

Kim, Bu-Ja. (2013). A Study on the effect of type of written exercise on learning English productive collocations. *Modern English Education*, 15(1), 241-265.

This study compared four groups (three experimental groups and one control group) to investigate the effect of type of written exercise on the acquisition of productive knowledge of English collocations by Korean college learners. The target collocations were 15 lexical collocations consisting of a verb and a noun and 15 grammatical collocations consisting of a verb and a grammatical structure. The control group learned the target collocations incidentally under a reading only condition. The three experimental groups learned them incidentally from reading and were provided with explicit instruction in three types of written exercises condition: fill-in-the-blank exercises, error correction exercises, and Korean-to-English translation exercises. The findings showed that the written exercises after reading had significant beneficial effects on productive knowledge of English collocations. For lexical collocations, fill-in-the-blank exercises were found to be the most effective, while for grammatical collocations, sentence translation was the most effective exercise.

[collocations/productive knowledge/fill-in-the-blank/error correction/translation/
/ / / /]

I.

Wilkins, 1972). (lexical approach) (Coady & Huckin, 1997;
(chunks) (lexis)
word unit) (multi-
(grammatical collocations) (lexical collocations)
(retrieval)
(Lewis, 1997; Nattinger & Decarrico, 1992). Wray(2000)

II.

1.

Firth(1957)

가

가

Benson, Benson Ilson(1997) *The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations*
. Benson 2 (1997)

가

make a decision(+), strong tea(+), argue heatedly(+
) 가 , ability in(+),
believe in(+) 가
want+to+ 가

. want+to+

가

가

. urge (1)

urge+ +to+

(2)

(1) *urge* : V, +[-NP -to -VP]

(2) I urged her to buy that house.

가

2.

ESL EFL

가

. Channell(1981)

(grid)

+

. Farghal

Obiedant(1995)

EFL

. Al-Amro(2006)

EFL

. Shehata(2008) 가 EFL

. Rabieefar Torghabeh

(2012) EFL

(2013)

3.

가

가

가

가

(Hulstijn, 2001; Waring & Nation, 2004).

(Waring, 2003).

가

(Carter, 2001; Laufer, 1997; Nassaji, 2003; Paribakht & Wesche, 1997; Zimmerman, 1997).

가

가

가

가

Nation(2001) ESL EFL

가

(Schmitt, 2008). Sonbul Schmitt(2010)

가

가

EFL

EFL

EFL

가

가

4.

2

(attention)

가

. Schmidt Frota(1986)

Schmidt(1990, 2001)

가 (Noticing Hypothesis)

가

VanPatten(1990)

가

(attentional

resources)

가

(Anderson, 1995; Baddeley, 1997).

5.

Paribakht Wesche(1997)

Zimmerman(1997)

(cloze task)

(editing task)

. Garcia Mayo(2002)

Pica(2005)

Pica Sauro(2006)

Webb Kagimoto(2009)

+

. Storch(2007)

Garcia Mayo(2002)

. Nassaji Tian(2010)

. Laufer Hulstijn(1998) 가

가

. Folse(2006)

가

가

Talebzadeh Sadegh Bagheri(2012) , 가

가 가

. Laufer Girsai(2008)
+

L2

L1

L1

L2

III.

1.

S	‘	’	3
52	가		
	7	45	
45			
	가		
2		TOEIC	335

~585

2013 1 1 5

2.

가

III
가 가

ESL (: *English for Business Studies, Market Leader: Essential Business Grammar and Usage,*)

(same-subjects design) 45

. 45 12

33

33 11

5

. 3 가

가 33 11 A, B, C 1 가

33 가

가

1

A	B	C

3.

가
 24
 21 45 가
 가 45
 52 86% 45 가
 가 30 가 30
 5
 가 30
 45
 + 15
 15 2 가 3

2

float a company	have+ +
liquidate assets	choose+to+
issue bonds	entitle+ +to+
raise money	turn+ +into+
cover the debt	balance+ +against+
attract attention	⑩ make+ +
develop brand awareness	⑪ find+ +
create advertisements	⑫ get+ +to+
set ad budget	⑬ spend+ +in+ ing
generate sales	⑭ assist+ +with+
⑮ make investments	⑯ find+ + ing
⑰ stimulate the economy	⑱ make+ +
⑲ take effect	⑳ cause+ +to+
㉑ boost demand	㉒ lead+ +to+
㉓ hit a peak	㉔ pour+ +into+

The act of issuing shares for the first time is known as **floating a company**.

If a limited company goes bankrupt, it will **liquidate** its **assets**.

Companies generally use an investment bank to **issue** their **bonds**.

If companies need to **raise** more **money**, they can borrow money by issuing bonds.

If the assets don't **cover the debts**, they remain unpaid.

Very successful businesses can **have their shares traded** on major stock exchanges.

Companies sometimes **choose to turn** part of their profit into capital by issuing new share to shareholders.

Share generally **entitle their owners to vote** at company's Annual General Meeting.

Companies sometimes choose to **turn part of their profit into capital** by issuing new share to shareholders.

Companies have a debt-equity ratio that is determined by **balancing tax savings against the risk** of being declared bankrupt by creditors.

Many companies place information in news media to **attract attention** to a product or service.

During the introduction and growth stages, the producer has to **develop brand awareness**.

The agency **creates advertisements** and develops a media plan.

Some companies **set** their **ad budget** at a certain percentage of current sales revenue.

Companies have to use various promotional tools to **generate sales**.

⑩ Companies have to **make their product known** to its target customers.

⑪ People begin to **find ads irritating**.

⑫ Companies try to **get people to spread** commercial messages.

⑬ Many companies plan to **spend a fixed percentage of current sales revenue in developing** its advertising.

⑭ Salespeople **assist customers with possible technical problems**.

⑮ In such circumstances, producers will not be interested in **making** new **investments**.

⑯ They could increase their expenditure, or decrease taxation to **stimulate the economy**.

⑰ Its fiscal measures will **take effect** when the economy is already recovering.

⑱ Keynesians want to **boost** domestic **demand**.

⑲ The economy will **hit a peak** and start to contract again.

⑳ A lot of people **find themselves paying** more than they anticipated on their mortgage.

㉑ Its fiscal measures will **make the next swing in the business cycle even greater**.

㉒ Even a small amount of additional government spending **causes output to expand**.

㉓ Individuals and firms are unable to find the right prices that would **lead the economy to rising output**.

㉔ Governments **poured huge amounts of money into the economy**.

4.

4

가 ‘ 가 ’
가 ‘ ’

English for Business Studies

‘ 가 ’
가 가

I

, (3a), (4a)

(3b), (4b)

liquidate assets

entitle+ +to+

- (3) a. What does a bankrupt business do to pay the debts?
- b. If a limited company goes bankrupt, it liquidates its assets to pay the debts.
- (4) a. What rights do shareholders have?
- b. Shares generally entitle their owners to vote at a company's Annual General Meeting, and to receive a proportion of distributed profits in the form of a dividend - or to receive part of the company's residual value if it goes into liquidation.

가 (5) true/false

- (5) Are the following statements true or false?
- a. Companies regularly finance their activities by issuing bonds.

b. Shareholders have a right to receive a proportion of the annual profits of a limited company.

1

가

(6)

가

가

5

5

5

(6) Use the word combinations in the box to complete the sentence below.

- a. float a company, liquidate assets, issue bonds
raise money, cover the debt

Companies can issue shares to () to expand their operations.

- b. have part of their profits distributed, choose to issue
entitle their holders to receive, turn assets into cash
balance equity finance against debt finance

Shares () a proportion of distributed profits in the form of a dividend.

(6a)

5

raise money

(6b)

(6b)

가

5

entitle their

holders to receive

(7)

(7) Correct the errors in these sentences.

- a. Companies can issue shares to earn money to expand their operations.
b. Shares entitle their holders receiving a proportion of distributed profits in the form of a dividend.

4

1	-	가
2	-	(: , : I)
	-	: true/false
	-	: (A: , B: , C:)
	-	I 가
3	-	I 가
	-	(: , : II)
	-	: true/false
	-	: (A: , B: , C:)
	-	II 가
4	-	II 가
	-	(: , : III)
	-	: true/false
	-	: (A: , B: , C:)
	-	III 가
5	-	III 가

5. 가

가 가 가 가
 가 가 . 가 (9)

(9)

a. A bankrupt business (li).

b. Shares (en) dividend.

2

가

(9b) entitle+ +to+

가
owners

2
liquidate liquidate
가
1
가 5 가 5
가
가 가
10

IV.

1.

가
가 0 5 6
가
5

()	가		가	
N()	0.5000	0.9045	0.5000	0.9045
A()	7.6364	1.4333	5.7273	1.9021
B()	5.0000	1.0000	3.0000	1.0000
C()	5.0909	1.4460	3.6364	1.2060
N()	0.5000	0.7977	0.2500	0.6215
A()	4.0909	1.5782	2.9091	0.9438

	B()	4.9091	1.5782	3.3636	0.5667
	C()	7.1818	1.6624	5.1818	1.7215
	N()	0.2500	0.6215	0.1667	0.5773
	A()	6.1818	1.7215	4.0000	1.8439
	B()	8.0000	1.3416	6.0909	1.4460
	C()	5.3636	1.2862	3.3636	1.2862

6

		가		가	
()					
I	N()	0.3333	0.7585	0.3333	0.7785
	A()	2.8182	0.9816	1.6364	1.1200
	B()	3.6364	1.4333	2.0000	1.2649
	C()	6.0909	1.3003	3.9091	1.3003
II	N()	0.5000	0.9045	0.3333	0.7785
	A()	3.9091	1.4460	2.0909	1.1361
	B()	6.3636	1.2060	4.0909	0.7006
III	C()	3.1818	1.3280	1.7273	0.6466
	N()	0.5000	0.9045	0.5000	0.9045
	A()	6.1818	1.4013	4.0000	1.5491
	B()	3.0000	1.0000	1.8182	1.0787
	C()	3.2727	1.2720	2.0000	1.2649

true/false

가

I, II, III

가

0

가

I, II, III

가

가

t

(paired samples t-test)

p=0.000

가

가

가

I, II, III

가

I, II, III

가 가

가

가

I(F(2, 30)=

14.364, p=.000), II(F(2, 30)=10.927, p=.000), III(F(2, 30)=9.363, p=.001)

가

I(F(2, 30)=20.328, p=.000), II(F(2,

30)=17.277, p=.000), III(F(2, 30)=22.401, p=.000)

가

가

Scheffe

7-8

7
가

A-B (-)	2.6363	0.000
A-C (-)	2.5454	0.000
B-C (-)	0.0909	0.986
A-B (-)	0.8181	0.466
A-C (-)	3.0909	0.000
B-C (-)	2.2727	0.007
A-B (-)	1.8181	0.018
A-C (-)	0.8181	0.400
B-C (-)	2.6363	0.001

8
가

A-B (-)	0.8181	0.291
A-C (-)	3.2727	0.000
B-C (-)	2.4545	0.000
A-B (-)	2.4545	0.000
A-C (-)	0.7272	0.416

B-C (-)	3.1818	0.000
A-B (-)	3.1818	0.000
A-C (-)	2.9090	0.000
B-C (-)	0.2727	0.863

7 , 가 I, II, III
 III
 가
 ($p < 0.05$).

가 8 I, II, III

가

가

가

가

(I: $F=169.115, p=.000$, II: $F=134.784, p=.000$, III: $F=251.486, p=.000$),
 (I: $F=190.000, p=.000$, II: $F=64.360, p=.000$, III: $F=124.047, p=.000$),
 (I: $F=96.980, p=.000$, II: $F=76.745, p=.000$, III: $F=91.020, p=.000$)
 I, II, III 가

가 I, II, III
 (I: $F=144.644, p=.000$, II: $F=216.954, p=.000$, III: $F=117.368, p=.000$)

(I: $F=53.274, p=.000$, II: $F=64.009, p=.000$, III: $F=44.505, p=.000$),

(I: $F=39.086, p=.000$, II: $F=51.453, p=.000$, III: $F=48.198, p=.000$)

가

가

0

가

가

가

가

가

(I: $F(2, 30)=11.063, p=.000$, II: $F(2, 30)=7.565, p=.002$, III: $F(2, 30)=9.402, p=.001$)

(I: $F(2, 30)=10.820, p=.000$, II: $F(2, 30)=24.298, p=.000$, III: $F(2, 30)=9.366, p=.001$)
 I, II, III 가

Scheffe

9-10

I, II, III

가

9
가

A-B (-)	2.7272	0.000
A-C (-)	2.0909	0.000
B-C (-)	0.6363	0.986
A-B (-)	2.2727	0.745
A-C (-)	0.4545	0.003
B-C (-)	1.8181	0.017
A-B (-)	2.0909	0.009
A-C (-)	0.6363	0.603
B-C (-)	2.7272	0.001

10
가

A-B (-)	0.3636	0.769
A-C (-)	2.2727	0.000
B-C (-)	1.9090	0.003
A-B (-)	2.0000	0.000
A-C (-)	0.3636	0.585
B-C (-)	2.3636	0.000
A-B (-)	2.1818	0.001
A-C (-)	2.0000	0.000
B-C (-)	0.1818	0.944

가 . ,

가 .

2.

II 4 (attention)

true/false

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Chastain, 1988),

가

가
(Laufer & Girsai, 2008)

(Hummel,

1995). 가

가

가 가

가

. Hummel(1995)

가

Hummel(1995)

2

가

가

가

가

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