

**LBRIS**

We know  
books

**B B C**

# Speak < out

**3<sup>RD</sup> EDITION**



**B1+**

**Workbook**

# CONTENTS

We know

LESSON	VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR	PRONUNCIATION
<b>1A</b> pp4–5	describing possessions; materials	narrative tenses	auxiliary verbs: weak forms
<b>1B</b> pp6–7	personal preferences	verb patterns	stress in prepositional phrases
<b>1C   1D</b> pp8–9	phrasal verbs: housework	<i>except for, apart from, (not) even</i>	intonation in polite requests
<b>2A</b> pp10–11	making changes	present perfect continuous	weak form of <i>been</i>
<b>2B</b> pp12–13	collocations: feelings and behaviour	relative clauses	chunking in relative clauses
<b>2C   2D</b> pp14–15	pet hates		stress and intonation to show annoyance
<b>REVIEW 1–2</b> pp16–17			
<b>3A</b> pp18–19	work phrases	conditional structures: <i>unless, even if, in case (of)</i>	stress in phrases
<b>3B</b> pp20–21	work	necessity, obligation and permission	elision of /t/
<b>3C   3D</b> pp22–23	personality adjectives (1); negative prefixes	expressing preferences	word stress in personality adjectives
<b>4A</b> pp24–25	truth and lies	past plans and intentions	silent consonants
<b>4B</b> pp26–27	adjectives to describe films; films and film-making	indirect and negative questions	intonation in indirect and negative questions
<b>4C   4D</b> pp28–29	news headlines; the news		word stress in adverbs for summarising
<b>REVIEW 3–4</b> pp30–31			
<b>5A</b> pp32–33	personality adjectives (2)	clauses of purpose: <i>to, so as to, in order to/that, so that</i>	word stress in adjectives
<b>5B</b> pp34–35	advertising; money	comparative and superlative structures	linking <i>r</i> in phrases
<b>5C   5D</b> pp36–37	describing products	causative <i>have</i> and <i>get</i> ; reflexive pronouns	intonation in summarising phrases
<b>6A</b> pp38–39	areas of a city	<i>so</i> and <i>such</i>	intonation for emphasis with <i>so</i> and <i>such</i>
<b>6B</b> pp40–41	challenges; idioms	<i>be/get used to</i>	<i>be/get used to</i>
<b>6C   6D</b> pp42–43	city transport		fast speech: <i>just</i>
<b>REVIEW 5–6</b> pp44–45			
<b>7A</b> pp46–47	reporting verbs; ways of speaking	reported speech	stress in reporting verbs
<b>7B</b> pp48–49	computer use; internet words	passives	stress and weak forms in passives
<b>7C   7D</b> pp50–51	adverbs	avoiding repetition: <i>so, to, not, be</i>	intonation in short questions
<b>8A</b> pp52–53	phrases of advice	third conditional and <i>should have</i>	contractions in complex sentences
<b>8B</b> pp54–55	learning; phrasal verbs	<i>would</i>	contracted <i>would</i>
<b>8C   8D</b> pp56–57	presenting		stressing words in key phrases
<b>REVIEW 7–8</b> pp58–59			

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW 1–4**  
pp60–61

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW 5–8**  
pp62–63

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW 1–8**  
pp64–67

**AUDIOSCRIPTS**  
pp68–77

**ANSWER KEY**  
pp78–96

## VOCABULARY

### describing possessions

1 Choose the correct words to complete the texts.

One of my favourite possessions is my travel bag. It's made of soft brown <sup>1</sup>wood / leather and it's about <sup>2</sup>thirty years old. It was a birthday present from my parents. Each time I use it, it reminds me of past journeys and the adventures I had when I was young. It's a bit <sup>3</sup>damaged / genuine now and it isn't <sup>4</sup>special / worth a lot, but it's very <sup>5</sup>special / inherited to me.

My favourite item of clothing is a <sup>6</sup>genuine / worth Mary Quant dress from the 1960s. It <sup>7</sup>inherited / belonged to my mother and I <sup>8</sup>inherited / damaged it from her – she was a fashion model in the 1960s and had lots of amazing clothes. It has a bright orange design. I think it's really <sup>9</sup>leather / cool!

### materials

2A Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- The house was at the end of a long drive with large \_\_\_\_\_ gates.  
a iron      b rubber      c glass
- She was wearing black jeans and a light blue, \_\_\_\_\_ jacket.  
a stone      b silver      c denim
- I always take my own bag to the supermarket instead of using a \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
a rubber      b wood      c plastic
- Lin doesn't wear any jewellery apart from a \_\_\_\_\_ chain his mother gave him.  
a rubber      b gold      c denim
- Chris lives in an old house with beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ floors.  
a stone      b iron      c rubber
- I bought some new \_\_\_\_\_ knives last week. They're really sharp.  
a steel      b leather      c diamond

B Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cotton    diamond    glass    rubber    silver    wood

- Petra's engagement ring is gold with a big \_\_\_\_\_.
- This new \_\_\_\_\_ ball I bought for the dog bounces high.
- Their school uniform is black trousers and a white \_\_\_\_\_ shirt.
- Our table is made of \_\_\_\_\_ taken from a local forest.
- His ring is made from \_\_\_\_\_, not gold.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ in this window is difficult to see through.

## GRAMMAR

### narrative tenses

3A The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.

- Freddie was on his way to the airport when he realised he wasn't bringing his passport.  
a didn't bring    b brought    c hadn't brought
- When I was a student, I work as a waiter in a Greek restaurant.  
a had worked    b am working    c worked
- While I travelled around Mexico, I met my best friend.  
a was travelling    b am travelling    c had travelled
- I getting the bus to work yesterday morning because it was raining heavily.  
a had got    b got    c am getting

B Complete the story with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A few years ago, I cycled from London to Istanbul! I <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (just / finish) university and I <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to decide what to do next. I had the idea one evening while I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a TV programme about a chef who travelled from Italy to Turkey by boat. I <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (never / make) a long journey on my bike before, but I thought a bike trip would be a great way to spend the autumn!

I set off at the end of August and <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Istanbul in November. It was an amazing experience – I <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) lots of interesting people and saw some fantastic places. My favourite part of the trip was cycling along the River Danube in Austria – it was the most beautiful place I've ever been.




There were challenging parts of the trip, too. Sometimes I felt lonely or bored of camping. One night, while I <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (camp) near Budapest, there was an enormous storm and my tent <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (blow) away! That was definitely the worst part of the trip.

In November, while I was cycling into Istanbul, I suddenly <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (realise) that my trip was almost over and I <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (not want) it to end.

## PRONUNCIATION

4 1.01 | auxiliary verbs: weak forms | Listen and complete each sentence with two words.

- They \_\_\_\_\_ in Argentina.
- I realised I \_\_\_\_\_ my passport.
- Eunho \_\_\_\_\_ around the USA.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the film already.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ in a small flat.
- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ me the camera.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish at university.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris three times before.

- 5A**  **1.02** | Listen to the introduction to a radio programme. What is the programme about?
- Possessions that people have had for a long time.
  - Things that people find hard to throw or give away.
  - Why people shouldn't have too many possessions.
- B**  **1.03** | Listen to the whole programme. Match the callers (1–3) with the topics (a–f). Some topics match more than one caller.
- a musical instrument
  - an item of clothing
  - something that was given to them
  - something they got in another country
  - something that is damaged
  - something that makes them think of their friends
- C**  **1.03** | Listen again. Answer the questions.
- What does Caller 1 say about the band on her T-shirt?
    - She still enjoys their music.
    - They're still her favourite band.
    - She doesn't like their music now.
  - Why is it hard for Caller 1 to throw away her T-shirt?
    - It makes her think about a happy time.
    - She still wears it a lot.
    - It is worth a lot of money.
  - Where did Caller 2 buy his drum?
    - in a music shop
    - at a market
    - from a university friend
  - What does Caller 2 say about the drum?
    - He plays it all the time.
    - He repaired it after it broke.
    - He doesn't know how to play it well.
  - Why did Caller 3's husband give her a cat statue?
    - Because she loves cats.
    - She doesn't know.
    - Because she collects statues of animals.
  - Why did Caller 3 feel bad about throwing the statue away?
    - Because it made her husband sad.
    - Because her husband really liked it.
    - Because it was a present.

## WRITING

### an advert to sell an item online

- 6A** Match the items in the adverts (A–D) with the topics below (1–6).
- something that is in almost perfect condition
  - something that doesn't cost anything
  - something that is in very bad condition
  - something that is only a few months old
  - something that weighs a lot
  - something that is very comfortable

### A Three-seater sofa

Large brown leather sofa in good condition. <sup>1</sup>**A few marks, but no tears. Easy to fall asleep on!**

Price: £450

Size: 220 cm x 90 cm

Location: Brighton. Can deliver locally for a small fee.



### B Piano

Very old piano (approximately 200 years old).

<sup>2</sup>**Beautiful dark wood, but damaged and needs some love!** Free.

Collection only from EH16



### C Dark red rug

Large cotton rug. Dark red with a flower pattern.

<sup>3</sup>**Only three months old.**

Size: 200 cm x 300 cm

<sup>4</sup>**Condition: as new**

Price: £120



### D Outdoor table and chairs

Solid iron garden furniture. <sup>5</sup>**Very strong and heavy.** Round table and four chairs.

<sup>6</sup>**Table legs slightly damaged – need repairing.**

Price: £300



**B** Read the adverts again. Match the descriptions in note form (1–6) with the full sentences (a–f).

- It is in the same condition as when it was new.
- The legs are slightly damaged and need some repairs.
- They are very strong and heavy.
- It has marks on it, but it doesn't have any tears.
- It is made from beautiful dark wood, but it is very damaged and needs some love!
- It is only three months old.

**7A** Rewrite the descriptions (1–4) in note form by removing between one and four words.

- It is in very good condition.
- The price includes two chairs.
- It is new and in perfect condition.
- This is in used condition. The zip is slightly damaged.

**B** Choose three or four items that you could sell online. Write short descriptions using note form.

## VOCABULARY

### personal preferences

1 A Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- Kwame succeeded in finding his **pleasure / dream / fan** job as a designer.
- I don't have a car, but I live in the city centre so I can **do without / appreciate / taste** one.
- Tiny homes are **dream / ideal / appreciate** for busy people.
- My **pleasures / dreams / tastes** have changed. I used to love purple and now I can't stand it.
- Minimalism is **not for me / the taste / without** because I like having lots of things around me.
- Lara loves inviting friends and family to her house. It gives her **tastes / dreams / pleasure**.

B Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

a fan of appreciate do without  
 ideal pleasure tastes

- A: Hi Seb, how's your new house?  
 B: It's great! It's tiny, but it's <sup>1</sup> ..... for me. It doesn't take long to clean!  
 A: Have you got room for all your stuff?  
 B: I don't have much. I'm not <sup>2</sup> ..... crowded rooms that are full of things. Having fewer possessions allows me to <sup>3</sup> ..... the important things in life.  
 A: Have you got a garden?  
 B: No, but I can <sup>4</sup> ..... one. There's a park nearby. How about you?  
 A: Well, I've got very different <sup>5</sup> ..... to you! I love lots of colourful objects. They remind me of people and places and give me <sup>6</sup> .....

## GRAMMAR

### verb patterns

2 A Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- I finally succeeded in ..... my driving test.  
 a pass      b to pass      c passing
- Jem always dreamt about ..... in a house in the country.  
 a living      b live      c to live
- We're looking forward to ..... house soon!  
 a a move      b moving      c move
- I always put off ..... my apartment.  
 a clean      b cleaning      c to clean
- We didn't want to go to the party, but it turned out ..... really good fun.  
 a be      b to be      c being
- You should think about ..... away some of your clothes – you have so many!  
 a give      b giving      c to give

B Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

## Jacqueline Simmons, architect

Jacqueline is one of Canada's most successful architects and has designed buildings all over the world.

Jacqui was interested in buildings from a young age and grew up <sup>1</sup> ..... (make) homes for her toys to live in. After finishing school, she first went to college to study art and then went on <sup>2</sup> ..... (do) a degree in architecture at the University of British Columbia.

After university, she succeeded in <sup>3</sup> ..... (get) a job at a top architecture firm in New York and worked there for ten years before she set up her own firm. 'I remember <sup>4</sup> ..... (feel) really frightened about starting my own company, but it turned out <sup>5</sup> ..... (be) the best thing I've ever done. I love having my own business!'

She believes in <sup>6</sup> ..... (create) homes that people really enjoy <sup>7</sup> ..... (live) in. 'Some architects only care about <sup>8</sup> ..... (produce) exciting or super-modern buildings, but people need to have cupboards and space for their sofa!'

Now aged sixty-eight, she doesn't plan on <sup>9</sup> ..... (retire) anytime soon. 'I love my job and there's still a lot I want <sup>10</sup> ..... (do). I still dream about <sup>11</sup> ..... (design) wonderful homes for people. I don't think I'll ever want to stop <sup>12</sup> ..... (do) this job.'

## PRONUNCIATION

3 A 1.04 | stress in prepositional phrases | Listen and write the missing unstressed word in each prepositional phrase.

- Emi **believes** ..... living a simple life.
- I **dream** ..... living by the sea.
- Jo really **cares** ..... saving the environment.
- Thea **concentrates** ..... doing one thing at a time.
- Pablo **succeeded** ..... passing all his exams.
- You should **think** ..... buying fewer clothes.

B 1.04 | Listen again and repeat.

**4A Read the article. Number the designer's advice (a–d) in order. There is one extra piece of advice.**

- a don't have too many possessions
- b use light colours
- c paint the walls dark colours
- d consider where to store your stuff

**B Read the article again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?**

- 1 New houses built in the UK now are not as big as they used to be.
- 2 'Micro-flats' are apartments that are at least 37 m<sup>2</sup> in size.
- 3 The article states that dark rooms look brighter if the walls are white.
- 4 Putting your possessions on shelves can make a room seem bigger.
- 5 If you have a small house, you should avoid having too many things that you don't need.
- 6 The article says you shouldn't buy something if you don't need it.

**C Complete the information with the numbers from the article.**

- 1 How much smaller houses are now compared to seventy years ago: .....%
- 2 The number of flats in London that are 'micro-flats': ..... in .....
- 3 The smallest size that the UK government recommends homes should be: ..... m<sup>2</sup>
- 4 The length of time it has taken for the number of things we buy to double: ..... years
- 5 The century that the artist William Morris lived in: .....th

**D Read the extracts from the article. Are they facts (F) or opinions (O)?**

- 1 British homes are getting smaller.
- 2 New houses in the UK are, on average, twenty percent smaller than those built seventy years ago.
- 3 One in fifteen flats in London is now smaller than the 37 m<sup>2</sup> the government recommends as a minimum.
- 4 Many people think that you should paint small or dark rooms white or another light colour to make them look bigger and brighter.
- 5 I recommend using dark, calm colours like dark blue or dark green.
- 6 For me, wall shelves are great.
- 7 We consume twice as many things as we did fifty years ago.
- 8 I think that's great advice to follow in the twenty-first century, too.

According to recent research, British homes are getting smaller. The results of one study suggest that new houses in the UK are, on average, twenty percent smaller than those built seventy years ago. Even if you don't live in a new house, the chances are that if you live in the centre of a British city, you probably won't have that much space. The cost of houses means that many people now live in small apartments, and some people even live in 'micro-flats'. (*The Guardian* newspaper reports that about one in fifteen flats in London are now smaller than the 37 m<sup>2</sup> the government recommends as a minimum.)

But small homes don't have to feel small or crowded. With some simple changes, you can make your living space feel calm, comfortable and larger than it actually is. Here, interior designer Jason Chen shares his top tips with you.

My first piece of advice is to use colour. Many people think that you should paint small or dark rooms white or another light colour to make them look bigger and brighter, but I disagree. If a room is dark because it doesn't have a window, it will always look dark, even if you paint it white. Instead, I recommend using dark, calm colours like dark blue or dark green – the room will be much more interesting and actually, dark walls often make small rooms feel much bigger.

Secondly, think about how you store your possessions. Another way to make your rooms look bigger is to put shelves up on the walls rather than have big, heavy pieces of furniture. For me, wall shelves are great because as well as being a useful way to store your possessions, they can be used to display art, photos, plants or other things that give you pleasure.

Finally, try to keep your home free from stuff – that's all those things you don't really need that makes your house look messy. I recently read a report which said that we buy twice as many things as we did fifty years ago, so it's no surprise that our houses are full of stuff. Before you buy anything, think about whether or not you really need it. The 19th-century artist William Morris said that you shouldn't have anything in your house that isn't beautiful or useful and I think that's great advice to follow in the 21st century, too.