



STEP TO

Student Book



Official preparation
material for Anglia ESOL
International Examinations
For the revised and updated papers

ADVANCED B2

STEP TO *ADVANCED*

STUDENT BOOK



Developed and published by:

AIM Qualifications and Assessment Group.

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AIM develops accredited and regulated vocational qualifications for delivery by colleges, universities, training providers and by employers in the workplace. Our qualifications cover a range of academic levels and subject areas such as Foundation learning, creative, counselling, education compliance, Access to Higher Education and a range of specialised qualifications to suit specific skill areas.

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We offer a range of eLearning packages tailored to support AIM centres with their delivery of AIM Qualifications.

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Further information can be found at:

www.anglia.org

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Welcome

STEP TO books are specifically designed for students preparing for Anglia Examinations. The books have 10-12 units and include a QR code linking to audio files and a sample test. Each unit is topic based (covering high-frequency test topics and vocabulary) and has a fresh, attractive, and colourful design.

The books provide guided test practice for every test section. There are explanations and exercises for essential grammar patterns, collocations and vocabulary.

The **STEP TO** series consists of ten titles:



For teachers, the accompanying teachers' guides make things easy. Each book is a comprehensive one-stop solution for test preparation. In addition to instructions, the teachers' guide for each level has language and cultural explanations, test tips, and transcripts of all the recordings.

AIM Qualifications and Assessment Group

Anglia Examinations have partnered with AIM Qualifications and Assessment Group (AIM) to offer Ofqual approved qualifications for all candidates following the top four levels* of our STEP TO suite of general English (ESOL International) examinations:

B1 Intermediate AIM Entry Level Certificate in ESOL International (Entry 3) (B1) (Anglia Intermediate)
Ofqual qualification number 601/4946/2

B2 Advanced AIM Level 1 Certificate in ESOL International (B2) (Anglia Advanced)
Ofqual qualification number 601/4947/4

C1 Proficiency AIM Level 2 Certificate in ESOL International (C1) (Anglia Proficiency)
Ofqual qualification number 601/4949/8

C2 Masters AIM Level 3 Certificate in ESOL International (Anglia Mastery) Ofqual qualification number 601/4948/6

All centres delivering the qualifications will be approved by both AIM and Anglia Examinations and the quality assurance process for the qualifications will be undertaken by both parties.



Samples of each STEP TO books and audio can be found at:

www.aim-group.org.uk/stepto

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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION TO THE AIM / ANGLIA

B2 ADVANCED EXAM

Anglia's Advanced exam includes writing (W), reading (R), and listening (L) sections. You have two hours to finish the exam. There is a separate speaking test consisting of an interview usually conducted with another student. This takes about 10-12 minutes. The speaking test mark is not aggregated into the Writing, Reading and Listening marks, but is given separately.

The writing, reading and listening sections are as follows:

Section W1

(25 marks) Write an essay of 200–250 words. There will be a choice of four topics.

Section W2

(15 marks) Write a letter and an email. Write a formal letter and an informal email.

Section R1

(13 marks) Reading comprehension: read an article of 340-360 words and answer ten questions.

Section R2

(7 marks) Reading comprehension: read six short news articles and match five of them to the seven questions.

Section R3

(10 marks) Grammar: Read the passage and answer 10 multiple choice questions testing grammar.

Section W3

(10 marks) Sentence transformation: rewrite five sentences so that they have the same meaning as the originals.

Section R4

(10 marks) Gap fill: write the missing words in the gaps.

Section R5

(10 marks) Word transformation: you will be given a word, for example 'manage', which you need to change (for instance, to 'management') to complete the sentence.

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

Section L1

(14 marks) Listening for information. One dialogue. Complete the notes.

Section L2

(20 marks) True / False / Doesn't Say statements related to the news.

Section L3

(16 marks) Listen to four monologues. Answer eight three-option multiple choice questions.

 Writing	W1, W2, W3
 Reading	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5
 Listening	L1, L2, L3

SCORING: Your final score comes from combining the three skills of writing (W) and reading (R) sections (33% each) with the listening (L) section (33%). You will be given an overall **Refer** (<50%), a **Pass** (50-64%), a **Merit** (65-79%) or a **Distinction** (80+%). The % you achieved for each skill will also be shown on your certificate. Your speaking test score will be given separately.

Read the following advice and guess the missing words. Compare with a partner, and then listen to check your answers.

Learn phrases, not individual words

Don't focus on **1** _____ words. Learn phrases and pay attention **2** _____ combinations of words. For example, if you learn the word **fascinated** (which means 'extremely interested'), you should note that it is usually followed by the word 'by': As a boy, Einstein was fascinated by a compass. A good way to help you remember phrases is to personalise the language. Write true sentences **3** _____ yourself, e.g. I've been fascinated by history since I was very young.

Read for pleasure

Reading for pleasure is one of the keys to improving your English. However, it's important to find reading material that is at the right level. A mistake that most students make is choosing books and magazines that are too **4** _____. Go to your local library and see if they have any graded readers. Graded readers are books specifically written for English learners. These books use simple **5** _____ and vocabulary, and have levels ranging from beginner to advanced. As well as choosing reading material at the right level, it's important to choose material that you **6** _____ interesting. Don't read something just because it is written in English. You'll learn much more if you have a real interest in the material.

Listen to the BBC

Most students don't get **7** _____ listening practice. The BBC Learning English website bbc.co.uk/learningenglish has a lot of excellent reading and listening material. A section called 'Words in the News' looks at recent news stories. A section **8** _____ 'The Flatmates' has dialogues which contain more informal language.

Writing: Practice makes perfect

Student: "My writing is really poor. How can I improve my writing?"

Teacher: "Well, how often do you write in English?"

Student: "Almost **9** _____."

The English saying, 'Practice makes perfect', means that you need to practise a lot if you want to be **10** _____ at something. The more you practise writing letters and essays, the easier the writing part of the exam will be for you.

Visit the AIM or Anglia website

Both websites, www.aim-group.org.uk and

www.anglia.org have practice tests for this level.

You can download the tests from either site (including MP3 files for the listening part).

BRITISH ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN ENGLISH

Many students who have studied American English (AmE) worry they won't be able to understand British (BrE). In fact there are many varieties of English, not just American and British. However, AmE and BrE are the two varieties that give us the main differences we have to deal with. Fortunately, students have no reason to worry. People using different varieties have very little trouble understanding each other. There are very few significant differences between American and British English and it doesn't take long to get used to these differences. International communication is also making the separation of these varieties less and less significant all the time. You can use any variety of English in AIM / Anglia exams.

You will not be marked down for an Australian accent in the speaking test or American vocabulary in the writing exam. It is not even important to be completely consistent in whatever variety you use, as English speakers nowadays blend these quite naturally. However, it is important to be consistent in spelling as using two different spellings in one text makes one of them look like an error, and this will be noted as such.

Here are some (but not all) differences.

Pronunciation differences

Of course, there is not one British accent, nor one American accent. However, we can make some generalisations about the differences between 'standard' AmE and BrE.

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

Spelling differences

Many verbs end in -ize in AmE, but -ise in BrE. realize realise

- 1 In British English the final 'l' is often doubled. traveling travelling
- 2 The ending -og in AmE is sometimes -ogue in BrE. dialog dialogue
- 3 Some words that end with -or in AmE end with -our in BrE. color colour
- 4 Some words that end with -ter in AmE end with -tre in BrE. center centre

Differences in individual words: AmE & BrE

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 jewelry jewellery | 3 program programme | 5 specialty speciality |
| 2 (car) tire tyre | 4 check cheque | 6 license licence |

Which words in the following pairs are BrE?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 theatre theater | 3 honor honour | 5 legalise legalize |
| 2 catalog catalogue | 4 levelled leveled | 6 labor labour |

GRAMMAR DIFFERENCES

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

VOCABULARY DIFFERENCES

Circle the words that are used in British English

- 1 I went to a **football / soccer** match at the weekend. I took the **subway / underground** to the stadium. Unfortunately, I had to spend twenty minutes in the **line / queue** to buy a ticket to the game so I missed the kick off. After the game, I visited Tom's new **apartment / flat**. It's on the sixth floor but there's no **lift / elevator**. The neighbourhood is a little run-down. I saw a lot of **trash / rubbish** on the **sidewalks / pavement**. There's an **off-licence / liquor** store next door to his building and a **cinema / movie theater** nearby. There's a newsagent on the **first floor / ground floor**.
- 2 I really need to lose weight. None of my **pants / trousers** fit me anymore. I shouldn't eat so many **crisps / potato chips** and **biscuits / cookies**. I also need to cut down on **candy / sweets** and **chips / French fries**.
- 3 About **two weeks / a fortnight** ago, my father was **traveling / travelling** between Manchester and London on a **coach / (long-distance) bus** when one of the **tires / tyres** burst. The bus driver pulled over to the side of the **motorway / freeway** and changed it, then we continued on our way. After another twenty minutes the bus engine suddenly stopped. The bus driver **rang / called** a mechanic to come and have a look at it. Luckily, a passing **truck / lorry** driver stopped to help them. He found the problem: the coach had run out of **gas(oline) / petrol!** As you can imagine, my father and the other passengers were really **mad / angry**.

CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

Here's a challenge! On your own or with a partner, unscramble the sentences. They are phrases you might need in the classroom or phrases you might hear your teacher use in the classroom.

e.g. you / tell / this / how / me / Could / pronounce / to / please / word,?
Could you tell me how to pronounce this word, please?

1 for / the / tonight / What's / homework?

2 the / the / American / spelling / Is / British / this / or?

3 page / are / What / now / on / we? lost / I'm!

4 take / text / Just / minutes / the / couple / of / read / a / to.

5 you / Did / me / same / the / answer / as / get?

6 listening / any / that / of / understand / didn't / I!

7 partner / a / her / Find / next / sit / him / and / to /or.

8 finish / We'll / because / this / tomorrow / today / time / run / we've / of / out.

9 don't / four / the / really / I / question / answer / understand / to.

10 a / leave / Take / as / worksheet / you.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CLASSMATES

Find someone who...

Stand up and move around the classroom, asking questions to complete the sentences. When a classmate answers 'Yes' to a question, write their name in the blank space. You can only write down the same person's name twice. Don't write anything if your classmate answers 'No'. Remember to ask some follow-up questions and take notes.

Find someone who...

	NAME		MORE INFORMATION
E.g.	<i>Jake</i>	plays a musical instrument.	<i>Keyboard, likes jazz</i>
1	_____	loves animals.	
2	_____	is an expert at computer games.	
3	_____	loves reading.	
4	_____	spends a lot of time on their phone.	
5	_____	thinks about climate change.	
6	_____	likes going to the cinema / movies.	
7	_____	likes freezing cold weather.	
8	_____	speaks more than three languages.	
9	_____	prefers to be outdoors.	
10	_____	doesn't eat meat.	

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



01 SMALL WORLD

- **Vocabulary and Discussion (Tourist Attractions) (16)**
- Corrections (17)
- **Reading – Britain vs. the UK (18)**
- Saying Numbers (19)
- **Listening Practice (London Landmarks) (20–21)**
- Section L1 (22)
- **DOs and DON'Ts in England (23)**

01 SMALL WORLD

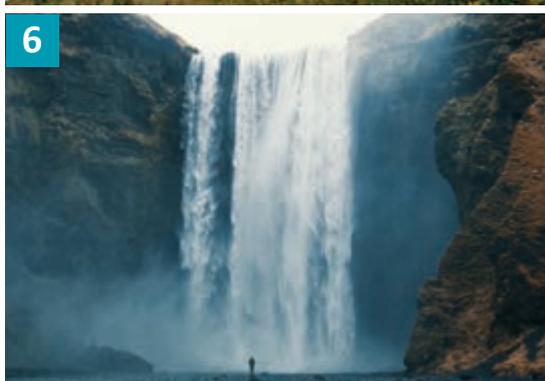
1 Vocabulary - Tourist Attractions

castle
temple
cathedral

zoo
safari park
aquarium

water park
ski resort
waterfall

amusement park
street market
art gallery



2 Discussion

- 1 What tourist attractions are shown in the pictures?
- 2 Which of these places would you most like / least like to visit on a holiday?
- 3 Which ones have you been to?
- 4 Are there any of these places in or near your home town?

3 Which of the statements are true for you?

Discuss 1–8 with a classmate.

- 1 I'd rather travel with friends than with my family.
- 2 Travelling is a waste of money. It's better to spend your savings on something that you can keep.
- 3 I prefer beaches to mountains.
- 4 I like to get off the beaten track.
- 5 I prefer holidays at home to travelling a long way.
- 6 I take a lot of photographs whenever I travel.
- 7 Before I visit a place, I like to read about it.
- 8 I don't want to visit things on holiday; I just want to laze around and do nothing.

4 Corrections

- 1 I've been to overseas a few times, but I haven't travelled much in my own country.
- 2 I want to go to UK to do the master's degree.
- 3 One of the benefits travel overseas is that it makes you appreciating the good things about your own country.
- 4 My favourite holiday activity is go to shopping.
- 5 You can learn a lot more about a foreign culture by touching it first-hand than you can learn about it from books.
- 6 Visitors to the US are advise to get healthy insurance.
- 7 I've been to the America last year. It was a wonderful travel.
- 8 The travel writer talked to the reporter that his latest book had been transferred into three languages.
- 9 The drop in oil prices is a good news for travellers.
- 10 Sarah and Michael went to Cyprus for there honeymoon.

5 After checking your corrections, discuss sentences 1–5 with a classmate.

BRITAIN VS THE UK

- 1** Section R1 of AIM / Anglia's Advanced examination is an article of about 350 words (roughly one paragraph longer than the text below). There are 10 questions.

Is it England, Britain, Great Britain or the UK?



Great Britain (often shortened to Britain) means the island containing England, Wales, and Scotland. The United Kingdom (often abbreviated to 'the UK') is a political term and refers to Britain plus Northern Ireland. In fact, the full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The British Isles is the geographical name for England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and all the small islands round the British mainland.

However, in everyday conversation Britain is used in the same way as the UK, i.e. to refer to England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. These four parts are sometimes described as separate countries, but this is not entirely accurate; they are separate parts of a union.

There is a noun, Briton, to describe people in Britain, but it is seldom used. This term is most commonly seen in newspaper headlines; for example, Two Britons Lost in Australian Outback. Instead, the adjective British can be used: 'He's British', or 'the British'. Most commonly, people refer to themselves and each other as English, Scottish, Welsh or Irish.

There is some misunderstanding about the word 'Great' in Great Britain. It is not a term of approval, like 'That's great!', which is used in everyday conversation to mean 'That's excellent!' It is a historical name meaning 'big' or 'bigger'. After the Normans invaded England from France in 1066, the name Greater Britain or Britannia Major was used to distinguish the British Isles from Lesser Britain or Britannia Minor, which was roughly the region of northern France now called Brittany.

2 True or False?

- 1** The UK consists of three parts: England, Scotland and Wales.
- 2** Although the names Britain and the United Kingdom are different, in practice they are used in the same way.
- 3** People from Britain are usually called Britons.
- 4** The historical meaning of Great Britain is larger Britain.

1 Saying Numbers

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

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

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

Seventy thousand, two hundred thirty-one.

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

Can I borrow **a** hundred pounds? He borrowed **one** thousand pounds from the bank.

2 Telephone numbers

0 can be 'oh' or 'zero', but 'oh' is more common.

22 can be 'two two' or 'double two'. 555 can be 'triple five'.

3 Prices

In Britain, the currency is divided into pounds (£) and pence (p). In informal English 'pence' is pronounced 'pee'. When saying prices that have pounds, we usually drop the pence.

£5.65 five pounds sixty-five

4 Listen and write the numbers, telephone numbers, and prices.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

5 Website and E-mail Addresses

@ 'at' . dot _ underscore / (forward) slash

js lower case 'js' / small 'js' JS upper case 'js' / capital 'js'

6 Listen and correct the following website and e-mail addresses

1 john_williams@yahoo.com.au

2 NZ33@anglia.com

3 www.anglia.org /index.php

4 www.mother.info/health

LISTENING PRACTICE

1 London Landmarks

Which of these English landmarks do you know? Which ones are in London?

What do you know about them?



2 Listen to the radio programme, 'London Attractions in Summer', and fill in the gaps.

London Attractions in Summer

Attraction	Dates & Times	Price	Extra info
Buckingham Palace (main residence of the Queen)	Open Aug. & Sept., Monday to Sunday 9.30 – _____ (1)	Adults: £16.50 Under 17: £ ____ - ____ (2) Under 5: free	Visitors should book in advance, Tel:(020) _____ (3)
The Tower of London , built in the _____ (4) century	Mon-Sat: 9.00am – 6.00pm Sun: ____ (5) – 6.00pm	Adults: £ _____ (6) Children: £ 9.15	Phone booking: 0844 _____ (7)
The London Eye , began operating in _____ (8)	Summer hours: 10.00am - _____ (9)	Adults: £17.00 Children: £ ____ (10)	The world's tallest Ferris wheel until May _____ (11)

For more information on London's attractions go to the official London tourism website, www.visitlondon.com or call 08701 _____ (12)

3 Dates

In American English the month is said before the day, i.e. May 21. However, in British English the day generally comes first, 21st May (the 21st of May).

4 Listen to your teacher and write the dates.

Now write the dates from 1–9 next to the following special days.

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

5 What do you know about these days?

A. Boxing Day _____	D. New Year's Day _____
B. St. Patrick's Day _____	E. Christmas Day _____
C. Guy Fawkes Night _____	F. Valentine's Day _____

SECTION L1

- 1** There are fourteen questions in this section in the examination. The recording is usually a dialogue between two speakers. You have to fill in a form with fourteen gaps in it. The gaps are names, addresses, dates and prices etc.

For practice, the dialogue below has 10 gaps in it. Before listening, try to predict what kind of word the answer will be.

Number one will probably be a month.

Number two will probably be...

- 2** Listen and fill in the gaps.

York Bed & Breakfast Booking Form

Day(s) and date(s) of stay: **1** _____ 16th September

Type of room: **2** _____ with **3** _____

Name: Michael **4** _____

Tel: (mobile) **5** _____

Email address: **6** _____

Arrival time: **7** _____

Special requirements: Hypoallergenic **8** _____

9 _____ breakfast

Price quoted: **10** _____ (breakfast included)

- 3** Have you ever travelled a long way and met someone you know from back home?

4 Complete the following sentences with prepositions from the box.

off for by into as to (x3) in on (x2) with

- 1 Don't ask personal questions such _____ "How much do you earn?"
- 2 When you meet someone _____ the first time, shake his/her right hand with your right hand.
- 3 It's impolite to stand very close _____ someone you don't know.
- 4 Take _____ your hat when you go indoors.
- 5 Students usually address teachers _____ their first names.
- 6 Cover your mouth _____ your hand when you yawn or cough.
- 7 Friends kiss each other _____ the cheek when they meet.
- 8 Unless you are left-handed, you should eat with a fork _____ your right hand and a knife in your left hand.
- 9 If you are invited _____ someone's house for lunch or dinner, it's polite to arrive twenty minutes late.
- 10 It's impolite to rest your elbows _____ the table while you are eating.
- 11 English people frequently apologise, even when they haven't done anything wrong. If you bump _____ a person, he might say 'sorry' even though it wasn't his fault.
- 12 When talking _____ people that you don't know well, it's best to avoid discussing politics or religion.

**Do you think the above statements are true or false?
Mark T or F next to each sentence then compare with a partner.**

How many of these statements are true in your country?