

## 6.3 Vocabulary and skills development

GOALS ■ Understand fluent speech ■ Use high-frequency verb collocations

### Listening & Speaking understanding fluent speech

- 1 Match photos a–c to descriptions 1–3. What do all three have in common?

1 P2PU is an online learning community where users set up their own courses and study groups. All the courses are open to anyone and no fees are charged. The abbreviation stands for Peer to Peer University, as members learn from each other.

2 People interested in cosplay (dressing up in costumes as superheroes and other characters) use online communities to post photos of their costumes so other people can see them. They can also talk to, and arrange meetings with, other cosplayers.

3 With over a million members worldwide, BookCrossing is a website where people list where they have left books they enjoyed for other people to pick up and read.

■ **peer** someone of the same age or same position in society as you

- 2 6.3 ))) Read and listen to the information in the Unlock the code box.



#### UNLOCK THE CODE

putting in extra sounds to link vowels

If one word ends in a vowel sound and the next word begins with a vowel sound, we often add a consonant sound /j/, /w/ or /r/ between the vowels.

/j/: If the vowel sound at the end of the first word is /i:/ or /aɪ/, we use /j/ to link the words.

*I didn't realize he would be <sup>/j/</sup>English. I <sup>/j/</sup>only speak a little Spanish.*

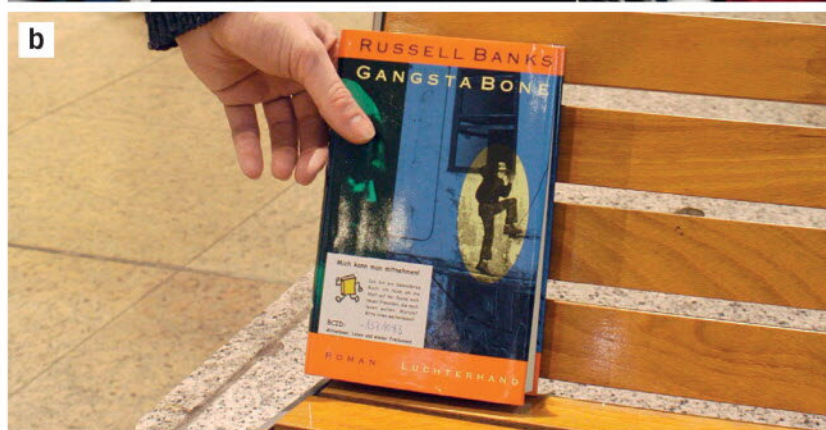
/w/: If the vowel sound at the end of the first word is /u:/, /aʊ/ or /əʊ/, we use /w/ to link the words.

*Who <sup>/w/</sup>is living there? The class is now <sup>/w/</sup>over.*

*He wanted to go <sup>/w/</sup>outside.*

/r/: If the word ends in 'r' or 're', some varieties of English don't pronounce the 'r', making the last sound a vowel, for example *car* /kɑː/. When the word is linked to a word beginning with a vowel, the /r/ sound reappears.

*The <sup>/r/</sup>car is ready.*



- 3a Work with a partner. Look at the following sentences and questions and mark where you think there might be an extra /j/, /w/ or /r/.

- How do I make a P2PU course?
- All the courses are open to anyone.
- Users can set up their own courses.
- ... so other people can see it.
- ... with over a million members worldwide.
- Leave it for another person to find.

b 6.4 ))) Listen and check your ideas.

c 6.4 ))) Listen again and repeat.



- 4 6.5 ))) Listen to a short podcast about online communities and complete the sentences with 1–2 words from the listening.
- \_\_\_\_\_ communities are expanding more rapidly than any other.
  - BookCrossing members are usually people \_\_\_\_\_ sharing the experience of reading.
  - People with a/an \_\_\_\_\_ can benefit from advice from others who are suffering from the same disease.
  - Distance learning is much better when you can talk to and see \_\_\_\_\_ online.
  - Cosplayers may use the internet \_\_\_\_\_ face-to-face conventions.
  - Neighbours who join StreetBank might lend their neighbours barbecue \_\_\_\_\_ or help their neighbours to \_\_\_\_\_ their houses.
- 5 The podcast talks about the benefits of online communities. With a partner, make a list of five disadvantages. Share your ideas with the class.

## Vocabulary high-frequency verb collocations

- 6a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. One word is used twice.

do get give have make set take

- Online or virtual communities are used to \_\_\_\_\_ people with similar interests together.
- Many people who \_\_\_\_\_ an unusual medical condition can now chat with others who have the same condition.
- Being able to communicate online \_\_\_\_\_ all the difference to the learning experience.
- Cosplay conventions are places where everyone can \_\_\_\_\_ dressed up.
- Cosplayers \_\_\_\_\_ dressing up very seriously.
- BookCrossers talk about \_\_\_\_\_ their books free.
- StreetBank neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ their neighbours permission to borrow things.
- Bad advice from people online can \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of damage.

- b Check your answers by reading the information in the Vocabulary focus box.

### VOCABULARY FOCUS high-frequency verb collocations

The following high-frequency verbs are often used in expressions, but do not add much/any meaning. The main meaning lies in the words that collocate with the verb.

The most common such verbs are:

**do:** *do you good, do a lot of damage, do nothing*

**get:** *get to know someone, get into an argument, get an illness, get together*

**give:** *give someone an idea/a fright/a headache, give someone permission, give a speech/talk/lecture, give something some thought*

**have:** *have an argument/chat, have problems/difficulties, have an accident, have a lie-down*

**make:** *make yourself understood, make the most of something, make sure of something, make all the difference*

**put:** *put into practice, put in charge, put pressure on, put the blame on*

**take:** *take the blame, take control, take something seriously, take a look*

**set:** *set free, set a limit, set a date, set a good/bad example*

- 7 Rewrite the underlined part of each sentence using the word in brackets and one of the verbs from the Vocabulary focus box.

- He needed to be certain of his facts. (sure)
- Have you decided when your wedding will be yet? (date)
- He couldn't get anyone to understand him. (understood)
- She said it was all his fault. (blame)
- She thought about it carefully. (thought (n))
- I'm tired, so I'm going to lie down for a while. (lie-down)

- 8a Choose five more collocations from the box and write sentences like those in exercise 7, using another phrase or synonym.

- b Give the sentences to your partner. Can they guess the collocations correctly without looking at the box?