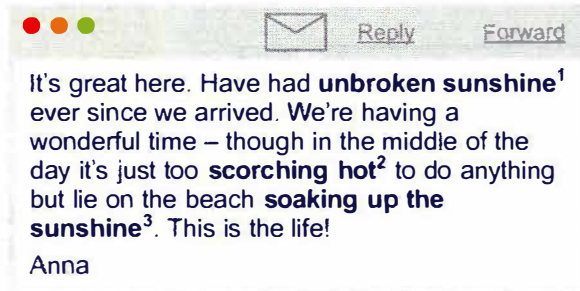


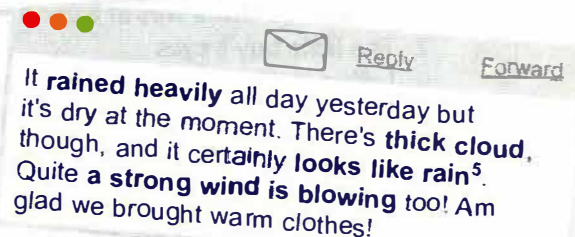
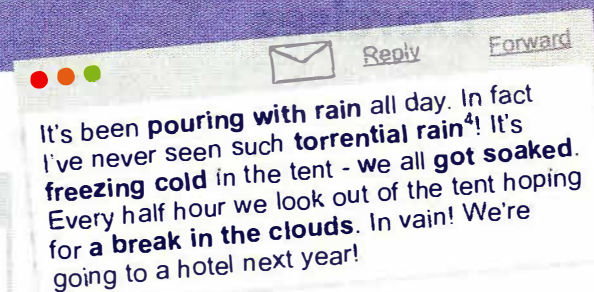
A



¹ only sunshine, no clouds in the sky

² extremely hot

³ enjoying the sunshine



⁴ heavy rain ⁵ looks as if it is going to rain

B

Weather conditions

collocation	example	comment
weather deteriorates [opposite: improves]	The weather is likely to deteriorate later on today.	<i>Deteriorate</i> is quite formal – the weather is getting worse is more informal.
thick/dense fog patches of fog/mist a blanket of fog [literary] fog/mist comes down [opposite: lifts]	There is thick fog on the motorway. There are patches of fog on the east coast but these should lift by midday.	<i>Patches of fog/mist</i> are small areas of fog/mist, whereas a <i>blanket of fog/mist</i> is thicker and more extensive.
strong sun [opposite: weak]	Avoid going on the beach at midday when the sun is strongest .	
heavy rain (NOT strong rain) driving rain	Road conditions are difficult because of the driving rain .	<i>driving rain</i> = rain falling fast and heavily
heavy/fresh/crisp/thick/driving snow	The snow is lovely and crisp this morning.	<i>crisp snow</i> = snow that is fresh and hard
hard frost	There will be a hard frost tonight.	opposite of a <i>hard frost</i> = a <i>light frost</i> (NOT a <i>soft frost</i>)
high/strong/light/biting winds the wind picks up [opposite: dies down] the wind blows/whistles	The wind was light this morning but it's picking up now and will be very strong by the evening. The wind was whistling through the trees.	<i>biting winds</i> = very cold winds If the wind picks up, it gets stronger.

C

Extreme weather



¹ very unusual or unexpected

² struck, badly affected

³ extremely strong winds

⁴ rivers flooded

Exercises

13.1 Look at A and B opposite and complete these weather collocations.

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

13.2 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.

13.3 Replace the underlined words in this message with collocations from the opposite page.

**Jill Hadfield** 26 May at 12:59

I wish I'd worn a warmer jacket. There's a very cold wind. At least it's not raining heavily today. We had such heavy rain yesterday. I wish I was sunbathing on a Mediterranean beach.

 12  3

13.4 Answer these questions about the collocations on the opposite page.

- 1 What might make a river burst its banks?
- 2 What can you probably see if someone says, 'It looks like rain'?
- 3 What kind of wind is a freak wind?
- 4 Is it harder to drive if there's dense fog or if there are patches of fog?
- 5 What kind of weather conditions have you got if the rain is described as driving rain?
- 6 If we talk about severe weather conditions *hitting* or *striking* an area, what kind of image is created?
- 7 What, apart from wind, can blow or whistle?
- 8 Which of these verbs suggests most destruction and which least?
The storm *destroyed* / *damaged* / *devastated* the town.

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

wind

rain

snow



Over to you

Either listen to the weather forecast on an English-language TV or radio channel **or** go to the website www.bbc.co.uk/weather. (You can enter the name of your own country to get information about the weather there.)

Make a note of any other useful weather collocations that you find.

A

Travel, journey, trip

Look at these emails and note the different collocations for *travel*, *journey* and *trip*.

Clara,
Have you made your **travel arrangements** for the sales conference yet? If you want a good **travel agent**, I can recommend Atlas World. They specialise in **business travel**. Their number is 2587996. They're very helpful.
Noah

Hi Mia,
I'm finally here after an extremely **tiring journey**! The flight was three hours late, they lost my luggage, then there were no taxis at the airport. I hope my **return journey**¹ is better! I'm at the Hotel Rex, room 1305, tel: 987745. Give me a call.
Miles

¹ The opposite of **return journey** is **outward journey**.

Hi Natalie,
I know next week is a **business trip**, but you must do some sightseeing too. I suggest we take a **day trip** to Canamuca. It's about two hours by car, and we can take a **boat trip** to the island and have lunch there. Looking forward to seeing you. **Safe journey**².
David

² said to someone who is about to make a journey

Nora,
I got some **travel brochures** with details of **camping trips**. Want to meet for lunch to look at them? One of them is in Chile, but it's a long **overnight journey** from the capital to get there, so maybe we should look nearer home?
Lorna

B

Flights

These collocations are all rather formal ones connected with flying:

Palair offers excellent **in-flight entertainment**, with the latest films and music.

The **in-flight magazine** includes maps and information about major airports.

[announcement by a cabin attendant] Ladies and gentlemen, we'll shortly be landing at Dublin Airport. Please **fasten your seatbelts**.

The passenger **boarded the plane** on time, but it was delayed taking off and she missed her **connecting flight** in Amsterdam.

Domestic flights are often more expensive than international ones. [flights within a country]

Do you normally prefer a **window seat** or an **aisle seat** when you fly?

We managed to get a **charter**¹ **flight**; it was half the price of the **scheduled**² **flight**.

¹ flight on a plane rented for special use

² regular flight organised by the company which owns the plane

The weather en route is fine, and we anticipate a **smooth flight**³ to Stockholm today.

³ The opposite is a **bumpy flight**.



C

Accommodation

We stayed in a small, **family-run hotel**.

The Panorama is a rather **run-down hotel** in a back street near the city centre.

The Palace is a **luxury hotel** on the main square of Porto Alegre.

I can't afford to stay in **smart hotels**. I always have to look for **budget accommodation**. [very cheap]

I'd advise you to **make a reservation** before you go. The hotels near the beach are very popular and get **fully booked** during the summer.

Exercises

14.1 Complete each sentence with *trip*, *travel* or *journey*.

- 1 I'll get some brochures today and we can start planning our holiday.
- 2 Tom is away on a business all week.
- 3 It's a rather difficult overnight to the mountains but it's well worth it.
- 4 I prefer to arrange my holidays myself rather than use a agent.
- 5 On Saturday we went on a day to an interesting old castle.
- 6 Was it a tiring from Seoul to Los Angeles?
- 7 On summer weekends we often used to go on camping
- 8 Do you use a special firm to arrange business for your staff?
- 9 Do you make your own arrangements or does your secretary do it all?
- 10 I hope your flight is on time tomorrow. Safe! See you at the airport.

14.2 Complete these sentences.

- 1 We couldn't a reservation; all the hotels were booked.
- 2 As I've got long legs, I usually ask for an seat on a long flight, but on the flight to New York I had a seat and I got a great view of Manhattan as we came in, even though I didn't have much leg-room.
- 3 We're only scheduled to have about half an hour in Dubai, so I hope we don't miss our flight.
- 4 They seem to have much better in-flight on that airline; they have the latest films and you can play video games.
- 5 Passengers must their seatbelts before take-off and landing.
- 6 Passengers with seats in rows 1 to 25 are now invited to the plane.
- 7 The Principality Hotel was rather-down and we were very disappointed.
- 8 You can spend a lot of money and stay in a hotel or you can look for budget

14.3 Answer these questions about travel collocations.

- 1 What is the opposite of a smooth flight?
- 2 Which of these two kinds of flight do most people prefer and why?
- 3 What do we call a flight which is not a *charter* flight?
- 4 What do airlines often provide for passengers to read?
- 5 What is the difference between a *business trip* and *business travel*?
- 6 What is the opposite of *outward journey*?
- 7 If a hotel is family-run, is it especially trying to attract families as guests?

14.4 Write about 100 words describing a recent personal travel experience. Use the collocations from this unit.

Over to you

Next time you fly, look at the signs at the airports you pass through, which are often in English as well as the local language(s). Find and make a note of three useful collocations.

A

Writing about the landscape

From my room I look out over the **surrounding countryside**. It's very different from the **familiar landscape** I see from the windows at home. At home it's a **gentle landscape**¹ with **open fields**². Here it's a **bleak landscape** with **rocky mountains** in the distance.

¹ a landscape with nothing extreme or threatening about it

² fields uninterrupted by woods or houses

Yesterday we **followed a path** down to the lake. As we **turned a corner**, we **caught a glimpse of**³ a kingfisher standing in the water. John tried to **take a picture**⁴ of it but it **caught sight of** us and flew off. A little further on we **rounded a bend**⁵ and St John's Abbey **came into view**. The Abbey **fell into ruin**⁶ about three hundred years ago. Although it **lies in ruins**, it is **well worth seeing** as it stands in a **dramatic setting** on a **steep slope** beside a **fast-flowing river** with **mountains towering**⁷ above it.

³ saw for a moment

⁵ turned a corner

⁷ mountains rising dramatically

⁴ take a photo

⁶ became a ruin

The cottage is in some wonderful **unspoilt countryside**⁸ on the edge of a **dense forest**⁹. Unfortunately the trees **block the view** of the **snow-covered mountains**. It has a little garden with a stream at the end of it. The **stream winds**¹⁰ through the forest. They wanted to build a timber factory here but the local people said that it would **destroy the countryside** and, fortunately, their campaign to **protect the environment** succeeded.

⁸ countryside that has not been changed by industry or modern buildings

irLanguage.com

⁹ thick forest

¹⁰ makes lots of bends, doesn't flow in a straight line

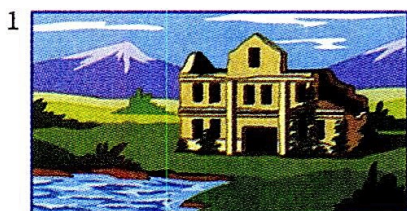
B

The language of tourism

collocation	example
uninterrupted view	From most rooms there are uninterrupted views of the castle. [nothing blocks the views of the castle]
panoramic view	From the top floor restaurant diners have a panoramic view of the countryside. [view over a very wide area]
spectacular view	From the balcony there is a spectacular view of the mountains. [very dramatic view]
enjoy/admire a view	We stopped for a few minutes to admire the view .
breathtaking scenery	The area has some breathtaking scenery – mountains, cliffs, lakes. [extremely striking and beautiful views]
dominate the landscape	The castle dominates the landscape for miles around. [can be seen from a long way away]
beach stretches	A beautiful beach stretches for miles along the coast.
sandy beach	The hotel has its own sandy beach .
secluded beach	You'll love the secluded beaches . [without many people]
golden sands	You can wander for miles along the golden sands .
peaceful/tranquil countryside	You can quickly go from the hustle and bustle of the town to the tranquil countryside . [formal]

Exercises

15.1 Look at A. Complete the collocations to fit these pictures.



- 1 Near the lake there is an old house that ruin about a hundred years ago. It stands in a lovely landscape, surrounded by fields.
- 2 We a footpath along the river for about three kilometres. In the distance there were snow-..... mountains.
- 3 We walked through a forest; it was very dark among the trees.

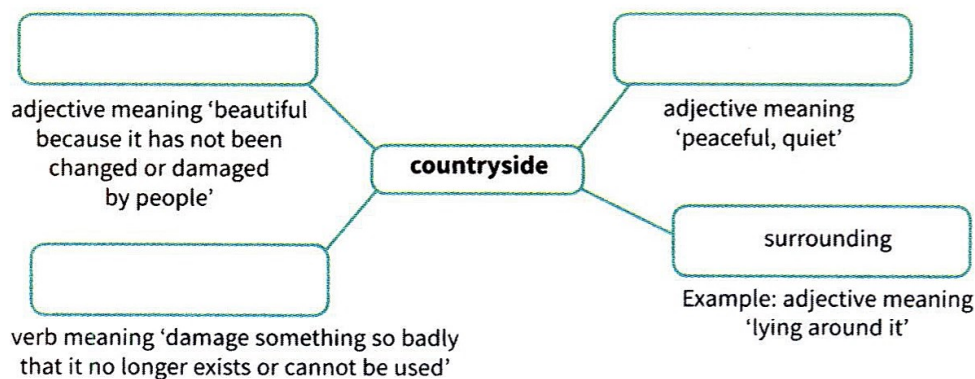
15.2 Correct the underlined collocation errors in this paragraph.

A chain of snowy mountains runs down the east of the country. The Wassa River, the country's biggest, dances slowly from the northern mountains to the sea. Even in summer it is a sour landscape, with its dark, stony mountains and its cold streams. But for me it is the family landscape of my childhood and I am happy that the government has decided to guard this environment. It is a dramatic set which is a lot worth visiting for anyone who likes spectacle views.

15.3 Choose the correct collocation.

- 1 We *made / took / put* a lot of photographs because it was such a beautiful day.
- 2 As I *returned / turned* the corner I *made / caught / took* a glimpse of the house through the trees.
- 3 A long *sanded / sandy* beach *reached / ran / stretched* for miles in front of us.
- 4 Unfortunately, the new hotel *blocks / jams / stops* the view of the castle.

15.4 Complete this collocation web for countryside.



15.5 Replace the words in brackets in each sentence with one word which collocates with the underlined word.

- 1 It's a beautiful town and the countryside (which is all around it) is even more beautiful.
- 2 The tower (is the most important and visible thing on) the landscape. From the top of the tower, you get a view (which allows you to see a very wide stretch) of the surrounding area.
- 3 There are lovely beaches (with very few people on them).
- 4 We travelled through some scenery (which was extremely exciting and beautiful).
- 5 From the windows of our villa we had views (which were continuous, without any obstacles,) of the lakes and mountains.

A

Describing towns and cities for visitors

Look at these extracts from a magazine article about tourist cities.



The **city skyline** is a wonderful mix of old and new, and the city itself has a lot of busy, narrow **cobbled¹ streets**. The old town is a **conservation area** and it has a lot of **quaint² old buildings** dating back to the city's foundation in the 1500s.

¹ made of a regular pattern of stones ² attractive because of being unusual and especially old-fashioned

Doradella Street has a lot of **upmarket³ shops** and rather **pricey⁴**, sometimes **overpriced, restaurants**, but not far away is the Genasia district, where you'll find restaurants which offer **good value** and a more **relaxed atmosphere**.



³ for people with expensive tastes ⁴ expensive, in a negative sense



Royal Avenue runs from north to south, and is **lined with shops**. Behind it, the streets are full of **lively bars** and **fashionable clubs**. The **pavement cafés** and shops of Luna Square are pleasant but very expensive.

As you drive into the city, the **tree-lined avenues** of the **residential areas** are soon replaced by the **high-rise flats** of the **inner city⁵**. Then come the **imposing buildings** of the Parliament and government departments.



⁵ central part of a city where poorer people live and where there are often social problems

B

Towns and cities and their problems

Here are some descriptions of the more negative aspects of towns and cities.

Some of the **inner-city areas** are an **urban wasteland¹** and are somewhat dangerous for visitors. In fact some streets have become **no-go² areas**, with high crime. Many streets are **strewn with litter** and there are numerous **run-down³ buildings**. There are some **deprived⁴ areas** round the city centre with huge social problems. The **industrial zones** which lie on the edge of the city are grey and polluted.

¹ a city area which is empty and in a bad condition

² where the police and other authorities are afraid to enter

³ in very bad condition

⁴ not having the things that are necessary for a pleasant life, e.g. enough money, good living conditions

Triope is a **sprawling⁵ city** with **bumper-to-bumper⁶ traffic** all day long. The **exhaust fumes** can be a nightmare. The **volume of traffic** has increased in recent years and the **incessant roar⁷** of trucks and buses makes the city centre an extremely noisy place. The **comfortable suburbs⁸** away from the city centre contrast sharply with the poor **shanty towns⁹** one sees on the way to the airport.

⁵ spread over a large area (slightly negative)

⁶ so many cars and so close that they are almost touching each other

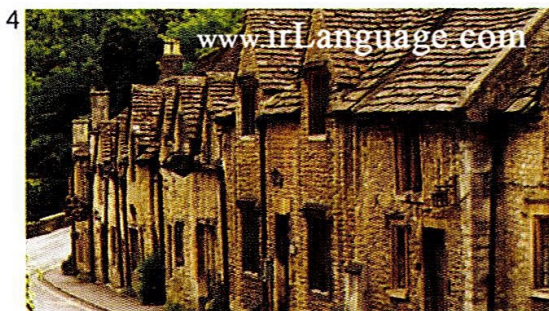
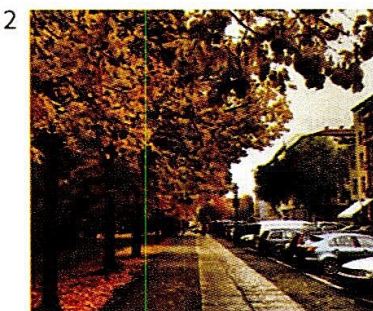
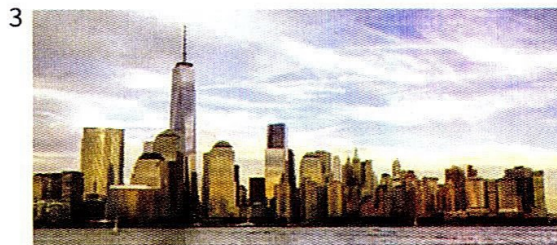
⁷ very loud noise which never stops

⁸ a place from which many people travel in order to work in a bigger town or city

⁹ very poor houses made of discarded materials (e.g. tin, cardboard, plastic, etc.)

Exercises

16.1 Which of the collocations in A opposite do these photos illustrate?



16.2 Which of the collocations in the box have a positive meaning (+) and which have a negative meaning (-)?

relaxed atmosphere	lively bar	over-priced restaurants	urban wasteland
no-go area	imposing building	shanty town	fashionable club
			run-down buildings

16.3 Answer these questions using collocations from the opposite page.

- 1 What might prevent you from sleeping in a house near a busy motorway?
- 2 Exhaust fumes will get worse if what increases?
- 3 What is the opposite of a restaurant which is good value?
- 4 What kind of area with poor, home-made houses could certainly be called a deprived area?
- 5 If an area is very interesting historically, what may it officially be called?
- 6 What is another way of saying an expensive restaurant?
- 7 What do we call blocks of flats which have many storeys, perhaps 20 or more?
- 8 What adjective could be used about an attractive and perhaps slightly unusual old building?

16.4 Match the beginning of each sentence on the left with its ending on the right.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 It is a sprawling | traffic all the way to the airport. |
| 2 It is full of upmarket | runs from the castle to the river. |
| 3 There was bumper-to-bumper | zones and some large supermarkets. |
| 4 I get asthma from the terrible exhaust | with shops and cafés. |
| 5 I live in a residential | city covering an enormous area. |
| 6 Some of the more deprived | with litter. |
| 7 The main street in town | area but work in the city centre. |
| 8 The main street is lined | areas are not far from the city centre. |
| 9 On the outskirts are some industrial | fumes in the city centre. |
| 10 The streets were strewn | shops, which are too expensive for me. |

Over to you

Find a description in an encyclopaedia, tourist brochure or guide book of a city that you know well or are interested in. Make a note of any interesting collocations that you find there.

A

Your month of birth and your character

irLanguage.com

Astrological Forecast

January You are good company¹ but you may have a selfish streak².

February You have an outgoing personality and a good sense of humour.

March You have a vivid imagination, but you tend to lose your temper too easily.

April You are highly intelligent with a razor-sharp mind.

May You set high standards for yourself and are fiercely³ loyal to your friends.

June The best aspect of your personality is the way you always put others first.

July Although you can be painfully shy in social situations, at work you give the impression of being supremely confident.

August You have a tendency to make snap decisions⁴.

September You have a strong sense of responsibility and always keep your word⁵.

October You are good at keeping secrets and never bear a grudge⁶.

November You find it hard to keep your temper⁷ if you think someone is making a fool out of you⁸.

December You can be brutally honest⁹ and sometimes hurt others' feelings.

¹ people enjoy being with you

² you sometimes act in a selfish way

³ stronger than *extremely*

⁴ quick decisions

⁵ do what you say you will do, keep your promises

⁶ resent for a long time bad things others have done to you

⁷ not get angry

⁸ trying to deceive or trick you

⁹ honest in a way that may hurt

B

Behaviour: verb + noun collocations

collocation	example	comment
play a joke/trick	The children played a joke on the teacher by hiding under their desks before she came into the room.	NOT make a joke/trick
take a joke	Fortunately, the teacher could take a joke and didn't punish them.	= didn't mind a joke being played on her
swallow your pride	Isabella swallowed her pride and admitted that she was wrong.	= she did it even though it was embarrassing for her
throw a tantrum	The child threw a tantrum when I wouldn't buy him any sweets.	= behaved in a very uncontrolled manner
lose your patience	Finally I lost my patience and shouted at her.	= lost my temper, became angry
come to terms with	Nick has found it hard to come to terms with his illness.	= accept something psychologically
reveal your true character	Daniel's failure to support her has certainly revealed his true character .	opposite = conceal/hide your true character

Tip

Associating these collocations with people you know may help you to learn them.

Exercises

17.1 Which of the collocations in A describe negatives aspects of character?

17.2 Add the missing words in these letters to a magazine where readers are discussing their and others' characters. You are sometimes given the first letter.

1 I know that I a tendency to a grudge, but I just can't forget something bad a friend did to me recently. She has a selfish s and doesn't care sometimes how much she my feelings. I am finding it increasingly hard to k my temper with her. But perhaps it might be better to l my temper and let her know how I really feel?
Silvia M.

2 I have always tried to others first and not to think of myself. I believe you should not lose your p with your friends, but if someone seems to enjoy a fool out of you in front of other people, do those rules of friendship still apply?
Stefan P.

3 I'm a little shy with new people, though not p shy, but sometimes I think I the impression that I'm unfriendly. How can I convince people that I'm good c and worth getting to know?
Tom W.

4 Should I talk about personal matters to my closest colleague at work? She is not very good at secrets and she has a very v imagination. She always promises not to tell other people, but I'm not sure she always her word.
Jan H.

5 My boyfriend has a really friendly, o personality and a great of humour. He's intelligent and has a -sharp mind. The perfect man. We've been together now for a year, and I like him a lot, but don't love him any more. Should I be b honest with him and tell him?
Lydia T.

6 I think a friend is destroying himself with drugs. I feel a of responsibility towards him. He has always been f loyal to me in good and bad times, which is a wonderful a of his personality. I feel I ought to contact the police or social services, but I don't want to make a s decision which I'll regret later.
Gary J.

17.3 Complete B's remarks in these conversations so that they mean more or less the same as A's, using collocations from the opposite page.

- 1 A: Charlie's found it hard to accept psychologically the fact that he's now divorced.
B: Yes, he's found it hard with his new situation.
- 2 A: Parker's problem is he can't laugh when people play jokes on him.
B: No, it's true. He just can't, can he?
- 3 A: Well, Sara's behaviour last night certainly showed the truth about her.
B: Yes, it certainly
- 4 A: She always has very high expectations of both herself and her children.
B: Yes, she always
- 5 A: Max started screaming and stamping his feet when I tried to put him to bed.
B: Well, two-year-olds often

17.4 Look in your dictionary. Can you find any other collocations ...

- 1 ... where *word* has the meaning of promise?
- 2 ... where *temper* relates to behaviour?
- 3 ... where *sense of* ... relates to an aspect of character?

A

Words describing people's physical appearance

Read these quotations taken from essays where students were asked to describe their family members.



My father has a **round face** and a **droopy**¹ **moustache**. My mother has a more **pointed face** and a **straight nose**. My younger sister is more like my father. She has an **oval**² **face** and an **upturned nose**. My older sister is like a model. She has a **slim figure** and a **slender**³ **waist**. She has a **lovely complexion**⁴ and beautiful **sleek**⁵, **shoulder-length hair**, and she's always **immaculately groomed**⁶. I feel so ordinary next to her – I've got **coarse**⁷ **hair** and rather **broad hips**, but she always says I look nice.

¹ long and hanging down heavily

² shaped like an egg

³ attractively slim (a rather formal, poetic word)

⁴ the natural colour and quality of a person's skin

⁵ smooth and shiny

⁶ her appearance is always tidy and looked after with great care

⁷ rough, and not smooth or soft

My father and my two older brothers are all **well-built**⁸ with **broad shoulders**. My father is **going bald** but he still has a very **youthful appearance** for someone who is over forty. My brothers both have **thick hair** and **bushy**⁹ **eyebrows**. My younger brother is only two, but he's very cute, with **chubby cheeks**¹⁰. My mother's side of the family mostly have **dark hair** – in fact my mother had **jet-black hair**¹¹ when she was younger, before she **went grey** – but on my father's side, some have **fair hair** and some have **ginger**¹² **hair**.

⁸ have strong, attractive bodies

⁹ very thick

¹⁰ fat in a pleasant and attractive way

¹¹ completely black

¹² a red or orange-brown colour; used of people's hair

B

More collocations describing appearance

A short, **dumpy woman** was selling flowers at a stall on the street corner. [short and quite fat woman; used more often of women than of men. This collocation is slightly negative, so be careful how you use it.]

A **portly gentleman** answered the door. [fat and round; usually used of middle-aged and older men]

A **lanky youth** was standing at the street corner. [tall and thin and tending to move awkwardly]

I wouldn't like people to see me with **dishevelled hair** and dirty clothes. [very untidy; used of people's hair and appearance]

He **bears a striking resemblance to** his father. [looks remarkably like]

The lady who entered the room **had** a very **striking appearance**. [unusual appearance, in a positive, attractive sense]

Tip

Sometimes words are very restricted in what they can collocate with. The colour adjectives *blonde*, *ginger* and *auburn*¹ are only used of people's hair (not, for example, their clothes or other objects). When a word has restricted collocations, make a special note in your vocabulary notebook.

¹reddish brown

Exercises

18.1 Put the words from the box into the 'fat' or 'thin' column, then answer the questions.

portly lanky slender dumpy slim chubby

'fat' words	'thin' words

- Which words could be used to describe someone's waist?
- Which word is likely to be used of a rather physically awkward young person?
- Which word means 'fat but in a pleasant way'?
- Which word is more likely to be used to describe a man rather than a woman?
- Which word is more likely to be used to describe a woman rather than a man?

18.2 Look at B. Then match the adjectives in the first box below with the nouns in the second box.

bushy oval striking broad droopy chubby dishevelled

cheeks moustache shoulders hair eyebrows resemblance face

18.3 Fill the gaps with appropriate collocations. You are sometimes given the first letter(s).

I hadn't seen Owen since he was just a baby, so I was surprised to see that he was now a tall young man. He was (1) im..... gr....., smart and elegant. He was with a pretty young woman with (2) j.....-black, (3) shoulder-..... hair and a (4) l..... com..... . She could have been a model, she had such a (5) str..... ap..... . He had his arm round her (6) s..... wa..... . With them was a (7) po..... g....., who looked as though he enjoyed good food, and who was probably her father. When I introduced myself to Owen, he smiled. 'Of course, I remember you,' he said. 'You used to work with my father. But you haven't aged at all! You have a much more (8) y..... a..... than my father now does. Dad has (9) very grey.' I felt very pleased when he said that; he obviously didn't notice I was beginning to (10) bald. Everyone likes to think they look young when they get older.

18.4 Use the words from the box to fill the gaps to give contrasting meanings.

round coarse upturned fair pointed straight dark sleek

- Her hair's not, it's quite, in fact it's almost black.
- She has an nose but her brother has a nose.
- Her mother has a face but her father has a face.
- My hair is so and ugly; Sally's is so and lovely.

Over to you

Think of a relative or friend of yours. Write a short description using collocations from this unit.

A

Family relationships

Sociologists talk about **nuclear** and **extended families**. A **nuclear family** is just parents and children. An **extended family** is a wider network including grandparents, cousins, etc.

Close relatives are those like parents, children, brothers or sisters. **Distant relatives** are people like **second cousins** [the children of a cousin of your mother or father] or **distant cousins**.

Close/immediate family refers to people who are your nearest **blood relatives**:

I don't have much **close/immediate family**.

She's a **distant cousin** of mine; she's not a **blood relative**.

Close can also be used to mean that the relationship is a very strong one:

We are a very **close family**. or We are a very **close-knit family**.

These adjectives also collocate with **family**:

loving, respectable, dysfunctional [unhappy, not working in a healthy way]

Henry came from a **respectable family**, so Ella's parents felt happy about the marriage.

Someone's **late husband/wife** is one who has died.

An **estranged** [formal] **husband/wife** is one who lives in a different place and has a difficult relationship with their husband/wife. They may be having a **trial separation** and may eventually decide to **get a divorce**. In some cases it can be a **bitter/acrimonious divorce**. [full of anger, arguments and bad feeling]

A person's **ex-husband/ex-wife** is a man/woman that she/he used to be married to.

Children whose parents have separated or divorced are said to come from a **broken home**. If their family is a strong, loving one it can be called a **stable home**. If it is a poor one, not having the things that are necessary for a pleasant life, such as enough money, food or good living conditions, it can be called a **deprived home**.

A **confirmed bachelor** is a man who seems to have no intention of ever marrying.

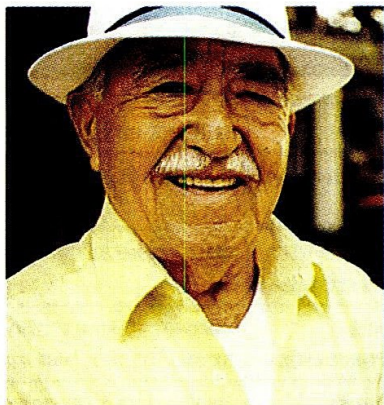
B

Parents and children

collocation	example	comment
start a family	They are hoping to start a family soon.	NOT begin a family
have children	I'd like to have three children .	NOT get children
expect a baby	Astrid is expecting a baby .	NOT wait (for) a baby
have a baby	Alyssa had her baby yesterday.	NOT get a baby
the baby is due	The baby is due next week.	= expected to arrive
single parent/mother	It's hard being a single parent .	may be either unmarried or divorced
raise / bring up children / a family	Violet had to bring up four young children on her own.	<i>Raise a family</i> is more common in US than in UK English.
apply for custody of give/grant [formal] custody	The father applied for custody of the children, but the judge gave/granted custody to the mother.	<i>custody</i> : the legal right or duty to care for a child after its parents have separated or died
provide for your family	Nico works very long hours to provide for his family .	= to earn enough money to support your family
set up home	We live with my mum now, but we'll set up home on our own soon.	= to start an independent life in one's own flat or house

Exercises

19.1 Fill the gaps in this old man's memories about his life with words from A.



I grew up in an (1) family as my grandparents and a couple of aunts and an uncle, who was a (2) bachelor, lived with us. We saw a lot of our (3) relatives as well as our close ones. I think that families tended to be much more (4) then – we talked to each other more and did things together more. I'm sure there are far more (5) families now than there used to be – you know, where parents hardly spend any time with their children, or with each other – and a lot of parents who are divorced. My (6) wife, who died two years ago, used to say that it is not fair on children to let them grow up in (7) homes.

19.2 Look at B. Correct the six collocation errors in this young woman's plans for the future.

James and I are hoping to begin a family soon. We both want to get lots of children. Ideally, I'd like to have my first baby next year, when I'll be 32. My sister is waiting a baby now. It's coming next month. She's going to be a sole parent and it'll be hard for her to grow up a child on her own.



19.3 Match the two parts of these collocations.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 apply for | cousin |
| 2 get | separation |
| 3 estranged | custody |
| 4 nuclear | home |
| 5 provide for | wife |
| 6 distant | family |
| 7 set up | your family |
| 8 trial | a divorce |

19.4 Answer these questions.

- Who do you have in your immediate family?
- Do you have much contact with your distant relatives? If so, when?
- Where did your parents first set up home?
- Which would most children prefer to live in, and why, a stable home or a deprived home?
- What collocation means the same as *to be pregnant*?
- Can dysfunctional families also be respectable ones?
- What can be put before the words *wife* and *husband* to indicate that they are no longer married to someone?
- What is a more formal alternative for *give custody*?

19.5 Write a paragraph about your own family using as many as possible of the collocations from this unit.

Over to you

Read some English-language women's magazines and note down any other interesting family collocations that you find.

A

Friendship

Here are some common collocations relating to friends and friendship.

collocation	example	comment
make friends	When you go to university you will make a lot of new friends .	NOT find friends (a common student error)
strike up a friendship	Nathan struck up a friendship with a girl he met on holiday.	= start a friendship
form/develop a friendship	Audrey formed a lasting friendship with the boy she sat next to at primary school.	NOT make a friendship
cement/spoil a friendship	Spending several weeks on holiday together has cemented their friendship .	<i>cement</i> = strengthen <i>spoil</i> = have a bad effect on
a friendship grows	We were at school together, but our friendship grew after we'd left school.	<i>grow</i> = get stronger
close/special friends mutual friends	I'm glad that our children are such close friends , aren't you?	<i>mutual friends</i> = friends that you share with someone else
a casual acquaintance	I don't know Santiago well. We're just casual acquaintances .	= someone you know a little
have a good relationship with someone	Anna and Samantha have a very good relationship . They love doing things together.	NOT have a <i>relation</i> / <i>relations</i> with
keep in contact/touch	We must keep in contact when the course ends.	opposite = lose contact/touch

B

More than just good friends

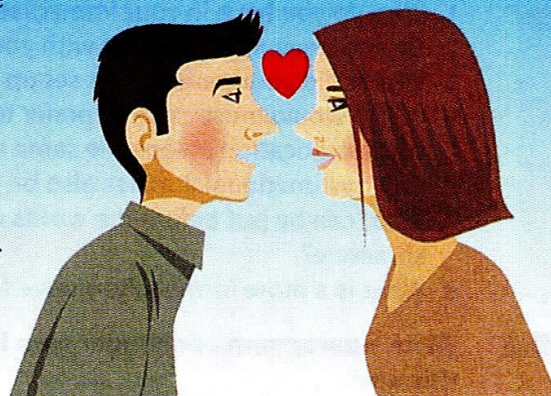
A love story

A LOVE STORY

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

I **fell madly in love with** Anton from the moment I met him. It was certainly **love at first sight**. I knew at once that he was **the love of my life** but at first I was not sure if my **love was returned** or not.

Within a few days, however, he had told me that he was **desperately in love** with me too. A couple of weeks later, we realised that we wanted to **make a commitment** to each other and, when Anton asked me to marry him, I immediately **accepted his proposal**. I'm sure we will always **love each other unconditionally**¹. Neither of us would ever consider **having an affair**² with someone else.



¹ love that is total and does not change regardless of what you or the **object of your love** does

² having a sexual relationship with someone outside marriage

Exercises

20.1 Look at A. Choose an appropriate word to complete each sentence.

- 1 Ellie is quite a shy person and finds it hard to friends.
- 2 Do Matthew and Emily a good relationship?
- 3 Alex is always up friendships with people he meets on trains and planes.
- 4 I hope their disagreement over the bill won't their friendship.
- 5 It's amazing, when you meet someone new, how often you find that you have some friends.
- 6 Apparently, people most of their closest friendships when they are young.
- 7 I wouldn't call Graham a close friend, more a casual
- 8 We didn't really like each other at first, but our friendship as we got to know each other better.

20.2 Make nine collocations out of the words in the box. Use each of the words once only.

a a a accept affair an at commitment contact
 contact first friends friendship have in keep lose make
 love love proposal return sight someone's special
 strike up

20.3 Answer these questions about the collocations on the opposite page.

- 1 Which verb suggests that friendship can be seen as a plant?
- 2 Which collocation suggests that love is close to being crazy?
- 3 Which collocation from the love story means *agree to marry someone*?
- 4 Which collocation means the same as *special friends*?
- 5 Which collocation means the same as *keep in contact with*?

20.4 Complete these questions. Then answer them.

- 1 Have you ever fallen in love at first
- 2 Do you think it's true that men are more reluctant to a commitment than women?
- 3 How old were you when you in love for the first time?
- 4 Do you think it is possible to have one person who is the love of your
- 5 Have you ever been in love with someone who has not your love?
- 6 Do you think that men or women are more likely to be tempted to an affair?

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

love friend friendship relationship



A

Finding somewhere to live

Short-let¹ accommodation available near university.

Rooms and studio flats²
Tel: 899544

Are you looking to **move into a flat or house** next term?

The Harmer Agency has a wide range of **suitable accommodation**.
Call us on 4446677

Fully furnished flat available to rent from 1st September. Quiet **residential area**.

£800 per calendar month
Tel: 897633 after 5 pm.

Newly-built apartment available soon. Spacious accommodation, **fully-fitted kitchen³**. **Off-road parking**. To let furnished or unfurnished. Would suit single academic or mature student. Tel: 3215786.

¹ can be rented for short periods of time

² small flats designed for one person

³ kitchen that is already equipped with modern cooker, washing machine, cupboards, etc.

B

Describing your house/flat/room

Hi Mila,

Luke and I have just moved into our **dream home**. It's a big old **four-storey** house. It's got a **spacious living room** which **has a wonderful view of** the park, and a **cosy study** where we can both work. And there are some lovely **light, airy bedrooms** which overlook the garden.

There is a separate **basement flat**, which we might **turn into a granny flat** for my mother. And if we want to **add an extension¹** there's room for that too. It needs to be **completely refurbished**, but Luke and I have always wanted to **do up² an old house**.

Come and visit.

Love, Julia

Hi Julia,

You're so lucky! I'd love to **move out** of my awful one-room flat. It's in such a **dilapidated building**. You go into a **draughty hall**, down a **chilly corridor** and into this really **cramped room**. I want to buy a **place of my own** but there's a shortage of **affordable housing** here and I don't want to **take out a big mortgage**. I'd love to see your house. I hope you'll **invite me** to your **house-warming party**.

Big hug,
Mila

¹ we can also say **build an extension** = build an extra room or two onto an existing house

² repair, repaint and decorate (a house)

C

Collocations with *home*

She **left home** to go to university, but moving away from her family made her **feel homesick**.

Peter's back from a year abroad. His family are throwing a party to **welcome him home**.

(To a guest who's just arrived) Come in and **make yourself at home** while I finish getting dinner ready. [relax and make yourself comfortable]

I haven't lived in Oxford for long but I already **feel at home** here.

I'd like to buy a **second home** near the coast. [house used only for weekends, holidays, etc.]

Exercises

21.1 Answer these questions using collocations from A.

- 1 What kind of accommodation would suit a student who has no furniture of his or her own?
- 2 What kind of accommodation would suit someone who is only going to be in a place for three months?
- 3 What part of town would you want to live in if you wanted to be somewhere where there are lots of private houses and no factories or other work places?
- 4 What kind of accommodation would suit a young single person who would prefer to live alone rather than to share?
- 5 If accommodation doesn't have its own garage, what else might it have to make life easier for car-owning residents?
- 6 If you are moving into a new unfurnished house, but don't need to take a washing machine, cooker or fridge with you, what does the house have?

21.2 Look at B. Match the beginning of each sentence on the left with its ending on the right.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 We want to turn our garage into a | house-warming party. |
| 2 Harper has invited me to her | mortgage. |
| 3 Next week I have to move out of | my own. |
| 4 Xavier makes a business out of doing up | granny flat. |
| 5 Our bedroom overlooks | my flat. |
| 6 Our house needs to be completely | the garden. |
| 7 I hope that one day I'll have a place of | old houses. |
| 8 The bank can help if you want to take out a | refurbished. |

21.3 Correct the collocation errors in these sentences.

- 1 We live on a busy road, but we're lucky because we have off-road park.
- 2 Gemma has moved off from her old flat and has now got a new place in Walville Street.
- 3 We're building an expansion to our house which will give us a bigger kitchen.
- 4 The flat is totally furnished, which is good because I have no furniture of my own.
- 5 She had to get out a big mortgage as the house was very expensive.
- 6 There is no buyable housing for young people in this area; prices are ridiculously high.
- 7 New people have entered into the house next door. I haven't met them yet.
- 8 It's a very spatial apartment with a huge living room and a big kitchen.
- 9 The flat is accessible to rent from the first of March onwards.
- 10 My brother and his wife live in a windy old cottage.

21.4 Replace the underlined words with collocations from the opposite page.

Riverview Dream at Highdale Cottages

The home you've always imagined could be waiting for you at Highdale Cottages. All cottages let you see the River Marn. Ideal for anyone seeking a house used only for weekends or holidays in the area.

Telephone 3340251 for appointments to view.



21.5 Complete these sentences using collocations from C opposite.

- 1 Lila's been away a whole year and now she's back. We must have a party to
- 2 Our son lives at home right now but he'll be 21 soon. He'll finish university and then he'll probably
- 3 I've lived here almost a year now and I'm really beginning to
- 4 I'll leave the keys to my flat with the neighbour. Just go in and
- 5 Alexis thought she would miss her friends and family when she started her new job in Rome but she soon found she had no time to

A

Talking about types of food

Tom: Kids eat far too much **junk food**.

Lucy: Yeah, but it's hard to get them to eat **nourishing meals**¹. They think they're boring.

¹ meals which make you healthy and strong

Sergio: Have you tried the new supermarket yet?

Jim: Yes. The **fresh produce**² is excellent, and they have a big **organic food** section.

Sergio: Mm, yes. I actually think their **ready meals**³ are good too.

² foods produced from farming, e.g. dairy produce, agricultural produce; pronounced /'prɒdju:s/

³ meals already prepared or which just need to be heated quickly before eating

Liam: I can't believe **food additives**⁴ are good for our long-term health.

Ryan: No, and I think **processed foods**⁵ in general are probably bad for us, not to mention **GM foods**⁶!

⁴ substances added to food to improve its taste or appearance or to preserve it

⁵ foods which are changed or treated as part of an industrial operation

⁶ genetically modified foods

Stella: The restaurant was leaving **perishable food**⁷ lying round outside the fridge, and some people got **food poisoning**, so the authorities closed it down.

Jaxon: Oh dear.

⁷ food which goes bad quickly, e.g. cheese, fish

B

Eating and drinking

Eva and Leo are in the Old Port restaurant area looking for somewhere to eat.



OLD PORT

Whether it's a **light meal** or a **substantial**¹ meal you're looking for, whether you want a **slap-up meal**², a **gourmet**³ meal or just tasty, **home-cooked food**, there's something for everyone in the Old Port restaurant area. Enjoy good food in a pleasant setting.



¹ large ² unusually large and good

³ high-quality

Eva Let's find a café and have a **quick snack**. And I could really do with a **refreshing drink**.

Leo I'm **dying of hunger**! I need a **decent meal**.

Eva I know you have a **healthy appetite**, but you had a **hearty breakfast** only three hours ago! Well, how about having a **soft drink** and a bag of crisps now, and a proper lunch later?

Leo Crisps will only **spoil your appetite**. Look, this restaurant looks good and the **set menu** is **reasonably priced**. Let's go in.

Common mistakes

We say **international food/cuisine**, NOT ~~world-wide~~ food/cuisine. A Chinese/ Mexican/French **meal** is what you eat in a restaurant. When referring in general to the food of a country or culture we say Chinese/Mexican/French **food/cooking/cuisine**.

Exercises

22.1 Match the words on the left with their collocations on the right.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1 set | additives |
| 2 food | food |
| 3 junk | produce |
| 4 ready | menu |
| 5 fresh | meals |

22.2 Complete these sentences using the collocations from exercise 22.1 to fill the gaps.

- such as artificial flavours and colouring can cause allergies.
- may be unhealthy, but it's quick and easy and fills you up.
- People who don't have much time to cook often buy from the supermarket.
- It's always better to buy instead of canned or frozen foods.
- The is usually cheaper than ordering dishes separately in a restaurant.

22.3 Read these remarks by different people, then answer the questions.

- Logan: I've got some cheese and milk. Is there a fridge here I could put them in?
- Connor: I feel so hungry! I can't believe it!
- Layla: I've been sick and my stomach is aching. Must be something I ate.
- Michael: No matter how much I eat, I always want more.
- Scarlett: All these vegetables have been grown without any chemicals at all.
- Bella: I always enjoy my food and look forward to it.

	name
1 Who has organic food?	
2 Who has an insatiable appetite?	
3 Who has perishable food?	
4 Who has a healthy appetite?	
5 Who has food poisoning?	
6 Who is dying of hunger?	

22.4 Replace the underlined words with suitable collocations from the opposite page.

- Foods which are changed or treated as part of an industrial operation may damage our health in the long term.
- Some people always have three full, satisfying meals a day, but I prefer a large breakfast and then a small meal around midday and a more sizeable meal in the evening.
- There are some overpriced restaurants in the city centre, but down at the beach, there are some nice, not too expensively priced ones.
- On my birthday my parents took me out for a big, good meal. They wanted to go for a very high quality meal but I said I'd prefer something more ordinary.
- Iced tea is a drink that cools you and makes you feel less tired on a hot day, and is probably better for you than non-alcoholic drinks such as cola or lemonade.
- Let me take you out to dinner on your birthday. Or would you prefer a meal prepared at home? I could make dinner for you at my place.

A

Talking about films and books

When a new **book** or **film comes out**, newspapers and websites, like BookLikes and IMDb, will review it. The people who **review the book/film** are called **book reviewers / film critics** and they write **book/film reviews**. If they don't like a book/film they **give it a bad review**. We can say that a novel or film is **based on a true story**. We say that a **book/film captures** an atmosphere or that a **book/film deals with** a topic. We talk about the **opening/closing scenes** of a film and the **opening/closing chapters** of a book. We talk about the **beginning** and **end of a book/film** (NOT ~~start~~ and ~~finish~~). If everything works out well for the **central characters**, we say that the book/film **has a happy ending**. You may **recommend a book/film** that you enjoyed to a friend. If a lot of people have enjoyed it, it is **highly recommended**.

B

Just about films and acting

I've never had any desire to **go on the stage**¹ myself but I'd love to produce a film. I think historical dramas work particularly well on **the big screen**² and I'd love to make a film about Vikings in Britain. There'd be plenty of opportunities to use **special effects**³ during battle scenes. I'd want the **male lead**⁴ to be played by Hugh Jackman, while Jennifer Lawrence could have the **female lead**. Liam Neeson could **play the role of** a Viking warrior and I'd like Judi Dench to take on a **cameo role**⁵. I'm sure that, as always, she would **give** an excellent **performance**. My dream is to make a film that would be **nominated for an Oscar**⁶. Of course, I'd also like it to be an immediate **box-office hit**⁷, playing to **full houses**⁸ worldwide.

¹ become an actor

² the cinema

³ powerful visual effects,
often created using technology

⁴ main male part

⁵ small but special part

⁶ put on the official list of people in the film world
who may receive a special prize (an Oscar)

⁷ extremely successful with audiences

⁸ cinemas/theatres with no empty seats

Other strong collocations are **cast a film** [select the actors for a film], **star in a film**, **shoot a film**, **make a film**.

C

Just about books, audiobooks and e-books

collocation	example
be engrossed/absorbed in a book	Claudia was so engrossed/absorbed in her book that she didn't hear me.
compulsive reading	Many people find articles about the private lives of film stars compulsive reading . [so interesting you can't stop reading]
bedtime reading	I don't think a horror story makes good bedtime reading .
an easy read	Detective stories are good for train journeys as they're an easy read .
download an audiobook / an e-book reader app	You can look up the latest book releases and download an audiobook from the iTunes store. I've just helped my mother download an e-book reader app on her tablet.
flick/skim through a book	Mona flicked/skimmed through the book without reading it in detail.
beautifully written	The book is beautifully written – I highly recommend it.

Common mistakes

Critics **review** books and films, NOT ~~criticise~~ them. To *criticise* a book or film means to say negative things about it.

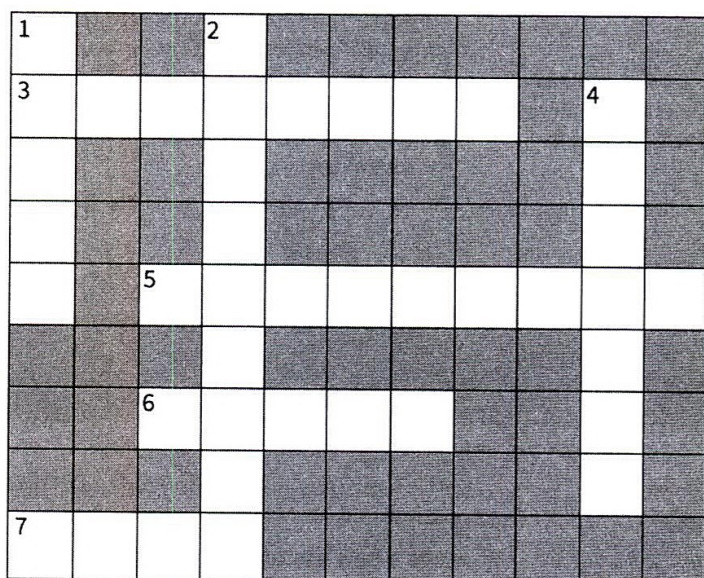
Remember that you **watch television**, NOT ~~see~~ television, but you can **see** or **watch a film** or **programme** on television. We usually say **see a film** at the cinema.

Exercises

23.1 Use collocations from A opposite instead of the underlined words in this conversation. The conversation has no errors, but the changes will improve it.

- Matthew: Have you downloaded that new e-book that has just appeared about Ireland?
 Camilla: No, I don't use my e-book reader app much and I don't visit websites with articles discussing new books. What's it about?
 Matthew: Well, it concerns the Irish War of Independence. It's very authentic and it manages to give the atmosphere of Ireland at the beginning of the 20th century.
 Camilla: Is it just historical facts, then?
 Matthew: No, the main people are two brothers who have different opinions about the war and this divides their family. In the first chapters they're happy and do everything together, but by the last chapter they have become enemies.
 Camilla: Mm, it sounds a bit depressing to me.
 Matthew: Well, it certainly doesn't finish in a happy way, but I liked it, and it's recommended very much by all the critics.
 Camilla: So, a book with a pleasant start and a sad finish. Not for me, I'm afraid. I prefer the opposite.

23.2 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 3 I was completely — in my book and didn't realise how late it had got.
 5 An alternative to 3 across.
 6 He wants to go on the —. He's always wanted to be an actor.
 7 Who played the male — in *Destination Saturn*?

Down

- 1 — role means 'small but special part in a film/play'.
 2 The film was — for an Oscar but it didn't win.
 4 It was an amazing film about space travel, with fantastic special —.

23.3 Match the words in the box on the left with their collocations on the right.

full big bedtime
 female box-office

screen reading
 lead hit house

23.4 Complete these collocations.

- 1 shoot / star in / make a
- 2 download an
- 3 flick / skim through a
- 4 compulsive / bedtime

Over to you

Online bookshops, as well as book and film review websites, often have mini-reviews and descriptions of books and films. Find a review of a book or film that you know and note down any interesting collocations in it.

A

Describing music

The Year in Review: Music

Bloom *Music from the Centre of the Earth* (Palm records 234655)

New arrivals on the rock **music scene**, Bloom are already making a big impact. If you're looking for **background music**, then this is not for you, but if you want music to **blast out from**¹ your hi-fi and annoy the neighbours, then Bloom's **debut**² **album**, with tracks from their **live performance** at the Delaya Stadium, may be just what you want.

Johnny MacRoy *Songs we loved* (Kase Phonograph 488792)

For fans of **easy listening**³ and **catchy**⁴ **tunes**, this is all you need. In fact it's so relaxing you might just fall asleep. MacRoy **gives a** sentimental **performance** of these old love songs. At 47, he's not exactly a **pop idol** but his **adoring fans** will love it.

The Divide *Amphibian* (Fono Corp 3321978)

This is a rock symphony, an extraordinary **piece of music**. After their **massive hit** in 2015 with Megalith, their record company has **released** this album

hoping for another **big hit**. The band themselves **wrote the music**. They have a **huge following** and are due to **go on tour** later this year.

The Oxbridge Symphonia *British classics old and new* (Rotor Records 775537)

Haunting melodies and the **occasional virtuoso**⁵ **performance** from its two soloists mark this collection of popular British classical music, which aims to **capture a wider audience** for the classics and to promote Britain's **musical heritage**. Roger Crow **conducts the orchestra**. Crow himself **composed** two of the **pieces**, hence the title. Good birthday present for your uncle and aunt. But if you're a real classical **music lover**, save your money.

BUST-OUT WITH JOLA V

BLAZE MAMA (Presto 58843)

Bust-out's new double album **features**⁶ Jola V, a young **rap**⁷ **artist** from Miami. Jola used to be with Chicago hip-hop band Frenzy, but **went solo** in 2015. The band have **remixed**⁸ four tracks from earlier albums and Jola's **up-tempo**⁹ numbers just add to the excitement.



¹ sound extremely loud

² presented to the public for the first time

³ music that is not serious or difficult

⁴ pleasant and easy to remember

⁵ extremely skilful

⁶ includes as an important part

⁷ rock music in which rhymed lyrics are spoken over rhythm tracks

⁸ made a new version of a musical track

⁹ played at a fast beat

B

Playing music

I saw Martin **strumming a guitar** the other day. I didn't know he could play.



He can't. He just likes people to think he can. He's got no **musical talent** whatsoever.

I've **taken up the guitar**. I've had three lessons so far.



That's great. I love **live music**. What can you play?

Well, the first week was all about **tuning the instrument**. I've got to **play a piece** for my teacher next week.

Exercises

24.1 Change the underlined words using collocations from A so that each sentence has the opposite meaning.

- 1 The band's last album was a minor hit. (give two answers)
- 2 There are some great slow numbers on this new album.
- 3 The band has a small following of dedicated fans.
- 4 Music was playing quietly on the hi-fi when I entered the house.
- 5 Maria Plurosa gave a poor performance of Heder's violin concerto last night.

24.2 Correct the eight collocation errors in this paragraph. The first one is done for you.

For all folk music likers, Johnny Coppin's new album, *The Long Harvest*, published last week, will be a great addition to their collection. Johnny recently got solo after five years with the folk band Blue Mountain. He is proud of the musical inheritance of his native Kentucky. Tracks 3 and 7 comprise his old friend Wiz Carter on guitar. With this album Coppin says he hopes to control a wider audience for folk music. His excellent living performance at the recent Lockwood Folk Festival suggests he has a good chance of succeeding. He makes a tour next month. Don't miss him.

1 *lovers*

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

24.3 What word(s) mean ...?

- 1 ... music that is playing while you are doing something else and not really listening to it?
- 2 ... music that is not complicated or difficult to listen to?
- 3 ... a pop musician who is a very big star with many fans?
- 4 ... a type of performer who speaks rhymed lyrics over rhythm tracks?
- 5 ... to tighten or loosen the strings of an instrument till they make the correct note?
- 6 ... a way of playing a guitar by moving your fingers across the strings?

24.4 Complete these sentences with suitable collocations.

- 1 Hundreds of fans were waiting for Shamira to come out of the concert hall.
- 2 The orchestra gave a wonderful of some popular classics.
- 3 It was a very tune; you only had to hear it once and you were singing it.
- 4 I'd love to a musical instrument but I don't have time.
- 5 It is one of those melodies which you never forget, so beautiful, yet so sad.
- 6 There's a lot of musical in the family; all the children play an instrument.

Now, for twenty thousand dollars, who wrote Beethoven's Fifth Symphony?

