrases, especially when it comes to explaining the subtle differences between similar words. You should

concentrate on giving good examples that show common collocations.

Likewise, you should steer students toward asking about usage; other than for vocabulary exercises, DON’T ask them, “Are there any words that you don’t know?” as this leads to a focus on explaining low-frequency vocabulary. Instead ASK “Do you have any questions?” or “Is there anything that you’re not sure about?”

General Advice for the...

Vocabulary Lists and Pictures See Unit 1 notes for Page 10.

The Speaking Sections See notes for Page 13 (and Page 101 of the Student Book for detailed notes on the sections).

Listening Sections See notes for Page 17.

Reading Sections See notes for Page 22.

Writing Section See notes for Page 28.

Personalisation See notes for Page 31.

Dictation See notes for Page 51.



Introduction Unit

Starting the Class

If the class is new and the students don’t know each other, you should (after getting their names and writing them on the board) do an activity so that they can get to know each other. Long self-introductions are time-consuming and predictable, so it’s usually best to do something more interactive. Perhaps the easiest way is to get them into pairs with the task of finding three things they have in common, and one or two things they don’t have in common. Have them change pairs once or twice.

Before doing this activity, write some topics on the board – family, interests, work, school, plans, travel – and elicit questions that they can ask about them.

Tell the students to find specific things rather than general ones, e.g. ‘We both like hip hop,’ is

obviously much better than 'We both like music'. After eight to ten minutes get the students to report back to the class with one thing they found out about each classmate that they spoke to.



Pg. 5 – 7

Instructions: Read through the notes, and do the exercises, making sure to emphasise that the differences between American and British English are overstated (and that the idea of a single form of either kind is flawed). In particular, reassure them that they can use American English in the exam.

Pg. 6 Answers: 1. theatre 2. favourite
3. catalogue 4. neighbour 5. criticise
6. legalise 7. metres 8. behaviour
9. organise

Pg. 7 Answers: (British English highlighted)

1. subway / **underground**
2. pants / **trousers**
3. sweater / **jumper**
4. allowance / **pocket money**
5. potato chips / **crisps**
6. cookies / **biscuits**
7. candy / **sweets**
8. movie theater / **cinema**
9. movie / **film**
10. line / **queue**
11. soccer / **football**
12. grades / **marks**
13. fall / **autumn**
14. semester / **term**
15. apartment / **flat**
16. gas / **petrol**
17. freeway / **motorway**
18. truck / **lorry**

Vocabulary Note:

The way Americans use the word '**pants**' is funny for Brits as it means 'underwear' in BrEng.

Pg. 8 Classroom Language

Answers: 1. again 2. do 3. mean 4. make
5. on 6. together 7. difference 8. what
9. number 10. What's

Pg. 9 Verb Tenses and Grammar Terms

Answers: 1. C 2. H 3. D 4. J 5. I 6. F 7. B
8. G 9. A 10. E

Unit 1. Daily Life

Pg. 10

General Advice for the Vocabulary Lists and Pictures

The first page of each unit starts with boxed vocabulary, 5–6 pictures, and some questions for discussion. The best way to handle this is to start with the pictures. Have the students say what the pictures are. Then go back to the vocabulary list, reading through it and checking that the students know what the words mean. After that, get them to go through the questions in pairs, and then have a class discussion of the questions. If you want, you can get the students to make questions/sentences using the vocabulary.

Answers: 1. cook meals 2. do the laundry
3. mop the floor 4. do homework 5. have a nap

Vocabulary Notes:

cook meals – we usually specify the meal, i.e. **cook dinner / lunch / breakfast**, and we often use the more general verb '**make**' because it includes cooked and uncooked meals.

do the laundry – also 'do the washing', not to be confused with 'do the washing up' (which means 'wash the dishes').

wash the dishes – also 'do the washing up'.

commute – to make the same journey between your workplace and home. Sometimes it is also used for the daily journey to school. 'Commute' can also be a noun, e.g. *I have a 40-minute commute to work.*

do homework – also 'do one's homework', e.g. *I have to do my homework tonight.*

have a nap – Americans tend to say 'take a nap' while in British English 'have a nap' is more common. Likewise, with have/take a shower or bath.

eat out – to eat in a restaurant. This does not include buying food outside and bringing it home, i.e. takeaways ('takeout' in American English).

play computer games – the terms 'computer games' and 'video games' are often used interchangeably, but there is a difference; the former is played on a computer, and the latter is

played using a console (Play Station, Xbox etc.) and a TV screen, or with a hand-held device.

surf the (Inter)net – informal phrase for spending time looking at many websites on the Internet. The most common way to talk about this is ‘spend time on the Internet’. ‘Net’ is informal for ‘Internet’, and can be written either ‘Net’ or ‘net’.

work out – means to exercise, especially in a gym.

We often use ‘do the sth’ to talk about jobs we do around the house.

*do the washing up / dishes do the cooking
do the ironing do the shopping do the washing*

Internet or internet?

When used with ‘the’ both are acceptable, although the author prefers it capitalised and has used ‘the Internet’ in this textbook.

When used to describe something, we write ‘internet’.

internet banking an internet café

an overall mark. The ‘Handbook for Teachers’ has notes on the five criteria (communication, content, pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar) used for grading.

1. Answers: Possible Notes are:

(**Note:** There is a transcript at the back of the Teacher’s Book.)

Samantha	
1. When did you start doing it?	primary school
2. How did you become interested in it?	nice art teacher
3. How often do you do it?	once a week
4. Where do you do it?	bedroom
5. Who do you do it with?	herself
6. What equipment do you need?	paint, paint brushes, paper
7. Why do you like it?	relaxing and satisfying

Pg. 12 Section E

1. Carl’s neighbours **always** make a lot of noise.
2. I **usually** go to bed late on Saturday.
3. I **never** get up early on Sunday.
4. Our maths teacher **rarely** gives us homework.
5. Sandra is **often** late for class.
6. My sister and I **seldom** argue.

Pg. 13 Speaking Task Two

My Favourite Pastime

General Advice on Speaking Sections

You should get the students into the habit of giving long answers, even if they are unlikely to take the Speaking Test. It gives students good practice, makes classes more interesting, and helps create a better class atmosphere.

The Anglia speaking test is different from most other tests as it involves interaction with another examinee and not just the examiner. Train the students to have longer conversations with their classmates by asking follow-up questions, using expressions of agreement/disagreement/surprise etc.

Speaking Test Grading

The different tasks are not graded separately, and the grade awarded for the Speaking Test is

Andrew	
1. When did you start doing it?	3 or 4 years ago
2. How did you become interested in it?	best friend introduced
3. How often do you do it?	1-2 times a week
4. Where do you do it?	local park, running track
5. Who do you do it with?	friend, himself
6. What equipment do you need?	running shoes
7. Why do you like it?	good exercise, free, can do it by yourself

2. Answers: Andrew’s pastime is jogging. Samantha’s pastime is painting.

Pg. 15 Vocabulary

Answers:

- (Clockwise from top left) chemist’s, newsagent’s, cinema, sports stadium, café
1. bus stop 2. cinema 3. petrol station

4. church 5. tennis courts 6. chemist's
7. sports stadium

Vocabulary Notes

café – also spelled 'cafe'

chemist's – a 'drugstore' or 'pharmacy' in American English

cinema – 'movie theater' in American English

library – *public library, school library*

newsagent's – a small shop that sells newspapers and magazines, (and often some drinks and snacks)

petrol station – 'gas station' in American English

tennis courts – we also use 'court' for volleyball and basketball

Note: the apostrophe 's is often dropped from places, especially in spoken English. So, **newsagent's** can be **newsagent**, **chemist's** can be **chemist** and so on.

Pg. 16

Answers: 5. 1. 5(th) 2. 28(th) 3. 3(rd)
4. 8.15 5. 4.30 6. 11.00 7. £40 8. £12
9. 16 10. 402 11. 1996 12. 24

Transcript:

1. It's on the fifth of June.
2. Today is the 28th of August.
3. His birthday is on the third of March.
4. It's a quarter to seven.
5. The game starts at four thirty.
6. I'll see you at eleven twenty.
7. It costs ten pounds and fifty pence.
8. A cup is just a pound twenty.
9. A return ticket costs seventy pounds.
10. I'm in room 402.
11. His address is one hundred and thirty-three, Conifer Street.
12. The password is 4993.

Pg. 17 Listening Part One

General Note on the Listening Sections

In the test, the recordings are played twice. This can be a bit dull in a good class – you'll have to decide whether to do so or not. Transcripts are at the back of the Teacher's Book. These can be photocopied and given to students who then underline the answers (and perhaps the distractions). This gives students a good feel for the structure and timing of the listening. As the Part One sections are dialogues, they can be done as a speaking exercise in pairs.

Test Practice Listening Part One

Answers: 1.D 2.B 3.C 4. B (Note that when the American speaker gives the answer she refers to football as 'soccer') 5.D 6. C 7. B 8. A



Unit 2. Mega Structures

Pg. 18 Vocabulary – World Landmarks

Answers: 1. 1. The Great Wall of China 2. The Pyramids of Egypt 3. The Empire State Building 4. Stonehenge 5. Machu Picchu

Vocabulary Note: **Stonehenge** is located in southern England about two hours south-west of London ; the stones were erected about 2400BC.

Pg. 19 World Landmarks

- A. The Panama Canal (1) 14,000 (2) 1881 (3) 1914
- B. The Taj Mahal (4) 1648
- C. Stonehenge (5) 2,500
- D. The Empire State Building (6) 1931 (7) 42
- E. The Eiffel Tower (8) 1889 (9) 1890 (10) 200 (11) 324 (12) 1930
- F. Machu Picchu (13) 1430 (14) 2,430

Pg. 20 Grammar Passives

2. 1. were built 2. was completed 3. was painted 4. are made 5. is grown 6. be finished

Pg. 21 Test Practice Section D

1. Basketball **is played** in more than 130 countries.
2. The film 'King Kong' **was directed by** Peter Jackson.
3. The final game **is being played** right now.
4. The Suez Canal **was built by** the French.
5. I **was bitten by** a dog this morning.
6. The project **will be finished by** the end of the week.
7. 'The Potato Eaters' **was painted by** Vincent Van Gogh in 1885.
8. A third of the world's coffee **is produced** in Brazil.

Pg. 22-23 Reading The Chunnel

General Note on Readings

Anglia tests have less time pressure than other tests such as TOEFL so the readings can be done a little less frantically. However, the students should not start these sections by reading the whole text in detail from beginning to end. This is unnecessary. It's best to first read through the text quickly to see the topic and structure. Pay attention to the title, the first paragraph, and the first sentences of the following paragraphs. Then go through the questions. (Note: The questions – of the same type – are usually in order).

Get the students to choose keywords to search for, and possible paraphrases/synonyms. Emphasise that the sentence/phrase containing the answer may be worded differently from the question.

Don't get the students to read the readings out loud in class. This is just a time-killing exercise with little benefit for the student who is reading aloud or for the students listening.

To generate interest in the reading, you may want to ask some questions about the topic before handling the questions.

Remember to insist on full answers.

Answers 2. (Answers for 1-3 may vary.)

1. It took seven years to dig the Channel Tunnel.
2. The total length of the tunnel is 50 km.
3. It's cheaper and you can enjoy the beautiful views.
3. 4. F 5. F 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. below 10. hurry

Pg. 24 Listening and Reading

The German Autobahn

Answers: 1. 1. world 2. there 3. might 4. high 5. most 6. happy 7. pollution 8. typical 9. heavy 10. station

Pg. 25

Answers:

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

3. Antonyms: temporary / permanent, more dangerous / safer, rude / polite

4. Synonyms: suggested / recommended, times / periods, system / network



Unit 3. A Piece of Cake

Pg. 26 Vocabulary

Answers: 1. instant noodles 2. chicken wings 3. peanuts 4. popcorn 5. cheesecake

Vocabulary Notes:

biscuits – 'cookies' in American English

cheesecake – [C or U] a cake with a biscuit/pastry base, covered with a soft layer made from cheese, eggs and sugar

crisps – 'potato chips' in American English

dumplings – small cooked balls of dough (i.e. flour and water), often with a filling

instant noodles – noodles that require only a few minutes of boiling, or just hot water added to them. Other things that are described as being 'instant' are: coffee / soup / cereal

raisins – dried grapes

sandwich(es) – the word has a silent 'd'

strawberries – singular 'strawberry'

yogurt – [C or U] also spelled yoghurt

Pg. 27 More Vocabulary:

Describing Food

Answers: 3. 1. Spicy 2. bitter 3. tough 4. fresh 5. tender 6. sweet 7. crunchy 8. salty 9. greasy

Note: the word 'delicious' is overused so some alternatives are given.

Pg. 28 General Advice on Writing

Answers:

Your school should have a copy of Anglia's 'A Guide to Composition and Letter Writing'. This 136-page guide covers Elementary to Masters levels and was written by Liz Bangs-Jones, Anglia's Chief Examiner.

When sitting the test, it's usually best NOT to do the sections in order. The writing question, Section A, is better done after students have 'warmed up' with the other sections.

Note: It's important for the students to get into the habit of checking their writing, both for mistakes and for repetition. This seems obvious but is surprisingly rare.

Essay Titles

On the test paper there is a small box where examinees should write the title of their essay. Test takers should not worry about coming up with a clever title; a simple title repeating the essay question is all that is required. The purpose is for the marker to quickly see what question has been chosen. The title can be written in lower-case letters as it is in the question or it can be capitalised.

E.g. *My Favourite Weekend Activity*
'I was walking down the street when suddenly...'

Pg. 29 Linking Words

Answers: 3. 1. Because 2. so 3. When 4. because 5. and 6. but 7. Although 8. when 9. and 10. but

Pg. 30 My Favourite Food

Answers: 4. 1. H 2. B 3. A 4. G 5. C 6. F 7. D 8. E

Pg. 31 Writing

7. General Note on Personalisation

When writing sentences to practise words, phrases and patterns, tell the students to write true and – if possible – personalised examples. Not only are they more memorable and useful, more importantly for the class they can be used for follow-up discussion. And, when students know that the sentences they write for this kind of exercise will be used in the class, they are more motivated and do a better job.

After most of the students have written sentences, either:

(1) Put them in pairs to read (and ask follow-up questions of) their (best) sentences to each other. (2) Get each student to read one of the sentences to the class, and have the other students ask a question about it.

Guessing the False Statements

Sometimes it's difficult to come up with true personalised sentences. An easier and fun alternative is for students to write a mixture of true and false statements. They read them in small groups/the class, and the other students guess (after all the statements have been read, not one by one) which ones are false.

Pg. 32 Speaking Task 3

2. There's a photocopyable transcript at the back

of the Teacher's Book.

Possible notes are:

Friday, the last day of term, in the afternoon, use the school hall
food, snacks – crisps, cakes, popcorn, and pizza, chicken wings vegetarians?
drinks – soft drinks, juice, and water buy 10 litres of soft drinks, 5 litres of juice
no ice cream – don't have a fridge
music – dance music, bring CDs singing contest

Pg. 33 Vocabulary British Food

Answers: 1. sandwiches 2. Sunday roast 3. Bangers and mash 4. Fish and chips 5. Dinner 6. pubs 7. coffee 8. Curry 9. a full breakfast 10. Afternoon tea



Unit 4. Travel Light

Pg. 34 Vocabulary

Countries around the World

Answers:

- South Africa** – the colourful design is the South African flag.
- Italy** – the country consists of the large 'boot' and the two large islands, Sicily at the bottom and Sardinia to the west. The smaller island above Sardinia is Corsica which is part of France.
- Canada** – the picture shows a bottle of maple syrup with maples leaves printed on the bottle. Maple syrup is a thick sweet liquid produced from the sap of maple tree. It is often eaten with pancakes.
- Greece** – the picture shows the Parthenon (a temple for the Greek goddess Athena which was completed in 438 BC) in the city of Athens.
- Turkey** – the picture shows the Hagia Sophia. It was the largest cathedral in the world for almost a thousand years, and then converted into a mosque after the fall of the city to the Turks in 1453. Today it is a museum. The four tall structures are 'minarets', (towers from which worshippers are called to prayers).

Pg. 35 Country Descriptions

Answers: 1. Argentina 2. Mexico 3. Russia
4. Indonesia 5. Thailand 6. Turkey 7. Italy

Pg. 36 Writing Narrative Essay

Answers: **1.** 1. terrible 2. passport 3. delayed
4. flight 5. stolen 6. lost 7. stay 8. rained
2. 1. ever 2. January 3. beginning 4. First
5. When 6. time 7. second 8. days

Pg. 37 Section E

Adverbs: Just, Only, and Hardly

Answers: 2.

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

Pg. 38

Answers: 2. 1. He liked her letter.
2. The first country she visited was England.
3. She started and ended her trip in New York.

Pg. 39

Answers: 3. 4. T 5. F 6. B 7. A 8. B
9. famous 10. boarded

Pg. 40 Listening Part Two

Unusual Hotels

Answers: 1. 1. best 2. spring 3. about
4. night 5. get 6. floor 7. first 8. person
9. change 10. other

Pg. 41

Answers:

Grammar Practice 1. since 2. for 3. for
4. since 5. since 6. for

Section D Test Practice 1. I haven't gone/been swimming for two weeks. 2. I haven't seen Joy since last summer. 3. She hasn't called me for three months. 4. Connie hasn't spoken to him since March. 5. They haven't won the championship since 1998.

Unit 5. Dream Jobs

Pg. 42 Vocabulary

Answers: 1. footballer 2. interior designer
3. zookeeper (the animal is a cheetah)
4. photographer 5. film director

Vocabulary Notes:

game tester = computer game tester

interior designer – a person who plans the decoration inside a building

photographer – note the changes in syllable stress: **photograph**, **photographer**, **photography**

soldier – pay attention to the pronunciation: 'd' has a 'j' sound

Pg. 44–45 Reading

Answers: 2. 1. He has been living on Hamilton Island. 2. Nearly 35,000 people applied for the job. 3. He was bitten by a venomous jellyfish.
3. 4. F 5. T 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. winner
10. global

Pg. 46 Listening Practice

Answers: 1. 27/5, 27th May etc. 2. 2nd March, 2/3 etc. 3. 3.15 4. 11.30 5. £840 or £840.00 6. 1991 7. 27 8. 107 9. 2233

Transcript:

1. Today is the twenty-seventh of May.
2. His birthday is on the second of March.
3. It's a quarter past three.
4. The show starts at eleven thirty.
5. The camera cost eight hundred and forty pounds.
6. He was born in 1991.
7. She got married when she was 27.
8. They're leaving on flight 107.
9. The password is easy to remember; it's 2233.

Test Practice Listening Part One

Answers: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C
7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A

(There's a photocopiable transcript at the back of the Teacher's Book.)

Pg. 48 Section E Adverbs

1. Have you booked the tickets **yet**?
2. I'm **still** waiting for his answer.
3. I have **already** washed the car. / I have washed the car **already**.
4. I haven't cooked dinner **yet**.



5. They **still** haven't called me.
6. It's **already** two o'clock. / It's two o'clock **already**.

Pg. 49 Listening Part Three

Answers: 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F
7. F 8. T

(There's a photocopiable transcript at the back of the Teacher's Book.)

Child star Dakota Fanning was born on the 23rd of February, 1994, in Georgia, the United States. As a child, she loved acting and was very talented. Her first acting work was in a television commercial when she was five years old.

After that, her parents decided to move to Los Angeles so Dakota could get more acting work. She soon had minor roles in several movies. Dakota's big break was getting a major role in the film 'I am Sam' in 2001. People were amazed at her acting ability and she was offered many film and TV roles. She soon became the busiest child actress in Hollywood. She had a leading role in Steven Spielberg's television series, 'Taken'. She worked with director Steven Spielberg again a few years later in the 2005 film 'War of the Worlds'. In that film she played the daughter of actor Tom Cruise. Her latest film role is an evil vampire in the 'Twilight' series.

Because of her acting work, Dakota couldn't attend primary and middle school; instead, she was home-schooled from the 2nd grade to the 8th grade. She now attends a private high school in Hollywood. Dakota has a younger sister, Elle, who is also an actress. Dakota plans to go to university and to continue acting.



Unit 6. Festivals

Pg. 50 Vocabulary

Festivals and Holidays

Answers: 1. Guy Fawkes Night 2. Songkran Festival 3. Halloween 4. Moon Festival
5. St. Patrick's Day

Vocabulary Notes:

Chinese New Year – falls on a different day each year, between Jan. 21 and Feb. 20.

Christmas – note the silent 't'.

Easter – this Christian religious holiday celebrates Jesus Christ's return to life after he was crucified (killed on the cross). It is not a fixed holiday, but falls in March or April. There is Good Friday (commemorating Christ's death) and Easter Sunday (celebrating his resurrection two days later).

Guy Fawkes Night – celebrates the failure of a plot in 1605 to blow up the English Parliament. Guy Fawkes was the name of one of the plotters. Many people celebrate the day by letting off fireworks or going to fireworks displays.

Halloween – is the night of the 31st of October.

Mother's Day – is celebrated (in most countries) on the second Sunday of May.

Moon Festival – a Chinese festival also known as the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Songkran Festival – this Thai festival lasts three days, April 13–15, and celebrates the traditional New Year. It falls during the hottest time of the year, and people throw water over each other.

St. Patrick's Day – a public holiday in Ireland, and celebrated around the world in countries with many Irish descendants. It is named after a Christian missionary who is credited with bringing Christianity to Ireland in the early 5th Century.

Thanksgiving (Day) – an important American public holiday on the fourth Thursday in November; it originated as a kind of 'harvest festival', i.e. giving thanks to God for the harvest of crops. Canadians have their own Thanksgiving Day (the second Monday of October).

Valentine's Day – 14th February

Pg. 51

Answers: 1. 1. cake 2. fireworks 3. anniversary
4. roast turkey 5. present 6. cards
7. resolutions

Pg. 51 Listening Part Four

Transcript/Answers:

1. *What is the best present you have received?*
When I was eleven, my parents gave me a bicycle. I used to go riding in the countryside every Sunday.

2. *What do you usually do on your birthday?*
I eat out with my family or friends. Sometimes I

do something special such as going to a music concert.

3. What's your favourite month?

I love July. The weather is warm and the days are long. It is a wonderful time of the year.

Note: In the exam there is just ONE 20-word dictation, not three as on Page 51.

General Advice on Dictation

Dictation tends to be underused in the ESL classroom. It's a good way to add some extra listening and spelling practice. You can dictate questions related to the topics/vocabulary throughout the book, and use them for speaking practice. Alternatively, you can get the students to generate the questions; this works best by having the students write two or three questions each, then choosing the best to use for the dictation.

Pg. 52 My Favourite Festival

Answers: 1. 1. celebrates 2. During 3. calendar 4. falls 5. first 6. best 7. together 8. visits

Pg. 53 Avoiding Repetition

Answers: 3. 1. Turks 2. they 3. relatives 4. of them 5. person 6. Turks 7. guests

Pg. 54

Answers: 1. 1. b 2. e 3. f 4. c 5. a 6. d
Test Practice: 1. up, off 2. after, out 3. to, on 4. off, up

Pg. 56 Section C Grammar

Answers: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. D

Pg. 57 Verb Patterns

Answers:

1. I'd rather...**play**
2. I started...**playing** (or 'to play')
3. I decided...**to play**
4. I will...**play**
5. We had better...**play**
6. I enjoy...**playing**
7. I hope...**to play**
8. I love...**playing** (or 'to play')
9. I'd like...**to play**
10. I can't...**play**
- 11....don't let me... **play**
12. They made me... **play**

13. I used to...**play**

14. I spent the morning... **playing**

15. I'm quite good at... **playing**



Unit 7. Mysteries

Pg. 58 Vocabulary

Answers: 1. zombie 2. mummy 3. alien 4. witch 5. angel

Vocabulary Notes – Mysterious Creatures

alien – also E.T. (extra-terrestrial)

mummy – a dead body (especially in ancient Egypt) prepared with special oils and wrapped with cloth to preserve it (i.e. to slow decay)

wizard – a man believed to have magical powers (i.e. male witch)

werewolf – a person (in stories) who changes into a wolf-like creature during a full moon

yeti – (also known as an 'abominable snowman') a large hairy human-like creature believed by some people to live in the Himalayan mountains

zombie – 'the walking dead', a dead person who has been brought back to life

Pg. 59 Vocabulary

Answers: 3. 1. blood, garlic 2. haunted 3. planets, aliens 4. zombies 5. moon 6. dragons 7. spaceship

Pg. 60 Section C

Answers: 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

Pg. 61 Conditional Sentences

Answers: 2. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. d 5. c

Test Practice: 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C

Pg. 62 Preposition Practice

Answers: 1. 1. of 2. after 3. at 4. away 5. on 6. up 7. up 8. out ('away' is also possible) 9. in 10. on 11. down 12. of 13. off 14. out

2. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. e 5. a

Pg. 63

Answers: Test Practice 1. A. exciting 2. C. interested 3. C. angrily 4. B. dangerous 5. A. health 6. B. boring 7. B. noisily 8. C. lucky
2. 1. interested 2. tiring 3. exciting 4. bored

Pg. 64 Test Practice Section D

Answers:

1. We haven't had a picnic for two years.
2. The screenplay for 'Juno' was written by Diablo Cody.
3. The car is being fixed (by them) right now.
4. Our house was built in the 1950s.
5. They haven't been/gone out for five months.
6. I haven't eaten there since 2009.
7. Rugby and football are played in winter.
8. The new rules will be introduced next year.

Pg. 65 Speaking Task 2

Answers: happy ending, Who do you think, girls, like the book, seen it



Unit 8. A Cat Person

Pg. 66 Vocabulary–Wild Animals

Answers: 1. skunk 2. bat 3. leopard 4. lizard 5. eagle

2.4 Differences between...

a chimpanzee, a gorilla, and a monkey

The chimpanzee (often shortened to 'chimp') and gorilla are both apes that live in Africa. They are more human-like than monkeys. Gorillas are larger than chimpanzees, and spend more time on the ground. Monkeys have tails but chimpanzees and gorillas don't. Monkeys are found in Central and South America, Africa and Asia.

a turtle and a tortoise

The tortoise is a land animal (basically a 'land turtle') while the turtle is an aquatic animal (i.e. lives in or spends a lot of time in water). Turtles live in both fresh water and salt water (sea turtles).

a leopard and a cheetah

These African big cats look similar. Leopards

are more muscular and powerful. Cheetahs are thinner and have relatively smaller heads. Cheetahs have solid dark spots whereas leopards' spots are often dark circles with yellow centres. Cheetahs have black 'tear lines' that run from the eyes down to the mouth.

Pg. 67 Speaking

Answers: 3. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. f 6. g
7. e
a. after b. to c. by d. to e. on, for f. on / during g. of

Pg. 68 Listening Part Two

Australia's Deadly Animals

Answers: 1. (clockwise from the top left)

1. platypus 2. dingo 3. box jellyfish 4. emu 5. Tasmanian devil

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

Vocabulary Notes:

dingo – Australian wild dog (actually, it's the descendant of domestic dogs that went wild thousands of years ago).

emu – students may ask for the name of another large flightless bird, the ostrich.

koala – (also 'koala bear' although it is a marsupial, not technically a 'bear') lives almost entirely on eucalyptus (gum tree) leaves.

platypus – (also 'duck-billed platypus') an unusual semi-aquatic mammal which lays eggs instead of giving birth to live young.

saltwater crocodile – Australia has a smaller species called the 'freshwater crocodile', hence use of 'saltwater' for the larger one.

crocodile vs. alligator

These animals look similar but belong to different families. Visible differences are: alligators have wider, shorter heads and a more rounded rather than pointed snout. Alligators are only native to America and China (but the latter now virtually extinct). Crocodiles are lighter in colour than alligators and more aggressive.

Tasmanian devil – a carnivorous marsupial found on the Australian island of Tasmania.

marsupials – marsupials differ from mammals in the way they give birth; they carry their young through early infancy in a pouch.

Pg. 69 Listening

Answers: 4. 1. has 2. times 3. enough 4. few 5. water 6. Another 7. grow 8. they 9. chance 10. year
5. 1. c 2. f 3. e 4. b 5. a 6. d

Vocabulary Note: The phrase ‘**driving wheel**’ (in the last paragraph) is not as common as ‘**steering wheel**’.

Pg. 70–71 Reading Dolphins to the Rescue

Answers:

2. 1. A tiger shark attacked him. 2. The dolphins swam around them for about 40 minutes. 3. He was surfing.
3. 4. T 5. T 6. C 7. A 8. B
9. towards 10. lucky

Page 72

Answers: 4. Essay: A Day in the Life of a Dog

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

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

Pg. 73

Answers: 4.

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



Unit 9. Lights, Camera, Action!

Pg. 74

Answers: 1. stunt man 2. action film / actor
3. cameraman 4. Oscar

Vocabulary Notes:

Many films obviously do not fit neatly into these categories. Another point of confusion is that some genres require ‘film/movie’ while others don’t. E.g. *It’s a comedy*. vs. *It’s an action film*.

animated film – also ‘cartoon’

romantic comedy – romance + comedy

science-fiction film – in informal English

‘science-fiction’ is often shortened to ‘sci-fi’

actor / actress – an actress refers to a female only, whereas an actor can be male or female

cameraman – a woman who operates a film or video camera is usually called a ‘camerawoman’.

director – the full job name is ‘film director’.

stunt man / woman – a person who performs stunts (i.e. action parts) in a film or television programme.

documentary – a non-fiction film or TV programme that gives information about a subject

*I watched a documentary **about/on** Australia’s national parks.*

Oscar – also ‘Academy Award’, a prize given each year for the best film, best actor, best actress etc.

screenplay – the words for a film (including dialogues for actors and instructions for filming).

special effects – artificial visual effects; in recent years special effects have become synonymous with Computer Generated Imagery/ Images (**CGI**).

Pg. 75 Listening Part Three

James Cameron

Answers: 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T
7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

Transcript:

James Cameron was born in Canada in 1954.

He moved with his family to America when he was in high school.

Cameron studied physics and later philosophy at university but dropped

out before graduating. He got a job as a truck driver.

After seeing the original Star Wars film in 1977, he decided to work in films. He started

off doing special effects in low budget films. His

first big hit was *The Terminator* in 1984. The sequel, *Terminator 2*, broke box office records. Following that, he directed a science-fiction film called *Aliens*. In 1997, Cameron had his greatest hit, *Titanic*. Not only did he direct the movie, but he also wrote the screenplay. *Titanic* was the most expensive film ever made, costing about 200 million US dollars. The film was a huge box office success, earning more than 1.8 billion US dollars worldwide. *Titanic* won eleven Oscars, including the Oscar for Best Director. After *Titanic*, Cameron took a break from Hollywood and made several documentaries. James Cameron's latest hit is a 3-D science-fiction film called *Avatar*. It was filmed in the United States and New Zealand. In 2010 *Avatar* became the first film in history to gross two billion dollars. As for Cameron's private life, he has been married five times. He has been married to his fifth wife, Suzy Amis, since 2000. He has one son and three daughters.

Pg. 75

Answers: 2. a. grossed b. low-budget
c. sequel d. box office

Pg. 76 Test Practice Section F

Answers: 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C
7. B 8. C

Pg. 77

Answers: 1. 1. interest 2. angrily 3. luck
4. excited 5. carefully 6. hungry 7. boring
8. noisily 9. danger 10. healthy

Pg. 78 Listening Part One

Test Practice Answers: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A
5. C 6. A 7. C 8. D

Pg. 79 Section D

Test Practice Answers: 1. I haven't seen her since 2005. 2. The windows were broken by Leo. 3. The street will be cleaned tomorrow morning. 4. Tina hasn't played volleyball for three years. 5. Bananas are grown in Ecuador. 6. The Eiffel Tower was built in 1889.

Listening Part Four Dictation

1. What does your brother do?

He works in a factory that makes bicycles. His job is to test them before they are sent to shops.

2. Why doesn't Suzy like Mr Hall?

She thinks that he stole some money. They used

to be friends but now they don't talk to each other.

3. How can a person become a film director?

The first step is to go to a good film school. After that, you just need to be very lucky.



Unit 10. Life's too Short

Pg. 80 Vocabulary

Answers: 1. run a marathon 2. ride a motorcycle 3. travel overseas 4. learn to play the guitar 5. climb a mountain

Vocabulary Notes:

get a driving licence – 'driver's license' in American English

learn to play the guitar – we can use both 'learn to do sth' as well as the longer 'learn how to do sth'

move away from home – refers to leaving your home for the first time to live elsewhere

run a marathon – a marathon is a running race of just over 42 kilometres (42.195 km to be exact), and the world records for the marathon are: 2:03.59 for men and 2:15.25 for women.

take a road trip with friends – the phrase 'road trip' is more common in American English

Pg. 81 Test Practice Section C

Answers: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. C
7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C

Pg. 82

2. Answers: Cold Weather Vocabulary

things to do	things to eat/drink
build a snowman	chocolate
skiing	(hot) coffee
snowboarding	soup

things to take/wear	other/weather
boots	freezing
jacket	ice
woollen hat	snowstorm

3. Writing

It was a cold, snowy day in the mountains. I

was skiing along a trail. I was having a great time. It was snowing a little but I didn't mind because I had warm clothes.

Suddenly, the weather changed. It became very windy and the snow became heavier and heavier. I decided to go back to my car and drive x home. It took me an hour to ski to the car. I felt very tired and cold.

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

3. The improved essay has two people in the narrative. This adds variety to the vocabulary. For example, in the first essay 'I' appears eleven times, but just four times in the second. Having an extra person in the story also allows for more complex sentences; compare "I started to drive home," with "While I was driving the car, Wilson took a nap."

Pg. 84 Listening Part Three

Michelle Wie

Answers: **1.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T
7. F 8. F 9. T 10. F

Transcript: (an unmarked transcript is at the back of the book)

Golfer Michelle Wie is one of the most famous sportswomen in the world. She was born in Hawaii, the United States on the 11th of October, 1989. She is an only child. Both of her parents are from South Korea. They moved to the United States in 1988. Being good at golf runs in the family; Wie's mother was South Korea's women's amateur golf champion in 1985. Michelle Wie began playing golf at the age of four. At the age of eleven, she won two amateur championships in Hawaii. A year later, she began playing on the LPGA Tour – LPGA stands for the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Wie has also tried playing in the PGA, the men's golf competition. She took part in the Sony Open in 2004, aged just 14. Although she didn't do very well in the Sony Open, she became the youngest ever female player to take part in a PGA

competition. Michelle turned professional a week before her 16th birthday. Many people expected her to become the female Tiger Woods. This has not happened. In 2007 and 2008 she had a very difficult time. Her ranking dropped below 200. In 2009, however, she started playing better and finally won her first LPGA championship. She is currently ranked the ninth best female golfer in the world.

Michelle is a student at Stanford University in California but only studies there part-time because she is busy playing golf. Other than golf and university, she enjoys films and good food. She speaks Japanese and Korean.

2. Sports Terms

Answers: **2.** 1. amateur 2. professional
3. turns professional 4. champion
5. championship

Pg. 85 Section G Prepositions

Answers: **1.** 1. out 2. up 3. up 4. at 5. off
6. down 7. away 8. for 9. off 10. on
11. down 12. on 13. off 14. down

Transcripts

Unit 1 Page 13

A: Samantha, when did you start doing it?

S: In primary school.

A: How did you become interested in it?

S: I had a really nice art teacher.

A: How often do you do it?

S: It's difficult to say. Maybe once a week.

A: Where do you do it?

S: At home, usually in my bedroom.

A: Who do you do it with?

S: I do it by myself.

A: What equipment do you need?

S: You need paint of course, paint brushes and special paper. I paint water colours which is easier and cheaper than doing it with oil paints.

A: Why do you like it?

S: It's very relaxing and satisfying. It feels great to make something using your imagination and hands.

S: Andrew, when did you start doing it?

A: About three or four years ago.

S: How did you become interested in it?

A: My best friend did it, and she introduced me to it.

S: How often do you do it?

A: It depends how much free time I have, probably once or twice a week.

S: Where do you do it?

A: Mostly at a local park. There's a nice running track.

S: Who do you do it with?

A: Sometimes with my friend, sometimes by myself.

S: What equipment do you need?

A: Nothing much, just a pair of running shoes.

S: Why do you like it?

A: It's very good exercise. It's free and you can do it by yourself.

Page 17 Listening Part One

1.

- A. What colour is Tom's new car?
- B. I can't remember. Hmm, I think it's a dark colour. Maybe black.
- A. No, that's his old car.
- B. Okay, I remember now. It's grey.

2.

- A. Who is Lisa's closest friend?
- B. Well, she spends a lot of time with Donna and Lily.
- A. And Julie.
- B. Yes, Julie's one of her best friends but her closest friend is Bee.

3.

- A. What time does the match start?
- B. It starts at two o'clock.
- A. Are you sure? Last week it started at half past two.
- B. Let me check. Oh, the match starts at a quarter past two.
- A. A quarter past two. Thanks.

4.

- A. When does Karl have football practice?
- B. He has tennis practice on Monday, and..um.. on Thursday too. His soccer practice is on Wednesday.
- A. Not Saturday?
- B. He plays football on Saturday, but he doesn't have practice that day.

5.

- A. What is the pass mark for the test? Is it 60 percent?
- B. When I took the test it was just 50 percent.
- A. That was a long time ago. Can you check their website for me?
- B. Here. Bad news I'm afraid. The pass mark is now 75 percent.

6.

- A. How much is a cup of coffee?
- B. It depends what you want. A latte is a pound ninety and a cappuccino is two pounds.
- A. I just want a normal cup of coffee, you know regular coffee.
- B. Oh, it's cheaper, one pound fifty.

7.

- A. When's Anwar's birthday?
- B. The 24th or the 25th.
- A. I remember now. My sister's birthday is on the 26th and Anwar's is three days earlier.
- B. The 23rd?
- A. Yes.

8.

- A. What do your children usually drink in the morning? Mine always drink milk.
- B. Mine don't like milk. Sometimes they drink tea or water. They usually drink orange juice.

Unit 3 Page 32 2.

A: Okay, let's start. When should we hold the party?

B: In the last week of the term, after the exams. What do you think?

A: Yes, I agree. Which day is best?

B: How about Friday, the last day of the term?

A: All right, Friday. What time?

B: In the afternoon.

A: And where will we have the party?

B: Our classroom is too small. Perhaps we can use the school hall.

A: Good idea. What food should we serve?

B: The party is after lunch so people won't be very hungry.

A: Let's get some snacks – crisps, cakes, popcorn, and pizza.

B: Sounds good.

A: And we should get some chicken wings.

B: Are there any vegetarians in our class?

A: I'm not sure. We'll need to check. How about drinks? What drinks should we get?

B: Soft drinks, juice, and water.

A: How much do we need to buy?

B: 10 litres of soft drinks and about 5 litres of juice. That should be enough.

A: What do you think about getting some ice cream?

B: I don't think that's a good idea. We don't have a fridge.

A: Yeah, never mind.

B: We'll need some music for the party too.

A: Yes, what kind?

B: How about some dance music? I have lots of good CDs. I can bring some.

A: Excellent. Now, how about activities? Are we going to have some games?

B: I don't know any games. Do you?

A: Not really. But we could have a singing contest.

B: And we could...

Unit 5 Page 46 Listening Part One

1.

- A. What year did he win the Nobel Prize?
- B. I'm not sure. I think it was 1968 or 1969.
- A. No, I think it was later than that, in 1971.
- B. Let me check. Yeah, I was right. He won it in 1969.

2.

- A. How often do his parents visit him?
- B. They used to come every week but now they come about once a month.
- A. Are they coming this weekend?
- B. No, they came last week.

3.

- A. How far away is the next petrol station?
- B. It's about 20 kilometres.
- A. Do you know what that is in miles?
- B. About twelve or thirteen miles I think.

4.

- A. What was the lowest temperature this year?
- B. Guess.
- A. Minus five degrees.
- B. No, lower.
- A. Minus fifteen.
- B. No, the lowest temperature was minus fifty degrees.

5.

- A. What was the final score? Did Chelsea win?
- B. No, it was draw. Liverpool scored a goal in the last minute.
- A. And the score?
- B. Oh, sorry – it was two all.

6.

- A. What time does the match finish?
- B. It finishes at nine forty-five.
- A. Not ten fifteen?
- B. No, nine forty-five, unless they play overtime.

7.

- A. How much is a return ticket?
- B. Last time I took the train it was five pounds forty.
- A. I thought it was five pounds forty-five.
- B. Let me check. No, it's gone up. It's five pounds fifty.

8.

- A. When's Dad's birthday? Do you remember?
- B. Isn't it in April, the 29th of April?
- A. No, that's Joe's birthday. Isn't Dad's birthday the last day in May, the 31st of May?
- B. Here it is. You were close – it's on the 30th of May.

9.

- A. My seat is 31B. Where is Steve sitting?
- B. He's in the row behind you, and it's the window seat.
- A. So, his must be 32A.
- B. Yep, that's right, and I'm behind him, in 33A.

10.

- A. How does the coach spell his name? Is it A-L-A-I-S-T-E-R?
- B. No, it's an unusual spelling. It's A-L-I-S-T-E-R.
- A. Thanks.

Page 49 Listening Part Three Child Star Dakota Fanning

Child star Dakota Fanning was born on the 23rd of February, 1994, in Georgia, the United States. As a child, she loved acting and was very talented. Her first acting work was in a television commercial when she was five years old.

After that, her parents decided to move to Los Angeles so Dakota could get more acting work. She soon had minor roles in several movies. Dakota's big break was getting a major role in the film 'I Am Sam' in 2001. People were amazed at her acting ability and she was offered many film and TV roles. She soon became the busiest child actress in Hollywood. She had a leading role in Steven Spielberg's television series, 'Taken'. She worked with director Steven Spielberg again a few years later in the 2005 film 'War of the Worlds'. In that film she played the daughter of actor Tom Cruise. Her latest film role is an evil vampire in the 'Twilight' series.

Because of her acting work, Dakota couldn't attend primary and middle school; instead, she was home-schooled from the 2nd grade to the 8th grade. She now attends a private high school in Hollywood. Dakota has a younger sister, Elle, who is also an actress. Dakota plans to go to university and to continue acting.

Unit 9

Page 75 Listening Part Three James Cameron

James Cameron was born in Canada in 1954. He moved with his family to America when he was in high school. Cameron studied physics and later philosophy at university but dropped out before graduating. He got a job as a truck driver. After seeing the original *Star Wars* film in 1977, he decided to work in films. He started off doing special effects in low budget films. His first big hit was *The Terminator* in 1984. The sequel, *Terminator 2*, broke box office records. Following that, he directed a science-fiction film called *Aliens*. In 1997, Cameron had his greatest hit, *Titanic*. Not only did he direct the movie, but he also wrote the screenplay. *Titanic* was the most expensive film ever made, costing about US\$200 million. The film was a huge box office success, earning more than US\$1.8 billion worldwide. *Titanic* won eleven Oscars, including the Oscar for Best Director. After *Titanic*, Cameron took a break from Hollywood and made several documentaries. James Cameron's latest hit is a 3-D science-fiction film called *Avatar*. It was filmed in the United States and New Zealand. In 2010 *Avatar* became the first film in history to gross two billion dollars. As for Cameron's private life, he has been married five times. He has been married to his fifth wife, Suzy Amis, since 2000. He has one son and three daughters.

Page 78 Listening Part One

1.

- A. How much did Chris win?
- B. The first prize was £200,000, but he won the second prize, £100,000.

A. Are you sure? He told me it was £10,000.

B. I'm absolutely sure it was a hundred thousand.

I'm afraid he lied to you.

5.

- A. What time do they start serving dinner?
- B. They open at five thirty, and start serving food at a quarter to six.

A. Six fifteen, okay, thanks.

B. No, a quarter TO six, five forty-five.

2.

- A. How often does he visit his parents?
- B. He used to visit them once a month, but now that's he got a car he visits them about twice a week.

A. Twice a week. Wow! He never visits me!

6.

- A. What's the extension number for the sales manager?
- B. Is it 103?

A. No, I just tried that.

B. Just a minute. I'll check... oh, here it is... it's 102.

A. Thanks.

3.

- A. How hot will it be tomorrow? Today was pretty hot, 27 degrees I think.
- B. The weather forecast said tomorrow will be hotter.

A. What temperature?

B. 22 overnight and 29 degrees in the afternoon.

7.

- A. How do you spell your professor's surname?
- B. P-I-E-N-A-A-R. It's a French name.

A. P-I-E-N-A-R. Thanks.

B. No, double A.

A. Okay.

4.

- A. How many full-time students attend the school?
- B. Let me think... about two and a half thousand I guess.

A. Here it is. The school website says there are 3530 full-time students.

8.

- A. Where did they go for their honeymoon? Did they go to Turkey?
- B. No, originally they wanted to go to Turkey and Greece but changed their minds. They went to the Bavarian Alps instead.

A. In Italy?

B. No, the Bavarian Alps are in southern Germany.

Unit 10 Page 84 Listening Part Three Michelle Wie

Golfer Michelle Wie is one of the most famous sportswomen in the world. She was born in Hawaii, the United States on the 11th of October, 1989. She is an only child. Both of her parents are from South Korea. They moved to the United States in 1988. Being good at golf runs in the family; Wie's mother was South Korea's women's amateur golf champion in 1985. Michelle Wie began playing golf at the age of four. At the age of eleven, she won two amateur championships in Hawaii. A year later, she began playing on the LPGA Tour – LPGA stands for the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Wie has also tried playing in the PGA, the men's golf competition. She took part in the Sony Open in 2004, aged just 14. Although she didn't do very well in the Sony Open, she became the youngest ever female player to take part in a PGA competition. Michelle turned professional a week before her 16th birthday. Many people expected her to become the female Tiger Woods. This has not happened. In 2007 and 2008 she had a very difficult time. Her ranking dropped below 200. In 2009, however, she started playing better and finally won her first LPGA championship. She is currently ranked the ninth best female golfer in the world.

Michelle is a student at Stanford University in California but only studies there part-time because she is busy playing golf. Other than golf and university, she enjoys films and good food. She speaks Japanese and Korean.

Sample Paper Answer Key

Pre-Intermediate Listening

Part One (20 marks) Four marks for each correct answer

- A. 2002 (example)
- B. 6
- C. once a month
- D. Brotherton
- E. £20
- F. blue

Part Two (30 marks) Three mark for each correct answer

- 1. can
- 2. slow
- 3. same
- 4. when
- 5. most
- 6. love
- 7. come
- 8. places
- 9. help
- 10. must

Part Three (30 marks) Three mark for each correct answer

- 1. F
- 2. T
- 3. F
- 4. F
- 5. T
- 6. F
- 7. T
- 8. T
- 9. T
- 10. T

Part Four (20 marks) Deduct one mark for each mistake, ignore punctuation errors.

Yes, I went to the cinema first and then onto that new nightclub with my brother and his best friend.

Pre-Intermediate Paper

Section A (20 marks)

Usual marking criteria apply.

Section B (20 marks – 2 marks for each correct answer)

For these three answers there must be a full

sentence to get the two marks. Minor grammar mistakes should not be penalised; this is the reading comprehension so the focus is on understanding, not writing. Answers may vary in construction from the ones given below. Lifting from the text is allowed for full marks but if the candidate has clearly lifted too much text in the hope of the answer being in there somewhere give only 1 or no marks.

- 1. Wild children (are children who) have no human contact.
- 2. The letter was addressed to a captain in the army.
- 3. (Kaspar couldn't find his way back) because he came out of the town at night.
- 4. False
- 5. True
- 6. C
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. released
- 10. detested

Section C (30 marks – 2 marks for each correct answer)

- 1. A drive
- 2. B don't
- 3. C so am
- 4. A put on
- 5. D walk
- 6. D were eaten
- 7. D would go
- 8. B has written
- 9. B was eaten
- 10. A to go
- 11. B up
- 12. A to come
- 13. C doing
- 14. A is she?
- 15. A do

Section D (10 marks - 2 marks for each fully correct answer, 1 mark for each part of the sentence separated by /)

- 1. The books are / written by teachers.
- 2. The bins were / taken at the end of the week.
- 3. The race will be won / by a Brazilian.
- 4. I haven't been (accept come) here / since November.
- 5. He hasn't stolen anything / for ten years.

Section E (5 marks – 1 mark for each correct answer)

1. He hardly eats during the day.
2. I haven't (yet) seen that film (yet).
3. Has he (ever) spoken to you (ever)?
4. I only asked him a question!
5. I still don't like tomatoes.

Section F (5 marks – 1 mark for each correct word used)

1. C excited
2. A interest
3. C noisily
4. B hungry
5. B healthy

Section G (10 marks – 1 marks for each correct preposition)

1. on in (accept after)
2. off down
3. after on
4. on (accept off) off
5. in away

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