

THEORY:

About Collocations.

The term collocation refers to how words go together in order to form fixed relationships. Examples: “strong tea”, “heavy drink”, “so as to”

Varieties of Collocations

This combination of words can be observed in:

1. Metaphors. I.e: “(face up) to the facts” means accept reality.
2. Intensifying and softening adverbs. I.e: “highly educated” means a person with very good manners.
3. Make and verbs that mean make. I.e: “make a profit” means improve.
4. Communicating. I.e: “impart knowledge” means transfer knowledge.
5. Collocations with phrasal verbs. I.e: “burst into tears” means suddenly start to cry.

PRACTICE:

- 1. Read the Theory of Collocations and summarize the definition and types.**

Collocations

In English, certain verbs and nouns are used together to form collocations.

Match each verb in A with a noun in B to form collocations about health and fitness.

A

1. get out of
2. go on
3. catch
4. set
5. go for

B

- a. a goal
- b. breath
- c. a walk
- d. a cold
- e. a diet

3 Complete the sentences with the collocations you formed above. Make any necessary changes.

1. You're not overweight. You don't need to
2. You'll if you sit in front of the air conditioner.
3. Matthew every time he climbs the stairs.
4. Harriet around the neighbourhood every morning.
5. You should for yourself if you want to lose weight.

SOLUTIONS:

1) The summary will be assessed attending to the following aspects:

- All the texts that follow the logical order expressed in the original text and they also are grammatically correct and show all the points of information mentioned and listed previously.

2) COLLOCATIONS

1B

2E

3D

4A

5C

3)

1. Go on a diet
2. Catch a cold
3. Gets out of breath
4. Goes for a walk
5. Set a goal