**ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО**

Науково-методичною радою Державного університету «Житомирська політехніка»

протокол від 29 червня 2023 р. № 10

МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

для самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти

Тренувальні вправи до курсу

«Іноземна мова»  
Collocation practice for intermediate students

факультет педагогічних технологій та освіти впродовж життя

кафедра педагогічних технологій та мовної підготовки

Рекомендовано на засіданні кафедри кафедри педагогічних технологій та мовної підготовки

09 червня 2023 р., протокол № 10

Розробники: ст. викладач кафедри педагогічних технологій та мовної підготовки КОШЕЛЄВА Марина, к.п.н., ст.викладач кафедри педагогічних технологій та мовної підготовки ЛЕВКІВСЬКА Кристина, асистент кафедри педагогічних технологій та мовної підготовки ЄНІ Ірина

Житомир

2022-2023 н.р.

**ВСТУП**

Самостійна робота студента є – це процес незалежного навчання, дослідження та вивчення матеріалу поза формальними заняттями. Це важлива складова академічного процесу, яка сприяє розвитку критичного мислення, самодисципліни та вмінь організовувати час. Важливо, щоб студент розвивав навички самостійної роботи, оскільки це сприяє поглибленому засвоєнню знань та підготовці до майбутніх професійних викликів.

Підручник призначений для студентів усіх спеціальностей денної та заочної форми навчання.

Методичний посібник призначений для студентів денної та заочної форми навчання усіх спеціальностей.

Основна **мета** – організувати самостійну роботу студентів і спрямувати її на вивчення і опрацювання найпоширеніших словосполучень англійської мови для швидкого збагачення словникового запасу, удосконалення знання граматики англійської мови. Методичний посібник організований за темами, поділеними на розділи. Кожен розділ складається з найпоширеніших словосполучень з ключовим словом, а також вправ, які допоможуть відпрацювати словосполучення з ключовим словом у природних виразах і реченнях.

**Метою** курсу навчальної дисципліни “Іноземна мова” є формування таких навичок:

1) формування мовленнєвих навичок та умінь та засвоєння лінгвістичних та соціокультурних знань;

2) розвиток когнітивних здібностей;

3) формування впевненості щодо використання мови як засобу комунікації та для перекладу, а також розвиток позитивного відношення до вивчення англійської мови і засвоєння відповідної культури;

4) розвиток здатності до самостійного пошуку та засвоєння нового матеріалу;

5) розвиток загальних умінь спілкування.

Відповідно до основної мети навчання іноземної мови для студентів економічних спеціальностей можна виділити наступні **завдання:**

1) Навчити вільно й правильно, з додержанням фонетичних, граматичних та стилістичних норм та на основі засвоєння широкого словникового запасу говорити й писати англійською мовою;

2) Засвоїти лексичні одиниці в межах навчальних модулів;

3) Розуміти на слух тексти, що відносяться до знайомих тем, за умови стандартної та чіткої вимови і не надто високого темпу мовлення;

4) Спілкуватися в найтиповіших ситуаціях в межах засвоєного матеріалу;

5) Вміти долати чинники, що перешкоджають розумінню під час спілкування;

6) Інтегрувати навичкові параметри (фонетика, лексика та граматика) у мовленнєвих уміннях;

7) Розвинути гнучкі стратегії читання як мовленнєвого уміння за рахунок розвитку усіх його видів;

8) Розвинути письмо як мовленнєве уміння на матеріалі складання офіційних та приватних листів, а також написання невеликих творів;

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен **знати:**

1. базову професійно-орієнтовану лексику, ідіоматичні вирази ділової англійської мови;
2. основи ділової мови за фахом, особливості письмового спілкування,

включаючи загальновживані звороти, кліше, звернення;

1. основні структури і функції мови, необхідні для оволодіння усними і

письмовими формами професійного спілкування іноземною мовою в

повсякденних ситуаціях;

4) граматичні структури, необхідних для здійснення вмінь, визначених чинною програмою

5) етику мовного спілкування, зважаючи на культурні особливості носіїв англійської мови (дискусія, переговори, робочі діалоги, презентації);

6) Правила написання ділової кореспонденції: memo, business letter, e-mail, report.

**вміти**:

1. Розуміти прочитані тексти на економічну тематику;
2. Формулювати особисте ставлення та власну думку англійською мовою

щодо прочитаного тексту аграрного та бізнесового характеру;

1. Користуватися англійською мовою як засобом отримання та поглиблення систематичних знань зі спеціальності, тобто засобом самовдосконалення;
2. Розпізнати проблему та запропонувати шляхи її вирішення;
3. Дати коротку загальну характеристику прочитаного або почутого матеріалу;
4. Активізувати лексику та граматичні структури, ідіоми, передбачені чинною програмою в мовленні;
5. Робити повідомлення про підприємство у певному аспекті (історію, структуру, фінансовий стан компанії,тощо) англійською мовою.
6. Брати участь у запланованих і незапланованих дискусіях, дебатах, розмовах на широке коло проблем у сферах професійного спілкування.

Результатом вивчення дисципліни є набуття студентами таких компетентностей:

1. Соціальні (пов'язані з оточенням, життям суспільства, соціальною діяльністю особистості): здатність до співробітництва, вміння розв'язувати проблеми в різних життєвих ситуаціях, навички взаєморозуміння, комунікативні навички, мобільність, вміння визначати ролі в суспільстві тощо.

2. Мотиваційні (пов'язані з внутрішньою мотивацією, інтересами, індивідуальним вибором особистості): здатність до навчання, винахідливість, уміння досягати успіху в житті, інтереси та внутрішня мотивація, особисті практичні здібності, вміння робити власний вибір.

3. Функціональні компетентності (пов'язані зі сферою знань, умінням оперувати науковими знаннями та фактичним матеріалом): лінгвістична компетентність, технічна та наукова компетентність, уміння оперувати знаннями в житті та навчанні, вміння використовувати ІКТ тощо.

Фонетична, лексична, граматична та комунікативна компетентності.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Шифр*  *програмної*  *компетенції* | *Назва програмної компетенції* |
| ЗК1 | Здатність вчитися та бути відкритим до засвоєння та застосування знань |
| ЗК2. | Здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях. |
| ЗК3 | Здатність працювати самостійно та в команді з урахуванням вимог дисципліни, планування та управління часом |
| ЗК4 | Цінування та повага різноманітності та мультикультурності |
| ЗК8 | Здатність до письмової та усної загальної комунікації державною та іноземною мовою |
| ЗК11 | Здатність провести презентацію та написати статтю за результатами проведених досліджень, а також щодо сучасних концепцій для широкого загалу |

Вивчення дисципліни орієнтоване на досягнення наступних програмних результатів навчання:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Шифр*  *програмного*  *результату*  *навчання*  *дисципліни* | *Назва програмного результату навчання дисципліни* |
| ПРН 1-ІМ-1 | Усвідомлювати необхідність навчання впродовж усього життя, дотримуватися принципів безперервного розвитку та постійного самовдосконалення; прагнути професійного зростання, проявляти толерантність та готовність до інноваційних змін |
| ПРН 3-ІМ-1 | Демонструвати навички письмової та усної комунікації іноземною (англійською) мовою |
| ПРН10 | Вільно спілкуватися державною та іноземною мовами як усно, так і письмово, правильно вживаючи психологічну термінологію. |

**Перелік компетентностей та відповідних результатів навчання, що забезпечує дисципліна**

По завершенню дисципліни “Іноземна мова” студент має володіти наступними знаннями, навичками та вміннями, а саме:

1. **знання** граматичних структур, необхідних для здійснення вмінь, визначених чинною програмою, а також правил англійського синтаксису для розуміння текстового матеріалу. До основних граматичних структур, що підлягають актуалізації шляхом повторення, відносяться: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Future Simple, Passive Structures; Non-finite forms of the Verb; Modals; Comparative and Superlative Adjectives; Countable and Uncountable Nouns; Complexes with The Gerund, Prepositions; лексичний мінімум в обсязі 500 лексичних одиниць, що забезпечує активне володіння в ситуаціях, передбачених програмою;
2. **навички** для розв'язання конкретних комунікативних завдань в реальних життєвих ситуаціях.
3. **уміння** в говорінніформувати особисте ставлення та власну думку англійською мовою щодо прочитаного тексту аграрного та бізнесового характеру; брати участь у запланованих і незапланованих дискусіях, дебатах, розмовах на широке коло проблем у сферах професійного (interview, starting a presentation, making conversation, planning a schedule, giving opinions, arranging to meet, staying at a hotel etc.) спілкування; висловлювати реакцію на повідомлення в сфері формального і неформального спілкування (з використанням розмовних штампів, ідіоматичних виразів, елементів сленгу та діалектичного мовлення); в аудіюваннірозуміти основний зміст і виявляти релевантну інформацію у непідготовлених дискусіях, дебатах, офіційних переговорах (зустрічах),лекціях англійською мовою; детально розуміти телефонну розмову; у письмі писати офіційні листи (memorandum, a letter of complaint, a letter of confirmation, sales letter, letter offer, etc);

**Part 1 Technology**

**Equipment**

**Computer and internet**

**Machine**

**Fault**

**Repair**

**Equipment**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb + equipment** | **Adjective + equipment** |
| invest in equipment  install equipment  test equipment  use equipment  handle equipment  hire out equipment | faulty equipment  fragile equipment  proper equipment  the latest equipment  sensitive equipment  special equipment |

1. **Verb + equipment**

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs**

1. A qualified instructor will show you how to ….. the equipment in the gym.
2. All our equipment is ……. regularly to make sure it’s in good working order.
3. This high-tech equipment needs to be …… very carefully. Don’t drop it!
4. I run a company that ….. out office equipment to new businesses.
5. The company has ….. millions of pounds in new computer equipment.
6. We’ve …. some new security equipment in our factory in an attempt to reduce theft.
7. **Adjective + equipment**

**Complete the sentences with the adjectives above**

1. They didn’t even have a rope with them! It’s absolutely crazy to go mountain climbing without the ….. equipment.
2. ….. navigation equipment caused the ship to sail 100 miles off course.
3. Firefighters had to use …… equipment to cut the driver free from the car.
4. Be careful with this equipment. It’s ….. and …... easily damaged if mishandled.
5. He spends an absolute fortune on golf. He always has the …. equipment.
6. The patient’s brain waves are recorded on this ….. piece of equipment which gives extremely accurate readings of brain activity.

**Computer and internet**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + computer** | **Computer + noun** | **Verb + internet** |
| be on a computer  shut down a computer  hack into a computer  a computer performs tasks  a computer crashes | computer dating  computer games  computer program  computer screen  computer software  computer virus | connect to the internet  surf the internet  shop on the internet  spread over the internet  download from the internet |

1. **Verb + computer**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. Make sure you …… down your computer before you leave the office.
2. A bug in the program caused the computer to …. so I had to restart it.
3. Banks have tight security systems to stop people from …… into their computers.
4. How long are you going to ….. on the computer? I need to send something.
5. The difference between you and a computer is that a computer can …. multi-task. That is, it can …… many different tasks at the same time.
6. **Computer + noun**

Complete the sentences with the above nouns:

1. Computer ……. spread from one machine to another through e-mail attachments.
2. Many children today would rather play computer ……... than play outside.
3. The computer …….. is installed on your machine. It comes with Windows XP.
4. Computer …… is an interesting way of meeting somebody of the opposite sex.
5. An error message flashed up on my computer ………. .
6. I’ve done a number of courses and I can now write simple computer ………. .
7. **Verb + Internet**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. It’s very easy to ……. on the internet if you have a credit card.
2. Most viruses are ……. over the internet, so make sure you install anti-virus software on your PC to check the files that you ……..
3. Parents should place limits on the time their children spend …… the net.
4. Just click on the Explorer icon and you’ll be …… to the internet.

**Note these expressions:**

The information is stored on computer.

Documents are scanned into a computer and then sent by e-mail.

My job is to key written texts into the computer.

Our children have restricted / limited access to the internet at home.

With broadband we have unlimited access to the internet. We are connected 24 hrs a day.

The information is freely available on the internet.

Students should be encouraged to use the internet as a resource.

**Part 2**

**The environment**

**Environment pollution, fumes, waste and rubbish**

**Earthquake and flood**

**Storm/Damage**

**Weather, temperature and heat**

**Air/water**

**Noise and silence**

**The environment**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + environment** | **Adjective + environment** | **Noun + prep + environment** |
| respect the environment  harm the environment  pollute the environment  protect the environment | A hostile environment  a male environment  a pleasant environment  a safe environment  a stress-free environment | damage to the environment effect on the environment  a threat to the environment  in harmony with the environment  the destruction of the environment |

1. **Verb + environment**

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. Many of the town’s factories continue to … the environment. The local rivers

have all been ruined by the chemicals from some of them.

1. I always try to buy eco-friendly products that don’t …the environment.
2. The government hopes to teach children to …. the environment through

new projects in schools.

1. Acid rain produced by factories is killing trees across the country. The government must introduce new policies to the environment.
2. **Adjective + environment**

We use ‘environment’ to describe the conditions that we learn and work in. Complete the sentences with the above adjectives:

1. My office is quite bright and spacious. It’s a working environment. Unlike

some people, I actually like coming to work!

1. No working environment is entirely There are always pressures.
2. As a deep-sea diver I have to work in a dangerous and environment.
3. I work in a predominantly environment. I’m the only woman in the office!
4. Employers should provide a working environment for their employees

so that accidents are avoided as far as possible.

1. **Noun + preposition + environment**

Complete these sentences with the above nouns:

1. Many chemicals used in industry have a damaging on the environment.

Some of them take a very long time to disappear.

1. Overpopulation is probably the greatest to the environment today.
2. It’s important that tourism develops in with the environment.
3. Every day large areas of forest disappear to make paper for newspapers. Few of us take the time to think about this large scale of the environment.
4. We are causing serious to the environment by using up the Earth’s

natural resources.

**Notes:** An ‘environmentalist’ is someone who wants to protect the environment.

The Green Party is a political organisation whose main aim is to protect the environment. Greenpeace is an international organisation which organises protests around the world to protect the environment.

We talk about ‘environmentally-friendly products’

**Environment pollution, fumes, waste and rubbish**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + pollution** | **Verb + fumes** | **Verb + waste** | **Verb + rubbish** |
| reduce pollution pollution destroys pollution threatens  pollution rises | inhale fumes  fumes pour out  be overcome by fumes | create waste  dispose of waste dump waste  recycle waste | clear up rubbish collect rubbish  pick up rubbish recycle rubbish |

1. **Verb + pollution**

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. Most cars now have a catalytic converter to help pollution.
2. Air pollution has to unacceptable levels in some areas of the city.
3. Scientists have warned that pollution is the ozone layer.
4. Pollution from the oil tanker is fish farms all along the coast.
5. **Verb + fumes**

Complete these sentences with the above verbs:

1. Thick black exhaust fumes were out of the back of the old bus.
2. Three firemen needed hospital treatment after poisonous fumes.
3. A number of workers were by toxic fumes from the burning factory and had to be carried out of the building by firefighters
4. **Verb + waste**

Complete these sentences with the above verbs:

1. We have a compost bin which we use to our household waste.
2. The company was fined for untreated industrial waste into the river.
3. We use too much packaging on food. It a lot of unnecessary waste.
4. Is there a safe way to of nuclear waste?
5. **Verb + rubbish**

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. The rubbish is on Mondays, but I put the bin out on Sunday night.
2. Who’s responsible for up the rubbish after the carnival?
3. Please up your rubbish when you leave, and put it into the bins.
4. Why not your household rubbish instead of throwing it away?

**Earthquake and flood**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + earthquake** | **Flood + verb** | **Flood + noun** |
| predict an earthquake  survive an earthquake  set off an earthquake  withstand an earthquake | floods cause damage  floods cut the area off  floods hit the area  floods sweep things away | flood damage  flood victim  flood warning  flood water |

1. **Verb + earthquake**

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. Most of the tall buildings in Tokyo have been designed to earthquakes.

It’s always the older buildings which sustain the most damage.

1. A major earthquake will probably Los Angeles within the next 50 years.
2. In the future, scientists hope to become more accurate in earthquakes. But persuading people to leave their homes is another matter!
3. A huge earthquake, measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale, the whole region. There are only a few buildings left standing in the whole area.
4. The earthquake many buildings in the area, but the tremors were not

powerful enough to cause any of them to collapse.

1. Few buildings the earthquake intact. Most suffered damage of some kind

or other.

1. There are fears that the slight tremors we have experienced in recent months may off a full-scale earthquake.
2. **Flood + verb**

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. The floods have off a number of villages in the area. Rescue services are

using boats to get food and drinking water through to the flood victims.

1. The region was by a series of flash floods.There was no time to issue flood

warnings and hundreds were drowned as a result.

1. Heavy floods have away homes and roads in the south of Bangladesh.

Villagers will have to wait until the flood waters recede before they can return.

1. These severe floods have widespread destruction. It'll be months before

the flood damage is cleared up.

**Storm**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb + storm** | **Common expressions** |
| storms break  storms strike  storms destroy  storms rage  storms die down  be caught in a storm  sleep through a storm | badly damaged in a storm  blown down in a storm  blown off in a storm  struck by lightning in a storm wrecked in a storm  uprooted in a storm |

1. **Verb + storm**

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. Hundreds of people were made homeless when severe storms \_\_\_the east coast of America.
2. A violent storm \_\_\_\_\_ just as we reached the beach, and we had to return for shelter.
3. A terrible storm \_\_\_\_\_ for two whole days. We couldn’t leave our hotel till it had \_\_\_\_ down. It was terrifying.
4. The old church was completely \_\_\_\_\_ in the great storm of 1854.

Complete the verb phrase with the correct preposition:

1. We were caught \_\_\_\_ a heavy storm on the way home last night.
2. I don’t know how you managed to sleep \_\_\_ the thunderstorm.
3. **Common expressions**

Match the halves:

1. Two ships were driven onto rocks and
2. A number of roofs were
3. One of the town’s oldest buildings was badly
4. Thousands of trees were
5. Several people were struck by lightning
6. blown off during the violent storms.
7. during yesterday’s electrical storm.
8. uprooted in the great storm.
9. wrecked in the storm.
10. damaged in the storm

**Damage**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb + damage** | **Noun + of + damage** |
| cause damage  insure against damage  prevent damage  suffer damage  repair damage | The cost of the damage  the extent of the damage  a risk of damage  signs of damage (£100)  worth of damage |

1. **Verb + damage**

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. Please help us to damage to the forest by keeping to the paths.
2. The storm damage to property estimated at £100 million.
3. Your house doesn’t seem to have … much damage in the gales.
4. All our household products are … against theft and accidental damage.
5. It’ll cost about £50,000 to the damage caused by the fire.
6. **How much damage?**

Mark the sentences (LOT) if they mean a lot of damage, and (LIT) for little damage:

1. The volcanic eruption caused considerable damage to buildings. It will take millions of dollars to repair them.
2. When the river floods, it causes extensive damage to the surrounding villages.
3. It was a relatively small earthquake. It caused only minor damage to buildings.
4. Fortunately, there were no injuries, and the damage to my car was minimal.
5. The oil spill has killed fish and caused incalculable damage to the coastline.
6. The house only suffered superficial damage from the high winds. Only a few slates were missing from the roof.
7. If we don’t reduce pollution, we will cause serious damage to the environment.
8. **Noun + of + damage**

Complete these sentences with the above nouns:

1. Storms cause thousands of pounds’ of damage to property every year.
2. It was difficult to appreciate the full of the damage at the time. It was not

until the morning after that the sheer scale of the damage could be seen.

1. The of the damage caused by the oil spill will be around £200 million.
2. Although we hit a rock, there were no obvious ….. of damage to the boat.
3. Unless we can lower the levels of air pollution, there is a serious … of

damage to some of the old buildings and monuments in the city centre.

**Weather**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + weather** | **Adjective + weather** | **Noun + prep + weather** |
| the weather changes  the weather holds  the cold weather sets in  dress for the weather  the weather turns hot or  cold | (boiling) hot weather  (bitterly) cold weather  dry weather  wet weather  glorious weather  unpredictable weather | the best of the weather  a break in the weather  a pleasant spell of weather  a sudden change in the  weather |

1. **Verb + weather**

*Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:*

1. You’re not properly … for this sort of weather. Put a coat on!
2. If the fine weather …. until the weekend, we’ll go camping.
3. After a cool bright day, the weather …. warm and thundery last night.
4. There’s a chill in the air. It looks like the weather is … for the worse.
5. We’ll need to paint the outside of the house before the cold weather … in.
6. **Adjective + weather**

*Complete these sentences with the above adjectives:*

1. It’s 35°C today.We don't usually have such boiling … weather in Britain,

but the summers have become warmer in recent years.

1. Bring plenty of warm clothes with you. In January the weather is bitterly ...
2. Be careful. The path down to the beach can be quite slippery in …. weather.
3. Exceptionally … weather over the past year has led to a shortage of water.
4. My parents had two weeks of … weather, but it rained all the time here.
5. Scotland is a beautiful country, but it has notoriously … weather. It can be

pouring with rain one minute and brilliant sunshine the next!

1. **Noun + preposition + weather**

*Match the two halves:*

1. A lot of us were caught out by the sudden change in weather.
2. It’s been an unusually long period of dry and settled weather.
3. I think we got the best of the weather in the north today.
4. We’re hoping for a break in the weather.
5. London certainly seems to have got the worst of the weather, with rain all day.
6. Few of us had bothered to bring an umbrella.
7. We won’t be able to take the boat out if this wind continues.
8. We haven’t had such a pleasant spell of weather for a long time.

**Temperature and heat**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + temperature** | **Adjective +temperature** | **Verb + heat** |
| control the temperature  take somebody’s ...  the ... rises / increases  the ... falls / drops temperatures reach 40°C | the average temperature  a constant temperature  a high temperature  freezing temperatures | escape from the heat  feel the heat  generate heat  lose heat withstand heat |

1. **Verb + temperature**

*Complete these sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:*

1. The temperature will drop sharply tonight, it is expected to ….. to minus 10.
2. Tomorrow the temperature will …. steadily to a maximum of about 22°C.
3. When I was in hospital, a nurse …. my temperature every two hours.
4. In some areas temperatures can ….. 40°C in the summer.
5. You can ….. the temperature in this room by adjusting the thermostat on

the radiators.

1. **Adjective + temperature**

*Complete these* sentences *with tiie above adjectives:*

1. ……. temperatures have turned the lake into a skating rink.
2. The art gallery’s heating system maintains a ….. temperature to protect the paintings.
3. Make sure you heat the food to a …. temperature to kill any harmful bacteria.
4. What’s the … temperature in Cairo in July?
5. **Verb + heat**

*Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the above verbs:*

1. I could …. the heat of the sun on my back as I walked through the park.
2. Rubbing your hands together will …. heat and keep them warm.
3. Houses ……. a lot of heat through their windows.
4. In summer, we leave the city for the seaside to ….. from the oppressive heat.
5. The Space Shuttle uses special tiles to help it ….. the extreme heat of the re-entry into the Earth’s atmosphere.

**Air**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Verb + air*** | ***Adjective + air*** | ***Preposition + air*** |
| need air  pollute the air  breathe air  gasp for air  put air into a tyre | cold air  fresh air  thin air  polluted air  stale air  still air | by air  into the air  through the air  on air |

1. **Verb + air**

***Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the above verbs:***

1. I’m going outside for a moment - I feel a little sick. I …. some air.
2. After two minutes under water, he came to the surface, … for air.
3. The quality of the air we …. is not as good as it was a hundred years ago.
4. You should … some air into your tyres - they look flat to me.
5. Smokers …. the air for other people, and that’s why I think smoking should

be banned in public places such as restaurants and pubs.

1. ***Adjective + air***

Complete these sentences with the above adjectives:

1. It’s stuffy in here. We need some … air, so let’s open the windows.
2. We often go into the countryside to escape from the … air of the city.
3. At high altitudes it is difficult to breathe because of the … air.
4. The windows had been shut all week, so the air was rather
5. Nothing moved in the … air. There wasn’t a breath of wind.
6. I felt an icy blast of … air against my legs when she opened the door.
7. ***Preposition + air***

Match the halves:

1. The delighted fans threw their hats high
2. I love to watch birds flying
3. Our goods are sent all over Europe
4. This programme first went
5. through the air.
6. by air.
7. on air 20 years ago. (on radio or TV)
8. d. into the air***.***

**Water**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + water** | **Adjective + water** | **Verb + prep. + water** | **Noun + of + water** |
| boil water  drink water  pour water  spill water  water flows  water drips | fresh water  mineral water  boiling water drinking water | dilute with water  dive into water  fill with water  float on water  splash with water wade through water | drop of water  a shortage of water  a supply of water |

1. **Verb + water**

*Complete the sentences with the correa form of the above verbs:*

1. You’ll get dehydrated quickly in this heat, if you don’t … lots of water.
2. Make sure you ….. the water before adding the pasta to the pot.
3. I accidentally knocked the glass over and … water all over my book.
4. After washing the dishes, he …. the dirty water down the sink.
5. There’s water … onto the floor.There must be a leak in a pipe somewhere.
6. In a central heating system, hot water …. from the boiler, through the pipes

to the radiators.

1. **Adjective + water**

*Complete the sentences with the above adjectives*:

1. Bacteria in … water is a major cause of disease in poor countries.
2. While making tea he dropped a kettle of … water and scalded his leg.
3. The water was dirty, so we drained the pond and filled it with … water.
4. Would you like some … water? Still or sparkling?
5. **Verb + preposition + water**

*Complete the sentences with the above prepositions*:

1. I thought the box would float … water, but it sank to the bottom of the pond.
2. The fisherman waded … the water to reach his boat.
3. I splashed my face … cold water in order to wake myself up.
4. Dilute the juice …. plenty of water.
5. The policeman dived fully clothed … the water to rescue the drowning boy.
6. He filled the basin … hot water and washed himself with a cloth.
7. **Noun + of + water**

*Match the two halves:*

1. Nuclear power stations are usually situated near a. a shortage of drinking water.
2. We drank bottled water when there was b. a drop of water in my whisky.
3. I always have c. a good supply of water.

**Noise and silence**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + noise** | **Adjective + noise** | **Adjective + silence** |
| make a noise  sleep through noise  shut out noise  can’t stand the noise | an awful noise  a deafening noise  a funny noise  a piercing noise  background noise  a squeaking noise | complete / total silence  a long silence  a stunned silence  an awkward silence |

1. **Verb + noise**

*Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:*

1. Keep the noise down. I can't work when you’re … so much noise.
2. I tried unsuccessfully to …. out the noise of the roadworks outside my house.

In the end, I had to turn up my hi-fi to drown it out.

1. I can’t … the noise of a door banging. It drives me up the wall.
2. I just don’t know how the baby manages to …. through all that noise.
3. **Adjective + noise**

*Complete the sentences with the above adjectives:*

1. The engine’s making a ….. noise. I need to get the garage to look at it. I’ve

got a feeling it’s going to cost me a lot of money!

1. The noise of the disco was … I had a headache after an hour.
2. I can’t make out what he’s saying on the tape. There’s too much … noise.
3. One wheel on the trolley is making a horrible …. noise. It needs some oil.
4. Will you stop that … noise this instant! I can’t hear myself think.
5. The fire alarm gave out a … noise which made me jump out of my skin.
6. **Adjective + silence**

*Choose the correct collocation:*

1. After eight months a letter arrived from her daughter, ending her *big / long* silence.
2. I wasn’t relaxed, so our conversation was full of *awkward / awful* silences.
3. When they told us we had won a million pounds in the prize draw, we just sat there in *surprised / stunned* silence. We just couldn’t believe it.
4. I’ve been getting nuisance phone calls recently. Every time I answer the phone there is *complete / full* silence. Nobody speaks, but I know someone is there.

**Part III Sport and Health**

**Sport/Game**

**Strength**

**Energy and exercise**

**Health**

**Sport**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + sport** | **Adjective + sport** | **Sports + noun** |
| watch sports  play a sport  take up a sport  hate sport | a contact sport  a dangerous sport  an indoor sport  a popular sport  a spectator sport  a team sport | a sports centre  sports coverage  sports equipment  sports events  sports facilities |

1. **Verb + sport**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. Do you …… any other sports besides tennis and golf?
2. I ….. sport when I was at school. I just couldn’t do anything well.
3. You’re not getting enough exercise. Why don’t you …… up a sport?
4. I prefer ….. sport to taking part.
5. **Adjective + sport**

*Choose the correct collocation:*

1. Baseball is a *common / popular* sport in Japan.
2. There’s a high risk of injury with *contact / touch* sports like rugby.
3. Motor racing is an exciting but highly *dangerous / unsafe* sport.
4. Squash is an *indoor / inside* sport.
5. Basketball is a *spectator / viewer* sport, but fishing isn’t. Who would pay money to watch somebody fish!
6. The Olympic Games include *group / team* sports like football and hockey, and individual ones such as the discus and the javelin.
7. **Sports + noun**

Complete these sentences with the above nouns:

1. Sports …. are often sponsored by big companies, like Nike and Adidas.
2. I work in a large sports …… I’m a swimming instructor.
3. Our sports shop stocks a wide range of sports …… and sportswear.
4. Sports ……. in the local newspaper is good.
5. The council is hoping to find extra money to improve sports …… for youngsters living in inner-city areas.

**Note these expressions:**

The school is keen to involve more young people in sport.

I believe that killing animals for sport is morally wrong, and should be banned.

My husband is a sports fanatic, but I’m afraid I don't share his love of sport.

My brother is very athletic. He seems to have a natural talent for sport.

**Game**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + game** | **Adjective + game** | **Noun + prep. + game** |
| abandon a game  make up a game  play a game  win or lose a game  miss a game | a clean game  a physical game  a tiring game  a quick game | coverage of a game  the object of a game  preparation for a game  the result of a game  the rules of a game |

1. **Verb + game**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. It’s important that you ….. the game according to the rules.
2. If we ….. this game, we’re out of the championship.
3. He’s always …. Up new language games for his students to play in class.
4. Roberto Carlos is still injured and will ….. tonight’s game.
5. When the rain started we had to …. the game.
6. **Adjective + game**

Complete the sentences with the above adjectives:

1. There’s time for a …. game of cards before the train leaves.
2. American football is a very … game, so injuries are quite common.
3. It was a tough but …. game.There was no dirty play.
4. Squash is a …. game which requires high levels of fitness and stamina.
5. **Noun + preposition + game**

Complete the sentences with the above nouns:

1. The … of the game is to get rid of all your cards before your opponent does.
2. You can see live ….. of the game against Sweden on Channel 2.
3. The referee is the person who should know all the …. of the game.
4. With both teams playing well, it is difficult to predict the …. of the game.
5. They’ve been training hard in ….. for tonight’s big game.

**Strength**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + strength** | **Adjective + strength** | **Noun + of + strength** |
| build up your strength  use your strength  save your strength  underestimate sb’s strength  gather/recover sb’s strength | full strength  inner strength  physical strength  superior strength | a feat of strength  a lack of strength  reserves of strength |

1. **Verb + strength**

*Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:*

1. By all of his strength he managed to move the heavy wardrobe.
2. He might be small, but don’t his strength. He’s tougher than he looks.
3. He’s on a special training programme to help him up his strength.
4. He’s running slowly because he’s his strength for the last 100 metres.
5. I had to sit down to my strength before I felt able to continue. I think I

should go to the doctor. I don’t understand why I’m so short of breath these days.

1. **Adjective + strength**

*Choose the best collocation:*

1. After an hour Sampras’ better *I* superior strength began to tell and he won the match quite comfortably.
2. The operation will leave you feeling weak, but you should be back to full / top strength in a month or so.
3. Asterix is a cartoon character who gets his gigantic / superhuman strength from drinking a magic potion.

It’s not his body / physical strength that makes him such a great champion, but his inside / inner strength that separates him from the other players

1. **Noun + of + strength**

Complete the sentences below with the nouns above:

1. For a rugby player, he is quite small, but he uses speed to compensate for his of strength.
2. My grandfather was a circus strong man. He used to entertain people with his amazing of

strength.

1. She called up her last of strength in an

effort to get to the top of the mountain.

**Note these expressions:**

It took all my strength to open the door.

I hit him with all my strength.

He will have to call on all his strength if he is to break Edwards’ world record.

**Energy and exercise**

1. **Verb + energy**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. Children seem to ….. boundless energy. I don’t know where they get it from!
2. You should go to the gym. You’ll ….. up energy - and you’ll lose weight!
3. Running up the steep hill …. my energy and I had to stop for a rest.
4. I’m not being lazy. I’m just …. my energy for later.
5. Bananas ….. you lots of energy. I always carry two or three in my bag.
6. After ten kilometres I was …. out of energy fast and badly needed a rest.
7. **Noun + of + energy**

*Complete the sentences with the above nouns*:

1. Chocolate is a good … of energy.
2. Bringing up a young family requires a great of …. energy.
3. With a sudden ….. of energy, he ran up the stairs to the top floor.
4. **Adjective + exercise**

*Choose the correct collocation*:

1. Avoid *strong / strenuous* exercise immediately after a meal. Wait at least an hour.
2. You can pull a muscle if you don’t do some gentle *preparation / warm-up* exercises.
3. I go jogging every day - the doctor told me that I needed *constant / regular* exercise.
4. After my injury, I can do a bit of *light / soft* exercise such as walking, but I must avoid vigorous exercise such as running.
5. **Noun + of + exercise**

Match the halves:

1. Lack of exercise a. read about the beneficial effects of exercise.
2. Walking is probably b. can lead to ill-health.
3. We’ve been keen cyclists since we c. the most popular form of exercise

**Health**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Health + verb** | **Health + noun** | **Common expressions** |
| look after your health  nurse back to health  your health improves  your health deteriorates  your health causes concern | A health hazard  health reasons  a health risk  a health warning  the health service | Bad for your health  Essential for good health  Harmful to your health  Do wonders for your health |

1. **Health + verb**

*Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:*

1. My aunt’s health rapidly last year and she died in December.
2. Remember to after your health, and it will look after you!
3. After his illness, his wife him back to health.
4. My daughter’s health has a lot since she stopped eating dairy products.
5. The President’s health is great concern. The doctors are not sure if he

will survive the night.

1. **Health + noun**

*Match the two halves:*

1. health warning.
2. health service.
3. health risks of eating meat.
4. health reasons.
5. health hazard.
6. I gave up smoking for …
7. In the 1980s, the British were not aware of the ….
8. This country has an excellent ….
9. Increasing levels of pollution are becoming a major ….
10. In most countries cigarette packets carry a ….
11. **Common expressions:**

*Complete the sentences with a word from the above common expressions*:

1. Smoking is … for your health. So give up now!
2. A high fat diet is ….. to your health, so cut down on butter!
3. Vitamins and minerals are …. for good health.
4. Did you know that keeping a pet can do …. for your health? It is a fact that

people with cats and dogs visit the doctor less often than those who don’t have pets.

**Part 4 Work**

**Job/Career**

**Staff and duty**

**Qualification and interview**

**Skill/Training**

**Wage, salary and pay**

**Job**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + job** | **Adjective + job** | **Noun + prep. + job** |
| apply for a job  get a job  hold down a job  look for a job  lose your job | a challenging job  a boring job  a rewarding job  a responsible job  a stressful job | the perks of the job  the pressures of the job  qualifications for the job |

1. **Verb + job**

***Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:***

1. Max had better be careful. If he’s late for work again, he might …. his job.
2. I’ve been … for a job for 3 months, but I haven’t had much success so far
3. I’ve … for a job with the company in Berlin.
4. Brian left after only a week. He never manages to …. down a job for long.
5. I finally … a temporary job, washing dishes in a hotel, but it’s only for a month.
6. **Adjective + job**

Choose the correct collocation:

1. I don’t think doctors are paid enough for doing such a *high / responsible* job.
2. Pilots are well-paid, but it’s a very *stressful / nervous* job. I’d rather have my health.
3. Helping sick people is very satisfying. For me, it’s a very *rewarding / thankful* job.
4. My job is so routine that I hate it. Filing papers all day is such a *boring / flat* job.
5. The job isn’t *difficult / challenging* enough for me - I want something more creative.
6. **Noun + preposition + job**

Complete the sentences with the above nouns:

1. I get five free flights a year. It’s one of the of …. the job.
2. Well, there’s no doubt that you’ve got the right …. for the job, but your lack of experience might count against you.
3. He resigned when he realised that the ….. of the job were making him ill.

**Note:** We talk about‘full-time’ and ‘part-time’ jobs,‘temporary’ and ‘permanent’ jobs: While studying at university I also had a part-time job in a supermarket After years of temporary employment he landed a permanent job with a local newspaper.

2. Note the different verbs that we use to describe jobs:

What exactly does the job entail? Does it involve a lot of paperwork?

3. Note the way we describe the qualities needed for a job:

This job requires good mental skills.

The job demands good eyesight and a high level of concentration.

4. Note these job + noun phrases:

Lots of people are more interested in job satisfaction than in earning high salaries. There’s hardly any job security in acting. You are only employed for short periods of time.

**Career**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + career** | **Adjective + career** | **Noun + prep. + career** |
| begin a career  choose a career  pursue a career  further your career wreck your career | a brilliant career  a promising career  a worthwhile career | a change of career  a turning point in your career  your choice of career  the height / pinnacle of your career  the greatest performance of your career |

1. **Verb + career**

*Complete the sentences with the correa form of the above verbs:*

1. This scandal has …. his career as a politician. It’s now in ruins.
2. He’s the owner of a chain of hotels, but he …. his career as a porter.
3. Getting more qualifications is probably the best way to …. your career.
4. I think money is a big factor for most people when it comes to …. a career.
5. I graduate from university soon and I’m hoping to …..a career in business.
6. **Adjective + career**

*Complete the sentences below with the above adjectives:*

1. She considers teaching a …. career. It is very satisfying to feel that you are

helping people to develop.

1. He had a …. career in politics, becoming Prime Minster at the young age

of 46.

1. He had a …. career ahead of him in football until a knee injury put him out

of the game at the age of 21.

1. **Noun + preposition + career**

*Match the two halves*:

1. She is now the managing director of the organisation.
2. At 50 he felt like a change of career.
3. Parents should advise and support their children in their choice of career.
4. At a concert in front of 40,000 people,
5. Moving to a new company marked a turning point in my career,
6. Gabrielle gave the greatest performance of her career so far.
7. So he gave up his job as a lawyer and went into teaching.
8. I’m much happier in my new job.
9. However, it’s important that they don’t try to influence their choice.
10. At the age of only thirty, she has reached the height of her career.

**Staff and duty**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + staff** | **Noun + prep. + staff** | **Verb + duty** |
| employ staff  recruit / take on staff  train staff  lay off staff | the dedication of the staff  a member of staff  the turnover of staff  vacancies for staff | carry out your duties  fail in your duties  report for duty  be suspended from duty  your duties include (tasks) |

1. **Verb + staff**

Choose the correct collocation:

1. Because of falling orders, the company has been forced to *decrease / lay off* staff. At least 50 will have to go.
2. All our sales staff are *educated / trained* to handle difficult customers.
3. Our embassy in Paris *employs / uses* around twenty full-time staff.
4. I hear the bank is *recruiting / starting* staff at the moment. I believe they are taking on about a hundred people.
5. **Noun + preposition + staff**

Complete the sentences with the above nouns:

1. There are always plenty of … for staff in bars and hotels.
2. This project has been a great success, thanks to the …. of the staff. I’d like

to thank you for all the hard work you’ve put into it.

1. There is a high ….. of staff in the catering trade. Most restaurants find it

difficult to hold on to staff.

1. The police suspect that a …. of staff tipped off the thieves who stole the

computers last night.

1. **Verb + duty**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. You should … for duty at seven o’clock on Monday morning.
2. She is a hard-working employee who …. out all her duties conscientiously.
3. The police officer has been … from duty until the claims of corruption

against him have been investigated.

1. Your duties will …. opening and answering the mail every morning.
2. The social worker is accused of …. in her professional duties and she is

facing dismissal as a result.

**Notes:** Note these adjective collocations with ‘staff’:

The company has a large workforce of permanent and temporary staff.

Our hard-working and dedicated staff provide an excellent service to our customers.

We only have a skeleton staff over the Christmas period so service will be slower than usual*.*

**Qualification and interview**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + qualification** | **Adjective + qualification** | **Verb + interview** | **Expressions with interview** |
| have a qualification  get *I* obtain a qualification  study for a qualification  courses lead to a qualification | an academic qualification  a further qualification  a recognized qualification | be invited to an interview  have an interview dread the interview  prepare for the interview  hold an interview | Make a good impression at the interview  Don’t do yourself justice at the interview  Come across badly at the interview |

1. **Verb + qualification**

Complete the sentences with tite correct form of the above verbs:

1. The course …. to a professional qualification in business administration.
2. Sadly, some children leave without …. a single qualification.
3. You’ll never get a good job if you don’t ….. any qualifications.
4. ……. for further qualifications is one way of getting promotion.
5. **Adjective + qualification**

Complete the sentences below with the above adjectives:

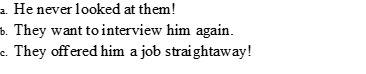
1. For employers, practical experience is as important as …. qualifications.
2. You must have a university degree or a …. qualification of equal status.
3. Some graduates go on to take …… qualifications - e.g. a master’s degree.
4. **Verb + interview**

Complete these sentences with the above verbs:

1. I’ve ….. a lot of job interviews since I graduated, but not one job offer yet.
2. Candidates who are successful in the written test will be … to an interview.
3. The best way to ….. for an interview is to find out all you can about the job.
4. Interviews will be …. in London next week.
5. I’m …. my interview later today. I’m already a bundle of nerves.
6. **Expressions with interview**

Match the halves:

1. He made a good impression at the interview.
2. He came across very badly in the interview.
3. He didn’t do himself justice in the interview.



**Skill**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + skill** | **Adjective + skill** | **Noun + of + skill** |
| learn a skill  hand down skills  test skills  update your skills  equip someone with skills | basic skills  communication skills  computer skills  practical skills  social skills | use of your skills  test of your skills  degree of skill |

1. **Verb + skill**

Choose the correct collocation:

1. The aim of the examination is to *investigate / test* your problem-solving skills.
2. The company is looking for staff who are willing to *learn / train* new skills.
3. This weekend refresher course is designed for staff wishing to *lift / update* their computer skills.
4. These traditional skills have been *given / handed* down from generation to generation.
5. The introductory course aims to *equip / educate* students with good study skills.

**2 . Adjective + skill**

Complete the sentences below with the above adjectives:

1. In schools, all children are taught the ….. skills of reading, writing and arithmetic.
2. At present, there is a shortage of people with ….. skills like joinery and bricklaying.
3. To be an effective teacher, you must have good …. skills.
4. Nowadays, you need basic …. skills for most office jobs.
5. The job involves organising and attending receptions and conferences. We’re looking for someone with good … skills - the sort of person who is equally at home talking to a duchess or a refuse collector.
6. **Noun + of + skill**

Complete the sentences with the above nouns:

1. Keeping control of the car on the ice was a real ….. of my skill as a driver.
2. Brain operations are complicated and the surgeon needs a high …… of skill,
3. Nurses used to complain that they are given menial tasks to do, which made little …. of their professional skills.

**Notes:**

1. Note the verbs we use to describe the skill needed to do something:

It takes great skill to build one of these tiny machines.

The job requires / demands / calls for great skill and an eye for detail.

2. Note the following prepositional phrases:

He performed the task with great skill.

She has excellent / no skills in map-reading.

3. Note these expressions:

The staff development programme provides opportunities for you to acquire new skills.

A good manager requires a number of highly specialised skills.

These exercises will develop the students’ speaking and listening skills.

**Training**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb + training** | **Adjective + training** |
| complete your training  provide training  receive training  require training | basic training  formal training  intensive training  proper training  regular training |

1. **Verb + training**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:

1. We …. on-line training and support in the use of all our software packages.
2. Please note that operation of this equipment ….. special training.
3. All employees of this bank …. special training in dealing with armed robbers.
4. Although my sister has … her medical training, she has no intention of becoming a doctor. What a waste of time, effort and money!
5. **Adjective + training**

Complete the sentences below with the above adjectives*:*

1. All new recruits undergo six weeks …. training at the army camp.
2. No one must operate this machine without training.
3. His paintings sell for thousands of pounds, but he’s had no training as an artist. He’s completely self-taught.
4. As technology changes so quickly these days, it is essential that all employees receive … training.
5. Last year I took a course in learning how to fly, and after a period of three months’ training, I qualified as a pilot.

**Notes:** I. Note the prepositions that follow ‘training’:

We received training in several different teaching methods.

We’ll need to provide training for die new members of staff.

2. Note that ‘in-service training’ is training that you do while you have a job.

The college runs a number of academic courses and also provides in-service training for secretaries, chefs and mechanics.

3. Note these noun expressions;

All our advisors have completed a comprehensive training programme.

Training sessions will be held on Mondays at 9am.

I have to go on a training course to learn new sales techniques.

The shop opens late on Mondays for staff training.

**Wage, salary, and pay**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb + wage / salary** | **Common expressions with pay** |
| earn a wage *I* salary  live on / survive on your ...  demand a higher...  my ... goes on / is spent on (rent)  tax is deducted from your … | receive equal pay  award a pay rise to someone  accept a pay cut  get full pay  qualify for sick pay  reject a pay offer |

|  |
| --- |
| **pay:** the money you get for doing your job, paid as a weekly wage or as a salary  **wage:** usually paid weekly - the pay of manual workers  **salary:** usually paid monthly - the pay of non-manual workers |

1. **Verb + wage / salary**

*Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs:*

1. She … a good salary, but nothing compared to what her boss gets.
2. Most of my wages … on the rent and bills.
3. He lost his job so they have to …. on one wage now.
4. In the UK, tax is automatically … from your salary.
5. Angry teachers are …. higher salaries and better conditions.

**2 . Wage or salary?**

*Choose wage or salary:*

1. The government plans to raise the minimum *wage / salary* from £4.50 to £5 per hour.
2. He was offered a six-figure *wage / salary* to move to a rival company.
3. The owner of the restaurant only pays the waiters a weekly *wage / salary* of £90.
4. He earns a good *wage / salary* as a doctor, but not as much as a consultant gets.
5. My *wage / salary* goes directly into the bank on the last Wednesday of each month.
6. The basic *wage / salary* is low, so I’ll have to do overtime to make enough money.
7. Common expressions with pay

Only pay is possible in these sentences. Match the halves:

1. Nurses have been awarded
2. As a temporary employee I don’t qualify for
3. Men and women should receive
4. The unions have rejected
5. Women employees get 18 weeks’ maternity leave
6. In order to save the company, the staff accepted
7. a 5% pay cut.
8. equal pay for the same work.
9. a 5% pay rise.
10. sick pay.
11. the latest pay offer.
12. on full pay.

**Notes**: 1.the expression ‘on my wage / salary / pay’:

How can they possibly support their families on such a low wage I salary?

I can’t afford to run a car on my wage I salary / pay.

2. Note the following expressions:

She asked for an advance on her salary so diat she could pay her medical bills, (get paid early) There are two wage earners in our family, so we live quite comfortably.

What’s the pay / salary like? What are the wages like?

3. A ‘living wage’ is one which provides enough for your basic needs:

Teaching no longer pays a living wage and I have to give private lessons to get by.

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