

74 Word partners

A What do we mean by word partners?

If you want to use a word naturally, you often need to know other words that are commonly used with it. These are called word partners or collocations, and they can be different from language to language. For example:

I **spent time** in Paris. (NOT I ~~passed~~ time in Paris.) I **missed the bus**. (NOT I ~~lost~~ the bus.)

We have children. (NOT We ~~get~~ children.)

I **made** a mistake. (NOT I ~~did~~ a mistake.)

It was a **serious injury**. (also a **serious illness**)

It's **quite likely** that we'll stay here.

[we'll probably stay here]

It **depends on** my parents. (NOT It depends ~~of~~ my parents. See Unit 77.)

Language help

More *word partners* can be found in the *Cambridge Learner's Dictionary* for intermediate learners and the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*.

B Verbs and nouns

There are many verbs and nouns that are often used together.

Pavel **told** me a **joke** but I can't remember it. [told me a funny story]

I need to **lose weight**. [become less heavy; *opp* put on weight]

The doctor told my father that he should **go on** a **diet**. [eat less in order to lose weight]

It's very difficult to **predict the future**. [say what will happen in the future]

We won the game 2–1, and my brother scored the first **goal**¹.

My neighbour's **alarm went off**² in the middle of the night.

They **fell in love** and got married. Now Emily is **expecting** a baby³.

1



2



3



C Adjectives and nouns

Many adjectives and nouns are often used together. These are all examples where the meaning is 'big' or 'a lot', but where we usually use a particular adjective.

We've got a **large number** of students/tourists this year. (*opp* a **limited/small** number)

I will need a **large amount** of money.

There's a **wide choice** of food available. (*opp* a **limited/narrow** choice)

Claude has a **wide vocabulary** in English. (*opp* a **limited vocabulary**)

It's only a toy gun but it makes a very **loud noise**.

Her family is of **great importance** to her.

We went to a party last night and it was **great fun**. [very enjoyable; we enjoyed it a lot]

There was heavy **traffic** on the motorway going out of town. (*opp* **light** traffic)

D Adverbs and adjectives

The adverbs in the first three sentences mean *very*, the adverbs in the last sentence mean *fully/completely*. In each case, the adverbs and adjectives are common word partners.

I'm **terribly** sorry I'm late.

She's **well** aware of the problem. [She knows all about the problem.]

It's **vital** important that we get the right person for the job.

Lorna is **fast** asleep, but the other two are still wide awake.

Exercises

74.1 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Why does she ~~do~~ so many mistakes? make.....
- 2 My sister got a baby last month.
- 3 I'm sorry I'm late; I lost the bus.
- 4 There was an accident and Tommy has a grave head injury.
- 5 I don't know if I can come – it depends of the weather.
- 6 We passed three days in Amsterdam.
- 7 I wouldn't like to try and say the future.
- 8 My sister is waiting for a baby next month.
- 9 Axel said me a very funny joke.
- 10 She gave us a big amount of money.

74.2 Complete the text.

My mum went to see the doctor, and he told her to go on a ¹ diet..... . I think she knows that she needs to ²..... weight, but she's not happy about giving up chocolate. Anyway, I told her it's ³..... important that she keeps to the diet, because if she ⁴..... any more weight, it's quite ⁵..... that she'll end up with a more ⁶..... illness. Fortunately, I think she's ⁷..... aware of that.

74.3 Replace *big* or *little* with a more suitable adjective.

- 1 You won't need a **big** amount of money. large.....
- 2 Why are they making such a **big** noise?
- 3 I've got quite a **big** vocabulary in French.
- 4 There is only a **little** choice of things we can buy.
- 5 We had a very **big** number of tourists this year.
- 6 I think the event had **big** importance for her.
- 7 Lola only has a **little** vocabulary in English.

74.4 Complete the sentences and dialogues.

- 1 A: Why were they late? B: They got stuck in heavy..... traffic.
- 2 When I went into her bedroom, she was asleep.
- 3 A: Did you enjoy last night? B: Yes, it was fun.
- 4 I met Sasha in town. She told me she's a baby in June. Isn't that fantastic news?
- 5 A: We won 1–0. B: Who the goal?
- 6 Leif me a joke, but I'm afraid I didn't understand it.
- 7 A: Are the boys asleep? B: No, they're still awake.
- 8 My neighbour's burglar alarm at 2 o'clock this morning and woke me up.
- 9 A: Why is she staying in Paris? B: She in love with a French guy.
- 10 I'm sorry, but I've lost your book – I'll buy you a new one.

74.5

Over to you

Look at the verbs and nouns in section B, and the adjectives and nouns in section C on the opposite page. Are they the same in your language? If possible, compare with someone else who speaks your language.

A What are fixed phrases?

There are many groups of words which you need to learn as complete phrases, because they often have a meaning which is different from the words on their own. Many of these are called idioms.

They arrived **out of the blue**. [I didn't know they were coming; it was unexpected]

Does the name Merchant ring a **bell**? [sound familiar]

You'll have to **make up your mind** soon. [make a decision]

Some fixed phrases are easier to understand, but the same idea may be expressed in a different way in your language.

I think we'll have to **get rid of** some of this furniture.

[remove it, e.g. sell it, throw it away, give it away, etc.]

I'm afraid I can't talk to you now; I'm **(just) about to** leave. [I am going to leave very soon]

I don't know what Martin said, but Natalie **burst into tears**. [suddenly started crying] She was very upset.

Everyone was there **apart from** Yasmine.

[not including Yasmine; *syn* except for]



B Time phrases

He's leaving **in four days' time**. [four days from now; also in three weeks'/six months'/two years' time, etc.]

I got here **the week before last**. [during the week/month, etc. before the previous one]

The course is fine **so far**. [up until now]

I rang our local doctor and fortunately she was able to come **at once**. [now, immediately; *syns* right away / straight away]

He's so busy at work; he comes home late **night after night**. [every night; also day after day, etc.]

C Pairs of words

A number of fixed phrases consist of two words, usually joined by **and**, and sometimes **or**.

I go to the theatre now **and again**. [occasionally; *syns* now and then]

Andy had **one or two** [a few] suggestions.

I've got a house in the country, and I like to go there **whenever possible** for a bit of **peace and quiet**. [a calm situation without noise]

I've been **up and down** the street, but I can't find their house. [first in one direction, then the other]

I've been to Paris **once or twice**. [a few times]

I'll finish this report **sooner or later**. [I don't know when, but I'll finish it.]

D Introducing advice, opinions, etc.

Many fixed phrases are used to introduce advice, an opinion, an example, etc.

If I were you [in your situation], I'd accept the job they offered you.

In general [usually, or in most situations; *syn* on the whole] the summers are quite warm in this part of the country.

There were lots of questions. **For instance** [for example], how much will it cost?

I'm sure you'll have a great holiday. **By the way**, what time does the train leave? (used to introduce a new subject to the conversation)

To be honest, I didn't like her boyfriend very much. (used to say what you really think)

Exercises

75.1 Using all the words in the square, find eight more phrases.

ON	DAY	SOONER	AND	RIGHT
SO	AND	NOW	TWO	LATER
UP	OR	OFF	PEACE	AFTER
FAR	AND	ONE	AWAY	AGAIN
AND	DAY	QUIET	OR	DOWN

on and off

75.2 Complete the sentences with one word, then underline the full fixed phrase in each sentence.

- 1 She's been working on that essay night after night
- 2 I'm arranging everything for next week. By the, is your sister coming this evening?
- 3 My parents always turn up at my flat out of the
- 4 Some people enjoyed the book, but to be, I thought it was boring.
- 5 I'd like to get of these CDs because I don't listen to them any more.
- 6 In, people are much happier when they have jobs that they enjoy.
- 7 I don't know what to do at the moment but I'll have to make up my soon.
- 8 It's a flexible ticket. For, you can use it during the week or at weekends.
- 9 Can I ring you later? I'm just to have lunch.
- 10 If I you, I'd get a new dictionary.

75.3 Complete the fixed phrase in each dialogue.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 A: Do you go there much?
B: Now <u>and again</u> | 7 A: Have you been there often?
B: Once |
| 2 A: Have you had any ideas?
B: Yeah. One | 8 A: Do you need me there now?
B: Yes. Could you come at ? |
| 3 A: Was she very upset?
B: Yes. She burst | 9 A: When are you going back?
B: In two weeks' |
| 4 A: You arrived ten days ago?
B: Yeah, the week | 10 A: How's the course?
B: It's good so |
| 5 A: Should I accept the job?
B: Yes, I would if | 11 A: I spoke to Chris Myler. Do you know him?
B: No, the name doesn't ring |
| 6 A: Will they get here?
B: Yeah, sooner | 12 A: Have you done all the housework?
B: Yes, apart the washing. |

75.4 Here are more idioms. Can you underline one in each sentence, and guess what it means?

- 1 I've been in the job a few days, but I already feel at home. feel comfortable and relaxed
- 2 I've just bought these shoes and they cost a fortune.
- 3 Could you keep an eye on my bag for me?
- 4 The answer's on the tip of my tongue.
- 5 We had a night on the town last night.
- 6 I could do with a new computer; mine's quite old now.

A Common responses

A large number of fixed phrases are used as common responses in everyday conversation.

- A: What time did he get here? B: I've no idea. [I don't know]
 A: Are you going tonight? B: That depends. [used to say you are not sure because other things affect your answer; also It depends]
 A: Shall we go out tonight? B: Yeah, why not. [OK]
 A: Did you like the film? B: Not really. [used to say *no* but not strongly]
 A: I'm going to Sweden next week. B: Really. What for? [why?]
 A: Can I borrow your car? B: No way. [that's impossible; *informal*; *syn* no chance]
 A: They're coming tonight, aren't they? B: I suppose so. [used to say *yes* but not strongly]
 A: Jason has grown a beard. B: I know. I couldn't believe my eyes! [I was very surprised when I saw it]
 A: We have to work tonight. B: You must be joking.
 A: Eli got top marks. B: I don't believe it! [used to express great surprise]

Language help

We can use **you must be joking** (*syns* **you're joking/kidding**) when someone has just said something that is a surprise. It may be an unpleasant surprise (as above), or a nice surprise, e.g.

A: My father said he would pay for all of us to go on holiday.

B: **You're kidding.** Fantastic!

B In conversation

Notice how fixed phrases can form an important part of an everyday conversation.

- A: I had to **have a word with** Jiri and Milan today.
 [speak to them without others listening]
 B: Oh yeah? Are they causing trouble again?
 A: Well, you know, [used to fill a pause in conversation] they just keep talking to each other, and they don't pay attention [listen] – **that sort of thing**.
 B: Why don't you make them sit in different places?
 A: I tried that, but they still talked to each other.
 B: Well, in that case [because of the situation described], you'll have to move one of them.
 A: Maybe, but I'd feel bad about that [be unhappy about]. They're quite nice boys, you know, they just **can't help it**. [can't control some actions or behaviour]
 B: Sure ... but you can't let **that kind of thing** continue.
 A: No, you're right. But I've given them a final warning today, so let's wait and see what happens. [wait to discover what will happen]
 B: OK. But **what if** they don't improve? [what will you do if they don't improve?]
 A: I think it'll be OK.
 B: Well, if you **change your mind** [change your decision], come and see me again, and I'll arrange for one of them to be moved to another class.



Language help

We use **sort/kind** in several common phrases in informal speech.

(and) that sort/kind of thing [examples of that type]

e.g. I grow onions and carrots – **that sort/kind of thing**.

sort/kind of [approximately/more or less] e.g. Her new top is **sort of blue**; I thought he was **kind of strange**.

Exercises

76.1 Put the responses in the most suitable column below.

~~no way~~ not really I suppose so why not
you're kidding that depends I don't believe it

positive	negative	not sure <i>or</i> either
	no way	

76.2 Choose the correct word. Sometimes both are correct.

- 1 I need to have a word / *speak* with Catalina.
- 2 I don't know what they plan to do; we'll have to wait and *see / watch*.
- 3 He usually wears jeans, trainers, and that *sort / kind* of thing.
- 4 Little children shout and scream all the time; they can't *help / leave* it.
- 5 A: I went to Cambridge last week. B: Really? *What / Why* for?
- 6 The trouble with Mark is that he doesn't *pay / give* attention.
- 7 A: Are you working tonight? B: *It / That* depends.

76.3 Complete the dialogues with a suitable fixed phrase.

- 1 A: Did you hear that Daniel's getting married?
B: Yeah. *I don't believe it!*
- 2 A: Sofia doesn't listen.
B: No. She never
- 3 A: Did you speak to Nathalie?
B: Yes, I
- 4 A: Dad wasn't happy about forgetting my birthday.
B: No, he felt
- 5 A: Do you know what time he'll be here?
B: No, I'm afraid I've
- 6 A: Are you still planning to sell the flat?
B: No, I've I'm going to keep it now.

76.4 Where could you add the phrases in the box to the dialogues below?

~~you know~~ I couldn't believe my eyes kind of in that case
that sort of thing you must be joking why not

- 1 A: What did you say to him?
B: Well, it was quite difficult. *you know*
- 2 A: What colour was it?
B: Blue.
- 3 A: He's not coming this evening, so you won't be able to ask him.
B: Well, I'll phone him and ask him.
- 4 A: Jerry says we'll have to walk all the way to the campsite.
B: That's ten miles!
- 5 A: Do you want to get a takeaway?
B: Yeah.
- 6 A: What do they sell?
B: Oh, burgers, pizzas, ...
- 7 A: Did you see Chloe wearing those high-heeled shoes?
B: Yes.

A Verb + preposition

Pay special attention to prepositions that are different in your language.

Paul doesn't like the manager's decision and I **agree with** him. [have the same opinion as]

Don't **worry about** your exam. [be nervous about]

His teachers were **satisfied with** his progress. [pleased with]

Many people **spend** a lot of money **on** clothes.

I'm **thinking of** going to China. [it's my plan to go] (used in the continuous form)

This land **belongs to** the company. [it is the company's land]

I **translated** the letter **into** French. [changed from one language into another]

She **complained to** the manager **about** the food. [said she wasn't happy/satisfied with]

I can't **concentrate on** [think about] my work when the radio is playing.

We can **rely on** this photocopier. [trust it; it will not go wrong]

I may go but it **depends on** the weather. [used to say you are not sure about something]

Language help

Depend (on) has other meanings:

Martha **depends on** her son for money. [she needs his money]

We can **depend on** the others for support. [we can trust the others to support us]

Remember: it **depends on** something or someone (NOT it depends of something or someone)

B Prepositions that change the meaning



She **shouted to** me. [spoke in a loud voice to be heard]



He **shouted at** me. [spoke in a loud voice because he was angry]



He **threw the ball to** me. [for me to catch it]



He **threw the ball at** me. [in order to hit me]

C Adjective + preposition

I've never been very **good at** maths. (*opp* bad at)

She's **afraid of** flying. [frightened of]

The neighbours are **fond of** the children. [like]

She's **similar to** her sister [the same as her in some ways], but very **different from** her brother.

He's very **interested in** photography.

I think she's **aware of** the problem. [knows about]

I'm **tired of** people telling me what to do. [bored or a bit angry about]

Katya is **mad about** Brad Pitt. [likes him very much; *infml*]

We're **short of** coffee at the moment. [we don't have much]

There's **something wrong with** this TV. [the TV is not working correctly]

Exercises

77.1 Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the best endings on the right.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 He's tired | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a me, but it missed. |
| 2 She wasn't aware | <input type="checkbox"/> | b to the manager. |
| 3 He threw the pen to | <input type="checkbox"/> | c of working at weekends. |
| 4 She complained | <input type="checkbox"/> | d his friend on the other side of the lake. |
| 5 He shouted at | <input type="checkbox"/> | e me, but I dropped it. |
| 6 He shouted to | <input type="checkbox"/> | f with them. |
| 7 He threw the book at | <input type="checkbox"/> | g us to get out of his garden. |
| 8 I don't agree | <input type="checkbox"/> | h of her mistakes. |

77.2 Complete the questions with the correct preposition, then write an answer for each one.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 A: What is she worried <u>about</u> ? | B: <u>Her exams</u> |
| 2 A: What subjects is she good ? | B: |
| 3 A: Who does this belong ? | B: |
| 4 A: What does he spend all his money ? | B: |
| 5 A: What are you afraid ? | B: |
| 6 A: What kind of films are you interested ? | B: |
| 7 A: What does the decision depend ? | B: |
| 8 A: I know he's angry, but who's he shouting ? | B: |
| 9 A: Who can we rely ? | B: |
| 10 A: What language is the book being translated ? | B: |

77.3 Complete the dialogues.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A: Are you going to the exhibition?
B: Yes, I'm very <u>interested</u> in art. | 6 A: Did you like the course?
B: No, I wasn't very satisfied it. |
| 2 A: Is she to her sister?
B: No, they're completely different. | 7 A: What's the matter?
B: I can't on this with the TV on. |
| 3 A: What did she about?
B: She wasn't happy with the food. | 8 A: It's a big problem.
B: Yes, but we're of that. |
| 4 A: Angel is very good-looking.
B: That's why I'm about him! | 9 A: We're a bit of milk.
B: OK. I'll buy some when I go out. |
| 5 A: What's with the radio?
B: I don't know, but it's not working. | 10 A: Do Max's children have jobs?
B: No, they still on their parents. |

77.4 Do you know which preposition follows the words below? They are all in this book. If you don't know, use the index to help you. A good dictionary will tell you if a verb or adjective is usually followed by a special preposition.

- keen succeed apply
- suffer get married apologise

77.5

Over to you

Complete the sentences about yourself. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 I'm not very good
- 2 I've always been interested
- 3 I'm not very fond
- 4 I spend most of my money
- 5 For my next holiday, I'm thinking

A *By, on or in + noun*

I took his pen **by mistake**. [I thought it was my pen]
 These shoes are made **by hand**. [not using a machine]
 I met them **by chance**. [it wasn't planned; it was luck]



He broke the plate **by accident**. [he did not want or plan to do it]



He broke the plate **on purpose**. [he wanted to do it; it was his intention]

My boss is **on the phone** at the moment. [using the phone]
 The workers are **on strike**. [they refuse to work because of a problem over pay, hours, etc.]
 The books were **on display** in the window. [in the window for people to look at]
 Part of the building was **on fire**. [burning]
 Most of the passengers are now **on board**. [on the train, boat, plane, etc.]
 Why are they always **in a hurry**? [needing to do something or go somewhere very quickly]
 I explained everything **in detail**. [including all the important information]
 She won't make that mistake again **in future**.
 The poor little girl was **in tears**. [crying]

B *Phrases easily confused*

Sometimes two prepositions can be used with the same noun, but the meaning is different.

Lessons begin at 8.30 and the students are usually here **on time**. [at 8.30]

If we hurry, we'll be there **in time**. [before the time we need to be there]

We were tired of waiting, so **in the end** we went home. [finally, after a lot of time or thought]

At the end of the book they get married. [in the last part]

To be successful **in business** it's important to get on well with people. [working as businesspeople]

They're both in Germany **on business**. [they are there for work, not a holiday]

I'm afraid this book's a bit **out-of-date**. [old and not useful, or not correct in its information]

I try to keep **up-to-date** with all the changes. [knowing all the most recent ideas and information]

I'll see you **in a moment**. [not now, but very soon; *syn* in a minute]

I can't speak to you **at the moment**. [now; *syn* right now]

Common mistakes

I'm busy **at the moment**. (NOT I'm busy ~~in this~~ moment.)

Exercises

78.1 Put the nouns into the correct columns.

board	hand	accident	display	detail
fire	future	mistake	tears	strike

on	in	by
board		

78.2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- I'm afraid I deleted your email *on / in / (by)* accident.
- Did she hit him *on / by / in* purpose?
- I just saw them *with / by / on* chance.
- Most of these files are *out-of- / out-from- / out-for-* date.
- My wife is away *in / on / by* business at the moment.
- I'm afraid I'm busy *on / in / at* the moment.
- I've got to go; I'm *in / on / at* a hurry.
- I won't go there again *on / in / at* future.

78.3 Complete the missing noun in these prepositional phrases.

- I saw smoke coming out of the window, and I realised the house was on fire
- Nobody is at the factory. The workers are all on
- These chocolates are expensive because they are all made by
- I'm just going to the shop but I'll be back in a
- I'm sure she broke that vase on ; she never liked it.
- I'm sorry I can't stop to talk now – I'm in a
- She never thanked me for the present, so I won't buy her another one in
- You can't trust things you read on the Internet; a lot of the information there is out-of-
- I told them everything they wanted to know. I explained it all in
- I went to the exhibition, and some of Katya's paintings were on
- The manager can't speak to you at the ; I'm afraid she's on the
- It was a terrible journey but we got there in the

78.4 Replace the underlined word(s) with a prepositional phrase.

- The meeting was planned for 11 am and we got there at 11 am. on time
- Did you get to the cinema before the film started?
- Most of the factory is burning.
- I had great difficulty finding the camera I wanted, so finally I bought one on the Internet.
- He gets killed in the last scene of the film.
- I'm afraid I'm very busy right now.
- I saw her yesterday but we didn't plan to meet.
- I'm writing an email, but I'll be with you very soon.
- Most of these books are old and the information is wrong.
- I explained the system with all the important information.

A

Formation

A phrasal verb is a verb + adverb or preposition, and sometimes a verb + adverb *and* preposition.

He **fell over** [fell to the ground] and hurt his knee.

I'll try to **find out** [learn/discover] the quickest way to get there.

He didn't like his coat, so he **gave it away**. [gave it to someone for no money]

If you don't understand the meaning, **look it up**. [find the meaning in a book/dictionary]

Who's going to **sort out** the problem? [deal with it successfully; solve it]

He doesn't get **on with** [have a good relationship with] his parents. (verb + adv. + prep.)

B

Meaning

The adverb or preposition does not always change the meaning of the verb, and is not always used.

I didn't **wake (up)** until 7 o'clock.

She's **saving (up)** for a new computer.

Hurry (up) or we'll be late.

I went to lie **(down)** on the bed.

Sometimes an adverb adds a particular meaning to the verb. For example, *back* can mean *return*.

I bought this jacket yesterday, but I'm going to **take it back** to the shop; it's too small.

You can look at the books, but remember to **put them back** on the shelf.

They liked Greece so much they want to go **back** next year.

Often, the adverb or preposition changes the meaning of the verb: *give up* doesn't mean the same as *give*, and *carry on* doesn't mean the same as *carry*.

My wife has decided to **give up** [stop] smoking.

We'll take a short break and then **carry on** [continue] with the meeting.

The shops are going to **put up** [increase] the price of bread.

When the hotel gets busy, we have to **take on** [employ] more staff.

C

Multiple meanings

Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.

go away

I was busy, so I told him to **go away**. [leave]

We try to **go away** in August. [go on holiday]

Pick something / someone up

I **picked up** most of the rubbish. [lifted it from the floor]

I'm going to **pick Jane up** at the station. [collect someone, usually in a car]

Put something on

Could you **put the light on**? [make a piece of equipment work by pressing a switch; *syn* switch sth on]

I **put on** my best suit. [put clothes on your body]



Exercises

79.1 Choose the correct adverb or preposition to complete the sentence.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1 I can't see. Could you put the light | a in | b on | c out |
| 2 If he doesn't want it, he can give it | a out | b away | c up |
| 3 Have they sorted it | a out | b over | c up |
| 4 It was broken, so I had to take it | a over | b on | c back |
| 5 I went to the airport to pick her | a up | b down | c over |
| 6 What time did you wake | a to | b up | c for |
| 7 I get married next year. I need to start saving | a out | b on | c up |
| 8 Could you switch the TV | a down | b on | c in |

79.2 Replace the underlined word(s) with a phrasal verb that keeps a similar meaning.

- We never discovered what it means. *found out*
- I'd like to return next year.
- We collected Kelly from the station.
- We'll have to increase the price this year.
- I've decided to stop eating chocolate.
- Is Hana going to continue with her English course?
- I told them to leave.
- I have a good relationship with my parents.
- We are planning to employ ten new drivers next year.

79.3 Look at the dictionary entry for *go off* and match the meanings with the sentences below.

- When the light goes off, the machine has finished. ...3...
- My alarm clock went off early this morning.
- I think this meat has gone off.
- The bomb went off without any warning.
- Faye went off early; she had to meet a friend.

go off **1** [LEAVE] to leave a place and go somewhere else *She's gone off to the pub with Tony.* **2** [FOOD] UK informal If food goes off it is not good to eat anymore because it is to old. **3** [STOP] If a light or machine goes off, it stops working. *The heating goes off at 10 o'clock.* **4** [EXPLODE] If a bomb or gun goes off, it explodes or fires. **5** [MAKE NOISE] If something that makes a noise goes off, it suddenly starts making a noise. *His car alarm goes off every time it rains.*

79.4 Complete the dialogues.

- A: Can you afford that bike?
B: No, I'll have to *save up* for it.
- A: Is there still a problem?
B: Don't worry. I'll it
- A: Can we look at some books?
B: Yes, but them afterwards.
- A: Did you feel unwell?
B: Yes, I had to on the bed.
- A: What's the matter?
B: I and cut my knee.
- A: I don't know what this means.
B: Well, it in a dictionary.
- A: Does he look smart?
B: Yes. He's his suit.
- A: or we'll be late.
B: OK, I'm coming.