

CEFR B2



STEP TO

Advanced

Teacher Book



Revised & Updated

Official
preparation
material for
Anglia ESOL
International
Examinations

John Ross

Step to Advanced Teacher's Book

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Answers, Teaching Notes, and Transcripts

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

Handbook for Teachers

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

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General Advice

Personalise the Language

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

Not only are personalised sentences more memorable and useful, when students know that the sentences they write for this kind of exercise will be used in the class, they are more motivated and do a better job.

Guessing the False Statements

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

Assign Homework

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

Correct Mistakes

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

Try and keep 'teacher talk' to a minimum

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

Focus on Usage rather than Explanation

It's very easy to get sidetracked with long explanations about words and phrases, especially when it comes to explaining the subtle differences between similar words. You should concentrate on giving good examples that show common collocations.

Likewise, you should steer students toward asking about usage; For example, when handling a reading exercise don't ask, "*Are there any words that you don't know?*" as this tends to lead to a focus on explaining low-frequency vocabulary. It's better to ask, "*Do you have any questions?*" or "*Is there anything that you're not sure about?*"

General Advice for the Vocabulary Lists and Pictures

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

General Advice on Speaking Sections

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

The Anglia speaking test is different from most other tests as it involves interaction with another

examinee and not just the examiner. Train the students to have longer conversations with their classmates by asking follow-up questions, using expressions of agreement/disagreement/surprise etc.

Speaking Test Grading

The different tasks are not graded separately, and the grade awarded for the Speaking Test is an overall mark. The 'Handbook for Teachers' has notes on the five criteria (communication, content, pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar) used for grading.

General Advice on Dictation

Dictation tends to be underused in the ESL classroom. It's a good way to add some extra listening and spelling practice. And it saves on photocopying and writing on the board. When dictating questions, you can change them to make them more relevant/interesting to your class. Alternatively, you can get the students to generate the questions; this works best by having the students write two or three questions each, then choosing the best to use for the dictation.

General Advice on Writing Sections

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

Essay Titles

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

Essay question: *What are your career goals?*

Essay title: *My Career Goals*

Essay question: *"The Internet has improved our lives." Discuss.*

Essay title: *The Internet has improved our lives.*

or *The Internet* or *Has the Internet Improved Our Lives?*

General Note on Listenings

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

General Note on Readings

Anglia has less time pressure than other tests such as TOEFL so the readings can be done a little less frantically. However, the students should not start these sections by reading the whole text in detail from beginning to end. This is unnecessary. It's best to first read through the text quickly to see the topic and structure. Pay attention to the title, the first paragraph, and the first sentences of the following paragraphs. Then go through the questions. (Note: The questions – of the same type – are usually in order). Get the students to choose keywords to search for, and possible paraphrases/synonyms. Emphasise that the sentence/phrase containing the answer may be worded differently from the question.

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

To generate interest in the reading, you may want to ask some questions about the topic before handling the questions. Remember to insist on full answers.



Introduction Unit

Pg. 5 Improving your English

Instructions: Have the students guess the missing words before playing the CD. Alternatively, it can be assigned as homework and the answers checked in class.

Answers: 1. single 2. to 3. about 4. difficult
5. grammar 6. find 7. enough 8. called 9. never
10. good

Pg. 6

Answers: 1. theatre 2. catalogue 3. honour
4. levelled 5. legalise 6. labour

Pg. 7

Answers: Vocabulary Differences (the British English vocabulary is highlighted)

1.

football / soccer

subway / **underground**

line / **queue**

apartment / **flat**

lift / elevator

trash / **rubbish**

sidewalks / **pavement**

off-licence / liquor store

cinema / movie theater

first floor / **ground floor**

2.

pants / **trousers**

crisps / potato chips

biscuits / cookies

candy / **sweets**

chips / French fries ('French' is often lower case, i.e. french fries)

3.

two weeks / **a fortnight**

traveling / **travelling**

coach / (long-distance) bus

tires / **tyres**

motorway / freeway

rang / called

truck / **lorry**

gas(oline) / **petrol**

mad / angry

Notes:

The way Americans use the word '**pants**' is funny

for Brits as it means 'underwear' in BrEng.

The British use '**call**' as well as '**ring**'.

In British English, '**mad**', in addition to meaning 'angry', can also mean 'silly'.

Pg. 8 Classroom Language

It's important to get the class into the habit of asking you questions. Rather than spoon-feed the students, prompt them to ask for examples and explanations.

1. Can you say that again please?
2. How do you spell ...?
3. What does mean?
4. What page are we on?
5. Have you got a partner?
6. What's the difference between A and B?
7. Can you make a sentence with ...?
8. Can you give us another example?
9. Sorry, I'm a bit confused. Can you explain it again?
10. Let's ask the teacher.
11. What did you get for number 2?
12. What's the answer to number 3?
13. Can you correct this essay for me?
14. Sorry I'm late. I missed my bus.

Pg. 9 Find someone who...

Remember to model this before getting the class to do it. Take the first sentence, "*..... is a bookworm*" and elicit questions for it; You can accept a direct question like "Are you a bookworm?" but it's better to encourage broader, more natural questions like, "Do you enjoy reading?" Elicit follow-up questions, and write notes on the board as an example of what they should write under 'More Information'.



Unit 1. Off the Beaten Track

Pg. 10

General Note on the Vocabulary Lists and Pictures

The first page of Unit One – as with most of the units – starts with a vocabulary list, a series of pictures, and questions for discussion.

The best way to handle this is to start with the

pictures. Have the students say what the pictures are of. Then go back to the vocabulary list, reading through it and checking that the students know what the words mean. After that, get them to go through the questions in pairs. Finish with a class discussion of the questions.

2.

1. amusement park
2. art museum
3. water park
4. castle
5. aquarium
6. cathedral

Notes: You may want to ask the students if they know the difference between...

an art museum and an art gallery (Answer: Both places show art but an art gallery has artwork for sale. Art galleries are usually smaller and sometimes privately owned), and the difference between a church and a cathedral (Answer: A cathedral is a large church, in particular the largest and most important church in an area).

Pg. 11 Corrections

1. Delete 'to'.
2. I want to go to **the** UK to do **a** master's degree. (The definitive article 'the' is not usually used before countries; the most common exceptions are those which contain the words *republic*, *state*, *union*, *kingdom*, or consist of a group of islands).
E.g. *the People's Republic of China*, *the United States*, *the European Union*, *the United Kingdom*, *the Philippines*
It's also worth noting that we say *the Netherlands*.
3. One of the benefits **of** travelling overseas is that it makes you appreciate the ...
4. My favourite holiday activity is **going** shopping.
5. You can learn a lot more about a foreign culture by **experiencing / having contact with** it first-hand than you can learn about it from books.
6. Visitors to the US are **advised** to get **health** insurance.
7. I **went** to America last year. It was a wonderful **trip**.
8. The travel writer **told** the reporter that his latest book had been **translated** into three languages.
9. 'News' is an uncountable noun, so delete 'a'.
10. Sarah and Michael went to Cyprus for **their** honeymoon.

Pg. 12 Reading: Britain vs. the UK

2. True or False?

1. False (It consists of four parts, the three mentioned plus Northern Ireland).
2. True
3. False (They are sometimes called Britons but certainly not 'usually'.)

Pg. 13

Answers: 4. 1. 34,789 2. 1100 3. 128,450
4. 327 8826 5. 020 2345 8721 6. 820 777
7. £49.95 8. £17.50 9. £132,000.00

6.

1. john_williams@yahoo.co.au
2. NZ23@anglia.com
3. www.anglia.org/TW/index.php
4. www.mother.org/health.htm

Pg. 14

The English landmarks are (clockwise from the top left): Stonehenge, London Eye, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace, Big Ben
Top centre: The Royal Pavilion (also commonly called the Brighton Pavilion)
Bottom centre: The Tower of London
All of these are in London except for Stonehenge and the Royal Pavilion.

Notes on the places not covered in the listening:

Big Ben is the nickname for a clock tower (although technically it is the bell inside the tower that is called Big Ben). It was completed in 1859.
Stonehenge is located in southern England about two hours south-west of London; the stones were erected about 2400BC.
Tower Bridge spans the Thames River in the heart of London. It opened in 1894. The middle section between the two towers can be raised to allow ships to pass underneath.
The Royal Pavilion is a former royal residence in the coastal city of Brighton.

Pg. 15

Answers: 2. 1. 4:30pm 2. £9.50 3. 7766
7305 4. 11th 5. 10am 6. £14.90
7. 482 7199 8. 2000 9. 8pm 10. £8.50
11. 2006 12. 566 396

4. Dates for Dictation

Read the following dates to your class.

1. 26th December
2. 3rd July
3. 5th

November 4. 1st January 5. 25th December
6. 14th February 7. 31st May 8. 17th March
9. 22nd June

- 5.
- A. Boxing Day 26th December
 - B. St. Patrick's Day 17th March
 - C. Guy Fawkes Night 5th November
 - D. New Year's Day 1st January
 - E. Christmas Day 25th December
 - F. Valentine's Day 14th February

6. Notes about the holidays

Your students might not be familiar with the following holidays:

Boxing Day is a public holiday in the UK and many commonwealth countries such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The name comes from the former practice of the wealthy giving presents (i.e. a Christmas 'box') to the less fortunate on the day after Christmas. Nowadays people associate Boxing Day with shopping; there are large sales, and for some shops it is the biggest day of the year.

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

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

Pg. 16 Listening Section L1

1. Have the students say what kind of word each answer will be. One will be a day of the week, Two will be a type of room (e.g. single, double, twin etc.), Three will be a noun, (perhaps a bathroom, balcony, view, internet connection etc.) and so on.

2. 1. Saturday 2. single 3. (a) view of the river
4. Brown 5. 01752 667617 6. robert_347@yahoo.com 7. flowers 8. vegetarian

Pg. 17 DOs and DON'Ts

1. Prepositions

1. as 2. for 3. for 4. off 5. by 6. with
7. on 8. in 9. to 10. on 11. into 12. to
(‘with’ is also possible)

2. True or False?

1. True. Try to elicit some other personal

questions; “How old are you?” “How much do you weigh?” “Why aren’t you married?”

- 2. True.
- 3. True
- 4. Partly true. Men should not wear hats inside, but it’s okay for women to do so. Young men are increasingly seen wearing hats indoors, but this is still considered bad manners for older generations.
- 5. False. Students address teachers by their surnames (Mr Brown, Miss/Ms/Mrs Stevens etc.) or with Sir/Miss. Miss is used regardless of marital status, i.e. also for married women.
- 6. True.
- 7. Mostly false.
- 8. False. (When you are eating with only a fork, it’s okay to hold it in your right hand. However, when a right-handed person is using a fork and knife, the fork should be held in the left hand and the knife should be held in the right hand.)
- 9. False. Most people would prefer you to arrive on time or perhaps five to ten minutes late.
- 10. True (although it’s not a major offense).
- 11. True.
- 12. True.



Unit 2. Home Sweet Home

Pg. 18

Answers: 2. 1. graduate 2. get a boyfriend / girlfriend 3. get married 4. do military service
5. retire 6. move house

Pg. 19

Various questions are possible. Some possibilities are:

- 1. Can you tell me a little something about yourself?
- 2. What do you do at the weekend?
- 3. What do you do in your free time?
- 4. What do you do for a living?
- 5. What are your study plans (for the next few years)?

Possible follow-up questions are:

- 1. Are you enjoying your studies? / How do you find Beijing?

- Where do you usually go window shopping?
- Who are your favourite authors? / How old are your children?
- Do you like your job? / What does the company make?
- What are you planning to study? / Why do you want to do a master's degree?

Pg. 20

2. You should point out that 'first name' is more common than 'given name', especially in British English. You may want to write the different ways to say 'family name' up on the board, i.e. 'surname' and 'last name'.

2. 4.

The best (but not necessarily correct) guesses are that a person with the surname of

Williamson had an ancestor who was the **son of William**.

McMillan had a **Scottish** ancestor who was the **son of Millan**.

Goldsmith had an ancestor who **made objects from gold**.

Eastwood had an ancestor who **lived in a wood in the east**.

Potter had an ancestor who **made pots, dishes and other things from clay**.

Hill had an ancestor who **lived on a hill**.

Ireland had an ancestor who **came from Ireland**.

Pg. 21 Surnames

Answers:

- Brown
- Johnson
- MacDonald/McDonald
- Roberts
- Robertson
- Smith
- Walker
- Williams

Section G

- government
- broadens
- knowledgeable
- persuasive
- violence
- muscular
- industrial
- affordable
- safety
- photography

Pg. 23

Answers: 2.

but	so
on the contrary in contrast however although	consequently as a result therefore as a consequence

and/also	because of/because
besides this moreover furthermore in addition	due to owing to since as

3.

1. as (*owing to* can't be used because it needs to be followed by a noun phrase i.e. a phrase without a verb).

2. because (*due to* is like *owing to* – it needs to be followed by a noun phrase e.g. *..due to the bad traffic.*)

3. As a result, 4. because of 5. In addition, 6. In contrast,

Pg. 24

Answers: 4. 1. such as 2. Although

3. Another reason 4. For example 5. Last but not least 6. In fact 7. In conclusion

8. Hopefully

Pg. 25

Answers:

5. A. Introduction B. Topic sentence

C. Thesis statement D. Body E. Conclusion

6. The thesis statement is: *However, there is one person who I look up to much more than anyone else; that person is my father.*

The three topic sentences are:

My father is the most good-natured person I know.

Another reason I admire my father so much is that he is very talented in a variety of fields.

Last but not least, I respect my dad's selflessness.



Unit 3. Killing Time

Pg. 26

1. Some possible answers are:

martial arts: judo, boxing, kickboxing, kung fu, wrestling (**Note:** 'martial arts' has two slightly different meanings – a broader one meaning all forms of combat, and more commonly a narrower

one meaning combat forms from East Asia.)

water sports: swimming, sailing, jet-skiing, diving, (scuba) diving, snorkelling, surfing, canoeing, kayaking

ball sports: football, basketball, softball, tennis, golf, cricket, rugby, volleyball

art: drawing, painting, sculpture, poetry, drama

music: singing, karaoke, playing the guitar, folk dancing

games: computer games, video games

2. 1. chess 2. sculpture 3. beach volleyball
4. painting 5. swimming (**Note:** you may want to teach some related vocabulary: freestyle, lane, swimming cap, swimming goggles) 6. (ten-pin) bowling (**Note:** in the US they normally just say 'bowling.' Associated vocabulary: ten-pin bowling is played at a **bowling alley**, and the bowling ball is bowled down a **lane**.)

3. Do, go, or play?

1. go 2. play 3. played 4. goes 5. does
6. played 7. go 8. play 9. does 10. go
11. plays 12. do

Pg. 27 Phrasal Verbs

Answers: 4. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. F 5. D 6. E

Pg. 28

2. 1. exhausted 2. interested 3. relaxing
4. fascinated 5. depressing 6. annoying
7. confused 8. terrified 9. frustrating

Pg. 29 Sports News

1. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. F 6. B
2. 1. rugby 2. tennis 3. cricket 4. football.
5. athletics 6. golf
3. 1. True 2. False (They will meet in the semi-final, not the final.) 3. True 4. False

Pg. 30 Section W3 Test Practice

1. It's high time **you fired him**.
2. Penny asked Steve **how he was getting to the party**.
3. I wish **I hadn't broken up with Heather**.
4. Lily couldn't **have passed the exam without cheating**.
5. If she hadn't missed the bus, **she wouldn't have been late to work**.

Pg. 32 Listening Section L1

Answers: 1. 1. Friday 2. March 3. Ford

4. blue 5. Jackson 6. Peter 7. 973 4832

8. pjackson@hotmail.com 9. no / none

10. credit card / visa credit card / visa

Pg. 33

Answers:

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



Unit 4. An Apple a Day

Pg. 34

Answers: 1. The dishes come from the following countries: fish and chips (the UK) Peking duck (China) kebabs (Turkey) cottage pie (the UK) kimchi (Korea) goulash (Hungary) paella (Spain) sashimi (Japan) tom yam (Thailand) Sunday roast (the UK) Greek salad (Greece) lasagne (Italy)

2. The pictures show:

1. paella 2. cottage pie 3. goulash
4. sashimi 5. kebabs 6. tom yam
3. A. tom yam B. kebabs C. cottage pie
D. paella E. sashimi F. goulash

Pg. 35 Popular Websites

4. Food questions for dictation

1. Do you eat a lot of snacks?
2. What's the strangest food that you've ever eaten?
3. What are your best and worst eating habits?
4. How often do you buy takeaway meals?
5. What are your favourite desserts?
6. If you opened a restaurant, what kind of food would you serve?

5. Corrections

1. **Because** people lead more inactive lifestyles, **obesity** has become a serious problem in most developed **countries**.
2. Some people think that there should be a **ban** on advertising for junk food. I disagree **with** this proposal.
3. **I always** drink a lot of warm water when **I have** a cold.
4. Women **have** fewer babies nowadays because **bringing up / raising** children is very

expensive.

5. **Most** women have a sweet tooth whereas men usually prefer savoury foods.
6. I enjoy Asian cuisine **very much. In particular**, I like to try **Japanese** and Chinese dishes. Or I especially like to...
7. **Health** care at private hospitals is better than at public hospitals.
8. Delete 'Although' or 'but'.
9. Remember **to take** warm clothes or you might catch a cold.
10. Delete 'to'.

Pg. 36 Listening

8. 1. C 2. G 3. F 4. B 5. A 6. I
9. The rankings, from most important to least important, are:
1. E 2. F 3. I 4. A 5. G 6. C 7. H 8. B
9. J 10. D

Pg. 39

1. 1. I 2. I 3. F 4. F 5. I 6. F 7. I 8. I
9. I 10. I 11. F 12. F

Note: In the real world, contractions are often used in formal letters. However, for the test it's best to stick with these guidelines.

Pg. 40

2. The writing task was: Write a letter to a restaurant complaining about the service.
3. (1) *am writing* (2) *received* (3) *arrived*
(4) *conversation* (5) *reply* (6) *faithfully*
(7) *John Williams*

Pg. 41

4. 1. B 2. A 3. F 4. D 5. C 6. E
1. Congratulations on 2. great news
3. perfect match 4. Thanks for 5. give you a ring 6. head off
5. *It's great news. There's not much news at my end. I can't think of any other news so I'd better sign off now.*



Unit 5. Leave Only Footprints

Pg. 42

- Answers: 1.** 1. overpopulation 2. desertification
3. urban sprawl 4. soil erosion 5. air pollution
6. deforestation

Pg. 43 Reading

General Note on Readings

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

Get the students to guess the kind of answer they will be looking for, and the keywords to search for. Emphasise that the answer will probably be worded differently from the question. For the reading 'Solar-powered Cars' the first question is "When was the first World Solar Challenge held?"

The answer will most likely be a 'year' so the quickest way to find it is to scan the article for a 'year' then see if there is a reference to 'first' or a similar word ('began' for example). In this case the answer is '*since the first race in 1987*'.

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

Answers

1. The first World Solar Challenge was held in 1987.
2. The purpose of the race is to promote the development of solar-powered racing cars.
3. Louis Palmer's journey took 17 months.
4. C 5. B 6. B

Pg. 44

- A. II B. I C. III

Pg. 45

2. 1 and 3 would improve the essay but 2 and 3 are unnecessary.

Pg. 46

Answers: 4. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. E 5. D

Pg. 47

Answers: 1. 1. formal 2. figures 3. passion
5. questions 6. repetition
2. repetition (6), humour (4), rhetorical question (5), facts and figures (2)

Pg. 48 Listening Section L2

Answers: 1. 1. E 2. A 3. C 4. F 5. G

6. D 7. B

2. 1. wintry 2. clear up 3. east 4. high
5. snowfall 6. chance 7. scattered 8. low
9. midday

Pg. 49 True or False?

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

4-5. All three statements are false.



Unit 6. Teacher's Pet

Pg. 50

Answers: 2. 1. engineering 2. mathematics
3. biology 4. architecture / engineering 5. law
6. chemistry

Pg. 51 Speaking Task Three

Answer: 4. 1. 4 2. 1 3. 8 4. 7 5. 2

Pg. 52 Corrections

Answers: 6.

1. Many people say **going** to a boarding school helps students to become more **independent**. This may be true, but I would **be / get** homesick if I were a boarder.
2. I've always **hated** maths **because** I'm not very good at it. In fact, my marks are **terrible**.
3. Nowadays, studying English **is becoming** more and more popular. **The main / One / A** benefit of speaking English **well** is that you can travel around the world.
4. Because **most** students have very few

opportunities to practise speaking in English, they **lack** the confidence to speak to foreigners.

5. Some headmasters think that **installing** video **cameras** in classrooms is a good way to **make sure / ensure** that **students** behave well.
6. I always try my best, **even if / even when** I don't like a subject or a teacher.
7. From my experience, I would say that female teachers have more **patience** than **male teachers / ones**.
8. A good way for parents **to encourage** their children to study harder is giving them rewards **such as** money or a computer for good exam results.
(alternatively, '...rewards for good exam results such as money or a computer.')
9. My school's sports facilities are very **impressive**.
10. I suggested **that he** get some work experience before going to university.

Pg. 53

Answers 1:

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C

Answers 2: 1. e 2. a 3. i 4. c 5. d 6. g 7. f 8. j
9. h 10. b

Pg. 54

Answers 1: 1. to 2. year 3. take 4. on 5. all
6. will

Answers: 2. 1. address 2. date 3. them/
both 4. left 5. signature

Pg. 55

Answers: 4. Several answers are possible for each question.

Could you tell me... Do you know...

1. ...when the final exam is?
2. ...if / whether I need to take a placement test?
3. ...what time you will arrive?
4. ...if/whether I can get a refund?
5. ...when the terms ends?

Pg. 56

Answers: 5.

1. The three formal phrases which are out of place are:
Please accept my sincere apologies for not writing sooner but... It could be replaced with

'Sorry' or 'I'm (really) sorry'.

I look forward to your reply. It could be deleted or replaced with something like 'Write soon' or 'Hope to hear from you soon'.

Ms. Susan Jones It should just be the first name, 'Susan'.

2. Susan,

Sounds **great!** Malta is **(totally) amazing.**

Thanks for thinking of me. I'd love to go but summer is **going** to be crazy at the shop. Let me talk to my boss. I **don't know** what he'll say. **If** he says no, I might just quit. (*Note: It's difficult to substitute "Lol" – delete or replace it with "Just kidding" or something similar!*) I'll get back to you **tonight** or **tomorrow.**

See you later,
Maria

Pg. 57

1. dressed
2. discussion
3. usually
4. opposed
5. imagination
6. Generally
7. fashionable
8. proud
9. Unfortunately
10. unhealthy



Unit 7. Law and Order

Pg. 58 Vocabulary

- Answers: 2.1** 1. murder 2. vandalism
3. pickpocketing 4. graffiti 5. car theft
6. drug dealing

Pg. 59

- Answers: 3.** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. E 5. D
5. A Bank Robbery: 2, 1, 4, 3, 7, 6, 5, 8

Pg. 60

Listening Section L2

- Answers:** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

Section R3

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

Pg. 61 Section R2

- Answers:** 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. E

Pg. 62 Section R2

- Answers 3:** 1. d 2. c 3. g 4. h

Pg. 63

- Answers:** 1. weight 2. pointless
3. pronunciation 4. cloudy 5. difference
6. immature 7. poisonous 8. resit
9. agricultural 10. profitable

Pg. 65 Reading

(slightly different answers are possible)

Answers:

1. They were used (mainly) in banks and high-security government areas.
2. They are most commonly used in town centres, stations, car parks, and shops.
3. It deters crime and aids the police in catching criminals.
4. False 5. True 6. C 7. A 8. B
9. battle, aids 10. deters, sophisticated



Unit 8. The Written Word

Pg. 66

- Answers 1.** 1. international news 2. sports news
3. business news 4. horoscopes
5. weather forecast 6. crossword

Pg. 67 Vocabulary

- Answers: 4.** 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. E

Extension: For homework, get the students to write a short review of a book they've read. Additionally, you could collect names of books the students have read in their own language and find translations of the names so that the students can talk about them in English.

Pg. 68

- Answers: 1** 1. believe 2. In my opinion
3. Furthermore 4. disadvantages 5. however
6. for instance 7. Even though 8. unlikely

Pg. 69

- Answers: 2** 1. normal day 2. early 3. after

4. suddenly 5. later 6. When 7. when
8. now

Pg. 70

Answers: 1. of 2. nor 3. up 4. her 5. to
6. about 7. of 8. is 9. they 10. and

Pg. 71 Section F

Answers: 1. behind / of 2. into, 3. as, 4. for
/ at 5. his, 6. was, 7. of

Reflexive Pronouns

1. prides 2. teach 3. blame 4. shot 5. cut
herself 6. help yourself 7. pinch

Page 72 Section G

Answers: 1. electricity 2. unacceptable
3. invention 4. entertaining 5. unemployment
6. developed 7. pollution 8. innovative
9. legalise / legalize 10. obedient

1.

accept v	polluter n
unacceptable a	pollutant n
acceptance n	pollute v
electrify v	polluted a
electric a	innovative a
electrical a	innovation n
electricity n	innovator n
pollution n	innovate v

invent v	employer n
invention n	employee n
inventor n	employ v
inventive a	employment n
entertaining a	unemployed a
entertainment n	obedient a
entertainer n	obedience n
entertain v	obey v

Pg. 73 Section W3

Answers:

- John wishes **he were taller and more muscular.**
- You shouldn't **have copied that DVD.**
- I'd rather **not play tennis.**
- Michael told **the taxi driver not to drive so fast.**
- Sue asked **Jill to keep an eye on the children.**

Unit 9. Nine to Five

Pg. 74 Vocabulary

Answers: 1. 1. ant 2. er 3. ian 4. er 5. er
6. ist 7. er 8. ant 9. er 10. ist 11. ist
12. ian 13. or 14. or

- 2.** 1. surgeon 2. mechanic 3. scientist
4. florist 5. vet 6. chef

Pg. 75

3. Some possible answers are:

- nurse, flight attendant, soldier
 - doctor
 - computer programmer, designer
 - actor, artist, singer
 - pilot, police officer
 - kindergarten teacher, nurse, nanny
 - salesperson, teacher, politician
 - lawyer, politician, stockbroker
 - architect, engineer, doctor
 - nurse, police officer, factory worker
- 5.** 1. resigned 2. quit 3. sack 4. laid off
5. of work 6. on strike 7. promotion, pay rise

Note: another way to say 'pay rise' is 'raise' although it is more common in American English

Pg. 76

1. Remind students that they are given these topics before the speaking test so they have time to prepare. They are not allowed to take notes into the test.

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

Pg. 77

3 The presentation / speaker...

- has rhetorical questions **yes**
- looks at both sides **no**
- uses repetition **yes**
- relates a personal story **no**
- uses quotes **no**
- uses humour **yes**
- has some facts and figures **yes**
- is passionate **yes**

Pg. 78 Test Practice Section W3

- Donna had **her antique watch repaired.**
- Not only does she **play the piano, but she also sings like an angel.**
- Would you mind **opening the window a little?**
- Because **the weather was terrible, they stayed inside.**
- If he hadn't **been caught cheating in the exam, he wouldn't have been expelled from school.**



Pg. 79 Corrections

1. The unemployment rate is **rising**. The main reason for this is that the **economy** is bad. **Hopefully**, the situation will **improve** next year.
(Note: the difference between the verbs 'raise' and 'rise' is that 'raise' requires an object to do the motion, *She raised her hand. The government will raise taxes.* In contrast, 'rise' doesn't have an object doing the action, *Taxes are expected to rise by 5 percent. The sun rises in the east.*)
2. **I've been** to about seven job interviews. Unfortunately, I only got one of them. The job market is very **competitive** so it's hard to find **work / a job** these days. ('Because' needs to be deleted because the sentence has 'so'; alternatively, 'so' could be deleted instead of 'because'.)
3. My computer skills are rather limited. I should do a course **in** computing.
4. I believe that it is okay to **surf the Internet** and write personal e-mails during work hours **as long as** you have finished everything you need to do.
5. When I was a young kid, I **wanted** to be a policeman.
6. I would rather have a **satisfying** job with a low salary than a boring **well** paid job.
7. My ideas about choosing a career **are** very different from my **parents'**. They want me to work for the government, but I want to do something more **interesting**.
8. I sometimes need to speak English **at** work. For example, I sometimes need to **contact** foreign suppliers. ('with' is only used with 'contact' when 'contact' is a noun, e.g. *lose contact with, have contact with*)
9. How **many** times have you **worked** overtime this month?
10. I hope he gets the promotion. He **certainly** deserves it.

Pg. 80 Business News

1. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. F 6. E 7. H 8. G
2. **falls** = plunge, decrease, decline, cut, drop
rises = raise, increase, climb, grow
3. **a small change** = slight, steady, gradual
a large change = dramatic, sharp, steep, rapid

Pg. 81

- Answers: 4.** Story 1. F Story 2. C Story 3. B

- 6. True or False?** Story Four: 1. F 2. T
Story Five: 3. F 4. T
Story Six: 5. T 6. F



Unit 10. Life in the Fast Lane

Pg. 82 Vocabulary

1. 1. the underground 2. parking meter
3. ferry 4. bicycle lane 5. speed bump
6. fountain

2. Questions for Dictation

1. What do you like and dislike about your hometown?
2. What are some famous landmarks in your country?
3. How is the public transport in your hometown?
4. If you were the mayor, how would you improve your hometown?
5. What are some popular tourist spots in and near your hometown?

Pg. 83

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

Pg. 84

- Answers: 1.** 1. High Street 2. From Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert 3. A street is wider and only found in urban areas. 4. A road is bigger (wider).

2. Addresses for Dictation

1. 13 Bridge Lane
2. 102 London Road
3. 30A Church Street
4. 247 Station Road
5. 22B Park Lane
6. 119 Manchester Street
7. 420 Queen Street
8. 77 Victoria Street
9. 28 Albert Road
10. 186 Castle Street

Extension: What are some street names in the students' own home town? What are the origins

of these names?

Pg. 85 Section R2

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

Pg. 86

Answers: 1. (clockwise from top left) 2, 7, 3, 12, 4, 10

Pg. 87

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

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

7. A 8. D 9. C 10. B

Pg. 89

Answers: 5. 1. second-floor 2. three-storey 3.
early 4. while 5. clothes 6. hot
7. bright 8. spicy 9. lively



Extra Material

Extra Material Essay: Describe your hometown during a national festival/holiday.

Adding detail: Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

heavily narrow stained-glass two-storey seaside five-minute festive

I live in a small (1)_____ town called Bridgetown. It's a nice place that is a very popular summer destination, but my favourite time of the year is Christmas. Follow me on a tour through Bridgetown on Christmas Eve.

Starting at my house at 7:00pm, we walk out of the front door and see a (2)_____ street with old (3)_____ Victorian houses. The winters are usually quite mild, but it snowed (4)_____ yesterday and there is still snow lying on the ground. A couple of young boys are building a snowman in their front garden.

After a (5)_____ walk, we come to the local shops. Although most of them are closed, the main street has a nice (6)_____ atmosphere. It's lined with coloured lights, and the shop windows are full of decorations. There's also a huge Christmas tree next to the town clock.

At the end of the street is Bridgetown's oldest and largest building, St. Martin's Church. It's a 400-year-old stone church with nice (7)_____ windows. I can hear the people inside singing Christmas songs. Stepping inside, I see that it is a candle lit service; all the churchgoers are holding a candle while they sing 'Silent Night.'

To sum up, my hometown of Bridgetown is especially nice at Christmas. If you want a taste of a traditional holiday in an old-fashioned place, why not visit Bridgetown on Christmas Eve?

Synonyms: How many times is the adjective 'nice' used? Underline each usage and suggest an adjective to replace it.

Answers: 1. seaside 2. narrow 3. two-storey 4. heavily 5. five-minute 6. festive 7. stained-glass

Listening Transcripts

Note: In the test, the recordings are played twice. The Advanced recordings, however, are only given once; if you want to replay them, you'll have to do it manually.

The transcripts have been spread out to make them easier for photocopying.

Unit 1 Off the Beaten Track

Page 15 2. London Attractions in Summer

Buckingham Palace: The Royal Family's London residence is open to the public in August and September while the Queen is on holiday in Scotland. The hours are 9:30am-4:30pm, Monday to Sunday. Ticket prices are 16 pounds 50 pence for adults, 9 pounds 50 pence for those under 17. Admission is free for children under five years of age. Visitors are strongly advised to book in advance. The number for booking is (020)7766 7305.

The Tower of London: Built in the 11th century by William the First, the Tower of London has served many functions: it has been a fortress, a royal palace, a prison and a jewel house. In summer it is open daily, from 9am to 6pm, Monday to Saturday, and from 10am to 6pm on Sundays. An adult ticket is 14 pounds and 90 pence. The admission for children aged 5 to 16 is 9 pounds 15. You can get a small discount by booking online or by telephone. Call 0844 482 7199.

London Eye: This is a huge Ferris wheel that offers the best views of central London. It has been operating since the year 2000 and is now the most popular paid attraction in the United Kingdom. In summer it is open from 10am to 8pm. Standard tickets cost 17 pounds for adults. Children from 4-15 pay 8 pounds 50. The London Eye was the tallest Ferris wheel from its completion in late 1999 until May, 2006.

For more information on London's attractions go to the official London tourism website, www.visitlondon.com or call 08701 566 396.

Page 16 Listening Section L1

York B&B: York Bed and Breakfast. Karen speaking.

Robert: I'm calling to book a room.

York B&B: What dates were you thinking of?

Robert: Well, just for one night, Saturday, the 23rd of November.

York B&B: And is that a double or a single?

Robert: A single. Is it possible to get a room with a view of the river?

York B&B: No problem at all. The rate for single rooms is 35 pounds per night.

Robert: Okay.

York B&B: Can I have your name, please?

Robert: Certainly. It's Robert Brown.

York B&B: And can I have a phone number?

Robert: My home number is 01752 667617 and my work number is, the same area code 01752, and 660391.

York B&B: Do you have an e-mail address?

Robert: Yes, Robert with a small r, underscore, 347, at yahoo.com

York B&B: Let me read that back to you: robert, underscore, 347, at yahoo.com

Robert: That's right.

York B&B: What time do you think you'll be arriving?

Robert: Between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, and I'll be leaving at nine the following morning.

York B&B: Oh, one more thing. Do you have any special requirements?

Robert: Yes, I'm allergic to pollen so if there are any flowers in the room, please have them removed. Um, and I'd like a vegetarian breakfast.

York B&B: Certainly. No problem at all.

UNIT 3 Killing Time

Page 29 3 Sports News

Turning to tennis news from Wimbledon, Rafael Nadal has beaten Andy Murray in the quarter final. He defeated Murray in straight sets: 6-5, 6-3, 6-4. Nadal will meet American Andy Roddick in the semi-final.

Manchester United lost 2-1 at home to Chelsea. The half-time score was tied at one all. Chelsea midfielder Michael Woods scored ten minutes into the second half. This loss means Manchester United fall five points behind Chelsea at the top of the premiership table.

Pg. 32 Listening Section L1

- S.R. Rentals: Smooth Ride Rentals. How can I help you?
- Mr. Jackson: I'm looking to hire a car for the Friday after next,. just for the day.
- S.R. Rentals: Let me check my calendar.
- Mr. Jackson: Er, the 17th of March.
- S.R. Rentals: Yes, that's right. Did you have a particular car in mind?
- Mr. Jackson: Yes, if possible, I'd like a Ford Festiva.
- S.R. Rentals: A good choice. We have several available. Including insurance, a Festiva is only 40 pounds a day.
- Mr. Jackson: That's good.
- S.R. Rentals: Do you have a colour preference? We've got grey, red, and blue.
- Mr. Jackson: Blue.
- S.R. Rentals: Blue it is. I need to get some personal details if that's okay.
- Mr. Jackson: My name is Peter Jackson. J-A-C-K-S-O-N.
- S.R. Rentals: Peter Jackson, all right, and a contact number?
- Mr. Jackson: I'll give you my home number; it's 0178 973 4832.
- S.R. Rentals: Do you have an e-mail address?
- Mr. Jackson: Yes, p.jackson at hotmail.com. p.jackson is all lower case, no space.
- S.R. Rentals: Do you have any special requirements?
- Mr. Jackson: No, I don't.
- S.R. Rentals: When will you be picking up the car?
- Mr. Jackson: About nine in the morning.
- S.R. Rentals: That's fine. We open at seven.
- Mr. Jackson: One final question. How will you be paying for it?
- S.R. Rentals: With a credit card. You do take Visa, don't you?
- Mr. Jackson: Yes, we do.

UNIT 4 An Apple a Day

Page 36 Speaking Task Three

A: Well, I think the most important factor is delicious food.

B: Yes, absolutely. If the food is delicious, people will come back. And they'll also tell friends about the place.

A: That's right. Which one do you think is the second most important?

B: Low prices. People are always looking for good value for money.

A: Yes, but low prices and good value for money aren't exactly the same.

B: I know but I still think having low prices is important.

A: I suppose you're right. Okay, I think the third most important thing is good service, having friendly waiters and waitresses.

B: Absolutely! I never return to restaurants that have rude staff.

A: What's the next most important factor?

B: I think a good location is vital for success.

A: Yes, that's right. For example, it's good to be near public transport – customers don't need to worry about parking, or drinking and driving.

B: And for the fifth one I would choose comfortable and spacious seating.

A: Sure, it's an important factor in terms of enjoying your meal but does it help make a restaurant more successful? The problem is that customers will sit in your restaurant too long. So, you'll get fewer customers.

B: Okay, I see what you mean. I hadn't thought about that. So, what would you rank fifth?

A: A wide variety of dishes.

B: Really? Personally, I think it's better to have a smaller menu. Just do a few main dishes but do them well.

B: But customers will get bored with the menu if it's too limited.

A: All right, let's put that as the fifth, and then your one about seating as the sixth.

B: So what's next? Experienced chefs?

A: That sounds good to me. Now, let's start at the other end; what is the least important?

B: Pleasant music. People don't go to a restaurant to listen to music

A: I agree. That leaves nice décor and clean toilets

B: I think décor is more important than clean toilets.

A: Yes, I think so.

UNIT 5 Leave only Footprints

Page 41 Weather Forecasts

Overnight temperatures will drop to a low of minus five degrees. The morning will see wintry conditions across the country. There will be heavy rain in the morning but the weather will clear up in the afternoon.

The south, fine with a few cloudy periods. Drizzle in the west, showers in the east and south, with the possibility of thunderstorms in the afternoon. Temperatures will be unusually high, reaching a maximum of 28 degrees Celsius.

We're starting the day with some fog, but that will burn off by late morning. Expect a sunny afternoon with a high of 22 degrees. Tomorrow will be cloudy, with a high of about 19 degrees.

Unit 5

Page 53

Speaker 1. You will hear a man talking about a problem with his computer.

Well, talk about learning things the hard way. From now on I'm going to be more careful about regularly saving my work. Last month I was working on my thesis for my master's degree. I was writing up all my notes and interviews on my computer. Then, one morning while I was checking my e-mails, I opened an e-mail attachment without checking who had sent it and what it was. It was some advertising and I deleted it. Anyway, it worked its way into my system and wiped out my hard drive. I lost about two weeks' worth of writing. I know, I know, I should have had a back-up copy of my work, but I didn't. I had to rewrite everything. Funny thing is I did a better job the second time. I certainly don't recommend it though.

Speaker 2. You will hear a woman talking about an interview.

As I was expecting, I got the usual "strengths and weaknesses" question. Always a bit of a dilemma – if you say "no weaknesses" it sounds a bit arrogant. I could have said I worried too much, was too dedicated, overwork myself – but went with the truth, that I dislike group work and taking part in group discussions. I was less truthful when they asked about how I was going to fund my studies. I've noticed a certain negative reaction when I talk about the old folks' being well off – which seems a bit unfair, doesn't it? – so rather than sounding like a spoiled rich girl I lied and said that I had worked hard and saved up the money. They seemed impressed with my answers and I'm pretty sure they'll give me a place on the course.

Speaker 3. You will hear a man talking about an evening class he is taking.

It's a class at my local community centre, held every Tuesday morning. Being a day-time course it's mostly oldies – the average age is probably 65 – but at least that means it's a friendly atmosphere and the instructor goes at a slow pace. Our first instructor was a bit impatient and moody – but he left after having a stroke. The replacement guy is great. He's patient and very relaxed, and he's good at explaining things. For someone lousy at technology and arty things that's a big plus. It's a beginner class, specially designed for dinosaurs like myself finally making the leap from film to digital. You don't even need to bring anything. They can lend you all the gear. At the moment we're doing close-ups – flowers, insects, that kind of thing.

UNIT 7 Law and Order

Page 60 Listening Section L2

According to official figures released yesterday, the overall crime rate for England has remained stable over the past twelve months. However, there were significant increases in burglaries, robberies with knives, and violence related to knives. Robberies at knife point have risen by almost twenty percent. Burglaries went up by four percent.

The infamous murderer Ian Smith was released from prison today on parole. He served eleven years of his sixteen-year sentence. The parents of the murdered girl, 17-year-old Jennifer Hudson, have criticized Smith's early release.

A twenty-year-old man has been charged with the death of a 15-year-old boy. The teenager was shot in a car park in Manchester around eleven pm last night. He was taken to hospital but his condition deteriorated. He was pronounced dead at three am this morning. The shooting was caught on a CCTV security camera. Using a licence plate number caught on film, the police were able to trace the suspect to his inner-city flat.

UNIT 9 Nine to Five

Page 77 Speaking Task 2 Presentations

The main reason vocational training is better than doing an academic degree is that it is easier to find work when you graduate. If you study dentistry, you have a 99% chance of finding a job. Plumbers and electricians also have very high rates of employment. Another important advantage is that you can earn money while you learn. For example, a mechanic might work in a garage as an apprentice, learning on the job, and getting paid at the same time. And these jobs pay well; a mechanic earns more than a teacher, a builder earns more than a journalist.

Vocational jobs also give people the chance to be self-employed. This gives a person freedom and also the chance to earn a lot of money.

In contrast, employment opportunities are worse for graduates with academic degrees. After getting your B.A. in ancient history, what can you do? Mmm, very little. So, you go back to university and do an M.A. The problem is that so many other people have one. Perhaps you could teach, no, you need a Ph.D. Okay, you study for four more years. You now have a Ph.D. As it's not a practical subject, you hope to get a teaching position at a university; you can perhaps tutor some master's students who can't find work with a B.A. Well, there's a long queue; you need to wait for a few professors to retire or die off. In the meantime, you find another job at the university –unfortunately, it's as a toilet cleaner.

In developed countries more than 40% of young people complete university courses. The fact is that not everyone is smart enough to go to university. I believe that they should be for the very best students. In my opinion the top 20% should go. And it's not just being smart. You also need a strong interest – today many students just go because of pressure from parents or because society expects it. Because universities are accepting so many unsuitable students, they have “dumbed down,” that is they have made their courses easier. The result is that employers are no longer impressed by a university degree. Academic degrees are no longer seen as reliable proof that a person is intelligent and well educated.

To sum up, academic degrees are only really suitable for a small minority. For most people it makes more sense to study something practical; this will ensure that you can get a good job.

4.

US carmaker Ford has reported its largest ever full-year loss. A Ford spokesman said it had lost \$5.9 billion in the fourth quarter and \$14.6 billion for the whole year. Ford is to announce layoffs in the coming weeks.

Exports from Scotland last month were 5% higher than for the same month last year. Economists say this is due to the weakness of the British pound. In the past ten months the pound has lost approximately 8% of its value against its major trading partners.

Spain's economy is in recession for the first time in 17 years, according to figures released by the Spanish central bank. The economy has experienced two successive quarters of negative growth. The Bank of Spain said that an economic recovery is unlikely in the next 18 months; it estimates the gross domestic product will shrink by 1.6% next year.

6.

The US sandwich chain Subway has announced plans to open 600 new stores in the UK and Ireland over the next two years. Starting with just 25 stores in 2000, the number has grown rapidly over the past decade. There are currently more than 1400 stores in the UK and Ireland.

Music and DVD retailer Music Box is to close 10 stores in England: five will close immediately and a further five by the end of the year. The company estimates these closures will lead to the loss of 190 jobs.

The ECB (the European Central Bank) has cut interest rates by half a percentage point to 2%. This is the fourth time it has cut interest rates since December. However, the new interest rate of 2 percent is still higher than the current UK rate of 1.5%, and another cut is expected in March.

Page 83 Listening Section L3

You are going to hear people talking in five different situations. For questions 1 to ten, choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

Speaker 1. You will hear a woman talking about something she bought.

I've regretted buying lots of things but one purchase stands out. Last year my desktop had just died on me. I went to a local electronics store, a chain store. Twenty minutes later I was walking out the door with a brand new toy. I've always been an impulsive shopper. The sales assistant said it would be good to take with me when I was commuting or travelling. The reality has been quite different. I've only used it out of the house a few times. The supposed advantage – being smaller – is actually a disadvantage; the screen is a small and so is the keypad, so typing is a bit tricky. The main problem, though, is overheating. Even in winter, it can get really hot and it sometimes shuts down. I've bought a special fan to keep it cool, which works to some extent, but it's hardly ideal.

Speaker 2. You will hear a man talking about his job in a shop.

I've had several retail jobs. The longest was at a gift shop. It was in a five-star place for business travellers and well-off tourists. I worked there for five years, two years part-time, and three years full-time. For the most part, I enjoyed it. My duties were light, the customers were nice and the pay was good. Because the shop rent was high, there was pressure to meet sales targets but this never seemed to be an issue. There were the usual downsides – long hours on your feet (which is unhealthy), some difficult customers, and boredom. One thing that is different about working in that kind of location is, of course, all the foreign guests and customers; this was a positive, I got to practise my German and Spanish, and I found that people were friendly when speaking in a second language – smiling to make up for the communication gap.

Speaker 3. You will hear a businesswoman talking about sales trends.

We have a lot to get through, so I'll keep things as brief as possible. First, sales for the past two quarters. If you turn to page two of the hand-out, you'll see a graph with sales figures. We've broken it down into three categories: white, milk, dark, and the dark we've divided into two sub-categories – under 69% cacao, and greater than 70% cacao. Overall, you can see a steady rise, with a few bursts for Valentine's and Easter. Sales were especially strong for our milk varieties. The dark varieties have been doing okay, too, in part to news stories about its health benefits. Still, it's too early to say whether the popularity is just a fad or not. Turning to profits, you can see the blue line closely following the sales line. We will probably see profits fall in the next quarter or two because of increases in sugar prices.

Speaker 4. You will hear a man talking about shopping in Japan.

It was near our hotel in Tokyo so we popped in a few times. It was similar to ones here, the same sections and layout – supermarket and food court in the basement, more expensive restaurants on the top floor, but overall it was nicer, obviously more Japanese brands, and a few special Japanese products like kimonos. The level of service was very high. Professional and friendly, but perhaps a bit too much. You know, it made you feel uncomfortable. For example, there was a lift attendant – a woman greeting customers, bowing, announcing the floors, and pushing the buttons for them. It seemed odd and made me feel awkward. I used the escalators after that. So, did I buy anything? Yes, some gifts, a pair of sneakers for myself, and some snacks.

Speaker 5. You will hear a woman talking about shopping.

It was a great bargain. Normally something like this would be at least a hundred and fifty pounds, but I got it for twenty pounds. My mum thinks it's gorgeous but my sister hates it – she's a hard-core vegan, you know, she's like "How can you wear a dead animal?" It's lovely, isn't it? So smooth! It's got a lovely smell too. Mmm. I got it at the charity shop at the end of Bridge Street, the Red Cross shop. It was good timing. I just happened to be there when they brought in a shipment of stock. Most of the good pieces disappeared in minutes. There were some customers there who seemed to be expecting the shipment. Waiting like vultures for a dead animal. I'm pretty sure they buy up all the good stuff and resell it online. To me that doesn't seem fair for the charity shop or for the normal customers.

Sample Paper Answer Key

Advanced Listening

Section L1 (10 marks)

1 mark for each correct gap filled 1/2 marks possible for partially correct answers. Accept phonetic spelling

- 24
- £8.75
- tractor
- 5 children
- donkeys
- goats
- 21st (March)
- 5.15 p.m.
- 07944521338
- Alannah

Section L2 (20 marks)

2 marks for each correct answer

- F
- T
- DS
- T
- F
- DS
- T
- T
- F
- T

Section L3 (20 marks)

2 marks for each correct answer

- C
- C
- B
- B
- C
- A
- B
- B
- A
- C

Advanced Level

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED PLEASE DO NOT ACCEPT INCORRECT SPELLING

Section W1 (25 marks)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Content organisation | 5 marks |
| Accuracy | 5 marks |
| Range of vocabulary and structure | 5 marks |
| Appropriacy of tone and register | 5 marks |
| Task completion | 5 marks |

Section W2 (15 marks)

A single mark out of 15 is awarded for both parts of section W2. Give marks according to the following mark scheme, which will give a mark out of 15. Half marks may be awarded.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Content organisation/ appropriacy | 5 marks |
| Accuracy | 5 marks |
| Task completion/ language range | 5 marks |

Section R1 (13 marks)

2 marks for 1-3, 1 mark for 4-10.

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

- The work of Pavlov and Thorndike showed that (many) animals could learn.
- People started believing that animals had some intelligence in the 1960s.
- Apes are unable to speak because their vocal chords are too high and their tongues are too big.
- F
- F
- B
- A
- A
- altered (1/2) instruction (1/2)
- challenging (1/2) artificial (1/2)

Section R2 (7 marks)

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

Section R3 (10 marks)**1 mark for each correct answer.**

1. A had had
2. B have started
3. D has been playing
4. B pack
5. D to tell
6. C can't have
7. C learned
8. D to seeing
9. A left
10. C built

Section W3 (10 marks)**2 marks for each fully correct sentence, give 1 mark for each correct part of the sentence, divided where indicated.**

1. **I think my** sandwiches have been eaten [by someone].
2. **I wish I hadn't** eaten all the pies.
3. **No sooner** had Alexander won the race, than he was surrounded by cheering crowds.
4. **Charlotte told** me to write my name on the form.
5. **If** I hadn't looked the wrong way, I hadn't been looking the wrong way, I had been looking the right way, I wouldn't have crashed the car. I had looked the correct way,

Section R4 (10 marks)**This is reading. Ignore minor misspelling if the word is the correct one.**

1. which
2. up
3. each
4. to
5. so
6. because
7. unless
8. as
9. be
10. tell / see

Section R5 (10 marks)**1 mark for each fully correct answer.****This is reading. Ignore minor misspelling if the word is the correct one.**

1. comfortably
2. announcement
3. disappearance (accept disappearing, disappearance)
4. beautifully
5. dramatic
6. competition
7. daily
8. departure
9. destructive
10. hopefully / hopeful ½ mark
hopelessly / hopeless ½ mark

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