

Exercises

21.1 How many words meaning *very* or *extremely* can you remember from the opposite page? Use them instead of *very* or *extremely* in these sentences.

- 1 I was very disappointed. (give two answers)
- 2 Jess is a very emotional individual.
- 3 She felt extremely sad.
- 4 Her childhood was extremely happy.
- 5 I was extremely worried.
- 6 She felt very depressed.

21.2 Improve the style of these e-mails by replacing the underlined words with collocations from the opposite page.

Delete Reply Reply All Forward Print

1 Dear James
I have to tell you that there is general condemnation and growing anger over the news that the company pension scheme is to be closed down. The issue has brought out strong feelings among the staff. I am personally becoming more and more anxious that the situation might get out of control, and ask you to act immediately.
With best wishes,
Joanne Withers
Staff representative

2 Dear Joanne,
I too am full of anger over this pension question. I tried to show my disappointment over it to the Board, but they simply dismissed the issue and that just made me extremely angry. I feel very let down. I shall continue to do what I can.
Yours sincerely,
James Horgan (Resource Manager)

3 Gareth,
You probably know I didn't get the job I applied for. It's a very big disappointment.
Christina

4 Dear Winston,
I felt a big sadness when I heard of Patrick's death.
Will you be going to the funeral?
It will be such a sad thing, won't it?
Pamela



21.3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Give two examples of a happy occasion.
- 2 What phrase can refer to two people who have just got married?
- 3 What adjective collocates with *happiness* to mean 'which continues for many years'?
- 4 What other noun meaning 'effect' can collocate with *emotional*?
- 5 What is an informal way of saying *I was extremely worried*?

FOLLOW UP

Go to the Cambridge University Press website at www.cambridge.org and enter the word *temper* in the Search Cambridge Dictionaries box. Then click on *Look it up*. If you cannot use the web, look up *temper* in a good dictionary. What collocations can you find in addition to *lose your temper*?

A Finding somewhere to live

Look at these notices on a university notice-board. Useful collocations are in bold.



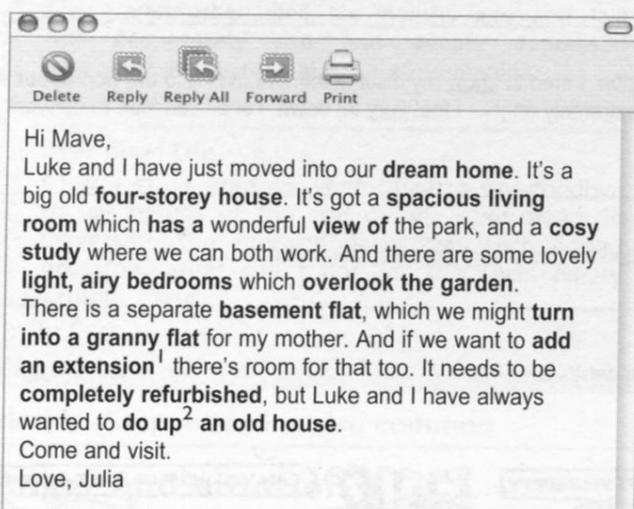
¹ can be rented for short periods of time

² small flats designed for one person

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

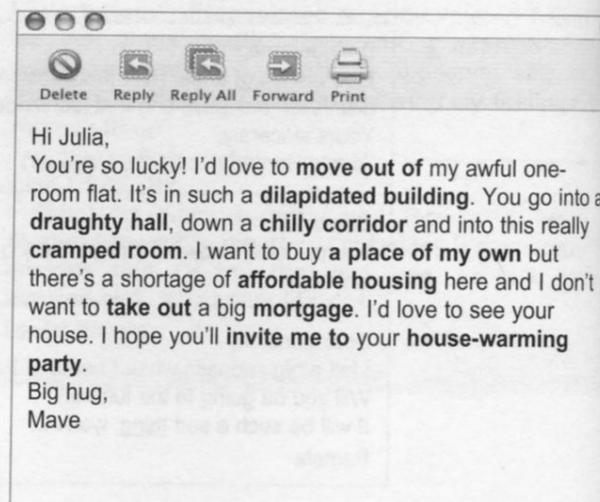
B Describing your house/flat/room

In these e-mails people are describing their living accommodation.



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** there.

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

Exercises

22.1 Answer these questions using collocations from A.

- 1 What kind of accommodation would suit a student who has no furniture of his 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?

22.2 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 Jill has invited me to her | mortgage. |
| 3 Next week I have to move out of | my own. |
| 4 Karl 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. |

22.3 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.

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

22.5 Complete these sentences using collocations from C opposite.

- 1 Jane's been away a whole year and now she's back. We should 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 Jane 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

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.



Eating and drinking

A Talking about types of food

In each of these conversations, useful collocations are in bold.

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

Nelly: 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

Fran: Have you tried the new supermarket yet?

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

Fran: 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.

Todd: 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

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

Terry: Oh dear.

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

B Eating and drinking

Look at this information on eating out for visitors to a town. Note the collocations in bold.



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

Jane and Ron are in the Old Port restaurant area looking for somewhere to eat.

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

Ron: I'm **dying of hunger**! I need a **square meal**.

Jane: 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?

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



ERROR WARNING

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

23.1 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 |

23.2 Complete these sentences using the collocations from exercise 23.1 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.

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

- Richard: I've got some cheese and milk. Is there a fridge here I could put them in?
 Archie: I feel so hungry! I can't believe it!
 Polly: I've been sick and my stomach is aching. Must be something I ate.
 Ken: No matter how much I eat, I always want more.
 Suzie: All these vegetables have been grown without any chemicals at all.
 Nina: 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?	

23.4 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.