Dear Reader,

Welcome to the Step To Sample book. This book consists of sample chapters of all ten levels of the Step To book series. These books are officially endorsed preparation material for Anglia Examinations™.

This sample book has been created to provide an opportunity for school owners, teachers, parents and candidates to learn more about the Step To book range.

In this book, you will find the table of contents together with one complete chapter from each level. The chapters of each level have been carefully chosen to provide you with a good understanding of how the books are arranged.

Each chapter in the Step To books contains elements from the four skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking, just like in the official Anglia exams. Each official Step To book also includes an Anglia Examinations sample exam. All Step To book resources, such as listening files, answer books (teacher guides) and additional information can be found on the official Anglia Examinations website (www.anglia.org).

The Step To book range is used all over the world in private and public schools as well as by many language institutions and individual learners. At Anglia Examinations, we believe in the Step-by-Step way of learning and testing English, with achievable targets at each level. This philosophy is reflected in the structure of the Step To book series. Customers often tell us about the clear and user-friendly design of the books, which truly enhances the student experience and helps candidates to achieve their desired Anglia Examinations level.

We hope that you enjoy this sample book.

Kind regards,

Liz Barps Jones
CEO Anglia Examinations
On the following pages, you will find, for each of the ten Step To books, one unit preceded by the cover of each Step To book and contents pages. Please note, the page numbers referenced in these individual contents pages are not relevant to this Sample Book.

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7. Step To Pre-intermediate
8. Step To Intermediate
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10. Step To Proficiency
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STEP TO
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Student Book

For the revised & updated papers

John Ross
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**Unit 10: Review**
Vocabulary review: A–Z (60–63)

**Anglia Sample Paper**
Listening Paper (66), Reading & Writing Paper (70), Speaking Test (75)
What is your name?

My name is Sue.

My name is Joe.

My name is Happy.

My name is Tom. What’s your name?

My name is Lisa.
How old are you?
5 = five, 6 = six, 7 = seven, 8 = eight

Happy Birthday!

Happy birthday! How old are you?
Family

Say the words.

- man
- woman
- boy
- girl
- baby
- father
- mother
- sister
- brother
Word Worm

Find the words.

brother  father  mother  sister  man  woman  boy  girl

Hello

Good morning.  Hello.  Hi.

Good afternoon.  Good-bye.  Thank you.
Say the alphabet.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
Actions
Say the words.

draw
circle
colour
write
read
look
STEP TO
Junior

For the revised & updated papers

Official preparation material for Anglia ESOL International Examinations

Student Book

John Ross
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Anglia Sample Paper
Listening Paper (88), Reading & Writing Paper (91), Speaking Test (98)
Vocabulary

**Food**

Listen to your teacher and write the words in the box under the correct picture.

biscuits  cake  fish  hamburger  hot dog  ice cream  omelette  pizza  salad  steak
**Vocabulary**

**Fruit and Vegetables**

Listen to your teacher and write the words in the box under the correct picture.

apple  banana  lemon  orange  peach  pear  carrot  potato  tomato

---

**Vocabulary: Things in the Kitchen**

Listen to your teacher and write the words in the box under the correct picture.

bowl  cup  fork  glass  knife  plate
Vocabulary

Drinks

1. Write the correct word under the picture.

milk  juice  tea  coffee  water  lemonade

2. Now complete the sentences with the words.

1. We have a lot of lemon trees in our garden. Sometimes Mum makes __________.
2. I like to drink cold __________ in summer. My favourite is apple __________.
3. My dog has a __________ bowl.
4. My mother and father drink __________ in the morning. They don’t like tea.
5. I drink __________ for breakfast.
6. My aunt drinks a lot of __________. Her favourite is green __________.

Spelling

Spelling Practice

Unscramble the food words.

1. aizpz _______  4. eahcp _______  7. mtoato _______
2. ckae _______  5. eakst _______  8. rrcaot _______
3. gahebmrur _______  6. bnnaaa _______  9. fshi _______
Spelling

Crossword: Food

Across

2. [Image of cookies]

4. [Image of burger]

5. [Image of stir-fry]

8. [Image of oranges]

10. [Image of salad]

Down

1. [Image of lemon]

3. [Image of carrot]

6. [Image of steak]

7. [Image of banana]

9. [Image of cake]
Vocabulary
Verbs

1 Write the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cook</th>
<th>drink</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>listen</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>sit</th>
<th>wear</th>
<th>write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

_eat_ an apple / salad / breakfast
1. __________ to music / to the teacher
2. __________ your name / words / on the blackboard
3. __________ a sister / a bicycle / a pet
4. __________ water / juice
5. __________ football / with friends / tennis
6. __________ a book / a story / words
7. __________ down / on a chair
8. __________ clothes / a shirt / trousers
9. __________ fish / lunch / dinner
10. __________ to school / to the park

2 Match the sentences and pictures. Write the words.

1. They are __________ volleyball.
2. They are __________ a book.
3. She is __________ to music in the garden.
4. She is __________ lunch.
5. He's __________ on her T-shirt.
Section D

Write the word.

Example: She ____ is ____ walking to the bookshop.

A. is    B. are    C. does    D. am

1. The boys are in the garden. __________ are playing volleyball.

A. It    B. They    C. He    D. She

2. The dogs __________ running in the park.

A. has    B. are    C. is    D. am

3. Steve __________ writing a story.

A. am    B. are    C. is    D. have

4. I __________ riding my bicycle.

A. is    B. are    C. am    D. have

5. Today is __________ birthday. She’s ten years old.

A. they    B. she    C. he    D. her

Questions & Answers

Match the questions and answers.

1. How old is she?  a. He is my teacher.
2. What colour is the car?  b. No, I don’t.
3. Where is Susan?  c. She is nine years old.
4. Do you have a sister?  d. She’s in her bedroom.
5. Who is that man?  e. It is orange.
Section D

Grammar Practice

Write *am*, *is*, or *are*.

1. I ______ reading a book.
2. We ______ not sleeping.
3. The girl ______ eating a hamburger.
4. The boys ______ playing football.
5. My teacher ______ writing on the blackboard.
6. You ______ drinking lemonade.
7. I ______ watching television.
8. They ______ singing a song.
9. We ______ sitting on the grass.
10. My father ______ cooking dinner.

Read the sentences.

My brother likes sport. **He** plays football.

My name is Jane. **I** am ten years old.

That woman is Mrs Grey. **She** is my teacher.

Tom and Mia are students. **They** like school.

My brother and I are playing. **We** are happy!

Look at the dog. **It** is sleeping.

I love you. **You** are my best friend.

Match the sentences.

| 1. My name is Tony.       | a. She is nice. |
| 2. I have two brothers.   | b. I am ten years old. |
| 3. I have a sister.       | c. He is old. |
| 4. My sister and I like pizza. | d. They are tall. |
| 5. The house is big.      | e. We eat pizza every Sunday. |
| 6. My father is a teacher. | f. It is a new house. |
**Speaking**

**Talking about Yourself**

Match the questions and answers.

| 1. What colour are your eyes? | A. Joe. He’s in my class. |
| 2. Do you have a pet? | B. Oakwood Primary School. |
| 3. Who is your best friend? | C. They are brown. |
| 5. Where is your phone? | E. It’s red. |
| 6. What colour is your T-shirt? | F. It’s in my bag. |

**Section G**

Write the answers

---

**JOIN OUR COOKING CLUB**

Please write clearly.

1. NAME: ______________________

2. AGE: ______________________

3. WHEN IS YOUR BIRTHDAY? ______________________

4. WHAT’S YOUR FAVOURITE FOOD? ______________________

5. WHAT’S YOUR FAVOURITE DRINK? ______________________
STEP TO

Primary

Student Book

For the revised & updated papers

John Ross
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Anglia Sample Paper
Listening Paper (920), Reading & Writing Paper (93), Speaking Test (102)
Look at the pictures of the months. Write the month after the correct sentence.

1. We have exams at school. _____________
2. The trees are red and yellow. _____________
3. Merry Christmas! _____________
4. The weather is hot. We go to the beach. _____________
5. Happy New Year! _____________
6. It’s very cold. Sometimes you can see snow. _____________
7. Look at the pretty flowers. _____________
8. It’s windy. I can fly a kite. _____________
9. We start school. _____________
### Months

1. In British English, we write the day then the month. For example, Christmas Day is 25/12. We say ‘the 25th of December’.

2. Listen and match these dates. Then try saying them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>the second of July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>the first of August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/7</td>
<td>the third of October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/4</td>
<td>the eleventh of April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/11</td>
<td>the sixth of January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/1</td>
<td>the fifth of November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2</td>
<td>the twenty-fourth of May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/9</td>
<td>the eleventh of February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/5</td>
<td>the nineteenth of September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/6</td>
<td>the thirtieth of March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/12</td>
<td>the twenty-sixth of June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/3</td>
<td>the fourteenth of December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Famous People’s Birthdays

3. Listen and circle the correct date.

- 1. Justin Timberlake
- 2. Michael Jordan
- 3. Vincent Van Gogh
- 4. William Shakespeare
- 5. Mark Zuckerberg
- 6. Lionel Messi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Famous Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 January</td>
<td>Justin Timberlake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 February</td>
<td>Michael Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 March</td>
<td>Vincent Van Gogh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 April</td>
<td>William Shakespeare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 May</td>
<td>Mark Zuckerberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 June</td>
<td>Lionel Messi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 February</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 March</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 April</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 June</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Telling the Time

#### Times

1. Read the times.

- 7.20 = seven twenty
- 4.10 = four ten
- 11.06 = eleven ‘oh’ six

We can also use ‘to’ and ‘past’.

- 4.50 = ten to five
- 3.20 = twenty past three

‘A quarter’ is 15 minutes, and ‘a half’ is 30 minutes.

- 5.45 = a quarter to six
- 6.15 = a quarter past six
- 6.30 = half past six

(Note: in American English ‘before’ and ‘after’ are common.)

2. Listen to your teacher and circle the correct times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 6.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>4. 7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 10.50</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>5. 2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 8.03</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>6. 9.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>8. 7.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.40</td>
<td>9. 10.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What time do you...?

3 Ask and answer this question.
What time do you ________?
I _______ at ________.

Reading
Peter's School Day
1 Read about Peter’s day at school and answer the questions.
Peter gets up at seven o’clock. He has breakfast at a quarter past seven. He usually has bread and milk. At a quarter to eight Peter takes a bus to school. His school starts at nine o’clock. The students have lunch at ten past twelve. Peter goes home at three o’clock. He watches television. He eats dinner with his family at half past six. He goes to bed at a quarter to ten.

2 Match the questions and answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What time does he get up?</td>
<td>a. 9.00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What time does he take the bus?</td>
<td>b. 12.10 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What time does his school start?</td>
<td>c. 7.00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What time does he have lunch?</td>
<td>d. 7.45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. When does he eat dinner?</td>
<td>e. 9.45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. When does Peter go to bed?</td>
<td>f. 6.30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Listening L1

Listen to these six sentences and put a tick (✓) in the box under the picture you think shows the correct answer. There is one example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
<th>D.</th>
<th>E.</th>
<th>F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A.  

B.  

C.  

D.  

E.  

F.  

Around the World

Read 1–3 and answer questions 1–7.
1. Simon lives in England. It is seven o’clock in the morning. He’s at home. He’s in his bedroom. He is sleeping.
2. Martina lives in Italy. It is eight o’clock in the morning. She is at home. She’s in the kitchen. She’s eating breakfast.
3. Miyu lives in Japan. It is four o’clock in the afternoon. She is at school. She is studying.

Circle the correct answer.

1. What time is it in England?
   A. 7.00 a.m.   B. 7.00 p.m.   C. 8.00 a.m.
2. What is Simon doing?
   A. studying   B. sleeping   C. eating
3. Where does Martina live?
   A. Italy   B. Japan   C. England
4. Where is Martina now?
   A. bedroom   B. kitchen   C. bathroom
5. What is Martina doing?
   A. studying   B. eating   C. sleeping
6. What’s the time in Japan?
   A. 10.00 a.m.   B. 2.00 p.m.   C. 4.00 p.m.
7. Where is Miyu now?
   A. school   B. home   C. bus

Karen’s Busy Week

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What does Karen do on …?
1. On _________ she watches television.
2. On _________ she listens to music.
3. On Wednesday she plays _________.
4. On _________ she goes running.
5. On Friday Karen _________ computer games.
6. On _________ she plays football.
7. On Sunday she washes her ________.
**Prepositions**

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with words from the box.

- in
- under x 2
- behind
- on x 2
- in front of

1. The apple is ________ the chair. The book is ________ the table.
2. The book is ________ the table. The apple is ________ the table.
3. The apple is ________ the box.
4. The apple is ________ the box.
5. The apple is ________ the box.

**Colours**

Write the colours from the box on the picture.

- black
- brown
- blue
- red
- pink
- white
- green
- yellow
- orange
- purple
Test Practice

Section B
Choose the correct words and write them on the lines.

it    is    He    has    are    am    They    She    have

Sundays
My name is Justin. I (1)________ got one brother and two sisters. It’s half past ten in the morning but my sister, Cindy, is sleeping. (2)________ likes sleeping on Sunday mornings. My brother, Mark, (3)_______ in his bedroom. (4)_______ is reading a book. My sister, May, is not at home at the moment. She is at a football match with her friends. My parents (5)_______ in the kitchen. (6)_______ are making lunch. My grandfather is washing his car. It is an old car but (7)_______ is very nice. He (8)_______ got three old cars. What am I doing? I (9)_______ doing my homework.

Telling the Time

Write the times in numbers.  e.g. It is a quarter past nine. → 9.15

1. It is four o’clock. ____________
2. It is twenty past three. ____________
3. It’s half past eleven. ____________
4. It’s a quarter to seven. ____________
5. It is ten past nine. ____________
6. it’s twelve o’clock. ____________
7. It’s twenty to ten. ____________
8. It is a quarter past eight. ____________

Now write the times in words.  e.g. 9.15 → It is a quarter past nine.

1. 4.00 ___________________________________________________________________
2. 10.45 __________________________________________________________________
3. 7.12 ___________________________________________________________________
4. 9.30 ___________________________________________________________________
5. 8.15 ___________________________________________________________________
6. 7.40 ___________________________________________________________________
Review
Units 1&2

Across
3. Your father’s father is your ______.
6. The boy is flying a ______.
7. 7.00 = ... o’clock
8. Mum = ______
10. Saturday + Sunday = the ______

Down
1. 6.30 = half ______ six
2. Christmas is on the twenty-fifth of ______.
4. Dad = ______
5. Your mother’s brother is your ______.
9. My brother sleeps with a ______ bear.
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Vocabulary: Jobs

1. Write the highlighted words in sentences 1–8 under the correct picture.

   1. Leo likes painting pictures. He wants to be an artist.
   2. Helen really like animals. She wants to be a vet.
   3. My uncle is a farmer. He has lots of pigs and cows.
   4. Ivan wants to make a lot of money. He wants to be a businessman.
   5. Tony loves shoes. He wants to be a shop assistant in a shoe shop.
   6. Peter is very funny. He wants to be a clown.
   7. Nicola likes helping people. She wants to be a doctor.
   8. Alan loves cooking. He wants to be a chef.
Listening

Section L3

1. Listen to the passage and decide if the sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✔) in the correct column. For question 5, write your answer on the line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jason’s grandfather has a large farm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>His grandfather grows vegetables and flowers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jason helps his grandmother make jam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>He likes playing with the dogs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>What does Jason want to be?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ‘False’ answers sometimes have one word different from the listening.

2. Practise changing the sentences. Change one word at a time. Here’s an example.

Jason’s uncle has a large farm.
Jason’s grandfather has a large garden.

3. Now make sentences 2–5 negative.

Jason’s grandfather doesn’t have a large farm.

4. Correct the mistakes.

1. My sister like English.
2. My brother can plays golf.
3. She can’t play violin.
4. Can you play the tennis?
5. Would you want some chips?

6. Phil likes really pancakes.
7. She doesn’t likes ice cream.
8. His favourite sport baseball.
9. He can dance very good.
10. His father is doctor.
More Jobs and Workplaces

1. Write the words under the correct pictures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bookshop</th>
<th>cinema</th>
<th>policeman</th>
<th>hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dentist</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
<td>secretary</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the sentence with words from the box.

1. Lars is a doctor. He works in a ________________.
2. I like watching films. I want to work in a ________________.
3. Mindy cooks food. She works in a ________________.
4. Stanley wants to catch bad people. He would like to be a ________________.
5. Terry loves reading. He works in a ________________.
6. Mina works in an office. She writes letters. She’s a ________________.
7. Rose doesn’t like children. She doesn’t want to be a ________________.
8. Richard takes care of people’s teeth. He is a ________________.
What do they do?

1. Listen to Martin talking about his family and connect the words in the columns. Then use the words to say the sentences.

| 1. mother | soldier | at home | drives a lorry |
| 2. father | businesswoman | in the army | sells jewellery |
| 3. sister | postman | restaurant | six days a week |
| 4. uncle | cleaner | city centre | evening |
| 5. grandfather | waitress | hotel | rides a bicycle |

2. Answer the questions. Write full sentences.

1. What does Martin’s mother do? ____________________________
2. Where does she work? ____________________________
3. Is Martin’s sister a waitress? ____________________________
4. How many days does she work? ____________________________
5. When does his uncle work? ____________________________
6. Does Martin’s grandfather ride a motorbike? ____________________________

3. Prepositions

Use words in the box to complete the sentences.

about for at x2 in x2 on x2 after to with

1. I cried ______ the end of the film.
2. ______ Monday we went to the shops ______ town.
3. She played ______ her cousin ______ the garden.
4. ______ lunch, I usually feel sleepy.
5. What did you have ______ lunch? I had sandwiches.
6. The keys are ______ the table, next ______ the bag.
7. Look ______ that dog! It’s as big as a pony.
8. I watched a programme ______ tigers.
**What do your parents do?**

**Practise the two conversations.**

1. A: What does your mother do?
   B: She’s a (1) teacher.
   A: Where does she work?
   B: She works in a (2) high school.

2. A: What’s your father’s job?
   B: He’s a (1) manager.
   A: Does he work in a (2) hotel?
   B: No, he doesn’t. He works in a (3) supermarket.

---

**Section W3 Practice**

In Section W3 there are five questions. You write five sentences about yourself.

3. **Write full answers for these questions.**

1. Which school do you go to? ________________________
2. How many bedrooms are there in your house? ________________________
3. What colour is your hair? ________________________
4. What colour are your eyes? ________________________
5. What time did you wake up this morning? ________________________
6. What did you eat for dinner last night? ________________________
7. What do you do on Saturdays? ________________________
8. What do you do on Sundays? ________________________
9. Who does the cooking in your house? ________________________
10. Who does the washing-up in your house? ________________________
Do the XXX
In everyday English we use ‘do the XXX’ to talk about things like housework.
I do the shopping. (= go to the supermarket, not shopping for fun)
My father does the washing-up. (= wash the dishes)
My grandmother usually does the cooking.
My grandfather does the gardening.

Section R4
Opposites

1. Match the opposites.

| 1. Ice is hard. ____ | a. I play computer games at the weekend. |
| 2. A bicycle is slow. ____ | b. Snow is soft. |
| 3. My father is 100kg. He’s heavy. ____ | c. An aeroplane is fast. |
| 4. Well done. Your answers are right. ____ | d. Go to your room and study! |
| 5. Walking down hills is easy. ____ | e. I hate bananas. |
| 6. They work from Monday to Friday. ____ | f. A bird is light. |
| 7. Please come here. ____ | g. Oh no. All my answers are wrong. |
| 8. I love chocolate! ____ | h. Walking up a hill isn’t easy. |
| 9. The book has 300 pages. It’s thick. ____ | i. They finish work at five o’clock. |
| 10. We begin class at nine o’clock. ____ | j. I feel cold. My jacket is thin. |

2. Write the opposites on the lines. There is one example.

1. hard  ____  2. slow  ____  3. heavy  ____
4. right  ____  5. down  ____  6. work  ____
7. come  ____  8. love  ____  9. thick  ____  10. begin  ____
Section W5
What can you see in the picture? Write 5 sentences.
Use the words below. There is one example.

Example. The baby is playing with a lorry.

1. ________________________________
2. ________________________________
3. ________________________________
4. ________________________________
5. ________________________________

1 Listen to your teacher and write the sentences.

1. ________________________________ 2. ________________________________
3. ________________________________ 4. ________________________________
5. ________________________________
Section R5
Put the verb in brackets into the past tense or present tense. There is an example.

Last weekend, I **went** (go) to the mountains with my family. We (1)_________________ (stay) in a nice hotel for two nights. On the first day we (2)_________________ (swim) in a lake. My mum (3)______________ (paint) a picture of the lake and mountains. My dad (4)___________ (catch) a large fish. He was really happy. He cleaned the fish and (5)_______ (make) a fire. We (6)_________ (have) a barbeque for dinner. On Sunday, we (7)_______(ride) bicycles. In the evening, Dad (8)___________ (drive) us to the top of a mountain. The night lights of the city (9)_____________ (be) usually beautiful, but the weather that evening was bad. We couldn’t see anything. On the way home, we (10)__________ (stop) at a shopping centre.

Section W2
Write the questions.

Example: She met Sally and Tony.

**Who did she meet?**

1. We stayed at a nice hotel.

**Where**

2. Karen’s grandmother gave her a bicycle.

**Who**

3. Yes, he does. He goes to school by bus.

**Does**

4. My favourite sport is football.

**What**

5. Yes, she can play the violin.

**Can**
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Speaking

1. Vocabulary – Countries where English is Spoken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Israel</th>
<th>Singapore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>The United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions for Discussion

1. Which countries are shown in the pictures?
2. Where would you like to visit?
3. What languages do you speak?
4. Where in the world is your mother tongue spoken?
Vocabulary

1 **Countries and Languages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Hindi / English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 **Write a language or country in each gap to complete the sentences.**

1. People in Canada speak English and ________.
2. Singapore has two main languages, English and ________.
3. People in Portugal and Brazil speak ________.
4. ‘Kindergarten’ is a __________ word that means ‘children’s garden’.
5. __________ is the most widely spoken language in Mexico.
6. The words ‘pyjamas’, ‘shampoo’ and ‘jungle’ come from __________.
7. ‘Karaoke’ comes from the __________ words for ‘empty orchestra’.
8. Many food words such as ‘pizza’ and ‘spaghetti’ are __________.
9. The word ‘telephone’ comes from the __________ words for ‘far’ and ‘voice’.
10. ‘Mai pen rai’ is a common __________ phrase that means ‘no problem’.

3 **Make sentences about languages using these sentence patterns.**

1. I’ve never heard Greek.
2. I know a few words of Spanish, French and German.
3. I speak a little Japanese.
4. I think French sounds nice / doesn’t sound very nice.
Commonly Confused Countries

1. Match the pictures with the countries in the box.

   Austria   Australia   India   Indonesia   Switzerland   Sweden

2. Now write the country above each description.

1. ____________________
   It’s a very large country but not many people live there. The country has unusual animals such as kangaroos and koalas. There are many deserts in the centre.

2. ____________________
   This big Asian country has the second largest population in the world. Most people live in the countryside. Mumbai (which used to be called ‘Bombay’) is the largest city.

3. ____________________
   The winters in this country are long and very cold. Its neighbours are Norway and Finland. This country’s most famous companies are Ericsson and Volvo.

4. ____________________
   It is made up of thousands of islands. The weather is very hot and humid. There are many volcanoes.

5. ____________________
   This European country has many mountains. It’s famous for banks, watches, and chocolate. The people speak German, French, and Italian.

6. ____________________
   People in this country speak German. The capital city is Vienna.
Comparatives and Superlatives

General Knowledge Quiz

Complete the questions, and choose an answer for each one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>highest</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>slower</th>
<th>animal</th>
<th>country</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>largest</th>
<th>lake</th>
<th>closer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. What’s the largest country in _______ America?  a. Chile  b. Peru  c. Brazil
2. Which _______ is smaller, France or Italy?  a. France  b. Italy
3. Which country is richer, Thailand or South Korea?  a. Thailand  b. South Korea
6. What’s the world’s _______ mountain?  a. Everest  b. Cook  c. Fuji
7. Which is _________, light or sound?  a. light  b. sound
8. Which planet is _________ to the Sun, Earth or Mars?  a. Earth  b. Mars
9. Which is heavier, gold or silver?  a. gold  b. silver
10. Which _________ is faster, a cheetah or a snake?  a. a cheetah  b. a snake
11. Which mammal is larger, an elephant or a hippo?  a. an elephant  b. a hippo
Listening Practice

1. Listen and write the prices, times, and dates.

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

Test Practice

Listen to the seven conversations and circle the correct answer for each question.

1. How does she spell her surname?
   A. FAIRY  B. FEAR  C. FAIRE  D. FAIR

2. What is Sandra’s favourite colour?
   A. orange  B. yellow  C. black  D. red

3. What time does the documentary on Australia begin?
   A. 7.30  B. 8.00  C. 8.15  D. 8.30

4. What’s his Post Office Box number?
   A. 112  B. 118  C. 120  D. 121

5. How much did the car cost?
   A. £1900  B. £9000  C. £9100  D. £1190

6. When does the new school term begin?
   A. 13th  B. 24th  C. 23rd  D. 14th

7. What is Karen wearing?
   A  B  C  D

Reading Test Practice

Section R1

Read the passages about Karen (K) and Wendy (W) and answer the questions. For each question choose either K (Karen) or W (Wendy). You need to choose each person more than once.
Karen (K)
My name is Karen. I’m 20 years old and I live in a small town with my parents. I was born in England but my mum is from France and my dad is from Spain. They have a small restaurant. I’m a student at a vocational college. I want to be a cook. At weekends I sometimes work in my parents’ restaurant, but not this weekend. I’m going to a music concert in London with my friends. It will be fun!

Wendy (W)
My name is Wendy and I’m nineteen years old. I’m studying French at the University of Manchester. I used to hate French but I like it now because my boyfriend is from France. I live with my aunt in Manchester. She has a very nice house near the university. At weekends I usually go home to my family in the countryside, but this weekend I’m going to stay in the city. My parents and brother are going to visit me.

Which person, K (Karen) or W (Wendy),
1. lives with her mother and father?
2. is a university student?
3. enjoys learning French?
4. often goes home at weekends?
5. sometimes helps her parents?
6. is going to travel this weekend?

Grammar
Preposition Practice

1 Complete the sentences with the following prepositions:

at in of off on out down up for like

1. I’ve always been fond _______ cats.
2. Andy is very good _______ drawing and painting.
3. She’s not very keen _______ sport.
4. From Monday to Friday I need to get _______ at six o’clock.
5. Please turn _______ the lights when you leave.
6. I’m tired of staying at home. Let’s go _______.
7. Rose is interested _______ Chinese culture.
8. It’s very cold outside. You should put _______ your coat.
9. She is very proud _______ her children.
10. This is your stop. You can get _______ the bus now.
11. I’m really tired. I’m going to lie _______.
12. This meat is delicious. It tastes _______ beef.
13. I’m looking _______ my keys. Have you seen them?
14. Can you please help me pick _______ the toys?
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John Ross

59
Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Wild Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bat</th>
<th>eagle</th>
<th>lizard</th>
<th>skunk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheetah</td>
<td>gorilla</td>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chimpanzee</td>
<td>leopard</td>
<td>rhino(ceros)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
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.

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 list with the definitions.

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

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 |
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 keep 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. Twenty-four-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.
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?  
   ____________________________________________

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.
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 actor.*

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*

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 _x_ animals.
3. He has got a cat and two dogs. _x_ cat is really cute.
4. Miranda goes to _x_ work by _x_ car.
5. She lives on _x_ island in _x_ Mediterranean Sea.
6. They have three children, _x_ boy and two girls. _x_ boy is five, and _x_ girls are seven and four.
7. Steve is _x_ translator. He speaks _x_ Russian, Spanish and French.
8. Don’t look directly at _x_ sun.
9. _x_ London is _x_ most beautiful city I’ve been to.
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1 Vocabulary – Presents

- a jigsaw puzzle
- binoculars
- in-line skates
- perfume
- lipstick
- photo frames
- a gift basket
- a calendar
- a parrot
- gift vouchers
- a wallet
- concert tickets
- a box of chocolates
- a Swiss army knife
- cash

2 Questions for Discussion

1. Which presents are shown in the pictures?
2. Describe the kind of person that they would be suitable for.
3. Which of the presents listed above would you most / least like to receive?
4. What are some presents you have received / given?
Tips for Shopping

3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

sale     service     deals     cash     shopping     list     discounts     expensive

1. Don’t go ________ when you are hungry. You won’t be able to control yourself.
2. Take a shopping ________ with you.
3. Don’t buy things just because they are on _________. Only buy them if you need them.
4. Buy bread and cakes in the evening. Many bakeries offer large ________ an hour or two before closing time.
5. Don’t go shopping when you are angry or depressed. You’ll probably end up buying something _________ in order to cheer yourself up.
6. Buy second-hand goods. You can find a lot of great ________ on the Internet.
7. Avoid using credit cards; try to pay with _________.
8. When you buy electronics such as a digital camera, get them at a local shop. They are usually more expensive but you can get better after-sales _________.

4 Do you disagree with any of these suggestions? Which ones are useful? Can you think of any other tips?

5 Add prepositions to the sentences. Then read them in pairs, changing the sentences to make them true for you.

1. I’m pretty good _____ saving money. I save ______ 30% of my salary.
2. If I needed to save money, I’d try to spend less money _____ clothes and shoes.
3. I usually shop _______ before buying things.
4. Buying new products is much better than buying second-hand ones because you can take them ______ to the store if there’s a problem.
5. Buying CDs and DVDs is a waste _____ money. You can download them ______ free from the Internet.
6. I’m saving _____ for a new computer.
7. My parents used _____ give me twenty pounds a week pocket money.
8. I’ve lent money _____ some friends but I’ve never borrowed any money ______ them.
9. It will take me two years to pay _____ my student loan.
10. He invested most of his savings _____ property.
Writing a Descriptive Essay

Essay topic: Describe a shop that you like a lot.

1 What is wrong with the following essay?
A shop that I really like is a clothes shop (1). The clothes shop doesn’t sell men’s clothes – it just sells clothes for women (2). The reason I like it a lot is because it has many nice clothes and they are quite cheap. You can sometimes find some really unusual clothes (3). Although the clothes are really nice, most of them are cheap. I sometimes go to the shop when I have free time (4). Sometimes I just window-shop and sometimes I buy clothes (5). It is very popular so it is often crowded. There are some other nice clothes shops nearby so I also take a look at them when I go into the city.

2 The ‘essay’ is much too short (just 114 words), and there are many more problems. Find examples of the following problems:
1. An adjective that is used too many times.
2. Other words that are used too often.
3. A linking word that is used too often.
4. A sentence that is irrelevant (i.e. off topic).

3 The essay doesn’t have enough detail. Where could the following information be placed? Write 1–5.
A. An example of an unusual item of clothes.
B. The name and location.
C. Examples of clothes that the writer has bought there.
D. The kind of women’s clothes.
E. How often the writer goes there.
Thinking of Things to Write About

Asking questions about the essay subject is a very good way to think of details to write about. Look at the examples below.

Essay topic: Describe a shop that you like a lot.
What? a second-hand bookshop called Evergreen Books
Where? in a quiet street, a five-minute walk from my house
What does it look like? big shop, two floors, a little messy and disorganised
What it sells? second-hand books, magazines, local history, science-fiction novels
When / How often I go there? twice a week, on the way home from work
What have you bought there? comic books, The Adventures of Tintin
Why do you like it? cheap, owner is friendly and knowledgeable, wide range of books, always something new, chairs where you can sit down

Complete the essay with words from the box.

five-minute packed especially selection knowledgeable browse fortunate

The only thing I love more than reading is searching for books and comics. My favourite shop is a second-hand bookshop near my house called Evergreen Books.

The bookshop has two floors _________(1) with a wide variety of books, magazines, and comics. There is an especially good _________(2) of science-fiction novels.

The shop looks a little messy and disorganised, but that doesn’t bother me at all because there are so many great books and the prices are very low. Moreover, the owner, Mr. Green, is exceptionally friendly and _________(3).

Evergreen Books is just a _________(4) walk from my house so I often stop by on my way home from work. Although I usually just _________(5) the shelves, if I come across something special, I’ll buy it. I mostly buy comic books, _________(6) old ones like ‘The Adventures of Tintin’.

Nowadays, there are more and more bland chain stores so I feel very _________(7) to have a good bookshop like Evergreen Books on my doorstep.
Writing an Email

In section W2 you have to write an email of 50–70 words. There is a choice of two email questions.

1. Read the example email questions, and then complete the sample by correcting the underlined mistakes.

You have just won some money. Write an email to your friend on one of the following topics.

Either (1.) Tell him/her about winning the money and say what you’re going to do with it.

or (2.) Tell him/her about winning the money and invite him/her to come with you to spend your money.

From: Lucy
Subject: Great News
Message:
Hi Tina,
Guess what? I won £30 yesterday. I got second place in the Farmers Department Store photo contest. It was that funny Santa picture I take. The £30 is actually gift vouchers for the department store, so I need spending the money there.

I’m not sure what I’m go to buy. I might get a clothes. Why don’t you helping me spend it? It’ll be fun. How about going here this Saturday morning?
Write back soon.
Lucy

2. Now write an email for question 1.
Conditional Sentences

1. How do these three sentences differ?

   If he studies hard, he will pass the test.    If he studied hard, he would pass the test.    If he had studied hard, he would have passed the test.

   **first conditional**   if + present simple    will + verb

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

   (Sometimes we use can, may, might, shall instead of will) If it rains, we can rent a DVD.

   ‘unless’ means ‘if… not’. I’ll fail the test unless I cheat. = I’ll fail the test if I do not cheat.

   **second conditional**   if + past simple    would + verb

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

   (We can use could, might, should instead of would) If I won the lottery, I might buy a car.

   **third conditional**   if + had / hadn’t + pp    would have / wouldn’t have + p.p.

   If we had had more money, we would have bought a house.

   I wouldn’t have fallen asleep if I hadn’t been so tired.

   (Sometimes we use could have, might have, should have instead of would have)

   If I had studied harder, I could have gone to university.

Test Practice

Section R3

Write the correct answer on the line.

1. If we ....................... earlier, we wouldn’t have been late.
   A. leave  B. would leave  C. had left  D. will leave

2. We’ll stay home tomorrow if the weather ....................... bad.
   A. is  B. was  C. would be  D. wasn’t

3. What would you do if you ....................... a diamond ring on the street?
   A. found  B. will find  C. have found  D. find

4. If I saw a ghost, I ....................... to take a picture of it.
   A. might  B. would be  C. would try  D. would

5. I ....................... Paul if I see him.
   A. told  B. would tell  C. tell  D. will tell

6. I ....................... passed the test if I had studied harder.
   A. won’t  B. would have  C. would  D. will

7. It’s difficult to get a good job unless you ....................... a lot of experience.
   A. do have  B. have  C. don’t have  D. had

8. We would have cleaned up the flat if we ....................... you were coming.
   A. had known  B. knew  C. would know  D. know
Writing an Imaginative Essay

Essay topic: What would you do if you won $5,000,000?

1 Using the sentences below, make true sentences about yourself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I would...</th>
<th>I would probably...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ...hold a huge party.</td>
<td>9. ...pay off my family’s debts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ...quit my job.</td>
<td>10. ...give my parents half of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ...pay off all my debts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ...take a long trip around the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ...buy a large house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ...give some money to charity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ...buy a sports car.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ...put most of it in the bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I would probably...
9. ...pay off my family’s debts.
10. ...give my parents half of it.

I might...
11. ...drop out of school / university.
12. ...go on a shopping spree.

I wouldn’t...
13. ...change my lifestyle.
14. ...tell anyone that I had won it.

An essay should not be a list of points. We need to give reasons and explain things.

2 Now match the sentences above to the reasons/explanations below.

A. I really hate owing money.
B. I would like one with a nice garden and a swimming pool.
C. I feel sorry for stray dogs and cats so I would probably give it to an animal shelter.
D. I have always wanted to go abroad, but I have never had enough money.
E. I have always dreamed about owning a Ferrari.
F. It is incredibly boring and I hate my boss.
G. I would feel really uncomfortable if people asked me for money.

3 We also need to put similar points together in the same paragraph. Here are some ways we could divide the body of the essay:

- buy / save
- practical things / fun
- me / others (family and friends)
- do now / do later

Which do the two essays on the opposite page use?
Essay 1
Like many people, I buy a lottery ticket every week and dream of winning a fortune. If I won five million dollars, it would completely change my life.

First of all, I would quit my job as a supermarket cashier. The job is extremely boring and the pay is very poor. I would open a small business, perhaps a café or a clothes shop. I would probably buy a car. At the moment, I just use public transport, so having a car would give me a lot of freedom to visit people and to travel.

I would also use some of my money to help my friends and family. My parents aren’t very wealthy. My father hates his job but he can’t afford to retire. If I gave my parents one million dollars, they could have a very comfortable retirement. It would also be nice to help some of my friends by giving them money either as a present or a loan.

In conclusion, if I won five million dollars, I would resign from my job and start a business. Best of all, I’d be able to give my family and friends some financial assistance.

Essay 2
Winning five million dollars would be wonderful, but it would not immediately change my life a lot because I’m a high school student. I would still continue going to school.

The first thing I would do is ask my parents to invest most of the money for me. Next, I would celebrate by holding a big party for my family and close friends. As well as that, I would spend some of the money on presents and buy a few things for myself. In particular, I have always wanted a video camera, but I have never had enough money to buy one.

After leaving high school, I could have more fun with the money. I would take a year off between school and university and travel overseas. I have always dreamed about buying a motorcycle and riding it from Argentina all the way up to Alaska. With my winnings, I could make that dream come true. After my gap year, I might use my winnings to study at a prestigious foreign school; it would be a lot more interesting than living at home with my parents and attending my local university.
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Leaves Only Footprints

Unit 5

Speak

1 Vocabulary - Environmental Problems

| overpopulation | global warming | species extinction |
| deforestation  | overfishing    | urban sprawl       |
| desertification| air pollution  | soil erosion       |

2 Discussion

1. What environmental problems are shown in the pictures?
2. Where do they occur?
3. What causes these problems? What are some possible solutions?
4. What environmental problems are there in your country?
Solar-powered Cars

Every few years a strange collection of low black vehicles gather in the far north of Australia for the World Solar Challenge. This is a solar-powered car race covering 3,020 kilometres across Australia from Darwin to Adelaide. The cars are powered by solar cells that convert solar energy into electricity. The World Solar Challenge usually attracts about a dozen teams from around the world, most of which are sponsored by universities and companies. A Dutch team from Delft University has been the most successful team in the past decade. Another team, comprised of Hawaiian high school students, was the subject of a 1996 American film featuring Halle Berry, Race the Sun.

The World Solar Challenge goes through the Outback, the remote and arid areas in the centre of the country, and takes four days. The solar-powered cars are allowed to drive from 0800 to 1700, and they average over 90km/hr. The purpose of the race is to promote the development of solar-powered racing cars. This aim has been more than realised; solar technology has improved so much since the first race in 1987 that the cars can now go well over the legal speed limits. In fact, new rules have been introduced to reduce speeds.

The next challenge for solar-powered vehicle makers is to develop cars that are larger and more comfortable than the racing models. Some progress has been made towards this aim. In December 2008, Swiss teacher Louis Palmer completed a 17-month, 52,000km trip around the world in a ‘solar taxi’. His three-wheeled car pulled a trailer with solar cells and batteries. Palmer’s solar car can travel 300km on a single charge, and reach speeds of 90km/hr. The prototype was expensive but he hopes that, if mass produced, it could sell for around 10,000 Euros.

1. When was the first World Solar Challenge held?
2. What is the purpose of the race?
3. How long did Louis Palmer’s journey take?
4. What is the starting point for the World Solar Challenge?
   A. Australia  B. Adelaide  C. Darwin
5. Race the Sun...
   A. was directed by Halle Berry  B. is based on a true story  C. won the race
6. How much did Louis Palmer’s car cost to produce?
   A. 52,000  B. No number is given  C. 10,000 Euros
Writing a Discussion Essay

Essay question: “It’s wrong to keep wild animals in zoos.” Discuss.

1. Write the topic sentences in the correct paragraphs.

I. Furthermore, zoos provide a safe place for endangered animals.
II. Zoos have an important role in educating the public about animal conservation.
III. In some cases, this is true, but most zoos provide a nice living environment for the animals.

In recent times animal rights have become an important issue. Some people think that we should not keep wild animals in zoos, but I strongly disagree with this.

A. __________________________________________________________________________

We can read about animals or watch them on television, but seeing them in real life is so much better. People can see what the animals look like and how they behave. As a result, they may develop an interest in protecting animals and the environment.

B. __________________________________________________________________________

Many animals are unable to live in the wild because of threats such as poaching and habitat loss. If these animals become extinct in the wild, the species will not completely die out because we have them in our zoos. In fact, many zoos have breeding programmes which involve returning animals back into their natural habitat.

Some people say that keeping wild animals in zoos is cruel and unnatural.

C. __________________________________________________________________________

They give the animals good medical care, provide good food, and have large cages. As a result, animals in zoos usually live longer than ones in the wild.

To sum up, I support keeping wild animals in zoos because they help educate the public and save animals from becoming extinct. Rather than closing zoos, we need to put more effort into improving them.
Which of these things would improve the essay?

1. Give some examples (e.g. examples of animals).
2. Make the essay longer. It is too short.
3. Replace overused words such as ‘zoos’ and ‘animals’ with synonyms.
4. Make the introduction and conclusion longer.

**Synonyms for animals:**
- wildlife, wild creatures, fauna, predators, carnivores etc.

**Synonyms for zoos:**
- safari park, wildlife refuge, wildlife park  
  (There are very few common synonyms for ‘zoo’ so we could use expressions such as ‘keep in captivity’, ‘cages’ or ‘behind bars’.

**Examples of animals:**
- pandas, tigers, rhinos, gorillas etc.  
  (Try and use more difficult words if you can spell them correctly; for example, orangutans would be better than lions.)

---

**CHOOSING SYNONYMS** – use your dictionary to find synonyms but be careful. Students often choose very rare words and ones that have very limited usage. The Golden Rule is: if you have never heard or read the word before, don’t use it.

**Giving examples**

We can give examples using these words: such as, like, for example, for instance

- I enjoy playing team sports such as football and volleyball.
- He suits bright colours like red.
- We can reduce our impact on the environment by, for example, driving smaller cars.
- The students did very badly on the test. Jill, for example, scored only 33%.

It is much easier to use ‘for example’ and ‘for instance’ at the start of a sentence rather than in the middle.

- There are many ways to reduce our impact on the environment. For example, we can drive smaller cars.
- The students did very badly on the test. For example, Jill scored only 33%.
Some people say that keeping wild animals in zoos is cruel and unnatural. In some cases, this is true, but most zoos provide a nice living environment for the animals.

Giving the other side
Some / Many people say (that)...
Opponents / Critics of _____ say / argue /claim (that)...
Supporters / Proponents of _____ say / argue /claim...

Concession and rebuttal
In some cases, this is true, but...
This may be partly true, but...

Straight rebuttal
I believe this is... wrong. / a faulty argument. / irrelevant.
In fact,... this is incorrect. / the opposite is true.

Match
1. Opponents of nuclear power claim that it is dangerous.
2. Proponents of compulsory retirement say that it creates jobs for young people.
3. Critics of globalisation argue that it is increasing poverty in developing countries.
4. Some people say that the Internet causes serious problems such as addiction to online games.
5. Many educators and parents say that students spend too much time on non-academic subjects like music and art.

A. In fact, the opposite is true. It has lifted many people out of poverty.
B. This may be true, but it is obviously unfair.
C. This might have been true in the past, but modern nuclear power plants are very safe.
D. I firmly believe that they are mistaken. These subjects are beneficial for...
E. This may be true in a few extreme cases, but overall the Internet has had a positive effect on society.
Speaking  

Task 2  
Giving a Presentation

Task Two takes 8–10 minutes in total. Two students take turns giving a 2–3-minute prepared presentation. After the presentation, the other student comments and asks questions. Remember: Students cannot take notes into the Speaking Test.

1 Complete the guidelines for making presentations by using the words in the box.

| figures | formal | questions | passion | repetition |

The Part Two presentation is similar to a discussion essay but there are some differences.

1. The language in a presentation is less ____________.
2. Because you have time to prepare the presentation, you can do some research and find some facts and _____________. However, be careful not to overuse these.
3. You show more ____________; it’s important that the people believe what you are saying. Try to be confident and show your feelings.
4. You can use humour.
5. Ask rhetorical ____________ (a rhetorical question is one where an answer is not expected). They help make listeners feel involved in the presentation.
6. While you should avoid ____________ in essays, it is an important speaking device to stress your points. Many speakers like to repeat the start of sentences in threes.

2 What points are these examples of?

We need to stop consuming so much... We need to stop using coal... We need to stop...
Global warming might not seem like a serious problem for someone living in chilly England, but...
Should we only test medicines and medical techniques on people?
In the United States alone, over three million dogs are put to sleep every year.

3 Choose one of the following topics. Prepare a two-minute presentation.

1. It’s wrong to keep animals as pets. Do you agree?
2. Trying to save endangered animals is a waste of money. Do you agree?
3. We shouldn’t use animals for medical research. Do you agree?
4. Global warming is not a serious problem. Do you agree?
5. Technology is the key to saving the environment. Do you agree?
Weather Vocabulary

1. Weather: Match the words with the definitions.

| 1. thunderstorm ___ | A. very light rain |
| 2. drizzle ___ | B. very cold |
| 3. breeze ___ | C. a light wind |
| 4. blizzard ___ | D. a brief period of rain (or snow) |
| 5. clear (up) ___ | E. lightning, thunder and heavy rain |
| 6. shower ___ | F. a severe snow storm with heavy winds |
| 7. freezing ___ | G. become fine after rainy / cloudy weather |

2. Complete these common weather descriptions with the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clear up</th>
<th>wintry</th>
<th>scattered</th>
<th>chance</th>
<th>high</th>
<th>east</th>
<th>snowfall</th>
<th>midday</th>
<th>low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A cold front will bring ____________ weather.
2. It will be cloudy in the morning, but will ____________ by midday.
3. Tomorrow will be cooler with strong winds coming from the ____________.
4. The temperature will reach a ____________ of 22 degrees centigrade.
5. Heavy ____________ is expected in the north of Scotland.
6. There is a forty percent ____________ of rain.
7. ____________ showers are forecast for the south of the country.
8. Overnight temperatures will drop to a ____________ of minus five degrees.
9. Early fog will burn off by ____________.

Describing temperatures
In the UK temperatures are described using degrees Celsius. The abbreviation is °C. An older word centigrade (which has the same meaning as Celsius) is sometimes still used. Americans usually use the Fahrenheit scale. We often leave out Celsius, e.g. It’s really hot. It must be 30 degrees. We use minus for temperatures below zero. \(-5°C = \text{minus 5 degrees}\)
Listening

Listening Practice: Weather Forecasts

3 True or False?
Listen to the forecasts and write T/F next to the statements.

Forecast 1
1. It will be hot tomorrow morning.
2. The weather will improve later in the day.

Forecast 2
3. It will snow in some parts of the country.
4. Temperatures will be lower than average.

Forecast 3
5. It will be sunny in the afternoon.
6. It will be warmer tomorrow.

London’s weather

4 Which of these statements do you think are true?
1. The weather is very cold.
2. It’s usually raining.
3. London has a serious smog problem (smog = smoke and fog).

5 Now read the passage and check your answers.

London has a temperate climate. July is the hottest month of the year with an average high of 23°C and an average low of 14°C. January is the coldest month (2–8°C). It usually only snows a few times a year.

Although there are quite a few days with rain (between 11 and 15 days per month), the ‘rain’ is often just a brief shower. In fact, London’s total annual rainfall is only 583 millimetres.

London was once infamous for its smog, but in the 1950s the government took action to reduce air pollution caused by the burning of coal. Although pollution from traffic sometimes causes smog today, London’s air is much cleaner than it was a hundred years ago.
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1 Vocabulary – The World’s Most Liveable Cities

According to some recent surveys, some of the most liveable cities in the world are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auckland (New Zealand)</th>
<th>Vancouver (Canada)</th>
<th>Copenhagen (Denmark)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne (Australia)</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>Stockholm (Sweden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney (Australia)</td>
<td>Munich (Germany)</td>
<td>Vienna (Austria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo (Japan)</td>
<td>Paris (France)</td>
<td>Zurich (Switzerland)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Questions for Discussion

1. What cities are shown in the pictures? What do you know about them?
2. In your opinion, what criteria should be used to determine how ‘liveable’ a city is?
3. Which of the cities listed above would you like to visit or live in?
4. Would you rather live in a large city, a small city or the country?
5. Does your home town attract many immigrants and tourists?
Speaking

Quotes about Travel

“A journey is best measured in friends, rather than miles.”
Tim Cahill (American travel writer)

“I have found out that there ain’t no surer way to find out whether you like people or hate them than to travel with them.” Mark Twain (American writer 1835–1910)

“All travel has its advantages. If the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to improve his own. And if fortune carries him to worse, he may learn to enjoy it.”
Samuel Johnson (English writer 1709–1784)

“To my mind, the greatest reward and luxury of travel is to be able to experience everyday things as if for the first time, to be in a position in which almost nothing is so familiar it is taken for granted.” Bill Bryson (American travel writer)

“Too often travel, instead of broadening the mind, merely lengthens the conversation.” Elizabeth Drew (American political journalist)

1. In your own words, what do the above quotes mean? Do you agree with them?
2. Have you ever travelled abroad? Have you travelled much around your country?
3. Which countries would you most like to travel to?

Speaking Task Three

Tourism: Statements for Discussion
In pairs or small groups take turns giving a two-minute talk, followed by a discussion, for these statements.

1. Most of the jobs created by tourism are low-end service jobs.
2. Because air travel produces a lot of CO2, governments should try to encourage their citizens to travel domestically rather than abroad.
3. Tourism helps promote peace between nations and people.
4. Because of globalisation and modernisation, countries are more and more alike. As a result, travel is less interesting than it used to be.
Aspects of Chinese Culture

1. You will hear a teacher on a cultural adaptation course talking to new arrivals in Hong Kong. For questions one to five listen to the recording and tick (✓) the correct box. For questions six to ten, fill in the missing information.

1. When someone gives you a gift
   □ A. use both hands.
   □ B. use your right hand.
   □ C. bow your head.

2. It has become more common for people to
   □ A. open presents immediately.
   □ B. exchange presents.
   □ C. pretend to refuse presents.

3. Asking personal questions is considered
   □ A. rude.
   □ B. friendly.
   □ C. polite.

4. The speaker suggests that when complimented, you should...
   □ A. offer thanks.
   □ B. return the compliment.
   □ C. deny the compliment.

5. What should you do when someone makes an unreasonable request?
   □ A. reject it
   □ B. make an excuse
   □ C. show surprise

6. MMA has contributed to the decline of ____________________________.

7. People looking for kung fu immersion courses are advised to go to ______.

8. A nearby martial arts school can be reached by ________________.

9. The most famous practitioner of Wing Chun was ________________.

10. Wing Chun evening classes start at ________________.
Writing

Descriptive Essay

Essay Task: Describe a popular tourist attraction in your country that you would recommend to foreign visitors.

In this kind of essay, it is important to use an interesting range of vocabulary, especially adjectives.

Which of the following words can replace the underlined words and phrases in the essay?

- up-market
- vintage
- premier
- breathtaking
- gorgeous
- exhilarating
- destination
- rural
- best-loved
- excursion

One of the most popular (1) tourist resorts in New Zealand is a pretty town called Queenstown. It is located on the edge of a beautiful (2) large lake and is surrounded by spectacular mountains. Most foreign tourists arrive by plane, but it is also conveniently reached by road. Queenstown has a good choice of accommodation from backpacker hostels to expensive (3) hotels, and it also offers a wide range of attractions.

Queenstown is known as the ‘Adventure Capital of the World’. There are numerous companies offering exciting (4) rafting and jetboating trips on nearby rivers. Bungee jumping, skydiving, and paragliding are also popular activities for extreme sports enthusiasts. Queenstown is New Zealand’s best (5) winter sports resort. There are four ski fields which provide excellent skiing for both beginners and advanced skiers. Many of these activities are expensive, but there are cheaper options. Hiking and cycling, whether for a few hours or a few days, are inexpensive ways to enjoy the mountains.

There is more to Queenstown than just adventure. A sightseeing trip of the area is highly recommended. A gondola ride to a peak overlooking Queenstown gives amazing (6) views of the landscape. Another popular trip (7) is a boat trip on an old (8) steamship across the lake to visit a sheep farm. The countryside around Queenstown also has places of interest for history buffs. In particular, visiting the nearby historical town of Arrowtown gives you a glimpse of life in the gold mining days of the 19th century.

Despite its small size and country (9) setting, Queenstown has a vibrant city centre. There are numerous restaurants and pubs that stay open late. During the winter and summer high seasons the town has a party atmosphere.

In conclusion, Queenstown is a beautiful place to visit (10) which is ideal for both visitors wanting to do adventure activities and those wanting to relax and enjoy the stunning scenery.
An Informal Letter

Write a letter to a foreign friend thanking him/her for inviting you to stay at his/her home, and apologising for not being able to go.

1. Complete the letter by adding these words and phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regards</th>
<th>Hopefully</th>
<th>Before I forget</th>
<th>Unfortunately</th>
<th>Once again</th>
<th>Actually</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Hi Toni,

How are you? Thanks so much for inviting me to your place. It’s very kind of you. ________(1), I won’t be able to come because I’ve just got a summer job. ________(2), I start work this coming Monday.

I’ve always wanted to see your beautiful city. ________(3), I will be able to visit you there one day.

_______(4), did you get the book I sent? ________(5), thanks for the invite.

_______(6),

John

Useful Phrases

In informal letters and emails, especially ones to close friends and family members, we sometimes suddenly think of something to add By the way,… Before I forget,… That reminds me. One last thing,…

In the past, when people wanted to add something after finishing a letter, they often wrote ‘P.S.’ (the abbreviation for postscript) at the bottom of the letter followed by the added comment(s). However, now that hand written letters are quite rare, this is less common than it used to be.
Noun Suffixes

1. Add suffixes to complete the sentences 1–24.

-ment is used to make nouns from verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>move</th>
<th>improve</th>
<th>develop</th>
<th>govern</th>
<th>equip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>require</td>
<td>appoint</td>
<td>arrange</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>achieve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. He has an ____________ to see the manager at three o’clock.
2. She considers climbing Mt. Everest to be her greatest ____________.
3. The ____________ has announced that the general election will take place on the 24th of May.
4. We need to buy a tent and some sleeping bags. Do you know of any stores that sell camping ____________?
5. The doctor said that there had been no ____________ in his condition.

-ness is used to make nouns from adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happy</th>
<th>sad</th>
<th>weak</th>
<th>kind</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ready</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>forgetful</td>
<td>bright</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. I’m an optimist. I believe in the essential ____________ of people.
7. I thanked him for his ____________.
8. As far as I’m concerned, ____________ is the most important thing in life.
9. His main ____________ as a manager is his inability to delegate work.
10. The ____________ of the beach made his eyes water.

-ity is also used to make nouns from adjectives (Note: some spelling changes are needed.)

| possible | secure | complex | scarce | generous |

11. He works as a ____________ guard at the bank.
12. The ____________ of clean water is a growing problem in poor countries.
13. I think people take advantage of my mother’s ____________.
14. Because of the ____________ of the disease, it is unlikely that scientists will be able to develop a cure for it in the near future.
15. The forecast said that there’s a ____________ of heavy rain tonight.
Grammar

- **-tion / -sion** are used to make **nouns from verbs** (Notes: -sion is less common, both are pronounced with a ‘sh’ sound, and spelling changes are often needed.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>admit</th>
<th>alter</th>
<th>civilise</th>
<th>decorate</th>
<th>describe</th>
<th>inform</th>
<th>decide</th>
<th>calculate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **-ance / -ence** are used to make **nouns from adjectives and verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>insure</th>
<th>appear</th>
<th>import</th>
<th>allow</th>
<th>fragrant</th>
<th>absent</th>
<th>silent</th>
<th>differ</th>
<th>exist</th>
<th>obedient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

16. It’s a matter of the utmost ____________. (import)

17. I disagree with the saying, “__________ makes the heart grow fonder.” (absent)

18. We took down the Christmas ____________ yesterday. (decorate)

19. Chinese ____________ originated along the lower Yellow River. (civilise)

20. I don’t believe in the ____________ of ghosts. (exist)

- **-ship, -hood** and **-dom** change the meaning of nouns but the words remain nouns. The suffix ‘-ship’ describes kinds of relationships, or skill, and ‘-hood’ describes periods or groups of people. The suffix ‘-dom’ has the meaning of rank, state or position.

| relationship | partnership | craftsmanship | membership | priesthood | motherhood | childhood | kingdom | freedom | stardom |

21. I grew up in quite a rough ____________. (neighbour)

22. The worst thing about country life is the ____________. (bore)

23. My most enduring ____________ were made during my years in the army. (friend)

24. ____________ comes from experience, not books. (wise)

Other Suffixes

- **-ing** heating misunderstanding building
- **-ure** failure pressure
- **-al** refusal
- **-y** delivery tasty
Speaking

Task Two
Task Two involves a discussion of recent issues in the news. Before the speaking test, examinees are given two short news articles and a list of points to discuss. Examinees choose one of the topics to talk about for 2–3 minutes. This is followed by a discussion with the examiner and the other student.

Read the article and then discuss the questions with a classmate.

A Compulsory Gap Year
The Irish Business and Employers Confederation (IBEC) has called for the government to introduce a mandatory gap year between secondary school and university. They say this is needed to help young people to develop skills that are required in the workplace. The employers’ group believe that the current education system has a narrow academic focus that relies too heavily on rote learning.

According to gap year supporters, the time off from school broadens students’ horizons and improves their social skills. In addition, they are said to gain confidence and practical experience, as well as having time to think about their direction in life. Ideally, they can recharge their batteries and go back to school with renewed energy.

For most students, a gap year involves a combination of work and travel, either working at home to raise funds for a trip, or going on a working holiday. Examples of the latter are fruit picking in New Zealand and working as camp counsellors in the United States.

Taking a gap year has become more common over the last decade, and it has also become increasingly structured. There are a large number of organisations and companies sending ‘gappers’ around the globe. Volunteering tourism, in particular, has seen rapid growth.

Points to Consider
• Is taking a gap year common in your country?
• What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking a gap year?
• If you took a gap year, what would you like to do?
• Do you think it’s a good idea to make a gap year compulsory?
• What do you think is meant by ‘volunteering tourism’?
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Listening Paper (104), Reading & Writing Paper (110), Speaking Test (125)
If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.
Isaac Newton (1642–1727, English physicist)

Men have become the tools of their tools.
Henry David Thoreau (American author, philosopher and naturalist, 1817–1863)

A new consciousness is developing which sees the earth as a single organism and recognizes that an organism at war with itself is doomed. We are one planet. One of the great revelations of the age of space exploration is the image of the earth finite and lonely, somehow vulnerable, bearing the entire human species through the oceans of space and time.

We must not forget that when radium was discovered no one knew that it would prove useful in hospitals. The work was one of pure science. And this is a proof that scientific work must not be considered from the point of view of the direct usefulness of it. It must be done for itself, for the beauty of science, and then there is always the chance that a scientific discovery may become like radium a benefit for humanity.
Marie Curie (Polish-French physicist, 1867–1934)

I don’t think we’re yet evolved to the point where we’re clever enough to handle as complex a situation as climate change... The inertia of humans is so huge that you can’t really do anything meaningful.
James Lovelock (British scientist)

I don’t think the human race will survive the next thousand years, unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet. But I’m an optimist. We will reach out to the stars.
Stephen Hawking (British physicist)

We are still in the very beginnings of the Internet.
Jimmy Wales (co-founder of Wikipedia)
1. **Discuss**: Is violation of intellectual property rights a serious crime? Is IP protection tenable in today’s high-tech world?

2. Now listen to two people discussing IP protection and complete the phrases below with words from the recording.

   - It’s not a (1)_________ choice.
   - It’s not a zero-sum (2)_________. Everyone can benefit.
   - Tighter copyright enforcement (3)_________ creativity by financially rewarding creators.
   - In an environment of lax sum (4)_________, creators will be discouraged because...
   - It’s easy to cherry sum (5)_________ examples but for most artists...
   - Too much copyright protection (6)_________ creativity...
   - Songwriters are unable to reinterpret old classics because that would be an (7)_________.

3. **Describing Arguments**

   1. The idea that the new law will result in hospital closures is just a **straw man** argument.
   2. He has been accused of **cherry picking** evidence that shows economy recovery.
   3. Painting Stalin as some latter day Oliver Cromwell is a **false analogy**.
   4. He responded with **ad hominem** attacks on the candidate’s supposed history of tax avoidance rather than his tax policies.
   5. Journalists are not as objective as they would like to believe. As with the rest of us, they’re subject to **confirmation bias**.
   6. It’s a **false dilemma** that universities either have to get more state funding or raise tuition.

A. literally ‘at the man’, meaning attacking the person, not the person’s argument
B. an invented argument/claim which misrepresents the position of your opponents, in order to attack them
C. a false reduction of choices to just two alternatives, often extreme positions
D. the tendency to favour information that supports one’s ideas
E. choosing only the best from a group, i.e. selecting cases that support your position and ignoring those that don’t
F. an argument based on a comparison that is misleading and superficial
The Square Kilometre Array

One of the greatest scientific projects of our age is quietly underway in the Southern Hemisphere. The Square Kilometer Array (SKA) is an international radio telescope project involving 20 countries, but concentrated in two core areas in remote desert regions of Australia and South Africa. Consisting of thousands of dishes (equivalent to a square kilometer), the SKA will be the world’s largest ground-based telescope array. It will help answer questions about galaxy formation, dark energy, Earth-like planets, and the formation of black holes.

Construction of the SKA will commence in 2016 and it is expected to be fully operational in 2024. It will be the world’s largest scientific instrument, have 10,000 times the survey speed of present radio telescopes, and be so sensitive that it will be able to detect an airport radar on a planet 50 light years away.

The SKA will generate enormous amounts of data. As well as three thousand 15-metre dishes, there will be other types of radio wave receptors known as aperture array antennas. One hundred and sixty Gigabits of data per second will be transmitted from each radio dish to a central processor. Together the dishes will produce ten times the current global Internet traffic. Add the data from the aperture array receptors and the data rates will be 100 times current global Internet traffic! Handling the data will require the processing power 50 times more powerful than the most powerful supercomputer in 2010.

In 2012 the Australia Square Kilometre Array Pathfinder (ASKAP) project began operation. This is a cutting edge radio telescope project consisting of 36 antennas dishes. A testbed for SKA technology, it will be incorporated into Phase One of SKA.
Vocabulary

Match the highlighted words with the correct definitions.

1. The Earth is in a **galaxy** called the Milky Way.
2. Redshifts reveal galaxy distances; the greater the **redshift**, the further the galaxy.
3. **Optical** astronomy is the easiest branch for amateurs to become involved in.
4. Radio astronomy utilizes large radio **antennas** called radio telescopes.
5. The SKA will be the world’s largest telescope **array**.
6. Some scientists expect to find evidence of intelligent **extraterrestrial** life this century.
7. The **Big Bang** is believed to have occurred about 13.75 billion years ago.

a. a large group of things, especially those positioned in a particular way
b. a very large group of stars
c. related to the visible part of the electromagnetic spectrum
d. from Latin ‘beyond’ and ‘the Earth’
e. metallic devices for sending or receiving electromagnetic (usually radio) waves
f. the rapid expansion that most scientists believe created the universe
g. an apparent shift towards longer wavelengths (the red end of the spectrum) in the radiation emitted by an object moving away from the observer

Listening

**Section L1 Listening Practice  Professor Peter Quinn**

You are going to hear a slightly abridged version of an interview with Professor Peter Quinn, Director of the International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research (ICRAR), in Perth, Western Australia. The ICRAR is a collaboration between The University of Western Australia and the Curtin University of Technology. *(Note: As with the other interviews, this one was recorded with voice artists.)*

Listen and answer questions 1–6.

1. Professor Quinn chose to work in Astronomy because...
   a. he wanted to stay in Australia.
   b. he thought he could make more of an impact.
   c. his interest in the Big Bang.
2. The main lesson he learnt from Professor Giacconi was the need to...
   a. have multiple skills.
   b. be a good communicator.
   c. be a strong leader.

3. He says that radio astronomy allows...
   a. observation of gases invisible to optical instruments.
   b. cheaper collection of data.
   c. us to observe redshifts.

4. What doesn’t Professor Quinn mention as a positive factor for achieving ICRAR’s goals?
   a. industry involvement
   b. state support
   c. a perfect location

5. According to Professor Quinn, SKA’s discoveries are most likely to be...
   a. evidence of extraterrestrial life.
   b. highly unpredictable in the short-term.
   c. about early galaxy formation.

6. What are his hopes for ICRAR?
   a. producing internationally minded scientists
   b. instilling an ethos of teamwork
   c. involvement in global science
Idioms and Proverbs

1. Complete the sentences by writing a word in each blank.

1. A bad workman __________ his tools.
2. There’s no such thing as a free __________.
3. Good __________ make good neighbours.
4. You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make it __________.
5. He bought a wedding ring but he doesn’t have a girlfriend. Talk about __________ the cart before the horse.
6. Health, love, friendship and family are what really matter. The __________ things in life are free.
7. I’m not a team player. I’d much rather work on my own. I’m a firm believer in the old adage that too many cooks __________ the broth.
8. My mother went back to school and got her degree when she was in her fifties. As they say, you’re never too old to __________.
9. Honestly, it was just a slip of the __________. You know, ‘Focker’ is not an easy name to say.
10. Come on. If we all get stuck in, we’ll be finished in no time. Many hands make __________ work.
11. Three months after he went away to do his military service, he got a Dear John letter from his girlfriend. It was a classic case of ‘Out of __________, out of mind’.
12. Does being polite really pay off? It seems that the complainers get more. From my personal experience I would say that the squeaky __________ gets the grease.
13. Don’t wait. This kind of opportunity doesn’t come along very often. __________ while the iron is hot.
14. I think the best course of action in this case is to say nothing. Silence is __________.

To hyphenate or not, is it email or e-mail?

Hyphenation is sometimes confusing. Often, as with ‘email’, a word can be written with or without a hyphen. In English there’s a general trend toward non-hyphenation. ‘Tomorrow’ was once written as ‘to-morrow’. In the early days of the Internet, we used ‘e-mail’ but now ‘email’ is more common.
Drummond Gilbert (centre of the photograph) a former accountant, came up with the idea for a ride-sharing website after seeing long queues of cars with single occupants. He founded goCarShare.com in 2009.

Listen to the interview with Drummond Gilbert and choose the best answer for each question.

1. Car-sharing...
   a. is primarily focused on saving money.
   b. has become mainstream.
   c. utilises simple Internet technology.

2. Drummond Gilbert says goCarShare’s use of Facebook...
   a. provides a security check.
   b. allows the matching of likeminded users.
   c. ties in with a focus on special events.

3. How much do users pay drivers for a ride?
   a. It varies, based on mutual agreement.
   b. Ten pence per person per mile.
   c. They use an AA chart to calculate the contribution.

4. What is goCarShare’s goal for its carbon footprint?
   a. to be carbon neutral
   b. to be carbon negative
   c. to reduce annual carbon emissions by 7 tons

5. Drummond says that collaborative consumption...
   a. leads to better use of our possessions.
   b. breaks down barriers between strangers.
   c. creates business opportunities for goCarShare.

6. What is goCarShare’s long-term goal?
   a. To follow Facebook’s example of going public.
   b. To use targeted advertising.
   c. To handle car share payments online.
2 Time Phrases
Question 6 asks about goCarShare’s ‘long-term goal’. When we listen to the recording we should expect to hear about various goals, and we need to pay special attention to the time phrases used.

The first time references are *initially*... and *We are then keen to ‘do a Facebook’*. This is purposelessly misleading. The answer ‘going public’ is wrong; the reference to Facebook is about growing the concept into other demographics (i.e. age groups) rather than having the company go public.

Answer B is obviously wrong when we hear: *In the short term we will use targeted advertising.*

That leaves C as the best answer, although we don’t get a close match to the phrase ‘long-term goal’. The recording says: *The next step will be, passengers will pay the website, we’ll take a small transaction fee and pass the balance on to the driver upon completion of the journey.*

3 Collaborative Consumption
Gilbert Drummond is a keen supporter of the collaborative consumption movement. His personal recommendations are: “*crashpadder.com, which is a great way to find somewhere to stay with a nice local when you are on your travels, and housebites.com, which allows you to turn your house into a restaurant: guests can search for dinner parties with different types of cuisine in their neighbourhood.*”

Have you heard of these or any other collaborative consumption companies?

4 Trends
Complete sentences 1–5 with words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>microfinance</th>
<th>crowdsourcing</th>
<th>crowd funding</th>
<th>flash mob</th>
<th>social media</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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1. Kickstarter is a __________ website for the creative arts. It raises money for things as diverse as indie films, comic books, stage shows and video games.

2. __________ involves lending small amounts to businesses that don’t have access to traditional banking services.

3. __________ are Internet tools and platforms that people use to share content and socialise, e.g. blogs, wikis, forums, Facebook.

4. Websites like Wikipedia rely on __________. This is when tasks are done by a large group, especially an online community, rather than by traditional employees.

5. A __________ is a group of people who suddenly assemble, do some seemingly pointless prearranged activity, and then quickly disperse.
Commonly Confused Words

Choosing answers for questions sometimes involves a choice between similar looking words. Below are ten pairs of words that are often confused. Circle the correct word in each sentence.

1. He was involved in anelicit / illicit gambling operation.
2. Rather than spoon-feed his students, he tries toelicit / illicit answers from them.

3. Whichpedal / peddle is the accelerator?
4. He made a livingpedalling / peddling health supplements.

5. The only way through the mountains is by a dangerous andtortuous / torturous road.
6. The busker’s singing was so tortuous / torturous that he was given money to move on.

7. She asked me if I had trouble buying clothes. Was she trying to imply / infer that I need to lose weight?
8. He tends to beat around the bush. You often have to imply / infer what he means.

10. Grandpa has a secret hoard / horde of whisky bottles buried in the garden.

11. Please close the doors. There’s a chillydraught / draft coming through the room.
12. The publisher needs the draught / draft by the end of the month.

13. I feel embarrassed when people compliment / complement me on my gorgeous hair.
14. I think you should compliment / complement your acting classes with some basic singing lessons.

15. His job is to provide legal council / counsel to foreign companies.
16. William’s path to power started with his election to the local council / counsel.

17. A good nightclub bouncer has the ability todefuse / diffuse tense situations.
18. The photographer used a screen to defuse / diffuse the light.

19. The officials were censured / censored for their excessive travel expenses.
20. The film will need to be censured / censored before it can be shown on television.
The guiding philosophy of ancient Greek medicine was the Four Humours. The body was believed to contain four basic substances: blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm. These humours corresponded to seasons, organs, and personality traits. A doctor would diagnose illness in terms of an imbalance of humours. A ‘bad-humoured’ patient suffering from too much blood would need to be bled. An excess of bile would require purging either by vomiting or by the taking of a laxative. With things in balance, the patient would now be ‘good-humoured’.

Even as Europe embraced science and underwent the Industrial Revolution, its medicine still clung to ancient humoural practices, only this time – instead of the relatively passive treatments of medieval times – the industrial age called for a more aggressive approach. The period, roughly 1780 to 1860, is known as the Age of Heroic Medicine. Heroism was very much required by patients as the cure was often worse than the disease.

The old humour-balancing techniques of bloodletting, purging, and blistering can be seen at work in the death of George Washington. In 1799, two-and-a-half years after completing his second term as president and aged 67, Washington came down with a severe throat infection. Two days later he was dead. His ‘treatment’ had involved blistering, doses of calomel (toxic mercury chloride), and doses of tartar emetic (a poisonous crystalline compound) that produced ‘copious discharge from the bowels’. Worst of all, he had endured multiple bloodlettings totalling about 3.75 litres over a 10-hour period.

Bloodletting died out in the West in the nineteenth century with the rise of scientific medicine, but a visual legacy of sorts lives on in the red-and-white-striped poles of barbershops. Barbers performed bloodletting, and the striped poles were a symbol of this, the red representing blood and the white representing bandages.

1. Which word or phrase in paragraphs 1 or 2 best describes the invasive nature of the treatments?
   a. purging
   b. heroic
   c. aggressive
   d. passive

2. Which word from paragraphs 1 or 2 has an additional meaning of ‘calmness of temperament’?
   a. bile
   b. phlegm
   c. good-humoured
   d. humoural

3. What does the writer imply about George Washington’s death?
   a. It was heroic.
   b. It was a case of medical malpractice.
   c. He was poisoned.
   d. He was bled to death.

4. What example of a laxative is given?
   a. blistering
   b. striped poles
   c. tartar emetic
   d. bloodletting

5. According to the article, during which period were medical treatments most drastic?
   a. Ancient Greek times
   b. The late 18th to mid-19th century
   c. The nineteenth century
   d. Medieval times

(Note: the R1 section in the actual Masters exam has two extracts and a total of ten questions)