In this exercise you'll have to think about how words work together. Helping learners with words that are frequently and typically found with certain other words is one of the main aims of the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English:

- Word combinations are highlighted throughout the text.
- At key dictionary entries Collocation Boxes list word combinations with definitions where necessary, together with example phrases which show these words in a natural context.
as sump tion 32 [wz] /3'sampl/th/n
1 [C] something that you think is true although you hime no definite rou assumption that A of by pergole asahe the assumption that potvily ovid extsts in the

 We are ©ivating on the assmpprion that the converwoe
 of ascumptions about $m$, umoripige assumption -a trelief that is used us the busis for ail iton, ofit efuch may fint he corroct)
2 |U| formai when someone starts so have control of power -af he celownotion of responailifity



The CD-ROM gives you instant access to all the most common word combinations in a special
"Phrase bank". And you can test yourself by clicking "Exercises" at the top of the screen.

Read through the following questions and choose the logical answers. For each question, there may be more than one correct answer. For example, in question 1, you can make money or make an effort, and something can make a change, but you do the laundry, do an experiment, and do a job.
pace ${ }^{1}$ [W2] /peis/ $n$
1 SPEED OF EVENTSVCHANGES (singuia) the speed at Whicie something happerss of is done
pace of changeiraform/growth pace of life
at your own pace (=at the pace that saits you) at a rapid/alowhabeady etc pace
at breakneck paoe (=extremely fast)
gather pace ( mhappen more quickly)
keep up the pace (-continus to do something or hapsen as quickly as before)
at a setails pace (-very slowly)
The pace of change in our fitvs is becuobing faster and foster: I Heve in Bermurion. He goce of life is nery slow. I Public sponding cumitrases to rtee at a stewdy power. Chilifres korn beat by stadyin at their oum poocs. The company had lave grouthe af brwhlunck pace untif kast wear: I Support for Eurupcan unito began to gupher pwox. I If they con leep wp the poce, they showlt have ftindstad by sarb nexi uree. Things an choungius fort at a smatl's poce
ADo not say in yutr own paca' or 'on your aem pace'
Say at your own pace.

1. Which of the following might you make?
(a) money
b) the laundry
C) an effort
d) an experiment
e) $a$ job
f) a change
2. Which of the following might you do?
a) an appointment
b) your best
c) the laundry
d) an accusation
e) your homework f) your duty
3. Which of the following might you form?
a) a committee
b) a circle
c) a strategy
d) a government
e) a leader f) a line
4. Which of the following might you construct?
a) a tree
b) a building
c) a scream
d) an argument
e) a detail f) a fence
5. Which of the following might you perform?
a) music
b) business
c) a function
d) a kind act
e) medicine
f) surgery
6. Which of the following might you commit?
a) a serious crime
b) an act of kindness
C) facts to memory
d) death
e) suicide f) a felony
7. Which of the following might you conduct?
a) a study
b) an error
c) an orchestra
d) an investigation
e) a party
f) electricity
8. Which of the following might you develop?
a) a fact
b) an idea
c) film
d) time
e) a product
f) a hypothesis

## PHOTOCOPIABLE

## Teacher's Notes

## 11 What Might You Do?

Time: 25 minutes

## Aims:

■ To improve understanding of certain verb-object word combinations (collocations).
■ To prepare students for TOEFL ${ }^{\circledR} /$ TOEIC ${ }^{\circledR}$ examinations.

1. Introduce the activity by giving some examples of acceptable and unacceptable collocations. (You can tell the truth but not "tell the facts". You can express ideas but not "express your name".)
2. Ask the students to work on their own and select the answers that they think are logical.
3. Divide the students into groups, where they can share, compare, and discuss their answers with other learners.
4. Tell the students to check their dictionaries for typical word combinations. Encourage them to think about which word to look up (e.g. "make" or "money" for the phrase make money?).
5. Ask the class to come up with a variety of other typical objects that can follow each of these verbs.

## Answers:

1. $a, c, f$
2. $b, c, e, f$
3. $a, b, c, d, f$
4. $b, d, f$
5. $a, c, d, f$
6. $a, c, e, f$
7. $a, c, d, f$
8. $b, c, e, f$
