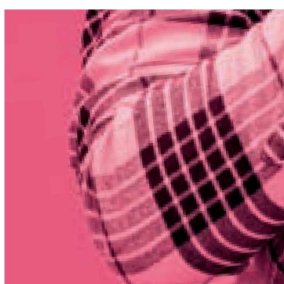


Speak out

3RD EDITION



B1



Lindsay Warwick

Workbook



B B C

Speak < out

3RD EDITION



Workbook

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Lesson 1A

GRAMMAR | present simple and present continuous; state verbs; adverbs of frequency

VOCABULARY | people and relationships; personality adjectives

PRONUNCIATION | connected speech: *do you*

VOCABULARY

people and relationships

1 A Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- I'm going to ask my if she can increase my pay.
a colleague b manager c teammate
- I know a lot of people, but only a few of them are friends.
a big b close c near
- My and I first met at a party last year, but we didn't become a couple until recently.
a daughter b parents c partner
- I work for a small company, so I have few
a colleagues b neighbours c teammates
- My and I played well, but we lost the match.
a partners b teammates c colleagues
- When I was very young at school, I spent my summers at my farm in the country.
a children's b daughter's c grandparent's

B Complete the sentences. Use a preposition and the correct form of the words in brackets.

- I ¹ friendly with (be / friendly) lots of people in the area, but only a few of them are close friends – old school friends and a couple of teammates from the football club.
- My grandparents are both really funny. I ² (look) to them because they can make anyone laugh. Unfortunately, I ³ (not take) either of them. I'm more similar to my dad, who is very serious!
- My partner and I ⁴ (get / well) when we first met, but these days we have a lot of arguments.
- I changed jobs last year, but I still ⁵ (stay / touch) with my old colleagues.

personality adjectives

2 Complete the sentences with a personality adjective. The first letter is given.

- A r person always does what they promise.
- A h person does things to support other people.
- Someone who is e -g is quite relaxed about things.
- If a person is p, they don't mind waiting in a queue.
- Someone who doesn't hold doors open for people behind them is r
- A person who makes people laugh is f
- Someone who is k is nice to other people.
- A person who often gives their time, gifts or money to other people is g
- Someone who loves telling other people what to do is b
- A t person likes to put things away.

GRAMMAR

present simple and present continuous; state verbs; adverbs of frequency

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

- I usually sit in an office all day, but I work from home right now.
a I worked b I've worked c I'm working
- I like tea, but I 'm preferring coffee these days.
a I prefer b I've preferred c I preferred
- My car is needing a good clean at the moment.
a needed b needs c has needed
- This week and next week, my friend and I travel around the country.
a travelled b have travelled c are travelling

B Complete the email with the words in brackets in the present simple or present continuous form.

Hi Jen,

How are things? Life's not very exciting here but it's OK.

I ¹ (save) up to buy a flat at the moment, so

I ² (live) with my parents for a few months.

I spend most evenings with my parents. We ³

(watch) this really good series on TV at the moment.

We all ⁴ (like) it a lot. My closest friend

⁵ (study) for a PhD right now, so she

⁶ (usually / be) busy, but we often get

together and play tennis. She ⁷, (always /

win) unfortunately. She ⁸ (not know) it, but

I ⁹ (not work) this week. So, I

¹⁰ (practise) tennis and maybe I'll win

for a change!

Love, Becky


PRONUNCIATION

4 1.01 | connected speech: *do you* | Listen and write the missing words.

- What time get up in the mornings?
- How to work?
- When home in the evenings?
- out at night?
- What at the weekends?
- Who the most time with?



LISTENING

5A  **1.02** | Listen to the introduction to a radio programme. Choose the correct topic.

- a who people spend time with at the weekends
- b people and activities that help with stress
- c new skills that people are trying to learn

B  **1.03** | Listen to the next part of the programme. Which caller (1–5) is positive about the following things?

- a music
- b family
- c competing with friends
- d doing exercise
- e being outside

C  **1.03** | Listen again. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 Caller one lives near an area of nature.
- 2 Caller one enjoys going outside after work in the winter.
- 3 Caller two only sings a few kinds of songs.
- 4 Caller two and his friends sing in a group together.
- 5 Caller three chooses the game he and his friends play.
- 6 Caller three's friends make him laugh.
- 7 Caller four's children look like her.
- 8 Caller four would like to have more sleep.
- 9 Caller five only runs when it's dry.
- 10 Caller five runs at the end of every day.

6   **1.04** | Listen and write what you hear. You will hear the sentences only once.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



WRITING

a personal profile

7A Complete the online profile with the linking phrases in the box.

also as well as because for example too

About me ...



My name's Jess Arnold and I'm a science student at the University of Leeds. You can often find me looking at the night sky ¹..... I believe there is so much to discover about space, ²..... our own planet.

I was born in a town near Leeds. My dad first got me interested in space when he took me out to look at the stars one night. I was five. I often follow the activities of different space agencies online and I read anything I can about the International Space Station, ³..... I'm currently writing a blog and I'm ⁴..... starting a video channel for kids, with videos on different topics, ⁵..... about why stars die out.

If you love space and want to get in touch, contact me at JArnold93@email.me.

B Number the topics in the order that you read about them in the profile.

- Current projects
- Job/Studies
- Name
- Regular activities
- Home town
- Personal beliefs

8 Imagine you are Jed Nowak. Write your personal profile. Write 100–140 words.

- Use the notes below.
- Use the profile in Ex 7A to help you.
- Include linking phrases.
- Start your profile with *My name's Jed Nowak ...*

Jed Nowak / musician / band called *Honest Truth* / believes music brings people together / thinks music makes people happy / thinks the world is a better place with music

grew up in Warsaw / moved to the UK when 12 / started playing guitar at school aged 14 / not very good at first / loved it / worked hard to become better / started the band with friends aged 17 / rock music his favourite / likes hip hop, rap, classical – all kinds / wants to get a contract with record company / wants people to listen to their music / band has a video channel – HonestTruthMusic

Lesson 1B

GRAMMAR | verb patterns

VOCABULARY | jobs; work

PRONUNCIATION | syllable stress

VOCABULARY

jobs; work

- 1 Match the people and their skills (1–8) with the jobs in the box.

chef financial consultant gardener journalist
mechanic musician plumber shop assistant

- 1 James loves cars and fixing things.
- 2 Anna enjoys repairing things in the home that use water.
- 3 Harley is good at growing plants.
- 4 Theo has a good understanding of taste and enjoys cooking.
- 5 Billie is a guitar player in a band.
- 6 Maria is a very good writer.
- 7 Martina enjoys maths and is good with numbers.
- 8 Jon is good at helping customers.

- 2A Complete the conversation with one word in each gap. The first letter is given.

A: What do you do?

B: I'm ¹o_____ of w_____ at the moment, but I'm a ²v_____ at a charity shop while I look for a job. It's not ³f_____ -t_____. It's just a few hours a week and of course I don't get any ⁴w_____, but I've got some money saved and I enjoy the work. How about you?

A: I'm a financial consultant. I'm ⁵r_____ for helping people make decisions about their money. I had a ⁶c_____ as a model for a while, but I decided that I wanted to work with numbers rather than fashion designers! It's a more enjoyable ⁷p_____ for me. I studied ⁸p_____ -t_____ while I was a model so I could get the ⁹q_____ that I needed. Now I ¹⁰r_____ my own business from home.

- B Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- 1 My job is – I work sixteen hours a week.
a out of work b part-time c responsible
- 2 We get paid our every Friday, but I don't think we get paid enough!
a wages b qualifications c career
- 3 I'm for managing the shop.
a full-time b responsible c out of work
- 4 The teaching needs positive, patient and kind teachers.
a profession b qualification c career
- 5 You need college to be a plumber.
a volunteers b wages c qualifications
- 6 Alex is at the moment, but hopefully he'll have a job soon.
a full-time b responsible c out of work

PRONUNCIATION

- 3 syllable stress | Choose the stressed syllable in each of the words.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 assistant | 3 financial | 5 mechanic |
| 2 consultant | 4 journalist | 6 musician |

GRAMMAR

verb patterns

- 4A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I'm interested in (learn) Chinese.
- 2 (work) at night can be really tiring.
- 3 Before (start) university, I worked abroad for two months.
- 4 I've decided (get) a pet.
- 5 I can't imagine (live) in a huge house.
- 6 We'd like (have) the pasta, please.
- 7 I miss (see) my friend now he's moved to a different city.
- 8 (hear) the news has made me feel sad.

- B Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- 1 We see you soon.
a hoping to b hope c hope to
- 2 I promise all the dishes if you cook.
a to clean b cleaning c clean
- 3 After the first page of this book, I don't think it's for me.
a read b to read c reading
- 4 I try to avoid anything that I don't enjoy.
a do b doing c to do
- 5 Tom and Mike have decided a boat.
a buying b to buy c buy
- 6 Please stop that loud noise!
a make b to make c making

- C Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be do (x2) have help relax see teach

When we agree ¹..... volunteer work, it's not just about ²..... other people, it's about making ourselves feel better, too. That's because when we support others and they succeed, we get a sense of satisfaction. Imagine ³..... the smile of a child when they score a goal, or create a piece of art. Of course, you don't have to be good at ⁴..... art or sport, or have special qualifications. There are lots of volunteering jobs. Whatever you decide ⁵....., you should expect ⁶..... busy. Plan ⁷..... some free time and spend that time ⁸......

READING

5A Read the title of the article. Then choose the correct topic.

- a a charity that organises free drinks for people in need
- b a scientist's recipe for a perfect cup of coffee
- c a coffee drink that tastes different



Helping people, one cup of coffee at a time

When John M. Sweeney heard about an Italian activity called *caffé sospeso*, it gave him an idea that soon travelled the world. *Caffé sospeso* was once **popular** in Naples. Working class people who had good luck bought two coffees instead of one. They gave the second coffee to someone who didn't have enough money to buy their own coffee that day. This was most popular in the late 1800s and mid-1900s, but a few businesses in Naples started doing it again in 2010. A year later, the local government decided to call 10 December 'Caffé Sospeso Day'.

Sweeney **found out** about *caffé sospeso* two years later and believed that more people should know about it. So, in 2013, he started a Facebook page called *Suspended Coffees* from his home in Ireland. He **suggested** that people pay for two coffees when they next go into a café and give one coffee to someone in need. Within just a few hours, 20,000 people liked his page. At the end of the first year, over a quarter of a million people were **following** the page, and 1,400 cafés around the world joined in.

The idea has now become popular all over the world. You can find cafés which let people buy coffees for other people in Europe, America, Africa, Asia and Australia. The world's biggest café company is doing it, too. So, who exactly can ask for a free coffee? Well, the idea is anyone can. It can be a person who is living on

the streets, a businessperson who has just lost their job and is worried about paying their bills, a parent who spends everything they have on their children, or someone who is just having a **horrible** day and wants to feel better. The idea behind *Suspended Coffees* is that people are usually **honest**, so when someone asks for a coffee, they get one. They don't have to explain why, so no one should feel nervous about asking.

So, *caffé sospeso* isn't just something that was popular in Italy in the past. It's something that is popular around the world, and helps to make people's lives a little better.



B Match the gaps in the sentences (1–6) with the types of information that are missing (a–f).

- 1 The idea of *caffé sospeso* started in , Italy.
- 2 Years later, *caffé sospeso* became popular again in Italy in
- 3 People celebrate this tradition in the second week of each year.
- 4 John M. Sweeney shared information about *caffé sospeso* on
- 5 cafés became part of the 'Suspended Coffees' programme during the first year.
- 6 One example of someone who might get a free coffee is a who spends all their money on their children.

- a a number
- b an online site
- c a city
- d a type of person
- e a year
- f a month

C Complete the sentences in Ex 5B with one word or number from the article.

D Match the meanings (1–6) with a word or phrase in bold in the article.

- 1 gave an idea about how to do something
- 2 very bad
- 3 choosing to get messages from a social media page
- 4 giving true information
- 5 learnt
- 6 liked by lots of people

Lesson 1C

HOW TO ... | start and end a conversation; keep a conversation going

VOCABULARY | conversation topics

PRONUNCIATION | rhythm and intonation

VOCABULARY

conversation topics

1 A Complete the tips for talking to strangers with the topics in the box. You do not need two of the topics.

clothes and fashion food and eating out
hobbies and free time activities holiday experiences
the news politics sport or music event
the weather work or studies

Making small talk

Talking to people we've only just met can be enjoyable, but it can also be difficult. One thing that we all have in common is ¹....., so an easy way to start a conversation is to say what a lovely, warm or cold day it is. Of course, this only works if you live in a country where there are seasons. If not, try talking about something that's happened recently. It could be a national ²..... like a football match or a festival. You might want to avoid talking about ³..... because the stories we read and see every day can often be sad. It's also best not to discuss ⁴..... with someone you've just met. People have different ideas on how to run the country and it might start an argument. You could ask if the person can recommend any good restaurants. This can lead to a discussion about ⁵..... I'm sure you'll both have lots to say about that. You could also say you like what someone's wearing, to bring in ⁶..... but that's a topic you should take care with, too. People don't always want to focus on how they look. Perhaps a safer option is to ask what a person does. Then you can chat about your ⁷..... Most of us have a lot to say about that.

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

clothes eating event experiences hobbies
news studies weather

- A: What did you talk to Dave about?
B: He told me about his university ¹..... in business, a music ²..... he went to, his recent holiday ³..... abroad, his thoughts about the sports ⁴..... stories today, and why the ⁵..... is so wet at the moment.
A: More listening than talking, then!

How to ...

start and end a conversation; keep a conversation going

2 A **1.05** | Listen to three conversations. Match the conversations (1–3) with the situations (a–c).

- a someone wants a new job
b someone wants to watch a presentation
c the speakers know each other

B **1.06** | Match the sentence halves. Then listen to conversation 1 again and check.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Excuse me, do you mind | a at all. |
| 2 No, not | b meet you. |
| 3 Is it your first | c to go. |
| 4 Help | d if I sit here? |
| 5 I'm sorry, but I've got | e yourself. |
| 6 Nice to | f time here? |

PRONUNCIATION

3 **1.07** | rhythm and intonation | Listen and underline the syllable that has the main stress in each sentence.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 See you later. | 4 Be my guest. |
| 2 Go ahead. | 5 I've got to go. |
| 3 Enjoy your weekend. | 6 No problem. |

SPEAKING

4 A Complete the conversation with one word in each gap.

- A: Excuse me, is ¹..... sitting here?
B: No, go ².....
A: It's a lovely morning, ³..... it?
B: Beautiful!
A: Are you here for the interview?
B: Yes. How ⁴..... you?
A: I'm here for the interview too. What time's yours?
B: Ten thirty. I'm early. ⁵..... about yours?
A: Mine's at eleven. I'm Matt, by the ⁶.....
B: I'm Carrie. Nice to ⁷..... you.
A: Oh ... the person on reception just called your name.
B: Oh yes, thanks. I've ⁸..... to go.
A: Good luck!

B **1.08** | Listen and check.

C **1.09** | You are B in the conversation in Ex 4A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record the conversation if you can.

D Listen to your recording and compare it to the model in Ex 4B.



Lesson 1D

GRAMMAR | modifiers
LISTENING | an interview about lifestyle

GRAMMAR

modifiers

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

- My life is boring these days.
a quite a b fairly c a lot of
- I'd love to have free time during the week.
a a lot more b relatively c quite a
- We're all busy at the moment.
a quite b quite a c quite a lot
- I live in a cheap flat close to here.
a bit more b quite a c relatively
- Alex is happy person most of the time.
a quite an b quite c quite a
- I'd like to spend more time outdoors, but not much more.
a a lot of b a bit c a lot less

B Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- a / got / family / I've / big / quite
- time / my friends / spend / I / less / now / lot / a / with
- I'd / relaxed / bit / like / a / to / be / more
- alternative / quite / We / an / lifestyle / have
- lot / to do / I / these days / more / have / a / work
- with / want / a house / more / lot / We / space / a

C Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

a bit more a lot less pretty good quite
quite a quite an

- Being a journalist can be difficult job.
- I'd like to spend time doing boring housework. I hate it!
- Ahmed is interesting person.
- I think we need to think about this before we make a decision.
- This food you've made is
- The final level of this game is hard.

LISTENING

2  **1.10** | Listen to the recording. Choose the words in the text that are different from what you hear.

A 'tiny house' is the name for a very small home that is becoming popular these days. These homes are probably not much bigger than one room in your home, but they usually include a dining room, kitchen, bathroom and bedroom. One reason that people choose to live in such homes is because they're cheap to rent. Often, they're on wheels, so you can move them from one place to another easily. This means that you can easily put them next to a house, or at the end of a garden if you don't own any land.



3 A  **1.11** | Listen to a podcast about living in a tiny house. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

The owner's experience is mostly **positive** / **negative**.

B  **1.11** | Listen again and choose the correct options.

- Why did Adele buy a tiny home?
 - to live an easy life
 - to stop working long hours
 - to own her own home
- What has surprised Adele about living in a tiny home?
 - the number of things she owns
 - the cheap cost of energy
 - the amount of space in the rooms
- What does Adele say about building her home?
 - A company built her home.
 - She was unhappy with the home at first.
 - Adele built the home herself.
- What does Adele say is the best thing about her tiny house?
 - She has a fantastic bathroom.
 - It's easy to keep nice and tidy.
 - Living there is very comfortable.
- What does Adele not like about her home?
 - She needs more space for her things.
 - She would like a bigger garden.
 - She worries that she'll have to move.
- What happens when Adele wants time away from her partner?
 - She goes into the bathroom.
 - She spends time outside.
 - She goes to a friend's house.



Lesson 2A

GRAMMAR | narrative tenses

VOCABULARY | adjectives for feelings; *-ed/-ing* adjectives

PRONUNCIATION | weak forms of: *was, were* and *had*

VOCABULARY

adjectives for feelings; *-ed/-ing* adjectives

1 A Choose the correct adjectives.

 **Kat**

As you can see from this really ¹**embarrassed** / **embarrassing** photo, my surprise birthday party was very ²**surprised** / **surprising**! I was ³**exciting** / **excited** to see you all.





Rich

I was ⁴**disappointed** / **disappointing** that I couldn't be there. I asked my boss for the evening off, but he said no. He can be ⁵**annoyed** / **annoying** like that! It was a really quiet and ⁶**boring** / **bored** night of work, too. I hope you all had a great time.



Kat

We did! Inna said she was ⁷**frightened** / **frightening** for weeks that she was going to say something. It's ⁸**amazed** / **amazing** that she didn't because she can't usually keep a secret!

B Complete the adjectives in the sentences.

- I was w that I'd give a bad presentation, but I didn't.
- Your home is so nice. I'm j l
- I want to go to bed. I'm s p
- This is a s y idea that won't work at all.
- Felipe was really u s when he lost his job.
- Stay c m everyone. It's not a real fire alarm.
- I was n s before the exam, but once it started, I relaxed.
- I'm not just scared. I'm t r !
- Lola's worked so hard on her singing. You must be really p u of her.
- I didn't sleep well. I'm e h

C  Complete the conversation using words from the box.

angry bored calm exhausted nervous proud
silly terrified

Mari: How was your drama competition?


Adi: Good. I was scared at first – ¹ in fact! But once we started, I wasn't ² I felt relaxed.

Mari: Great! Were you tired after?

Adi: Yes, ³ ! My group didn't win, but I wasn't ⁴ We did well and I'm ⁵ of that.

GRAMMAR

narrative tenses


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

- I didn't go out last night because I out the night before.
a go b was being c 'd been
- When we got to the hotel, we that there was a problem with our room.
a found b had found c were finding
- I stopped and had a chat with Naomi while I in town.
a shopped b had shopped c was shopping
- I couldn't call you because my phone at home.
a I'd left b I've left c I was leaving
- We in a tent in the middle of a field when the storm hit.
a had slept b were sleeping c slept
- When Jack got to college, he realised that he to bring his laptop.
a forgot b was forgetting c had forgotten

B Complete the text with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.


About a year ago, I ¹ (sit) at home watching TV when the doorbell rang. It was a neighbour to say that my car had a flat tyre. I went outside and ² (see) he was right. Someone ³ (put) a hole in the tyre during the night. I had it fixed, but when I got up a few mornings later, I discovered it ⁴ (happen) again, and then a third time. I was really angry and wanted to know who ⁵ (do) it each time. So, I got a security company to put some cameras on the side of my house. A few mornings later, the tyre was flat again so I ⁶ (watch) the video the camera ⁷ (record) from the night before. Do you know what I found out while I ⁸ (do) my research? It wasn't a person who ⁹ (do) all the damage. It was a neighbour's dog. I ¹⁰ (not can) believe it!

PRONUNCIATION


3  2.01 | weak forms of: *was, were* and *had* | Listen and write the word you hear in each sentence: *was, were* or *had*.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |


LISTENING

4A  **2.02** | Listen to a man called Richie telling a story about the time he became famous. Number the events (a–f) in the order they happen.

- Strangers came to visit Richie.
- People became interested in a different meme.
- Richie had an accident.
- People shared a photo of Richie.
- People shouted at Richie in the street.
- Richie's manager took a photo of him.

B  **2.02** | Listen again. Choose the correct option (a–c) to complete the sentences.

- The accident happened because
 - Richie held the glasses with one hand.
 - a colleague of Richie wasn't careful.
 - a customer moved in front of Richie.
- After dropping the drinks, Richie felt
 - annoyed by what a customer did.
 - embarrassed about his poor skills.
 - unhappy about the mess he had made.
- When Richie's photo was seen by a lot of people, he was
 - surprised by the interest.
 - upset that he looked silly.
 - angry about his boss's actions.
- When people came to see Richie at the restaurant, his boss was
 - disappointed that the visitors didn't spend any money.
 - pleased at the increase in interest in Richie's photo.
 - worried that Richie would leave his job.
- The whole experience made Richie feel
 - sad because of the bad things that people said about him.
 - glad that people recognised him in the street.
 - happy that he had had the experience.

C  **2.03** | Listen and complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- A few years _____, I was working in a restaurant.
- _____ I was walking to the table with the drinks, another waiter pushed into me.
- One glass fell over and it pushed another glass over ... and _____ all the glasses were falling on the floor.
- A couple of hours _____, my manager showed me a photo he'd taken on his phone.
- _____ just a few hours, 20,000 people had shared the image.
- The _____ day, people came into the restaurant to get a photo with me.

WRITING

a personal story

5A Choose the correct linking phrases.

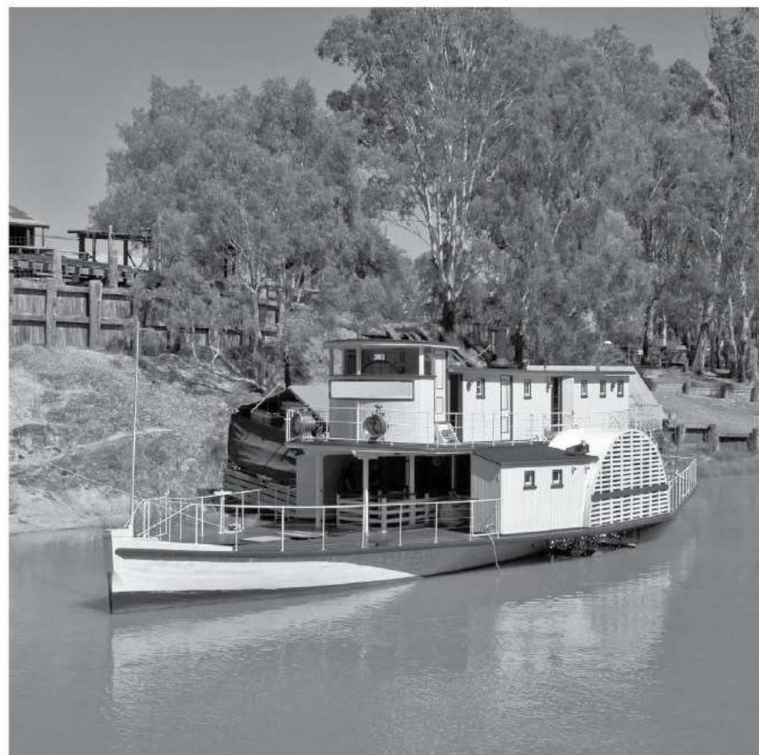
- After that / While** we were looking at the view on our right, the boat suddenly hit a rock under the water and turned on its side.
- As soon as / By the time** I got to the side of the river, I was exhausted and lay on the ground for a few seconds before I checked everyone else.
- At first, I froze. **After that, / In the end,** I started swimming like crazy.
- One day, / While** we were travelling to our next destination by boat.
- Some people needed help to get out of the water, but **by the time / in the end,** everyone was safe.
- As soon as / While** it happened, we all fell into the water.
- After that / When** we had all calmed down from our terrible experience, someone told us the river was full of crocodiles. We decided to travel the rest of the way by bus.

B Put the events in Ex 5A in the correct order (1–7).

6A You are going to write a story about a problem on a journey. Answer the questions with your own ideas.

- Who is the story about? Where was this person?
- Where was the person travelling to? How?
- What happened?
- What did the person do?
- How did the person feel?
- What happened at the end of the story?

B Write your story in 100–140 words. Use linking phrases from Ex 5A.



Lesson 2B

GRAMMAR | past simple and present perfect

VOCABULARY | story words; types of film

PRONUNCIATION | contracted *have* in the present perfect

VOCABULARY

story words

1 A Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

characters ending hero performances
plots show

A: I saw a good TV ¹..... last night.

B: What was it about?

A: It was a drama. The ²..... was a police boss who was trying to find out who'd stolen some money.

B: What were the ³..... like? I hate bad acting.

A: They were good. The ⁴..... were interesting, too. We learnt something about the personal lives of all the officers in the team. I only saw the first episode, but it has a good story. It was different from the ⁵..... of other crime dramas, which usually tell the same type of story. The first episode had a surprising ⁶....., too. I really want to know what happens next!

B Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 My grandad used to read me old **fairytale** / **plots** / **performances** when I was a child.
- 2 A good **ending** / **storyteller** / **TV show** keeps listeners interested from beginning to end.
- 3 The **fairytale** / **performance** / **plot** in the film had some different events to the one in the book.
- 4 There aren't many films where the **ending** / **hero** / **plot** dies, but this one did.
- 5 The film was really good until the **ending** / **hero** / **storyteller**, when it became really silly.

types of film

2 Complete the descriptions with the correct types of film. The first letter is given.

- 1 There was no silly love story and I laughed all the way through. c.....
- 2 It was full of interesting facts about the environment and how we need to look after it. d.....
- 3 It was the same old story. Two people meet, fall in love and do silly things. r..... c.....
- 4 The actor looked just like the real-life woman that she played. b.....
- 5 It was full of guns, fights and fast cars. Boring! a..... f.....
- 6 It wasn't true, but it was a serious story about the relationship between a mother and her son. d.....
- 7 A man had disappeared and no one knew where he was. m.....
- 8 A couple travelled around the world searching for some secret gold. a..... f.....

GRAMMAR

past simple and present perfect

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

- 1 We only walk one kilometre today, but the day isn't finished so we have time to do more.
a We only walked
b We're only walking
c We've only walked
- 2 I'm never seeing anything as beautiful as this view.
a I've never seen
b I never saw
c I was never seeing
- 3 I'd turned the heating up last night, but it's still very cold this morning.
a I turned
b I was turning
c I've turned
- 4 Eri and Pete move to a new flat down the road, so they're our neighbours now.
a were moving
b have moved
c had moved

B Complete the blog post with the verbs in brackets in the past simple or present perfect form.

A life full of films

I love films. I

¹..... (see) over a thousand in my lifetime.

Some ².....


(be) pretty bad, but I ³..... (not see) a film that I hated. I watch most films online, but I enjoy the cinema, too. Last month, I ⁴..... (go) seven times. I still remember the first time I ⁵..... (visit) a cinema.

My dad ⁶..... (take) me to see an animation when I was four. I ⁷..... (feel) very excited. I

⁸..... (sit) in a cinema seat hundreds of times during my life, but I still get excited like that first time.



PRONUNCIATION

4  2.04 | contracted **have** in the present perfect | Listen and write what you hear. Include contracted forms where appropriate.

- 1
- 2
- 3

READING

5A Read the title of the article. Choose three things that the article includes.

- 1 where to get story ideas from
- 2 the richest writers in the world
- 3 popular films at the moment
- 4 how to plan a story
- 5 ways to write an ending
- 6 the best poems ever written

B Read the article. Match the headings (a–e) with the paragraphs (1–5).

- a Checking your work
- b Decide how the story begins and finishes
- c It's all in the planning
- d Adding details
- e Getting ideas

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

- 1 You should use the plots from other people's stories.
- 2 Your story should only come from things you have experienced in your life.
- 3 It's important to begin by writing down as many details as possible.
- 4 You can sometimes imagine a story well when you draw it.
- 5 It can be helpful to start with the story ending, and then plan the story beginning.
- 6 Noting down lots of points helps you to stop describing a character differently during a story.
- 7 It's important to spend more time on the story ending than the beginning.
- 8 Every reader enjoys stories more when the endings are open.
- 9 The only time you should focus on the grammar is when you read it the first time.
- 10 It's not enough to read your story twice when checking it.

Steps for writing a good story

Not everyone is an amazing writer, but we can all write interesting stories if we follow a few simple steps.

- 1 It's not a good idea to copy other people's stories, but it can be useful to think about why you liked a story when you think of your own. Was it the plot? The characters? How it made you feel? Or did the ending surprise you? Don't just use your own experiences to imagine a story. Look at and listen carefully to the things around you, too. Watch people, listen to bits of their conversations and read the news.
- 2 Now you've got an idea, make a plan. Some people start noting down a lot of details from the start, but it's best to write just a few important things such as who, where, when, what and how. Making some simple pictures of the things or people in your story can help you to see it more clearly in your mind. It can often help to begin with the ending of your story and then go back to the start, too.
- 3 Now you can think about smaller pieces of information in your story. What do the places look like? What are the characters like? What connects them all? What happens to them and when? Keep a note of everything so you don't forget it when writing. It's not good if the hero has black hair at the start and brown hair at the end!
- 4 The ending of a story might be what people remember, but it's the start that gets people interested, so this is just as important and often takes just as much time to write. When you write your ending, think about how you want people to feel. For example, should they be terrified and then calm, or calm and then terrified? Remember you don't have to tell the reader everything. An open ending lets the reader imagine what happened. Not everyone likes this kind of ending, though.
- 5 Always leave time to go back and read your story. Read it to make sure everything is clear, and everything you say is important. Then, read it again and think about the language you have used. Are there better words? Or any errors to correct? And don't just read your story twice. Come back to it a few days later and read it again.

Lesson 2C

HOW TO ... | apologise and give reasons

VOCABULARY | collocations with *get* and *make*

PRONUNCIATION | intonation for apologising

VOCABULARY

collocations with *get* and *make*

1 A Complete the excuses with *get* or *make* in the correct form.

- 1 So sorry I'm late. I lost on the way here.
- 2 I need to an urgent phone call.
- 3 I thought you didn't want to go out, so I other plans.
- 4 Sorry I'm late. I held up by the traffic.
- 5 My friends have a mess in here and I haven't tidied it up yet. Sorry.
- 6 Sorry I wasn't on time. I off at the wrong train stop!
- 7 Do you have to work tomorrow? We had plans to go out for the day.

B Complete the conversation using words from the box.

best did got held made mistake stopped wrong

A: What an awful morning!

B: Why?

A: Firstly, my daughter ¹ a terrible mess. Then the bus got ² up in traffic.

B: Oh dear!

A: Then I made a ³ and ⁴ off at the wrong bus stop.

B: Anything else?

A: Yes. I'd got the ⁵ day for the meeting. It's tomorrow.

How to ...

apologise and give reasons

2 A 2.05 | Listen to the conversations and choose the correct words.

Conversation 1

- 1 Arin is late because his **bus** / **train** was held up.
- 2 Mary says that it **is** / **isn't** fine that Arin is late.
- 3 Mr Hill received **20** / **200** boxes of paper.
- 4 Mary says that it **is** / **isn't** a problem about the mistake.

Conversation 2

- 5 Mr Hill **accepts** / **doesn't accept** Arin's apology.
- 6 Mr Hill **is** / **isn't** happy with Arin's offer to collect the paper.
- 7 Mr Hill explains that the number of office chairs that arrived **was** / **wasn't** correct.
- 8 Arin says he will **phone** / **visit** Mr Hill later.

B 2.05 | Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letter is given. Listen again and check.

- 1 I a My train was d
- 2 I'm r sorry. I think that was my f
- 3 Sorry to k you waiting.
- 4 I made a m when I put the information into the computer.
- 5 S about that.
- 6 N mind. These things happen.
- 7 Let me check to see what happened I'll call you b

PRONUNCIATION

3 2.06 | intonation for apologising | Listen to two speakers making the same apology. Which speaker uses the correct intonation each time: a or b?

- 1 Speaker 3 Speaker
- 2 Speaker 4 Speaker

SPEAKING

4 A Complete the phone conversation between a professor (P) and a student (S) with phrases from the box.

apologise as soon as possible my fault
no problem sorry about that traffic's terrible

P: Hello, is that Alex?

S: Yes, it is.

P: It's Professor Brown. You're late to our meeting.

S: Yes, ¹ The ² this morning and the bus isn't moving.

P: OK, ³ We can talk on the phone. You haven't sent your project to me.

S: I ⁴ It's ⁵ I got the wrong date. I thought we had to send it by the 15th, not the 5th.

P: Well, never mind. You can have a few more days.

S: That would be great thank you.

P: Come to my office when you get here and we can agree on the date.

S: I'll be there ⁶

P: Great. See you soon.

B 2.07 | Listen and check.

C 2.08 | You are the student in the conversation in Ex 4A. Listen and speak after the beep. Record the conversation if you can.


D Listen to your recording and compare it to the model in Ex 4B.

Lesson 2D

GRAMMAR | prepositions of time
READING | places that have changed a lot

GRAMMAR

prepositions of time

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

- I didn't have time to have lunch until the break.
a between b on c during
- What are you going to do in New Year's Day?
a between b on c at
- I'll wait here before you're ready to go and then we can leave together.
a until b after c during
- We worked together during 2019 and 2021.
a on b between c until

B Complete the sentences with a preposition of time.

- Amy shared a flat with two of her friends from 2018 last year.
- I like to eat ice cream a film.
- I'll see you about three hours' time.
- Let's clean the kitchen we've eaten dinner, or our food will go cold.
- I was born the 2000s.
- We need to go to the bank we go shopping so we have some money to spend.

READING

2A Read the article. Decide which place each sentence is about: Shanghai (S), the Aral Sea (A) or Houtouwan (H).

- Only a small number of people live in this area.
- The buildings are not the same as forty years ago.
- It's greener here than in the past.
- The size of this place changed because of farming.
- There are double the number of people there today compared to the early 2000s.
- Local people can do an activity here that they couldn't do a few years ago.
- The area and population are increasing a lot.

B Complete the information with numbers from the article.

- The population of the Houtouwan area in the early 1990s:
- The percentage of water compared with the past that is still in the Aral Sea today:
- How many metres high the first tall building in Shanghai was:
- How many millions of dollars it cost to get more water into the Aral Sea:
- The number of hours it takes to get to Houtouwan from Shanghai:
- The number of millions of people who live in Shanghai today:

Three places that have changed a lot in the last forty years

Shanghai, China

Look at photos of Shanghai in the 1980s and you'll see a very different city to the one that's there now. There were no tall buildings along the river – no famous view that tourists come to take photos of. In 1996, the 632-metre-high Oriental Pearl Tower opened and was the only tall building in the area. Now there are tall buildings all around it. It's not just the buildings that have changed. Shanghai's size has changed, too. In 1984, the city was around 308 km² in area size. Today it's over 6,200 km². It has twice the population that it had around twenty years ago, with 26 million people, and is one of the fastest growing cities in the world.



The Aral Sea

The Aral Sea once was one of the largest lakes in the world. When water from two rivers was pushed into different directions to help grow food, the lake became smaller. By the 2010s, the lake was so small that the fishing industry died. The lake is now just 10 percent of its past size, with some water in the north near Kazakhstan, and a little in the west. The part in the east near Uzbekistan is now a desert. A plan to make the lake bigger near Kazakhstan has been successful. This is both by stopping water from leaving and helping water to enter the lake. The plan has cost \$87m dollars, but fishing near the city of Aralsk is now possible again.

Houtouwan, Shengshan Island, China

Off the coast of Shanghai is Shengshan Island, one of 400 islands in the area. On the island is the village of Houtouwan, which was once the home of over 2,000 people, but is now the home of just a few. People began leaving the village in the 1990s to look for work on other parts of the island. Today, their homes are still there, many with furniture still inside. However, nature is taking the village back. Plants are growing over and inside the buildings. That's why tourists take a three-hour journey from Shanghai to see this unusual place. And local people earn money by selling them water.