22 Language building 2

Learning vocabulary, collocation

Learning vocabulary

1.1 **Create a list.**

Each week, try to build up a list of new words you have seen or read. These may be words you are familiar with, but don't know well enough to use actively or accurately. Don't make the list too long – ten should be enough. Here are ten useful words for this week.

1 analysis
2 benefit
3 consistent
4 create
5 define
6 environment
7 occur
8 period
9 significant
10 theory

1.2 **Check the meaning.**

Make sure you understand the meaning of each of the words in **1.1**. Which of them is closest in meaning to each of the following?

A happen .....
B make .....
C reliable .....
D close examination .....
E important .....
F length of time .....
G advantage .....
H opinion or explanation .....
I clearly show .....
J surroundings .....

1.3 **Find out the different forms of each word.**

1 Look again at the words 1–10 in **1.1**. Write *N* next to the nouns, *V* next to the verbs and *A* next to the adjectives.
2 Which word can be a noun or a verb? .....
3 Which of the words can have the following prefixes: *in*, *re*?

1.4 **WORD BUILDING Complete the table with the different forms of each of the words in 1.1.**

	Noun	*Verb*	*Adjective*		*Noun*	*Verb*	*Adjective*
1				*6*			
2				*7*			
3				*8*			
4				*9*			
5				*10*			

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1.5 Learn how to pronounce the words.

1 22a Listen and practise saying each word.

2 22b Now listen to ten sentences (a–j). Each contains a word from **1.1**, but in a different form. Write down each word and its form (noun, verb etc.).

A environmentalist (noun) ..... **F** .....

B ..... **G** .....

C ..... **H** .....

D ..... **I** .....

E ..... **J** .....

3 22b Now listen to the sentences again and mark the stress on each of the words you have written. Practise saying the sentences.

Study Tip

When you are learning new words, look carefully to see if there are any spelling rules that can help you. Make a note of any double letters. It is sometimes easier to break the longer words up, e.g. *en-vi-ron-ment*.

1.6 Know how to spell the words.

Study the spellings of words 1–10 in **1.1**, then cover up the words. Now underline the correct spellings below.

1 analasis analysis analisis

2 beneficial benefitial benefisial

3 consistent consistant concistent

4 recretion recreation recration

5 defined defind defende

6 enviroment environment environement

7 occurred ocurred ocured

8 periodicaly periodicly periodically

9 sinificant singificant significant

10 theoretical theretical theorretical

1.7 Use the words.

Complete this text with the correct form of the words in 1.1.

Nowadays we hear the word 'sustainable' being used a great deal in academic journals and [1] periodicals . [2] ..... in particular are very concerned that any development should be 'sustainable'. They argue that sustainable practices have great [3] ..... for us and can have a [4] ..... impact on the future of our planet.

However, the word 'sustainable' needs to be clearly [5] ..... . Sustainable development [6] ..... in exploiting our natural resources without destroying them. We need to establish whether this can be put into practice or whether it is a mere [7] ..... . There needs to be a thorough [8] ..... of any development plans before they are allowed to proceed, as once an area has been destroyed it is almost impossible to [9] ..... it. We should do our best to ensure that there is no [10] ..... of the logging and land clearing that destroyed so many forests at the start of the twentieth century.

Study Tip

Try to use new words as often as possible when speaking and writing. They should start to become part of your active vocabulary. Look back at new words as often as you can and test yourself on the meaning, pronunciation and spelling.

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1.8 22b **Remember the context.**

Look at the following ideas or contexts, which were all used in the sentences in **1.4**. Which words from **1.4** do you associate them with? Listen again to check your answers.

1 very bad storms ....occurred....
2 global warming .....
3 the student council .....
4 growing plants .....
5 eating fish .....
6 studying chemistry .....
7 video games and violence .....
8 space exploration and Mars .....
9 a teacher commenting on an essay .....
10 young children and the impact of school .....

Study Tip

When you are trying to remember a word, it often helps to think about the context in which you last heard or read it. Think about where you were and what you were doing, or try to remember what the reading or listening text was about.

1.9 **Use spelling rules to help you edit your work.**

1 Change these words by adding the endings in brackets.

A surprise ....surprising.... (*ing*)
B true ..... (*ly*)
C advance ..... (*ment*)
D happy ..... (*est*)
E worry ..... (*ed*)
F worry ..... (*ing*)
G unplug ..... (*ed*)
H stop ..... (*ed*)
I slope ..... (*ed*)
J change ..... (*able*)

2 Add an appropriate prefix (*dis*, *im*, *in* or *un*) to these words.

A suitable ....unsuitable....
B appropriate .....
C similar .....
D noticed .....
E interested .....
F patient .....
G ability .....
H organised .....
I polite .....
J employment .....

Collocation

2.1 **Learn important collocations. Correct the collocation errors in these sentences.**

1 After a careful analysis from the situation we decided to cancel the trip.

.....

2 Regular exercise can be to benefit for people with asthma.

.....

3 These results are consistent to the ones we obtained last month.

.....

4 We need to create for a new design.

.....

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5 I am looking up the definition from this word.

.....

6 We should use products that are environmentally good.

.....

2.2 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box.

about for in on to with of

1 The president refused to comment ..... the problem.
2 I found out about the hotel ..... the Internet.
3 I would like to apply ..... the position of head chef.
4 The students were allowed ..... participate ..... the basketball tournament.
5 I was completely satisfied ..... the service at your hotel.
6 My mother is concerned ..... the amount ..... money I spend each week.
7 The cost ..... living has increased by 5 per cent this year.
8 There are several reasons ..... this increase.

2.3 Which word in each list cannot collocate with the word in bold?

1 difficulty / ~~knowledge~~ / need / opportunity / problem **arise**
2 draw / have / need / pay / receive / seek **attention**
3 assess / cause / inflict / repair / take **damage**
4 attract / develop / excite / feign / give / lose **interest**
5 acquire / learn / speak / tell / use **language**
6 control / an exam / a law / judgment / the time **pass**

2.4 Choose the correct adverb in each sentence.

1 I was *completely / utterly* satisfied with my test result.
2 It is highly *likely / possible* that the president will resign today.
3 The machine was *slightly / utterly* useless.
4 I am *extremely / totally* concerned about your behaviour.
5 It was *bitterly / completely* cold in the winter.
6 I was *absolutely / totally* freezing by the time we arrived.
7 The oil spill had a *big / heavy* impact on the surrounding environment.
8 It is *absolutely / very* impossible to predict the future with any certainty.

Vocabulary note

When using an adverb with an adjective, note the following:
extremely = 'to a large degree' so it should not be used with adjectives that have an extreme meaning, e.g. *terrified*. You need to use a neutral adverb, e.g. *completely, really: completely terrified.* NOT ~~*extremely terrified*~~.
slightly = 'to a small degree', so cannot be used with extreme adjectives: *slightly scared*. NOT ~~*slightly terrified*~~.
significantly is often used with comparative adjectives: *significantly greater*. NOT ~~*significantly great*~~.
Other collocations just have to be learned.

Study Tip

Once you have done all of these things, you should be able to say that you *know* a word.

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