

## Road to HKDSE

### Writing notes (11) (常用詞語的搭配)

Written By: 金娜娜 Nana nadal129@yahoo.com.hk

#### A. Collocations using the most Common Words

##### 1. ability (能力)

1. cultivate (培養)	1. outstanding (卓越的)	ability
2. nurture (培養)	2. athletic (運動的)	
3. possess (擁有)	3. creative (創意的)	
4. enhance (提升)	4. acting (演戲的)	
5. demonstrate (展示)	5. linguistic (語言的)	

**Example:** Participating in the rugby club can nurture your athletic ability.

**Example:** We can enhance our linguistic ability through reading and writing extensively.

**Example:** Steven Chow demonstrated outstanding acting ability in the drama.

##### 2. acceptance (接納)

1. win	1. complete	acceptance
2. gain	2. general	
	3. widespread	
	4. public	

**Example:** After the scandal, Kobe Bryant won general acceptance from the American public with his brilliant performance on the court.

**Example:** Patrick Chan and Calvin Sun have gained widespread acceptance among senior form students with their excellent teaching.

### 3. advice (建議)

1. give (給)	1. some	advice
2. take / follow (跟從)	2. my (我的)	
3. seek	3. constructive (建設性)	
4. disregard	4. valuable (寶貴)	
	5. professional (專業)	

**Example:** In this article, I will give you some advice on how to nurture your children.

**Example:** We can seek constructive advice from our teachers.

**Example:** Anita Mui disregarded the professional advice of doctors and refused to receive cancer treatment.

### 4. ambition (抱負)

1. achieve / realize (達成)	1. personal (個人)	ambition
---------------------------	------------------	----------

**Example:** In order to realize his personal ambition of becoming a great basketball player, Kobe Bryant has been determined and persistence in his whole career.

## 5. argument (爭論/論點)

1. have (有)	1. heated / bitter (激烈的)	argument (s)
2. settle (解決)	2. convincing (有說服力的)	
3. come up with (提出)	3. groundless (毫無根據的)	
4. put forward (提出)		
5. refute (反駁)		

**Example:** Before the murder, the couple had a heated argument.

**Example:** We can settle our bitter argument with our family through genuine communication.

**Example:** The government did not come up with convincing arguments to persuade the public to accept the constitutional reform proposal.

**Example:** The arguments the environmentalists put forward are groundless.

## 6. attack (攻擊)

1. launch (發動)	1. fierce (猛烈的)	attack
2. come under (遭受)	2. scathing (尖刻的)	
	3. vicious (惡毒的)	

**Example:** The newspapers on the mainland launched fierce attack on the pro-democracy camp.

**Example:** The officials of FIFA have come under attack for the corruption scandal.

## 7. attention (留心)

1. draw / capture / attract /grasp (吸引)	1. public (公眾的)	attention
2. deserve (值得)	2. close (密切的)	
3. distract (分散)	3. full (完全的)	
4. pay (留心)		

**Example:** The corruption scandals of former government officials have drawn public attention.

**Example:** The private life of celebrities often attracts public attention.

**Example:** The problem of global warming deserves our close attention.

**Example:** Although smartphones are useful, they distract our attention.

**Example:** Students pay full attention in tutorial classes.

## 8. attitude (態度)

1. adopt (採取)	1. positive	attitude
2. take (採取)	2. negative	
3. display (表現)	3. right	
4. inculcate (灌輸)	4. sympathetic	
	5. indifferent	
	6. hostile	

**Example:** Students should adopt more positive attitude towards academic pursuit.

**Example:** The public display hostile attitude towards the 12-year-old illegal immigrant.

**Example:** Apart from imparting knowledge, teachers should inculcate the right attitude in students.

9. **award (獎項)**

1. give	1. major (主要)	award
2. receive	2. prestigious (有名譽的)	
3. win	3. top (最高的)	

**Example:** Kobe Bryant has received many prestigious awards, such as the NBA championship, the NBA Most Valuable Player Award and two Olympic gold medals in his illustrious basketball career.

**Example:** As one of the greatest writers in modern Chinese history, Lu Xun failed to win the Nobel Literature Award.

10. **awareness (意識)**

1. arouse (引起)	1. public (公眾)	awareness
2. raise (提升)	2. civic (公民)	
3. heighten (提升)	3. strong	

**Example:** The government aims to arouse public awareness of the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome.

**Example:** In the 1970s, the Hong Kong government organized the Clean Hong Kong Campaign to raise civic awareness.

### 11. assistance (援助)

1. offer	1. financial	assistance
2. provide	2. practical	
3. render (提供)	3. emergency	
4. receive		

**Example:** The government should provide more financial assistance for the students at the lowest rung of society.

**Example:** The victims of the Sichuan earthquake received a lot of emergency assistance from Hong Kong people.

### 12. audience (觀眾)

1. attract	1. vast	audience
2. appeal to (吸引)	2. appreciative	
3. captivate (扣人心弦)	3. indifferent	
4. grip (扣人心弦)		
5. touch (感動)		
6. reach (使產生共鳴)		

**Example:** No longer can TVB dramas appeal to the vast audience in Hong Kong.

**Example:** The magnificent performance by the pianist captivated appreciative audience.

**Example:** Korean dramas can often touch the audience.

**Example:** Movies featuring Stephen Chow and Andy Lau can reach the audience.

13. **balance (平衡)**

1. strike (取得)	1. ideal (理想)	balance
2. maintain (維持)	2. right	
3. upset (破壞)	3. work-life	

**Example:** The government needs to **strike a balance between** public order and freedom of expression.

**Example:** Working overtime **will upset our work-life balance.**

14. **belief (信念)**

1. hold	1. strong	belief
2. share	2. fervent (熱烈的)	
3. foster (促進)	3. unshakable (堅定不移)	
	4. deep-seated (根深柢固)	

**Example:** Lee Kuan-yew **held the strong belief that** democratization was detrimental to China.

**Example:** The students of Billy Ng **share the unshakable belief that** they can achieve excellent results in the HKDSE.

**Example:** China's dependence on agriculture **fostered the deep-seated belief that** men are superior to women.

15. **benefit (好處/優勢)**

1. gain (取得)	1. obvious	benefit
2. reap (取得)	2. economic	
3. provide	3. fringe (附加)	
4. yield (產生)	4. considerable (相當多)	
	5. short-term	
	6. long-term	

**Example:** Hong Kong **has reaped considerable economic benefits** with the burgeoning economic growth in China.

**Example:** The company **should provide more fringe benefits for** its employees.

**Example:** Reading the South China Morning Post **will yield long-term benefits**.

16. **blame (指責)**

1. pin (置以)	1. the	blame
2. place (置以)		
3. attach (置以)		
4. escape (逃避)		
5. shift (推卸)		
6. bear (承擔)		

**Example:** Some pro-Beijing critics **pin the blame on** the Umbrella Movement for the declining number of mainland tourists in recent months.

**Example:** Responsible leaders **should not escape the blame for** poor governance.

**Example:** The official insisted that he **would bear the blame for** the spread of the epidemic.



### 17. career (事業)

1. start	1. lifelong (終生)	career
2. embark on (開展)	2. profitable (有利可圖的)	
3. build	3. lucrative (有利可圖的)	
4. carve out (苦心經營)	4. promising (有前景的)	
5. pursue (追求)	5. fulfilling (讓人滿足的)	
6. abandon (放棄)	6. stable (穩定的)	
7. ruin (推毀)		

**Example:** Bill Gates embarked on his lucrative career after quitting Harvard University.

**Example:** Despite early setbacks, Lin Dan carved out his badminton career and became the world champion and won two Olympic gold medals.

**Example:** In order to pursue a promising career, many sixth-formers would like to study Business Administration at university.

**Example:** The artist has abandoned his fulfilling career with a view to spending more time with his autistic son.

**Example:** Trafficking drugs will ruin your future career.

### 18. campaign (宣傳運動)

1. start	1. effective	campaign
2. launch (開展)	2. successful	
3. initiate (開展)	3. public	
4. wage (開展)		

**Example:** The government launched an effective campaign against corruption in the 1970s.

**Example:** The government has initiated a public campaign to discourage dangerous driving.

## 19. change (改變)

1. lead to (導致)	1. drastic	change
2. bring about (導致)	2. far-reaching	
3. make (作出)	3. fundamental	
4. undergo (進行)	4. significant	
5. force (強迫)	5. minimal	
6. propose (提出)		
7. adapt to (適應)		
8. resist (反抗)		

**Example:** The open-door policy led to drastic changes in China.

**Example:** Many politicians in Britain have proposed far-reaching changes in the electoral system of the country.

**Example:** It is extremely difficult for mainland immigrants to adapt to the significant changes in their lifestyle in Hong Kong.

**Example:** The Self-strengthening Movement fizzled out as Cixi resisted significant changes in Qing's political system.

## 20. chance (機會)

1. seize (抓緊)	1. excellent	chance
2. grasp (抓緊)	2. high	
3. blow (浪費)	3. slim (渺茫)	
4. stand (擁有)		
5. provide (提供)		
6. boost (提升)		
7. maximize (最大化)		
8. minimize (減到最低)		

**Example:** Please seize this excellence chance of enhancing your English.

**Example:** He blew the chance of salvaging his marriage as he refused to apologize to his wife.

**Example:** Many students hold the belief that attending tutorial classes can boost their chance of entering university.

**Example:** Eating vegetables regularly can minimize the chance of suffering from colon cancer.

## 21. challenge (挑戰)

1. face (面對)	1. great	challenge
2. meet (面對)	2. enormous	
3. respond to (迎戰)	3. tough (艱巨的)	
4. rise to (迎戰)	4. real	
5. accept (接受)		

**Example:** Despite facing enormous challenges in his basketball career, Michael Jordan succeeded in leading Chicago Bulls to win six NBA championships and becoming the greatest basketball player in history.

**Example:** In order to respond to the tough challenge of the HKDSE, we need to be determined and persistent.

**Example:** During the Asian Financial Crisis, Donald Tsang rose to the challenge from George Soros and prevented a complete collapse of the stock market.

## 22. complaint (投訴)

1. make (作出)		complaint
2. file (作出)		
3. lodge (作出)		
4. investigate (調查)		

**Example:** I am writing to file a complaint about the poor services of Disneyland.

**Example:** The users of Babykingdom lodged a complaint about the pornographic programme of TVB broadcast every Sunday

**Example:** The police are investigating protestors' complaints slowly.

### 23. competition (競爭)

1. engage in (參與)	1. intense (劇烈)	competition
2. involved in (牽涉)	2. stiff (劇烈)	
	3. fierce (劇烈)	
	4. cut-throat (劇烈)	

**Example:** In order to scramble for university places, sixth-formers engage in stiff competition in the HKDSE.

**Example:** Korean artists are involved in cut-throat competition in the entertainment industry. For those who are fortunate, they are shot to fame overnight. For those who fail, they may give up themselves and even commit suicide.

### 24. comparison (比較)

1. make	1. meaningful	comparison
2. draw	2. fair	

**Example:** People often make a comparison between the economic and political development of Hong Kong and Singapore.

**Example:** It is difficult to draw a comparison between Café de Coral and McDonald's.

## 25. concern (關注)

1. arouse (引起)	1. major (重要)	concern
2. raise (引起)	2. deep (深切)	
3. express (表達)	3. serious (嚴重)	
4. air (表達)	4. growing (增長的)	
5. voice (表達)	5. public (公眾)	
6. There has been (一直有)	6. international (國際)	

**Example:** The recent suicides of primary and secondary school students have aroused deep concern about the mental health of our next generation.

**Example:** I am writing to voice my serious concern about the animal abuse problem.

**Example:** There has been growing concern about the supply of milk powder during the Christmas and Lunar New Year holidays.

**Example:** Frequent mechanical failures in MTR trains have raised public concern about the reliability of the system.

**Example:** The fire disaster in Bangladesh raised international concern about the safety of the factories in developing countries.

26. **confidence** (信心)

1. have	1. great	confidence
2. lose (失去)	2. high	
3. restore (重建)	3. full	
4. inspire (激起)	4. growing	
5. instill (注入)	5. public	
6. gain (獲得)		
7. lack (缺乏)		
8. boost (提升)		
9. enhance (提升)		
10. shatter (打擊)		
11. shake (動搖)		

**Example:** Stephen Curry has great confidence in winning more NBA championships.

**Example:** The Korean public lost confidence in the government's ability to tackle the outbreak of MERS.

**Example:** YY Lam instills confidence in his students during his regular course.

**Example:** Due to poor physical appearance, he lacks confidence.

**Example:** Successive victories have boosted Lee Wai-sze's confidence in winning a gold medal in the 2016 Olympics.

**Example:** Incessant knee injuries have shattered Derek Rose's confidence.

## 27. condition (情況)

## a) v. + condition

1. create	1. favourable (有利的)	condition
2. improve	2. appalling (嚇人的)	
3. aggravate	3. difficult	
	4. critical (緊急的)	
	5. optimum (適合的)	

**Example:** The pleasant climate creates favourable conditions for the growth of crops.

**Example:** I hope that effort is made to improve the appalling conditions of the hotel.

**Example:** The devastating earthquake aggravated the conditions of Haitian residents.

## b) condition + v.

1. favourable (有利的)	condition	1. exists (存在)
2. appalling (嚇人的)		2. crops up (出現)
3. difficult		3. appears (出現)
4. critical (緊急的)		
5. optimum (適合的)		
6. unexpected (沒有預計的)		

**Example:** When unexpected conditions crop up, we should keep calm.

**Example:** You may feel anxious in the run-up to the HKDSE next year. When this condition appears, seek advice from friends and teachers.

## 28. consideration (考慮)

1. take into	1. careful 2. serious	consideration
--------------	--------------------------	---------------

**Example:** Foreign universities often take students' participation in extra-curricular activities into consideration when processing their applications.

## 29. contact (聯絡/接觸)

1. have 2. establish (建立) 3. lose 4. avoid 5. maintain (維持)	1. daily 2. face-to-face 3. physical 4. frequent	contact
---	---	---------

**Example:** Socially-withdrawn adolescents do not like to have face-to-face contact with people.

**Example:** During the peak season of influenza, we should avoid physical contact with people who are coughing and sneezing.

**Example:** When Sun Yat-sen was studying in Japan, he maintained frequent contact with other revolutionaries in China.



## 30. cost (成本/代價)

1. incur (承受)	1. high	cost
2. cover (抵償)	2. exorbitant (高昂的)	
3. increase		
4. reduce		

**Example:** The government will incur high cost in constructing the third runway at Chek Lap Kok Airport.

**Example:** HKTV is going to halt the production of dramas as the exorbitant cost cannot be covered.

**Example:** Cooking at home can reduce our cost of living.

## 31. courage (勇氣)

1. require	1. great	courage
2. have	2. tremendous	
3. pluck up (鼓起)		

**Example:** Former Chief Executive Tung Chee Hwa said to legislators, "Resignation requires courage. Staying requires even greater courage."

**Example:** She eventually plucked up courage and joined the Debate Club.

## 32. crime (罪案)

1. commit (犯)	1. serious	crime
2. deter (阻嚇)	2. violent	
3. eradicate (消除)	3. teenage / juvenile	
4. stamp out (消除)		
5. combat (打擊)		
6. crack down on 打擊		
7. investigate (調查)		
8. prevent (防止)		

**Example:** The government should step up law enforcement to deter people from committing violent crimes.

**Example:** Even though China adopts capital punishment, hardly can it eradicate serious crimes.

**Example:** Education is the best conduit to prevent juvenile crimes.

## 33. criticism (批評)

1. draw (吸引)	1. fierce (猛烈的)	criticism
2. attract	2. scathing (尖刻的)	
3. spark (引發)	3. mounting (上升的)	
4. meet with (遇到)	4. widespread (廣泛的)	

**Example:** Beijing's refusal to allow true democracy in Hong Kong has drawn fierce criticism.

**Example:** The frequent mechanical failures of MTR trains have sparked mounting criticism.

**Example:** South Korea's handling of the outbreak of the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome met with widespread criticism.

34. **concentration (集中)**

1. disrupt / disturb (干擾)		concentration
2. lose (失去)		
3. lack (缺乏)		

**Example:** Smartphones often disrupt the concentration of students.

**Example:** After studying for a while, he lost her concentration.

**Example:** Many students cannot get good results because they lack concentration on their studies.

35. **conflict (紛爭)**

1. cause (引起)	1. heated / bitter (激烈的)	conflict(s)
2. spark (引起)		
3. have (有)		
4. resolve (解決)		

**Example:** Financial difficulties often spark heated conflicts in families.

**Example:** It is common to see children have bitter conflicts with their parents owing to their huge generation gap.

**Example:** Through diplomatic dialogue, different countries can resolve their conflicts.

### 36. damage (破壞)

1. cause	1. permanent (永久)	damage
2. suffer (遭受)	2. irreversible (不能挽回的)	
3. inflict (造成)	3. significant (重大的)	
4. compensate for (賠償)	4. severe (嚴重的)	
	5. widespread (廣泛)	
	6. extensive (廣泛)	

**Example:** The US nuclear attack of Hiroshima and Nagasaki inflicted permanent damage.

**Example:** Indonesia suffered significant damage after the devastating earthquake in 2004.

**Example:** It was costly for insurance companies to compensate for the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Katrina to New Orleans.

### 37. danger (危險)

1. face	1. grave (巨大)	danger
2. foresee	2. enormous (巨大)	
3. lessen	3. acute (嚴重)	
4. avoid	4. imminent (緊逼的)	
5. pose	5. impending (緊逼的)	

**Example:** When rescuing the survivors of the sunken ship, the soldiers were facing grave danger.

**Example:** Wearing helmets can lessen the danger of working on construction sites.

**Example:** The possible bankruptcy of Greece poses imminent danger to the European Union.

## 38. debt (債務)

1. incur (承受)	1. enormous (巨額)	debt
2. settle (還清)	2. substantial (巨額)	
3. pay off (還清)	3. mounting (上升的)	
4. run into (捲入)		
5. owe (欠下)		

**Example:** Sad to say, many teenagers cannot resist the temptation of luxury goods. In order to settle their enormous debt, they may have no choice but to commit crimes.

**Example:** The businessman has run into mounting debt and declared bankrupt.

## 39. decision (決定)

1. announce (宣佈)	1. important	decision
2. reconsider (重新考慮)	2. difficult	
3. reach (達成)	3. unanimous (一致)	
4. make (作出)	4. controversial (爭議性)	
5. affirm (確認)	5. firm (堅定)	
	6. rational (理性)	

**Example:** The Hong Kong Observatory announced the decision to suspend classes on television.

**Example:** As your friend, I hope that you can reconsider your decision of quitting school.

**Example:** The coach is pondering retirement. He will make the decision soon.

40. **demand (需求)**

1. make	1. huge	demand
2. put forward (提出)	2. reasonable (合理的)	
3. meet (滿足)		
4. satisfy (滿足)		

**Example:** The labour union of Cathay Pacific put forward the demand for salary rise.

**Example:** Hong Kong imports water from Dongjiang to satisfy the huge demand for drinking water.

41. **depression (抑鬱)**

1. develop		depression
2. slide into (陷入)		
3. suffer from (遭受)		
4. succumb to (屈服)		

**Example:** Facing many adversities in his job, he slid into depression.

**Example:** Many great singers in the 1980s, like Leslie Cheung and Danny Chan succumbed to depression.

#### 42. desire (欲望)

1. have (有)	1. keen / strong (強烈)	desire (慾望)
2. express / voice (表達)		
3. satisfy (滿足)		

**Example:** Many youngsters have strong desire to buy luxury products.

**Example:** Mr. Chan expressed his desire to retire at the age of 60.

**Example:** To satisfy their desire for brand-name products, some teenagers may resort to crimes.

#### 43. development (發展)

1. facilitate (促進)	1. gradual	development
2. promote (促進)	2. rapid	
3. foster(促進)	3. economic	
4. enhance (提升)	4. all-round	
5. stimulate (刺激)		
6. accelerate (加速)		

**Example:** Preserving cultural heritage facilitates the development of tourism.

**Example:** Participation in extra-curricular activities can promote the all-round development of adolescents.

**Example:** A sound legal system and sophisticated infrastructure are instrumental in fostering economic development.

**Example:** Grooming more talents can accelerate the development of the entertainment industry.

44. **determination (決心)**

1. demonstrate (展示)	1. strong	determination
2. lack (缺乏)	2. steely	
3. underline (強調)	3. ruthless	

**Example:** Despite the injury, Kobe Bryant demonstrated steely determination in the NBA Finals.

**Example:** Most sixth-formers lack strong determination to study hard.

**Example:** The prosecution of Zhou Yongkang underlines Beijing's determination to combat corruption.

45. **difference (不同)**

1. make (創造)	1. enormous (巨大的)	difference
2. exaggerate (誇大)	2. significant (重大的)	
3. tell (分辨)	3. marked (明顯)	
4. emphasize (強調)	4. obvious (明顯)	
	5. fundamental (本質上)	

**Example:** Though many students are not intelligent, they can make a difference by working hard.

**Example:** Even a child can easily tell the significant difference between a deer and a horse.

**Example:** John emphasizes the marked differences between a Band 1 school and a Band 3 school.



46. **disappointment (失望)**

1. express (表達)	1. great	disappointment
2. voice (表達)	2. grave	
3. air (表達)	3. deep	

**Example:** I am writing to express my great disappointment with the standard of TVB programmes.

**Example:** During the radio programme, a man aired his deep disappointment with CY Leung.

47. **discontent / dissatisfaction (不滿)**

1. give rise to (引起)	1. mounting	discontent
2. trigger (引起)	2. widespread	dissatisfaction
3. fuel (激發)	3. public	
4. express (表達)		
5. voice (表達)		
6. air (表達)		
7. seething with (充斥)		

**Example:** Inflation and corruption triggered mounting discontent with the Chinese government and led to the Tiananmen Crackdown.

**Example:** The proposed legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law in 2003 fuelled public dissatisfaction with the government.

**Example:** In a free society, we can voice our discontent without the fear of being prosecuted.

**Example:** The players of Cameroon were seething with dissatisfaction because they were not given any salary during the World Cup.

#### 48. difficulty (困難)

1. cause (造成)	1. great /serious (嚴重)	difficulty (ies)
2. face (面對)	2. immense (巨大)	
3. encounter (面對)	3. insurmountable (不能克服的)	
4. experience (經歷)	4. economic / financial (經濟)	
5. is engulfed in (陷入)		
6. tackle (處理)		
7. overcome (克服)		
8. endure (忍受)		

**Example:** Language barriers have caused great difficulties to the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong.

**Example:** Although Kobe Bryant faced serious difficulties in his recovery process, he remained upbeat and determined.

**Example:** To tackle the economic difficulties after the Sars outbreak, the government introduced the Individual Travellers' Scheme to attract mainland tourists.

**Example:** With the widespread use of credit cards, university students may be engulfed in financial difficulties if they overspend.

**Example:** Deng Xiaoping overcame great difficulties during the Cultural Revolution and eventually became the leader of China.

49. **disease (疾病)**

1. prone to (易受影響)	1. incurable (不能醫治的)	the disease
2. susceptible to (易受影響)	2. curable (可以醫治的)	
3. vulnerable to (易受影響)	3. preventable (可預防的)	
4. control (控制)	4. infectious (傳染的)	
5. combat (打擊)	5. chronic (慢性)	
6. contract (感染)	6. common (常見)	
7. suffer from (患上)		
8. recover from (康復)		

**Example:** Obese people are prone to cardiovascular diseases.

**Example:** Elderly women are susceptible to osteoporosis.

**Example:** It took half a year to control the Ebola Virus Disease in Western Africa.

**Example:** When people suffer from infectious diseases, they need to be quarantined.

**Example:** We should care about patients who suffer from chronic diseases.

50. **dispute (紛爭)**

1. deal with (處理)	1. heated (激烈的)	dispute
2. cope with (處理)	2. serious (嚴重的)	
3. spark (引發)	3. long-standing (僵持的)	
4. is/are involved in (牽涉)	4. financial (財政)	
5. settle (調解)		

**Example:** When we deal with heated disputes with family members, we may need to seek professional advice from social workers.

**Example:** The sovereignty over Senkaku Island has sparked a serious dispute between China and Japan.

**Example:** Kobe Bryant was involved in a financial dispute with his mother.

51. **doubt (懷疑)**

1. cast (產生)		doubt
2. express (表達)		
3. raise (引起)		

**Example:** The public have cast doubt on the government's determination to fight poverty.

**Example:** The voting saga has raised doubt about the solidarity of the pro-establishment camp.

52. **dream (夢想)**

1. achieve (實現)		dream
2. fulfill (實現)		
3. realize (實現)		
4. pursue (追求)		
5. shatter (使破碎)		

**Example:** Through his hard work, Jeremy Lin achieved his dream of becoming an NBA player.

**Example:** At the age of 80, the multibillionaire realized her dream of travelling around the globe.

**Example:** Stephen Chow began to pursue his dream of being a superstar by joining TVB.

**Example:** Messi's dream of winning the World Cup was shattered after Argentina's defeat to Germany.

## 53. duty (職責)

1. assume (擔當)	1. social	duty
2. neglect (忽略)	2. moral (道德)	
	3. primary	

**Example:** Celebrities assume the social duty of setting a good example for youngsters.

**Example:** The captain neglected the moral duty of rescuing the trapped passengers.

## 54. economy (經濟)

## a. v. + economy

1. develop (發展)	1. blossoming (繁榮的)	economy
2. revive (復興)	2. buoyant (繁榮的)	
3. boost (推動)	3. strong (蓬勃的)	
4. stimulate (刺激)	4. fragile (脆弱的)	
5. improve (改善)	5. weakening (減弱的)	
6. stabilize (穩定)	6. stagnant (停滯的)	

**Example:** In order to develop the Chinese economy, Deng Xiaoping implemented the open-door policy in the late 1970s.

**Example:** The construction of infrastructures can stimulate the economy.

**Example:** Shinzo Abe postponed the hike in sales tax rate with a view to stabilizing the stagnant Japanese economy.

**Example:** Many mainlanders can now afford to purchase luxury products thanks to the blossoming Chinese economy.

**Example:** Hong Kong is a fragile economy vulnerable to foreign economic crises.

54. **economy** (經濟)b. **economy + v.**

The economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. booms (蓬勃發展)</li> <li>2. thrives (蓬勃發展)</li> <li>3. prospers (蓬勃發展)</li> <li>4. flourishes (蓬勃發展)</li> <li>5. declines (衰退)</li> <li>6. bounces back (反彈)</li> <li>7. expands (擴張)</li> </ol>	
-------------	---	--

**Example:** The Filipino economy **has been thriving** under the leadership of President Aquino III.

**Example:** The Russian economy **is declining** owing to international sanctions.

**Example:** In the wake of the Global Financial Crisis, the US economy **is expanding** again.

55. **effort** (努力)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. step up (提升)</li> <li>2. make (盡力)</li> <li>3. put (付出)</li> <li>4. devote (付出)</li> <li>5. require (需要)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. enormous (很大)</li> <li>2. strenuous (艱苦)</li> <li>3. collaborative (合作的)</li> <li>4. concerted (一致)</li> <li>5. ceaseless (持續)</li> <li>6. all-out (全力)</li> </ol>	effort
---	--	--------

**Example:** International organizations have to **step up effort in** assisting the refugees seeking asylum.

**Example:** Although doctors **made strenuous effort**, they failed to save the terminally-ill patient.

**Example:** Nurturing the next generation **requires the concerted effort** by parents and schools.

## 56. education (教育)

1. provide (提供)	1. compulsory (強制的) / free (免費的)	education
2. get / receive (接受)	2. higher / tertiary / university (大學的)	
3. complete (完成)	secondary (中學的)/ primary (小學的)	
	3. professional / vocational (職業的)	
	4. special (特殊的)	
	5. health / physical (健康的)	
	6. sex (性)	
	7. general / liberal (通識)	

**Example:** Since the 1970s, the government has provided compulsory education for primary and secondary school students.

**Example:** Through receiving university education, we can enhance our all-round development.

**Example:** In order to train the working skills of youngsters, the government should provide more vocational education for them.

**Example:** After completing special education, the physically-disabled and the mentally-disabled can work in sheltered workshops.

**Example:** Students can broaden their horizons and improve their critical thinking through receiving general education.

## 57. effect (影響)

1. bring (產生)	1. immense (巨大)	effects
2. generate (產生)	2. profound (巨大)	
3. underestimate (低估)	3. positive (正面)	
4. minimize (減到最低)	4. immediate (即時)	
5. mitigate (減輕)	5. far-reaching (深遠)	
6. come into (生效)	6. lasting (持續的)	
7. disregard (漠視)	7. deterrent (阻嚇)	
8. maximize (極大化)	8. ripple (擴散的)	
	9. obvious (明顯)	
	10. negative (負面)	
	11. severe (嚴重)	
	12. disastrous (災難性)	
	13. domino (骨牌)	
	14. chained (連鎖)	
	15. negligible (微不足道)	

**Example:** The humiliating defeat in the Second World War brought immense effects to the mindset of the Japanese.

**Example:** The far-reaching effects of the mother-tongue policy cannot be estimated.

**Example:** To minimize the effects of air pollution on the Beijing Olympics, the Chinese government restricted the use of private cars.

**Example:** The plastic bag levy came into effect on April 1.

**Example:** The domino effects of the 1929 Wall Street stock market crash were disastrous, plunging the global economy into depression.



## 58. emphasis (強調)

1. put (放)	1. strong	emphasis
2. place (放)	2. heavy	
3. lay (放)	3. particular (特別)	

**Example:** Confucian societies place strong emphasis on the pursuit of academic excellence.

**Example:** China places heavy emphasis on economic development.

## 59. energy (能量)

1. channel (轉化)	1. boundless (無窮無盡的)	energy
2. devote (投入)	2. indefatigable (不倦的)	
3. have (擁有)		
4. lack (缺乏)		
5. waste (浪費)		

**Example:** Socially withdrawn adolescents should channel their boundless energy in playing video games to studying and working.

**Example:** In his prime years, Rafael Nadal had indefatigable energy and won 14 Grand Slam titles.

**Example:** The main reason why most students get unsatisfactory results is that they lack energy and persistence.

60. **enthusiasm (熱誠)**

1. arouse (引起)	1. great (大)	enthusiasm
2. have (有)	2. growing (越來愈大)	
3. show / demonstrate (顯示)	3. undiminished (未曾退減的)	
4. dampen (使消沉)		
5. dent (使消沉)		

**Example:** Lee Lai-Shan's achievement in the 1996 Olympics aroused great enthusiasm about windsurfing.

**Example:** The secondary school students in Hong Kong have growing enthusiasm about doing voluntary work.

**Example:** Warren Buffet demonstrates undiminished enthusiasm about philanthropy.

**Example:** Parents' undue emphasis on academic pursuit has dampened many children's enthusiasm about participation in sports.

61. **example (例子)**

1. take (引用)	1. good	example
2. give (提供)	2. striking (引人注目)	
3. follow (模仿)	3. well-known	
4. set (樹立)	4. isolated (個別)	

**Example:** Many successful billionaires have poor academic qualifications. Take Li Ka-shing as an example. He only graduated from primary school.

**Example:** Most celebrities are respectable. Black sheep like Jaycee Fong are isolated examples.

**Example:** Successful athletes should set a good example as they are the role models of teenagers.

## 62. environment (環境)

1. destroy (破壞)	1. competitive (競爭的)	environment
2. damage (破壞)	2. natural (自然的)	
3. conserve (保護)	3. working (工作的)	
4. preserve (保護)		
5. beautify (美化)		
6. pollute (污染)		
7. adapt to (適應)		

**Example:** Human activities like power generation have destroyed our natural environment.

**Example:** Every effort should be made to conserve the environment.

**Example:** In order to adapt to the competitive working environment in modern society, we need to equip ourselves with knowledge and practical skills when we are studying.

## 63. event (活動)

1. stage (舉行)	1. major (重要)	event
2. hold (舉行)	2. tragic (悲劇的)	
3. organize (舉行)	3. historical (歷史性)	
4. commemorate (紀念)		
5. witness (目睹)		

**Example:** The 2020 Olympics will be staged in Tokyo.

**Example:** To raise teenagers' sense of belonging to China, a series of events will be organized.

**Example:** Residents who witnessed the Tiananmen Crackdown can never forget the tragic event.

## 64. examination (考試)

1. ace (取得佳績)	1. difficult (困難)	examination
2. do well (取得佳績)	2. professional (專業)	
3. fail (不及格)		
4. sit (參加)		
5. take (參加)		
6. prepare for (準備)		
7. revise for (溫習)		

**Example:** The students from traditional Band 1 secondary schools like Queen's College and St Paul Coeducational College often **ace the difficult HKDSE**.

**Example:** Many students **failing the HKDSE** pursue further studies in Taiwan.

**Example:** Sixth-formers **sitting the HKDSE** face tremendous pressure.

**Example:** When **revising for the HKDSE**, we need to concentrate on our assignments and revision notes and avoid looking at our smartphones all the time.

## 65. failure (失敗)

1. admit (承認)	1. humiliating (恥辱的)	failure
2. fear (害怕)	2. catastrophic (災難的)	
3. end in (告終)	3. complete (完全的)	

**Example:** The Japanese **admitted the humiliating failure** in the Second World War and channeled their energy to the reconstruction of the ravaged economy.

**Example:** Many students **fear failure** and are reluctant to make all-out effort.

**Example:** Soviet invasion of Afghanistan **ended in catastrophic failure** in 1989 and accelerated the collapse of the Soviet Union.

## 66. fact (事實)

1. establish (確定)	1. stark (明顯)	fact
2. ignore (忽略)	2. undeniable (不能否認的)	
3. conceal (隱瞞)	3. striking (令人吃驚的)	
4. disguise (隱瞞)	4. alarming (令人擔憂的)	
5. recognize (明白)	5. disturbing (令人困擾的)	

**Example:** After several months of investigation, the police eventually **established the fact** of the horrendous murder.

**Example:** We **cannot ignore the undeniable fact that** the social mobility in Hong Kong has been declining.

**Example:** Beijing **has disguised the fact that** it slaughtered hundreds of students during the Tiananmen Massacre.

**Example:** We **need to recognize the disturbing fact that** many witnesses of domestic violence end up becoming abusers themselves.

## 67. fashion (流行時尚)

1. come into (成為)	1. the current (時下)	fashion
2. go out of (不再流行)	2. the latest (時下)	

**Example:** Korean food **has come into fashion** in recent years.

**Example:** Cantonese pop songs **have gone out of** fashion owing to the lack of talents.

**Example:** Through browsing the Internet, we can learn more about **the latest fashion**.

## 68. fear (恐懼)

1. conquer (征服)		fear
2. overcome (克服)		
3. alleviate (紓緩)		
4. assuage (紓緩)		
5. dispel (消除)		

**Example:** Debating can help us conquer the fear of public speaking.

**Example:** The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. In order to succeed, we need to overcome our fear.

**Example:** During Chinese and English speaking examinations, we can assuage our fear through speaking more loudly.

## 69. force (武力/勢力)

1. bring into (實行)	1. destructive (破壞的)	force
2. come into (實行)	2. driving (推動的)	
3. resort to (訴諸)	3. formidable (強大的)	
4. join (攜手)	4. irresistible (難以抵抗的)	

**Example:** Since territory smoking ban came into force in Beijing, more and more people would like to quit smoking.

**Example:** Instead of resorting to force, countries should settle dispute through diplomacy.

**Example:** Hong Kong should join forces with Guangdong to combat the deteriorating problem of air pollution.

## 70. freedom (自由)

1. enjoy (享受)	1. fundamental (基本)	freedom
2. achieve (取得)	2. individual (個人)	
3. lose (失去)	3. academic (學術)	
4. maintain (維持)	4. political (政治)	
5. retain (保留)	5. press (新聞)	
6. erode (侵蝕)		

**Example:** Living in modern society like Hong Kong, we can enjoy individual freedom.

**Example:** After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian and Eastern European people could finally achieve freedom.

**Example:** With the burgeoning economic strength and bargaining power of China, it may be difficult to retain the freedom in Hong Kong in the long run.

**Example:** The controversy over the appointment of Vice Chancellors of Hong Kong University has revealed that our academic freedom is being eroded.

## 71. friendship (友誼)

1. cultivate (培養)	1. close (親密)	friendship
2. develop (發展)	2. deep (深厚)	
3. establish (建立)	3. lasting (持久)	
4. maintain (維持)	4. perpetual (永恆)	
5. spoil (破壞)		

**Example:** Secondary school life should be treasured as we can cultivate close friendship.

**Example:** China developed deep friendship with North Korea during the Korean War.

**Example:** Japan and the US have vowed to maintain perpetual friendship to prevent China dominating the Asia-Pacific region.

## 72. gain (收穫)

1. make (取得)	1. considerable (很多)	gain
2. bring (帶來)	2. substantial (很多)	
	3. short-term (短期)	
	4. long-term (長期)	

**Example:** We can make considerable gain through reading English newspapers and magazines.

**Example:** Peaceful resolution of the Senkaku conflict can bring substantial long-term gain to Sino-Japanese relations.

## 73. growth (成長)

1. foster (促進)	1. personal	growth
2. promote (促進)	2. economic	
3. stimulate (刺激)		
4. maintain (維持)		
5. sustain (維持)		
6. hinder (妨礙)		
7. achieve (達致)		

**Example:** Participation in sports teams can foster our personal growth.

**Example:** Printing money and lowering interest rates can stimulate economic growth.

**Example:** With a view to maintaining fast-paced economic growth, China has sacrificed the environment.

**Example:** Overemphasis on academic excellence may hinder our personal growth.



74. **government (政府)**

1. form (成立)	1. Chinese	government
2. elect (選舉)	2. central (中央)	
3. topple (推翻)	3. provincial (省級)	

**Example:** Most western countries can elect their governments through democratic elections.

**Example:** During the French Revolution, the royal government in France was toppled.

**Example:** After CY Leung became the Chief Executive, Hong Kong has stepped up cooperation with the central government.

**Example:** Hong Kong officials meet regularly with the leaders of provincial governments in a bid to deepen economic integration.

75. **habit (習慣)**

1. develop (養成)	1. good	habit
2. get into (養成)	2. bad	
3. change (改變)	3. nasty	
4. kick (戒除)	4. irritating	
5. get rid of (戒除)		

**Example:** Students should develop the good habit of listening to English programmes.

**Example:** It takes time for mainlanders to kick their nasty habits of spitting, squatting and defecating in public venues.

**Example:** It is time you got rid of your irritating habit of coughing without covering your mouth.

## 76. health (健康)

1. improve	1. public	health
2. maintain (維持)	2. fragile (脆弱)	
3. restore (恢復)	3. mental (心理)	
4. endanger (危害)	4. deteriorating (變差)	
5. jeopardize (危害)		
6. ruin (摧毀)		

**Example:** In order to maintain our health, we should exercise regularly.

**Example:** After the severe injury, he underwent some physiotherapy to restore his health.

**Example:** Cyberbullying jeopardizes the mental health of victims.

**Example:** Migrating to India has led to his deteriorating health.

## 77. help (幫助)

1. seek (尋求)	1. valuable	help
2. ask for (尋求)	2. financial	
3. call for (要求)		
4. require (需要)		
5. provide (提供)		
6. render (提供)		

**Example:** When we face difficulties, we can seek help from our friends and parents.

**Example:** The plight of the millions of child labour in developing nations calls for our help.

**Example:** The government should render financial help for small and medium enterprises which are in lack of capital.

## 78. idea (意念)

1. come up with (提出)	1. brilliant (美妙的)	idea
2. propose (提出)	2. excellent (美妙的)	
3. put forward (提出)	3. vague (含糊的)	
4. consider (考慮)		
5. entertain (考慮)		
6. advocate (提倡)		
7. encourage (鼓勵)		
8. disapprove of (反對)		

**Example:** During the meeting, he came up with some brilliant ideas on how to attract more customers to buy their products.

**Example:** The lawmaker put forward the idea of providing universal retirement protection for the elderly.

**Example:** Many pet owners advocate the idea of allowing pets in public housing estates.

**Example:** The principal disapproved of the idea of increasing the number of lockers.

## 79. importance (重要)

1. attach (重視)	1. critical (重大)	importance
2. stress (重視)	2. paramount (重大)	
3. emphasize (重視)	3. vital (重大)	
4. demonstrate (展示)	4. increasing (上升的)	
	5. declining (下降的)	

**Example:** Traditional Band 1 schools attach importance to academic results.

**Example:** The government emphasizes the paramount importance of social harmony.

**Example:** The recent terrorist attacks demonstrate the increasing importance of international collaboration.

## 80. impression (印象)

1. give (給)	1. good	impression
2. leave (留下)	2. favourable	
3. make (製造)	3. first	
4. create (製造)	4. wrong	
5. deepen (加深)	5. indelible	
6. get	6. vivid	
	7. distorted	

**Example:** Wearing a suit when attending an interview can give the interviewers a good impression.

**Example:** The spectacular performance of Messi left the audience an indelible impression.

**Example:** The use of personification can deepen readers' impression of poems.

## 81. improvement (改善)

1. strive for (追求)	1. significant (重大)	improvement
2. seek (尋求)	2. dramatic (重大)	
3. make (作出)	3. substantial (重大)	
4. achieve (達到)	4. rapid (迅速)	
	5. notable (顯著的)	
	6. marked (顯著的)	

**Example:** Many local students strive for significant improvement in English through attending the courses organized by star tutors.

**Example:** The labour union of Cathay Pacific seeks substantial improvement in their salary and fringe benefits.

**Example:** Chinese people have achieved marked improvement in living standard.

## 82. income (收入)

1. earn (賺)	1. high	income
2. receive (賺)	2. decent (好)	
3. generate (賺)	3. rising (上升)	
4. boost (增加)	4. surging (上升)	
5. raise (增加)	5. soaring (上升)	

**Example:** The doctors of Hong Kong can earn decent income.

**Example:** In pursuit of better life, many people in Hong Kong do part-time jobs to generate extra income.

**Example:** Joining Manchester United has boosted the income of Angel Di Maria.

**Example:** The commercialization of sports has led to surging income of athletes.

## 83. industry (工業/產業)

1. develop (發展)	1. high-tech (高科技)	industry
2. stimulate (刺激)	2. entertainment (娛樂)	
3. boost (促進)	3. service (服務)	
4. protect (保護)	4. manufacturing (製造)	
5. subsidize (資助)	5. local (本地)	

**Example:** The availability of talents is the prerequisite for developing the high-tech industry.

**Example:** Government subsidies can stimulate the entertainment industry.

**Example:** Many countries impose tariffs on foreign goods to protect local industries.

## 84. influence (影響)

1. exert (運用)	1. considerable (很大)	influence
2. wield (運用)	2. profound (很大)	
3. show (展示)	3. crucial (重要)	
	4. decisive (決定性)	
	5. undue (不當)	
	6. growing (上升)	

**Example:** The giant property developers in Hong Kong, such as Cheung Kong, Henderson and Sun Hung Kai are accused of exerting considerable influence on government policies.

**Example:** China has been wielding increasing influence in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Example:** Many consumers are compelled to purchase products reluctantly under undue influence.

## 85. information (資訊)

1. acquire (獲取)	1. new	information
2. obtain (獲取)	2. up-to-date (最新的)	
3. gather (收集)	3. valuable	
4. access (獲取)	4. accurate (準確的)	
5. receive (接收)	5. personal	
6. provide (提供)	6. confidential (機密的)	
7. disclose (披露)		

**Example:** People acquired up-to-date information of the earthquake through CNN.

**Example:** The police have received valuable information regarding the murder.

**Example:** Through accessing our personal information, Facebook can understand our spending habits and generate advertising revenue.

**Example:** Rafael Hui disclosed confidential government information and received bribes.

## 86. interest (興趣)

1. attract (吸引)	1. great (巨大)	interest
2. arouse (引發)	2. intense (重大)	
3. kindle (引發)	3. keen (熱烈)	
4. spark (引發)	4. strong (強烈)	
5. stir up (引發)	5. growing (增加)	
6. generate (引發)	6. lifelong (終生的)	
7. stimulate (刺激)		
8. express (表達)		
9. cultivate (培養)		
10. lose (失去)		

**Example:** Michael Jordan aroused great interest in basketball.

**Example:** "Romance of Three Kingdoms" has kindled many people's keen interest in Chinese History.

**Example:** The incorporation of Liberal Studies into the senior secondary syllabus has stirred up students' growing interest in local politics.

**Example:** Studying in Britain, he can watch the English Premiership and thus has cultivated his interest in soccer.

**Example:** Losing interest in studying, he quitted his secondary school and started operating a café with the help from his father.

## 87. instruction (指示)

1. follow (跟從)	1. clear	instruction
2. provide (提供)	2. vague (含糊)	
3. comply with (遵從)		
4. disregard (漠視)		

**Example:** The candidates of the HKDSE should follow the instruction of examiners.

**Example:** The teacher provided clear instruction as to how to carry out the experiment.

**Example:** The exasperated protestors disregarded the instruction from the police and occupied Admiralty.

## 88. issue/matter (事項)

1. discuss	1. controversial (具爭議性)	issue (事項)  / matter
2. deal with (處理)	2. critical (重要)	
3. address (處理)	3. pressing (緊急)	
4. tackle (處理)	4. thorny (棘手的)	
5. explore (研究)	5. difficult	
6. settle (解決)	6. sensitive (敏感的)	
7. evade (躲避)		

**Example:** To deal with the thorny issue of constitutional reforms, both the central government and the democratic camp will have to make concessions.

**Example:** Hopefully, the government can put more effort to addressing the pressing issue of poverty.

**Example:** Hopefully, the verdict by the US Supreme Court can settle the controversial issue of homosexual marriage in the United States.

**Example:** The official has evaded the sensitive matter of his involvement in a corruption scandal.

## 89. job (工作/職業)

1. get	1. demanding (要求高)	job
2. land	2. low-paid (低收入)	
3. look for	3. well-paid (高收入)	
4. safeguard	4. ideal (理想)	
5. shed	5. rewarding (有回報的)	
6. engage in		
7. is immersed in		

**Example:** It is easier for the graduates of top universities to land well-paid jobs.

**Example:** Nowadays, some teenagers look for low-paid jobs in order to enjoy work-life balance and apply for public housing estates.

**Example:** During the Global Financial Crisis, hundreds of thousands of jobs were shed.

**Example:** The domestic worker is immersed in the demanding job of taking care of the autistic child.



## 90. journey (旅程)

1. start	1. arduous (艱巨)	journey
2. embark on (開展)	2. dangerous (危險)	
3. have	3. perilous (危險)	
4. go on	4. lifelong (終生的)	
	5. pleasant (愉快的)	
	6. tortuous (折磨的)	

**Example:** In the coming summer holiday, they are going to start the arduous journey of conquering Mount Everest.

**Example:** They had expected to go on a pleasant journey in Taiwan. Unfortunately, they were severely burnt in the dust party explosion.

**Example:** He is looking forward to embarking on the tortuous yet rewarding journey of preparing for the HKDSE.

## 91. knowledge (知識)

1. acquire (獲取)	1. basic (基本)	knowledge
2. widen (擴闊)	2. rudimentary (基本)	
3. broaden (擴闊)	3. comprehensive (廣泛)	
4. implant (灌輸)	4. technical (技術)	
5. impart (灌輸)	5. practical (實用)	
6. absorb (吸收)	6. professional (專業)	
7. assimilate (吸收)	7. general (一般)	
8. pursue (追求)		
9. accumulate (累積)		
10. apply (應用)		
11. spread (傳播)		

**Example:** We can acquire knowledge through reading books and browsing the Internet.

**Example:** Textbooks are not our only medium of learning. We can accumulate a lot of common knowledge from newspapers and magazine.

**Example:** Students absorb a lot of useful knowledge and exam skills in tutorial classes.

**Example:** University students can apply professional knowledge through internship programmes.

**Example:** Wikipedia has spread a wide variety of knowledge to Internet users.

## 92. language (語言)

1. learn	1. indigenous (本地)	language
2. master (掌握)	2. foreign (外國的)	
3. speak	3. spoken	
4. improve	4. body	

**Example:** Mastering multiple foreign languages, he is more competitive than other job applicants.

**Example:** Participating in foreign exchange trips is a means to improve your spoken language.

## 93. law (法律)

1. enforce (執行)		the law
2. violate (違犯)		
3. breach (違犯)		
4. comply with (遵守)		
5. abide by (遵守)		

**Example:** To tackle the problem of animal abuse, the authorities have to enforce the law.

**Example:** In a sound legal system, those who have violated the law are subject to fines and imprisonment.

**Example:** Every Hong Kong citizen is obligated to comply with the law.

## 94. life (生活)

1. lead (過)	1. difficult	life
2. devote (付出)	2. miserable (悲慘的)	
3. cherish (珍惜)	3. comfortable (舒適)	
4. treasure (珍惜)	4. fruitful (豐盛)	
5. enjoy (享受)	5. solitary (寂寞的)	
6. save (救)	6. hectic (忙)	
7. ruin (摧毀)	7. simple (簡單)	
8. sacrifice (犧牲)	8. peaceful (安寧)	

**Example:** Many North Koreans lead a miserable life.

**Example:** Hong Kong people should treasure their comfortable life.

**Example:** Through lending a helping hand to the poor, we can enjoy a more fruitful life.

**Example:** The Cultural Revolution ruined the life of many people in the 1960s and the 1970s.

**Example:** To ensure that their children could receive the best education, they sacrificed their peaceful rural life and migrated to Beijing.

## 95. market (市場)

1. break into (打入)	1. booming (蓬勃)	market
2. penetrate (滲透)	2. thriving (蓬勃)	
3. capture (捕捉)	3. sluggish (呆滯)	
4. monopolize (壟斷)	4. local (本地)	
	5. international (國際)	

**Example:** KFC has broken into the booming Chinese market by localizing its menu.

**Example:** With user-friendly functions and applications, iPhones have penetrated the international market.

**Example:** In order to capture the local tutoring market, King's Glory Education slashed the prices of its summer courses.

**Example:** In the absence of competition, TVB has been monopolizing the sluggish television market in Hong Kong.

## 96. measure (措施)

1. adopt (採取)	1. drastic (嚴厲)	measure
2. take (採取)	2. stringent (嚴厲)	
3. implement (實行)	3. feasible (可行)	
4. introduce (引入)	4. punitive (懲罰性)	
5. enforce (執行)	5. stopgap (權宜)	
6. propose (提出)	6. temporary (臨時)	
7. come up with (想出)	7. permanent (永久)	
	8. precautionary (預防)	

**Example:** The government should adopt drastic measures to punish child abusers.

**Example:** Countries should take stringent measures to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons.

**Example:** It is important for schools to introduce more punitive measures to deter students from being late.

**Example:** In order to prevent capital outflow, Greece has enforced the stopgap measure of shuttering banks and the stock market.

**Example:** With the spread of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, Korea came up with the precautionary measure of closing hospitals and medical centres.

## 97. method (方法)

1. adopt (採取)	1. effective (有效的)	method
2. choose (選擇)	2. reliable (可靠)	
3. apply (套用)	3. outdated (過時的)	
4. work out (想出)	4. obsolete (過時的)	
	5. conventional (傳統的)	
	6. unorthodox (非傳統的)	

**Example:** Instead of proposing stopgap measures, the government **should adopt more effective methods**, like increasing land supply, to alleviate housing shortage.

**Example:** When teaching their children, many parents still **choose the obsolete method of** corporal punishment.

**Example:** Professor Ho **worked out the unorthodox method of** treating AIDS with cocktail.

## 98. message (訊息)

1. convey (傳達)	1. urgent (緊急)	message
2. get across (傳達)	2. important (重要)	
3. deliver (傳達)	3. strong (強烈)	
4. get (收到)		
5. implant (灌輸)		

**Example:** The government can utilize the Internet to **convey the anti-smoking message**.

**Example:** The authorities **got across the urgent message of** evacuating the residents prior to the typhoon hit the coast.

**Example:** In the conversation with his boss, he **got the strong message** that he will be sacked.

**Example:** The tutorial teacher **implants the important message that** excellent results can only be achieved through hard work.

## 99. mistake (錯誤)

1. commit (犯)	1. serious (嚴重)	mistake
2. admit (承認)	2. grave (嚴重)	
3. rectify (糾正)	3. unforgivable (不可原諒)	
4. discover (發現)		
5. learn from (學習)		
6. repeat (重覆)		

**Example:** Peter committed serious mistakes in the final, but he has been forgiven by his coach and his teammates.

**Example:** The organizer of the dust party admitted her grave mistakes and apologized.

**Example:** English tutors teach students to rectify their grammar mistakes.

**Example:** The Communist Party has learnt from the unforgiving mistake of launching the Cultural Revolution and accelerated economic development by liberalizing the economy.

**Example:** He is so absent-minded that he always repeats his mistakes.

## 100. money (金錢)

1. spend (用)	1. quick	money
2. waste (浪費)	2. easy	
3. squander (浪費)	3. big	
4. earn (賺)	4. hard-earned (難賺的)	
5. raise (籌)		

**Example:** In our beauty-oriented society, many women spend a large amount of money on cosmetic products and plastic surgery.

**Example:** Lamentably, many teenagers squander hard-earned money given by their parents on products associated with their pop idols.

**Example:** Alarmingly, more and more adolescents have earned quick money by becoming parallel traders, drug traffickers and even prostitutes.

**Example:** Alibaba raised big money in the IPO in the New York Stock Exchange last year.

101. **need (需要)**

1. call for (要求)	1. pressing (急切)	need
2. cater to (迎合)	2. desperate (急切)	
3. pander to (迎合)	3. crying (急切)	
4. meet (符合)	4. urgent (急切)	
5. fulfill (符合)		
6. highlight (突出)		
7. underline (突出)		
8. demonstrate (展示)		
9. reflect (反映)		

**Example:** The traumatic explosion calls for the pressing need of regulating dust parties.

**Example:** Apple and Samsung have been modifying the designs of their iPhones to pander to the ever-changing needs of consumers.

**Example:** Every effort should be made to meet the desperate needs of the poor.

**Example:** The recent spate of traffic accidents highlights the crying need for more deterrent punishment against dangerous driving.

**Example:** The declining standard of English reflects the urgent need for overhauling the English language syllabus.

102. **news (新聞)**

1. hear	1. good	news
2. await (等待)	2. encouraging	
3. break (披露)	3. terrible	
4. spread (傳播)	4. tragic	
5. suppress (打壓)	5. latest	
	6. shocking	

**Example:** After hearing the encouraging news, they burst into laughter.

**Example:** CNN broke the terrible news of the 911 terrorist attack.

**Example:** Nowadays, the latest news is spread by Facebook and Whatsapp messages.

**Example:** To maintain its grip on power, the Community Party suppresses tragic news.

## 103. opinion (意見)

1. voice (表達)	1. diametrically opposed (相反)	opinion
2. air (表達)	2. opposing (相反)	
3. express (表達)	3. mixed (不同)	
4. provide (提供)	4. diversified (多元化)	
5. reflect (反映)	5. prevailing (盛行的)	
6. seek (詢問)	6. professional (專業)	
7. share (同意)	7. constructive (建設性)	

**Example:** The members of the League of Social Democrats and the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong voiced opposing opinion in City Forum.

**Example:** I am writing to express my opinion about the recent tragic dust party explosion in Taiwan.

**Example:** In a society where freedom of expression is sacrosanct, the public can reflect diversified opinion.

**Example:** According to the prevailing opinion among teachers, the syllabus of Liberal Studies should not be altered.

**Example:** He shares many environmentalists' opinion that shark finning should be outlawed.

## 104. opposition (反對)

1. arouse (引起)	1. fierce (激烈的)	opposition
2. overcome (克服)	2. intense (激烈的)	
3. face (面對)	3. vehement (強烈的)	
4. meet with (面對)	4. mounting (上升的)	
	5. public (公眾)	

**Example:** The proposed legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law aroused fierce public opposition.

**Example:** Obama has overcome vehement opposition and adopted universal health care.

**Example:** Wang Anshi faced mounting opposition from conservative officials when implementing reforms to strengthen the Song Dynasty.

## 105. opportunity (機會)

1. grasp (抓住)	1. ample (足夠)	opportunity
2. grab (抓住)	2. once-in-a-lifetime (千載難逢)	
3. seize (抓住)	3. precious (珍貴)	
4. exploit (利用)	4. rare (罕有)	
5. take advantage of (利用)	5. unprecedented (前所未有)	
6. cherish (珍惜)	6. golden (黃金)	
7. treasure (珍惜)		
8. squander (浪費)		
9. provide (提供)		

**Example:** Jeremy Lin seized the once-in a lifetime opportunity and played well for New York Knicks, capturing the hearts and minds of basketball fans.

**Example:** Students can exploit the precious opportunity and beef up their English in the exchange trip.

**Example:** Please treasure this rare opportunity. Showcase your strengths to the boss and you will get promoted.

**Example:** C. Ronaldo squandered multiple opportunities of scoring for Real Madrid.

**Example:** Study tours provide a golden opportunity for students to train their independence.

## 106. pressure (壓力)

1. put (施加)	1. undue (過度)	pressure
2. exert (施加)	2. enormous (巨大)	
3. alleviate (紓緩)	3. tremendous (巨大)	
4. yield to (屈服)	4. mounting (上升)	
5. cope with (處理)	5. public (公眾)	
6. deal with (處理)	6. peer (朋輩)	
7. escape from (逃避)	7. unbearable (不能忍受的)	
8. face (面對)		

**Example:** The intense competition in the local education system has exerted enormous pressure on students.

**Example:** Watching stand-up comedy shows can alleviate our tremendous pressure.

**Example:** The government yielded to public pressure and stalled the controversial implementation of national education in primary and secondary schools.

**Example:** In order to deal with our mounting pressure, we can seek advice from parents.

**Example:** Facing unbearable pressure, Danny Chan became addicted to alcohol.



## 107. plan (計劃)

1. abandon (放棄)	1. comprehensive (全面)	plan
2. scrap (解除)	2. detailed	
3. come up with (想出)		
4. formulate (制定)		
5. work out (制定)		
6. draw up (制定)		
7. oppose (反對)		
8. shelve (擱置)		

**Example:** The government **abandoned the plan of** constructing a stadium containing 35,000 seats in Kowloon City.

**Example:** Earthquake-prone countries **should formulate comprehensive plans** of evacuating residents in case of earthquakes.

**Example:** Volkswagen **drew up a detailed plan** to break into the nascent Chinese market.

**Example:** Many people **oppose the plan of** constructing the third runway at Chek Lap Kok Airport.

**Example:** The establishment of Innovation and Technology Bureau **was shelved** due to the tide of filibustering by radical lawmakers.

## 108. progress (進度)

1. achieve (達成)	1. great (巨大)	progress
2. accelerate (加快)	2. rapid (迅速)	
3. facilitate (促進)	3. substantial (大幅的)	
4. slow down (減慢)	4. marked (明顯的)	
5. hinder (妨礙)	5. steady (穩定)	
6. monitor (監察)		
7. evaluate (評估)		

**Example:** South Asia and Africa **have achieved great progress** in poverty alleviation.

**Example:** Attending tutorial classes **can accelerate the learning progress of English**.

**Example:** The discovery of historical relics in To Kwa Wan **has hindered** the construction **progress** of the MTR Shatin to Central Link.

**Example:** Under the tutelage of Kenneth Lau, she **has shown marked progress** in English.

## 109. problem (問題)

1. deal with (處理)	1. insurmountable (不能解決的)	problem
2. cope with (處理)	2. thorny (棘手的)	
3. address (處理)	3. difficult (困難的)	
4. tackle (處理)	4. pressing (迫切)	
5. solve (解決)	5. grave (嚴重)	
6. curb (控制)	6. serious (嚴重)	
7. encounter (面對)	7. severe (嚴重)	
8. face (面對)	8. deteriorating (惡化的)	
9. confront (面對)	9. disconcerting (令人擔心的)	
10. rectify (糾正)	10. long-standing (長期存在的)	
11. alleviate (紓緩)	11. deep-rooted (根深柢固)	
12. ease (紓緩)		
13. exacerbate (使惡化)		
14. deepen (加深)		
15. wake up to (醒覺)		
16. identify (辨認)		

**Example:** Increasing land supply is the panacea to cope with the thorny problem of skyrocketing property prices.

**Example:** In order to tackle the grave problem of drug trafficking, the Customs has stepped up law enforcement.

**Example:** The abolition of the one-child policy can curb the deteriorating problem of aging population in China.

**Example:** It is ineluctable for us to confront problems in our life. As long as we can pluck up courage and do our utmost, we can solve them.

**Example:** The language standard of local students has been worsening. To rectify the disconcerting problem, teachers have to understand students' needs and design tailor-made teaching materials for students of different capabilities.

**Example:** With a view to alleviating the long-standing problem of overcrowding in tourist destinations and shopping malls, the government has tightened its immigration policy and residents from Shenzhen can only cross the border once every week.

**Example:** Over-crediting has exacerbated the deep-rooted economic problems of Greece and pushed the country to the brink of default.

**Example:** It is time the American government woke up to the severe racial discrimination problem and protected the black people.

## 110. policy (政策)

1. adopt (採用)	1. tough (嚴厲的)	policy
2. introduce (引入)	2. stringent (嚴厲的)	
3. implement (實行)	3. drastic (嚴厲的)	
4. launch (實行)	4. controversial (爭議性)	
5. abolish (廢棄)		
6. propose (提出)		
7. halt (停止)		
8. formulate (制定)		

**Example:** The government should adopt tough policies to deter plastic surgery companies from putting people's life to jeopardy.

**Example:** For the sake of strengthening censorship and tightening its grip on power, the Chinese government introduced the stringent policy of requiring Internet users to disclose their real names on their accounts on social networking websites.

**Example:** After the French government launched the drastic policy, which taxed 75% of wealthy people's annual income, many businessmen retreated from France and invested in other countries.

**Example:** Abolishing the ban on marijuana is a controversial issue in many countries.

**Example:** In order to secure more public support, the Indian government has formulated a spate of redistributive policies to benefit the impoverished.

## 111. price (價格)

### a. v. + price

1. boost (提高)	1. fair (合理)	price
2. increase (提高)	2. reasonable (合理)	
3. raise (提高)	3. high (高)	
4. lower (降低)	4. exorbitant (過高)	
5. reduce (降低)	5. prohibitive (負擔不起的)	
6. slash (降低)	6. low (低)	

**Example:** Café de Coral boosts the prices of their dishes every year.

**Example:** Supermarkets lower the prices of products which are going to expire.

**Example:** It is difficult to determine the reasonable prices of textbooks.

**Example:** Hong Kong people are exasperated by the exorbitant property prices.

**Example:** Thousands of people were attracted by the low prices of Ikea's products, only to find that they had been sold out when they arrived.

## 111. price (價格)

## b. price + v.

price	1. increases (上升) 2. jumps (急升) 3. soars (急升) 4. rockets (急升) 5. skyrockets (急升) 6. falls (下跌) 7. plunges (大跌) 8. plummets (大跌) 9. tumbles (大跌) 10. fluctuate (波動)	
-------	---	--

**Example:** With soaring inflation, the prices of textbooks have been skyrocketing.

**Example:** The price of an apartment in New Town Plaza has soared from \$5 million to more than \$12 million.

**Example:** With the exacerbation of the Greek financial crisis, share prices have been plunging.

**Example:** Due to the food poisoning scandal, the prices of Chinese dairy products plummeted.

## 112. punishment (懲罰)

1. avoid (避免) 2. escape (逃避) 3. step up (加強) 4. tighten (加強) 5. inflict (施加)	1. harsh (嚴厲) 2. drastic (嚴厲) 3. severe (嚴厲) 4. heavy (嚴厲) 5. strict (嚴厲)	punishment
--	---	------------

**Example:** Eric Snowden is hiding in Russia to avoid harsh punishment by the US authorities.

**Example:** The government has to step up severe punishment on drug traffickers.

**Example:** With surging anti-mainland sentiment, the authorities in Shenzhen have tightened punishment on parallel traders.

**Example:** In bygone days, it was not uncommon for parents to inflict corporal punishment on their children.

## 113. quality (質素)

1. enhance (改善)	1. high (高)	quality
2. improve (改善)	2. excellent (卓越)	
3. raise (改善)	3. superior (卓越)	
4. reduce (降低)	4. decent (卓越)	
5. impair (降低)	5. low (低)	
6. maintain (維持)	6. poor (差勁)	
7. assess (評估)	7. inferior (差勁)	

**Example:** Royal View Hotel has been striving to enhance the quality of its services.

**Example:** Instead of gaining market share through price competition, Chinese manufacturers have to raise the quality of their products.

**Example:** The lack of journalistic talents has impaired the quality of local newspapers.

**Example:** Despite becoming the market leader of smartphones, Apple is not complacent and does its utmost to maintain its product quality.

**Example:** Japanese electronic appliances are popular all over the world due to their superior quality.

**Example:** Many university graduates are of inferior quality. Hardly can they cope with the challenges in their life and become financially independent.

## 114. reaction (反應)

1. have	1. strong (強烈)	reaction
2. cause (導致)	2. favourable (正面)	
3. provoke (導致)	3. positive (正面)	
4. trigger (導致)	4. hostile (仇恨的)	
	5. negative (負面)	
	6. immediate (即時)	

**Example:** The public had strong reaction against Henry Tang's extra marital affairs.

**Example:** The police's employment of tear gas to dispel the protesters during the Umbrella Movement provoked negative reaction and led to public occupation of Admiralty, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok.

**Example:** The devastating dust party explosion triggered immediate reaction from netizens, who were mostly sympathetic of the victims.

## 115. reason (原因)

1. explain (解釋)	1. apparent (明顯)	reason
2. specify (詳細指明)	2. underlying (背後)	
3. pinpoint (指出)	3. primary (主要)	
4. provide (提供)		

**Example:** In the following, I will explain the reasons for the growing hostility between Hongkongers and mainlanders.

**Example:** In this article, I will provide the primary reasons for the surging economic strength of China.

**Example:** The police are still investigating the underlying reasons for the dust party explosion.

## 116. regulation (規則)

1. follow (遵從)	1. effective (有效)	regulation
2. comply with (遵從)	2. strict (嚴厲)	
3. abide by (遵從)	3. tough (嚴厲)	
4. adhere to (遵從)	4. drastic (嚴厲)	
5. observe (遵從)		
6. breach (違反)		
7. implement (實行)		
8. introduce (引入)		
9. tighten (收緊)		
10. abolish (廢除)		

**Example:** Every student has to comply with school regulations.

**Example:** The soldiers of the People's Liberation Army are required to adhere to strict regulations.

**Example:** Those employees who breach the regulations of the company may be sacked.

**Example:** Since the government implemented the drastic regulations, the number of fires has plummeted.

## 117. relationship (關係)

## a. v. + relationship

1. establish (建立)	1. harmonious (和諧)	relationship
2. build (建立)	2. intimate (親密)	
3. develop (發展)	3. close (緊密)	
4. foster (促進)	4. inextricable (密不可分)	
5. cement (鞏固)	5. irreparable (不能修補)	
6. spoil (破壞)	6. long-lasting (長久的)	
7. ruin (摧毀)		
8. manage (管理)		
9. repair (修補)		

**Example:** In recent years, the US has established harmonious relationship with Cuba.

**Example:** Donald Tsang is accused of developing intimate relationship with property tycoons.

**Example:** More communication can foster the relationship between parents and children.

**Example:** Financial difficulties have spoilt the relationship between the couple.

**Example:** Ronny Tong wants Hong Kong to repair its relationship with China.

**Example:** With China becoming its largest trading partner, South Korea has developed inextricable relationship with the former.

**Example:** Kobe Bryant's relationship with his coach was considered irreparable. Afterwards, they mended fences and won two more NBA championships together.

## b. relationship + v.

relationship	1. deepens (深化)	
	2. develops (發展)	
	3. flourishes (蓬勃)	
	4. deteriorates (惡化)	
	5. worsens (惡化)	

**Example:** With Hong Kong's unification with China, their economic relationship has deepened.

**Example:** In recent years, the relationship between China and Japan has been worsening.

**Example:** Peter is increasingly rebellious and his relationship with teachers is deteriorating.

## 118. reputation (名譽)

1. acquire (獲得)	1. shining (卓著)	reputation
2. gain (獲得)	2. outstanding (卓著)	
3. have (有)	3. enviable (令人妒忌的)	
4. enhance (提升)	4. poor (差勁的)	
5. raise (提升)	5. unsavoury (差勁的)	
6. affect (影響)		
7. blemish (損害)		
8. ruin (損害)		
9. tarnish (損害)		
10. spoil (損害)		

**Example:** KFC has acquired shining reputation with its crispy fried chickens.

**Example:** The excellent academic performance of its students has enhanced the reputation of the CMI school.

**Example:** The footages of tour guides verbally abusing mainland tourists have blemished Hong Kong's reputation as a popular tourist destination.

**Example:** The devastating dust party explosion has tarnished the reputation of Taiwan.

**Example:** The restaurant is patronized by many customers every day owing to its outstanding reputation.

**Example:** Few people purchased the electrical appliances manufactured by China due to their poor reputation.

## 119. resources (資源)

1. channel (分配)	1. precious (珍貴)	resources
2. allocate (分配)	2. valuable (珍貴)	
3. lack (缺乏)	3. invaluable (珍貴)	
4. conserve (節省)	4. limited (有限)	
5. manage (管理)		

**Example:** The government should not channel precious resources to white elephants.

**Example:** Schools should allocate resources to assist the students with learning difficulties.

**Example:** Hardly can schools enhance the quality of English teaching as they lack resources.

**Example:** The Chinese government should better manage the invaluable forest resources.



## 120. responsibility (責任)

1. shoulder / take (承擔)	1. great (巨大的)	responsibility
2. bear (承擔)	2. enormous (巨大的)	
3. share (分享)	3. sole (唯一的)	
4. have (有)	4. collective (集體的)	
5. develop (發展)	5. civic (公民)	
6. evade (逃避)	6. a sense of (..感)	
7. shirk (逃避)		

**Example:** The government should shoulder great responsibility in helping the poor.

**Example:** Schools and parents share collective responsibility in nurturing the next generation.

**Example:** People have civic responsibility to keep public venues clean.

**Example:** Through organizing extra-curricular activities, we can develop our sense of responsibility.

## 121. right (權利)

1. enjoy (享受)		right
2. exercise (行使)		
3. limit (限制)		
4. infringe on (違反)		

**Example:** According to the Basic Law, Hong Kong citizens enjoy the right of expressing their opinion freely without being arrested.

**Example:** We should exercise our voting right in the coming Legislative Council Election.

**Example:** The Chinese government often infringes on the human rights of its citizens.

## 122. safety (安全)

1. ensure (確保)		safety
2. guarantee (確保)		
3. enhance (改善)		
4. improve (改善)		

**Example:** Every effort has to be made to ensure the safety of construction workers.

**Example:** Wearing a seat belt can guarantee your safety.

**Example:** Tougher legislations can enhance road safety.

## 123. satisfaction (滿意)

1. bring	1. immense (巨大)	satisfaction
2. derive (獲得)	2. tremendous (巨大)	
3. feel	3. enormous (巨大)	
4. gain		
5. enjoy		

**Example:** Conquering Mount Everest can bring immense satisfaction.

**Example:** Teachers derive tremendous satisfaction from nurturing the next generation.

**Example:** After winning the World Cup, the players of the German national team enjoyed enormous satisfaction.

## 124. solution (解決方法)

1. come up with (想出)	1. ideal (理想)	solution
2. figure out (想出)	2. optimal (最佳)	
3. devise (想出)	3. feasible (可行)	

**Example:** It is difficult, if not possible to come up with the ideal solution to the stalemate of constitutional reform.

**Example:** After a long meeting, they eventually figured out the optimal solution to the crisis.

**Example:** It is time for the government to devise feasible solution to the problem of waste disposal in the long term.

## 125. situation (狀況)

1. lead to	1. critical (重要)	situation
2. deal with (處理)	2. urgent (緊急)	
3. cope with (處理)	3. life-and-death (生死攸關)	
4. tackle (處理)	4. win-win (雙贏)	
5. handle (處理)	5. irreversible (不能扭轉的)	
6. encounter (面對)	6. intolerable (不能忍受的)	
7. confront (面對)	7. current (現在)	
8. face (面對)	8. disconcerting (令人擔心的)	
9. respond to (回應)		
10. rectify (糾正)		
11. improve (改善)		

**Example:** Greece was on the brink of bankruptcy. To deal with the urgent situation, the officials of the European Union met with their Greek counterparts.

**Example:** It is necessary for firemen to undergo stringent training as they need to handle life-and-death situation.

**Example:** The Shanghai government was planning to construct a new petrochemical plant in the city, which may jeopardize the health of citizens. Encountering the intolerable situation, thousands of residents marched in the street and demanded the cancellation of the plan.

**Example:** The irresponsible doctor did nothing to respond to the critical situation of the cancer patient and let him die.

**Example:** The local movie industry is declining. To rectify the disconcerting situation, the government has to adopt more favourable policies to facilitate the development of the industry.

## 126. support (支持)

1. attract (吸引)	1. complete (全力)	support
2. gain (取得)	2. full (全力)	
3. receive (取得)	3. wholehearted (全心全意)	
4. earn (贏得)	4. widespread (廣泛)	
5. pledge (承諾)	5. strong (強的)	

**Example:** He has gained complete financial support from parents to study in Britain.

**Example:** Barack Obama has received widespread support to implement universal health care.

**Example:** John Tsang has earned full support from President Xi Jinping.

## 127. skills (技能)

1. require (需要)	1. professional (職業的)	skills
2. acquire (獲取)	2. communication (溝通)	
3. learn (學習)	3. leadership (領導)	
4. master (掌握)	4. inter-personal (人際)	
5. improve / enhance (改善)	5. critical-thinking (批判)	
	6. examination (考試)	

**Example:** Answering the examination questions of Liberal Studies require critical thinking skills.

**Example:** Through organizing interest clubs, students can learn leadership skills.

**Example:** Participating in voluntary activities can improve our communication skills.

**Example:** Students can master examination skills by attending tutorial classes.

## 128. studies (學業)

1. pursue (追求)	1. academic (學術)	studies
2. continue (繼續)	2. further (持續)	
3. complete (完成)	3. lifelong (終生)	
4. concentrate on (集中)		
5. enhance (提升)		

**Example:** In recent years, more and more underperformers of the HKDSE have pursued further studies in Taiwan.

**Example:** After completing their studies, university students have to search for jobs and learn to be independent.

**Example:** Instead of doing part-time jobs and buying luxury goods, secondary school students should concentrate on their academic studies.

**Example:** The exam-oriented education system in Hong Kong compels many students to enhance their academic studies by attending tutorial classes.

### 129. success (成功)

1. achieve (取得)	1. phenomenal (傑出的)	success
2. accomplish (取得)	2. great (巨大的)	
3. strive for (爭取)	3. enormous (巨大的)	
	4. tremendous (巨大的)	
	5. stunning (驚人的)	

**Example:** Kobe Bryant has achieved phenomenal success in his illustrious basketball career.

**Example:** Despite scathing criticism, Barack Obama has accomplished enormous success in his presidency.

**Example:** As the key player of Real Madrid, C.Ronaldo has been striving for tremendous success in his soccer career.

### 130. target / aim / goal / purpose / objective / (目標)

1. set (訂立)	1. short-term (短期)	1. target
2. pursue (追求)	2. long-term (長期)	2. aim
3. achieve / reach / realize (達成)	3. personal / individual (個人)	3. goal
	4. ultimate (終極)	4. purpose
	5. lifelong (終生)	5. objective

**Example:** The government should set short-term objectives on the reduction of waste disposal.

**Example:** In order to get a promotion in his company pursue his long-term goal of buying a luxury home, he is working industriously.

**Example:** At the age of 80, he finally achieved his lifelong goal and travelled around the world.

## 131. temper (脾氣)

1. lose	1. bad	temper
2. control	2. fiery (暴躁)	

**Example:** Known as the Worm, Dennis Rodman often lost his temper when he was a NBA player.

**Example:** Anthony is an impulsive person. Even his wife cannot control his fiery temper.

## 132. time (時間)

1. allocate (分配)		time
2. devote (奉獻)		
3. dedicate (奉獻)		
4. spare (撥出)		
5. kill (消磨)		
6. take up (佔去)		

**Example:** Through allocating more time on studies, students can enhance their results.

**Example:** Mother Teresa dedicated most of her time helping the poor in India.

**Example:** Many adolescents kill their time by browsing social networking websites.

**Example:** Attending tutorial lessons takes up most of his time.

## 133. trend (潮流)

1. set (建立)	1. current (現時)	trend
2. reverse (扭轉)	2. present (現時)	
3. terminate (杜絕)	3. recent (最近)	
	4. rising (上升)	
	5. long-term (長期)	

**Example:** The prominence of Michael Jordan set the current trend of worshipping NBA idols.

**Example:** The English standard of local students has been declining. To reverse the present trend, the government has to enhance the quality of English teachers.

**Example:** In order to terminate the rising trend of gun violence, it is time the US government regulated the civilian use of guns.

### 134. understanding (了解)

1. have	1. complete (完全)	understanding
2. gain (取得)	2. full (完全)	
3. acquire (取得)	3. more	
4. deepen (加深)	4. sufficient (足夠)	
5. enhance (提升)	5. deep (深入)	
6. lack	6. basic (基本)	

**Example:** Through attending school activities, parents can have more understanding of their children.

**Example:** By reading the three volumes of English Grammar in Use published by Cambridge University Press, you can acquire complete understanding of English grammar.

**Example:** Browsing CIA World Factbook can deepen your understanding of different countries.

**Example:** Most students lack understanding of Chinese history.

**Example:** Sufficient understanding of the Basic Law is a prerequisite of becoming a civil servant.

### 135. values (價值觀)

1. inculcate (灌輸)	1. positive	values
2. implant (灌輸)	2. moral (道德)	
3. distort (扭曲)		
4. twist(扭曲)		

**Example:** Every teacher has the responsibility to inculcate positive values in students.

**Example:** Violent and pornographic programmes distort the moral values of adolescents.

**Example:** Sensational and irresponsible media coverage has twisted the moral values of young people.

## 136. warning (警告)

1. issue (發出)		warning
2. give (發出)		
3. heed (注意)		
4. take heed of (注意)		

**Example:** When Hong Kong is affected gale, the Observatory issues the warning of Typhoon signal no.8.

**Example:** The form teacher **gave a warning to his students,** telling them that they would not get promoted unless they pass the supplementary examination.

**Example:** Shinzo Abe **took heed of the warning** by the Chinese government and did not visit the Yasukuni Shrine.

## 137. waste (廢物)

1. produce (製造)	1. dangerous	waste
2. get rid of (棄置)	2. harmful	
3. dispose of (棄置)	3. toxic (有毒)	
4. dump (棄置)	4. recyclable (可循環再做)	
5. reduce (減少)	5. domestic (家居的)	
	6. industrial (工業)	

**Example:** The factories and power plants in China always **produce harmful industrial waste.**

**Example:** We should wear protective masks and gloves when we **dispose of toxic waste.**

**Example:** A large amount of **domestic waste is dumped** every year.

**Example:** The implementation of waste charging **can reduce the amount of domestic waste.**



## 138. work (工作)

1. start	1. difficult (困難)	work
2. take on (承擔)	2. painstaking (刻苦)	
3. carry out (進行)	3. tedious (苦悶的)	
4. complete (完成)	4. collaborative (合作的)	

**Example:** The soldiers started the difficult work of rescuing the victims of the coal mine disaster.

**Example:** In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many Chinese workers carried out the painstaking work of mining gold in San Francisco.

**Example:** University students have to complete a lot of collaborative work, including doing group projects and organizing activities.

**Example:** Nowadays, many youngsters are disgusted by tedious office work and their turnover rate is high.

## B. Other Collocations

### 1. 青少年

1. generation gap	<p><b>Example:</b> Nowadays, many parents and their children <b><u>have generation gap</u></b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> In order to <b><u>bridge the generation gap</u></b>, parents and children should communicate with each other frequently.</p>
2. the next generation 下一代 nurture the next generation 培育下一代	<p><b>Example:</b> <b><u>The next generation</u></b> is the future pillar of our society. Therefore, parents and schools should strive to provide the best education for them.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Parents in Hong Kong spend a lot of money so as to <b><u>nurture the next generation</u></b>.</p>
3. talents 人材 nurture talents develop talents	<p><b>Example:</b> The Chinese University <b><u>has nurtured a lot of talents</u></b> over the past few decades.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> With a view to maintaining its competitiveness, Hong Kong <b><u>should develop more talents</u></b> in information technology and creative industries.</p>
4. extra-curricular activities 課外活動 join extra-curricular activities 參加課外活動 participate in extra-curricular activities 參加課外活動 organize extra-curricular activities 組織課外活動	<p><b>Example:</b> Don't be a bookworm anymore. <b><u>Join some extra-curricular activities</u></b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> We can enhance our all-round development through <b><u>participating in extra-curricular activities</u></b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Many students in the school <b><u>have organized extra-curricular activities</u></b>, such as fashion shows and inter-school Christmas parties.</p>
5. organize interest clubs 組織學會	<p><b>Example:</b> Through <b><u>organizing interest clubs</u></b>, we can enhance our leadership and communication skills.</p>
6. socialize with 與某人交際	<p><b>Example:</b> On social-networking websites like Facebook and Instagram, we <b><u>can socialize</u></b> with our friends.</p>
7. do voluntary work 做義工	<p><b>Example:</b> We can help the needy through <b><u>doing voluntary work</u></b>.</p>
8. attend tutorial classes 補習	<p><b>Example:</b> In the exam-oriented system in Hong Kong, students are anxious about their academic results. As a result, they <b><u>have attended tutorial classes</u></b> organized by star tutors.</p>

9. train one's skills 訓練技巧	<b>Example:</b> Exchange trips <u>can train our English oral skills.</u>
10. develop critical thinking skills 發展批判思維技巧 develop logical thinking skills 發展邏輯思維能力	<b>Example:</b> After students have studied Liberal Studies, they <u>can develop their critical thinking and logical thinking skills.</u>
11. achieve excellent academic results 取得優異成績 achieve excellent academic performance 取得優異的學術表現	<b>Example:</b> In order to <u>achieve excellent academic results</u> , many students study from day till night.  <b>Example:</b> Professor Simon Shen studied in Britain and the United States and <u>achieved excellent academic performance.</u>
12. affect academic results 影響成績	<b>Example:</b> Obsession with smartphones and social-networking websites <u>will affect our academic results.</u>
13. do poorly in examinations 考試表現差	<b>Example:</b> Many students in Hong Kong <u>do poorly in examinations</u> because they are distracted by smartphone applications and social net-working websites.
14. high academic qualifications 高學歷 low academic qualifications 低學歷	<b>Example:</b> With <u>high academic qualifications</u> , we can find remunerative jobs in reputable companies in the future.  <b>Example:</b> Many Hong Kong people live below the poverty line because they <u>have low academic qualifications.</u>
15. the key to success 成功之匙	<b>Example:</b> Persistence is <u>the key to success.</u>
16. peer pressure 朋輩壓力	<b>Example:</b> Due to <u>peer pressure</u> , some teenagers may become addicted to drugs.
16. have emotional trouble 有情緒煩惱	<b>Example:</b> When we <u>have emotional trouble</u> , we should seek help from our loved ones or social workers.
17. ruin our future 摧毀我們的前途	<b>Example:</b> Committing crimes like shoplifting and drug trafficking <u>will ruin our future.</u>
18. go astray 誤入歧途	<b>Example:</b> When teenagers cannot resist the temptation of luxury products, they <u>may go astray</u> and fall victims to criminals.

19. play sports regularly 定期做運動 exercise regularly 定期做運動	<b>Example:</b> Although he is busy with his school work, he <b>plays sports regularly</b> .  <b>Example:</b> <b>Exercising regularly</b> not only can improve our health, it can also relax our mind.
20. hang out with friends 與朋友逛街	<b>Example:</b> On Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, teenagers like to <b>hang out with their friends</b> .
21. browse the Internet 上網 surf the Internet 上網	<b>Example:</b> With the popularity of online shops and auction sites like Taobao and Amazon, many people <b>browse the Internet</b> and go shopping online.  <b>Example:</b> Many youngsters waste their time <b>surfing the Internet</b> .
22. play video games 打機	<b>Example:</b> If we <b>play video games</b> for a long time without taking a rest, our eyesight will deteriorate.
23. see a movie 看電影 watch a movie 看電影	<b>Example:</b> After completing his work, Mr. Chan and his wife <b>watched a movie</b> in Mong Kok.
24. go to karaoke lounges 唱卡拉ok	<b>Example:</b> Singing is a popular pastime of many teenagers. They like <b>going to karaoke lounges</b> with their friends.
25. become more mature 變得更成熟	<b>Example:</b> After taking the HKDSE, many students learn to overcome difficulties and <b>become more mature</b> .
26. meet people from different walks of life 結識不同階層的人	<b>Example:</b> Through participating in voluntary activities, we <b>can meet people from different walks of life</b> .
27. give a helping hand to 施予援手	<b>Example:</b> We <b>can give a helping hand to</b> the victims of the typhoon disaster by donating money to charities like the World Vision and the Red Cross.
28. familiar with 熟悉 get familiar with 對...熟悉	<b>Example:</b> With the influence of Korean culture, the youngsters in Hong Kong <b>are familiar with</b> Korean pop stars like Girls' Generation and Super Junior.  <b>Example:</b> Students <b>can get familiar with</b> the format of the HKDSE by attending tutorial classes.
29. enhance our English proficiency 提升對英文的 熟練程度	<b>Example:</b> We <b>can enhance our English proficient</b> through reading Grammar reference books and writing regularly.
30. become more proficient in English 對英文更熟練	<b>Example:</b> By reading English novels and speaking to foreigners, we <b>can become more proficient in English</b> .
31. boost our English standard raise our English standard 提升英文水平	<b>Example:</b> Reading the South China Morning Post <b>can boost our English standard</b> .  <b>Example:</b> Participating in exchange trips in English-speaking countries <b>can raise our English standard</b> .

32. <b>enrich knowledge</b> 豐富知識	<b>Example:</b> On one hand, browsing the Internet <b><u>can enrich our knowledge</u></b> . On the other hand, it distracts our attention from our academic studies.
33. <b>make more friends</b> 交更多朋友 <b>make friends with</b> 與某人交朋友	<b>Example:</b> Through becoming a Youth Ambassador, we can accumulate valuable experience and <b><u>make more friends</u></b> .  <b>Example:</b> When Eric was going on his working holiday in Australia, he <b><u>made friends with</u></b> many people there.
34. <b>widen our social circle</b> 擴闊社交圈子	<b>Example:</b> We can <b><u>widen our social circle</u></b> by participating in inter-school activities.
35. <b>learn about different cultures</b> 學習不同文化	<b>Example:</b> After entering university, we can make friends with people from around the world and <b><u>learn about different cultures</u></b> .
36. <b>have face-to-face interaction</b> 有面對面互動	<b>Example:</b> Unlike other star tutors, this tutorial teacher does not hold video classes. He wants to <b><u>have face-to-face interaction</u></b> with his students.
37. <b>chat with friends</b> 與朋友聊天	<b>Example:</b> With the advancement in technology, we <b><u>can chat with friends</u></b> through different channels, including Whatsapp and Facebook.
38. <b>disclose personal information</b> 洩漏個人資料	<b>Example:</b> When we surf the Internet, we <b><u>should not disclose our personal information</u></b> easily.
39. <b>face keen competition</b> 面對激烈的競爭	<b>Example:</b> After our graduation, we need to <b><u>face keen competition</u></b> in the job market. Therefore, we should equip ourselves with rich knowledge and different soft skills, like communication skills and interpersonal skills.
40. <b>equip ourselves with</b> 為我們自己配備	<b>Example:</b> In order to pass the English exam in the HKDSE, we <b><u>should equip ourselves with</u></b> a solid foundation of grammar and a wide range of vocabulary.

<p>41. promote the psychological development 促進心理發展</p> <p>promote the psychological growth 促進心理發展</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Salutory extra-curricular activities <b><u>can promote the psychological development of</u></b> teenagers.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Parents should let their children solve their problems themselves because the process of overcoming difficulties <b><u>can promote children's psychological growth.</u></b></p>
<p>42. hinder the psychological development 妨礙心理發展</p> <p>hinder the psychological growth 妨礙心理發展</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Over-parenting will make teenagers dependent. This <b><u>will hinder their psychological development.</u></b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Poor family relationship and domestic violence <b><u>will hinder the psychological growth of</u></b> children. They may become depressed and abusive.</p>
<p>43. physical health 生理健康</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Staying up late is detrimental to our <b><u>physical health.</u></b> If we have insufficient sleep, we will suffer from exhaustion and diseases more easily.</p>
<p>44. promote all-round development 促進全面發展</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Participating in extra-curricular activities and inter-school competitions <b><u>can promote our all-round development.</u></b> We can enhance our interpersonal skills and organizational skills.</p>
<p>45. promote personal development 促進個人發展</p> <p>promote personal growth 促進個人發展</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Attending part-time courses after work <b><u>can promote our personal development.</u></b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Joining internship programmes and working in companies <b><u>can promote the personal growth of</u></b> university students.</p>
<p>46. lack motivation 缺乏動力</p> <p>lack motivation to work hard 缺乏動力努力</p> <p>lack motivation to improve 缺乏動力改善</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Due to high living standard, some of the Post-80s <b><u>lack motivation to work hard.</u></b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> In Hong Kong, many students <b><u>lack motivation to improve</u></b> their academic results.</p>
<p>47. take things for granted 視某事為理所當然</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Nowadays, teenagers are spoiled by their parents. They can almost buy everything they want. As a result, they <b><u>take things for granted.</u></b></p>
<p>48. study abroad 到海外留學</p> <p>study overseas 到海外留學</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> When youngsters <b><u>study abroad,</u></b> they can learn to take care of themselves.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The education system of Hong Kong is exam-oriented. To let their children grow in a more creative environment, many parents send their children to <b><u>study overseas.</u></b></p>

49. enhance communication skills 提升溝通技巧 enhance leadership skills 提升領導技巧	<b>Example:</b> Doing voluntary work <u>can enhance our communication skills</u> .  <b>Example:</b> Organizing interest clubs <u>can enhance our leadership skills</u> .
50. stay up late 遲睡覺	<b>Example:</b> To achieve excellent academic results, many students are willing to sacrifice their sleep and <u>stay up late</u> .
51. increase sense of belonging to 增加歸屬感	<b>Example:</b> Participating in our school's sport teams <u>can increase our sense of belonging to</u> the school.
52. resist the temptation of 抵抗誘惑	<b>Example:</b> If we want to keep fit, we <u>need to resist the temptation of</u> snacks.  <b>Example:</b> As we are financially dependent on our parents, we <u>should resist the temptation of</u> luxury products.
53. provide an opportunity for sbdy to do sthg 為某人提供機會做某事	<b>Example:</b> Voluntary activities <u>provide an opportunity for us to understand</u> the needy.
54. focus on 集中 concentrate on 集中	<b>Example:</b> When we are preparing for the HKDSE, we <u>should focus on</u> studying and reduce other activities.  <b>Example:</b> China <u>is concentrating on</u> improving the living standard of people.
55. make efforts 作出努力 make strenuous efforts 作出艱苦努力	<b>Example:</b> The government <u>should make efforts</u> to tackle drug abuse.  <b>Example:</b> Many local athletes <u>have made strenuous efforts</u> to achieve good results in international sports events.
56. try our best to 盡我們所能	<b>Example:</b> We <u>should try our best to</u> contribute to our school.
57. seek help from sbdy 向某人徵求協助	<b>Example:</b> When we face difficulties, we <u>can seek help from</u> our friends, parents and teachers.
58. take public examinations 參加公開考試	<b>Example:</b> Inevitably, we will face tremendous pressure when we <u>take public examinations</u> . However, as long as we work hard and try our best, we will not regret.
59. regard sthg as sthg 將某事視為某事	<b>Example:</b> In Hong Kong, many people <u>regard</u> excellent academic performance <u>as</u> the benchmark of success.
60. eager to 渴望	<b>Example:</b> Many university graduates <u>are eager to</u> join huge accounting and financial firms.

61. <b>low education level</b> 低教育程度 <b>high education level</b> 高教育程度	<b>Example:</b> Due to <b><u>low education level</u></b> , many middle-aged people earn little income and find it difficult to make ends meet.  <b>Example:</b> Hong Kong hopes to attract more foreign talents with <b><u>high education level</u></b> .
62. <b>distract sbdy from sthg</b> 分散某人的注意力	<b>Example:</b> Checking Whatsapp messages <b><u>distract students from their studies</u></b>  <b>Example:</b> Dating <b><u>distracts many teenagers from their school work</u></b> .
63. <b>beneficial to</b> 有好處的 <b>advantageous to</b> 有好處的	<b>Example:</b> Regular exercise <b><u>is beneficial to</u></b> our health.  <b>Example:</b> Building casinos <b><u>is advantageous to</u></b> the Hong Kong economy.
64. <b>harmful to</b> 有壞處的 <b>detrimental to</b> 有壞處的	<b>Example:</b> Reclamation <b><u>is harmful to</u></b> the marine environment.  <b>Example:</b> Pornographic materials <b><u>are detrimental to</u></b> the psychological development of teenagers.
65. <b>on the Internet</b> 在互聯網	<b>Example:</b> The Internet is an indispensable tool in our life. We can do almost everything <b><u>on the Internet</u></b> , like searching for information and shopping.
66. <b>encourage creativity</b> 鼓勵創意 <b>stifle creativity</b> 扼殺創意	<b>Example:</b> Schools can organize talents shows and drama competitions to <b><u>encourage creativity</u></b> .  <b>Example:</b> The exam-oriented system in Hong Kong <b><u>stifles creativity</u></b> .
67. <b>lag behind</b> 落後	<b>Example:</b> In recent decades, China has enjoyed rapid economic development. However, it <b><u>lags behind</u></b> other countries in tackling air pollution.
68. <b>career prospect</b> 就業前景	<b>Example:</b> With intense competition in the job market, many university graduates are worried about their <b><u>career prospect</u></b> .
69. <b>seize the opportunity to</b> 抓緊機會	<b>Example:</b> The study tour will take place in August. Students <b><u>should seize the opportunity to</u></b> improve their English and broaden their horizons.
70. <b>university graduates</b> 大學畢業生	<b>Example:</b> Some people argue that the government should hold an English benchmark exam to test the English standard of <b><u>university graduates</u></b> .
71. <b>secure a good job</b> 獲得好工	<b>Example:</b> In a money-oriented society like Hong Kong, most graduates aim to <b><u>secure a good job</u></b> and <b><u>earn high income</u></b> .
72. <b>read books and magazine</b> 閱讀書籍	<b>Example:</b> Through <b><u>reading books and magazine</u></b> , students can learn more about current affairs.



73. watch documentary 看紀錄片	<b>Example:</b> We <u>can watch documentary</u> to learn more about wildlife.
74. the new secondary school curriculum 新中學課程	<b>Example:</b> Under <u>the new secondary school curriculum</u> , students have to study Liberal Studies.
75. put heavy pressure on 為某人帶來巨大壓力	<b>Example:</b> The HKDSE <u>puts heavy pressure on</u> sixth-formers.
76. correct bad habit 改正壞習慣	<b>Example:</b> According to many employers, the Post-80s are not punctual and they <u>should</u> definitely <u>correct this bad habit</u> .
77. think twice 三思	<b>Example:</b> When teenagers would like to meet their online friends, they <u>should think twice</u> because they may fall prey to criminals.
78. lack the care of 缺乏關心	<b>Example:</b> When youngsters <u>lack the care of</u> their parents, they easily feel frustrated and hopeless.
79. keep abreast of 跟上時代步伐	<b>Example:</b> Through reading newspapers and watching TV news, we <u>can keep abreast of</u> current affairs.
80. satisfy the needs of satisfy their needs 滿足需要	<b>Example:</b> Nowadays, teenagers need to confront more and more emotional problems. The small number of social workers in secondary schools <u>cannot satisfy their needs</u> .
81. satisfy the curiosity of satisfy their curiosity 滿足好奇心	<b>Example:</b> The paparazzi have invaded on the privacy of celebrities to <u>satisfy the curiosity of</u> the general public.
82. golden opportunity 黃金機會	<b>Example:</b> The Christmas and Lunar New Year holidays <u>are golden opportunities for us to</u> revise what we have learnt.
83. promising future career 大有前途的將來	<b>Example:</b> After their graduation, university graduates can have <u>promising future career</u> as long as they are equipped with rich knowledge and skills.
84. get along with 相處	<b>Example:</b> Through doing voluntary work, students can learn to <u>get along with</u> different kinds of people.

## 2. 家庭

1. <b>genuine communication</b> 真誠的溝通	<b>Example:</b> With <b><u>genuine communication</u></b> , we can have harmonious relationship with our family.
2. <b>understand the psychological needs of children</b> 了解孩子的心靈需要	<b>Example:</b> Many parents are busy with their work and <b><u>do not understand the psychological needs of their children</u></b> .
3. <b>set a good example</b> 樹立好榜樣	<b>Example:</b> Children always copy the manners and behavior of their parents. Therefore, parents <b><u>should set a good example</u></b> and abandon such bad habits as smoking and speaking foul languages.
4. <b>scold and punish children</b> 責罵和懲罰孩子	<b>Example:</b> Parents <b><u>should not scold and punish their children</u></b> blindly. Instead, they with communicate with their children patiently and teach them the positive attitude towards life.
5. <b>boost self-esteem</b> 增強自尊心 <b>damage self-esteem</b> 破壞自尊心	<b>Example:</b> Parents should allow children to overcome their adversities themselves. This <b><u>can boost their self-esteem</u></b> make them independent.  <b>Example:</b> Frequently scolding your children <b><u>will damage their self-esteem</u></b> .
6. <b>have a poor relationship with</b> 與某人有惡劣的關係 <b>build up a good relationship</b> 建立良好關係 <b>maintain a good family relationship</b> 維持良好家庭關係 <b>improve our family relationship</b> 改善家庭關係	<b>Example:</b> Many teenagers <b><u>have a poor relationship with</u></b> their parents and argue with them frequently.  <b>Example:</b> Parents <b><u>can build up a good relationship with</u></b> their children through spending more time with them.  <b>Example:</b> As long as we communicate with our parents and siblings genuinely, we <b><u>can maintain a good family relationship</u></b> .  <b>Example:</b> Before we <b><u>can improve our family relationship</u></b> , we need to talk with and understand each other in the family.
7. <b>communicate with</b> 與某人溝通	<b>Example:</b> Parents in low-income families have to work long hours every day. They find it difficult to <b><u>communicate with</u></b> their children.
8. <b>interact with</b> 與某人互動	<b>Example:</b> Teaching is two-way traffic. Teachers and students <b><u>should interact with</u></b> each other.
9. <b>monitor the behaviour of children</b> 監察子女的行為	<b>Example:</b> In Hong Kong, the problem of tiger parents has raised increasing concern. In the most extreme cases, some parents recruit detectives to <b><u>monitor the behaviour of their children</u></b> , who are studying in university.
10. <b>mutual trust</b> 互相信任 <b>mutual respect</b> 互相尊重	<b>Example:</b> In building up a good family relationship, <b><u>mutual trust</u></b> and <b><u>mutual respect</u></b> are important.

### 3. 社會

1. <b>have high moral standard</b> 高道德水平 <b>have low moral standard</b> 低道德水平	<b>Example:</b> Since teachers are responsible for inculcate positive attitude in students, they <b><u>should have high moral standard</u></b> .  <b>Example:</b> Many newspapers in Hong Kong <b><u>have low moral standard</u></b> . In order to maximize their profit, they pollute the mind of teenagers with pornographic and violent news coverage.
2. <b>drink alcohol</b> 飲酒	<b>Example:</b> Drink driving jeopardizes the life of other road users. Therefore, we should not <b><u>drink alcohol</u></b> before driving.
3. <b>expand landfill</b> 擴展堆填區	<b>Example:</b> To handle the large amount of rubbish in the coming decades, we <b><u>have to expand our landfills</u></b> .
4. <b>convenient public transportation</b> 方便的公共交通	<b>Example:</b> Hong Kong is reputable for its excellent infrastructures. Its <b><u>convenient public transportation</u></b> is one of its major strengths.
5. <b>lead a happy life</b> 過快樂的生活  <b>lead a healthy life</b> 過健康的生活	<b>Example:</b> In modern society, people are eroded by materialism and they are obsessed with making money. They should try to <b><u>lead a happy life</u></b> by spending more time with their loved ones.  <b>Example:</b> We <b><u>should lead a healthy life</u></b> by exercising regularly and eating more vegetables and fruit.
6. <b>fall victim to</b> 成為...的受害者	<b>Example:</b> In recent months, dozens of people in China <b><u>have fallen victim to</u></b> the H7N9 avian flu and some of them have died.
7. <b>fall prey to</b> 成為...的獵物	<b>Example:</b> As teenagers are immature, they easily <b><u>fall prey to</u></b> criminals.
8. <b>information technology</b> 資訊科技	<b>Example:</b> In an age of <b><u>information technology</u></b> , computer skills are essential in our jobs.
9. <b>technological advancement</b> 科技進步 <b>advancement in technology</b> 科技進步	<b>Example:</b> Due to <b><u>technological advancement</u></b> , we can communicate with people around the globe more easily.  <b>Example:</b> Our life expectancy has increased significantly owing to <b><u>advancement in medical technology</u></b> .
10. <b>luxury products</b> 奢侈品 <b>brand-name products</b> 名牌貨	<b>Example:</b> Chinese people are obsessed with buying <b><u>luxury products</u></b> .  <b>Example:</b> In Hong Kong, many teenagers are polluted by materialism and waste a lot of money buying <b><u>brand-name products</u></b> .

11. the mass media 傳媒	<b>Example:</b> Many people criticize <b><u>the mass media</u></b> for polluting the mind of teenagers.
12. bridge the wealth gap 縮窄貧富懸殊	<b>Example:</b> According to the official poverty line, more than 1 million Hong Kong people are poor. The government should take prompt action to <b><u>bridge the wealth gap</u></b> .
13. live below the poverty line 生活於貧窮線下	<b>Example:</b> Although Hong Kong is a wealthy city, many low-income people <b><u>live below the poverty line</u></b> .
14. have a balanced diet 有均衡飲食	<b>Example:</b> To alleviate the problem of obesity, the government should organize campaigns to encourage people to <b><u>have a balanced diet</u></b> .
15. do regular exercise exercise regularly 定期做運動	<b>Example:</b> No matter how busy we are, we <b><u>should do regular exercise</u></b> to keep our body healthy.  <b>Example:</b> Through <b><u>exercising regularly</u></b> , we can strengthen our immune system and improve our health.
16. strengthen our body 強身健體	<b>Example:</b> We can strengthen our body through jogging for 30 minutes a day.
17. pollute the mind of 污染思想	<b>Example:</b> Pornographic websites <b><u>pollute the mind of</u></b> teenagers. Parents should monitor their online behaviour and install filtering software.
18. deserve attention 值得關注 attract attention 吸引關注	<b>Example:</b> The problem of light pollution <b><u>deserves our attention</u></b> . Many residents complain that dazzling neon lights have disrupted their sleep.  <b>Example:</b> The shortage of kindergarten places <b><u>has attracted public attention</u></b> . Many parents have demanded the opening of more kindergartens.
19. buy environmentally-friendly products 買環保產品	<b>Example:</b> In order to protect the environment, we <b><u>should buy more environmentally-friendly products</u></b> .
20. reduce, reuse and recycle 減少、再用、循環再造	<b>Example:</b> The effectiveness of environmental protection hinges on our habits. We <b><u>should reduce, reuse and recycle</u></b> . By reducing the amount of waste, reusing paper and recycling rubbish, we can reduce our burden on the environment.
21. hit the headlines 成為頭條	<b>Example:</b> The news of domestic violence often <b><u>hits the headlines</u></b> of local newspapers.
22. receive widespread media coverage 得到廣泛傳媒報道	<b>Example:</b> The phenomenal success of Liu Xiang in the 2004 Olympics <b><u>received widespread media coverage</u></b> .
23. become worse and worse 不斷惡化	<b>Example:</b> The problem of teenage suicide <b><u>has become worse and worse</u></b> .
24. protect our health safeguard our health 保護健康	<b>Example:</b> Regular medical check-ups <b><u>can protect</u></b> our health.  <b>Example:</b> Avoiding junk food <b><u>can safeguard</u></b> our health.

25. suffer from 遭受	<b>Example:</b> With heavy workload and pressure, many employees in Hong Kong <b>suffer from</b> physical and mental problems.
26. prolonged exposure to 長期暴露於...	<b>Example:</b> <b>Prolonged exposure to</b> sunlight will lead to skin cancer.
27. take drugs 吸毒 drug addicts 癮君子	<b>Example:</b> As teenagers are immature, they are vulnerable to peer pressure and <b>take drugs</b> .  <b>Example:</b> <b>Drug addicts</b> spend a large amount of money on drugs. As a result, they will easily get into financial trouble.
28. harmful to 有害的 detrimental to 有害的	<b>Example:</b> Staying up late <b>is harmful to</b> our health.  <b>Example:</b> Internet slang <b>is detrimental to</b> the development of students' language skills.
29. receive medical treatment 接受治療	<b>Example:</b> The victims of the fire <b>are receiving medical treatment</b> at Prince of Wales Hospital.
30. pollute the environment 污染環境	<b>Example:</b> Power generation, industrial activities and vehicles <b>have polluted the environment</b> in China.
31. protect the environment 保護環境	<b>Example:</b> We <b>can protect the environment</b> by recycling paper and switching off electrical appliances when they are not used.
32. obtain up-to-date information 取得最新資訊	<b>Example:</b> We <b>can obtain up-to-date information</b> of the weather from the website of the Hong Kong Observatory.
33. crucial to 重要的 indispensable to 不可或缺的	<b>Example:</b> Tourism <b>is crucial to</b> the Hong Kong economy.  <b>Example:</b> Sophisticated infrastructures and an excellent education system <b>are indispensable to</b> a successful country.
34. daily necessities 必需品	<b>Example:</b> In the Information Age, computers and smartphones are our <b>daily necessities</b> .

<p>35. <b>preserve heritage</b> 保護文物 <b>heritage preservation</b> 文物保護</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Although economic development is important, we <b><u>should preserve our heritage</u></b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> As a responsible government, it should strike a balance between economic growth and <b><u>heritage preservation</u></b>.</p>
<p>36. <b>commit crimes</b> 犯罪</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Under peer pressure, teenagers may join triad societies and <b><u>commit crimes</u></b>.</p>
<p>37. <b>commit suicide</b> 自殺</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Bullying is an increasingly serious problem in Hong Kong. In some extreme cases, the victims may feel so hopeless that they <b><u>commit suicide</u></b>.</p>
<p>38. <b>treasure life</b> 珍惜生命</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Adversities are inevitable. Sometimes, you may feel despondent and hopeless. However, you <b><u>should treasure your life</u></b>. As long as you work hard, you will definitely overcome your adversities.</p>
<p>39. <b>western culture</b> 西方文化 <b>Chinese culture</b> 中國文化</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> As Hong Kong was a British colony, <b><u>western culture</u></b> has infiltrated every part of our life.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> In the Chinese culture, filial piety is emphasized we should respect and take care of our parents.</p>
<p>40. <b>fast-food culture</b> 快餐文化</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> With the influence of <b><u>fast-food culture</u></b>, fast-food restaurants like McDonald's and Café de Coral are popular in Hong Kong.</p>
<p>41. <b>establish a healthy image</b> 建立健康形象 <b>maintain a healthy image</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> As the role models of teenagers, pop singers <b><u>should establish a healthy image</u></b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Andy Lau <b><u>maintains a healthy image</u></b> through his voluntary and philanthropic work.</p>

#### 4. 工作/經濟

1. attract tourists 吸引遊客	<b>Example:</b> Hong Kong <u>can attract more tourists</u> by developing eco-tourism.
2. make a living 賺取生計 earn a living 賺取生計 sustain a living 維持生計 maintain their livelihood 維持生計 make ends meet 維持生計	<p><b>Example:</b> With the popularity of auction websites, many people <u>make a living</u> by selling products online.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Without the care from their children, some old people in Hong Kong <u>earn a living</u> by picking up soft drink cans and re-selling them.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> After the death of her husband, the woman <u>sustained a living</u> by selling vegetables.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Many mainland immigrants have poor skills and knowledge. Some of them <u>maintain their livelihood</u> by doing multiple jobs.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The low-skill workers in Hong Kong find it difficult to <u>make ends meet</u>.</p>
3. face financial difficulties 面對財政困難	<b>Example:</b> Without the protection of medical insurance, some old people <u>face great financial difficulties</u> when they suffer from serious diseases.
4. impose a financial burden on 帶來財政負擔	<b>Example:</b> In Hong Kong, the high cost of textbooks <u>imposes a great financial burden on</u> parents.
5. promote work-life balance 推動工作與生活平衡 promote a balanced lifestyle 推動平衡的生活方式 have a balanced lifestyle 有平衡的生活方式	<p><b>Example:</b> Employers in Hong Kong <u>can promote work-life balance</u> by implementing flexible working hours.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The government <u>has promoted a balanced lifestyle</u> by adopting five-day working weeks for civil servants.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> With 40-hour working weeks, the people in many European countries <u>can have a balanced lifestyle</u>.</p>
6. have a hectic lifestyle 忙碌的生活方式	<b>Example:</b> Many Form 6 students in Hong Kong <u>have a hectic lifestyle</u> . In order to achieve excellent results in the HKDSE, they study from day till night and attend tutorial classes after school.
7. busy with work 因工作而忙碌	<b>Example:</b> In Hong Kong, many parents <u>are busy with their work</u> . Therefore, they do not have enough time to communicate with their children.
8. keep pace with 追上...的步伐	<b>Example:</b> To <u>keep pace with</u> other students, Ka Yi has to work very hard.

9. <b>low-skill workers</b> 低技術工人	<b>Example:</b> Nowadays, Hong is a knowledge-based economy and many jobs require a high level of knowledge and skills. As a result, <b><u>low-skill workers</u></b> are much less competitive in the labour market.
10. <b>maximum working hours</b> 最高工時	<b>Example:</b> If the government implements <b><u>maximum working hours</u></b> , employees can enjoy more leisure time and work-life balance.
11. <b>five-day working weeks</b> 五天工作週	<b>Example:</b> Many university graduates aspire to join the government as civil servants can enjoy stable salary rise and <b><u>five-day working weeks</u></b> .
12. <b>enhance the well-being of</b> 提升某人的福祉	<b>Example:</b> The increase in Old Age Living Allowance <b><u>can enhance the well-being of</u></b> the elderly.
13. <b>improve the living standard of</b> 改善某人的生活質素 <b>rising living standard</b> 上升的生活質素	<b>Example:</b> Rapid economic development <b><u>has improved the living standard of</u></b> millions of Chinese people.  <b>Example:</b> <b><u>The rising living standard of</u></b> Chinese people has allowed them to buy fancy cars and brand-name clothes.
14. <b>tourist attraction</b> <b>tourist destination</b> 旅遊景點	<b>Example:</b> Ocean Park and Disneyland are the <b><u>tourist attractions</u></b> of Hong Kong.  <b>Example:</b> The Great Wall is a popular <b><u>tourist destination</u></b> in Beijing.
15. <b>amusement parks</b> 遊樂場 <b>theme parks</b> 主題公園	<b>Example:</b> Every week, his parents take him to <b><u>amusement parks</u></b> .  <b>Example:</b> Disneyland and Universal Studios are some of the most reputable <b><u>theme parks</u></b> in the world.
16. <b>knowledge-based economy</b> 知識型經濟	<b>Example:</b> The world has transformed from a labour-intensive economy into a <b><u>knowledge-based economy</u></b> . In order to meet the future challenges in our career, we have to equip ourselves with sufficient skills and knowledge.
17. <b>promote economic growth</b> <b>promote economic development</b> 推動經濟發展	<b>Example:</b> The government <b><u>can promote economic growth</u></b> through lowering tax rates and attracting foreign investment.  <b>Example:</b> China <b><u>has promoted future economic development</u></b> by building world-class infrastructures and provided excellent education for the next generation.
18. <b>boost the economy</b> 刺激經濟 <b>hinder economic development</b> 妨礙經濟發展	<b>Example:</b> Distributing money to the public can increase consumption and <b><u>boost the economy</u></b> .  <b>Example:</b> The increasing number of social conflicts <b><u>will hinder economic development</u></b> .



<p>19. enjoy rapid economic development 享受迅速的經濟發展</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> China <u>has enjoyed rapid economic development</u> due to the open-door policy and urbanization.</p>
<p>20. maintain the competitiveness 維持競爭力 improve the competitiveness 改善競爭力 undermine the competitiveness 削弱競爭力</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Hong Kong <u>can maintain its competitiveness</u> by continuing its low tax rate.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Learning multiple foreign languages <u>can improve our competitiveness</u>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The deteriorating English standard of teenagers <u>will undermine Hong Kong's competitiveness</u>.</p>
<p>21. compete with 與...競爭 compete for 為...競爭</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> With the rapid economic development in China, Hong Kong <u>needs to compete with</u> such mainland cities as Shenzhen and Shanghai.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Every year, sixth-formers work very hard to <u>compete for</u> the limited number of university places.</p>
<p>22. pay a visit to 探訪</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Many tourists <u>pay a visit to</u> the Bid Buddha when they come to Hong Kong.</p>

5. 政府

1. allocate more resources to 分配更多資源去...	<p><b>Example:</b> The government <u>should allocate more resources to</u> help the poor.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The government <u>should allocate more resources to</u> assist the ethnic minorities to integrate into society.</p>
2. provide sthg for sbdy provide sbdy with sthg 為某人提供某物 provide financial assistance 提供財政援助 provide facilities 提供設施	<p><b>Example:</b> The government <u>should provide</u> more financial assistance <u>for</u> the elderly who live under the poverty line.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Schools <u>should provide</u> underperforming students <u>with more academic support</u>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The government <u>should provide more recreational facilities for</u> the teenagers in Tin Shui Wai.</p>
3. raise public awareness of 提高對某問題的意識	<b>Example:</b> The government hopes to <u>raise public awareness of</u> personal hygiene.
3. take prompt action 採取迅速行動	<b>Example:</b> MTR <u>should take prompt action to</u> increase the reliability of its train services.
4. play an important role in 在某問題扮演重要角色	<b>Example:</b> Teachers <u>play an important role in</u> nurturing students. Therefore, they should set a good example.
5. improve the situation 改善狀況	<b>Example:</b> The problem of aging population is severe in Hong Kong. <u>To improve the situation</u> , the government should take measures to increase the birth rate and attract foreign talents.
6. prevent sbdy v+ing sthg 防止	<b>Example:</b> Compulsory school-based drug testing <u>can prevent teenagers taking drugs</u> .
8. launch a scheme 推行計劃 launch a campaign 推行運動	<p><b>Example:</b> The government <u>has launched a scheme</u> to attract foreign talents.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The government <u>has launched campaigns</u> to discourage smoking.</p>

<p>9. <b>implement a policy</b> 實施政策 <b>implement a measure</b> 實施措施 <b>adopt a policy</b> 採取政策 <b>adopt a measure</b> 採取措施</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> The government <b><u>should implement more policies</u></b> to help low-income people upgrade their skills.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The government <b><u>has implemented several measures</u></b> to cool down the property market.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> China <b><u>adopted the one-child policy</u></b> in 1979 to slow down population growth.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Schools <b><u>should adopt measures</u></b> to alleviate the emotional problems of students.</p>
<p>10. <b>provide civic education</b> 提供公民教育</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Chinese people are notorious for uncivilized behaviour, such as spitting, squatting and speaking loudly in public venues. <b>Hence,</b> the Chinese government <b><u>should provide more civic education</u></b> to increase the quality of Chinese citizens.</p>
<p>11. <b>serve as a means to</b> 是達成某目的的方法 <b>serve as an effective tool to</b> 是達成某目的的工具</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> Export restriction of milk powder <b><u>serves as a means to</u></b> ensure stable supply of the product.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Imprisonment <b><u>serves as an effective tool to</u></b> prevent crimes.</p>
<p>12. <b>impose a charge on</b> 實行徵費 <b>impose a tax on</b> 實行徵費 <b>impose punishment on</b> 實行懲罰</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> The government is planning to <b><u>impose a charge on</u></b> rubbish disposal.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The government <b><u>has imposed increasing tax on</u></b> cigarettes to discourage smoking.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The Chinese government <b><u>should impose more punishment on</u></b> air polluters.</p>
<p>13. <b>cooperate with</b> 合作</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> The government <b><u>should cooperate with</u></b> non-governmental organizations to help the homeless.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Schools and parents <b><u>should cooperate with</u></b> each other to nurture the next generation.</p>