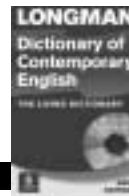


21 Bridge the Gap!



Find a single word that can fill all three gaps in each group of sentences below. The word must be in the same grammatical form. For example:

I got a lot of wear out of that coat.

The carpet needs replacing – it's starting to show signs of wear.

The shop has a new range of casual wear for men and women.

1.

The team were nearing the summit when the monsoon _____.

We arrived at Narita just before the dawn _____.

One of the rhinos _____ cover and charged straight at them.



2.

She's _____ to find out about it one day – you can't keep it a secret forever.

After leaving Paris, the train was _____ for Istanbul.

The two parties are not legally _____ until the contract has been signed.

3.

I'm sorry – I didn't quite _____ what you said.

The police launched a huge inquiry to _____ the killer.

Don't stand out in the rain – you'll _____ your death of cold.

4.

He was angry and _____ at her for no reason.

When she arrived at the party, Charlotte suddenly _____ out of it and started to look more cheerful.

She _____ her briefcase shut and left the room in a huff.

5.

She has instinctive good _____ in clothes and always looks good.

I thought your joke was in pretty poor _____ and could have offended someone.

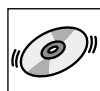
He's so nice – why don't you like him? I suppose there's no accounting for _____.

6.

I thought there was a certain coldness in his _____ when he spoke to me.

I suppose you could call us opera fans in a _____ of speaking.

He earned his living by painting pictures in the _____ of the early Impressionists.



Over a million sentences from books and newspapers show you word combinations in real-life contexts so you can make your English sound more natural.

Teacher's Notes

21 Bridge the Gap!

Time: 30 minutes

Aims:

- To show the importance of word combinations (collocations).
 - To extend students' usable vocabulary.
 - To prepare students for CPE Use of English Part 3.
1. Ask students to write three sentences using the noun **wear** in different contexts and with different meanings, checking their ideas in the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English**. Ask them how many other uses **wear** can have as a noun.
 2. Focus on the example, telling the class that just one word in the same grammatical form fits all three sentences (**wear** – noun).
 3. Explain that the best way to learn new vocabulary is to note down word combinations (collocations). Ask students to underline the collocations in the example ("get wear out of", "signs of wear", "casual wear"). Point out that the dictionary shows collocations in bold or in boxes.
 4. In pairs students fill in the missing words in the worksheet, writing down possible answers before checking collocations in the dictionary (under the right grammatical form).
 5. Go through the answers then ask students to make up sentences to test their fellow students in the same way.

Answers:

1. broke; 2. bound; 3. catch; 4. snapped; 5. taste; 6. manner