



# STEP TO

Student Book

PRE-INTERMEDIATE A2+



Official preparation  
material for Anglia ESOL  
International Examinations

For the revised and updated papers

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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Anglia offers a comprehensive and structured programme of assessing English language competence, from beginner through to full competence as an expert user. This step-by-step approach to testing encourages and motivates students to make clear and effective progress. Anglia exams measure all four language skills - listening, reading, writing and speaking. There are no minimum age requirements for the exams. The young learner levels are taken by students as young as four years old. The upper levels and Business English exams are taken by students who plan to continue their studies at an English medium university / college or to improve their career prospects.

Further information can be found at:

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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

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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.



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

[www.aim-group.org.uk/stepto](http://www.aim-group.org.uk/stepto)

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- Verb Tenses and Grammar Terms (13)

# INTERMEDIATE

# PRODUCTION

SAMPLE

# INTRODUCTION TO THE AIM / ANGLIA A2+ PRE-INTERMEDIATE EXAM

Anglia's Pre-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:

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

## Section W1

**(20 marks)** Writing: write a composition of 120 to 150 words. You have a choice of four topics.

## Section W2

**(10 marks)** Writing: write an informal message to a friend / relative.

## Section R1

**(13 marks)** Reading comprehension of an article.

## Section R2

**(7 marks)** Reading for information. Read three short texts and match seven questions to each text.

## Section R3

**(20 marks)** Grammar: 10 multiple-choice questions.

## Section W3

**(10 marks)** Grammar: 10 multiple-choice questions.

## Section W4

**(10 marks)** Writing: put words in order to make sentences.

## Section R4

**(5 marks)** Use of English: five multiple-choice questions.

## Section R5

**(5 marks)** Preposition gap-fill.

**Listening Examination:** there are three parts and you hear each part twice.

## Section L1

**(10 marks)** Five multiple choice questions.

## Section L2

**(20 marks)** A gap-fill exercise.

## Section L3

**(20 marks)** 10 True / False questions.

## The Speaking Test

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

|  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
|  <b>Writing</b>   | <b>W1, W2, W3, W4</b>     |
|  <b>Reading</b>   | <b>R1, R2, R3, R4, R5</b> |
|  <b>Listening</b> | <b>L1, L2, L3</b>         |

**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.

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

# VERB TENSES AND GRAMMAR TERMS

## Verb Terms

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

## Grammar Terms

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

## Match 1–10 with A–J.

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

# 01 DAILY LIFE

- Vocabulary and Discussion (Daily Activities) (16)
- Getting To Know Your Classmates (17)
- Section W4 (18)
- Speaking — Task 3 (19)
- Agreeing and Disagreeing (20)
- Vocabulary — Places in your Neighbourhood (21)
- Section L1 (22-23)

SAMPLE

## 01 DAILY LIFE

## 1 Vocabulary - Daily Activities

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



## 2 Questions for discussion

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

# GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CLASSMATES

## 4 Find someone who...

Stand up and move around the classroom. Ask questions to complete the sentences with a name. You don't have to ask them in order. If someone's answer is 'Yes', write their name on the line in the box and ask some follow-up questions. If the answer is 'No', don't write anything. Ask one other question. Then move on to another person. Complete as many boxes as you can in the time you have.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| ..... watches TV for at least one hour every day. | ..... plays computer games every day.                     | ..... plays a musical instrument for at least 30 minutes every day. |
| ..... goes to a gym every week.                   | ..... goes running at least once a week.                  | ..... speaks two languages every day.                               |
| ..... eats a piece of fruit every day.            | ..... has a music lesson with a music teacher every week. | ..... watches a film at least once a week.                          |
| ..... reads a book (not a school book) every day. | ..... plays football at least once a week.                | ..... goes swimming at least once a week.                           |

## 5 Follow-up. Talk to the class about one person who told you something about themselves you didn't know before.



## SECTION W4 – ADVERB WORD ORDER

**1** In Section W4 you have to write words in the correct order to make a sentence. The first word of each sentence is given.

E.g. often / science / bad-tempered / teacher / is / My

→ My science teacher is often bad-tempered

For this section, placing adverbs in the right position is important. Frequency adverbs **usually** go in a middle position (i.e. before the verb). I **usually** stay home on Saturdays. We rarely go swimming. But they go after auxiliary verbs (can, would, should etc.) and after the verb to be (i.e. am, are, is, was etc.). I will **always** remember her kindness. She has **never** won a prize. My dogs are **usually** friendly.

**Hardly** usually means 'almost not'. I **hardly** know him. = I don't know him well.

**Just** can mean 'a short time ago' or 'only'. We've **just** arrived home. He's **just** five years old.

**Still** is used to say that something has not finished. He's **still** talking on the phone. I **still** haven't seen his new film. Although the weather is bad, they **still** want to go fishing.

**Yet** is used to say that something has not happened, (but will happen later). It is used with negative sentences (i.e. 'not') and questions. It usually goes at the end of a sentence. I haven't finished writing my essay yet. Has she arrived yet?

**Already** is used to say that something has happened. It is usually placed mid-position between the auxiliary verb and the verb. He has **already** gone home. I've **already** seen that film. It is sometimes placed at the end of a sentence for emphasis. I've done it **already!**

**2** First, underline the word which is the adverb in each sentence. Then, rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

1 † / up / on / Sundays / never / early / get

I

2 teacher / gives / Our / us / rarely / homework

Our

3 sister / and / argue / I / My / seldom

My

4 has / the / just / He / left / office

He

5 last / hardly / night / † / slept

I

6 started / has / game / just / The

The

- Vocabulary and Discussion  
(World Landmarks) (26-27)

- Grammar — Passives (28)

- Section W3 (29)

- Reading — The Channel Tunnel (30-31)

- Listening & Reading —  
The German Autobahn (32-33)

# 02 MEGA-STRUCTURES

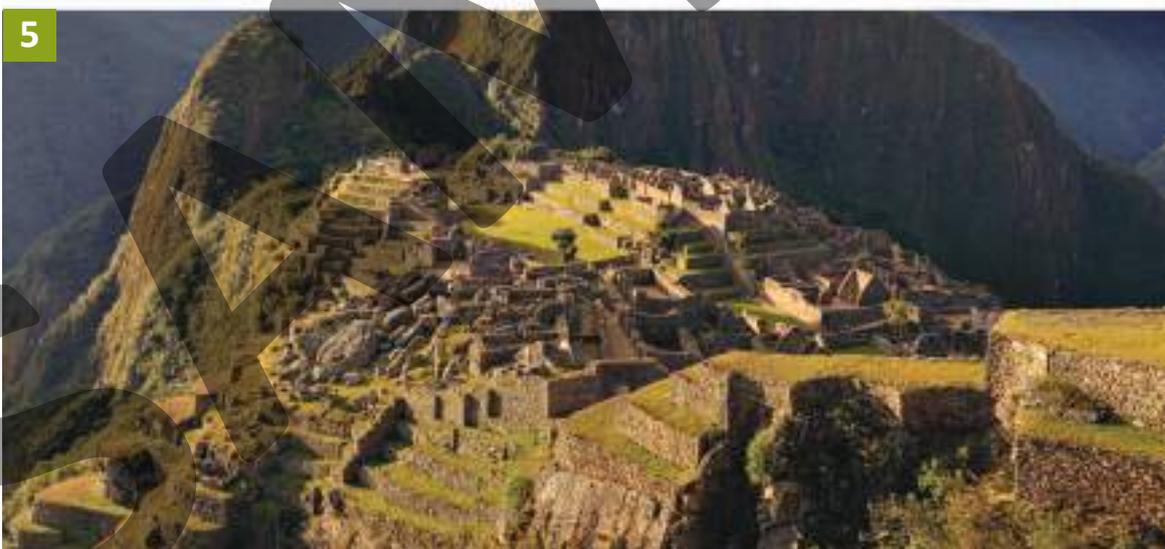
# 02 MEGA-STRUCTURES

## 1 Vocabulary – World Landmarks

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

The Empire State Building  
Machu Picchu  
The Panama Canal

The Eiffel Tower  
The Pyramids of Egypt  
Stonehenge



## 2 Questions for discussion

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

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

A. \_\_\_\_\_

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

B. \_\_\_\_\_

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

C. \_\_\_\_\_

This circle of stones is located in southern England. No one is sure who built it or why. This mysterious place was built around **5** \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.

D. \_\_\_\_\_

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

E. \_\_\_\_\_

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

F. \_\_\_\_\_

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

## THE CHUNNEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

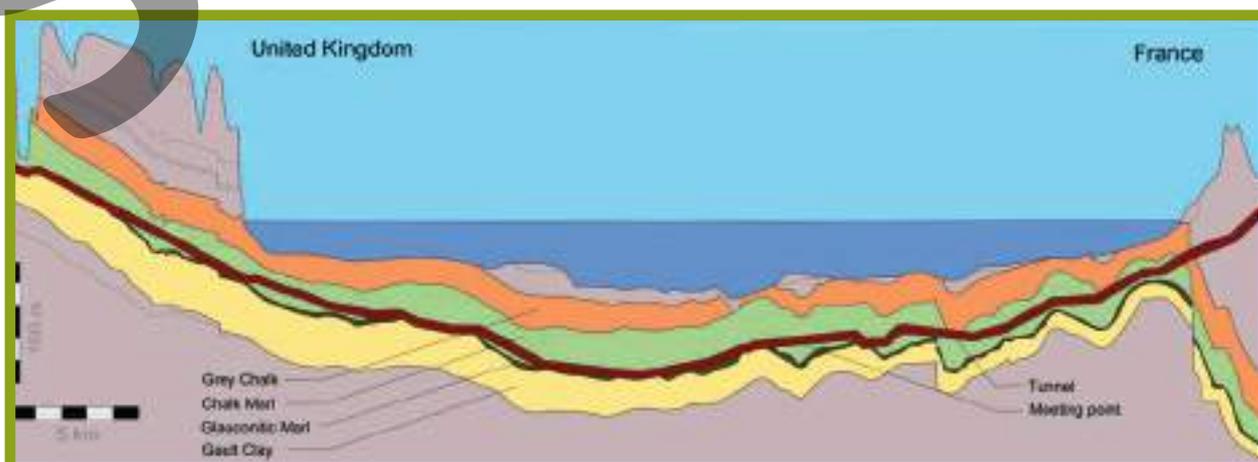
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**2** What is the total length of the tunnel?

---

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

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# 03 A PIECE OF CAKE

- **Vocabulary and Discussion (Popular Snacks) (36)**

- Describing Food (37)

- **Section W1 (38)**

- Section W4 (38)

- **Writing — Linking words (39)**

- Writing — My Favourite Food (40-41)

- **Speaking — Task 2 (42)**

- Vocabulary (British Food) (43)



# 03 A PIECE OF CAKE

## 1 Vocabulary – Popular Snacks

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



## 2 Questions for discussion

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

## SECTION W1

## 1 Writing Essays

In Section W1 you have to write a composition of 120 to 150 words. You have a choice of four topics. There are three kinds of essays.

## Descriptive Essays

*My favourite... weekend activity / school subject / food / festival / book.*

*The most interesting... person that I know / place I have been to.*

*My country / hometown / best friend.*

## Narrative Essays (i.e. writing a story)

*Write a story beginning with the words... 'I was walking down the street when suddenly...' / 'It was midnight and the dogs started barking'.*

*The worst week of my life. / A day I will never forget.*

## Imaginative Essays

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

**Remember: You can use American English in your essay if you want to. Just try to be consistent, especially with spelling.**

## Section W4

Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1 enough / He / does / fruit / not / eat

He \_\_\_\_\_

2 seldom / cook / Tom / flatmates / his / and / dinner

Tom \_\_\_\_\_

3 better / with / They / snacks / had / some / take / them

They \_\_\_\_\_

4 made / soup / Jenny / yet / hasn't / chicken / the

Jenny \_\_\_\_\_

5 would / + / have / tea / a / rather / of / cup

I \_\_\_\_\_

# BRITISH FOOD

|          |   |                           |  |                                      |
|----------|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | afternoon tea<br>bangers and mash<br>cereal | coffee<br>curry<br>dinner | fish and chips<br>a full breakfast<br>lamb | pubs<br>sandwiches<br>a Sunday roast |
|----------|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|

Complete the descriptions below by using words from the box.

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

### Useful Phrases and Questions

What food should we serve?

Let's get some...

And we should get some...

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

Are any of them vegetarians?

What do you think about getting some...?

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

..... should be enough.

How about drinks?



# 04 TRAVEL LIGHT

- **Vocabulary and Discussion (Countries around the World) (46-47)**
- Writing — Worst Holiday (48-49)
- **Travel Vocabulary (49)**
- Section W2 (50)
- **Section R2 (50-51)**
- Section L2 (52)
- **Section W3 (53)**

SAMPLE

# 04 TRAVEL LIGHT

## 1 Vocabulary – Countries around the World

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



## 2 Questions for discussion

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

## COUNTRY DESCRIPTIONS

**3** Write the name of the country (from the box on page 46) for each description.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

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

2 \_\_\_\_\_

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

3 \_\_\_\_\_

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

4 \_\_\_\_\_

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

5 \_\_\_\_\_

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

6 \_\_\_\_\_

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

7 \_\_\_\_\_

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



## SECTION L2

## Unusual Hotels

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

## The Ice Hotel, Sweden

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

## Jules Undersea Lodge, the United States

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

**2** Questions for discussion

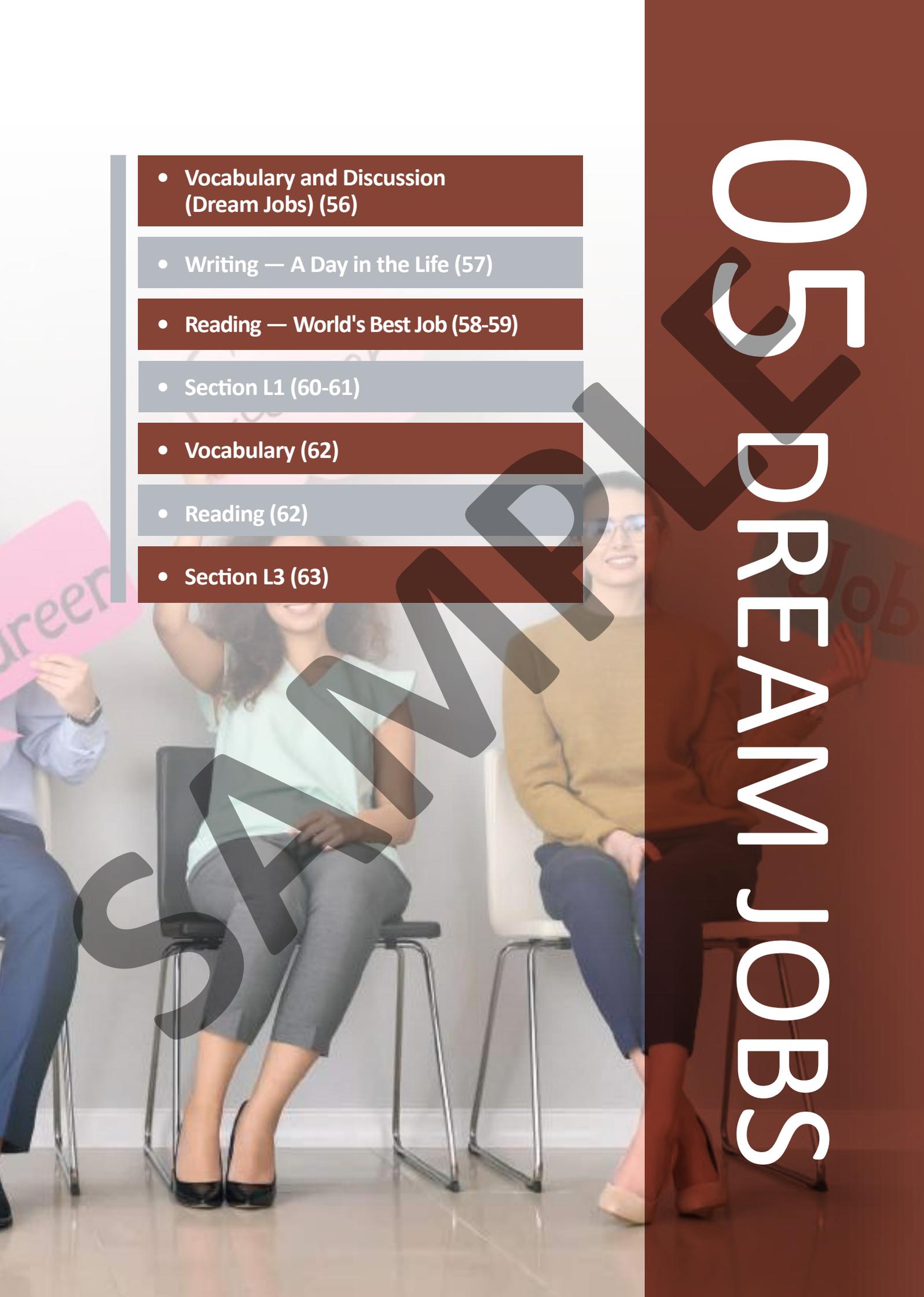
- 1** Which hotel would you prefer to stay at?
- 2** Are there any unusual hotels in your country?
- 3** Can you think of any ideas for an unusual hotel?



# 05 DREAM JOBS

- Vocabulary and Discussion (Dream Jobs) (56)
- Writing — A Day in the Life (57)
- Reading — World's Best Job (58-59)
- Section L1 (60-61)
- Vocabulary (62)
- Reading (62)
- Section L3 (63)

career



# 05 DREAM JOBS

## 1 Vocabulary – Dream Jobs

|                  |               |                   |               |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| artist           | film director | interior designer | soldier       |
| architect        | footballer    | pilot             | travel writer |
| chocolate taster | game tester   | photographer      | zookeeper     |



## 2 Questions for discussion

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

## 3 Make sentences using these patterns.

*I would rather be a \_\_\_\_\_ than a \_\_\_\_\_.*

*I think being a / an pilot would be exciting.*

*(boring, interesting, dangerous etc.)*

## A DAY IN THE LIFE

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

**You need to ask yourself two questions:**

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

If you write about a typical day, you will use the present tense. I get up at 6:00.

If you write about one particular day, you will use the past simple. I got up at 6:00.

- 2** Are you that person / thing?

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

**2** **The Day in the life of a footballer**

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

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

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



## THE BEST JOB IN THE WORLD

**1** 34-year-old Briton, Ben Southall has just finished his six months doing the 'Best Job in the World'. Southall was the winner of the Queensland Tourist Board's 'Best Job in the World' internet competition; the job was to live on Hamilton Island on Australia's Great Barrier Reef and write a blog about it. The job included a very high salary (A\$150,000) and a beautiful house with ocean views. Nearly 35,000 people took part in the competition.



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

Ben Southall was already an experienced deep-sea diver when he started the job. Luckily, he was also qualified in surf life-saving, so he didn't need any training in that. His only bad moment in the sea was when he was stung by a venomous jellyfish. He had a high fever and felt terrible. "For six hours I was pretty bad," he said. However, he had hardly ever been sailing or kayaking. During his time on the island, he became very good at both of these.

Ben did so well, and attracted so much publicity, that the Queensland Tourism Board has recruited him. He is now an international ambassador for Queensland. This means he has another great job: travelling around the world letting everyone know how wonderful the state is to visit.



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

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

---

**2** What accommodation did Ben have for the job?

---

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

---

# 06 FESTIVALS

- **Vocabulary and Discussion (Festivals and Holidays) (66)**
- Section W4 (67)
- **Writing — My Favourite Festival (68-69)**
- Section R5 (70)
- **Section W2 (71)**
- Section R3 (72)
- **Verb Patterns (72)**
- Section L2 (73)

## 06 FESTIVALS

## 1 Vocabulary – Festivals and Holidays

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



1



3



2



4



5

## 2 Questions for discussion

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

## VOCABULARY

## 1 Replace the missing word with one from the box

anniversary cake cards fireworks roast turkey present resolutions

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



## TEST PRACTICE

## Section W4

Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

- 1 neither / fireworks / She / doesn't / like / and / do / I  
She \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 the / go / we / away / usually / during / holidays / summer  
We \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 his / Raji / I / seen / haven't / since / birthday / party  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 parents / borrow / Jill's / her / the / let / car  
Jill's \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 here / waiting / They / thirty / have / minutes / for / been  
They \_\_\_\_\_

## MY FAVOURITE FESTIVAL

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

during calendar first celebrates together falls visits best

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

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

- 2** What's wrong with the essay?

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

### Useful Words and Phrases

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

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

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

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

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



# 07 MYSTERIOUS CREATURES

- Vocabulary and Discussion  
(Mysterious Creatures) (76-77)

- Section W4 (77)

- Section R3 (78)

- Grammar (79)

- Section R5 (80)

- Section R4 (81)

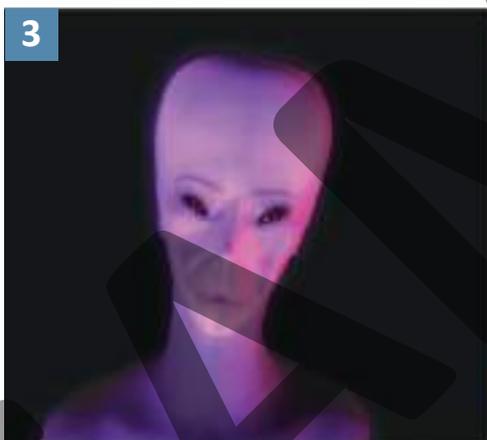
- Section W3 (82)

- Speaking — Task 3 (83)

# 07 MYSTERIOUS CREATURES

## 1 Vocabulary – Mysterious Creatures

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



## 2 Questions for discussion

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

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

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

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

**3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

|           |        |         |         |         |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| planets   | blood  | moon    | garlic  | haunted |
| spaceship | aliens | zombies | dragons |         |

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

## TEST PRACTICE

### Section W4

Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

- 1 the / The / in / still / is / kitchen / mouse  
The \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 appears / The / during / ghost / day / rarely / the  
The \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 completed / His / 1432 / was / castle / in  
His \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 hasn't / Kim / his / geography / finished / yet / homework  
Kim \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 money / If / some / won / I / buy / a / would / I / smartphone  
If \_\_\_\_\_

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

### My Favourite Book

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

**Paul:** It sounds like Harry Potter.

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

**Paul:** So, does it have a \_\_\_\_\_?

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

\_\_\_\_\_ would like the book?

**Paul:** Teenagers and young adults.

**Rose:** How about \_\_\_\_\_?

**Paul:** Yes, it's also popular with girls. There's a female character in the book called

**Rose:** Annabeth. She's the same age as Percy and she's also a demigod.

**Paul:** Why do you \_\_\_\_\_?

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

**Paul:** I like Greek legends too.

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

**Paul:** The book was made into a film. Have you \_\_\_\_\_?

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



# 087 A CAT PERSON

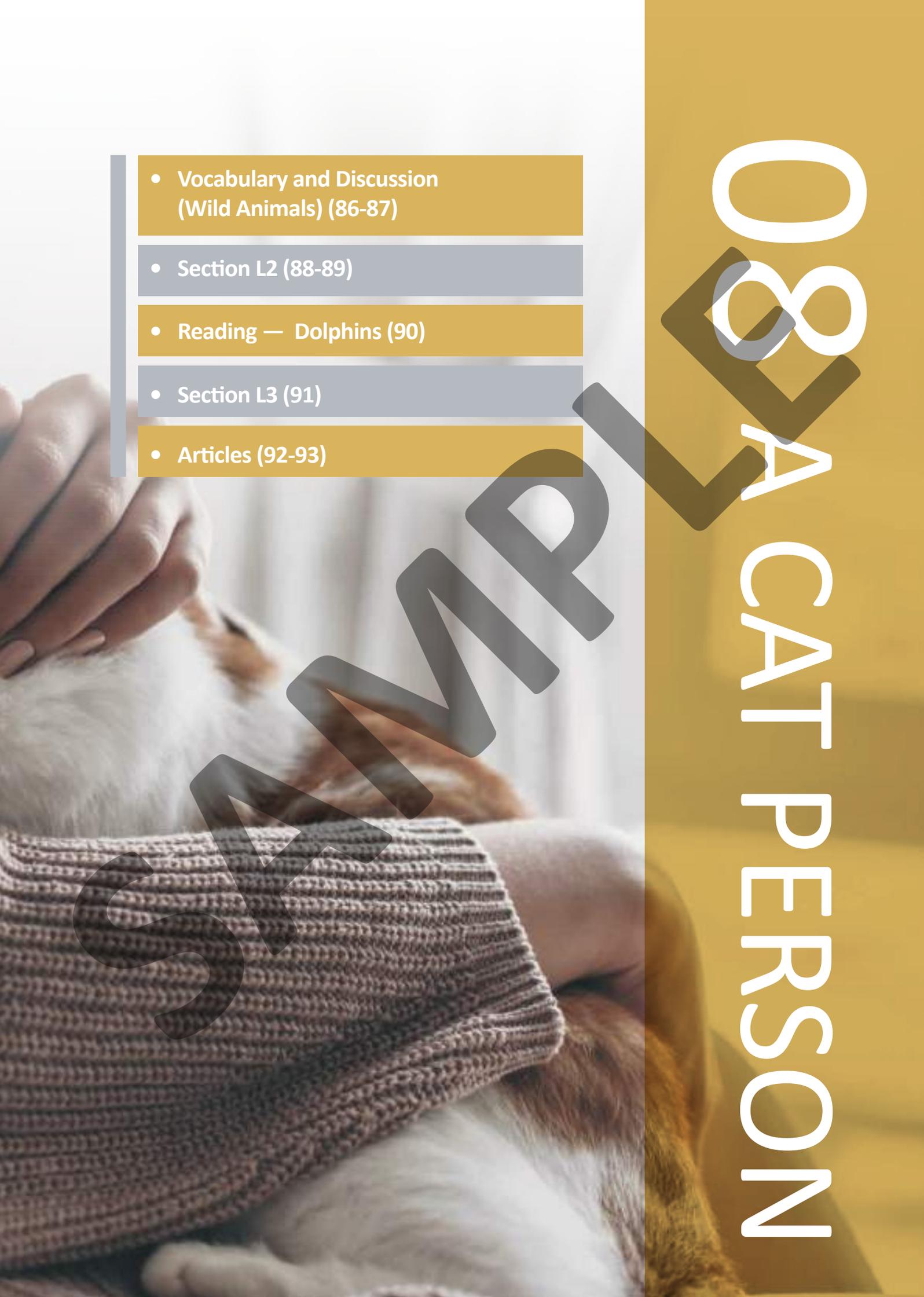
- Vocabulary and Discussion (Wild Animals) (86-87)

- Section L2 (88-89)

- Reading — Dolphins (90)

- Section L3 (91)

- Articles (92-93)



# 08 A CAT PERSON

## 1 Vocabulary – Wild Animals

|            |         |             |          |
|------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| bat        | eagle   | lizard      | skunk    |
| cheetah    | gorilla | monkey      | tortoise |
| chimpanzee | leopard | rhino(eros) | turtle   |



## 2 Questions for discussion

- 1 Which animals are shown in the pictures? What do you know about them?
- 2 Have you seen any of the 12 animals listed above?
- 3 Which of them could be kept as pets?
- 4 Some of these animals are quite similar, and people often get them mixed up.
  - A. a chimpanzee, a monkey and a gorilla?
  - B. a turtle and a tortoise?
  - C. a leopard and a cheetah?
- 5 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?

**4 Listen to the passage and write the missing words in the spaces. In three of the spaces, two words are missing.**

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 \_\_\_\_\_ **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** 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 \_\_\_\_\_ **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.**

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

## DOLPHINS



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

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

A similar thing happened to a surfer in the waters off California in 2007. While he was resting on his surfboard in the sun, 24-year-old 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.



# 09

## LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION!

- Vocabulary and Discussion (Films) (96)
- Section L3 (97)
- Section W3 (98)
- Section R4 (98)
- Grammar (99)
- Section L1 (100)
- Section R2 (100-101)
- Grammar Revision (102-103)
- Section W4 (103)

# 09 LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION!

## 1 Vocabulary – Films

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



## 2 Questions for Discussion

- 1 What is shown in the pictures?
- 2 Which do you prefer, action films, romantic comedies or sci-fi films? How many can you name?
- 3 Who are the most famous actors and directors in your country? How many can you list?
- 4 Who are your favourite male and female actors?

## SECTION L3

## 1 James Cameron

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

|  | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|------|-------|
| 1 James Cameron was born in America.                             |      |       |
| 2 Cameron studied art at university.                             |      |       |
| 3 His first big success was <i>The Terminator</i> in 1984.       |      |       |
| 4 He wrote the screenplay for <i>Titanic</i> .                   |      |       |
| 5 <i>Titanic</i> cost US\$250 million to make.                   |      |       |
| 6 Cameron won the Oscar for Best Director.                       |      |       |
| 7 After <i>Titanic</i> , Cameron made several documentaries.     |      |       |
| 8 <i>Avatar</i> was filmed in New Zealand and the United States. |      |       |
| 9 Cameron has been married seven times.                          |      |       |
| 10 He has five children.   |      |       |

## 2 Film Vocabulary

Match the highlighted words with the correct definitions.

1 Although it was a **low-budget** film, it has **grossed** more than US\$100 million.

2 The **sequel** was a huge **box office** success.

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

## GRAMMAR REVISION

## Passives

**1** Read the passage and fill in the gaps using the passive verbs in the boxes.**Animated cartoons and films**

In the past, all animated cartoons and films \_\_\_\_\_ **1** by hand. When lots of still images change quickly enough, it looks like they are just one picture, moving. You can make a character dance, for example, by drawing lots of pictures one after the other with their legs and arms in different positions. When the pictures \_\_\_\_\_ **2** very fast one after another, it looks like the character is dancing. In the old Disney films like Dumbo, Pinocchio, Beauty and the Beast, The Lion King and Aladin every movement of every character \_\_\_\_\_ **3** by hand.

Nowadays, the animation \_\_\_\_\_ **4** by computer coding. Just one picture \_\_\_\_\_ **5** and then some code \_\_\_\_\_ **6**. The animator uses the code to tell the picture how to move.

One of the most popular types of animation for feature films is CGI, which stands for Computer Generated Imagery. This \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ **7** to create digital characters for live-action films and video games. Instead of using drawings, characters in 3D animation \_\_\_\_\_ **8** digitally \_\_\_\_\_ **9** in a computer program. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ **10** with 'skeletons' which can be moved by animators. The first 3D animation film was Toy Story; it \_\_\_\_\_ **11** by John Lasseter.

**Paragraph 1**

|           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| are shown | were made | was drawn |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|

**Paragraph 2**

|          |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|
| is drawn | is created | is written |
|----------|------------|------------|

**Paragraph 3**

|              |             |            |                  |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| was directed | is ... used | are fitted | are ... modelled |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------|

Did you get the verbs right? Listen and check.

SAMPLE

- Vocabulary and Discussion  
(Things to do before you're 25) (106)

- Section W3 (107)

- Reading — Nellie Bly (108-109)

- A Narrative Essay (110-111)

- Section L3 (112)

- Section R5 (113)

# 10 LIFE'S TOO SHORT

# 10 LIFE'S TOO SHORT

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

climb a mountain

have a part-time job

get a driving licence

go to university

learn to play the guitar

learn how to swim

move away from home

run a marathon

start work

ride a motorcycle

travel overseas

take a road trip with friends



## 2 Questions for discussion

1 What things are shown in the pictures?

2 Which ones have you done?

3 Which ones would you like to do?

4 Make detailed sentences about the words:

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

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

## NELLIE BLY, A PIONEERING FEMALE TRAVELLER

1



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

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

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

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

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

2

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

1

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

---

2

**What was the first country she visited?**

---

3

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

---



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

**4** The idea for the trip came from a book written by Jules Verne.

- True     False

**5** Nellie Bly travelled around the world with a male friend.

- True     False

**6** Why did Nellie's newspaper agree to let her travel alone around the world?

- A. She was a woman.  
 B. She threatened to work for another newspaper.  
 C. The editor liked her writing.

**7** Nellie's trip of 72 days and 6 hours broke the record, as the

- A. fastest ever trip around the world by a man or a woman.  
 B. the most forms of transport ever taken by a woman.  
 C. the first person ever to travel around the world alone.

**8** When did she stop working as a journalist?

- A. as soon as she returned from her trip  
 B. after getting married  
 C. in her 50s

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

**unknown** (para. 1) \_\_\_\_\_

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

**got on** (para. 3) \_\_\_\_\_



# SAMPLE PAPERS

- Listening Paper (116)

- Reading & Writing Paper (120)

- Speaking Test (134)

SAMPLE

Please stick your candidate label here



# Anglia Examinations

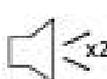
ESOL International

## Pre-Intermediate Level

### Listening Examination

Paper Number: Sample4

#### Candidate Instructions:

-  Listen to the recording and answer the questions.
-  You will hear each part of the recording twice.
-  There will be a pause before each part so you can read the questions.
-  There will be other pauses to let you think about your answers.
-  When you hear the tone, write your answers on the question paper. Write clearly in the spaces provided.
-  Use a blue or black PEN in the spaces provided.

You must ask any questions now as you cannot speak during the test.

For Examiner's Use Only

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| L1<br>[10] | L2<br>[20] | L3<br>[20] |
|            |            |            |

Listening Total [50]

Marker's ID

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Section L3 (20 marks)

Listen to this passage about Mary Kay and decide if the following sentences are true or false. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct answer. There will now be a 20-second pause to allow you to read the questions.

|     |   | True | False |
|-----|---|------|-------|
| 1.  | As a child, Mary took care of her dad.      |      |       |
| 2.  | Mary's mum worked in a restaurant.          |      |       |
| 3.  | Mary wanted to be a doctor.                 |      |       |
| 4.  | Mary finished her college degree.           |      |       |
| 5.  | Mary was a good saleswoman.                 |      |       |
| 6.  | She set up her business with 6,000 dollars. |      |       |
| 7.  | Her son worked with her in the company.     |      |       |
| 8.  | She wrote several books before aged 60.     |      |       |
| 9.  | Mary ran an international business.         |      |       |
| 10. | Mary's company has now closed.              |      |       |



Please stick your candidate label here



# Anglia Examinations

## ESOL International Pre-Intermediate Level

Paper Number: Sample4

### Candidate Instructions:

- 
 Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.
 
 Time allowed – TWO hours. (Including listening)
- 
 Answer ALL the questions. Check the back page.
 
 You may use correcting fluid if necessary.
- 
 Use a blue or black PEN in the spaces provided.

**INVIGILATOR: PLEASE ENSURE THAT CANDIDATES UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS**

For Examiner's Use Only

|   | W1<br>[20] | W2<br>[10] | R1<br>[13] | R2<br>[7] | R3<br>[20] | W3<br>[10] | W4<br>[10] | R4<br>[5] | R5<br>[5] |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| W |            |            |            |           |            |            |            |           |           |
| R |            |            |            |           |            |            |            |           |           |

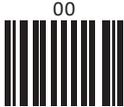
Reading Section [50]

Writing Section [50]

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The World's Rarest Duck

There are around 120 different breeds of duck. Most live in the wild, but some are kept as *domestic* animals, rather like chickens. Popular breeds of duck include the *Mallard* and *Muscovy*, but the *Pekin* is the most common domestic breed. The *Madagascar pochard* is the world's rarest duck. Unlike other ducks, which can be white or have colourful heads, this medium-sized duck is brown.

A century ago, *pochards* were common in Madagascar but in the 1940s, many rivers where they lived were made into rice farms. In 1991, a male *pochard* was captured and kept in a zoo, where it died a year later. Scientists believed this was the last *pochard* but, in 2006, a tiny group of them were found on a lake. Scientists had to save them immediately as the water was too deep and cold for the ducks to survive. They moved the birds and their eggs to a safe place. The ducks were kept in plastic bowls filled with water. If a duck hatched from an egg on its own, it was given a sock to play with, like a brother or sister.

In 2011, scientists brought special cages from Scottish fish farms. The cages sit on top of the water, giving the *pochards* a safe place to grow. When they are ready, they are taken to Lake Sofia, the cleanest lake in Madagascar. Recently, 21 birds were set free there, which means that 50 now fly freely in nature. There are 80 more ducks still in cages which will also return to the wild.

For questions 1-3, please answer in complete sentences. (2 marks each)

1. What is the most popular kind of duck for people to keep?

2. What does the *Madagascar pochard* look like?

3. When did people begin to help the *Madagascar pochards*?

For questions 4-8, tick (✓) the box. (1 mark each)

4. There are 120 breeds of domestic ducks.

True  False

5. There are around 80 *Madagascar pochards* living in the wild today.

True  False

6. Between 1940 and 1990, the *Madagascar pochard*

- A was common on the island.
- B became very unusual to see.
- C was believed to no longer exist.

A  B  C

7. Socks were used by scientists to

- A keep the ducklings warm.
- B stop the eggs from breaking.
- C give the ducklings something to play with.

A  B  C

8. The scientists use the special cages to

- A collect fish to feed the ducks.
- B protect the ducks from danger.
- C carry the ducks to Lake Sofia.

A  B  C

Write the words in the box. (1 mark each)

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

**huge (paragraph 2)**

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

**caught (paragraph 2)**





Anglia Examinations

Pre-Intermediate Level  
Speaking Test

2020 Set 1

Instructions for Candidates

- The test will take 15 minutes.
- You will take the test with another candidate.

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## PREPARATION:

You must prepare a short talk of about two minutes on the topic 'My favourite...'. You may choose to talk about your favourite person, movie, subject at school or any other favourite thing.

You must bring your jobs photograph or picture to the exam and be prepared to talk about it.

## THE TEST WILL BE LIKE THIS:

Task 1: 2-4 minutes: Introductory warm-up.

The assessor will ask each of you in turn to talk about yourself and then you must ask each other questions about what you've heard.

Task 2: 4-6 minutes: Information gap (talking about a picture.)

The assessor will ask each of you in turn to talk about the picture you have brought to the exam. He/She will then show you another picture to compare with yours.

Task 3: 4-6 minutes: Unprepared discussion.

The assessor will choose a topic and ask you questions about your likes/dislikes, favourite and/or least favourite things. You will then be able to ask each other questions.



**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.

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