INTERMEDIATE B1

STEP TO

Student Book

Official preparation material for Anglia ESOL International Examinations

For the revised and updated papers

SAMPLE BOOK

STEP TO *INTERMEDIATE*

STUDENT BOOK

AIM Qualifications and Assessment Group

Developed and published by:

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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.

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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

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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.

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Note: *This book contains sections which relate to the Anglia exam so, for example, SECTION W is writing, SECTION R is reading, and SECTION L is listening.*

SAMPLE BOOK

INTRODUCTION

- Introduction to the Intermediate Exam (8)
- British English vs. American English (9–10)
- Classroom Language (11)
- Getting to Know your Classmates (12)
- Grammar Terms and Language (13)
- Words (13)

SAMPLE BOOK

INTRODUCTION TO THE AIM / ANGLIA B1 INTERMEDIATE EXAM

Anglia's Intermediate 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

(20 marks) Write an essay of 150–200 words. There will be a choice of four topics.

Section W2

(15 marks) Write an informal message of 50–70 words. There will be a choice of two topics.

Section R1

(13 marks) Reading comprehension: read an article of 290–310 words.

Section R2

(7 marks) Reading comprehension: Match seven items to five short texts.

Section R3

(20 marks) Grammar: answer ten multiple choice questions.

Section W3

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

Section R4

(10 marks) Word Transformation in Context: You are given a word, for example 'manage', which you need to change (for instance to 'management') to complete the sentence.

Section W4

(5 marks) Phrasal Verbs: rewrite five sentences by using the given phrasal verbs.

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

Section L1

(10 marks) Listen to five dialogues and answer the multiple choice questions.

Section L2

(20 marks) Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps in the sentences.

Section L3

(20 marks) Listen to the recording and answer ten questions as True, False or Doesn't Say.

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.

SAMPLE BOOK

BRITISH ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN ENGLISH

Many students who have studied American English (AmE) worry that they won't be able to understand British English (BrE). Fortunately, they have no reason to worry. There are not many differences between American English and British English, and it doesn't take long to get used to these differences. Furthermore, you can use American English in Anglia exams. The important thing is to be consistent; don't write an essay with both forms.

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' /aː/ in words that Americans often pronounce /æ/ E.g. can't, dance, castle

Grammar Differences

In BrE the present perfect is often used to describe recent actions whereas Americans often use the past simple. BrE He has just gone home. AmE He just went home.

- British often use 'Have you got…' whereas Americans ask 'Do you have…?'
- In BrE the past participle of get is **got**; in AmE it is **gotten.**

BrE I've got lost several times. AmE I've gotten lost several times.

Spelling Differences

1. Many verbs end in –ize in AmE, but –ise in BrE. realize realise
2. In BrE the final 'l' is often doubled. traveling travelling
3. The ending –og in AmE is sometimes –ogue in BrE. dialog dialogue
4. Some words that end with –or in AmE end with –our in BrE. color colour
5. Some words that end with –ter in AmE end with –tre in BrE. center centre

In AmE, the verbs burn, dream, learn, smell, spell and spoil are regular (i.e. the past tense is –ed) but in BrE they can also end with a 't' such as dreamed dreamt.

SAMPLE BOOK

VOCABULARY DIFFERENCES

Differences in individual words: AmE & BrE

1. jewelry | jewellery
2. (car) tire | tyre
3. program | programme
4. check | cheque
5. math | maths
6. specialty | speciality
7. license | licence
8. defense | defence

Which words in the following pairs are BrE?

1. theatre | theater
2. favourite | favorite
3. catalog | catalogue
4. neighbor | neighbour
5. criticize | criticise
6. honor | honour
7. levelled | leveled
8. legalise | legalize
9. meters | metres
10. behavour | behaviour
11. labor | labour
12. organize | organise

Circle the words that are used in British English.

1. Last Friday, I went to that new clothes **store / shop** across from the **subway / underground** station. I bought a pair of **pants / trousers** and a **jumper/sweater.**

2. I only get five pounds **pocket money / allowance** a week. I usually spend it on **crisps / potato chips, biscuits / cookies** and **candy / sweets.**

3. I went to the **cinema / movie theater** last night. I wanted to see that new Star Trek **film / movie** but the **line / queue** was too long. I ended up seeing one about an African **football / soccer** team.

4. Pete's **primary / elementary** school teacher called Pauline's mother to discuss his poor **marks / grades** in English and **maths / math.**

5. This year our summer **vacation / holiday(s)** starts on 22nd July, and the **fall / autumn semester / term** begins on 3rd September. I'm going to go camping in France for **two weeks / a fortnight.**

6. My new **apartment / flat** is a bit noisy because it's next to a 24-hour **gas / petrol** station and there's a **motorway / freeway** close by. Sometimes I get woken up by the sound of **trucks / lorries** driving past.

SAMPLE BOOK

Unscramble the sentences to make useful classroom phrases.

E.g. this word? / do you / How / pronounce How do you pronounce this word?

1 please? / again / that / Can you / say

_____

2 do / spell …? / you / How

_____

3 mean? / does …. / What

_____

4 What / on? / we / page / are

_____

5 a partner? / you / got / Have

_____

6 What's / B? / difference / A and / the / between

_____

7 with …? / you / Can / sentence / make a

_____

8 example? / us / Can you / another / give

_____

9 again? / confused. / Can you / a bit / Sorry, / I'm / it / explain

_____

10 teacher. / ask / Let's / the

_____

11 number 2? / get / What / for / did you

_____

12 the / What's / to / number 3? / answer

_____

13 me? / this essay / for / Can you / correct

_____

14 late. / I / Sorry / missed / I'm / my bus.

_____

SAMPLE BOOK

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.	Simon	plays a musical instrument.	guitar, played since 13, classical

1 _____ is a bookworm.

2 _____ has a part-time job.

3 _____ spends too much time online.

4 _____ has travelled overseas.

5 _____ is a student.

6 _____ has recently bought a digital camera.

7 _____ wasn't born here.

8 _____ is into outdoor activities.

9 _____ would like to get married in the next few years.

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

SAMPLE BOOK

GRAMMAR TERMS USED IN BOOK

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

Note: continuous tenses are also known as **progressive.**

Use five of these verb tenses to make true sentences about yourself.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

LANGUAGE WORDS

adjective adj. pretty, large
adverb adv. quickly, well
verb v. play, eat
past participle p.p. eaten, gone
noun n. teacher, Africa
countable noun n. [C] door
uncountable noun n. [U] money
possessive John's, my, your
idiom out of the blue, miss the boat

comparative more modern, richer
superlative the most modern, the richest
preposition on, in, over, through
phrasal verb get up, look for, go out
suffix –ful, –ment, –er, –able, –ness
prefix un–, in–, dis–, ir–, non–
article (definite) the (indefinite) a/an
consonant b, c, d, f, g, h, j etc.
vowel a, e, i, o, u

What are the highlighted words / phrases 1–6?

I'm **the oldest** of four **boys.** I **grew up** in a town **in** Belgium which is **famous** for **its beer.**

1 2 3 4 5 6

SAMPLE BOOK

HALLO
ALLÅ
嗨
BONJOUR
BOK
ALVE
HEL
HALÓ
ПРИВЕТ
ЗДРАВО
SAMPLE

- Vocabulary and Discussion (Signs) (16)
- Nationality Adjectives (17)
- Improving Your English (18)
- Speaking – Task 1 (19)
- Section R4 (20)
- –ed/–ing Adjectives (21)
- Corrections (21)
- Section L1 (22)

01 MOTHER TONGUE

SAMPLE

MERHABA ALOHA

DZIEŃ DOBRY

01 MOTHER TONGUE

1 Vocabulary - Signs

What do these signs mean? Where would you see them?
What languages are the non-English signs?

Useful Phrases
I think this one means… you can't walk on the grass. You might see it in a… park or...
It means that you're not allowed to… You would (probably) find it in/at...

2 Dictation: Questions for Discussion

Listen to your teacher and write the five questions.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

SAMPLE BOOK

3 Adjectives for Nationalities

Argentina	Argentinian /Argentine	Italy	Italian
Brazil	Brazilian	Japan	Japanese
Britain	British	Korea	Korean
China	Chinese	Poland	Polish
Cyprus	Cypriot	Portugal	Portuguese
Egypt	Egyptian	Russia	Russian
England	English	Spain	Spanish
France	French	Thailand	Thai
Germany	German	The Netherlands	Dutch
Greece	Greek	Turkey	Turkish

4 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

1. The official languages of Canada are English and _____.
2. Beijing is the capital city of _____.
3. Sushi, miso soup and sashimi are popular _____ dishes.
4. I've always been interested in ancient _____ history. One day I hope to visit Athens.
5. _____ is the largest country in the world.
6. _____ is the second largest country in South America.
7. Some people mistakenly think that Brazilians speak Spanish. In fact, they speak _____ .
8. Taekwondo is a _____ martial art. It's similar to the Japanese martial art of Karate but involves more kicking.
9. Rome is the largest city in _____.
10. _____ is a small island in the Mediterranean Sea.

5 Discussion

Which of the above languages are… (a) difficult to learn (b) easy to learn (c) sound nice (d) widely spoken around the world (e) likely to be more important in the future?

The adjective for a country is often also the name of the language. Which adjectives listed above are NOT the language of the country?

SAMPLE BOOK

IMPROVING YOUR ENGLISH

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 used with '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. 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 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. In a section 8 _____ 'Lingohack' you can find key words and phrases that help you make sense of the news.

Writing: Practice makes perfect

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

Teacher: "Well, how often do you write something 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).*

SAMPLE BOOK

Task 1
The speaking test is done with an examiner and another student. There are three parts. In the first part (which lasts about three minutes), the examiner will ask you to introduce yourself. You'll also have to ask the other student questions about their hobbies, ambitions and so on, and, likewise, answer their questions.

1 Guess the Questions

Read the following answers and guess the questions.

1 _____

Sure, my name is Eric Wang. I'm originally from Wuhan but I've lived in Beijing for the past three years. I'm studying medicine at Beijing University.

.....

2 _____

I like doing a lot of different things, but my favourite hobby at the moment is photography. I bought a digital camera a few months ago and I've been learning how to use it since then.

.....

3 _____

It's hard to say. I studied English for seven years at school, and since then I've been studying it on and off.

.....

4 _____

I'm a secretary for a large manufacturing company. I work in the sales department and have to deal with our foreign clients.

.....

5 _____

Study plans? Well, I'm hoping to go to university next year and do a BSc in chemistry, but it depends on my marks.

.....

2

1 **Can you think of follow-up questions for 1–5?**

2 **Now, in pairs, ask the questions, and give your own answers.**
Remember to give long answers and ask follow-up questions.

SAMPLE BOOK

TEST PRACTICE

Section R4

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

Example:

I think electronic dictionaries are more …useful….. than paper ones. (use)

1. She needs to learn to control her _____. **(angry)**
2. My uncle has a large collection of _____ vases. **(China)**
3. Martin has been _____ in astronomy since he was very young. **(interest)**
4. He has too much _____ to accept money. **(proud)**
5. She works as a _____ in a hotel. **(reception)**
6. He was wearing jeans and a _____ T-shirt. **(stripe)**
7. We decided to go to that new _____ restaurant. **(Italy)**
8. It was a really _____ game. The final score was 108–105. **(excite)**
9. The film was so _____ that I fell asleep. **(bore)**
10. I'm sick and _____ of this wet weather. **(tire)**

1 –ed & –ing adjectives

Some adjectives can end in **–ing** or **–ed.** 'I'm boring'. 'I'm bored'.
The **–ing** ones describe things, situations and people, e.g. My job is very **tiring.**
Adjectives that end in **–ed** describe people's feelings, e.g. I'm **tired.**

2 Circle the correct adjective.

1. Travelling is enjoyable but it can also be very **tired / tiring.**
2. She's not **interested / interesting** in outdoor activities.
3. I think that swimming is the most **relaxed / relaxing** exercise.
4. I'm really **excited / exciting** about the trip.
5. She was **annoyed / annoying** with him for arriving late.
6. I'm starting to get **bored / boring** with my job.
7. That was a very **exciting/excited** film.
8. This book isn't **interesting/interested.** I'm not going to finish it.

SAMPLE BOOK

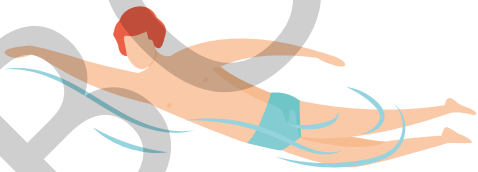
3 **Now, write four TRUE sentences about yourself using –ed & –ing adjectives, then discuss them with a partner.**

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

4 **Corrections**

The sentences 1–10 have mistakes. Correct the mistakes.

1 He has much money.
2 The food was very terrible.
3 We had so much funny.
4 He's very taller.
5 I went to hike yesterday.
6 I very enjoy swimming.
7 They all the time are together.
8 You have better to see a dentist.
9 I like team sports as football.
10 It's hard to find a work.



5 **Fun vs. funny**

Fun is used to describe something or someone that is enjoyable or entertaining.
It is usually a noun. The children had a lot of fun.
In informal, idiomatic English, it is now also used as an adjective. It was fun. It was a fun day.
Funny describes something or somebody that makes you laugh. The joke wasn't funny. He's a funny guy.
Funny is also used to describe something or somebody that is strange. This pork tastes a little funny.

6 **Very**

Very is not used with comparatives. For example, you can't say 'very taller'. Instead, we can say much taller. For small differences, we use 'a little'. He's a little taller.
Very cannot be used with 'strong' adjectives. We can say 'very good' but not 'very wonderful'. Likewise, we can say 'very hungry' but not 'very starving'. However, you can use 'absolutely' before 'strong' adjectives. 'Really' can be used with any adjectives.

Which of the following adverbs are incorrect?

really cold **very nice**	**absolutely horrible** **really wonderful**	**very freezing** **very huge**	**very beautiful** **absolutely bad**

SAMPLE BOOK

LISTENING SECTION L1

Section L1 of the listening exam has five multiple-choice questions. There is a short conversation for each question. As with the other listening sections, you will hear the recording twice. Although Section L1 is the easiest of the listening sections, there are two things to pay attention to; firstly, the answer is not always directly stated, and, secondly, the conversations often contain 'false answers' that distract you from the correct answer.

1 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

Listen to the recording and write the times and prices that you hear below

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

2 Paraphrasing Times

Match the following sentences to the correct time

1	It's just gone nine.	A.	9.55
2	It's almost ten.	B.	12.03
3	It's just after midnight.	C.	9.02
4	It's half past nine.	D.	4.30
5	It's late in the afternoon	E.	9.30
6	It's a quarter to five.	F.	4.45

3 Paraphrasing Prices

Match the following sentences to the correct amount of money

1	The original price was £60. Incredibly, I got it for half price.	A.	£80
2	It was originally £100 but I got a 20 percent discount.	B.	£30
3	No, it wasn't £80. It was a little cheaper than that.	C.	£77
4	He wanted £10 for it, but I managed to get it for a little less.	D.	£10
5	£9.60? Here you are. Keep the change.	E.	£9

SAMPLE BOOK

4 Paraphrasing Dates

Match the following sentences to the correct date

1	No, not Friday. The day before.	A.	the 30th of June
2	In the first week of June.	B.	1972
3	Mid-June I think.	C.	the 3rd of June
4	Not the 13th, the 30th.	D.	the 6th of June
5	No, mine is on the 5th. His is a day after that.	E.	the 26th of December
6	I was born in '74 and she's two years older than me.	F.	the 14th of June
7	No, it's the day after Christmas.	G.	Thursday

Section L1

When is the meeting?

A. 2nd July B. 3rd July C. 2nd June D. 13th June

How long did it take Tony to get to work?

A. 25 minutes B. 30 minutes C. 35 minutes D. 50 minutes

What time is your appointment?

A. 6.00 B. 12.00 C. 2.00 D. 9.00

How much did the laptop computer cost?

A. £800 B. £900 C. £890 D. £860

What day is Chinese New Year this year?

A. 4th February B. 3rd February C. 14th February D. 15th February

How many T-shirts did Steve buy?

A. 2 B. 1 C. 6 D. 3

How long is the flight to Hong Kong?

A. 12 hours B. 10 hours C. 13 hours D. 11 hours

How much rent does he pay each week?

A. £92 B. £100 C. £400 D. £97

What time does the concert start?

A. 9.45 B. 8.45 C. 9.00 D. 8.00

When is Phil's birthday?

A. 26th March B. 27th March C. 28th March D. 27th April

SAMPLE BOOK