ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS How words work together for fluent and natural English IN USE

Self-study and classroom use

Second Edition

Intermediate

Michael McCarthy Felicity O'Dell

Experience
Better
Learning

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go snowboarding, take a penalty

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save time, ungodly hours, from dawn till dusk 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 vaguely remember, blot out a memory, have a feeling settle a dispute, agree to differ, heated argument firmly believe, colour someone's judgement arrive at a decision, have second thoughts, tough choice make the point that, contradictory evidence have a liking, state a preference, take offence offer your congratulations, speak highly of

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Joy Goodwin wrote two new units for the Second Edition: Unit 27, *Using the Internet*, and Unit 29, *Presentations*. The publishers would like to thank Joy for her contribution to this edition.

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Key: T = Top, B = Below, TR = Top Right, CR = Centre Right, CL = Centre Left, BL = Below Left.

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Illustrations

John Lund (Beehive Illustration), Katie Mac (NB Illustration), Martina (KJA Artists) and Miguel Diaz Rivas (Advocate Art).

Exercises

8.1 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?

8.2 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.

8.3 Replace each use of *get* with a verb from the box.

fall	become	grow	have	make
iatt	Decome	giow	Have	make

As you get 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!



8,	.4	• (Comp	lete t	the	coll	ocat	ions	in t	hese	sent	enc	es.
----	----	-----	------	--------	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----

Τ	I think I'd go if I had to put up with such a terrible boss!
2	It was a wonderful sunset. The skygold and we sat on the terrace enjoying it.
	Once upon a time the walls were probably cream but they havebrown now and badly need repainting.
4	When I startgrey, I'm definitely going to dye my hair.
5	As the head teacher walked into the hall, the children all silent.
	The noise on the streetlouder and I looked out of the window to see what was happening.
7	My grandmother is a little afraid ofill while she is abroad.
8	I was so embarrassed that I bright red

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.

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

B Fitness and good health

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



Are You in Good Shape?

- 1 Do you take regular vigorous exercise?
- 2 Do you eat a balanced diet?
- 3 Do you care about **healthy eating**?
- 4 Do you **follow** a personal **fitness programme**?
- 5 Do you always **stick to your programme**?
- 6 In general, have you **kept fit** over the last two years?

C 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**.

В

A Collocations about newspapers

collocation	example		
a (news) story breaks	The singer was out of the country when the story about his wife broke .		
news comes in	TV newscaster: News has just come in of an earthquake.		
news leaks out	Although the two stars tried to keep their relationship secret, news of it soon leaked out .		
hit the headlines	The scandal is expected to hit the headlines tomorrow.		
make headlines	A dramatic story like that will make headlines world-wide.		
front-page headline	The scandal was the front-page headline in all the newspapers.		
the latest news	The latest news from the earthquake zone is more hopeful.		
be headline/front-page news	Any story about the Royal Family will be headline/front-page news in Britain.		
item of news	The main item of news today is the earthquake in Broskva City.		
run a story [publish a story]	The <i>Daily Times</i> recently ran a story about an affair between a famous rock star and a politician.		
flick through the newspaper	He flicked through the newspaper as he didn't have time to read it properly.		

The language of news stories

MINISTER GIVES THE GO-AHEAD TO PLANS

In a surprising **turn of events** last night, the government agreed to plans for the development of the City. **Interested parties**¹ will **hold talks** throughout the week.

MINISTER QUITS

The Arts Minister has resigned after only six months in the **top job**. He has **attracted attention** over his **controversial decision** to re-introduce charges for museum entry.

PEACE TALKS END IN FAILURE

Peace **talks** between the Eastern Liberation Army and the government of Karavia **broke down** last night. Civil war is now likely.

ANTI-SMOKING CAMPAIGN

The Minister for Health today outlined plans for a national anti-smoking campaign. The government intends to launch the campaign in the new year.

TOURIST TAKEN CAPTIVE

A tourist was **taken hostage** when rebel troops **seized control** of St Pips Airport last night. The government has **lost control of** the area. Our reporter in St Pips is **keeping a close watch on** the situation and we shall be **keeping you informed** as the **news develops**.

LIGHTNING STRIKES

A building **caught fire** when **lightning struck** a farm in Hampshire yesterday. Fortunately there was **no loss of life**

Common mistakes

Note that we say **the latest news**, NOT the last news.

¹ people or groups who have a connection with a particular situation, event, etc.

- 1 turn; keep; comes2 seized; taken4 hold; interested5 top; controversial
 - 3 struck; caught 6 launched

Unit 37

- **37.1** 1 Emilia 4 Patrick 2 Hannah 5 Anthony
 - 3 Lauren
- **37.2** 1 soared 4 rock-bottom/ridiculous
 - 2 ridiculous price 5 went; go up / rise
 - 3 reasonably priced
- **37.3** 1 make 5 raise
 - 2 making; steady3 tight6 small; tied up7 big; seriously
 - 4 going; short

Unit 38

- **38.1** 1 go; avert 3 fight
 - 2 raged; opened 4 join(ed); horrors
- 1 The war between the two countries **broke out** in 1983 after a dispute over territory in the northern province. At first there were just **minor incidents** but it soon turned into **all-out war**. The war ended after **a decisive battle** in 1987.
 - 2 There was **fierce fighting** in the capital city yesterday. United Nations **peacekeeping forces** are expected to enter the city as soon as **a ceasefire is called**.
 - 3 Forces sent in to **keep the peace** in the troubled region of the island had to retreat after they came **within (firing) range** of rebel artillery.
 - 4 The military forces today **declared war** against the guerillas.
 - 5 Armed troops were sent in to **restore order** after the riots and violence of last week.
 - 6 Even though the two sides **signed a peace treaty** / **peace agreement** last July, fighting has started again and hopes for **a lasting peace** are fading.
 - 7 As more of our soldiers were killed or **taken prisoner**, **peace activists** organised demonstrations against the unpopular war.
 - 8 Representatives of the two sides are meeting in Zurich in an attempt to **bring about peace** in the troubled region. It is hoped that they will **negotiate a peace agreement** which both governments can accept.
- **38.3** 1 ... a running battle ...
 - 2 ... losing the battle ...
 - 3 ... put up a heroic fight ...
 - 4 ... offered no resistance ...
 - 5 ... fighting for (her) life ...
- **38.4** *Possible answers:*

army – an army advances, marches, retreats; to mobilise an army; a victorious army

soldier - veteran soldier; rank-and-file soldier; a wounded soldier; to serve as a soldier

battle - a fierce battle; a battle of words; a battle of wits; to go into battle; to win/lose a battle

weapon – deadly weapon; chemical weapon; biological weapon; to carry a weapon

to fight - to fight bravely; to fight bitterly; to fight hard

peace – to make peace; the peace process; a peace conference; to take part in a peace demonstration

striking	~ meal 1, 22	surge
bearing a ~ resemblance to 18	~ number 46	~ of anger 4
have a ~ appearance 18	substantiate a claim 58	~ of emotion 4
stroll	bring on a substitute 25	cry of surprise 41
gentle ~ 50	subtle flavour 45	surprising
leisurely ~ 50	comfortable suburbs 16	~ amount 46
take a ~ 50	success	~ number 46
strong	achieve ~ 11	surrounding countryside 15
~ aversion 59	brilliant ~ 52	sole survivor 10
have ~ opinions 56	great ~ 52	prime suspect 5
~ preference 59	guarantee ~ 52	have a sneaking suspicion 56
~ smell 45	successful	sustain injuries 26
~ sun 13	become ~ 48	swallow your pride 17
~ tendency 32	extremely ~ 6	swell with pride 4
~ wind 13	highly ~ 6	swift
strongly	suffer	~ action 47
argue ~ 6	~ from asthma 26	~ reaction 47
feel ~ 6	~ from backache 26	~ recovery 47
remind someone ~ of 54	~ the consequences 34, 53	~ response 47
~ advise 57	~ from hay fever 26	walk swiftly 50
~ believe 6	~ a heart attack 8	have sympathy 59
~ condemn 6	~ injuries 26	play table tennis 25
~ deny 6, 58	~ from pain 3	prescribe tablets 26
~ disapprove of 60	suggest	tackle
~ dislike 6	strongly ~ 6	~ crime 35
~ influence 6	research suggests 33	~ an opponent 25
~ object 6, 60	reject a suggestion 58	~ pollution 39
~ opposed 6	suitable accommodation 21	take
~ recommend 6	carry a suitcase 11	practise taking a penalty 25
~ suggest 6	briefly summarise 33	~ action 9
~ support 6	concise summary 32	~ advantage of 9, 52 ~ a bus 9
strum a guitar 24 studio flat 21	sun	
study verb	glare of the ~ 43	~ captive 36 ~ care of 2
	strong ~ 13 the ~ rises 48	~ a chance 9
~ for a degree 2, 28 ~ for a diploma 28	ray of sunlight 43	~ charge of 30
~ history 28	sunny	~ clothes 11
~ a subject 28	~ day 12	~ a course 28
study noun	~ face 12	~ a decision 57
carry out a ~ 32	~ smile 12	~ a degree 28
cosy ~ 21	sunshine	~ a detour 47
stupid	soak up the ~ 13	~ a diploma 28
absolutely ~ 6	unbroken ~ 13	~ a dislike to 9, 59
utterly ~ 6	supervise work 30	~ early retirement 30
subdued colour 43	in short supply 37	~ an exam 2, 28
subject	support verb	~ exercise 26
change the ~ 48, 49	broadly ~ 32	~ a free kick 25
delicate ~ 49	strongly ~ 6	~ full credit for 60
do a ~ 28	~ a claim 32	~ a holiday 9
raise a ~ 49	support noun	~ hostage 36
study a ~ 28	attract ~ 53	~ an interest in 9
take a ~ 28	lend ~ to 33	~ into consideration 33
submit	widespread ~ 46	~ a joke 17
~ an application 28, 30	supporting evidence 32	~ the lead 25
~ a tender 5	supremely confident 17	~ a liking to 9
subscribe to online journals 27	surface	~ a look 2
pain subsides 3	rough ~ 44	~ the minutes 30
substantial	smooth ~ 44	~ offence 59
~ amount 46	go surfing 25	~ a penalty 25