

### A Spending money

Here are some verbs which often collocate with money.

collocation	meaning	example
spend money (on)	give money as payment for something	Juan <b>spends</b> a lot of <b>money</b> on travelling.
save money	keep money for use in the future	We're <b>saving</b> a little <b>money</b> each month to buy a new car next year.
waste/squander money (on)	spend money in a bad way; <i>squander</i> is stronger and is only used about large sums of money	Sara <b>wasted/squandered</b> all her <b>money</b> on clothes and fast cars.
change money	exchange one currency for another, e.g. dollars for euros	You can <b>change</b> some <b>money</b> at the airport.
throw money around	spend money in an obvious and careless way on unnecessary things	If Jim keeps on <b>throwing</b> his <b>money around</b> like that, he soon won't have any left.
throw money at	spend a lot of money, possibly more than necessary, trying to solve a problem	The government think they can solve the problem by <b>throwing money at it</b> .
donate money (to)	give money to help society in some way	The business <b>donates</b> a lot of <b>money</b> each year to charity.

### B Prices

Many collocations including the word **price** are connected with height. Prices can be **high** or **low**. If they are very low, they may be called (usually by advertisers) **rock-bottom prices**. Prices may **increase**, **prices go up** and **prices rise**. If they go up very fast we say that **prices soar**. Occasionally **prices go down**. If you say that something is **reasonably priced**, you think it is neither too cheap nor too expensive. Calling something a **ridiculous price** may mean it is much too cheap or much too expensive.

### C Getting money

Henry and his brother grew up in a family where **money was always tight**<sup>1</sup>. Henry hoped that when he was grown-up, money would be never be **in short supply** for him. Henry's brother only wanted a **steady income** but Henry wasn't interested in just **earning a good salary**, he wanted to make **big money**<sup>2</sup>, to be **seriously rich**<sup>3</sup>. He started **making money** at school when he sold the sandwiches his mother had made him to other children. He also worked in his school holidays to **earn money**. He put this money in a bank account and hardly ever **made a withdrawal**<sup>4</sup> from it. When he left school, he **raised enough money** through the bank to buy his first shop. He **got a really good deal**<sup>5</sup> because he found a shop that was **going cheap**<sup>6</sup>. By the time he was twenty he had already **made a small fortune**<sup>7</sup> though, of course, most of his **money was tied up**<sup>8</sup> in his business.

<sup>1</sup> there wasn't much money

<sup>2</sup> informal: a lot of money

<sup>3</sup> informal: very rich

<sup>4</sup> took money out of the bank

<sup>5</sup> informal: got a bargain

<sup>6</sup> informal: selling for a low price

<sup>7</sup> made a large amount of money

<sup>8</sup> not available for spending because it was needed for his business



## Exercises

### 37.1 Read these remarks by different people, then answer the questions.

- Briony: I sent 100 euros to the Children's Fund for the Developing World.  
 Philip: I won 100,000 dollars on the lottery and bought stupid, useless things. I have almost nothing left now.  
 Anthony: I went into the bank with 1,000 euros and came out with the equivalent in Australian dollars.  
 Marianne: The garden was in a terrible mess after the storm. I paid a gardener a lot of money to sort it out but he didn't seem to make it any better.  
 Catherine: I put 5,000 euros in an account which gives 4% interest.

	name
1 Who threw money at something?	
2 Who saved money?	
3 Who donated money?	
4 Who squandered money?	
5 Who changed money?	

### 37.2 Complete these sentences using collocations from B opposite. Use each collocation once only.

- In March 1998, computer chip prices were around 150 dollars. In September 1998 they were 850 dollars. In just six months prices had .....
- An airline is offering a return flight from London to New York for just 50 dollars. At first sight this seems like a ....., as many people on the same flight will be paying 1,000 dollars or more.
- Given that most first-class hotels were charging 300 dollars a night because of the festival, at 275 dollars our four-star hotel seemed .....
- Hand-held computers are now selling at ..... prices because there's so much competition. One that cost 250 dollars a year ago now costs only 70.
- Car prices ..... down last year, but they will probably ..... again before the end of the year as steel becomes more expensive.

### 37.3 Choose the correct collocation.

- Bank assistant: Can I help you, Madam?  
 Customer: Yes. I'd like to *take / get / make* a withdrawal from my account please.
- Bank Manager: Is your company *getting / making / taking* money?  
 Business customer: Yes. We are in profit. So I have a *firm / steady / strong* income.
- Teenage son: Dad, will you lend me money to buy a car?  
 Father: Well, money is rather *slim / hard / tight* at the moment. Ask your mother.
- Jake: These cameras aren't as expensive as I thought.  
 Fran: That's because they use film. They're *going / asking / giving* cheap right now because everyone is buying digital cameras, which are ridiculously expensive because they are in such *low / short / little* supply.
- George: We need to *bring up / rise / raise* money for the new club house. Any ideas?  
 Joe: Well, we could have a children's sports day and get all the parents to contribute.
- Mick: You must have made a *slight / slim / small* fortune when you sold your house.  
 Kathy: Yes, I did, but the money is all *closed up / tied up / packed up* in the new one.
- Oscar: I guess Zara is making *big / large / huge* money with her Internet business.  
 Erica: Oh yes, she's *absolutely / utterly / seriously* rich now.

## Unit 37

- 37.1** 1 Marianne 4 Philip  
2 Catherine 5 Anthony  
3 Briony

- 37.2** 1 soared 4 rock-bottom/ridiculous  
2 ridiculous/low price 5 went; go up / rise  
3 reasonably priced

- 37.3** 1 make 5 raise  
2 making; steady 6 small; tied up  
3 tight 7 big; seriously  
4 going; short

## Unit 38

- 38.1** 1 go; avert 3 fight  
2 raged; opened 4 join(ed); horrors

- 38.2** 1 The war between Adverbia and Collocania **broke out** in 1983 after a dispute over territory in the northern province. At first there were just **minor incidents** but it soon turned into **all-out war**. The war ended after a **decisive battle** in 1987.  
2 There was **fierce fighting** in the capital city yesterday. United Nations **peacekeeping** forces are expected to enter the city as soon as a **ceasefire** is called.  
3 Forces sent in to **keep the peace** in the troubled region of Phrasalia had to **withdraw/retreat** after they came **within (firing) range** of rebel artillery.  
4 The Sornak Republic today **declared war** against Hobrania.  
5 Armed troops were sent in to **restore order** after the riots and violence of last week.  
6 Even though the two sides **signed a peace treaty / peace agreement** last July, fighting has started again and hopes for a **lasting peace** are fading.  
7 As more of our soldiers were killed or **taken prisoner**, **peace activists** organised demonstrations against the unpopular war.  
8 Representatives of the two sides are meeting in Zurich in an attempt to **bring about peace** in the troubled region. It is hoped that they will **negotiate a peace agreement** which both governments can accept.

- 38.3** 1 ... a running battle ...  
2 ... losing the battle ...  
3 ... put up a heroic fight ...  
4 ... offered no resistance ...  
5 ... fighting for (his) life ...

### **38.4** Possible answers:

**army** – an army advances, marches, retreats; to mobilise an army; a victorious army  
**soldier** – veteran soldier; rank-and-file soldier; a wounded soldier; to serve as a soldier  
**battle** – a fierce battle; a battle of words; a battle of wits; to go into battle; to win/lose a battle  
**weapon** – deadly weapon; chemical weapon; biological weapon; to carry a weapon  
**to fight** – to fight bravely; to fight bitterly; to fight hard  
**peace** – to make peace; the peace process; a peace conference; to take part in a peace demonstration