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# USEFUL COLLOCATIONS

*WITH  
EXERCISES*

How words work together  
fluent and natural English

Self-study and  
classroom use

FIRST Edition

INTERMEDIATE

**YUSUPOVA NARGIZA**

# Contents

## Introduction

# Chapter 1

## Learning about collocation.

1 What is a collocation?

2 Types of collocation

## Grammatical aspects of collocations

3 Intensifying adverbs

4 Everyday verbs 1

5 Everyday verbs 2

6 Everyday verbs 3

7 Metaphor

## Topics

8 Weather

9 Health and illness

10 Global problems

11 Time

12 Sport

13 Sound

14 Distance and size

15 Colour and light

16 Texture

17 Taste and smell

18 Number and frequency

19 Movement and speed

20 Change

21 Ways of speaking

22 Ways of walking

23 Starting and finishing

24 Talking about success and failure

25 Talking about cause and effect

*highly unlikely, utterly ridiculous, strongly object*

*make a mistake, do your best, do damage*

*go bald, become extinct, fall ill*

*have fun, take action, pay a compliment*

*sunny smile, ideas flow, heated discussion*

*strong wind, blanket of fog, river bursts its banks*

*catch a cold, vigorous exercise, be taken ill*

*eradicate poverty, forced and voluntary migration*

*save time, ungodly hours, from dawn till dusk*

*go snowboarding, take a penalty*

*break the silence, excessive noise, almighty bang*

*within commuting distance, painfully thin*

*bright colour, beam of light, shed some light on*

*choppy sea, soft pillow, ice melts*

*fragrant perfume, have a taste, smell danger*

*significant number, come to a total of, rare species*

*prompt payment, painfully slow, lose your balance*

*make an adjustment, break a habit, change the subject*

*brief chat, raise a subject, drop a hint*

*pace up and down, wander aimlessly, faltering steps*

*promising start, bring something to an end*

*make a breakthrough, fail miserably*

*cause alarm, adverse effects, have a major impact*

## Chapter 2

- 1 Family
  - 2 Character
  - 3 Feelings
  - 4 Business
  - 5 Money
  - 6 Travel
  - 7 Weather
  - 8 City
  - 9 Countryside
  - 10 *Crime*
  - 11 Law & Justice
  - 12 War & Peace
  - 13 Global problems
  - 14 House & Apartments
  - 15 Eating
  - 16 Movies & Books
  - 17 Music
  - 18 Sports
  - 19 Health & Sickness
  - 20 *Liking & Disliking*
  - 21 Statistics
  - 22 Changes
  - 23 Speaking
  - 24 Starting & Finishing
  - 25 Claiming & Denying
  - 26 Confusing words
  - 27 Agreeing & Disagreeing
  - 28 Success & Failure.
  - 29 Cause & Effects
  - 30 *Everyday collocations*
- USEFUL COLLOCATIONS.***

# To the student

## **Qadrli o'quvchi.**

Siz ko'p vaqtingizni yangi so'zlarni o'rganishga sarflayotgan bo'lishingiz mumkin. Lekin, so'zning o'zini va ma'nosini bilish yetarli emas. Shu bilan birga so'zlarning boshqa so'zlar bilan birgalikda birikma bo'lib kelishiga ham e'tibor berishingiz kerak. Ingliz tilida so'zlarning o'z do'stlari bor va ular qaysilar ekanligini bilishingiz zarur. Biz so'zlar orasida bunday munosabatni "collocation" deb ataymiz. Collocationlarni o'rganish yangi so'z o'rganishning muhim qismi hisoblanadi.

## **Bu kitob qanday tashkillashtirilgan ?**

Avvalambor, bu kitob ikkita bo'limdan iborat bo'lib , birinchi bo'lim 25 ta kichik – kichik mavzularga bo'lingan va ikkinchi bo'lim ham birinchi bo'limning mantiqiy davomi hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi bo'limda 30 ta yangi mavzularga oid "collocation"lar bilan tanishasiz. Mavzularni yoritishda o'zbek va ingliz tillari qo'lanilgan.

Har bir mavzuni mustahkamlash uchun qo'shimcha mashqlar berilgan bo'lib , bu orqali "collocation" larning haqiqiy gaplarda qay tarzda qo'llanilshiga e'tibor berishingiz mumkin.

Kitob so'nggida siz berilgan mashqlarning javoblari bilan tanishishingiz mumkin va so'nggida - "Useful collacation" qismida "writing" va "speaking" (IELTS imtihonining eng muhim bo'limlari) mahoratlarini rivojlantirish uchun foydali "collocation" lar ro'yxati berilgan.

# 1 What is a collocation?

A

“Collocation” – bu ikki va undan ortiq soʻzlar birikmasi . Oʻzbek tilida collocation soʻzining muayyan bir tarjimasi boʻlmagani uchun , bu birikmani har doim birga keladigan soʻzlar deb hisoblash mumkin.

Quyida “collocation”lar haqida koʻproq maʼlumotga ega boʻlishingiz mumkin.

Collocations are very common in business settings when certain nouns are routinely combined with certain verbs or adjectives. These combinations just sound "right" to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound "wrong". For example, the adjective fast collocates with trains, but not with a shower.

natural english	unnatural english
<b>the fast train</b>	the <i>quick</i> train
<b>fast food</b>	<i>quick</i> food
<b>a quick shower</b>	a <i>fast</i> shower
<b>a quick meal</b>	a <i>fast</i> meal

Baʼzi bir “Collocation”lar judayam murakkab hisoblanadi ular bir-biri bilan judayam kuchli bogʻlangan boʻladi. “Take a photo” collocationini misol tariqasida olsak, bu birikma umuman ajralmaydi yaʼni boshqa soʻz bilan birga collocation hosil qilmaydi.

Baʼzilari esa aksincha, yaʼni ular bir collocationning oʻrnida boshqa biri kela oladi va aynan shu maʼnoni berishi mumkin . Misol uchun, “keep to the rules”, “ stick to the rules”.

Quyida bir nechta misollar keltirilgan.

- You must **make an effort** and study for your exams (NOT do an effort)
- Did you **watch TV** last night? (NOT look at TV)
- This car has a very **powerful engine**. It can do 200 km an hour. (NOT strong engine)
- There are some **ancient monuments** nearby. (NOT antique monuments)

Sometimes, a pair of words may not be absolutely wrong, and people will understand what is meant, but it may not be the natural, normal collocation. If someone says I did a few mistakes, they will be understood, but a fluent speaker of English would probably say **I made a few mistakes**.

C

## Types of collocation

Collocationlar qaysi soʻz turkumi bilan birga birikma hosil qilishiga qarab bir qancha turlarga boʻlinadi . Masalan , feʼl , ot va sifat soʻz turkumlari bilan birga kelishi mumkin

Eng koʻp uchraydigan turlari bu :

- **adverb + adjective:** completely satisfied (NOT downright satisfied)
- **adjective + noun:** excruciating pain (NOT excruciating joy)
- **noun + noun:** a surge of anger (NOT a rush of anger)
- **noun + verb:** lions roar (NOT lions shout)
- **verb + noun:** commit suicide (NOT undertake suicide)
- **verb + expression with preposition:** burst into tears (NOT blow up in tears)
- **verb + adverb:** wave frantically (NOT wave feverishly)

## Exercises

### 1.1 Read A and B and answer these questions.

- 1 What is a collocation?
- 2 Which of these words does *fast* collocate with: *train, food, shower, meal*?
- 3 Which is an example of a verb + noun collocation?
  - a terrible mistake
  - commonly mistaken
  - make a mistake
- 4 Collocations can be divided into several types such as \_\_\_\_\_ collocations.
  - verb + noun
  - subject + object
  - first + second

### 1.2 Make ten collocations from the words in the box.

<i>an effort</i>	<i>ancient</i>	<i>bitterly</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>breakfast</i>	<i>cold</i>	<i>dark</i>
<i>engine</i>	<i>forbidden</i>	<i>mistakes</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>meal</i>	<i>monument</i>
<i>pitch</i>	<i>powerful</i>	<i>strictly</i>	<i>substantial</i>	<i>TV</i>	<i>watch</i>	

### 1.3 Are these statements about collocations true or false?

- 1 Learning collocations will make your English sound more natural.
- 2 Learning collocations will help you to express yourself in a variety of ways.
- 3 Learning collocations will help you to write better English.
- 4 Using collocations properly will get you better marks in exams.
- 5 You will not be understood unless you use collocations properly.

### 1.4 Underline the collocations in this text.

After giving Sanjar a lift to the airport, Gulzoda made her way home. What an exciting life he led! At times Gulzoda felt desperately jealous of him. She spent her time doing little more than taking care of him and the children. Now her sister was getting divorced and would doubtless be making demands on her too. Gulzoda had promised to give her sister a call as soon as she got home but she decided to run herself a bath first. She had a sharp pain in her side and hoped that a hot bath might ease the pain. After giving her sister a ring Gulzoda went to bed.

In the morning, Gulzoda did some work in the garden, then took a rest for about an hour before going out to do some shopping in town. It was her sisters' birthday and she wanted to cook a nice meal for her. She had a look at a new Uzbek cookery book in the bookshop and decided to buy it. It has some very easy recipes and Gulzoda managed to make a good impression with her very first Uzbek meal.

## 2 Types of collocation

In this lesson, we're going to examine the parts of speech that make up English collocations. While it's true that the specific words used in collocations do not follow any particular set of "rules," the types of words used have a finite series of combinations.

### The Grammar of Collocations

Ingliz "collocation"lari yoki "so'z birikma"lari bir nechta grammatik qoidalar asosida vujudga keladi, quyida bularga misollar ko'rishingiz mumkin.

**English collocations typically follow one of the following seven grammatical structures. There are many different types of collocation. Here are some examples.**

### Adverbs and adjectives

Adjectives often have particular adverbs which regularly collocate with them.

- Correct: fully aware
- Incorrect: outright aware

Sardor is **fully aware** that there are serious problems. [he knows well]

Sanjar was blissfully unaware that he was in danger. [Sanjar had no idea at all, often used about something unpleasant]

### Adjectives and nouns

Notice adjectives that are typically used with particular nouns.

- Correct: deep sleep
- Incorrect: low sleep

She fell into a **deep sleep**.

Marjona always wears red or yellow or some other **bright colour**.

We had a **brief chat** about the exams but didn't have time to discuss them properly.

### Noun and noun

There are a lot of collocations with the pattern *a ... of ...*.

- Correct: round of applause
- Incorrect: group of applause

I think we all should show Yulduz Usmonova our appreciation with a **round of applause**.

As Ali read the lies about him, he felt **a surge of anger**. [literary: a sudden angry feeling]

Every parent feels **a sense of pride** when their child does well or wins something.

### Nouns and verbs

Notice how nouns and verbs often go together. The examples below are all to do with economics and business.

- Correct: cats purr, dogs bark
- Incorrect: cats bark, dogs purr

The **economy boomed** in the 1990s. [the economy was very strong]

## Verb and noun

List of commonly used verb + noun collocations and expressions in English. Verbs and nouns have a lot of fixed collocations that are set phrases.

- Correct: give a speech
- Incorrect: send a speech

I was asked last year to **give a speech** at the Oslo Freedom Forum.  
Fortunately, the teacher could take a joke and didn't punish them.

## Verbs and expressions with prepositions

Some verbs collocate with particular prepositional expressions.

- Correct: run out of time
- Incorrect: speed out of time

We're **running out of time**, Doctor.

I was **filled with horror** when I read the newspaper report of the explosion.

When she spilt juice on her new skirt the little girl **burst into tears**. [suddenly started crying]

## Verbs and adverbs

Some verbs have particular adverbs which regularly collocate with them.

- Correct: speak loudly
- Incorrect: speak blaringly

You must **speak loudly**, then somebody can hear.

She **smiled proudly** as she looked at the photos of her new grandson.

### Collocation Examples

Here are some more examples of common English collocations:

adverb + adjective	adjective + noun	noun + noun	noun + verb
Absurdly easy	Deep sleep	Bar of soap	Cats purr
Fully aware	Low/high cost	Business English	Dogs bark
Painfully slow	Maiden voyage	Round of applause	Engines roar
Widely believed	Rich history	Surge of energy	Snakes hiss
Utterly appalled	Strong coffee	Trade agreement	Snow falls

verb + noun	verb + expression with preposition	verb + adverb
Break a leg	Burst into tears	Act rashly
Get the message	Filled with awe	Clean thoroughly

### 3 Intensifying adverbs

O'zbek tilida sifatlarning orttirma darajasini ifodalash uchun “*juda*” so'zi ishlatiladi , xuddi shunday ingliz tilida ham bu so'z sifatlar oldidan uning darajasini bildirish uchun qo'llaniladi .

Lekin , ingliz tilida “*juda*” miqdor – daraja so'zining bir qancha shakllari mavjud . Masalan, *highly* , *utterly* , *bitterly* , *deeply* . Bu so'zlar biz yuqorida ta'kidlagan murakkab “collocation” lar qatoriga kiradi, va bilamizki ular faqat bir nechta so'zlar bilan qo'shilgan holda “collocation” hosil qiladi, qolgan so'zlar esa mustasno.

**In English there are lots of other ways of saying very or very much. For example, we can use words such as highly, utterly, bitterly, deeply. These alternatives collocate strongly with specific words, and other combinations often sound unnatural.**

#### A

#### Highly

collocations.	comments.
(un)likely unusual competitive succesfull profitable effective controversial recommended	<b>Highly</b> is used some probability words (likely unusual) .With the exception of <b>highly controversial</b> it is usually combines with very positive words. <b>Extremely</b> can also used with all the opposite of adjectives except <i>recommended</i>

- It is highly unlikely that I'll go seminar on time
- Anvar's **highly unusual** behaviour began to worry his parents.

#### B

#### Absolutely , utterly

collocations	comments
<b>Ridiculous , impossible , stupid wrong , appalled convinced , devastated , along , miserable</b>	Absolutely and ( slightly more formal ) utterly combine with adjectives with very extreme meanings where we can't use very . For example , we say absolutely / utterly exhausted not absolutely and utterly tired. Often , but not always , these words have negative connotations.

- It was **absolutely stupid** comment to make.
- The whole area of China was **utterly devastated** after the earthquake

## C

**Bitterly , deeply , strongly , ridiculously .**

<b>word</b>	<b>collocations</b>	<b>comments</b>
<b>bitterly</b>	<i>disappointing /disappointed resent , criticize , regret complain , cry, weep</i>	carries of feeling of deep sadness ; used slightly more in writing than in conversation
<b>deeply</b>	<i>ashamed , concerned , shocked committed, moved ,affected , hurt (of feelings) ,regret, care , religious, unhappy</i>	collocates mainly with words associated with feelings; used slightly more in writing than in conversation
<b>ridiculously</b>	<i>Cheap, expensive , easy , low high, long, short , small , large early</i>	suggests something extreme , which seems unbelievable or unreasonable
<b>strongly</b>	<i>Oppose, influence , believe , deny, recommend, support condemn , suggest, feel, argue object</i>	collocates with verbs, particularly verbs that relate to having an opinion

- I was **bitterly disappointed** when I failed the exam.
- Professor Mr.Robinson was always **deeply committed** to her students.
- The restaurant was **ridiculously expensive**. I don't think we'll go there again.
- I would **strongly recommend** that you learn a foreign language.

# Exercises

## 3.1 Choose an adverb from the box to replace very in each of these expressions.

utterly	strongly	bitterly	ridiculously	highly	deeply
---------	----------	----------	--------------	--------	--------

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 very ashamed       | 6 very disappointing |
| 2 very cheap         | 7 very opposed       |
| 3 very controversial | 8 very ridiculous    |
| 4 very stupid        | 9 very easy          |
| 5 very successful    | 10 very concerned    |

## 3.2 In each of these sets of phrases, one is not a correct collocation.

### Cross out the incorrect one.

- 1 strongly recommend   strongly influence   strongly love   strongly dislike
- 2 highly educated   highly profitable   highly unusual   highly exhausted
- 3 bitterly regard   bitterly regret   bitterly resent   bitterly criticise
- 4 absolutely convinced   absolutely tired   absolutely devastated   absolutely absurd
- 5 deeply unhappy   deeply religious   deeply successful   deeply committed

## 3.3 Use a collocation from exercise 3.1 to complete each of these sentences.

- 1 The flight from Tashkent to Samarkand was (very cheap) ridiculously cheap. It only cost 20 euros.
- 2 Some people love her new book, others are very angry about it. It is .....
- 3 His father was a peace campaigner all his life and was .....to war.
- 4 The exam results were ..... for the whole class. We had allepected to do much better.
- 5 When I realised how much my selfish behaviour had upset everyone, I was.....
- 6 In the 1990s she ran a(n) ..... company which made outstanding profits.
- 7 Everyone got more than 95% correct in the test; it was .....
- 8 You must apologise immediately. It was a(n) ..... remark to make.
- 9 She has always been ..... about the environment and would like to work for a conservation agency.
- 10 That you should even think that I would steal money from you is ..... !  
You must be crazy!


## 4 Everyday verbs 1

This unit deals with *make* and *do*, these verbs that many learners have problems with. You now that the basic meaning of *make* is about producing something and the basic meaning of *do* is about performing an action, then the collocations on this page may seem more logical.

Bu yangi sahifada siz eng ko'p muammoga duch keladigan *make* va *do* fe'llari bilan bog'liq "collocation" larni o'rganishingiz va xatolarga barxam berishingiz mumkin!!!

### DO vs. MAKE

The difference between Do and Make



DO  
VS.  
MAKE

**Work, Jobs and Tasks**

Do the housework  
Do your homework  
Do a good job  
Do your chores

DO

**Product Material / Origin**

Made of gold  
Made from grapes  
Made in China  
Made by me

MAKE

**Non-Specific Activities**

Do something  
Do nothing  
Do anything  
Do everything

DO

**Produce a Reaction**

Make your eyes water  
Make you happy  
Make you sleepy  
Make you smile

MAKE

**Replace Verb when Obvious**

Do your hair  
Do the dishes  
Do the exam  
Do the laundry

DO

**Plans and Decisions**

Make arrangements  
Make a decision  
Make a choice  
Make a plan

MAKE

**Food, Drink and Meals**

Make a cake  
Make breakfast  
Make dinner  
Make a cup of coffee

MAKE

**Speaking and Sounds**


Make a noise  
Make a comment  
Make a speech  
Make a suggestion

MAKE

**DO vs. MAKE**

**DO** is used to refer to **non-specific activities** in general. In these cases, we normally use words like *thing, something, nothing, anything, everything* etc.

- Hurry up! I've got **things to do**?
- Don't just stand there - **do something**.
- Is there **anything** I can **do** to help?



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A

### Make

collocation	example
<i>make arrangements for</i>	The school can <b>make arrangements</b> for pupils with special needs
<i>make a change /changes</i>	The new manager is planning to <b>make some changes</b> .
<i>make a choice</i>	Amelia had to <b>make a choice</b> between her career and her family
<i>make a comment / comments</i>	Would anyone like to <b>make any comments</b> on the talk?
<i>make a contribution to</i>	She <b>made a useful contribution</b> to the discussion
<i>make an effort</i>	Michael is really <b>making an effort</b> with his maths this term.
<i>make progress</i>	Holly is <b>making progress</b> with all her schoolwork
<i>make a phone call</i>	I've got to <b>make some phone calls</b> before dinner
<i>make a mistake</i>	They've <b>made a mistake</b> in our bill.

<i>make an improvement</i>	Repainting the room has really <b><i>made an improvement.</i></b>
<i>make friends</i>	Caroline is very good at <b><i>making friends.</i></b>
<i>make an excuse</i>	I'm too tired to go out tonight. Let's <b><i>make an excuse</i></b> and stay at home.
<i>make a decision</i>	I'm glad it's you who has to <b><i>make the decision,</i></b> not me.

## B

### Do

collocation	example
<i>do your best</i>	All that matters in the exam is to <b><i>do your best.</i></b>
<i>do damage</i>	The storm <b><i>did some damage</i></b> to our roof.
<i>do an experiment</i>	We are <b><i>doing an experiment</i></b> to test how the metal reacts with water.
<i>do exercises</i>	We'll <b><i>do some exercises</i></b> practising these collocations tomorrow.
<i>do someone a good turn</i>	Jess <b><i>did me a good turn</i></b> by lending me her car while mine was in the garage.
<i>do someone a favour</i>	Could you <b><i>do me a favour</i></b> and pick me up some milk from the supermarket?
<i>do harm</i>	Changing the rules may <b><i>do more harm</i></b> than good.
<i>do your hair</i>	No, I'm not ready. I haven't <b><i>done my hair</i></b> yet.
<i>do your homework</i>	My son has to do his homework straight after school
<i>do the ironing/shopping/washing, etc.</i>	I'll <b><i>do the washing</i></b> if you <b><i>do the ironing.</i></b>
<i>do some work</i>	We'll <b><i>do some work</i></b> on our project and then we'll go to the cinema.

## Exercises

### 4.1 Choose the correct collocation, do or make.

- 1 Did the fire *do / make* much damage to the factory?
- 2 I hate *doing / making* my homework at the last minute.
- 3 You must *do / make* an effort to work harder.
- 4 Did you *do / make* any work at the weekend?
- 5 We are trying to *do / make* improvements to the system for registering.
- 6 Do you think it would *do / make* any harm if I cut some leaves off this plant?

### 4.2 Put in the correct form of 'make' or 'do'.

1. The washing machine flooded and the water did a lot of damage. All the carpets had to be replaced.
2. Sabina .....a good point. She said that it's often cheaper to fly in the Bukhara than take the train.
3. She .....a lot of lists of things to do, but she never does any of the things!.
4. Unfortunately, all the students .....very badly on the test.
5. Children .....such a mess! I spend my whole life tidying up.
6. Jakhongir went outside to .....a phone call.
7. Laylo has decided to .....a course this autumn. She's going to study Spanish.
8. My grandmother loves .....crosswords.

## 5 Everyday verbs 2

*Get* is a very common verb in English, but it is not always appropriate for talking about changes. Note also alternatives to *get* which can improve your style. Let's start to learn collocations which depends on *get and others*.

*Get* bu eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan fe'llardan biridir , ammo bu fe'lni o'zgarishlar uchun qo'llash maqul yo'l emas. Demak *get* fe'li bilan bog'liq "collocation"lar bilan tasnib chiqishingiz mumkin.

### A

#### Go, not get

**Go** is used for changes in people's personality, appearance and physical abilities:

- *People go mad/bald/grey/blind/deaf.*

**Go** is often used for sudden, usually negative, changes:

- *He was very embarrassed and his face went red.*
- *Suddenly the sky went very dark and it started to rain.*

**Go** can also be used for slower colour changes:

- *The pages of the book had gone yellow over the years*

### B

#### Turn, not get

**Turn** often collocates with colours:

- *The sky turned gold as the sun set.*
- *When the tomatoes turn red, the farmers pick them and sell them.*
- *The news gave his mother such a shock that her hair turned white overnight*

### C

#### Get and become

*Get* and *become* can often be used with the same collocations, but *become* is more formal and is therefore more appropriate in essays:

*Get va become* odatda bir xil ma'nolarda collocationlar bilan birga qo'llaniladi , lekin *become* ko'proq rasmiy ma'nolarda qo'llaniladi , masalan insholarda.

- *She gave up smoking when she became pregnant.*
- *I would like to become involved in raising money for charity.*

The same is true for collocations with adjectives such as *angry, bored, excited, depressed, upset, impatient, violent*:

- He **became depressed** after his wife's death.

*Become, not get, is used with the following: extinct, (un)popular, homeless, famous.*

- Our local baker's has **become famous** for its apple tarts.

## D

### Alternatives to get and become

- She **fell ill** and was taken to hospital.
- Everyone **fell silent** when they heard the shocking news.
- As my father **grew older**, he spent less time working.
- The noise **grew louder** and soon we realised it was a plane approaching.

## E

### Overusing and misusing get

Here are some sentences from students' essays where *get* is wrongly used.

sentences with get	more appropriate alternatives
I was able to get new friends.	I was able to <b>make</b> new <b>friends</b> .
A year ago he got a heart attack.	A year ago he <b>had/suffered a heart attack</b> .
If I get a child of my own one day ...	If I <b>have a child</b> of my own one day ...
I was getting crazy.	I was <b>going crazy</b> .
In June, I got a baby, James.	In June, I <b>had a baby</b> , James

## Exercises

### 5.1 Answer these questions using collocations from A and B.

- 1 What can happen to men as they get older? (Clue: Think of their hair.)
- 2 What can happen if you are embarrassed? (Clue: Think of your face.)
- 3 What can happen if you get bad news? (Clue: Think of your face or hair.)
- 4 What can happen to the pages of a newspaper after a long time?
- 5 What happens to strawberries as they ripen?
- 6 The poet John Milton lost his eyesight at the end of his life. What is another way of saying that?
- 7 The composer Beethoven lost his hearing at the end of his life. What is another way of saying that?
- 8 At the end of Shakespeare's play, Hamlet loses his mind. What is another way of saying that?
- 9 If it is about to rain, what might happen to the sky?

### 5.2 Look at C, D and E opposite. Correct these sentences.

- 1 Dinosaurs got extinct thousands of years ago
- 2 When I get married, I'd like to get lots of children.
- 3 Jasmine fell depressed after failing her final exams.
- 4 Niklas has always dreamt of getting famous.
- 5 Would you be interested in growing involved in this project?
- 6 More people have got homeless this year than in any previous year.
- 7 My sister got a baby last week.
- 8 My grandfather got a heart attack last winter.

### 5.3 Replace each use of get with a verb from the box.

fall	become	grow	have	make
------	--------	------	------	------

As you get older, (**grow older**) you'll begin to understand your parents better. Getting angry with them all the time doesn't help. You may not want to go to summer camp when none of your friends will be there, but your parents know you will soon get new friends there. You would all have gone on a family holiday together if your grandmother hadn't got ill, but surely you can understand why they don't want to leave her. You'll feel much more sympathetic to your parents' feelings when you get a child of your own!

## 6 Everyday verbs 3

### A

#### Have

Now, we will learn another collocations which can collocate with have and other verbs

Demak, bu sahifamizda “have” fe’li bilan bog’liq “collocation” larni o’rganamiz.

collocation	example
<i>have an accident</i>	Mr Grey had an accident last night but he’s OK now.
<i>have an argument / a row</i>	We had an argument / a row about how to fix the car
<i>have a break</i>	Let’s have a break when you finish this exercise.
<i>have a conversation/chat</i>	I hope we’ll have time to have a chat after the meeting.
<i>have difficulty</i>	The class had difficulty understanding what to do.
<i>have a dream/nightmare</i>	I had a nightmare last night.
<i>have an experience</i>	I had a frightening experience the other day.
<i>have a feeling</i>	I have a feeling that something is wrong.
<i>have fun / a good time</i>	I’m sure you’ll have fun on the school trip.
<i>have a look</i>	The manager wanted to have a look at what we were doing.
<i>have a party</i>	Let’s have a party at the end of term.
<i>have a problem / problems</i>	Ask the teacher if you have problems with the exercise
<i>have a try/go</i>	I’ll explain what to do and then you can have a go/try

### B

#### Take

Hi, Jean,

We’re so glad we decided to **take a holiday** here. Yesterday we **took a trip** to the mountains. First we **took a train** to a little town and then we **took a bus** going to various villages and got off when we saw one that we **took a liking** to. Of course, we were **taking a risk** as we didn’t know exactly what we’d find there. But we were lucky. Some kids **took an interest** in us and showed us some great places. We **took** a lot of **photos**. Have you done anything yet about your job? I’d **take a chance** and leave if I were you. No point in staying somewhere where the boss has **taken a dislike** to you! **Take advantage** of being in London – there are always plenty of jobs there. You’ll soon find something else, so **take action**, that’s my advice! Good luck!

Ellen.

### C

#### Pay

collocation	example
<i>pay attention</i>	<i>You must pay attention to the teacher.</i>
<i>pay tribute [formal]</i>	<i>When Jack retired, his boss made a speech paying tribute to all he had done for the company.</i>
<i>pay your (last) respects</i>	<i>At a funeral people pay their last respects to the person who has died.</i>
<i>pay a compliment</i>	<i>I was trying to pay her a compliment but she misunderstood.</i>

## Exercises

### 6.1 Choose the correct collocation.

- 1 She *had / took / paid* attention to what I told her and started working harder.
- 2 I *had / made / took* over a hundred photographs on my trip to Antarctica.
- 3 She *made / paid / brought* me a nice compliment yesterday.
- 4 I *got / made / had* a bad dream last night and woke up sweating.
- 5 The President *made / gave / paid* tribute to all the people who had supported him.
- 6 I *got / took / had* a liking to my new doctor the moment I met her.
- 7 I *gave / made / had* a feeling I had met Richard before, but I couldn't remember where.
- 8 I went to Douglas Farnham's funeral to *give / take / pay* my last respects to a fine man.
- 9 I think I'll *take / make / do* a chance and leave my flight booking till the last minute.  
I may get a cheaper ticket.
- 10 Shall we *make / get / have* a party for Ruby? She's moving to Manchester next week.
- 11 We need to *make / get / take* action immediately!
- 12 I *had / got / took* a feeling that he was trying to hide something from me.

### 6.2 Complete the questions using collocations from A opposite.

- 1 You want a friend to look at a letter you have written before you send it.  
YOU: Could you **have a look at** this letter before I send it ?
- 2 You want to know why your two friends aren't speaking to each other.  
YOU: Why aren't you speaking to Hazel? Did you.....?
- 3 A friend comes to school on crutches with a bandage round her head.  
YOU: What happened? Did you .....
- 4 You want to know if a friend did lots of enjoyable things on their recent holiday.  
YOU: How was the holiday? Did you .....
- 5 You are having a meeting with some colleagues. You think it is time to stop for half an hour or so. YOU: Shall we .....

## 7 Metaphor

If someone uses a metaphor, they use a word in a way that is slightly different from its basic meaning. For example, the first meaning of *sunny* is connected with the weather, so we talk about a sunny day. However, sunny can also be used in expressions like a *sunny smile*, the children's sunny faces to mean happy; in these collocations sunny is used in a metaphorical way. Metaphors are more common in written than spoken English and often have the effect of sounding quite poetic.

A

### Light and dark

Light in English is associated with happiness. So a **face shines** with pleasure and eyes shine with excitement or delight. If someone's **face lights up** or their **eyes light up**, they show that they suddenly feel happy. If an **atmosphere lightens** or a **mood lightens**, it becomes more relaxed or cheerful than it was.

Darkness is associated with unhappiness and negative feelings. **Dark thoughts** are gloomy or sinister ones and **dark days** or **dark times** are unpleasant times to live through. If someone's **face darkens** or their **eyes darken** or someone's **expression darkens**, then we know that that person is unhappy, often because they are feeling angry.

B

### Water

collocation	example	comment
<i>ideas flow, conversation flows</i>	It was a very successful meeting. The ideas flowed.	Flow suggests that things progress easily, without effort.
<i>a flood / floods of tears, tears streaming down someone's face</i>	The little girl was in floods of tears. Tears were streaming down her face.	Both of these metaphors about tears suggest the girl is crying a lot.
<i>people pour/stream somewhere</i>	People poured out of the hall at the end of the lecture.	Pour and stream suggest lots of people moving smoothly.
<i>people trickle</i>	People trickled into the concert hall.	Trickle suggests a few people moving slowly.
<i>a stream of visitors/traffic</i>	There was a stream of traffic outside our room all night.	Stream suggests continuous movement.

**C****Fire and heat.**

Words associated with fire and heat often suggest anger in English. A **heated debate**, a **heated discussion** or a **heated conversation** is one in which people disagree in an angry way with each other. If you say that someone has a **fiery temper**, you mean that they often get suddenly angry. The word flare means show a bright light in the dark. If you say **tempers flared**, you mean that people became angry with each other. Similarly **violence flares up** and **troubles flare up**. These all mean that problems which existed in the past suddenly become serious again. **However**, not all metaphors relating to fire suggest anger. If you feel very embarrassed, your **cheeks burn with embarrassment**. A blaze is a very bright fire. We talk about a **blaze of glory** or a **blaze of publicity** meaning there is a lot of it and it is spectacular

**Exercises**

**7.1 Use a word from the box in the correct form to complete each collocation. Use each word once only.**

shine	dark	light up	sunny	lighten	darken
-------	------	----------	-------	---------	--------

- I could tell Maria was in a good mood by the ..... smile on her face.
- The little boy's eyes ..... when he saw his daddy approaching.
- Let's put some happy music on to ..... the atmosphere. Everyone's too serious.
- My grandparents lived through the .....days of civil war from 1936 to 1939.
- The girl's eyes ..... with excitement as she prepared for the party.
- Mr Garnham's expression ..... as he was told the terrible news.

**7.2 Put these words in order to make sentences.**

- with / cheeks / embarrassment / burning / were / My
- city / up / has / in / capital / flared / the / Violence
- flowed / The / during / discussion / ideas / the
- divorce / was / footballer's / The / publicity / surrounded / famous / a / by / blaze / of

**7.3 Use a dictionary to find collocations using these words in a metaphorical way.**

1 bright

2 warm

3 cold

**Ex:** *a bright future* [a future that is looking happy and successful]

*a warm welcome* [a friendly welcome]

## 8 Weather

A

It's great here. Have had **unbroken sunshine**<sup>1</sup> ever since we arrived. We're having a wonderful time – though in the middle of the day it's just too **scorching hot**<sup>2</sup> to do anything but lie on the beach **soaking up** the **sunshine**<sup>3</sup>. This is the life!

Anna

1 only sunshine, no clouds in the sky

2 extremely hot

5 looks as if it is going to rain

It's been **pouring with rain** all day. In fact I've never seen such **torrential rain**<sup>4</sup>! It's **freezing cold** in the tent - we all **got soaked**. Every half hour we look out of the tent hoping for a **break in the clouds**. In vain! We're going to a hotel next year!

It **rained heavily** all day yesterday but it's dry at the moment. There's **thick cloud**, though, and it certainly **looks like rains**. Quite a **strong wind is blowing too!** Am glad we brought warm clothes!

3 enjoying the sunshine

4 heavy rain

B

### Weather conditions

collocation	example	comment
<b>weather deteriorates</b> [opposite: <b>improves</b> ]	The <b>weather</b> is likely to deteriorate later on today.	Deteriorate is quite formal – the <b>weather is getting worse</b> is more informal
<b>thick/dense fog patches of fog/mist</b> <b>a blanket of fog</b> [literary] <b>fog/mist comes down</b> [opposite: <b>lifts</b> ]	There is <b>thick fog</b> on the motorway. There are <b>patches of fog</b> on the east coast but these should <b>lift</b> by midday.	Patches of fog/mist are small areas of fog/mist, whereas a blanket of fog/mist is thicker and more extensive.
<b>strong sun</b> [opposite: <b>weak</b> ]	Avoid going on the beach at midday when the <b>sun is strongest</b> .	
<b>heavy rain</b> (NOT strong rain) <b>driving rain</b>	Road conditions are difficult because of the <b>driving rain</b> .	driving rain = rain falling fast and heavily
<b>heavy/fresh/crisp/thick/driving snow</b>	The <b>snow</b> is lovely and <b>crisp</b> this morning.	crisp snow = snow that is fresh and hard
<b>hard frost</b>	There will be a <b>hard frost</b> tonight.	opposite of a hard frost = a light frost (NOT a soft frost)

<i>high/strong/light/biting winds</i> <i>the wind picks up [opposite: dies down]</i> <i>the wind blows/whistles</i>	The <b>wind</b> was <b>light</b> this morning but it's <b>picking up</b> now and will be very <b>strong</b> by the evening. The <b>wind</b> was <b>whistling</b> through the trees.	biting winds = very cold winds If the wind picks up, it gets stronger
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**C**

**FREAK<sup>1</sup> STORMS DEVASTATE SW**

Yesterday *freak weather conditions* *hit*<sup>2</sup> the south-west of England. *Gale-force winds*<sup>3</sup> *caused a* lot of *damage* to property. A number of *buildings were destroyed, roofs were torn off* and *fences were blown down*. Several rivers *burst their banks*<sup>4</sup>

- 1 very unusual or unexpected*
- 2 struck, badly affected*
- 3 extremely strong winds*
- 4 rivers flooded*

## Exercises

### 8.1 Look at A and B opposite and complete these weather collocations.

- 1 crisp .....
- 2 patches of .....
- 3 strong .....
- 4 a biting .....
- 5 a hard .....
- 6 torrential .....
- 7 unbroken .....
- 8 a blanket of .....

### 8.2 Look at A and B opposite. Change the underlined words so that each sentence has the opposite meaning.

- 1 There was a light wind yesterday.
- 2 The wind picked up in the evening.
- 3 The weather is likely to improve tomorrow.
- 4 It was scorching hot here yesterday.
- 5 There may be some light rain later on today.
- 6 The mist came down at about midday

### 8.3 Answer these questions about the collocations on the opposite page.

- 1 The storm destroyed / damaged / devastated the town
- 2 What kind of weather conditions have you got if the rain is described as driving rain?
- 3 Is it harder to drive if there's dense fog or if there are patches of fog?
- 4 What, apart from wind, can blow or whistle?
- 5 If we talk about severe weather conditions hitting or striking an area, what kind of image is created?

### 8.4 Look up these words in your dictionary. Note down two more collocations for each one.

Ex: light rain

snow falls

a downpour of rain

a gust of wind

wind rain snow

## 9 Health and illness

### A

#### Verb collocations referring to illnesses and injuries

In most everyday situations you can use the verbs *get* or *have* with the names of illnesses, but you will improve your written style if you can use these alternative verbs and expressions.

Deyarli ko'p hollarda , siz *have va get* fe'llaridan kasallikning nomini aytishda foydalanasiz. Lekin quyidagi fe'llar orqali siz bu mavzu bo'yicha bilimlaringizni mustahkamlab olishingiz mumkin.

verb	common collocations	example
<b>catch</b>	a cold, the flu, a chill, pneumonia	I got soaking wet and <b>caught a cold</b> .
<b>contract</b> [formal]	a disease, malaria, typhoid	Uncle Jess <b>contracted malaria</b> while he was working in Africa.
<b>develop</b> [formal]	(lung/breast) cancer, diabetes, AIDS, arthritis, Alzheimer's disease	My grandfather <b>developed Alzheimer's disease</b> and could no longer remember things or recognise people.
<b>suffer from</b>	asthma, hay fever, backache	She has <b>suffered from asthma</b> all her life.
<b>have an attack of</b>	bronchitis, asthma, hay fever, diarrhea	She <b>had an attack of hay fever</b> and was sneezing non-stop.
<b>be diagnosed with</b>	(lung/breast) cancer, AIDS, leukaemia, autism	He was <b>diagnosed with lung cancer</b> and died a year later
<b>suffer / sustain</b> [formal]	(major/minor/serious/head) injuries	The driver <b>sustained serious head injuries</b> in the crash.

### B

#### Talking about sickness and pain

My poor friend Gina is *terminally ill*. [She will die soon.] She suffers *excruciating/unbearable pain* most of the time. Apparently it's an *incurable illness* that runs in her family. Dave annoys everyone at work. He takes days off even for the most *trivial/minor ailments*. It's a *serious illness*, but probably not *life-threatening*. For a few days it was *acutely/intensely painful*, but now it's just a *dull ache*. My doctor *prescribed* me *some tablets* and they *relieved/alleviated the pain*. Cora was *taken ill* the other day. She's in hospital. They're not sure what it is yet. I had a heavy cold and a *splitting headache*, so I wasn't in a good mood. [the opposite of a heavy cold is a *slight cold*]

### Common *mistakes*

In accidents, wars, etc., **things** get **damaged** and **people** get **injured**

Their car was **slightly damaged** but luckily **no one** was **injured**

### C

## Fitness and good health

Look at this magazine questionnaire and note the collocations relating to fitness.

### Are You in Good Shape?

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

1 Do you **1 take** regular **vigorous exercise**?

2 Do you eat a **2 balanced diet**?

3 Do you care about **3 healthy eating**?

4 Do you **4 follow** a personal **fitness programme**?

5 Do you always **5 stick to your programme**?

6 In general, have you **6 kept fit** over the last two years?

## Exercises

**9.1** Look at A. Match the verbs and expressions on the left with their collocations on the right.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 sustain           | diarrhoea      |
| 2 contract          | a cold         |
| 3 have an attack of | breast cancer  |
| 4 develop           | minor injuries |
| 5 be diagnosed with | typhoid        |
| 6 catch             | autism         |

**9.2** Complete the collocations. You are given the first letter of the missing words.

- 1 Flu is not a s..... illness for most people, but it can be l.....  
-t..... for elderly people who are weak and who haven't been vaccinated.
- 2 Patients who are t..... ill of en prefer to die at home surrounded by their loved ones.
- 3 I'm not in pain, it's just a d..... ache in my back tooth. I hate going to the dentist's.
- 4 The children have a b..... diet, with lots of fruit and vegetables and only a few sweet things now and then.
- 5 Turn that music down! I've got a s..... headache!
- 6 You shouldn't waste the doctor's time with t..... ailments. Get something at the chemist's instead.
- 7 I need to adopt a proper fitness programme and to s..... to it. I was in good s..... a year ago but then I became a bit lazy.
- 8 Diseases which are i..... now will be beaten one day if scientists continue to make progress with drugs and genetic science.
- 9 My aunt was t..... ill when she was on holiday. Apparently, she was in e..... pain. Luckily she had travel insurance.
- 10 I believe in h..... eating and I try to do v..... exercise every other day.

## 10 Global Problems

A

### The environment

Look at these extracts from letters to an international magazine

Your article on **climate change** was excellent. **Rising sea levels** and the increase in **greenhouse gases** <sup>1</sup> are the result of our actions. We **are disturbing the ecological balance** everywhere, as can be seen in the decrease in **fish stocks** <sup>2</sup> in the oceans

<sup>1</sup> gases which cause the greenhouse effect,

especially carbon dioxide

<sup>2</sup> the number

**Crops fail** year after year in some of the poorest parts of the world. This has brought **devastating** <sup>3</sup> **famines** to some regions and equally **devastating floods** to others. We call these **natural disasters**, but it is human beings who are causing them

<sup>3</sup> fuels such as gas, coal and oil

<sup>4</sup> which cannot be repaired (also irreversible)

It is clear that we must **tackle pollution** before it is too late. **Exhaust fumes** from millions of vehicles and the burning of **fossil fuels** <sup>3</sup> are causing **irreparable** <sup>4</sup> **damage** to our environment

<sup>5</sup> reduced something in size or amount,

especially supplies of energy, money, etc

We must accept that we have seriously **depleted** <sup>5</sup> **the ozone layer** in the last few decades by our selfish actions. Embracing **green politics** may be our best hope in the long term, but we need urgent short-term measures too

<sup>6</sup> causing a lot of damage or destruction

B

### Poverty

Look at this radio interview with Pascal Delrio, an international expert, talking about poverty.

*Quyidagi Paskal Delrio bilan olib borilgan radio eshittirishini o'qing, bu interviewda kambag'allik haqida so'z yuritilgan.*

*Interviewer:* Mr Delrio, do you believe we can solve the problem of world poverty?

*Delrio:* I am more optimistic now than before. Millions of people have succeeded in **escaping poverty** in the last decade, but it is also true that in some regions, more people than ever are living **below the poverty line**, and we must help these people to **lift them out of poverty**.

*Interviewer:* But how can we achieve that?

*Delrio:* I accept that there is no **simple solution**. The **widening gulf** <sup>1</sup> between rich and poor in some countries is often due to external forces beyond their control. Some of the most **deprived regions**

have large populations living on the *margins of society*, and it is for these specific groups that we can do most.

*Interviewer:* But poverty is not just an issue for *developing countries*, is it?

We have thousands *sleeping rough*<sup>2</sup> every night in cities like London and New York, and *street children* in a lot of big cities around the world.

Delrio: I agree, and I accept that children and adults who *live on the streets* are in *desperate*

*need*, and that these social conditions *breed crime*. But so much depends on *the global economy*. Right now, we have a *golden opportunity to combat poverty*. Perhaps we cannot *eradicate poverty*<sup>3</sup> altogether, but we can certainly *alleviate poverty*<sup>4</sup>, and that is our challenge.

*Interviewer:* Mr Delrio, thank you very much.

<sup>1</sup> an important difference between the ideas, opinions, or situations of two groups of people

<sup>2</sup> in the open, without shelter

<sup>3</sup> get rid of completely

<sup>4</sup> make less serious

C

### Other global problems

Thousands of people seek *political asylum* in other countries every year. Most are genuine *asylum seekers*, but some are *economic migrants* looking for a better life. Hundreds of people *took to the streets* to demonstrate about third-world *debt repayments*. A terrible *earthquake hit* the region last year. The *death toll* was massive. The *sexual exploitation* of children is a *world-wide problem*, as is *child labour*

## Exercises

### 10.1 Complete the collocations.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 a rise in the number of asylum .....   | 6 people who ..... rough   |
| 2 to deplete the ozone .....             | 7 a massive ..... toll     |
| 3 bad social conditions ..... crime      | 8 to be in desperate ..... |
| 4 increasing amounts of greenhouse ..... | 9 to ..... people out      |
| 5 a golden ..... to combat poverty       | of poverty                 |
|  | 10 below the poverty ..... |

### 10.2 Match sentences 1–5 with sentences a–e.

1. There was a big protest against child labour.	a) There is some evidence to suggest that fish stocks are beginning to rise slightly in the North Sea
2 There is new evidence of a widening gulf between the wealthy and more deprived sectors of society.	b) People wanting to come to this country to escape poverty should be welcomed
3 There has been some small success in tackling marine pollution	c) Large numbers of people took to the streets yesterday to demonstrate against the increasing employment of children in appalling conditions.
4 The problem of street children in big cities has become a global crisis.	d) A worldwide study of young people who sleep rough has raised universal alarm.
5 A spokesperson for one of the biggest charities said access for economic migrants should be made easier.	e) Figures published today indicate that the divide between the rich and the poor is getting bigger.

### 10.3 Fill in the gaps in this announcement.

Environment Concern is a new magazine for people interested in (1) .....politics. The first issue includes an article on what happened to local crops when the earthquake (2) ..... Santa Graziela last year. Another feature looks at the problems which (3) ..... repayments are causing for (4) ..... countries and how this affects people who live on the (5) ..... of society there. We appreciate that there is no simple (6) ..... to the problem of poverty in today's world but we have asked four experts what they would do to (7) ..... poverty. Their answers make stimulating reading.

# 11

# Time

## A

### Collocations using the word time

collocation	example	comment
<i>spend time</i>	I spent some time in South America when I was younger	NOT passed in this context – though you can say things like reading passes the time.
<i>waste time, save time</i>	Don't do it like that. You're wasting time. You'll save time if you do it like this	Spend, waste and save are often used with money as well as time.
<i>tell someone the time</i>	Can you tell me the time, please? I left my watch at home	NOT tell the hour
<i>free/spare time</i>	What do you like to do in your free/spare time?	Both expressions refer to the time when you are not working
<i>have time to</i>	I'm sorry, I didn't have time to do my homework	Compare: Jo doesn't have time for lazy people. [has no patience with]
<i>make time for</i>	The doctor's very busy but he'll try to make time for you.	Make here has a simple meaning of create.
<i>kill time</i>	We got to the airport very early, so we had a meal in the restaurant to kill (some) time.	to fill in the time while you are waiting to do something you have planned
<i>take your time</i>	No need to hurry – you can take your time.	This means you can be as long as you wish
<i>bang/dead/right on time</i>	The train left bang/dead/right on time	Exactly on time – the first two are very informal

*Here are some other useful expressions relating to time.*

<p><b>1</b> We <i>had a good/great time</i> at the party. [NOT spent a great time]</p> <p><b>2</b> Your attitude to work may change a bit as <i>time goes by</i> / as <i>time passes</i>.</p>	<p><b>3</b> Lena <i>had the time of her life</i> in Brazil.</p> <p><b>4</b> I couldn't finish the exam because I <i>ran out of time</i>.</p> <p><b>5</b> You'll be sorry <i>big time</i> for speaking to me like that! [informal: extremely]</p>
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## B

### Past and future

The **past few weeks** have been really difficult for Tina's two grown-up children. They're both at university writing dissertations. Her son's is on **early 21st century** fiction while her daughter's is about life in **prehistoric times** – she's not interested in the **recent past** at all. They are both working very hard. They are nearly finished but there are lots of last-minute things left to do. They **set their alarms** for five o'clock and get up as soon as the **alarm goes off**. They work **from dawn till dusk**<sup>1</sup> and indeed sometimes they stay up until **the small hours**<sup>2</sup>. Tina can't wait until they stop working

such **ungodly hours**<sup>3</sup>. It's **taking them ages** to complete their work but Tina is sure it will eventually all be **worth their while**<sup>4</sup>. She is sure they both **have a great future ahead** of them. She thinks they will both get good academic jobs **in the not too distant future**. Of course, no one can know what **the future holds**, but I hope she is right.

1 all day

3 unreasonably late or early hours

2 2, 3, 4 a.m

. 4 worth the time spent

## Exercises

### 11.1 Correct the collocation errors in these sentences.

- 1 I was hoping to finish my dissertation last year but I **ran off time.** = **run out of**
- 2 It's hard work learning a language but I'm sure you'll find it's worth the while.
- 3 Alisher spends all his time at the off ice – he's there from dusk till dawn.
- 4 As a teacher I of en wonder what the future has for my pupils.
- 5 Did you spend a good time on holiday?
- 6 I didn't have time for doing the ironing last night

### 11.2 Complete the collocations in these advertisements for leisure activities

What do you do when you're not working? If you want to spend your (1) **free / spare time** in pleasant, relaxing surroundings, why not (2) ..... some time at the Haven Health Centre? Slow down, (3) ..... your time. (4) ..... time for yourself in your busy world

#### Comchess

If you like chess, you'll love this. Chess for your laptop or tablet. Great for (5) .....time on a long plane or train journey! Play with a friend or play the machine. Visit our website and order online: [www.comchesswld.com](http://www.comchesswld.com)

Don't (6) .....time writing appointments on your calendar! You can (7) ..... valuable time by using Timemate, the new software from Compcorpus. Just enter appointment details and Timemate will automatically text you on your mobile phone to remind you. You'll arrive (8) ..... on time for every appointment and never be late again.

Are you looking for a watch that doesn't just (9) ..... the time? Do you also want to be able to measure the distance you walk, your calorie consumption, heart rate and sleeping quality? Well, here's what you're looking for! The latest fitness tracker: FitWatch!

### 11.3 Find more collocations for each of these words in your dictionary.

Day	hour	clock	minute
-----	------	-------	--------

Ex: *day breaks*  
*a clock strikes*  
*last an hour*

*day dawns*  
*a clock chimes*  
*minutes tick by*

## 12 Sport

### A

#### Do, play and go

The table below gives examples of common sporting collocations with *do*, *play* and *go*.

##### You do

*gymnastics, judo, weightlifting, aerobics, yoga, wrestling, circuit training, archery, athletics*

##### You play

*games, badminton, billiards, hockey, bowls, rugby, golf, (table) tennis, cricket, baseball, chess, darts, cards, dominoes*

##### You go

*fishing, skiing, bowling, cycling, skateboarding, surfing, snowboarding, hang-gliding, climbing, hill walking, sailing, jogging, swimming*

- You can also say you **go to aerobics/judo/yoga/karate** – this means that you go to a class in this sport.

### B

#### Winning and losing

Sportsmen and sportswomen want to **win matches**, not **lose matches**. But you can't win all the time! Sometimes a team or player **deserves to win**, but gets **narrowly defeated/beaten**. Before **they go in for / enter a competition**, athletes train hard. They probably **attend/do** at least five **training sessions** a week. They are likely to **put up a fight to gain/get a place** in the next **stage/ round of the competition**. Of course, a sportsperson's ultimate aim is to break the world record in their sport. If they succeed, they **set a new world record** and become a **world record holder**. They are sure **to come up against fierce/intense competition** as they try to **achieve their ambitions**. Sometimes they are satisfied if they just **achieve a personal best**.

Some sports people so **desperately want** to win that they take drugs to **enhance their performance**. This will be discovered when they **fail a drugs test**.

### C

#### Football

You can **play** or **have a (football) match / game (of football)**. It might be a **home** or an **away match** depending on whether you're playing on your team's **home ground** or not

The aim is to **score a goal**. Players may **tackle an opponent** to try to **take possession of the ball** <sup>1</sup>. If you tackle in an illegal way, you **foul your opponent**. This will lead to the referee **blowing his whistle** and an opponent **taking a penalty** or **taking a free kick**. If someone isn't playing very well the manager may decide to **drop the player** from the team or **bring on a substitute** <sup>2</sup>. Both teams hope that they will have **taken the lead** <sup>3</sup> by half-time.

- <sup>1</sup> get the ball      <sup>2</sup> replace one player with another      <sup>3</sup> be in a winning position

## Common mistakes

Here are some common collocations connected with sport.

Make a point of learning these commonly used collocations.

- You **do** or **play** sport. (NOT make sport)
- You **do** exercises. (NOT make exercises)
- You **play** computer or other games. (NOT do games)
- You **have/play** a game of cards. (NOT make a game)
- You **go** skiing. (NOT make skiing)
- You **do** activities. (NOT make or practise activities)

If you are a serious sports person, you will certainly practise your sport, but that has a specific meaning, which is to do something again and again in order to get better at it, in other words **to train**.

If you are a footballer you might **practise taking a penalty**, for example.

## Exercises

### 12.1 Look at A. Complete the sentences with do, play or go in the correct form

#### New Sports Club Opening Next Week

You can **do judo!**

You can \_\_\_\_\_ badminton!

You can \_\_\_\_\_ swimming!

You can \_\_\_\_\_ weight lifting!

You can \_\_\_\_\_ circuit training!

You can \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis!

You can \_\_\_\_\_ skateboarding!

You can even \_\_\_\_\_ darts!

In fact, you can \_\_\_\_\_ almost

any sport you can think of.

*So join now!*

### 12.2 Look at B and C. Make ten collocations by matching a word from the box on the left with a word or phrase from the box on the right.

<i>personal</i>	<i>set</i>	the lead	a competition
<i>blow</i>	<i>achieve</i>	best your	performance
<i>bring on</i>	<i>train</i>	a substitute	a drugs test
<i>fail</i>	<i>enhance</i>	a record	hard
<i>enter</i>	<i>take</i>	a whistle	your ambitions

### 12.3 Complete the collocations in this report of a rugby match

Cambridge were happy to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their last match 6:0. Oxford, the opposing team, put up a good (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and some people thought they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to win. They were fearless in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their opponents, but every time they took (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the ball, Cambridge managed to win it back. Cambridge have now (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a place in the next (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the competition. They will undoubtedly come up against some fierce (8) \_\_\_\_\_. However, they have already managed to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting world record by having four members of the same family in their winning team!

# 13 Sound

A

## Sounds in nature

Look at these extracts from short stories.

At first there was an **eerie silence**<sup>1</sup>, then there was a **rumble of thunder** in the distance. Soon **the wind** was **whistling** through the trees and we could hear **the waves crashing** on the beach. The storm had begun

- 1 strange in a frightening and mysterious way
- 2 low, continuous noise of water flowing over stones
- 3 high, loud and unpleasant

It was a lovely place for a picnic. There was a little **babbling stream**<sup>2</sup> and **birds were singing** in the trees. Then we heard the **patter of rain** on the leaves above us. Sadly, it was turning into a typical British summer's day

No sound **broke the silence** of the wintry landscape. Then suddenly two **shots rang out** and we heard the **piercing cry**<sup>3</sup> of a diving bird. The hunting season had begun

B

## Everyday sounds

collocation		example
deafening, ear-splitting	sound, noise (used as a countable noun)	We heard the <b>ear-splitting/deafening sound/noise</b> of three huge military aircraft passing low over our heads.
excessive	noise (used uncountably)	People who make <b>excessive noise</b> after 10 pm are very antisocial
background	noise	When you work in a big office you get used to constant <b>background noise</b>
muffled <sup>1</sup>	sound	We could hear the <b>muffled sound</b> of music from the flat above us
shrill <sup>2</sup>	voice, laugh	Marie has such a <b>shrill voice</b> . I can't listen to her for long
raucous <sup>3</sup>	laughter	I could hear <b>raucous laughter</b> coming from the party next door
dull	thud	The heavy box fell off the shelf on to the carpet with a <b>dull thud</b>
grating <sup>4</sup>	noise, sound	The big old iron door made a <b>grating noise</b> as it opened
loud, roar	almighty bang, explosion traffic	Suddenly there was a <b>loud / an almighty bang</b> , the lights went out and smoke poured from the back of the TV set I couldn't sleep with the constant <b>roar of the traffic outside</b> my window
music, radio machine	blare (out) hum <sup>5</sup> , whirr <sup>6</sup>	<b>Loud music</b> was blaring out of the radio in the kitchen. As we talked to the factory owner, <b>the machines hummed/whirred</b> in the background

- 1 made quieter or less clear (e.g. by the walls)
- 2 loud, high sound that is unpleasant or painful to listen to
- 3 loud and unpleasant

- 4 harsh, unpleasant sound
- 5 make a continuous low sound
- 6 make a low, soft, continuous sound



### *Verbs and sounds*

A person can ***give a sigh, a laugh, a loud cry, a cry of pain/surprise /alarm, a gasp, a groan.***

A person, animal or thing can ***make a scratching/clicking/rustling/ crackling sound***

## Exercises

### 13.1 Look at A. Choose the correct collocation.

My friends and I went camping this weekend. We put up our tent in a lovely spot beside a (1) babbling / whistling stream. The birds were (2) piercing / singing and it felt great to be so far from the noisy traffic of the town. The weather wasn't very good but it was cosy listening to the (3) rumble / patter of rain on the roof of the tent. When it eventually stopped, there was (4) an eerie / a piercing silence all around us. The silence was suddenly (5) broken / closed when a shot (6) crashed / rang out. Someone was shooting rabbits

### 13.2 Are these noises loud or soft? Write L (loud) or S (soft) after each collocation.

1 a deafening sound  
2 a dull thud  
3 music blaring out  
4 a machine whirring  
5 raucous laughter  
6 a shrill voice

7 an almighty bang  
8 an ear-splitting noise  
9 a machine humming  
10 someone giving a sigh  
11 leaves making a rustling sound  
12 a muffled sound

### 13.3 Match each statement 1–8 with a response a–h

1 Our neighbours really make excessive noise, I think  
2 Did the group react negatively to the news that the flight was delayed?  
3 I think the neighbours might be having a party  
4 I hate it when chalk makes that horrible noise on the board  
5 I think this wonderful weather is going to change soon.  
6 It's a comfortable hotel but it's a bit noisy, isn't it?  
7 Did you hear that almighty bang in the middle of the night?  
8 Did the child react when she had the injection?

a Yes, you can tell by their raucous laughter.  
b Yes, I thought I heard a rumble of thunder in the distance  
c Yes, she gave a cry of pain  
d Yes, the roar of the traffic kept me awake most of the night.  
e Yes, it really is too much to play such loud music after midnight.  
f Yes, I was woken by what sounded like a loud explosion.  
g Yes, they all gave a groan of disappointment  
h Yes, it's a horrible grating sound, isn't it?

## 14 Distance and Size

### A

#### *Distance*

collocation	example
<i>a considerable/long/short distance from</i>	The hotel is a considerable distance from the beach. [quite a long way]
<i>within commuting/walking distance</i>	We have to live within commuting distance of my husband's office. [where it is possible to travel to work every day]
<i>cover/travel (a distance of) × kilometres</i>	on our cycling tour we managed to cover (a distance of) about 40 kilometres a day.
<i>far-off/far-flung places</i>	Zachary is always travelling to far-off/far-flung places. [distant]
<i>at close range</i>	I've never seen a member of the royal family at such close range before. [so near]
<i>Neighbouring town/country/area</i>	Many people who work here actually live in neighbouring towns

### B

#### *Little, small and large*

We talk about **low prices, low wages, low levels**. (noT small)

We say **small quantities, small numbers, small amounts, a small increase**. (noT little)

The opposite is **large quantities, large numbers, large amounts, a large increase**.

Similarly, we talk about problems or objects being on a **large scale** or on a **small scale**:

*If you are walking in the mountains you need a **large scale map**.*

*The UK has similar problems to the USA, but on a **smaller scale**.*

In informal spoken English we often use little after another adjective to make it sound more friendly, e.g. **poor little Joe, dear little dog, nice little room**.

*Little* can also mean young, e.g. little brother [informal: younger brother, noT small brother; the opposite is big brother]. Sometimes little or small suggests that something is not very important, e.g. **a little problem**, I've got a lot of little things to do, to make someone **look small, to make small talk** [talk socially, about unimportant subjects]

**C****Other size collocations**

We can talk about **fat books** and **slim books** as well as **fat people** and **slim people**. Only people (not books) can be **plump** or **skinny** or **painfully thin**. We use **a great deal of** (NOT large or big) in contexts like this: *She should be able to help you because she has a great deal of time / a great deal of money / a great deal of energy / a great deal of enthusiasm.*

**Major** and **minor** often collocate with words relating to problems or points in an argument, e.g. **major/minor difference**, **major/minor change**, **major /minor effect**, **major/minor difficulty**, **major/minor point**, **major/minor issues**, **major/minor factor**.

**Common Mistake**

*Take care with the different collocations that go with tall and high. We talk about tall people, tall trees, tall buildings, but high mountains, high prices, high interest rates, high heels, high tide, high jump. Make a note of any collocations with tall or high as you notice them*

## Exercises

### 14.1 Look at A and complete the collocations in these short travel texts.

1. Tassia, and the n..... towns of Hiol and Gebja, were all damaged during the earthquake but have been rebuilt.

2. The roads in Baxa are bad, so don't expect to ..... more than 50 or 60 miles in a day. Petrol stations tend to be a c..... distance from one another, so watch your fuel level.

3. If you love heading for .....-flung destinations in far-.....places, but in the safety of a small group, then Safetrek Holidays could be what you are looking for.

4. Within ..... distance of our hotel was the Alfama Bird sanctuary, where we were able to see a wonderful variety of birds at ..... range

### ***Cross out the five collocation errors in this text and write the correct words in the righthand column. The first one has been done for you.***

Although we had a little increase in our pay .....

last month, we still earn very small wages. ....

We have not had a big deal of help from the .....

union, and tall prices mean that life is not .....

easy. Luckily, we only have a small level of .....

inflation at the moment.

Change the underlined words so that each sentence has the opposite meaning.

1 Cecilia is having some minor difficulties at work.

2 She was wearing red boots with low heels.

3 The company manufactures these components on a small scale.

4 We have had low interest rates for the last three years.

5 It's quite a fat book.

6 There were small quantities of oil in the tanks.

7 I had to share a room with my big brother until I was ten.

## 15 Colour and Light

A

### Describing colours

Look at these letters to Home Making magazine, asking for advice about colours

I put a pair of red socks in the washing machine with my white shirt and my **pale blue shorts** and the **colour ran**.

E. Jitt (Mr)

I love **bright colours**. I have a **bright yellow jacket** and I think the **colour goes well** with my **bright green trousers**. But my best friend thinks the **colours clash**. She says I should get some **yellow trousers to match the jacket**. Who is right?

K. Williams

(Mrs)

My clothes are so dull, and I always wear **subdued colours**. My favourite is **dark green**. How can I add a **touch of colour** to my wardrobe without spending too much money?

B. Grey

With black jeans the **colour** always **fades** after two or three washes. Is there any way to stop this?

A. Lacey (Ms)

(Mr)

1. a light colour that is not bright or strong

2. not very bright

B

### Describing light

It had **grown dark**, the **candle flickered** and Bertram could see almost nothing but suddenly a powerful **beam of light** shone into the room and a police officer entered, with a torch in her hand.

A **ray of sunlight** fell on his face and woke him up. It was 6 am. Soon the **glare of the sun** would make it difficult to see his way across the desert. He must get to the village at once.

It was **pitch dark** when she left the house, but by the time she arrived at the beach, the **faint glow** of dawn was visible on the horizon. The sky was **tinged with gold**.

Above her, the **stars twinkled** in the night sky. When she saw a **pinpoint of light** in the distance. As she walked towards it she realised it was a man on a bicycle coming towards her.

**C** *Colour and light: metaphorical collocations*

*The law about re-using pictures from the internet seems to be a grey area. [an unclear area]*

*The trip to Brazil certainly added colour to our rather boring lives.*

*My brother cares a lot about green issues and has volunteered to do conservation work.*

*The government tried to blacken his name because he was critical of their policies. [destroy his reputation]*

*I'm hoping Hilary can shed/throw some light on what happened at work yesterday. [explain]*

*My sister's illness cast a shadow over our new Year family reunion. [made it less happy/cheerful]*

*Jim has always been under the shadow of his super-intelligent sister. [got less attention]*

## Exercises

### 15.1 Look at A and choose the right collocation to complete each of these sentences

1 Shocking pink, lime green and orange are very ..... and I personally prefer to wear more .....

2 I think I'll wear my dark blue sweater and those grey trousers. The ..... well together.

3 When I washed my red and white football shirt, the ..... and it's ruined now!

4 I don't think it is a good idea to wear a purple top with orange trousers and red shoes – the ..... terribly, in my opinion.

5 I like that red brooch on your black dress – it adds a lovely .....

6 My son always washes new jeans so that the ..... before he wears

### 15.2 Match the two halves of each collocation

1 a candle	dark
2 a beam	glow
3 pitch	area
4 a faint	someone's name
5 a star	of light
6 pale	a shadow
7 green	green
8 a grey	flickers
9 cast	twinkles
10 blacken	issues

### 15.3 Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets, so that it keeps the same meaning

1 The police are looking for someone who can explain how the accident happened. (shed)

2 He has always been in an inferior position to his world-famous father. (shadow)

3 In the east the sky had some golden shades in it. (tinge)

4 Joe's crazy behaviour certainly brightens up our dull office. (colour)

5 Very bright sun can make driving difficult at this time of day. (glare)

6 She walked until the fire was just a little light in the distance. (pinpoint)

7 Darkness was falling and Jill began to feel a little afraid. (growing)

8 The newspapers seem to be trying to destroy the minister's reputation. (blacken)

# 16 Texture

## A

### Adjectives and their opposites for describing textures

Adjective+noun	opposite adjective + noun	example
dry hair	greasy hair	You need to wash <b>greasy hair</b> more of en than you need to wash <b>dry hair</b>
dry skin	oily skin	This cream is good for <b>dry skin</b> – that one would be better for <b>oily skin</b>
smooth skin/surface/complexion	rough skin/surface/complexion	Use this cream and the <b>rough skin</b> on your hands will soon become <b>smooth</b>
smooth water/sea	choppy or rough water/sea	I hope the <b>sea</b> will be <b>smooth today</b> – I hate <b>rough seas</b>
smooth road/flight	bumpy road/flight	The outward <b>flight</b> was very <b>bumpy</b> . I hope the return <b>flight</b> is <b>smoother</b>
soft pillow/bed/ground	hard or firm pillow/bed/ground	I'd much rather sleep with a <b>firm pillow</b> than a very <b>Soft pillow</b>
tender meat	tough meat	It's deliciously <b>tender meat</b> – how did you cook it? My steak is always <b>tough</b>
sharp pencil/knife	blunt pencil/knife	This <b>pencil's blunt</b> – I can't work unless I have a good <b>sharp pencil</b>

## B

### Verbs relating to textures

When the temperature gets warmer, **ice melts** but **snow melts** or **snow thaws**.

As time goes by, **fruit goes soft** and **bread goes hard**.

A voice **softens or hardens** [gets more friendly or gets less friendly] and an **attitude softens or hardens**. [gets less severe or gets more severe]

## C

### Other texture words with their collocations

HAVE YOUR PHOTOS PRINTED HERE **MATT FINISH** OR **GLOSS FINISH**

TRY OUR YOGURT—smooth, creamy texture delicious with nely chopped2 cucumber, coarse grain3 sea salt and crushed garlic

NATURAL HAIR PRODUCTS for beautiful glossy hair

CLEANO POLISH will get rid of those marks on paint and wallpaper made by greasy

1 You can paint your walls using either **matt paint** or **gloss paint**. Gloss paint and gloss photos have a shinier finish than matt.

2 cut into small pieces, opposite would be **coarsely chopped**

3 large grains of salt rather than small or **fine grains**

## **D**

### **Metaphorical uses of texture words**

If things go **smoothly**, they go well.

If someone **has a sharp tongue**, they say unkind things.

If you're in a difficult position, you can say that you're in a **sticky situation**. [informal]

Coarse **jokes** are vulgar jokes, jokes in bad taste.

**Velvety sky** is dark and deep with a beautiful soft smooth quality like the cloth velvet

### **Exercises**

**16.1 Can you remember the pairs of adjectives at A on the opposite page? Change the underlined words to their opposite meaning.**

1 I always prefer to sleep on a soft pillow. How about you?

2 My grandmother had very rough skin, which surprised me as a child.

3 Remember the Parazo restaurant? It was where we had the really tender lamb chops.

4 I found an old sharp penknife in the pocket of a jacket I hadn't worn for years.

5 The surface of the lake was very rough as we set out on our fishing trip.

6 Can you help me? I'm looking for a shampoo for dry hair.

7 I've always had rather dry skin, so I always use Milona face cream.

8 We had a smooth flight over the mountains

**16.2 Use collocations from the opposite page to complete the second speakers' answers**

1 Customer: (In a photo-lab) Is there a choice of finish for the prints?

Assistant: Yes. You can either have ..... or .....

2 Charles: The temperature was minus five yesterday; it's plus eight today!

Riley: Yes. And the ice on the lake has already .....

3 Aubrey: What's that loaf of bread like now? It's about four days old.

Dylan: I'm afraid it has .....

4 Ian: I think the protesters are very angry about this new road, and getting angrier.

Luna: Yes, I think attitudes .....

5 Taylor: There are some oranges in the bowl, but I'm afraid they may be old.

Kate: Mm. Yes. They are rather old. They're beginning .....

### 16.3 Complete the crossword

					<b>1</b>			
<b>2</b>			<b>3</b>					
<b>4</b>								
				<b>5</b>				
<b>6</b>								

#### Across

3 the texture of yogurt

4 the texture of large grains of sand

5 It's warm; the snow's beginning to .

6 The little child had fingers afer eating  
chocolate.

#### Down

1 adjective meaning 'has a beautiful sof,  
smooth quality or appearance, usually dark or  
deep'

2 The couple spoke very angrily at first, but  
their sofened when they realised it was a  
mistake.

## A

**Food and restaurant reviews**

Look at these descriptions of smells and tastes in travel review articles

Everywhere you go, the **fragrant perfume** of Caranza Island's wild flowers follows you. And in the village of Jarca, the **distinctive aroma**<sup>1</sup> of the local dishes and the **smell** of fresh coffee **wafting**<sup>2</sup> across the square from the small cafés is simply wonderful

For many people, octopus is **an acquired taste**<sup>3</sup>, but it's a must on the south coast, and the **subtle flavour**<sup>4</sup> of the local vegetable, quingat, provides a perfect accompaniment. **e fresh scent** of herbs is everywhere in the local markets

*1 a slightly literary word used to refer to pleasant smells (of/en of food and drink, e.g. coffee); of/en used with adjectives such as distinctive, rich, strong, sweet, appetising*

*2 moving gently through the air like after trying it several times*

*3 something you dislike at first but start to*

*4 not noticeable or obvious*

## B

**Negative collocations connected with smells and tastes**

*I can't drink **bitter coffee**. I'll have to put some sugar in this.*

*There was nothing in the fridge except an old carton of **milk** which had **gone sour**.*

*The lovely beach was completely spoilt by the **acrid**<sup>1</sup> smoke and **noxious**<sup>2</sup> fumes from a **foul-smelling chemical factory nearby**. [1strong smelling, causing a burning feeling in your throat 2poisonous]*

***Body odour** can be extremely unpleasant and embarrassing. [an unpleasant smell on a person's body that is caused by sweat]*

## C

**More taste and smell collocations**

*Mateo: Quinn, do you think this cheese is bad? It has a **strong smell**. **Have a taste**, tell me what you think.*

Quinn: Hmm. Let me **have a smell** ... mm ... When did you buy it? It **smells off**<sup>1</sup> to me. I no longer fresh or good to eat because of being too old

Julia: There was an **overpowering stink** coming from the river today as I drove over the bridge. It always **gives off a smell** in the hot weather but this was dreadful.

Austin: Yes, I passed there the other day. It's a **revolting stench**<sup>2</sup>. The pollution is getting worse and worse.

<sup>2</sup> Stench is a stronger, more extreme word than stink. Revolting means extremely unpleasant, disgusting.

Chris: Do I detect a **whiff**<sup>3</sup> of perfume? Are you meeting someone special tonight? Lillian: It's none of your business!

<sup>3</sup> slight smell

## **D**

### **Smell and taste: metaphorical collocations**

Her cruel remarks **left a bad/unpleasant taste in our mouths**. [left an unpleasant memory] **I tasted freedom** when I gave up my job and travelled for a year. now I can't go back to normal life.

Hudson and I **share the same taste in** music; we often buy the same CDs. She has **developed a taste for** fast cars. She's just bought a bright red Ferrari. We **smelt danger** and decided not to enter the city. It was a wise choice. I didn't hear every word, but **I got the flavour of** what he was saying and I didn't like it.

# *Exercises*

## **17.1 Look at A. Match the beginning of each sentence with its ending**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 I think caviar must be an acquired         | fumes from the factory behind it.    |
| 2 The delicious aroma of fresh coffee        | is just too bitter for my taste.     |
| 3 The park was spoilt by the noxious         | wafted in from the kitchen.          |
| 4 We just loved the fragrant                 | smoke from the bonfire.              |
| 5 I particularly enjoy the subtle            | taste – I don't like it very much.   |
| 6 Smell the bottle and tell me if the milk   | perfume of the blossom on the trees. |
| 7 I usually love coffee but this coffee      | is sour or oK to drink still.        |
| 8 It must be the wet wood causing such acrid | flavours that herbs give to food     |

## **17.2 Divide the collocations in the box into those that have a positive meaning and those that have negative connotations**

<i>acrid smoke</i>	<i>appetising aroma</i>	<i>foul-smelling chemicals</i>	<i>fragrant</i>
<i>perfume</i>	<i>overpowering stink</i>	<i>revolting stench</i>	<i>fresh scent</i>
<i>noxious fumes</i>	<i>overpowering stink</i>	<i>revolting stench</i>	<i>fresh scent</i>

## **17.3 Read the sentences and answer the questions about them**

<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>

1 Evan has developed a taste for visiting old churches. How frequently do you think Evan visits old churches?

2 Skylar always leaves a whiff of perfume behind her. Does Skylar leave a strong smell or a light one? Is it a pleasant or an unpleasant smell?

3 As I entered the train carriage I couldn't help noticing the body odour. Does the speaker notice the smell of sweat or the smell of cosmetics?

4 Jim asked his girlfriend to have a taste of the sauce he was preparing. Does the girlfriend probably take a lot or a little of the sauce?

5 Some fish were rotting in a bucket and were giving off an overpowering stink. Did the speaker like the smell? If the speaker had said revolting stench instead of overpowering stink, would this have made the smell seem better or worse?

6 *If you just read the introduction to the article, you can get the flavour of it. How could you say get the flavour in a different way?*

7 *The argument has left an unpleasant taste in my mouth. Is the speaker upset by something he has eaten or something that has happened?*

8 *Eleanor and I get on so well together because we share the same taste in lots of things. Do Eleanor and the speaker only like the same kinds of food or other things too?*

Over to you

Look up the words taste, flavour, aroma, smell, perfume, scent and odour in a good learner's dictionary. Make a note of what kinds of things they collocate with

# 18 Number and frequency

## A

### Commenting on how much or how many

These adjectives collocate strongly with both number and amount. Try to use them instead of small or large where appropriate.

### NUMBER, AMOUNT

minute /maɪn · ju:t/ tiny  
significant surprising  
considerable enormous  
substantial

## B

### Talking about numbers

collocation	Example	Comments
odd/even numbers	51 is an <b>odd number</b> – 50 is an <b>even number</b>	odd numbers = 1, 3, 5, etc. even numbers = 2, 4, 6, etc
a decline/drop in the number of	There's been a recent <b>decline in the number of</b> boys joining the army	Drop is more informal than decline.
an increase/rise the number of	The <b>increase in the number of</b> homeless people is worrying	Rise is slightly more informal than increase
come to a total of	If we add up all the figures, it <b>comes to a total of</b> 794	A calculation <b>comes to a total of</b> ×; the person calculating <b>arrives at a total of</b> ×
birth rate rises/falls	over the last few years the <b>birth rate has been falling</b>	A <b>rate</b> can also <b>drop</b> or <b>decline</b> as well as fall

## C

### Frequency

**Widespread** [existing or happening in many places or among many people] collocates strongly with a lot of words relating to either attitude (**widespread interest, widespread support**) or problems (**widespread damage, widespread poverty**): There has been widespread support for the government's new policy on education. The heavy winds at the weekend have caused **widespread damage**. **Rare** [infrequent and special] collocates with things in the natural world (**rare disease, rare bird, rare species**) and also with collectable items of special interest (**rare coins**). If someone repeatedly does something that annoys you, you can use the expression **keeps asking, keeps interrupting, keeps hitting**, etc. This is common in informal spoken English: Please don't **keep interrupting** me when I'm trying to work. The children **keep asking** me when we're going to buy a new computer. **Constant** and **continual** also convey the idea of something happening repeatedly: I couldn't get on with my work today because of **constant interruptions** – the phone kept ringing

every five minutes. It was a mistake to go on holiday with them. Their **continual complaining** drove us mad.

## **D**

### ***Describing graphs and charts***

*Profits rose sharply/steeply in July, but fell sharply/steeply in September. There was a **dramatic rise/fall** in the number of students applying to university this year. numbers of mature students have **increased steadily/gradually** since the 1960s. The number of crimes committed in the city has **remained constant/stable** since 2011*

## Exercises

**18.1 Use adjectives from A opposite instead of the underlined words to complete the collocations.**

- 1 I only put a very small amount of chilli in the soup but it was still too hot for some people.
- 2 There was an extremely large amount of information to read, 5,000 pages, which was far too much for one person to absorb.
- 3 We can't ignore the fact that a small but important number of people disagree with the plan.
- 4 There was an unexpected number of people at the meeting who had never voted in their lives.
- 5 The government's new budget will mean that a rather large number of people will have to pay more in taxes. (Give two answers).

**18.2 Choose the correct collocation**

- 1 17, 29 and 395 are all strange / odd / unequal numbers.
- 2 Many European countries use the euro as their standard unit of money / value / currency.
- 3 26, 8 and 192 are all equal / level / even numbers.
- 4 The bill comes / arrives / gets to a total of 287 dollars.
- 5 The unemployment rate is falling / decreasing / lowering.

**18.3 Use words from the box to complete the news reports. You may use the words more than once**

<b>Decline</b>	<b>rare</b>	<b>keep</b>	<b>widespread</b>	<b>drop</b>	<b>fall</b>	<b>rise</b>
----------------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

- Following (1) ..... criticism of the government's environmental policy and a recent report showing a
- (2) ..... in the numbers of seabirds along the nation's coastline, a scheme has been announced which, it is hoped, will result in a
- (3) ..... in the population of birds, especially of those
- (4) .....species which are seriously threatened with extinction. Unfortunately, last year's storms did
- (5) ..... damage to homes in the north, and the damage is still visible in many places. One local resident complained, 'We
- (6) ..... asking the authorities when we will be compensated. ey
- (7) ..... promising to sort it out but then nothing happens.' ere has been a

*steady (8) ..... in the number of severe storms in the area, with an average of two per year recorded in the 1980s and more than five per year now. Although only a relatively small number of people die from (9) ..... diseases each year, a plan to build a research centre into such diseases has received*

*(10) ..... support from all political parties. 'I'm glad to say that we have seen a steady (11) .....in the incidence of these diseases,' a medical expert said. 'But we must be careful. The numbers could (12) .....again if we do not continue to support research.*

## A

## Synonyms of fast

adjective	collocations	examples
Fast	car, train, lane, computer, pace	The <b>fast train</b> to London only takes 45 minutes. I don't like driving in the <b>fast lane</b> on the motorway
Quick	look, glance, answer, decision, shower, lunch	We had a <b>quick glance</b> at the menu and went in. I think I'll have a <b>quick shower</b> before going out
Rapid	growth, decline, change, progress, increase, movement	There has been a <b>rapid decline</b> in the number of seabirds visiting the island each year. The builders made <b>rapid progress</b> with the new stadium
Speedy	recovery, conclusion, response, access	She made a <b>speedy recovery</b> after her operation. The new web pages provide <b>speedy access</b> to airline and train timetables for 52 countries
Swift	action, response, reaction, recovery	The government took <b>swift action</b> to change the law. This is an extremely urgent matter. I hope you will be able to give us a <b>swift response</b>
Prompt	payment, reply, response	<b>Prompt payment</b> of bills is a good idea. I was happy that my letter received such a <b>prompt reply</b>
Brisk	walk, pace, business, efficiency	We had a <b>brisk walk</b> before lunch. She does everything with <b>brisk efficiency</b>
Hasty	decision, exit, conclusion, words	We should not make a <b>hasty decision</b> ; we may regret it later. He made a <b>hasty exit</b> when he saw his wife enter the room.

\* these are more formal

note also these collocations with speed: This car has a **top speed** of 180 kilometres per hour. [maximum speed] He drove **at breakneck speed** along the motorway and was soon stopped by the police. [carelessly fast and dangerous]

## B

## Slow movement and stopping

It was fascinating to see the winning goal again in **slow motion**. We were stuck in **slow-moving traffic** for an hour on our way to the airport. After the accident the traffic **slowed to a crawl** and then finally **came to a standstill**. He always does everything **in an unhurried manner**. [slow; implies slight criticism] We got up late and had a **leisurely breakfast**. [done in a relaxed way, without hurrying] I'm trying to learn the violin, but my progress is **painfully slow**

## C

## Changes in speed, movement and direction

As it left the city, the train **gathered/picked up speed** and headed north. We **took a shortcut** through a narrow side-street and saved ourselves a 15-minute walk. Several roads were closed, so we had

to **make/take a detour**. [a different or indirect route] I **lost my balance** and fell off my bike. I **lost my footing** and fell down the bank into the river. I tried to **steer the conversation** away from my terrible exam results. [change the subject] She **took** a few **steps** towards the bus, then changed her mind and decided not to go after all. I **turned** my bike **upside down** and tried to repair it. one of the packages I posted **went astray** and never arrived. [got lost]

## **Exercises**

### **19.1 Look at A. Choose the correct collocation**

- 1 Joe gave Hailey a speedy / fast / quick glance to see if she was oK.
- 2 If you come to a hasty / prompt / brisk decision, it may well be the wrong one.
- 3 I marked my email as urgent, so I hope I get a brisk / prompt / rapid response.
- 4 The missile attacks provoked a fast / swif / hasty reaction from the other side.
- 5 There has been a fast / rapid / quick increase in the number of tourists visiting the city since the museum was opened.
- 6 Luke has a passion for quick / swif / fast cars.
- 7 I'm glad to say that business has been very brisk / prompt / swif all morning.
- 8 I think I'd better bring the meeting to a brisk / speedy / fast conclusion now, as we are running out of time

### **19.2 Fill in the missing words in this paragraph about a day out.**

Last Saturday we put our bikes on the train and had a lovely day out. At frst, the train moved along slowly, but as we reached more open countryside it soon (1) p.....up speed and after about an hour we had reached our destination, a small town at the foot of the mountains. We took our bikes and got off the train. We were surprised to fnd a lot of slow-(2) m..... traffic in the town and indeed after a few minutes the traffc actually came to a (3) s..... . There was a festival on in the main square. Fortunately, as we were on bikes we were able to (4) m..... a detour through some back lanes. Eventually we were on a steep road leading to the mountains. I'm not as ft as I should be and cycling uphill was (5) p..... slow but it was worth it. Near the top we got off our bikes and had a (6) l..... picnic, enjoying the magnificent views. After lunch, I got up and (7) t..... a couple of steps back to take some photos. I (8) l..... my footing and fell. Fortunately, I didn't hurt myself. Cycling downhill was much easier, though at one point I (9) l..... my balance and fell off my bike. We had a drink at a café in the valley beside a little river. We then (10) t..... a shortcut across a feld and got back to the station in time for the train home

### **19.3 Correct the collocation errors in these sentences**

- 1 Let's take the speedy train to Paris, even though it's more expensive.
- 2 Jack did his best to drive the conversation away from the topic of work.
- 3 If you take the clock upside down, you might find the maker's name on the bottom.
- 4 You could only be sure which runner had won the race by watching the film of the finish in slow movement.
- 5 I posted your birthday present in plenty of time. I hope it won't get astray.
- 6 Let's have a rapid lunch and then get back to work as soon as possible.
- 7 Charlie always does everything in an unhurrying manner.
- 8 The car was travelling at neckbreak speed through the residential streets.
- 9 She bought a motorbike with a peak speed of almost 200 kilometres per hour

## A

*Ways of talking about change**Small changes*

*I made a few **adjustments** to the gears and my bike works much better now. We've had to **make a slight alteration** to our plans for the evening. We've **made** a few **modifications** to the software so that it suits our systems better. We've decided to **adopt** a new **approach** to the parking problem. I've lost some weight – I need to **have** some of my **clothes altered**.*

*Major changes*

*It is often much more difficult than you'd expect to **break a habit**. The organisation helps smokers who want to **kick the habit**. [informal] The internet has **revolutionised the way** people do research. Her grandparents **converted to Christianity** in the last century. Yoga has **the power to transform** the way we feel. [make a positive change]*

## B

*Other collocations with change*

<i>collocation</i>	<i>example</i>
<i>change places/seats</i>	<i>Would you like to <b>change places/seats</b> with me – then you can sit next to your friend?</i>
<i>change jobs/schools/ doctors, but move house noT change house</i>	<i>Jack is going to <b>change jobs</b> next year, so they'll have to <b>move house</b> and the children will have to <b>change schools</b>.</i>
<i>change your mind</i>	<i>Harry is planning to study law at university but he may <b>change his mind</b></i>
<i>change the subject</i>	<i>Whenever Flora talks about marriage, Adam <b>changes the subject</b></i>
<i>change the beds</i>	<i>I'll get some clean sheets and we'll <b>change the beds</b></i>
<i>change the baby</i>	<i>It's your turn to <b>change the baby</b> – there's a packet of nappies upstairs</i>
<i>change your clothes</i>	<i>Do you want to <b>change your clothes</b> before we go out?</i>

*note that exchange cannot be used in any of the collocations in the box. You **exchange money** (from one currency to another), **exchange addresses** (when people give each other details of where they live), **exchange ideas** (when people share their thoughts about something).*

## C

*Some error warnings*

*Here are some collocations relating to the theme of change which seem to cause particular problems, so note them carefully. Some new jobs will **become available** soon. (noT get) I'm sure George will **become successful** one day. (noT get) The **standard of living is rising** steadily / is*

**improving.** (noT increasing or growing) There's been a big **improvement** in your **performance** this year. (noT increase) A number of **problems arose** during the journey. (noT appeared)

### Common *mistakes*

Something **rises**, for example, **prices rise, profits rise, the sun rises**. But you **raise** something. You **raise** (noT rise) **your hand**, the government raises (noT rises) **taxes**, and during a meeting you sometimes **raise** (noT rise) **a question**

## **Exercises**

### **20.1 Complete the collocations in these work emails between Chris and Elena.**

*Hi Elena,*

*I've (1) ..... a couple of modifications to the schedule for the sales conference. I know we've always done it the same old way, but I think we should (2) ..... the habit this year and try a new format. See the attachment. What do you think?*

*Chris*

*Chris,*

*I'm worried about these changes, especially losing the coffee break. Lots of us are addicted to our coffee break and couldn't kick the (3) ..... if we tried. I'm sure if you just (4) ..... a few minor adjustments or a (5) ..... alteration to the timetable here and there it would be fine, but big changes like this will be unpopular!*

*Elena*

*Hi again Elena,*

*Thanks for your comments. I wasn't trying to revolutionise the (6) ..... we do things, but I do think we should (7) ..... a new approach. The sales conference is serious work, not an excuse for time off. But let's think about it.*

*Chris*

### **20.2 What would you say? Use collocations with change from B opposite**

*1 A friend starts to talk about something unpleasant and you would prefer to talk about something else.*

*YoU: I'd rather not talk about that. Let's .....*

*2 You are on a train, sitting next to the window. A parent and child get on and the child sits next to you. offer the child your window seat.*

*YoU: Would you like .....?*

*3 You order something in a restaurant but immediately wish you had ordered something different.*

*You call the waiter back.*

*YoU: Sorry, I've ..... Can I have fish instead?*

*4 A friend says she hates her job and is bored with it. Suggest she gets a new one.*

*YoU: Have you thought about .....?*

*5 You and a friend are wearing smart clothes and are about to do a messy, dirty job. Suggest you put*

*different clothes on.*

*YoU: It's going to be messy. I think we should ..... before we start.*

*6 You have three guests coming to stay. Suggest to your housemate that you should put new sheets on the guest beds.*

*YoU: They're arriving this evening. We should .....*

### **20.3 Choose the correct collocation**

*1 The standard of living has grown / risen / increased in the last ten years.*

*2 We changed / exchanged / passed some interesting ideas with our colleagues in the USA.*

*3 Tom and Jo are changing / transferring / moving house to be nearer Jo's elderly parents.*

*4 The new model of this computer will become / get / make available in September.*

*5 At the end of the presentation we could raise / rise / arise any issues that we wanted to discuss.*

*6 The firm got / made / became very successful, but then problems appeared / arrived / arose*

## 21 Ways of speaking

### A

#### Wedding speech

Whenever I **make a speech** I always try to **get to the point** as quickly as possible. I could **tell** a lot of **stories** about James, my best friend since childhood, but I don't want to embarrass him, so I won't. Also, before the wedding, I **gave him my word** that I wouldn't **crack** any **jokes**, as I'm really bad at **telling jokes**. So I'll do no more than **wish** James and Sophia **luck** and hope they have a long and happy life together

### B

#### Business conversation

olivia: I wonder if I could have a brief chat with you about our new office assistant?

David: Mm. Yes. I had a quick word with Mel yesterday; she said there have been problems.

olivia: Could we talk now? I know it's a delicate subject but I don't think we need to make it a lengthy discussion with everyone involved.

David: Well, actually, I'm rather glad you raised the subject. Yes, let's talk.

olivia: Well, speaking off the record<sup>1</sup>, every time you give her instructions, she never seems to understand, and if you challenge her directly she just pleads ignorance<sup>2</sup>. The other assistants are complaining bitterly that they end up doing her work. One of them dropped a hint that she might resign if nothing is done about it. I could tell by the tone of her voice that she was serious.

David: oh dear. I'll have a word with her and make it clear that she has to improve.

olivia: Thanks, David. Anyway, let's change the subject. How's the sales plan going?

David: oh, not bad, but I have to tell you the truth, I've been very busy with other things lately. In fact I was going to ask you a favour ...

<sup>1</sup> I saying something you do not want to be publicly reported <sup>2</sup> says she does not know about something

**C****Advice column**

Dear Chloe, I find it difficult to **get into conversation** with new people, or to **join in a conversation** that's already started. And even if I do talk to someone, I feel as if I'm boring them. I like meeting people and I want to be able to get to know them and not just **make polite conversation**. What can I do Sophia T.

Dear Chloe,

A friend of mine **made an** interesting **obsevation** the other day: she said I always **address** people too **politely** and I **apologise** too **profusely** if I do something wrong. Why am I like this? Why can't I relax and be informal?

Cooper M.

Dear Chloe,

I was at a party recently and I heard my friend Margie **strike up1 a conversation** with a handsome man sitting next to her. Then, after a while, during a **lull2 in the conversation**, I heard her **whisper softly** to him that she was not married. She is. Why did she **tell a lie**? Should I have told him?

Madison C

## Exercises

### 21.1 Replace the underlined words with a collocation from A

- 1 I always get a bit nervous whenever I have to speak in public.
- 2 Julia promised me she would not leave the country without informing me.
- 3 I wish Fred would hurry up and get to the important part of what he's trying to say.
- 4 I hope that you will be successful in your new job.
- 5 Afer dinner everyone sat around sharing funny stories

### 21.2 Correct the collocation errors in these sentences.

- 1 You can borrow my camera – I'll make you instructions about how to use it.
- 2 I could say you a lot of stories about what we used to do when we were kids.
- 3 That's enough about computers. I think it's time we moved the subject, don't you?
- 4 on the train I hit up a conversation with an interesting man from Japan.
- 5 I can't talk Japanese.
- 6 I'm afraid I really don't have time for a large discussion on the matter.
- 7 The US President George Washington is famous for confessing afer saying a lie.

### 21.3 Complete this email.

Hi, Oscar,

Any chance we could have a brief (1) ..... before the meeting this afternoon? I'd like to have a (2) ..... word with you about the third item on the agenda. I want to (3)..... you a favour. It's rather a (4) ..... subject, so I won't put anything in writing just now. And when we do get together, I'll be speaking strictly off the (5)....., of course. I'll (6) ..... everything clear when we meet – so look forward to (7) ..... a word with you soon. See you soon,

Ryan

### 21.4 Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box

<b>Bitterly</b>	<b>conversation</b>	<b>enough hints</b>	<b>ignorance</b>	<b>in the conversation</b>	
<b>Observations</b>	<b>politely</b>	<b>profusely</b>	<b>softly</b>	<b>the conversation</b>	<b>the subject</b>
<b>the truth</b>					

- 1 I hope you will always tell me .....
- 2 I wish you had never raised .....
- 3 I hope she'll get the point if I drop .....
- 4 You can usually rely on Jack to make some interesting .....

- 5 *I don't believe George when he pleads .....*
- 6 *I was too shy to join in .....*
- 7 *When he arrived late he apologised .....*
- 8 *When I give my students a lot of homework, they always complain .....*
- 9 *It doesn't sound quite natural to address your fellow students so .....*
- 10 *'I love you,' he whispered to her .....*
- 11 *I'll try to attract his attention during a lull .....*
- 11** *It's not always easy making polite .....*

## A

**Key walking collocations**

Cathy always preferred to go places on foot rather than driving. She loved going for a walk in the park in the early morning. There were always a surprising number of people around. Some were taking a stroll with their dogs, while more energetic people chose to go running. Cathy preferred to go for a run in the evenings. In the morning she liked a brisk walk. Today she was surprised to see a man pacing up and down beside the lake. He was taking long steps as if he was measuring the length of the lake. Cathy was puzzled but thought little more of it at the time

## B

**Adjectives and adverbs associated with walking**

collocation	example	comment
an easy / a gentle walk	It's an <b>easy walk</b> into town from here	<b>Gentle walk</b> suggests going slowly; <b>easy walk</b> suggests it's neither long nor difficult
heavy/light steps	I could hear his <b>heavy steps</b> coming down the corridor	Heavy can suggest either that the person walking is large or that they are sad, angry or tired
a leisurely/gentle stroll	We can go for a <b>leisurely stroll</b> around the park later	<b>Go for a stroll</b> is more common in speech than <b>take a stroll</b>
to walk briskly/swifly	The nurse <b>walked briskly</b> over to the bed	Use these adverbs sometimes instead of quickly
to pick your way cautiously	She <b>picked her way cautiously</b> along the icy pavement	= walked carefully across a dangerous or difficult area
to wander aimlessly	I didn't know what to do, so I just <b>wandered aimlessly</b> around town all morning.	Both wander and aimlessly suggest having no particular purpose
to stride angrily/confidently/purposefully	The president <b>strode confidently</b> across the room	We can also say <b>took confident/angry/purposeful strides</b> . Striding suggests large steps

## C

**Walking through life**

Walking collocations are often used metaphorically. notice the examples in this text. Jack always did very well at school. He **walked** every **exam** he ever went in for. His teachers used to call him a **walking encyclopaedia**. It was only when he left school that he began to **run into problems**. He couldn't decide what job to choose. Many **different walks of life** appealed to him. He didn't want to **rush headlong into** something that he would later regret. Eventually he decided he most wanted to become a writer. The next day he took **his first faltering steps** at writing a novel. After only a month or two he had **made great strides** and was ready to take his book to a publishing house. It was here that he **ran up against some opposition**. He seemed to **get off on the wrong foot** with the

*publishers, who didn't like him and turned his book down. They're sorry now! A second publisher accepted his novel and it's already a best-seller world-wide.*

*1 passed very easily (informal) 2 start doing something too quickly 3 not very confident steps. You can also talk about careful/tentative steps when someone is doing something which they are not confident about. 4 made great progress 5 make a bad start to a relationship*

## Exercises

### 22.1 Choose the correct collocations in these comments from people on holiday

**Bruno Dura**      3 Aug at 17.25

Cambridge is a great place, the centre is small and everything is in walking distance. I'm really enjoying being able to go everywhere on foot/on feet/by feet. There are lovely parks where you can go/take/walk for a stroll or take a brusque/brisk/brush walk. I usually take/go for/make a run every morning before breakfast. Will call you soon

**Kyle Pearce**      27 July at 18.36

Fantastic weather here. We've been making/going/getting for long walks every day and usually make/walk/take a stroll along the beach every evening too. Even Noah had/took/put a few steps along the beach yesterday, and you know how lazy he is!

**Katy Jackson**      15 June at 14.15

I'm having a great time here, but Chris hates it and spends all day stepping/pacing/going up and down in the hotel room wishing he was home! I usually just leave him and make/do/go running in the local park!

### 22.2 Read the sentences in the box, then say if the statements below are true or false. If false, say why

Polly strode confidently into the boss's office and asked for a pay rise.  
Mick just wandered aimlessly round the shops.  
Jade picked her way cautiously across the muddy field.  
Harry walked briskly towards the exit.  
Karen took a leisurely stroll through the park

- 1 Jade moved quickly and cheerfully. true / False
- 2 Karen walked nervously and quite quickly. true / False
- 3 Polly walked quite quickly. true / False
- 4 Mick walked without any real purpose. true / False
- 5 Harry walked fairly slowly. true / False

### 22.3 Complete B's responses using the words in brackets to make suitable collocations

1 A: Is everything going oK?

B: no, I'm afraid we've ..... some problems. (run)

2 A: *Is David making progress with his maths?*

B: *Yes, he's making ..... . (stride)*

3 A: *Did Ed pass his exam?*

B: *Yes, he simply ..... . (walk)*

4 A: *What sorts of people play golf? Is it just rich people?*

B: *no, not at all. There are people from all ..... . (walk)*

5 A: *So James is not taking up Marta's offer of starting a business together?*

B: *Well, he said he needs time to think. He doesn't want to .....*

*into it. (headlong)*

6 A: *Is the town centre far from here?*

B: *no, it's only ten minutes. I..... . (walk)*

**A***starting***PROMISING START FOR AMBROSE**

Sally Ambrose, Britain's best hope in this year's Eurotennis tournament, **made a promising start** when she won her first match today against Sweden's Ulla Hemvik

**EARLY START TO HOLIDAY**

Many people have decided to **make an early start** to the bank holiday weekend. **Traffic was already building up** on major motorways on Thursday evening

**ABSOLUTE BEGINNERS MAKE BEST LANGUAGE LEARNERS**

Research shows that **absolute beginners** have a better chance of learning a language well than those who start with some knowledge

**ARTS FESTIVAL GETS OFF TO A GOOD START**  
Glasgow

The Arts Festival **got off to a good start** this week, attracting more than 120,000 visitors during its first three days

**B***Finishing***CLOSE FINISH IN SPANISH RALLY**

Pedro Macarro emerged the winner of today's Spanish Grand Prix in a very **close finish**. Macarro was just 0.5 seconds ahead of Finland's Pekka Hirvonen

**ROUX JUST WINS**

Claude Roux won the championship yesterday in a **nail-biting finish**

**NEW CONSTITUTION**

Ministers met in Rome today to **put the finishing touches** to a new constitution for the European Union

**NEW HEALTH CONTRACT BRINGS STRIKE TO AN END**

The doctors' strike was finally brought to an end yesterday when the union and management signed an agreement over pay and working hours

**C****More collocations for starting and finishing**

The invention of television **marked the beginning of the** end for popular radio shows. I studied hard for a whole month and the **end result** was that I got a grade 'A' in the exam. The meal we had on our last evening in Istanbul was a **perfect end** to our holiday. It's two o'clock. Let's **make a start / get started**, shall we? Then we can finish by five. As my time at university **came to an end**, I knew I had to start looking for a job. The meeting **drew to a close** at 5.30, after a long discussion. Without any warning, he was fired from the newspaper in 2014. It was an **abrupt end** to his career in journalism

**Exercises****23.1 What are the opposites of the underlined phrases in these sentences?**

- 1 We can make a late start tomorrow if you like.
- 2 The competition has got off to a disappointing start as far as the British are concerned.
- 3 Meeting Josh on the beach on the last day was a horrible end to my holiday!
- 4 The meeting came to an unsatisfactory close

**23.2 Correct the collocation errors in these sentences.**

- 1 It was such a near finish that no one was quite sure who had won.
- 2 I've just got to put the ending touches to my painting and then you can see it.
- 3 I expect the meeting will go to an end at about 5.30.
- 4 Everyone is here, so I think we should do a start now.
- 5 We all hope that the negotiations will succeed in taking the strike to an end.
- 6 Email marked the start of the end for the fax machine.
- 7 Our journey finished – as it had begun – in Cairo.
- 8 Have you heard yet what the finish result of the talks was

**23.3 Put the words in order to make sentences.**

- 1 meeting / I / will soon / close / a / hope / draw / the / to
- 2 Town Hall / excellent reception / The conference / good / got / with / in / off / a / start / to / an / the.
- 3 didn't / As / know / a single word / beginners' / Dan / was put / class / he / Japanese / absolute / an / of / in
- 4 as a politician / The / end / scandal / Jackson's / brought / abrupt / to / career / an.
- 5 won / nail-biting / a / Alberto Contador / finish / cycle / the / race / in

## A

## Success

Notice the collocations for talking about success in this schoolboy's end-of-term report

<b>James Turner</b> <b>MATHS</b>	<b>SCHOOL REPORT</b> James has <b>made a breakthrough</b> in his maths this year, doing excellent work in comparison with last year. A <b>remarkable achievement</b>
<b>ENGLISH</b>	This year has seen a <b>dramatic improvement</b> in James's English. His <b>crowning achievement</b> was his performance in the school production of Othello
<b>FRENCH</b>	James <b>has an excellent grasp of</b> French. This will <b>come in useful</b> for the school trip to France next year, and we hope he will <b>take advantage of</b> the opportunities to speak French there.
<b>SCIENCE</b>	James has done very well this year, <b>passing his exams</b> without any problems. If he continues to work hard, his <b>success next year is guaranteed</b>
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>	James has <b>made good progress</b> with his geography this year, <b>gaining good marks</b> in the end-of-year exam
<b>HISTORY</b>	James's history project was a <b>great success</b> . His use of original sources was <b>highly effective</b> . He <b>makes useful contributions</b> in class and <b>has the ability to explain difficult ideas clearly</b> to less able pupils.
<b>ART</b>	James found some <b>effective ways</b> of working with natural materials this year and his selfportrait was a <b>brilliant success</b> .
<b>SPORT</b>	James has been training hard and, as a member of the First Football Team, is now able to <b>enjoy the fruits of his hard work</b> . Playing for the school has certainly <b>brought out the best</b> in him and he has rightly <b>won the respect</b> of all his team-mates

## B

## Failure

Notice the collocations relating to failure in these extracts from a newspaper called Today's Bad News. Unfortunately the peace talks now seem likely to **fail miserably**. [be totally unsuccessful] Although a lot of money was invested in the film it has proved to be a **spectacular failure**. [extremely unsuccessful] O'Connor's first play was a great success but his second **play flopped**. [failed to attract audiences] **Hopes** that the play would enjoy a long run in London **were dashed**. [hopes have had to be abandoned] Unfortunately, more pupils than ever are said to be **failing** their final **exams**. The mountaineer's attempt to climb Mt Everest **went badly wrong**. Everyone agrees that the peace talks are **doomed to failure**. [are certain to fail] Hopes were initially high for the new project but it has proved to be a **dismal failure**. [a total failure] A couple of major companies in the area **went out of business** last month. [stopped doing business] I think the new plans for cutting railway costs **are a recipe for disaster**. [will certainly lead to major problems] At the last moment the Olympic ski jumper **lost his nerve** and did not take part in the competition. [was not brave enough]

## Exercises

### 24.1 Look at A. Complete these speeches congratulating people on various types of success.

Over the years, Henry has (1) ..... the respect of his colleagues, and now, as he retires, we all hope he can enjoy the (2) ..... of his many years of hard work. His career has been a (3) ..... success, and he has (4) ..... an enormous contribution to our profession. Thank you from all of us As Head Teacher I am proud to say the school has had a great year. 87% of students (5) ..... their exams with grades B or higher, while the remaining 13% (6) ..... good or very good marks. The school rugby team has done well; its (7) ..... achievement was winning the regional championship. We believe that Garfham School (8) ..... out the best in our boys and girls! Our research team has (9) ..... a breakthrough and the success of the project is now (10) ..... . It has been a (11) ..... achievement. We must now (12) ..... advantage of the excellent progress we have (13) ..... and find more (14) ..... ways of persuading the public of the importance of our work. I know we (15) ..... the ability to do this successfully I am delighted to present our annual school Language prize to Tom Linton. Tom now has an excellent (16) ..... of five major languages, which will certainly (17) ..... in useful. Tom was not always a brilliant language learner, but his work showed a (18) .....improvement. Well done!

### 24.2 Match the beginning of each sentence on the left with its ending on the right

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Our plans went                   | miserably.                        |
| 2 My hopes were                    | to failure.                       |
| 3 Af er the horse threw me, I lost | complete flop.                    |
| 4 The scheme is doomed             | disaster.                         |
| 5 He failed his                    | business.                         |
| 6 Our political campaign failed    | point completely.                 |
| 7 His plans are a recipe for       | badly wrong.                      |
| 8 A year later he went out of      | dashed when I heard the news.     |
| 9 She seemed to miss the           | final exams.                      |
| 10 Her latest novel was a          | my nerve and couldn't get back on |

### 24.3 Correct the six collocation errors in this text

I was always a dismal fail at school. I completely passed the point of maths and I failed sadly at most other subjects. Only the drama teacher managed to bring off the best in me and gave me a part in the school play. However, I lost my courage on the day of the performance and my hopes of a career on the stage were smashed

## 25 Talking about cause and effect

### A

#### Different 'cause' verbs

Topic	verb	examples
negative events, situations and feeling	cause	The storm <b>caused chaos / havoc / a lot of damage</b> . Her remarks <b>caused alarm/concern</b> . Her son's behaviour <b>caused her great anxiety / a lot of embarrassment</b>
positive and negative changes	bring about	The discovery of X-rays <b>brought about a revolution/transformation in medical science</b> . The events brought <b>about the downfall/collapse</b> of the government.
positive and negative situations and feelings	create	Her book helped <b>create awareness</b> of inner-city poverty. Your presence on the committee is <b>creating problems</b> for all of us
sudden, often negative, events	spark off	The announcement <b>sparked off riots/demonstrations</b> in the cities. His wife's absence <b>sparked off rumours</b> in the media
reactions from people	attract	His book has <b>attracted a lot of criticism/interest</b> . The charity appeal <b>attracted support</b> from a wide range of people.
results and effects	produce	My comments <b>produced the opposite effect</b> to what I intended. Her research has not yet <b>produced any results</b> , but we must wait

### B

#### Causes and effects

The <b>immediate cause</b> of the problem was an oil leak.	The <b>underlying cause</b> of the problem was a lack of funds over many years
The government hopes to <b>reduce/minimise the impact</b> of the new taxes	The support she got from the Prime Minister <b>strengthened/increased the impact</b> of her report
The new measures had an <b>unexpected/unforeseen outcome</b>	The new tax led to the <b>predictable/inevitable outcome</b> that many people became poorer.
The <b>positive/beneficial effects</b> of the changes were soon apparent	The <b>negative/adverse effects</b> of the changes were not noticed immediately
The crisis was the <b>direct/inevitable result</b> of bad economic planning	One <b>indirect/unforeseen result</b> of the new laws has been a rise in unemployment

**C*****Common expressions for everyday events***

Latino singers **have had a major impact** on pop music this year. Remember that it **makes/creates a bad impression** if you're late.

Their love affair **caused a sensation**

The book **caused an uproar** in the United States. [made a lot of people complain angrily]  
If you make her angry, you'll have to **suffer the consequences**.

The accident **had a huge effect** on her life  
The drug companies **have a lot of influence** on doctors.

***Common mistakes***

To affect means 'to have an influence on someone/something, or to cause them to change'. (He death affected everyone deeply.) To effect means 'to achieve something / make something happen'. (We are trying to effect a change in the way people think about their diet.) The noun effect(s) refers to the result(s) of something. (His stressful life has had an effect on his health.)

## *Exercise*

### **25.1 Complete each sentence with a verb from A. Use each verb once only.**

1 The film has ..... a lot of criticism, both positive and negative.

2 The extra work Olga's had to do has ..... her a lot of stress.

3 The experiment didn't ..... the results we'd expected.

4 David Line wrote an excellent article on the factors that ..... the ..... collapse of the Soviet Union.

5 The rise in the price of fuel has ..... a series of protests

### **25.2 Choose an ending from the box to complete each sentence below**

some changes in the way the college is structured.  
the development of personality very deeply.  
the impact of the tragedy on their children.  
result of the huge tax rises.  
a considerable influence on his choice of career.

cause of the fire was.  
the impact of the new measures.  
results which no one could have predicted  
a good impression at a job interview  
causes of crime.

1 The enquiry aims to establish what the immediate

2 Henry's grandmother had

3 The changes had some unforeseen

4 Criticising your previous boss doesn't create

5 The parents did all they could to minimise

6 What happens in childhood affects

7 Management is trying to effect

8 The TV coverage they have received has strengthened

9 The government should do something about the underlying

10 The riots were an inevitable

# *Chapter 2*

# Lesson 1 – Family

Let's begin our study of collocations by learning some common expressions about the family. Your parents and siblings (brothers and sisters) are your **immediate family** – and your **extended family** includes all your relatives – uncles, cousins, great-aunts, etc.

You can use a **family tree** to diagram the relationships among your **family members**. A person who is related to you by a long series of connections can be called a **distant relative**. If you're lucky, you have a **loving family** or a **close-knit family** – these expressions refer to a family that has good relationships, where everyone loves each other and helps each other. If you were raised in a loving family, then you probably had a **carefree childhood** – that means you had nothing to worry about when you were young. If it was a **mutual divorce/separation** – that means the ex-husband and ex-wife agreed to separate without fighting – then they will probably stay **on good terms with each other** (meaning to have a polite relationship without conflicts).

On the other hand, a family in which the relationships are bad or unhealthy can be called a **dysfunctional family**. If the children experience abuse, poverty, or problems with the law, we can say they had a **troubled childhood**. Perhaps the parents went through a **bitter divorce** – that means a separation in which there were bad/angry feelings between the husband and wife. It's also possible to have a **messy divorce**, with a prolonged legal battle involving lots of conflicts about the separation of the former couple's assets (money and possessions). The decisions about the separation of assets are made in the **divorce settlement**. A family in which there are divorces or separations is sometimes called a **broken home**.

Sometimes the mother and father fight over **custody of the children** – that refers to who has the primary responsibility of caring for the kids. A judge can **grant joint custody** – that means the ex-husband and ex-wife share the responsibility – or **sole custody** to only one parent. For example, a judge might **award sole custody** to the mother, and the father has to **pay child support** – regular payments to help with expenses for the kids.

If a woman **gets pregnant** without being married or in a relationship, then she will become a **single mother**. Some women in this situation choose to **have an abortion**, and others prefer to **give the baby** up for adoption. The time when the baby is planned to arrive is called the **due date** – you can also say the **baby is due** in mid-October, for example.

After the woman **has the baby** (or **gives birth** to the baby), the baby is given to the **adoptive parents**, who will **raise the child** or **bring up the child** as if it was their own. Sometimes, when the **adopted child** is older, he or she tries to find their **birth mother** (biological mother)

# Lesson 1 Quiz

*Circle the best word to complete each sentence:*

1. A friend of mine **gave / took / went** birth to her son at home with the help of a nurse.
2. A number of the kids in my classroom come from **broken / damaged / hurt** homes.
3. After a **hostile / cruel / bitter** divorce from his wife of 20 years, the actor married a woman young enough to be his daughter.
4. I see my **excepted / expanded / extended** family once a year, during our annual family vacation.
5. I was raised in a very **joyful / loving / tender** family, in which everyone helped each other.
6. I was **created / grown / raised** by my grandparents after my parents passed away.
7. I'm on good **friends / relations / terms** with all my former boyfriends.
8. John had a **carefree / careful / careless** childhood, growing up with happily married parents and three brothers.
9. Many women regret **giving / having / taking** an abortion years afterwards.
10. My aunt's going through a **messy / sloppy / untidy** divorce; she's paying a fortune in legal fees.
11. My husband doesn't get along with a few of my family **people / individuals / members**.
12. Although my salary is low, I get child **assistance / provision / support** from my ex-husband.
13. My sister **got / had / made** pregnant immediately after she got married.
14. My son is making a diagram of our family **roots / tree / web** for a school project.
15. My wife is pregnant with twins. They're **come / due / here** in February.
16. Sally was granted sole **custody / guardian / keeping** of the children from her first marriage.
17. Teenagers who had a **distressed / troubled / worsened** childhood often have behavior problems in school.
18. The celebrity wrote a book about his **debilitated / defective / dysfunctional** family.
19. The divorce **contract / reimbursement / settlement** awarded the wife \$500,000.
20. There are four people in my **close / immediate / neighboring** family.
21. They have three biological children and two **adopted / adoptive / adopting** children

## Lesson 2 – Character & Behavior

*When I was a teenager, I was painfully shy (**extremely shy**). I loved reading books, and I had a vivid imagination (**had a creative and colorful imagination**). My best friend had a more outgoing personality (**she liked to be friendly and sociable**) and a good sense of humor (**ability to make other people laugh**).*

*Unfortunately she was also brutally honest, and sometimes her comments hurt my feelings (**made me sad, upset, or angry**).*

*Although I was fiercely loyal to her, she showed her true colors (**revealed her true personality**) when she played a prank (**did a trick**) that humiliated me in front of the class. I bore a grudge (**continued feeling angry**) against her for years afterwards. Now that I look back on it, I can see that she had low self-esteem (**she considered herself inferior**) and a bit of a mean streak (**a “streak” is a tiny bit of someone’s personality**).*

*I’ve come out of my shell (**become less shy**) since those days; I have a thicker skin (**I’m less sensitive to criticism**) and it doesn’t bother me when people speak their minds (**say exactly what they think, without considering the effects of the words on others**).*

*My biggest flaw is that I have a tendency to be arrogant – some say I have a superiority complex (**consider myself superior to others**). I’ll admit that it is hard for me to swallow my pride (**stop being arrogant**) and recognize when I’ve been mistaken about something. My resolution for the New Year is to make a more concerted effort to put others first (**consider the needs of other people more important than my own**).*

## Lesson 2 – Quiz

1. A lot of successful entrepreneurs have not only a **bright / lucid / vivid** imagination, but also the willingness to work hard.
2. He really hurt my **emotions / feelings / senses** when he called me an idiot.
3. His superiority **belief / complex / tendency** makes him impossible to work with because he won't listen to suggestions.
4. I had to **chew / eat / swallow** my pride and apologize to Janet for overreacting to her criticism.
5. I like to date men with a great **feel / sense / touch** of humor.
6. In some cultures, it's considered very rude to **say / speak / talk** your mind.
7. It's good to **get / put / set** others first, but not at the expense of your own well-being.
8. Most people who work as comedians have very **outgoing / tendency / upcoming** personalities.
9. My brother is **brutally / carefully / painfully** shy, but I'm trying to encourage him to come out of his **case / shell / skin**.
10. My daughter gets along with her classmates, but she has a competitive **spot / streak / strip** when it comes to academics.
11. My husband forgives other people very easily; he's not one to **bear / hurt / swallow** a grudge.
12. She would never cheat on her husband; she's **angrily / brutally / fiercely** loyal to him.
13. The kids were suspended for playing a **grudge / prank / streak** on the teacher - they put a live snake inside her desk.
14. Working with a therapist has helped me overcome my problems with **deep / low / small** self-esteem.
15. You need to develop a **fatter / harder / thicker** skin; you can't let every little comment upset you.

## Lesson 3 – Feelings

*I experienced a roller coaster of emotions when my son was born (**many different emotions one after another**). During my wife's pregnancy, I was ridiculously excited about the prospect of becoming a dad.*

*On the big day, I'd imagined that everything would go smoothly and we'd be blissfully happy – but there were complications during the delivery and my wife had to have emergency surgery while I waited in the reception area, worried sick (**very worried**).*

*As time went by, I got increasingly anxious because the doctors weren't telling me anything. After two hours I was seething with anger (**ready to explode with anger**), and I and shouted at one of the nurses. Then the security guards came and escorted me out of the hospital.*

*My wife was visibly disappointed (**it was obvious that she was disappointed**) that I wasn't by her side when she woke up from surgery. She didn't say anything – she's not really one to show her feelings; she prefers to bottle up her emotions (**keep her emotions hidden inside her**) – but I knew I had let her down and I was terribly sorry that I had lost my temper (**lost control and shown anger**).*

*The months that followed were tough. My wife became deeply depressed, and I too was an emotional wreck (**a person who is very sad, confused, and upset**) as I tried to juggle the demands of work and family life. But now things are starting to turn around – I've been pleasantly surprised at the all help we've gotten from our friends and neighbors.*

*I'm just immensely grateful that my wife and son are healthy, and sometimes I'm overwhelmed with emotion as I reflect on how lucky we are (**when emotion is so strong that it's difficult to think or speak**).*

## Lesson 3 Quiz

1. At his mother's funeral, he was so **incapacitated / overwhelmed / seething** with emotion that he couldn't finish his speech.
2. I was **deeply / pleasantly / significantly** surprised by the excellent customer service - that company really cares about its customers.
3. I'm sorry I **forgot / lost / wrecked** my temper with you yesterday. It was a really stressful day at work.
4. Instead of confronting his issues, he **bottles / guards / rolls** up his emotions and tries to pretend everything's OK.
5. It's normal to go through a **helicopter / roller coaster / ocean wave** of emotions after the end of a long-term relationship.
6. My mother was worried **bad / ill / sick** when it passed midnight and my brother still hadn't come home.
7. The boss was **pleasantly / sickly / visibly** annoyed when the employees told him about the problems.
8. The fans were seething with **anger / disappointment / temper** when the team lost the game in the last 5 minutes.
9. We're **badly / horribly / terribly** sorry, but we won't be able to go to your graduation.
10. We're **blissfully / immensely / largely** grateful for all the help you've given us in this project.

## Lesson 4 – Business

*If you don't want to work for someone else, you can go into business for yourself. You can set up a company (**establish a company**) in an industry that interests you – of course, it's always good to do market research (**investigate the market**), to determine if there's a need for your product or service. It's normal for small businesses to operate at a loss (**the business is losing money**) for the first couple of years before they start to break even – that's when the money coming in equals the money going out.*

*If there's tough competition and your start-up isn't able to gain market share (**secure a significant number of customers**), then your business runs the risk of going bankrupt (or going under) – losing all its money and having to shut down. But if the amount of money coming into the company from sales is greater than the amount spent on expenses, then you are making a profit.*

*As your business grows, you can hire/take on staff/employees. Another possibility is to make a deal (**make an agreement**) with other companies to do business together – in this case, representatives from both companies will sign a contract (**put your name on a contract**) that establishes each party's rights and responsibilities.*

*Whenever you're planning to launch a new product, it's essential to provide excellent customer service (**help for the customers**). Otherwise, your customers will take their business elsewhere – they'll start buying from a rival company (**a company that is your competitor**) instead of from yours.*

*It's not easy to run a business (**manage a business**), but with a combination of luck, skill, and hard work, your business just might take off (**become popular/successful**). One way to describe a period of time of major growth and success is to say that "business is booming*

# Lesson 4 Quiz

*Circle the correct words to complete this auto-biography of a successful entrepreneur:*

Growing up, I always knew that my father expected me to **gain / make / run** the family farming business someday - but I really wanted to **break in / set up / take on** my own company. Plus, my dad was terrible at managing his finances, and his business was constantly on the verge of going **bankrupt / dead / exhausted**.

I didn't want to be a **conflict / rival / loss** to my parents' company, so I opened a small supermarket in a neighboring town and hired / signed / drew two employees. We made a **deal / share / promise** with my father, agreeing that he would be our primary supplier of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Despite the tough **competition / contest / opposition** in the sector, our little store managed to break **equal / even / level** its first year in operation.

Our market **contract / profit / research** showed that there was a big demand for organic food in the area, so we began offering primarily organic products and raised our prices. Some of our customers **ran / took / went** their business elsewhere, but others came from miles away due to our reputation for excellent products and friendly customer **attendance / kindness / service**.

Last fall, we **drove / hired / launched** our own line of organic fruit juices, and that's when things really started to **break up / make out / take off**. We opened up a café next door to the supermarket, and business is **blasting / booming / exploding**.

With the **budget / profit / output** we're making, we can now invest in expansion and open a branch in another city. We're even **doing / making / taking** business internationally - I'm about to sign a **contract / product / staff** with an organic coffee supplier from South America.

# Lesson 5 – Money

There are a lot of things you can do with money!

First, you need to **earn money** or **make money** – both of these verbs refer to receiving money from your work. Another way to obtain money is to **inherit money** – receive money from a family member or friend after that person dies. If the person was very rich, you could **inherit a fortune** (a fortune is a lot of money).

You can take your money to the bank and **make a deposit** – put money into your bank account. Later, you can **make a withdrawal** – remove money from your bank account. Of course, everyone likes to **spend money** – use money to buy things – but it's important not to **waste/squander** your **money**. These verbs refer to using money in a way that's not productive.

If **money is tight** (meaning you have very little money), you should **make a budget** – a plan for how much to spend on things every month – and then you need to **stick to the budget** (continue following the plan). Otherwise, you might **be broke** by the end of the month! Someone who is “broke” has no money available.

A person who is **financially savvy** (intelligent, perceptive, and well-informed on the subject of money) will always **save money**. It's a good idea to have an **emergency fund** of at least 3-6 months of **living expenses** (the amount money you use to survive in everyday life). You can also **invest money in the stock market** – you could make a nice profit, but there's also the risk of **losing money** if the economy goes downhill (starts to get worse).

Let's say you want to purchase an expensive item like a car. If you haven't saved up money or **set aside money** for the purchase, you can **borrow money from the bank** – which is also called **taking out a loan**.

The disadvantage of this is that you'll need to **pay the money back in installments** – plus interest (extra money).

When you travel, you'll need to **change/exchange money** to be able to buy things with the **local currency**. Make sure to change money only at official locations like banks and travel agencies – otherwise, you could be tricked into receiving **counterfeit bills** (false paper money that is not legally valid).

Finally, you can consider **donating money** (giving money without receiving anything in return) to a good cause, such as preserving the environment or researching cures for diseases. Non-profit organizations are always trying to **raise money** (get donations) for their various projects.

# Lesson 5 Quiz

Circle the best word to complete each sentence:

1. I lent Bill \$20; he says he'll **pay / spend** me back next week.
2. Excuse me, it's none of your business how much money I **get / make**.
3. Greenpeace **raised / rose** five million dollars to help preserve the Atlantic rainforest.
4. How much of my income should I **inherit / invest**, and how much should I put into savings?
5. I can't believe I **ruined / wasted** \$10 on a calculator that doesn't even work!
6. I didn't have enough savings to pay my college tuition, so I had to **pick / take** out a student loan.
7. Sometimes your employer can pay your salary by **doing / making** a deposit directly in your bank account.
8. I really admire rich people who **donate / sponsor** a large portion of their wealth to charity.
9. I try not to eat out at restaurants too often; I'm trying to **keep / save** money.
10. Let's **exchange / replace** money here at the airport so that we can get a taxi to the hotel.
11. My son **earned / won** \$50 for taking care of the neighbor's dogs over the weekend.
12. We need to **give / make** a budget so that we don't end up spending more than we earn.

## Sentence Matching

1. She moved to a smaller apartment because money is	a) all the money and end up with nothing.
2. Greg inherited a	b) bills to buy some diamond jewelry.
3. I had to withdraw \$500 from my emergency	c) broke and asks his friends to pay for his drinks.
4. Two men were arrested after trying to use counterfeit	d) expenses have gone down quite a bit.
5. A lot of lottery winners squander	e) fortune from his great-grandfather.
6. I moved back in with my parents, so my living	f) fund to pay for a dental treatment.
7. I know nothing about the stock	g) market, but I'd like to start investing - I need a financial advisor.
8. He's not very financially	h) savvy; he has no clue where his money is going.
9. Jonathan always says he's	i) that you borrowed last week
10. Hey, you still owe me the \$5	j) tight at the moment.

## Lesson 6 – Travel

Last week I had the worst **business trip** I've ever taken. Normally a **travel agency** takes care of **booking my flight** (*buying a plane ticket*) and **making my hotel reservation**, but this time I decided make the **travel arrangements** myself. Big mistake! First of all, **the plane was overbooked** (*there were more passengers than seats available*) so I was **bumped to a later flight**. When they gave me my new **boarding pass** (*the ticket that allows you to enter the airplane*), they didn't ask me if I'd prefer a **window seat** or an **aisle seat** (*a seat next to the corridor*) – and I was stuck in the middle. To top it off, it was a very **bumpy flight** (*a flight with a lot of turbulence*). I then missed my **connecting flight** and had a **ten-hour layover** (*I had to wait ten hours for my next flight*) in Chicago. Unfortunately, my **checked luggage** (*the bags in the airplane's cargo compartment*) had already gone through to my final destination, so all I had was my **carry-on bag** (*the bag you take with you on the plane*).

I **checked into a hotel** near the airport just so I could take a nap.

When I finally arrived in Los Angeles, it turns out that I had made a mistake with my hotel reservation, and instead of booking a room at a **five-star hotel**, I had booked three nights at a **seedy hotel** (*a hotel that is not very safe or comfortable*) in **the red-light district** (*an area of the city where there are many sex shops, strip clubs, etc.*)! So I was stuck sleeping on an uncomfortable mattress in a **dingy room** (*a dirty and dark room*) while my colleagues enjoyed the **luxury hotel**. The trip home was uneventful, but when I arrived I discovered that the airline had **lost my luggage**. All in all it was a miserable experience.

## Lesson 6 – Quiz

1. Are you **adding / bumping / checking** any bags today?
2. Hello, I need to change the dates of my hotel **district / layover / reservation**.
3. I always try to get a window **chair / seat / spot** on long flights.
4. I won't be in the office next week - I'll be on a business **flight / travel / trip**.
5. On their honeymoon, Will and Cassie spent a week at a **five-star / ten-point / gold-star** hotel.
6. Sorry, sir, but your **bring-in / carry-on / take-up** bag is too heavy.
7. The gate number is printed on your **boarding / checking / entering** pass.
8. The **checkout / layover / stop-off** was only 30 minutes – I had to run to catch my **attaching / connecting / linking** flight!
9. The rooms of the hotel were nice, but the fitness center was rather **dingy / red-light / one-star**.
10. The travel **agency / organization / department** is offering a great deal on a 5-day package in Miami.
11. We felt sick on the plane because the flight was really **bumpy / seedy / messy**.
12. You should **book / make / set** your flight now, before prices go up.

# Lesson 7 – Weather

Do you want to know if it'll be sunny or rainy next weekend? Then you should check the **weather forecast** – that's the prediction of the weather in the near future.

If the forecast says **the sun will be shining brightly**, with **clear skies** (*no clouds in the sky*) and **high temperatures**, then it's a good day to go to the beach and **bask in the sunshine** (or **soak up the sunshine**) – these expressions mean to enjoy the sun's heat and light. However, if the forecast says it'll be **oppressively hot**, **scorching hot**, or **swelteringly hot**, then you might want to stay inside and turn up the air conditioning! Another common phrase is **hot and humid** – that means hot with a lot of water in the air (so you will sweat a lot).

The weather forecast might say it will be **partly cloudy** (*the sky partially covered by clouds*). Another way to say this is that there are **scattered clouds** (*just a few clouds*). If there are **heavy clouds**, then you won't be able to see the sun at all – and if there are **storm clouds**, then it will probably rain very soon.

One way to express this is to say “**It looks like rain.**” We can have **light rain** (*little rain*) or **heavy rain** (*lots of rain, intense rain*) – and if the rain gets REALLY intense, we can describe it as **torrential rain**. If the rain continues without stopping, then we call it **continuous rain** or **constant rain** – but if it's the type of rain that starts and stops various times throughout the day, it's called **intermittent rain** or **scattered showers**. When it stops raining, you can say **the rain let up**. Rain is usually accompanied by wind, which can be **light/slight winds** or **high/strong winds**. If the wind is especially strong and violent, you can say **fierce winds** or **gale-force winds** – this last expression is usually used for winds at the level of a hurricane

Sometimes the weather is unusual for a particular time of year. For example, in the winter, you might have a day that is **unseasonably warm**, and in the summer, you might have a day that is **unseasonably cool**. When the temperature reaches an extreme, we call that a **record high** or a **record low**. Here are some alternative ways of saying the weather was good. You can say the weather was **beautiful, lovely, ideal, superb**, or **perfect**. To say the weather was bad, you can say the weather was **lousy, miserable, nasty, dreadful**, or **terrible**.

## Other ways to describe the weather:

**gloomy/dismal weather** = weather that is dark, rather rainy, and depressing

**muggy/sultry weather** = weather that is very hot and humid or wet

**mild / calm weather** = weather that is nice and not extreme

**harsh/severe/wild weather** = weather that is extreme and violent

# Lesson 7 – Quiz

clear	let up	muggy	perfect	storm	high	mild	wild
forecast	light	oppressively	record	torrential	partly	scattered	

Now it's time for your weather \_\_\_\_\_. Right now we have \_\_\_\_\_ weather, with \_\_\_\_\_ skies and a \_\_\_\_\_ wind from the east. It's \_\_\_\_\_ weather for a walk in the park. There will be some \_\_\_\_\_ showers overnight, but it the rain should \_\_\_\_\_ by tomorrow morning.

Saturday will be \_\_\_\_\_ cloudy and \_\_\_\_\_ hot. We might even see a \_\_\_\_\_ high temperature. The \_\_\_\_\_ weather continues into Sunday, with \_\_\_\_\_ clouds forming in the late afternoon. On Monday we'll have some \_\_\_\_\_ weather, with \_\_\_\_\_ rain and \_\_\_\_\_ winds.

cleared	heavy	nasty	flurries
driving	icy	thaw	unseasonably

We're seeing \_\_\_\_\_ clouds and a few snow \_\_\_\_\_ right now, but we have some \_\_\_\_\_ winter weather ahead, with \_\_\_\_\_ winds and record \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures at night. Be careful if you go out in the \_\_\_\_\_ snow, especially if you're on a road where the snow hasn't yet been \_\_\_\_\_. The snow will probably \_\_\_\_\_ next week, as we're expecting some \_\_\_\_\_ warm weather.

## Lesson 8 – City

When my parents retired last year, they traded the **towering skyscrapers** (*very tall buildings*) and **noise pollution** (*excessive noise*) of Los Angeles for the peace and quiet of a small **coastal city** (*a city near the ocean*) in southern France. They said they were tired of living in a **high-rise building** right next to an **industrial zone**. Now they live in a **cozy little house on the outskirts of the city** (*on the outer edge of the city, not in the center*)

Life in their new town is quite different from the **hectic pace** (*the fast and chaotic rhythm*) of L.A., where the **bustling streets** (*busy streets filled with people*) are **strewn with litter** (*filled with garbage*) and you can count on spending hours in **traffic jams** (*stopped traffic*). Instead, the **narrow cobblestone streets** of the city center are lined with **eighteenth-century buildings** that are now home to **quaint shops** (*charming and old-fashioned shops*) and **gourmet restaurants** specializing in the **local cuisine** (*the typical food of the region*).

The best day to visit is Saturday, when there's an **open-air market** (*an outdoor market*) in the **main square**. You can buy souvenirs from the **street vendors** (*people selling things on the street*) and have lunch at one of the **trendy cafés** (*modern, stylish, and popular cafés*) in the area. There's virtually no **street crime** here, in contrast to the **inner-city areas** (*older, central, crowded part of a city, usually filled with poor people and possibly violence*) of L.A.

Is there anything that my parents miss about Los Angeles? Well, they do miss the **cultural diversity**. But they're past the age where being in a place with a **pulsating nightlife** (*having many exciting bars and clubs*) is important to them.

# Lesson 8 Quiz

Match the two halves of these sentences:

1. I do yoga so that I can relax from the hectic	a) jam for three hours on the way home from work.
2. I was stuck in a traffic	b) of the city; we'll have to take a taxi.
3. I'd really like to live in a coastal	c) pollution is until you get out of the city to a more peaceful place.
4. If you bargain with the street	d) litter after the New Year's party.
5. That nightclub is on the outskirts	e) city so that I could swim in the ocean every day.
6. The beach was strewn with	f) pace of modern life.
7. The shop is located on a bustling	g) vendors, you might be able to get a discount.
8. This lovely sixteenth century	h) street in the city center.
9. You don't realize how bad the noise	i) cuisine in India; it's healthy and delicious!
10. You've got to try the local	j) church is one of the biggest tourist attractions.

## Lesson 9 – Countryside

If you're living in an urban area and looking for a little **change of scenery**, why not take a weekend trip to the **surrounding countryside**? You can walk through the **wildlife preserve** (*special area where animals are protected*), where a **winding footpath** (*a road you can walk on, that has many turns and changes of direction*) will lead you through **varied landscapes** including **dense forests**, **vast meadows**, and **gentle, rolling hills**

- More adventurous visitors will enjoy exploring the **rocky landscape** of Yosemite National Park with its **towering cliffs** (*very tall cliffs*) and **magnificent waterfalls**. You can take a **hiking trail** that goes up the **steepest face of the tallest mountain** in the park (*the side of a mountain is called a "face" – and "steep" means it is very vertical*). The trail starts at the **foot of the mountain** (*the base of the mountain*) and the ascent takes about four hours; you can stop to have lunch on the banks of a **clear, bubbling mountain stream**. From the summit, there's a **spectacular panoramic view** (*meaning you can see in all directions*) of the area. To the east, you can see the **jagged, snow-covered peaks** of a **distant mountain range** (*a group or chain of mountains*); you can gaze at the **lush green countryside** (*an area with lots of healthy vegetation*) to the south, and when looking west, you can see the **slow-moving, shallow river** (*a river that is not very deep or fast*) that flows lazily towards the ocean.
- The coastline is just a three-hour drive from the mountains, with miles of **sun-drenched, sandy beaches**. You can stay overnight at a family-run hotel in the **picturesque fishing village** (*beautiful, good for taking pictures*), where every room has an **unobstructed view** (*there are no obstacles blocking the view*) of the sea. The beaches tend to get crowded in the summer, so one option is to take a **boat trip** across the bay and explore the **secluded beaches** (*beaches that are hidden*) on the island – **it's well worth the trip** (*meaning it's a good use of your time to go there*).

## Lesson 9 – Quiz

- 1. Don't bother going to the village - it's not **merit / worth / value** the trip, there's really nothing to see.
- 2. From our window, we had an unobstructed **look / sight / view** of the castle up on the mountain.
- 3. If you want more privacy, there's a **winding / secluded / unobstructed** beach an hour's drive outside the city.
- 4. Moving from New York City to a small farm in the midwest was quite a dramatic change of **face / scenery / view**.
- 5. The all-day **boat / ship / sailor** trip leaves at 7 AM every morning and takes you to 5 different islands.
- 6. The hikers tried to find the trail through the **dense / heavy / jagged** forest.
- 7. The stream is quite **lush / gentle / shallow** - the water only comes up to your ankles.
- 8. This mountain **range / span / scenery** extends north to Canada.
- 9. We went bird-watching in the **countryside / fauna / wildlife** preserve.
- 10. You can't get there by car; you have to take the **footpath / footroad / footstreet**.

# Lesson 10 – Crime

When a person **breaks the law** (*does something illegal*), we say they have **committed a crime**. Especially horrible crimes – like a **savage rape** or a **brutal murder** – can be described as **barbaric, horrible, or vicious crimes**.

- If someone tries to commit a crime but does not succeed, we use the word **attempted** – for example, an **attempted murder, attempted kidnapping, or attempted break-in**. If someone accuses another person of a crime, but it is not yet proven, then we use the word **alleged** – for example, an **alleged assault, alleged harassment, or alleged rape**.
- After the victim **reports the crime** to the police, the police will begin to **investigate the crime**. They'll visit the **crime scene** and **gather forensic evidence** (*collect details like bullets, fingerprints, or blood samples that can show what happened*). If **witnesses come forward**, the police will interview them to hear a **first-hand account** (*a story told by a person who saw the event*) of what happened. They also consider possible **motives for the crime**.
- Police can **arrest suspects** who they believe have committed a crime – but the suspect can **prove their innocence** by **providing a solid alibi** – that means giving a confirmed explanation of where they were at the time of the crime. If it is never discovered who committed the crime, then the case remains an **unsolved crime**. The statistics about number of crimes in a particular area is called the **crime rate**. And when there is a big increase in the crime rate, we can call this a **crime wave**.
- There are also a number of collocations we can use to describe criminals. A **first-time offender** is someone who has broken the law for the first time, whereas someone who has broken the law in the past **has a criminal record**. A criminal who is famous – like a **serial killer** (*a person who has killed multiple people over time*) or a person who is heavily involved in **organized crime** – can be called a **notorious criminal**.

## Collocations for specific crimes / criminals:

1. a **cold-blooded killer/murderer** – a person who doesn't have feeling or emotion
2. a **crazed/psychopathic killer** – a killer who is insane or mentally unbalanced
3. **domestic violence** – when there is violence inside a home, for example, a husband beating his wife
4. **drug trafficking** – the purchase, sale, and transport of illegal drugs
5. **identity theft** – when a criminal steals an innocent person's identifying information and uses it in an illegal way
6. **sexual harassment** – when one person makes undesired sexual advances towards another
7. **person petty crime** – a minor crime
8. **armed robbery** – when criminals steal something, while using weapons

# Lesson 10 - Quiz

arrested	broke	gathered	proved	reported
attempted	committed	had	provided	unsolved

One of my favorite TV shows is about detectives who investigate \_\_\_\_\_ crimes. In the last episode, they were looking into a murder that had happened over ten years ago. The suspect who was \_\_\_\_\_ at the time was the victim's ex-boyfriend and \_\_\_\_\_ a long criminal record - but he \_\_\_\_\_ his innocence with a watertight alibi.

The detectives then began to investigate the person who had found the girl's body and \_\_\_\_\_ the crime. He had never \_\_\_\_\_ the law, but a man who matched his description had been accused of an \_\_\_\_\_ kidnapping of another young woman around the same time.

The police called him in for questioning, and the alibi that he \_\_\_\_\_ didn't match the one on record. They then \_\_\_\_\_ DNA evidence from the new suspect, and it proved that he had indeed \_\_\_\_\_ the crime. It took more than ten years, but justice was finally served!

# Lesson 11 – Law/Justice

The government is responsible for **passing laws** (approving new laws to be put into practice), and the courts and legal system are in charge of **upholding and enforcing the law** (applying the law to the population).

When a person is **charged with a crime** (formally accused of the crime), he or she must **appear in court to stand trial** (be judged guilty or innocent). Both the prosecution and the defense will present their cases before the judge and jury. After consideration, the judge or jury will **reach a verdict** (arrive at a decision).

If there is **irrefutable, overwhelming, or concrete evidence**, this means that it is very obvious that the person committed the crime, and it's possible that the **jury will be unanimous** (meaning they all agree) in their decision. However, if the **evidence is circumstantial or inconclusive** (the evidence does not 100% prove the conclusion), then the decision will be more difficult – it's possible to have a **hung jury**, which cannot agree on the verdict.

Less serious crimes will receive a **light sentence** (a small punishment) – for example, the offender may have to **pay a fine** or **do community service**. For more serious crimes, the person will probably **go to prison** – and especially heinous crimes can result in a **harsh sentence** such as **life in prison** (or **life imprisonment**) or, in some places, the **death penalty**.

After the decision is made, the lawyers can choose to **appeal the verdict** (try to change the decision), and the case may turn into a **prolonged legal battle** as the courts decide whether to **uphold** or **overturn the original verdict** – “uphold” meaning to continue with the original decision, and “overturn” meaning to change the decision.

As a **convicted criminal** is **servicing time** (spending time in prison), he or she should remember the possibility of being **released from prison** early for **good behavior**, as long as they are not deemed a **threat to society** (possibly dangerous to other people).

A criminal who is released early is said to be **“on parole,”** meaning that he or she must comply with certain conditions after getting out of jail – such as getting a job and refraining from drug/alcohol use.

## Lesson 11 – Quiz

1. After being **evacuated / left / released** from prison, Jim found it hard to get a job.
2. Although everyone believes she's guilty, the evidence was too **appealed / inconclusive / refutable** for a conviction.
3. Due to his links to terrorist groups, Mr. Smith represents a **threat / battle / death** to society.
4. He was declared innocent by a **unanimous / universal / uniform** jury.
5. I couldn't believe what a light **conviction / sentence / threat** she got - a mere 30 days in jail!
6. I don't support the death **pain / penalty / punishment** - I think everyone deserves a chance to change.
7. Patty and her ex-husband are involved in a prolonged **lawful / legal / trial** battle over the ownership of their house.
8. Ron will stand **court / jury / trial** for an assault charge after hitting his girlfriend.
9. The banking executive was **charged / stood / upheld** with fraud.
10. The U.S. government just **hung / passed / served** a new law about immigration.
11. There was **concrete / enforced / harsh** evidence that the doctor had falsified the records.

# Lesson 12 – War & Peace

When a war begins, we can say that **war has broken out** or **violence has erupted** in the region. When one country officially enters into a state of war, then they have **declared war** on the enemy country. Sometimes, one country performs a **pre-emptive strike** (*an early attack*) against another – for example, if it suspects that the other country is **stockpiling weapons** (*creating a collection of weapons*) that will be used for a future attack. The other country may view this as an **unprovoked attack** (*an unfair attack without a reason*), and **tensions may rise** until the area is **on the brink of war** – meaning that war is very probable.

Sending in the military is often called **deploying troops**. The soldiers may **be stationed/posted** in a certain area to protect it, or they may **launch an offensive** in which they **storm/invade enemy territory**. When the soldiers begin firing their guns, we say that they **opened fire**.

Unfortunately, the **horrors of war** affect everyone, as innocent people are always **caught in the crossfire** (*in the middle of the violence without participating in it*). Both sides are sure to **suffer civilian casualties** (*when innocent people are injured or killed*) and there will be **collateral damage** to the countries' infrastructure. War also results in many **refugees displaced** by the violence; they may **resettle** in another area or **flee** to another country.

If a particular battle was an important turning point in the war, then it is called a **decisive battle**. Sometimes another country intervenes and helps the two sides **negotiate a truce/ceasefire** (*agree to stop fighting*). If successful, this can **restore peace** – but it may be a **fragile/uneasy peace**. More work will still be needed to **bring stability** to the area and establish a **lasting peace**. Often, **peacekeeping forces** remain in the region to try to **avert war** (*avoid war*).

## Lesson 12 – Quiz

Read this news report from the year 3013 and circle the correct word to complete each collocation.

Special report:

**Strains / Tensions** are rising between the residents of Earth and Mars, causing some to speculate that the **fragile / weak** peace between the two planets may soon come to an end. The latest round of violence **erupted / ruptured** when Martian soldiers **established / stationed** at the Martian embassy on Earth opened **fire / shooting** on a group of Earth residents who were protesting outside the consulate. Although war has not been **declared / stated**, both planets are ready to react if the other launches an **affront / offensive**. There are rumors that Mars has been **stockpiling / storming** illegal weapons to defend itself from Earth's much better-equipped military.

Diplomats from both planets are doing everything possible to bring **stability / steadiness** to the situation, but there are concerns that radical extremist groups on Earth may be planning an **uneasy / unprovoked** attack for the express purpose of causing a war to **break out / take off**.

Everyone remembers the **hatreds / horrors** of the last interplanetary war, in which the **decisive / determined** battle resulted in hundreds of thousands of civilian **casualties / collateral** and a large number of refugees who **fled / deployed** to the colony on the Moon.

Even after a **ceasefire / crossfire** was negotiated, isolated incidents of violence against Martian citizens brought the two planets to the **brink / edge** of war several times. The president of Earth has authorized the recruitment and training of additional peacekeeping **forces / truces**; however, a **forever / lasting** peace continues to be a complicated issue for our Solar System.

# Lesson 13 – Global Problems

In today's lesson, we'll focus on several major global problems.

One critical issue is **preserving and protecting the environment**. The burning of **fossil fuels** (*oil, coal, and natural gas*) produces **greenhouse gases** (*gases that heat up the atmosphere*) that **deplete the ozone layer** and result in **global warming** and **climate change** (*changes in the earth's temperature and weather patterns*).

Some scientists believe that we have already **done irreparable damage** to the planet, and now we are suffering the consequences of **rising sea levels** and increasingly frequent **natural disasters** such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and tornados. A number of **animal species have gone extinct**, and many more are **endangered**. To reverse this trend, we must invest in **clean energy** (*energy sources that do not pollute the environment*) with **renewable resources** (*elements like water and air, which can be re-used*) and utilize manufacturing methods that are not **harmful to the environment**.

There are still many regions of the world where children **die of hunger/starvation** (*die from not having enough food*). Unfortunately, **extreme poverty** is common in the rural areas of **developing countries**, where the population often suffers from **food shortages** (*not enough food*) and **lack of access to clean water**

In the cities, **homeless people** sleep on the streets if there is not enough room in local **homeless shelters**. There are also many families **on the margins of society** (*outside the dominant society and culture*) who are **living below the poverty line** and struggle to make ends meet every month. Although many governments create **welfare programs** (*programs that give money to poor people*) to **alleviate poverty**, the widening gap between rich and poor suggests that poverty may never be completely eradicated.

Poverty and underdevelopment contribute to a host of additional problems as well. For example, many people die of **preventable diseases** because they have no access the **safe and effective vaccines** that exist. A number of large corporations use **child labor** in the manufacturing of their products, as poor families may feel they have no other option for survival. In addition, young women from **disadvantaged backgrounds** (*poor families and situations*) are prime targets for **human trafficking** and **sexual exploitation**.

# Lesson 13 – Quiz

Read this debate between two politicians and fill in the gaps with the correct words:

alleviating	endangered	irreparable	shelters
clean	fossil	line	shortages
climate	harming	margins	warming
disadvantaged	hunger	renewable	welfare

**Jim:** If I'm elected, my number one priority will be \_\_\_\_\_ poverty. A large portion of our country's population lives below the poverty \_\_\_\_\_, and it's a fact that young people from \_\_\_\_\_ backgrounds are more likely to engage in criminal activity. My opponent, on the other hand, wants to cut funding for the \_\_\_\_\_ program and leave millions of people without help.

**George:** I believe it is a mistake to focus on our country alone; we must remember that we are part of a global community. Opening up more homeless \_\_\_\_\_ is not a long-term solution to help those on the \_\_\_\_\_ of society. However, investing in \_\_\_\_\_ energy will enable us to grow our economy without \_\_\_\_\_ the environment. This will benefit our country and our world.

**Jim:** That's a noble goal, but we have more pressing problems. I seriously doubt our citizens who are dying of \_\_\_\_\_ care about protecting \_\_\_\_\_ species and preventing global \_\_\_\_\_. Plus, it's not scientifically proven that humans can even cause \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the planet.

**George:** Don't you see that the two issues are related? Due to \_\_\_\_\_ change, the rain patterns have changed and our agricultural sector is not as strong as it once was. This results in food \_\_\_\_\_. It's only going to get worse unless we end our dependence on \_\_\_\_\_ fuels and start using \_\_\_\_\_ resources

# Lesson 14 – Houses and Apartments

*I recently spent a month on vacation – but instead of staying in a hotel, I looked for a short-term rental (a place to live that can be rented for a short period of time). I ended up sharing a two-bedroom apartment – that's an apartment with two bedrooms, a living room, and a kitchen – with some friends. It was actually cheaper than renting a studio apartment (an apartment with only one big room) all by myself*

- *The apartment was on the top floor of a five-story building (that's a building with five floors) and it had a balcony overlooking the ocean (that means you can see the ocean from the balcony). From the roof, we also had a nice view of the city skyline (this is another expression used when you can see something from a certain place). The apartment had recently been remodeled/renovated – meaning it was fixed up and improved – and was fully furnished, so it already had furniture (beds, tables, etc.) and appliances (refrigerator, stove, etc.)*
- *We loved the spacious living room (the room was big), but unfortunately the bedrooms were rather cramped (small and uncomfortable). It was nice to spend a month there, but by the end of the trip I started to feel homesick – that's when you feel sad because you miss your life at home. I'd really like to have a place of my own so that I'm not throwing away money on rent every month, but there's a real shortage of affordable housing (houses/apartments that are reasonably priced) in my city.*
- *Even if I stay away from the upscale neighborhoods (areas where rich people live), I'd still have to take out a mortgage (borrow money from the bank, in order to buy a house) and it'll take me more than 30 years to pay it off. But still, I'm gonna start saving up for a down payment (an initial payment on a big purchase). Someday, when I do move into a new place, I'll be sure to throw a housewarming party (a party to celebrate living in a new house/apartment).*

## Lesson 14 Quiz

1. Her father paid the affordable / down / studio payment on her apartment.
2. I can't stand living with my parents; I need a place of my independent / own / short-term.
3. I hope the apartment is decorated / furnished / upscale, because I can't afford to buy appliances.
4. I was having so much fun during my semester abroad that I didn't feel cramped / homesick / housewarm at all.
5. It's a ten- level / room / story building with two elevators.
6. My bedroom window overlooks / oversees / overviews the mountains.
7. My parents finished paying off their borrow / budget / mortgage after 25 years.
8. This weekend I'm helping my cousin change / move / turn into his new place.
9. We're going to need a more short-term / spacious/widespread apartment now that we're going to have a baby.
10. We're regenerating / rejuvenating / remodeling the bathroom, so you'll have to use the one on the second floor.

# Lesson 15 – Eating

*My mother radically changed her eating habits a few years ago. In the past, she ate a lot of junk food (**food that is not nutritious/healthy**) and was overweight. Sometimes she would try to go on a diet (**eat less food and healthier food**), but it would never last. But now she understands how unhealthy processed foods are – they're full of food additives (**chemicals added to food**) that contribute to weight gain and heart problems.*

*Nowadays, she eats a balanced diet including a lot of nourishing meals (**meals that are healthy and nutritious**) that she prepares herself. She doesn't buy organic food because she thinks the prices are outrageous, but she stocks up on fresh produce (**fresh fruits and vegetables**) so that she can grab an apple or some veggies when she wants a quick snack (**something small and fast to eat**). She has also learned to eat in moderation and watch her portion sizes (**how much food you take**).*

*I often stop by her house when I'm in the mood for a home-cooked meal. The other day she made a hearty stew (**a thick soup with lots of flavors and ingredients**) that was full of beans and vegetables. My brother, who has a healthy appetite (**the capacity to eat a lot**), had a second helping (**a second portion**) – but I found the stew so filling that I could barely finish my bowl.*

*My mother recently told me that she'd like to try some international cuisine. I was surprised to hear that, because a few years ago she had a bad experience after getting food poisoning (**when you get sick because of contaminated food**) at a Japanese restaurant. So tomorrow I'm taking her to a Brazilian steakhouse. I told her to eat light meals (**small meals**) during the day so that she doesn't spoil her appetite for dinner ("**spoiling your appetite**" means eating food earlier, and then not being hungry for a meal later).*

## Lesson 15 Quiz

*cuisine / diet / fresh / helping / junk / moderation / nourishing / poisoning / processed / snack*

1. During the summer, our kids eat a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ food - popcorn, candy, ice cream, cookies, etc.
2. He got food \_\_\_\_\_ after eating some seafood from a street vendor.
3. I buy \_\_\_\_\_ produce at the farmer's market.
4. I drink in \_\_\_\_\_; I don't like getting drunk.
5. I'm not a huge fan of Mexican \_\_\_\_\_. It's too spicy for me.
6. I've lost ten pounds so far while on this new \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Spinach is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables - it's full of vitamins and minerals.
8. That lasagna is delicious; I think I'll have another \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The food at this restaurant is all natural - they don't use any type of \_\_\_\_\_ food.
10. We stopped driving to grab a quick \_\_\_\_\_ at a roadside cafe.

# Lesson 16 – Movies / Books

*My brother is a huge fan of movies. When he sees a movie trailer (a short video offering a preview of the movie), he counts down the days until the movie comes out. He always goes to the movie theater on opening night – that's the first day a movie, show, concert, or performance is open to the public. He also loves to analyze the film critics' reviews (the evaluations of the people whose job is to analyze movies) and tries to guess which movies will be nominated for an award.*

*One of his favorite movie stars (famous actors/actresses) will be starring in an upcoming film about the Vietnam War. It's based on a true story, and they're shooting the film on-site in Vietnam – that means they will be recording/filming the movie in the same location as the story occurs. This particular actor had been talking about retiring, but when he was offered the leading role (the opportunity to play the most important part in a movie) in a film that's sure to be a box-office hit (a movie that is very successful) he couldn't turn it down.*

*I, on the other hand, prefer books. I'm currently engrossed in a book by Stieg Larsson (the book is taking all my attention) – it's the final part of a trilogy, and I can't wait to see how things turn out for the main character (the most important person in the book). I already have a huge collection of books, and I also borrow books from the library.*

*One book I took out last week deals with modern feminism and motherhood. It's a bit of a controversial topic, but it's an interesting and enjoyable read. I'm not sure I'll have time to finish it before I have to return the book to the library. Maybe I'll renew it for another week – that means to get an extension of the length of time I can keep the book.*

**Note:** We talk about the beginning and end of a book, story, or film (not the “start and finish”). The first and last parts of a story can also be called the opening and closing scenes (in a movie) or the opening and closing chapters (in a book).

## Lesson 16 Quiz

1. A movie from an amateur filmmaker was based / nominated / presented for three awards at an international film festival.
2. Did you see the trailer / trilogy / theater for the new Star Wars movie? It looks like it'll be awesome!
3. The opening chapter / genre / scene of the movie is very violent.
4. I didn't like the close / end / finish of the movie; it just didn't seem believable.
5. I enjoyed the book because I could really identify with the main character / role / star.
6. It was a very moving film - and it was based on a factual / real / true story.
7. It's an enjoyable page / read / scene, written in a humorous and relatable style.
8. Oh no! I lost a book that I borrowed / loaned / returned from the library.
9. The documentary deals with a number of controversial / debatable / polemic topics.
10. The first movie was excellent, but the sequel got mediocre analyses / critics / reviews.
11. The movie **Titanic** hits / shoots / stars Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet.
12. We couldn't get a ticket for initial / opening / beginning night - they were all sold out.

# Lesson 17 – Music

My older brother Alex is very musically gifted (**he has a natural talent for music**). He can play any tune from memory, without looking at sheet music (**musical notation written on paper**). He spends all his free time strumming a guitar (**playing a guitar**), composing music (**creating music**), and writing song lyrics (**the words to a song**).

Alex and his friends formed a band that has attracted a sizable following (**a lot of fans**) in our city. They started out playing gigs (**giving small, informal performances**) in bars and clubs, and they used the money they earned to record their debut album (**record their first CD**). A remixed track (**a song that has been modified electronically**) from that CD then became a massive hit (**a very popular song**) on the local radio station thanks to its catchy tune (**memorable melody**) and upbeat tempo (**fast rhythm**).

Their second album will be released (**it will be made available to the public**) at the end of the year; they'll record it live at their next show. Alex dreams of going on tour – he's just waiting for his big break (**big opportunity to become famous**) to get his foot in the door of the music industry.

As for me, I love singing along (**singing together**) to my brother's music, but a career in music isn't for me – I'm completely tone-deaf (**unable to correctly identify different musical notes**) and I always sing off-key (**sing the incorrect melody**)!

## Additional collocations:

**contemporary music** = modern music

**classical music**

**orchestral/instrumental music** = music with instruments only (no singing)

**rock music**

**solo album** = CD featuring one singer alone, not in a group of singers

**compilation album** = a CD with a collection of songs from many different singers/bands

**cult following** = a very dedicated/devoted group of fans

## Lesson 17 Quiz

gifted / lyrics / remixed / debut / strumming / tune / gig / following / tour / off-key / hit / upbeat

1. I can't stand that song; I don't know why it's such a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I like the song, but I don't understand the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I'm not really musically \_\_\_\_\_, but I practice the violin every day.
4. It's such a catchy \_\_\_\_\_, I can't get it out of my head!
5. My cousin's band is going on \_\_\_\_\_ next summer; they've lined up shows in eleven different states.
6. Someone in the choir was singing \_\_\_\_\_, and it sounded terrible.
7. The band's \_\_\_\_\_ album was a huge success.
8. The DJ played some \_\_\_\_\_ tracks at the wedding reception.
9. The singer has attracted quite a devoted \_\_\_\_\_ in Korea - her concerts there are always sold out.
10. The street musician sat on a park bench, \_\_\_\_\_ his guitar.
11. This music is so slow it's putting me to sleep. Let's listen to something with a more \_\_\_\_\_ tempo.
12. We're going to play a \_\_\_\_\_ at the Jazz Club on Friday night.

# Lesson 18 – Sports

**The first important collocation involving sports is when to use the verbs *play, do, and go*. We typically use *play* for team sports – you *play soccer, play basketball, play tennis, play baseball, and play golf*. The verb *do* is used for more individual sports – you *do yoga, do gymnastics, do martial arts, and do aerobics*. Also, in more general terms, you *do exercise*. Another common individual exercise is to *lift weights*. The verb *go* is used with most activities that end in *-ing*: you *go swimming, go biking, go surfing, go rock climbing, go bowling, and go fishing*. With the team sports, we can use the word *game* or *match*: a *soccer game, a basketball game, a tennis match, etc*. You can *win the game, lose the game, or tie the game* – that’s when the final score is **1-1 or 2-2**, for example. A team can *play a home game* – when they play in their own stadium or field – or an *away game* – when they play at the opposing team’s stadium or field. When there are many teams that are playing many games to see which one is the best, we call this a *tournament*. When one team is winning in the middle of the game – for example, **3-1** – we say that team *has the lead*. However, the other team can *make a comeback* – score points from a losing position – and *take the lead*, **4-3**. With the sports that use “do” and “go,” we typically use the word *competition* – a *gymnastics competition, a martial arts competition, a surfing competition, an ice skating competition, etc*. The exception is sports where you go from one place to another – like *running, biking, and swimming* – in that case, we often call the event a *race*. Athletes can *enter a competition* and try to win *first place*. Some athletes try to *enhance their performance* with illegal substances such as *steroids*. But if they *fail a drug test*, they’ll be *disqualified from participating*. If the athlete is performing well, they may *achieve a personal best* – and if they perform better than ANYONE ever has in the past, then they could even *break the world record* or *set a new world record*. If they get injured, however, they might have to *withdraw from the competition* (voluntarily leave the competition)**

## Lesson 18 – Quiz

1. Barbara has **made / put / set** a new world record, with 5 consecutive Olympic gold medals in judo.
2. Do you want to **do / go / play** hiking with us this weekend?
3. How long have you been **doing / going / playing** football?
4. I **did / played / went** volleyball in college.
5. If a soccer game is **failed / led / tied**, they do penalty kicks to determine the winner.
6. Jeff and Diana **did / played / went** rock climbing in the mountains.
7. My son wants to **do / go / play** karate.
8. Our team won third **lead / place / record** in the basketball **competition / performance / tournament**.
9. She's been **doing / going / playing** gymnastics since she was 5 years old.
10. The baseball team was unable to make a **comeback / setback / takeback** and lost the game 5-2.
11. The biker from Australia currently has the **best / first / lead**, but the bikers from Russia and Peru are close behind.
12. The ice skater **broke / removed / withdrew** from the competition due to a knee injury.
13. The runners were stretching before the **match / race / test** began.
14. Tim Randall has **achieved / enhanced / won** a personal best with his time of 23.04 seconds.
15. What was the final **place / record / score** of the baseball game?

# Lesson 19 – Health & Sickness

There are a number of **lifestyle changes** you can make to improve your **overall health** and increase your **life expectancy** (*how long you are expected to live*) – you can **quit smoking, reduce stress, eat a balanced diet, get plenty of sleep, and exercise regularly**. It's also important to **get vaccinations/immunizations** to prevent diseases. No matter how healthy you are, it's still a good idea to have **health insurance** – a program/plan to cover expenses in case of an accident or serious illness

If you're in a car accident, you might **suffer/sustain serious injuries**. Of course, if you're wearing your seatbelt, you're more likely to have only **minor injuries**. If you've **broken/fractured a bone** – for example, your leg – the doctor will **put your leg in a cast**. If you have a cut, the doctor will **give you stitches**. If you have a burn, the doctor will give you an ointment to **prevent infection**. If you have a **minor ailment** like a headache, you can **take some aspirin** to **relieve the pain** (*reduce the effects of the pain*). If you **suffer from a chronic condition** (*a condition that continues for a long time*) like allergies, asthma, back pain, or depression, there are both **over-the counter** and **prescription medications** that can help **alleviate the symptoms** (*an over-the-counter medication is one that you can buy without a doctor's prescription*)

When someone has a minor respiratory infection, we say they **have a cold**. Don't get too close to that person, because you could **catch a cold**, too! You can “catch” other types of contagious diseases as well – such as **sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs)**.

If someone **is diagnosed with** a more serious illness such as cancer or AIDS, they'll need more extensive treatment. When a disease has progressed so far that it will be impossible to cure, then the patient is said to be **terminally ill** – in other words, the person will definitely die of the disease soon.

## Lesson 19 Quiz

Match the two halves of these sentences:

1. Adults who have diabetes need to make some lifestyle	a) with multiple sclerosis.
2. After a series of exams, Diana was diagnosed	b) vaccinations before traveling to a tropical country.
3. He suffers from chronic	c) the pain and reduce swelling.
4. He takes some very strong prescription	d) medications to treat his bipolar disorder.
5. If you pull a muscle, ice can help relieve	e) insurance, so she had to pay for the surgery herself.
6. Japan has the highest life	f) injuries - just some cuts and bruises.
7. My daughter has a bad	g) ill and should be made as comfortable as possible.
8. My son needs to get some	h) expectancy in the world, at 83 years.
9. She didn't have health	i) diet and get lots of exercise.
10. The best way to lose weight is to eat a balanced	j) cold, so she's staying home from school today.
11. The patient in room 4 is terminally	k) changes, such as cutting down on sugar.
12. They walked away from the accident with minor	l) back pain thanks to years of poor posture.

# Lesson 20 – Liking & Disliking

“I’m a **lifelong fan** of U2 – they’re my **all-time favorite** band. In addition to the **sheer enjoyment** (*pure pleasure*) of listening to their music, I’m also a **great admirer** of Bono and his philanthropic work. He’s concerned not only with the **fleeting pleasure** (*momentary enjoyment*) of fame and fortune, but also with making a difference in the world. I **hold him in the highest regard** (*have great respect for him*) for this reason.”

“When my daughter was a baby, I noticed that she **developed a particular liking for** classical music, and when she was six I signed her up for violin classes. It was a **real pleasure** to see her **obvious enjoyment** of the lessons. She **grew quite attached** (*strongly like/love over time*) to her teacher, who says that she has the potential to turn her **great love** of music into a professional career. Now my daughter is 13 and lately she’s expressed a **clear preference** for the most difficult pieces of music – she says she wants a challenge.”

“I **took an instant dislike** to Sam from the moment we were introduced. Within five minutes, he was talking about his **deep dislike** of foreigners – without knowing that my own parents were immigrants from Argentina. He said he **had nothing but contempt** (*only hate*) for people who abandoned their own countries to come to ours, and then began making horribly racist jokes and comments. I have no idea where Sam’s **blind/irrational hatred** (*hatred without a logical reason*) of foreigners comes from, but he seems to have **developed a strong aversion** (*developed an intense dislike*) to interacting with anyone who’s the slightest bit different from him. I try to be polite, but deep down I **hate him with a passion** (*hate him a LOT*).”

## Lesson 20 – Quiz

1. Brian **caught / got / took** an instant dislike to his father's new girlfriend.
2. I hate soap operas with a **frenzy / passion / rage**; I don't understand why anyone would watch that trash.
3. I have nothing but **aversion / condemn / contempt** for parents who abandon their children.
4. I was sad when my parents gave away my childhood toys; I had **brought / come / grown** quite attached to them.
5. I'm a **big / great / large** admirer of your poetry - it's really inspiring.
6. Life is Beautiful is my **all-time / everlasting / long-term** favorite movie.
7. My grandfather is a **forever / lifelong / permanent** fan of his old college basketball team.
8. My husband has an **impossible / incoherent / irrational** hatred of cats.
9. Some people don't like their parents, but I hold mine in the highest **regard / reserve / value**.
10. The customers have a **clear / fair / light** preference for inexpensive products.

# Lesson 21 – Statistics

First, let's clarify the difference between "number" and "amount" – we use "number" with countable nouns, and "amount" with uncountable nouns.

A **large number** of people  
A **massive amount** of damage  
A **significant number** of countries

A **considerable amount** of money  
A **tiny number** of computers  
A **miniscule amount** of alcohol

Numbers and statistics can **increase** or **decrease** (more formal), **rise** or **fall** (also formal) or **go up** and **go down** (more informally). When a number goes up or down very fast, we can describe this as **sharp** or **dramatic** – for example, the sudden improvement in the economy has resulted in a **dramatic drop** in unemployment and a **sharp rise** in consumer spending. When a number goes up or down slowly, then we can talk about a **gradual increase** in population or a **slow decline** in the number of violent crimes.

And if a number doesn't change, then it **remains steady** or **remains constant**.

We use the word "widespread" to describe something that is happening frequently in many places. For example, there being **widespread dissatisfaction** with the government, or a new book winning **widespread acclaim** in the literary world. A hurricane can cause **widespread damage**, and a presidential candidate can have **widespread support** among voters of a certain demographic.

In conversational English, we often use the structure **keep + -ING** to describe something that happens frequently. For example, "I'm trying to work, but my colleagues **keep interrupting** me."

"Why do you **keep asking** me about the problem? I've told you a thousand times I don't know how to solve it."

## Lesson 21 Quiz

Choose the best word to complete this opinion letter in a magazine:

The **heavy / sharp** rise in obesity is a major cause for concern. A **significant / steady** percentage of adults are now overweight, and the **amount / number** of children with weight problems is also **getting up / going up**. This crisis is partly due to the **overall / widespread** consumption of processed foods with high **amounts / numbers** of fat and sugar. We're exposed to an excessive **amount / number** of advertisements that **keep / stay** encouraging us to consume more and more food with less and less nutritional value. Other contributing factors to the obesity epidemic include a **gradual / low** increase in portion sizes and a **drop / lack** in the average **amount / number** of physical exercise practiced by the population. A **short / miniscule** number of kids nowadays play sports; instead, they prefer to spend a **considerable / conventional** amount of time in front of computers, TVs, and video games. Health problems caused by excess weight have resulted in a **dramatic / vivid** increase in health care costs, and although the life expectancy has remained **reliable / steady** over the past 30 years, we can expect to see a **decay / decline** if the trend of over-eating and under-exercising continues

## Lesson 22 – Changes

To talk about making small changes, you can say **make adjustments, make alterations, or make modifications**. More informally, you can say **make tweaks** – “We made a few tweaks to the website.”

To talk about bigger changes, you can use the verbs “transform” and “revolutionize”:

The internet has **revolutionized the way** people communicate.

The city **transformed the vacant lot into** a playground.

**(you usually “transform” one thing “into” something else)**

When you put on different clothes, you **change your clothes**. When you remove a baby’s dirty diaper and put on a clean one, you **change the baby’s diaper**. When you reverse a decision or opinion, then you **change your mind**. And when you introduce a different topic of conversation, then you **change the subject**. When you change your religion, then we often use the verb convert – I **converted to**

**Christianity; my brother wants to convert to Islam.**

Other verbs used for changes are “turn,” “become,” and “get.” Let’s look at their different collocations.

Use **turn** with colors:

Bananas **turn black** if you put them in the refrigerator.

You can also use **turn into** as a less formal expression for “transform into”:

Our living room couch **turns into** a bed.

Use **become** with emotions and states of being, including comparative adjectives:

My sister **became angry** when she found out I’d broken her computer.

It’s **becoming apparent/clear** that the treatment isn’t working.

The band’s music **became popular** among teenagers

It’s **becoming more difficult** to separate one’s personal and professional life..

You can also use **become** with professions: My brother **became an actor**.

The word **get** can be used as a less formal alternative to “become” with emotions and comparative

adjectives (but NOT with professions or states of being).

I’m **getting excited** about my upcoming trip to Spain.

It’s **getting more expensive** to rent a place in this neighborhood.

Will it ever **get easier** for me to understand movies in English?

We also use the word **go** in a few specific collocations involving changes:

**go bald** = lose your hair

**go blind** = lose your ability to see

**go deaf** = lose your ability to hear

**go crazy/insane** = lose your mental control

## Lesson 22 – Quiz

Complete the sentences with make, turn, change, become, get, or go:

(note: you may need to change the form of the verb: makes, made, making, etc.)

1. After losing his job, George decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a consultant.
2. Daniel is embarrassed that he's starting to \_\_\_\_\_ bald, so he often wears a hat.
3. Her face \_\_\_\_\_ red when she gets embarrassed.
4. He's not going to \_\_\_\_\_ his mind. He seems pretty firm in his decision.
5. I like to experiment in the kitchen - I \_\_\_\_\_ tweaks to the recipes in the cookbook.
6. I'll be ready in 10 minutes - just let me \_\_\_\_\_ my clothes.
7. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ annoyed with my bank's terrible customer service.
8. My conversations with my sister always \_\_\_\_\_ into arguments.
9. We have fewer funds available than we expected, so we need to \_\_\_\_\_ some adjustments to the budget.
10. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_ better at playing the piano, you should practice more

# Lesson 23 – Speaking

Want to become a better conversationalist? Here are a few tips for *making small talk (talking casually about simple topics)*:

To strike up a conversation (**start a conversation**), you can make comments about the weather or the local surroundings.

Stay away from delicate subjects (**sensitive topics**) like religion and politics – you don't want to get into a lengthy discussion (**a long discussion**) or have an argument (**have a verbal fight**).

If there's a lull in the conversation (**a pause in the conversation**) ask the other person a question about themselves.

If you tell a story, don't go on and on (**talk too much**) - remember that you're having a brief chat (**a quick conversation**); you're not making a speech.

Be careful about cracking jokes – you might end up having to apologize profusely (**apologize many times**) if the person is offended.

Having good communication skills can really improve your relationships. People appreciate it when you get straight to the point (**talk directly about the essential message**) rather than dropping hints (**trying to communicate very indirectly**).

Of course, nobody trusts a person who tells lies (**says things that aren't true**) or stretches the truth

(**exaggerates and distorts the facts**). If you always tell the truth, then people know they can count on you when you give your word (**make a promise or statement of the truth**).

It's also important to watch your tone of voice (**the emotion with which you speak**) and avoid making sarcastic remarks or disparaging comments (**very negative and destructive comments**).

If you must make a complaint, try to give constructive criticism (**criticism that helps the situation improve**).

And if you need to ask a favor of someone, always do it politely – don't forget to say "Please"!

# Lesson 23 – Quiz

<i>ask</i>	<i>hints</i>	<i>lull</i>	<i>profusely</i>	<i>stretched</i>	<i>tone</i>
<i>brief</i>	<i>lengthy</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>remarks</i>	<i>struck</i>	<i>went</i>
<i>had</i>	<i>lies</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>straight</i>	<i>told</i>	

1. After the last argument I \_\_\_\_\_ with my brother, we didn't speak to each other for months.
2. At my college graduation, a famous entrepreneur \_\_\_\_\_ a speech about the importance of innovation.
3. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ on and on about his weekend fishing trip - I really didn't need to know all the details!
4. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you a favor? I need a ride to the doctor's office tomorrow morning.
5. Dave apologized \_\_\_\_\_ for forgetting about our appointment.
6. During a \_\_\_\_\_ in the conversation, she excused herself to go make a phone call.
7. Have I ever \_\_\_\_\_ you the story of how I met my husband?
8. I don't like networking events - spending hours trying to \_\_\_\_\_ small talk with strangers just isn't my cup of tea.
9. I had a \_\_\_\_\_ chat with my manager and gave him an update on the project.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ up a conversation with a woman at the library, and she gave me some interesting book recommendations.
11. Jim and Nicole had a \_\_\_\_\_ discussion about the best school to put their children in.
12. John may have \_\_\_\_\_ the truth a bit when talking about how successful his company is.
13. My father doesn't talk a lot; when he has something to say, he gets \_\_\_\_\_ to the point.
14. My mother taught me always to speak with a respectful \_\_\_\_\_ of voice.
15. Rachel's sarcastic \_\_\_\_\_ kept making me laugh during the movie.
16. Sally has been dropping \_\_\_\_\_ that she's interested in Kevin.
17. Telling \_\_\_\_\_ may be convenient at the time, but it can get you into trouble later.

# Lesson 24 – Starting / Finishing

Let's get started with a common question: is there a difference between the verbs "start" and "begin"? There's no difference in meaning – "I started studying English 3 years ago" is the same as "I began studying English 3 years ago" – but "begin" is a little more formal than "start."

The phrase "**let's get started**" is an informal way to announce the beginning of an activity. You can also say that something "**got off to a good start**" if it began well. Other collocations for a good start include an **encouraging start** or **promising start** – these expressions show that there is hope for good results in the future. For example, "The soccer team got off to a promising start, winning the first four games of the season."

If it is not so certain that there will be good results in the future, then you can say a **shaky start** or **unsteady start** – "The business had a **shaky start** in the second quarter of 2013, with sales numbers fluctuating daily."

If the beginning of something did not meet expectations, you can call it a **disappointing start** – and if it was REALLY terrible, you can describe it as a **disastrous start**. "Kevin failed every single one of his first exams – his semester was off to a **disastrous start**."

Sometimes things go so badly that you need to get out of the situation and have a completely **fresh start** or **new beginning**. When a successful person or company started without being famous or rich, then we say they had a **humble/modest beginning**.

Now let's talk about "finish" and "end" – there is a difference between these two verbs. "Finish" usually implies *completing* something, whereas "end" is used for a more passive situation/state:

I **finished** my homework.

The semester **ends** in December.

We need to **finish** the project.

We **ended** our partnership with that company.

When you make the final changes to something before it is completed, we say you **put the finishing touches on it**.

Two expressions used to talk about ending something are **come to an end** or **draw to a close**. You can also say "**the beginning of the end**" to describe something that will probably end soon – "The explosion at the factory was the beginning of the end for our company." In other words, the explosion began a process of the company failing and eventually shutting down.

When something ends quickly, then it comes to an **abrupt/sudden end**. On the other hand, when an activity appears that it will continue forever, then we say there's **no end in sight**.

## Lesson 24 – Quiz

1. *As the concert drew / took / went to a close, the lead singer thanked the fans for their support.*
2. *I like moving to a new city because you can make a fresh / pure / nice start.*
3. *It rained continuously for the first three days we were in Miami - a bit of a deadly / disappointing / disbelieving start to our vacation.*
4. *My son got a job working directly under a prominent businessman. It's a very complimentary / excellent / promising start to his career.*
5. *Our kids are sad that their summer vacation is being / coming / running to an end.*
6. *The artist put the completing / finishing / finalizing touches on her painting.*
7. *The back injury put a direct / rushed / sudden end to his tennis career.*
8. *The famous athlete talked about his humble / lowly / simple beginnings on his town's local basketball team.*
9. *The negotiations got off to a scary / shaky / steady start, as neither side was willing to even consider the other's proposal.*
10. *There seems to be no end in sight / view / watch to the country's political conflicts.*

# Lesson 25 – Claiming & Denying

Read and listen to this news report about a corruption scandal in a large company:

Randy Fisher, president of the software company NewTech, is **facing accusations** of fraud by its chief financial officer, Brian King, who has **openly accused** Fisher of hiding millions of dollars of profit in offshore bank accounts in order to avoid paying taxes. However, in a **leaked document** (*a secret document that was accidentally released to the public*) from the company's internal archives, Fisher **heavily implies** (*says indirectly but strongly*) that the company is in fact much more profitable than it appears on paper. Some journalists are now **spreading the rumor** (*transmitting the comment*) that these "invisible" funds were used to finance Fisher's recent real estate investments in Central America.

According to King, Fisher wanted him to participate in the illegal financial scheme, and became angry when King **refused his offer**. It is **widely acknowledged** (*known by many people*) that if Fisher were to resign, King would be the logical successor to the position of CEO. This has **fueled speculation** (*created beliefs*) that there may be an **ulterior motive** (*a hidden reason*) for his accusations. Fisher **denies the allegations** (*says the accusations are not true*) and **clearly states** that King has no evidence to **substantiate his claims** (*prove his claims are true or reasonable*).

NewTech's public relations department has **issued a statement** affirming its total compliance with tax regulations. If indeed King's **claims are unfounded** (*his claims have no basis in fact*), then he will probably face legal action for **unjustly** and **maliciously accusing** Fisher, thus resulting in damage to his reputation.

# Lesson 25 – Quiz

1. A **disclosed / escaped / leaked** document shows that the U.S. is planning to build additional military bases in Central America.
2. A lot of people believe the completely **impossible / malicious / unfounded** claims they read on the internet, and never actually research the issue.
3. In the interview, the director heavily **implied / included / intended** that there would be a sequel to the film.
4. My cousin wanted to give me a job at his restaurant, but I **denied / refused / repelled** the offer.
5. Some parents are **honestly / openly / transparently** accusing the teacher of favoritism in the classroom.
6. That university is **hugely / unjustly / widely** acknowledged to be the best place in the world to study law.
7. The corporation laid off 10,000 workers, **inflaming / firing / fueling** speculation that it is close to bankruptcy.
8. The human resources manager **defends / denies / denounces** the allegations that the company hired illegal immigrants.
9. The police are **claiming / facing / implying** accusations of using excessive violence to arrest a teenager, after some witnesses filmed the situation on their cell phones.
10. The sports team **declared / issued / transmitted** a statement apologizing for the athlete's offensive behavior.
11. The tabloid magazines are **divulging / growing / spreading** the rumor that the actress is pregnant.
12. Whenever my brother calls me "just to say hi," there's always an **ulterior / ultimate / undercover** motive - usually he needs to borrow some money.

# Lesson 26 – Confusing Words

We've already looked at a few pairs of confusing words, like *end* and *finish*, *big* and *large*, or *fast* and *quick*. Here are some additional verbs that are frequently confused by English learners, with their different collocations explained.

## close / shut

**Close the door / Shut the door** so that the mosquitoes don't get in.  
It's cold in here; could you please **close the window / shut the window** ?  
She **shut her eyes / closed her eyes** as she began to meditate.  
Dan's **mouth was closed / shut**.

**Note:** The word "shut" can be used with a word that implies the action was noisy:

She **slammed** the door shut.

The wind made the gate **bang** shut.

**Note:** The phrase "Shut your mouth!" is a rude way to tell somebody to stop talking.

**Close** (not shut) is used for shops, banks, etc. as well as for airports and roads that are not open or available at a particular time:

What time does the bank **close**?  
The roads are **closed** due to construction.  
The shop is **closing** in 30 minutes.

We use expressions with "close" to refer to the end of an event or process:

Let's **bring** this meeting to a **close**.  
It appears that the economic crisis is **drawing to a close / coming to a close**.  
Messi scored a goal in the **closing moments** of the game.

## gain / win / earn

The word **win** means to be #1 in a competition, or to receive an award.

My soccer team **won** the game 3-1.  
I want to **win** the lottery!  
John **won** a prize in the science competition.

You can **win a game, win a race, win a competition, or win the lottery**. You can also win a medal (like in the Olympics), a prize, or an award. In conflicts, you can **win an argument, win a battle** or **win the war**.

The word **earn** means to get something in exchange for your work or effort.

S arah is a famous lawyer; she **earns** a lot of money.  
I'm not rich, but I **earn** a decent salary.  
My bank account **earns** 2% interest per month.  
The salesman **earns** a 10% commission on every sale he makes.

The word **gain** means to receive/obtain or to increase (it may or may not be the result of work or effort).

I've **gained weight** ever since I stopped exercising.  
Jack's car **gained speed** as he drove down the mountain.  
This training has helped me **gain insight** into modern educational methods.  
In my last job, I **gained** a lot of **experience**.  
He has **gained a reputation** for complete honesty in his business dealings.

## save / keep

**Save** is used for conserving something – you can **save energy**, **save time**, or **save space**. It can also be used for rescuing, as in the expression "**save someone's life**." The expression "**save money**" has two meanings - to conserve money by paying less, for example: "Coupons help me save money at the supermarket." It also means to keep money for a long time, for example: "I'm saving money for my vacation in December." In this second case, we often say "**saving up money**."

The word **keep** means to maintain something in your possession – for example, if someone gives you a jacket, and you try to return it, but the other person tells you to keep it. There are various other expressions using **keep** in the sense of maintaining or continuing:

**keep trying** = continue trying

**keep an eye on / keep track of** = continue to observe/monitor a situation

**keep in mind** = continue being aware of something

**keep in touch** = maintain contact with a person

**keep something clean/safe, keep someone happy/quiet** = maintain the object or person in that state

**keep a promise** = do the action that you promised to do

**keep a secret** = maintain a secret hidden, not tell it to anybody

## spend / pay

You **spend** money and time:

I **spent \$100** on tickets to the baseball game.

We **spent three hours** waiting in line to buy the tickets!

You can also **spend** a period of time like the morning, afternoon, night, weekend, week, etc.

I **spent the weekend** making repairs to the house.

The students **spent the afternoon** volunteering at the animal shelter.

It's also possible to use **pay** with quantities of money, but we use a different preposition:

I **spent \$100 on** the tickets.

I **paid \$100 for** the tickets.

# Lesson 26– Quiz

Complete the sentences with *close, shut, gain, win, earn, save, keep, spend, or pay*.

(Note: You may need to change the form of the verb: close, closed, closing)

1. As the movie drew to a \_\_\_\_\_, there were some surprising twists in the story.
2. He slammed his book \_\_\_\_\_ and stormed out of the room.
3. I have so many different projects, it's hard to \_\_\_\_\_ track of everything that needs to be done.
4. I love shopping - I \_\_\_\_\_ several hundred dollars on new clothes every month.
5. I was thrilled that my daughter \_\_\_\_\_ first place in the skating competition.
6. I've \_\_\_\_\_ in touch with my childhood friends for over 30 years.
7. Last week, he \_\_\_\_\_ two days in the hospital recovering from surgery.
8. Let's take the highway, not the local roads - it'll \_\_\_\_\_ time.
9. My son is \_\_\_\_\_ up money to buy a new video game system.
10. No thanks, I don't want any chocolate cake. I'm trying to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ weight.
11. Some people \_\_\_\_\_ outrageous salaries considering how little work they do!
12. The supermarket is \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays.
13. The Union forces \_\_\_\_\_ the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863.
14. This is a part-time job; you'll \_\_\_\_\_ about \$700 a month.
15. Volunteering as a teacher's assistant enabled me to \_\_\_\_\_ experience in the classroom.
16. We prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ our bills electronically; it's much more convenient

# Lesson 27 – Agreeing & Disagreeing

When you agree with someone completely, you can say “**I totally agree**” or “**I strongly agree.**” Another way to describe 100% agreement is to say a person **agrees wholeheartedly**. On the other hand, you can say “**I agree up to a point**” if you agree with part of the person’s opinion, but disagree with another part. Another expression is “**I agree in principle**” if you agree with the idea, but not with the practical application.

*Avoid the common error of saying “I’m agree.” The correct phrase is “I agree” (more informally) or “I’m in agreement” (more formally).*

We can say that two people **share an opinion** or **share a view** if they have the same perspective. But if there are differences, then we call this a **difference of opinion**. If the difference of opinion is very big, then the two sides are said to **be “worlds apart”** on the issue. Hopefully, two people who think differently will be able to **reach a compromise** (*agree on a fair solution*) without having a **heated argument** (*angry/intense argument*) about the issue

One polite way to express your disagreement is: “**I’m afraid I disagree.**” You can also say “**I see your point**” to communicate the fact that you understand the other person’s idea or opinion. We call a small disagreement a **minor/slight disagreement**, and a big disagreement is a **major/serious disagreement**. It’s easy to reason with a person who **disagrees respectfully**, but it’s more difficult to **settle a disagreement** (*resolve a disagreement*) if the other person **disagrees vehemently** (*with intense emotion and expression*).

If a conflict continues for a long time, it can be called a **long-running dispute** – and if it involves lots of angry and negative emotions, then it’s a **bitter dispute**. If the two sides cannot **agree to disagree** (**tolerate the other person’s opinion, despite disagreeing**), then they may need the help of a third party to **resolve the conflict**.

## Lesson 27 – Quiz

1. I agree in **basis / foundation / principle** that we need to spend less time on our iPhones... but I can't seem to stop using mine!
2. I am worlds **along / apart / away** from my parents when it comes to our religious views.
3. I **highly / totally / very** agree with the company's decision to relax the dress code for employees.
4. I'm **afraid / fearful / scared** I disagree with your analysis; I think you've overlooked some important points.
5. My best friend and I have always been able to **conclude / satisfy / settle** our disagreements without fighting.
6. My roommates and I **arrived / entered / reached** a compromise about cleaning the apartment.
7. She agreed **comprehensively / generously / wholeheartedly** with my suggested changes to the design.
8. Some people prefer to argue indefinitely rather than trying to **answer / resolve / resume** the conflict.
9. The other students **combine / divide / share** my opinion that the teacher is not very knowledgeable.
10. The soccer players had a **large-scale / major / principal** disagreement with the referee.
11. Those two countries have a long-running **dispel / dispute / disturbance** over that particular territory.
12. Tom and Larry had a **slight / slim / weak** disagreement about where to park the car.
13. We agree with your plans up to a **limit / place / point**, but we think you should reconsider a few aspects..

## Lesson 28 – Success & Failure

Successful Samantha has a long list of *impressive accomplishments*. It seems like everything she does ends up being a *phenomenal success*. In her very first job, she created a *highly effective* way to motivate the company's employees, resulting in a *dramatic improvement* in workplace morale.

*Now she's developing a system for real-time translation among 100 different languages. If she can pull it off, it'll be an unprecedented success (success in something for the first time in history) and the crowning achievement (best or most significant achievement) of her career.*

*So far, the program has enjoyed modest success (some limited success) but there is still room for improvement (potential for improvement). However, Samantha says that the team is making good progress, and that in the next month or two she hopes to make a breakthrough (make a sudden advance in success, especially when you overcome an obstacle).*

*Although Samantha is very ambitious, she's also a very likeable person. She brings out the best in other people, and quickly wins the respect of colleagues.*

*Samantha's brother, Disastrous Dan, is the opposite – everything he attempts seems to fail miserably. He wanted to be a doctor, but his teachers told him he wasn't smart enough, dashing his hopes (making him abandon hope) of a career in medicine. He had the opportunity to do a prestigious internship in another country, but he lost his nerve (lost his courage) and turned down the offer.*

*He then applied for various jobs, but completely failed to show up to the interviews on time. He was eventually hired, but later lost his job during an economic downturn due to his mediocre performance (average work, not very special) and total lack of remarkable achievements.*

*Dan then tried to start his own software company to compete with Samantha's; that was a spectacular failure. He invested his life savings in the business, despite all his friends telling him that it would be a recipe for disaster (very likely to result in disaster). His sales predictions were way off the mark (completely inaccurate), and the company went under (lost all its money and shut down) just eight months after it was founded.*

*Poor Dan – it seems like he's doomed to failure (destined to be unsuccessful). But if all else fails (if everything is unsuccessful), he can always move into Samantha's mansion as a last resort (a final possibility)!*

# Lesson 28 – Quiz

1. Edward certainly **bet / took / won** my respect when he turned down an unethical business deal.
2. Efforts to reduce teen pregnancy through better sex education have seen **average / modest / ordinary** success.
3. Getting a new haircut has made a **crowning / dramatic / theatrical** improvement in his overall appearance.
4. I made a real **breakdown / breakover / breakthrough** in my English when I started practicing listening more often.
5. I wanted to try waterskiing, but I lost my **heart / nerve / spirit** and ended up staying inside the boat.
6. I'm not a complete pacifist; I just believe war should be the last **option / prospect / resort**.
7. Immigration reform was the **championing / charming / crowning** achievement of the president's term in office.
8. My attempts at losing weight have failed **inadequately / miserably / strongly** - in fact, I've gained a few pounds!
9. My girlfriend really **brings / gets / helps** out the best in me - I'm a better person thanks to our relationship.
10. Putting inexperienced teachers into the country's worst schools is a **method / program / recipe** for disaster.
11. Researchers have invented a new, **highly / richly / sharply** effective treatment for leukemia.
12. The company's advertising campaign was a **miraculous / spectacular / wonderful** failure - it didn't attract a single new customer.
13. The new movie has been a **mediocre / phenomenal / supernatural** success, with billions of dollars in ticket sales.
14. There's a lot of **area / room / space** for improvement in his writing skills.
15. We thought the repairs on the car would cost about \$500, but our estimate was way off the **mark / point / spot** - it was \$4000.

## Lesson 29 – Cause & Effect

The word “cause” is primarily used with negative results: a storm can **cause damage**, a mechanical defect can **cause a problem**, unclear instructions can **cause confusion**, a political scandal can **cause an uproar (a strong negative reaction/manifestation from the public)**, a high-risk sport can **cause injury**, and an infection in a hospital can **cause death**. You can describe something as **cause for concern** or **cause for alarm** – meaning a reason for concern or alarm. For example, “The growing number of teenagers dropping out of school is **cause for concern**.” The word “alarm” is a little stronger and more urgent: “The rapid spread of the virus is **cause for alarm**.” One of the only positive collocations with “cause” is **cause for celebration**: “The opening of the new school was **cause for celebration** in the community.”

When analyzing a problem, you can identify the **main/primary cause** of the issue – but keep in mind that there may be **hidden/underlying causes** as well. The deepest or most fundamental cause is sometimes called the **root cause**.

Interestingly, we do not use the verb “cause” together with “effect.” Instead, we say that something **has an effect** – for example, “Television **has a strong effect** on public opinion.” Another way to say “a strong effect” is the expression **a significant impact** or **a profound impact**.

*There are many different ways to describe effects:*

**short-term** vs. **long-term effects** – the time of the effect

**visible effects** vs. **subtle effects** – whether or not the effects are obvious

**powerful effect** vs. **minimal/negligible effect** – how strong the effect was

**beneficial effect** vs. **adverse effect** – to describe positive and negative effects

**main effect** vs. **side effect** – to describe the primary effect or an additional effect

Something can also **have/produce results** – the **preliminary results** are the early ones, and after more time passes, you’ll get the **final results**. Results that obviously exist and can be proved are called **concrete/tangible results**, and a result that is impossible to avoid is an **inevitable result**. Results can also be **direct or indirect**, and the result that you want is called **the desired result**.

One word that is similar to “result” is “outcome” – it describes a resulting situation. You can try to guess the **likely/probable outcome** – the **logical outcome** is the result you would expect, and an **unexpected outcome** is one you didn’t predict.

# Lesson 30 – Everyday collocations

To finish up our study of collocations, we're going to focus on some expressions with everyday verbs. A lot of learners make mistakes with these verbs because the collocations are often different in their native languages.

## **HAVE**

*have a baby / have children*

*have a good time / have a blast / have fun*

*have breakfast/lunch/dinner/ a snack*

*have an opportunity*

*have an advantage*

## **TAKE**

*take a shower/bath*

*take a class/test/exam*

*take a bus/train/taxi*

*take a break / take a rest*

*= pause from an activity in progress*

*take advantage of*

*take care of*

*take action*

## **PAY**

*In the previous lesson, you learned collocations with pay involving money. Here are some collocations with pay that have nothing to do with money:*

*pay attention = give attention, observe*

*pay tribute = give honor or recognition*

*pay someone a compliment = give someone a compliment*

*pay someone a visit = an informal way to say "visit someone"*

*pay (your) respects = express your admiration for someone (often used for someone who has died)*

## **BREAK**

*break a habit = stop doing a habit*

*break a promise = fail to do what you promised to do*

*break the ice = (informal) initiate conversation and social interaction, especially in a group that is a little quiet or reserved*

*break the rules/law = disobey*

*break the news to someone = tell someone important news (usually bad news)*

## **CATCH**

*catch a cold / the flu = when you get sick due to a bacteria/virus transmitted from another person*

*catch fire = when something begins to burn*

*catch sight of / catch a glimpse of = get the opportunity to look at something*

*catch someone's eye = make eye contact with someone*

*catch the bus/train/subway = an informal way to say that you went on the bus, train, or subway*

## **COME**

*come into force/effect = begin to have an effect*

*come to an end*

*come to terms with = learn to accept someone or something*

*come under attack/scrutiny*

*come close = to approximate someone or something in a specific quality*

### **GET**

*As you learned in Lesson 36 about changes, get can be used in the sense of "become":*

*get married/divorced*

*get drunk/pregnant*

*get angry/scared/excited/tired*

## **Lesson 30 – Quiz**

Complete the sentences with **have, take, pay, break, catch, come, and get**.

(**Note:** You may need to change the form of the verb: **take, taking, took**, etc.)

1. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ married in a church?
2. Billy \_\_\_\_\_ drunk and started making really stupid comments.
3. He smiled when I \_\_\_\_\_ him a compliment.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ a quick shower after his workout.
5. I can't seem to \_\_\_\_\_ the habit of procrastination.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ a glimpse of the wolf before it disappeared into the forest.
7. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ close to my limit of cell phone minutes for the month.
8. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ a computer class.
9. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ care of my sister's kids this weekend.
10. It took years for his family to \_\_\_\_\_ to terms with his sexual orientation.
11. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the 6 AM train.
12. Our kids \_\_\_\_\_ a blast at the amusement park.
13. Regina is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a baby next month.
14. She was disqualified for \_\_\_\_\_ the rules of the competition.
15. The car engine \_\_\_\_\_ fire after the accident.
16. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the news to me that I'd need another operation.
17. The new policy will \_\_\_\_\_ into effect next Monday.
18. We haven't seen Frank in a long time. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ him a visit soon.
19. We're \_\_\_\_\_ dinner right now; can I call you back later?
20. You're not \_\_\_\_\_ attention - look at me when I'm talking to you!

## FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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2. Essential Grammar in Use by Murphy
3. Key Words for Fluency Pre-Intermediate: Learning and practising the most useful words of English by George Woolard
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**Yusupova Nargiza Nigmatovna**

**INGLIZ TILIDA ISHLATILADIGAN  
BIRIKMALAR**  
(missollari bilan)

**Uslubiy qoʻllanma**

**Uslubiy qoʻllanma muallifning tahririda taqdim etilgan.**

Uslubiy qoʻllanmada keltirilgan faktlar, atoqli otlar va boshqa maʼlumotlarning aniqligiga hamda imloviy xatolar uchun javobgarlik muallifning zimmasidadir.

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