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汤姆森词汇学习系列丛书

准高级

流畅表达

——英语关键词搭配训练

George Woolard 编著

卢小萍 翻译

Key Words for Fluency

Upper-intermediate collocation practice



北京语言大学出版社

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George Woolard

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前言

什么是搭配

搭配是指词的常用组合。如果说好、写好英语，就必须掌握这些搭配。例如，动词+名词、形容词+名词、名词+名词、名词+介词+名词等组合。搭配对流利使用英语起着关键的作用。

请看下列含“problem”的句子：

1. There is a great deal of indecision over how to tackle the problem.
2. I believe that traffic congestion in large cities is an insurmountable problem.
3. We must get to the root of this problem. We need to discover the cause.

从句子中可以看出，problem与动词tackle、形容词insurmountable以及名词词组the root of可以搭配，而这些仅是众多搭配中的几个而已！

学习词汇

学习英语词汇时，仅仅知道词的意思或译意是不够的。还需要学习词的搭配，这样在进行口头或书面表达时，你的英语才能正确、自然。

学习新词汇不仅仅是学习新单词；
也是学习老单词的新搭配。

更加留意搭配

有意识地注意词的搭配，并越来越重视它的重要性。

Task 1

将下列句子中单词ability的搭配用下划线标出：

1. She was so shocked by the accident that she lost the ability to speak.
2. She has exceptional abilities as a musician.
3. Tiger Woods may be the best golfer in the world, but the Open Championship next week will be a real test of his ability.

有关ability的其他搭配，参看本书的第1单元。同时，还需要了解哪些词不能搭配在一起，而有些意思相同的词却不一定组成相同的搭配。下列练习就说明了这一点。

Task 2

将下列句子中与progress搭配不恰当的词划去：

1. Fallen trees are stopping/ holding up the progress of the rescue.
2. There has been fast/rapid progress in computer technology in the past few years.
3. We are making slow but steady/ constant progress.

有关progress的其他搭配，参看第103页。

关键词

本书提供了一些最有用的英语词（即，在你这一英语水平上所需的关键词）的搭配练习。这些关键词是指可用于谈论众多话题而又极其普通的名词，如ability、change、effect、progress、responsibility等。

名词是句子中最重要的词，因为谈论某事或某物时，通常用名词为其命名。另外，学习名词是学习词汇非常有效的途径，学习名词自然而然地会带来一连串的动词及形容词。例如，句子My mother holds very strong views on the subject of marriage中，你在注意关键词views的同时，也会注意形容词strong和动词hold。这说明你在学习整个表达法，而不是单个单词。就上面句子而言，你学习的是hold strong views on这一表达法。

本书的编排

本书分为两部分。第一部分含145个单元，按字母顺序编排，每单元一页，集中练习一个关键词。第二部分含20个由重要名词与of组成的词组，如：a series of、a lack of、a great deal of等。

Task 3

我们可以说：a lack of help, a lack of funding, a lack of support。

你能想出更多的“a lack of...”短语吗？

要想知道更多的“a lack of...”短语，参见第149页。

每个单元都有一系列形式不同的练习，帮助你留意并练习该关键词的最常用的搭配用法，尤其是与动词、形容词、名词的搭配用法。书中还提供了注释，对该词的其他常用用法做了详细的解释。

有些关键词为多义词，如chance可以表示“机会”(opportunity)，也可以表示“可能性”(possibility)。本书中对词的不同意义是分开练习的。

有时候一个名词单数和复数的搭配是不同的，对这些情况在做练习和看注释时要特别注意。

每做完一个关键词的练习，你就学到了该词的至少15个用法。不仅如此，你也许只在关注该关键词，但你同时也在学其他词，也在学其他有用的词组。通过本书中的165个关键词，

你将学到约2,500个词组。

本书的使用

课堂上没有足够的时间来学习所有的词语搭配,因此,本书是为你自学而编写,补充、增加你课本中的词汇,帮助你独立、快速地扩大词汇量。你可以根据自己的情况决定本书各单元的学习顺序。

将本书所学用于说和写:你在写文章或参加课堂讨论时,可以使用本书。比如,假设你正在学习“极限运动”这一课,你就可以看看本书的“risk”和“danger”这两个单元,那么你就会说下面的话:

If you don't wear a helmet while mountain biking, *you run the risk of* serious head injury.

It's important that you are *fully aware of the danger of* climbing in this area.

将本书所学用于读和听:知道和认识的词组越多,阅读起来就越容易,看电影也会容易一些,也更容易听懂别人跟你说话。这是因为你不再逐词逐字地听,而是能够听懂较长的短语。

将本书所学用于准备考试:练习词的搭配用法是备考雅思等类似的考试最有效的方法,尤其是备考口试和写作。

留着这本书吧!

做完本书的练习后,你应留着这本书,它可以成为你的词汇参考书,就像一本词典,你可以一遍遍地拿来翻看。事实上,在我们反复练习新学的语言的时候,我们的口头和书面表达便开始变得更流畅、更自然。因此,把这本书当做你的“词汇训练中心”吧,记住要经常光顾噢。

乔治·伍拉德

于爱丁堡

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Answer Key 答案 157

ability

I Verb + ability

Use the correct form of these verbs:

affect	assess
overestimate	lose
doubt	show

1. Examinations are not the only means of someone's ability. There are other ways of measuring potential.
2. At first I questioned his abilities, but he has done the job so well. I'm now ashamed that I had so little confidence in him and that I his abilities in the first place.
3. It is a well-known fact that even small amounts of alcohol can your ability to drive safely.
4. She was so shocked by the accident that she the ability to speak.
5. Although Peter a lot of ability as a teenager, he just wasn't good enough to go professional.
6. I had to give up half way through the race. I had obviously my ability to run a marathon.

Go back and underline all the verb collocations with *ability*.

2 Noun + preposition + ability

Use these nouns in the sentences:

confidence	best
lack	reflection
test	use

1. Tiger Woods may be the best golfer in the world, but the Open Championship next week will be a real of his ability.
2. Raymond is very clever, but he doesn't make full of his abilities.
3. I was surprised when he failed his examinations. His results are certainly not a true of his abilities.
4. He's extremely competent and will do the job properly. I have every in his ability.
5. He said that he would try to do the job to the of his ability.
6. I believe he lost confidence. His failure was not due to a of ability.

Go back and underline all the noun + preposition + *ability* collocations.

3 Common adjective collocations

Use these adjectives in the sentences:

average	considerable
mixed	natural
incredible	proven

1. Most of us have to work hard to learn to play a musical instrument. However, there are people who are born with a ability and who learn effortlessly.
2. The students in my class are of ability, so I teach them in groups according to their level.
3. I have no doubts that he has ability, but I don't think his personality is suited to this kind of work.
4. We need somebody who has done this before – with the ability to do the job.
5. I'm not a genius and I'm not stupid. I would describe myself as being of ability.
6. I don't know how she does it, but Annie Lennox has this ability to electrify her audience.

Go back and underline all the adjective + *ability* collocations in this exercise.

Notes 注释

1. 有三种方法可以描述能力“强”:
She has a remarkable ability to recall long poems after only reading them once.
She has exceptional abilities as a musician.
His examination results are proof of his outstanding ability.
2. 与形容词搭配时,形容词既可在前,也可在后:
She has remarkable ability.
Her ability is remarkable.
3. 注意 2-5 中“best”的用法。“Best”通常用作形容词,但在“do something to the best of your ability”中用作名词。
4. 表示某些具体能力:

musical ability	physical ability
linguistic ability	technical ability
artistic ability	acting ability
5. 当谈及极其聪明的孩子时,我们常常称他们为“children of above average ability”。

account

1 Verb + account

Use the correct form of these verbs:

accept	differ	corroborate
provide	keep	listen to

1. The priest the old woman's account of the death of her child with compassion.
2. I'm going to a detailed account of my travels in India. I'm going to write a book when I get back.
3. The diaries a full account of the writer's experiences in prison.
4. Do you think we should his account of events? Can we really trust him?
5. The police only believed me after an eye-witness my account of the accident.
6. There were a number of accounts of the assassination of President Kennedy which considerably from the official version of events.

Go back and underline all the verb + account collocations.

2 Common adjective collocations

Use the following adjective collocations in these sentences:

blow-by-blow account	clear account
conflicting accounts	fascinating account
full account	graphic account

1. I didn't know who to believe. The two witnesses gave of the incident.
2. We only wanted a brief account of the incident, but he insisted on giving us a of everything that had happened.
3. Our new director gave a very of his plans for the future of the company. They were well-expressed and easy to understand.
4. Her new biography gives a of her travels in the jungles of Africa.
—Yes. It's very interesting. There's a scary account of how she was almost killed by a tiger.
5. The refugee gave such a of his torture that I thought I was going to be sick. How can human beings do such terrible things?
6. The Prime Minister is expected to give a of his meeting with the President to Parliament this morning.

3 Adjective + account

Use the following adjectives in these sentences:

eye-witness	faithful	hair-raising
humorous	sketchy	moving

1. I think last night's programme was just what we needed. It was a account of the events leading up to the plane crash.
2. According to an account, the robbers escaped in a blue car.
3. She gave a account of her escape from a pack of wild dogs in the Australian outback.
4. The speaker gave us a account of life at university. He had us all in fits of laughter.
5. We only have a account of the accident at the moment. We can't say if anybody has died.
6. The book provides a account of the suffering of ordinary people in war-torn Eritrea.



Notes 注释

1. 在 2-2 中, "blow-by-blow account" 表示事无巨细、无一遗漏的叙述。注意下面类似的例子:
He gave a comprehensive account of his movements on the day of the murder. It was a very detailed account.
2. 如果亲身经历了某事, 你就可以提供 "first-hand account" 或 "an eye-witness account".
3. "Account" 表示 "报告" 时, 可以用 "glowing" 修饰。
We were really proud. All our sons' teachers gave glowing accounts of their progress.
4. "By all accounts" 表示 "据说", 如:
The mountain villages are really worth visiting, by all accounts.

action

1 Verb + action

Use the correct form of these verbs:

condone	demand	explain
put into	swing into	take

1. Shopkeepers in the town centre are tougher action against the vandals who continue to damage their shops at night.
2. She will have to her actions – and defend them before the disciplinary committee – if she is to get her job back.
3. We've had enough talk! We need to these ideas action as soon as we can.
4. Air traffic controllers are threatening to industrial action if their pay demands aren't met.
5. The emergency services are always on standby and ready to action at a moment's notice.
6. There's no way that the college can the actions of these students. Throwing eggs at the Queen is not an appropriate way to protest.

2 Common adjective collocations

Use the following adjectives in these sentences:

disciplinary	drastic
evasive	joint
prompt	whatever

1. If the manager hadn't acted so quickly, the whole factory would have been destroyed. It was his action that prevented the fire from spreading.
2. The army has been given full powers to take action is necessary to restore order to the streets of the capital.
3. The company cannot continue to lose money at this rate. The situation calls for action.
4. action will be taken against any member of staff who is found using the internet for personal matters.
5. Britain and the US agreed on action to combat the threat of world-wide terrorism.
6. The pilot of a commercial jet had to take action yesterday to avoid a mid-air collision with a small military plane.

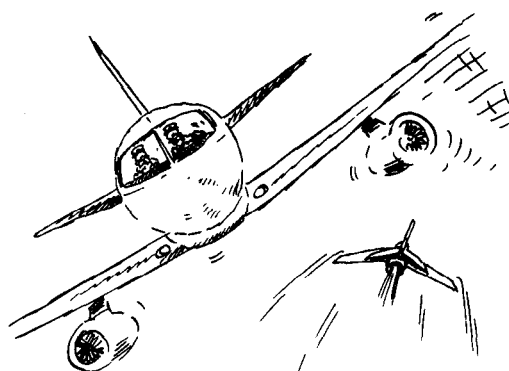
Go back and underline all the adjective + action collocations in this exercise.

3 Expressions with prepositions

Use these expressions with prepositions below:

plan of	course of	need for
implications of	result of	responsible for

1. We realise that the situation is critical and we fully appreciate the immediate action.
2. When the settlers cut down all the trees, they failed to consider the wider their actions, so the area became a desert.
3. People who are mentally ill cannot be held their actions.
4. How are you going to deal with this situation? What's your action?
5. The surgeon was to blame. My father's death was the direct his actions.
6. They're planning to build a dam across the river. However, experts disagree whether this is the best action to take.



"Taking evasive action!"

Notes 注释

1. 注意下列句子:
They say he's a good player. I've never seen him in action.
He is out of action due to a knee injury.
2. "Taking industrial action" 表示“罢工”。
“Taking military action”表示“采取军事行动”。
3. 注意下面的常用表达法:
He's a typical politician – all talk and no action.
4. “Action group”指行动小组,其成员为了一个共同的美好目标走到一起,如帮助无家可归的人们。

activity

1 Verb + activity

Use the correct form of these verbs:

avoid	be involved in	monitor
do	organise	support

1. Our yoga group a number of activities throughout the year. Our monthly newsletter gives you an update on our current activities.
2. The police suspect that he is some kind of illegal activity, but they can't prove it yet.
3. This is a simple activity you can with mixed ability classes.
4. It is important that you any kind of sporting activity for at least three weeks after your operation.
5. Charities depend on people like us to their activities. Otherwise, they would not be able to function.
6. A national committee has been set up to the activities of the police. It is important that they are answerable to the general public.

2 Common adjective collocations

Complete the sentences with these adjective collocations:

frenetic activity
outdoor activities
pleasurable activities
strenuous activity
worthwhile activities

1. You're wasting your time playing computer games. You need to redirect your energies into more
2. For me, one of life's most is going for a long walk in the countryside.
3. I hate being inside. That's why I love like mountaineering and sailing.
4. You can do some light exercises, but avoid any kind of if you want to recover from your injury quickly.
5. We worked night and day to meet the deadline and after two weeks of the job was finished on time.

Go back and underline other interesting collocations in this exercise.

3 Types of activity

Use these adjectives in the sentences:

criminal	economic	extra-curricular
leisure	political	

1. A shorter working week means that people today have much more time for activities.
2. A friend of mine was arrested and imprisoned for his activities. He refused to accept the government ban on public demonstrations.
3. Apart from its academic programme the school offers a wide range of activities, including swimming, drama, cycling and archery.
4. There's been an increase in activity in our area in recent years – mostly drug-related.
5. In third world countries agriculture remains the main activity.

4 Noun + of + activity

Use these nouns in the sentences:

bouts	flurry	hive	signs	variety
-------	--------	------	-------	---------

1. The whole of our house was a of activity on the day of my sister's wedding. Everybody was rushing around preparing things.
2. The new sports centre offers a wide of activities including tennis, swimming and squash.
3. There was a sudden of activity when Madonna arrived, then the photographers sat down and waited for the next star to arrive.
4. Doctors tell us that regular exercise is better than occasional of strenuous activity.
5. The plants in the garden are finally showing of activity after the long cold winter.

Notes 注释

1. 下列这些表达法表示活动频繁:
The hall was a scene of constant activity.
The place was buzzing with activity.
2. 注意下列动词搭配:
Lots of activities were laid on for the children.
What kind of leisure activities do you enjoy?

advantage

1 Verb + advantage

Use the correct form of these verbs:

give	have	outweigh
take	stress	weigh up

1. I think we should go ahead with the plan. The advantages far the disadvantages.
2. He had no trouble finding a job because he the advantage over the other candidates of speaking fluent Spanish.
3. I haven't decided yet whether to emigrate or not. I'm still the advantages and disadvantages.
4. The Prime Minister was at great pains to the advantages of the new system.
5. His height and long arms him a huge advantage over other boxers.
6. While we stayed at the hotel, we advantage of its excellent leisure facilities.

2 Common adjective collocations

Use these adjectives in the sentences:

mutual	main	added
--------	------	-------

1. Not having to travel far to get anything you need is probably the advantage of living in the city centre.
2. The plan is to our advantage. We will all benefit greatly from it.
3. The new plan will improve living conditions in the villages, and it has the advantage of bringing much-needed employment to rural areas.

distinct	great	unfair
----------	-------	--------

4. Some people object to private schools because they give an advantage to children from rich families.
5. His enormous height is a advantage when playing basketball.
6. The advantage of the euro is we don't need to keep changing money every time we go to another country.

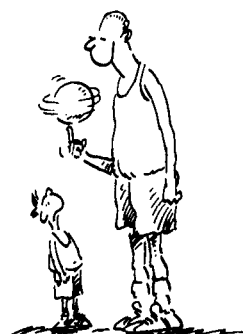
Here are three adjectives with similar meanings to some of those in the exercise. Which of the above sentences would they fit in?

additional
considerable
obvious

3 Advantage + preposition

Complete the sentences with **for**, **in**, **of**, **over**, **to**:

1. There are a number of advantages studying English in the UK or America.
2. There are distinct advantages a more radical approach to this problem.
3. Government subsidies give these companies an unfair advantage their competitors.
4. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages travelling abroad on your own.
5. The bird's huge claws are an obvious advantage catching its prey.



"It's not fair! I feel your height gives you a distinct advantage!"

Notes 注释

1. 在 1-6 中, "take advantage of" 表示 "利用".
2. 2-2 中的表达法 "to your advantage" 表示某事对你有利。如:
It's to your advantage that you speak French fluently.
3. 在 2-2 中, "to our mutual advantage" 表示 "双赢的", 是地道的说法。但不说 "to our mutual disadvantage".
4. 使用 "over" 时, 表示对比。
Digital cameras have lots of advantages over conventional ones.
5. 注意下列带 "disadvantage" 的常用表达法:
The fact that he didn't speak English put him at a disadvantage during the visit to London.
It is clear that children of poor families are at a disadvantage when it comes to getting into university.
6. 注意下面这一常用结构:
There are a number of advantages in (doing something).

advice

1 Verb + advice

Use the correct form of these verbs:

give ignore take turn to welcome

1. If you had my advice, you wouldn't have lost all your money.
2. Can I you a piece of advice?
—Sure. Any advice would be greatly appreciated.
3. Matt knows what he's talking about. He has a lot of experience in dealing with this kind of situation so we can't afford to his advice.
4. We're not sure if our plan to start up a new fast-food restaurant in this area is likely to succeed or not and we would your advice on the matter.
5. Jim had no close friends, so he had no one to for advice when he needed it most.

Mark the following sentences:

- I if it means 'ignoring advice'
G if it means 'giving advice'
T if it means 'accepting advice'

1. He simply won't listen to any advice from me.
2. He just follows his parents' advice blindly.
3. They just completely disregarded my advice.
4. My offer of advice is still open.
5. Sam's 16 and is actually very good at taking advice.
6. Heed my advice – or take the consequences!

2 Prepositions with advice

Use the following prepositions in the sentences:

against on to

1. He went back to work the advice of his doctor. He should have stayed off longer.
2. I bought some technology shares the advice of my brother, who's an accountant.
3. We went to India in July the advice of all our friends who told us to wait till February when the weather would be cooler.
4. Can you give me some advice where to find a good hotel in Rome?
5. My advice you would be to go and see your solicitor first before doing anything.
6. Here's a leaflet with some good advice starting your own business.

Go back and underline all the complete prepositional expressions.

3 Common adjective collocations

Use the following adjectives in these sentences:

contradictory advice friendly advice
impartial advice professional advice
sound advice unsolicited advice

1. The legal system is so complex nowadays that it is often impossible to understand it without
.....
2. I often ask my teacher for advice when I have a big decision to make. He's full of
....., based on common sense.
3. I've been given by two different financial advisors – one told me to sell my shares while the other told me to hold onto them. What am I supposed to do?
4. I wouldn't say anything to him. He doesn't like He'll just tell you that if he needs your advice he'll ask for it!
5. It's really difficult to get nowadays, but your solicitor is bound by rules to give this kind of help.
6. You might not want to hear this, John, but as somebody who knows you well and cares about you, can I give you some
– I really don't think Mary's the right woman for you.

Notes 注释

1. 在 2-4 和 2-6 中,也可以用“about”。
2. 在 3-2 中,也可用“good advice”。
3. 既可以说“ask someone's advice”,也可以说“ask for advice”。
Ask Stuart's advice about where to stay in Paris.
I wouldn't ask him for advice on where to eat!
4. 注意下列表示提建议的表达法。
I'd appreciate any advice you can give me.
Let me give you a piece of advice.
5. 下面的表达法较为正式:
Before you write to your landlord, you should seek proper legal advice.
6. “A word of advice”表示“一句忠告”:
A word of advice. I'd keep away from Susan.
She's trouble! Take it from one who knows!

agreement

1 Verb + agreement

Use the correct form of these verbs:

break	cancel
get	honour
reach	sign

1. Make sure you look closely at the details before you enter into any agreement. Never an agreement without reading the small print first.
2. We reserve the right to this agreement if you fail to make the regular monthly payments.
3. You'll have to your parents' agreement if you want to go on the school trip.
4. When we make an agreement with someone, we always it. Our reputation depends on the fact that we adhere strictly to any agreement we make.
5. After hours of talking the two sides failed to agreement. They will meet again tomorrow in a final attempt to come to some sort of agreement.
6. By going on strike they the agreement they made earlier with their employer. They could be fired for breaching the terms of the agreement.

2 Common adjective collocations

Use the following adjectives in these sentences:

amicable	binding
tacit	general
unanimous	verbal

1. It's best to get things in writing. agreements often don't stand up in court.
2. Nothing was said at the meeting. There seemed to be agreement that the subject of the manager's expenses wouldn't be discussed.
3. My wife and I came to an agreement when we split up. She got the house and I got the money. It worked out really well.
4. There is agreement in the medical profession that pregnant women shouldn't smoke.
5. It was not a agreement in their view, so they feel they can break it without penalty.
6. There is agreement that a new airport is needed. Nobody disputes that, but there is fundamental disagreement over where to build it.

Go back and underline the collocations.

3 Verb + disagreement

Use the correct form of the following verbs:

cause	express	have	resolve
-------	---------	------	---------

1. Protesters marched through London to their disagreement with government policy.
2. My wife and I don't many disagreements, but when they do arise, they tend to be over the best way to spend money.
3. Management and unions have been trying to their disagreement over proposals to reduce the workforce, but after three days of talks there is still no sign of an agreement.
4. I think the new timetables are certain to disagreement amongst staff.



"We're not protesters! We're only expressing our disagreement!"

Notes 注释

1. 下面两个句子的意思有差别:
We are in complete agreement.
(We agree about everything.)
We are in broad agreement.
(We agree about most things.)
2. 许多形容词可以表达意见的严重分歧:
There is considerable disagreement over the safety of genetically modified food.
There is profound disagreement on who should become the next leader of the party.
There is fundamental disagreement about the best way to fund the health service.
3. 可以说 "considerable / fundamental agreement", 但不能说 "profound agreement".

aim

1 Verb + aim

Use the correct form of these verbs:

achieve	clarify
have	set out
pursue	support

1. You'll need to the aims and objectives of your project. Make sure you state them clearly at the beginning of your report.
2. Our organisation is committed to its aims through peaceful means. We totally reject violence as a means of political change.
3. Some companies their aims in a very ruthless way – with no thought of what they are doing to the environment.
4. I the aims of animal rights activists because I want to see a ban on using animals in experiments.
5. He's just drifting. He seems to no aims in life at all. Would you talk to him?
6. All parents receive a booklet which the school's aims and objectives before their children start their first term.

In which examples above could you also use:

fulfil sympathise with

2 With the aim of

Complete the sentences below:

awareness
dependency
homelessness
employment
relations

1. My sister went to Valencia last year with the aim of finding in the hotel industry so that she could improve her Spanish.
2. This booklet has been produced with the aim of increasing public of AIDS.
3. A new scheme has been set up with the aim of reducing people's on the welfare state.
4. The police regularly visit schools in run-down inner-city areas with the aim of improving community
5. A new charity has been set up with the aim of tackling among young single men.

Go back and underline the full expressions.

3 Common adjective collocations

Use the following adjectives below:

broad	clear
common	underlying
long-term	sole
laudable	

1. Before you start this project, it is important to have a aim in mind. You really need to know where you're going.
2. Increasing the state pension is a aim, but I don't think the country can afford it.
3. Promotion to the first division is the aim of the club, but our immediate aim is to win our next match.
4. I sympathise with the aims of the party, but on this particular issue I'm afraid I have to disagree.
5. Although the President is here on an official visit, I think the aim is to promote trade.
6. He's a selfish sort of person. His aim in life seems to be to make money.
7. This company will only be successful if people work together with aims.

Notes 注释

1. 在 3-4 中, 也可以使用“general aim”。
2. 注意下面的常用表达法:
We're paying so much attention to the details of the plan that we are in danger of losing sight of our original aims.
3. 下列形容词常用于谈论非常重要的目的:
In his speech he said that the ultimate aim of the party was to get rid of poverty.
The chief / main aim of the course is to familiarise you with the uses of the internet.
The principal aim of education must be to encourage young people to think for themselves.
The overriding aim of US foreign policy at that time was to prevent the spread of communism.
The primary aim in sumo wrestling is to knock your opponent right out of the ring!
4. “Short-term, medium-term, long-term aims/goals”表示“短期的、中期的、长期的目的 / 目标”。

answer

1 Verb + answer (meaning reply)

Use the correct form of these verbs:

demand	give	need
be	receive	wait for

1. Did you an answer to your letter?
2. We sent a letter of complaint ages ago. Three months later we're still an answer.
3. The managing director an answer. He was furious and wanted to know why things had gone so badly wrong.
4. The Prime Minister promised to a written answer to the MP's detailed question.
5. We an answer immediately. If you can't give us one, we can't get on with the job.
6. I rang the bell several times, but there no answer.



"I'm sorry, you've got the wrong answer – again!"

2 Common adjective collocations

Use the following adjectives in these sentences:

correct	detailed
final	honest
immediate	short

1. I don't expect an answer. Think it over and let me know by the end of the week.
2. Just give me a straight and answer, and stop trying to evade the question, will you?
3. Is that your answer? If it is, I won't trouble you much longer.
4. The answer to your question is NO!
5. They really were very helpful, taking lots of time to give us clear and answers to all our questions.
6. Very often some of these questions have more than one answer.

3 Verb + answer (meaning solution)

Use the correct form of these verbs:

arrive at	come up with	guess
have	know	provide

1. If I the answer, I'd tell you!
2. Yes, we are aware of the problem, but unfortunately we do not the answer.
3. You'll never the answer in a million years! Do you want a clue?
4. We're in trouble if someone doesn't the right answer soon.
5. The new accounting system will the answers you need in a matter of minutes.
6. We the correct answer by a process of elimination. We rejected the choices one by one until we only had one left.

4 More adjective collocations

Use the correct form of these verbs:

wrong	simple	long-term
definite	obvious	only

1. There is no answer to the problems facing the economy. It's a very complex situation.
2. Food aid may provide temporary relief to the people of Eritrea, but it is not a answer to the problems facing the country.
3. I think you've put the answer for number 3. It should be 5.25, not 5.52.
4. We are unable to treat this condition with drugs. An operation may be the answer.
5. I don't see what the problem is. If we can't hire a bus, the answer is to cancel the trip.
6. It's too early to give a answer. We won't be in a position to do so for a couple of days.

Notes 注释

1. 注意下面这一较为正式的短语:
In answer to your enquiry, we regret to say that we have no vacancies at present.
2. 如果有人认为自己什么都懂,我们就说:"They think they know all the answers."
3. 如果一个孩子"answers his/her parent back (和父/母顶嘴)",那就说明这个孩子没礼貌。