

Unit 130

Phrasal verbs (get up, break down, fill in etc.)

a We often use verbs with these words:

on	off	in	out	up	down	away
back	over	about	round	forward	through	along

We often use these words with verbs of *movement*. For example:

get on	The bus was full. We couldn't get on .
drive off	She got into the car and drove off .
come back	Tom is leaving tomorrow and coming back on Saturday.
turn round	When I touched him on the shoulder, he turned round .

But often these words (*on/off/up/down* etc.) give a special meaning to a verb. For example:

- Sorry I'm late. The car **broke down**.
- **Look out!** There's a car coming.
- It was my first flight. I was very nervous as the plane **took off**.
- I was so tired this morning that I couldn't **get up**.
- How did you **get on** in your examination yesterday?

These verbs (*break down / get up / get on* etc.) are *phrasal verbs*.

b Sometimes a phrasal verb has an *object*. Usually there are *two possible positions* for the object. So you can say:

	<i>object</i>		<i>object</i>
I	turned off	the light.	or I turned the light off .

Here are some more examples:

- Could you || **fill in** this form?
|| **fill** this form **in**?
- It's warm. || **Take off** your coat.
|| **Take** your coat **off**.
- The fire-brigade soon arrived and || **put out** the fire.
|| **put** the fire **out**.
- I think I'll || **throw away** these old newspapers.
|| **throw** these old newspapers **away**.
- The police got into the house by || **breaking down** the door.
|| **breaking** the door **down**.

Sometimes the object of a phrasal verb is a *pronoun* (*it/them/me/you/him/her/us*). These pronouns go *before on/off/in/out/up/down* etc.:

- They gave me a form and told me to **fill it in**. (*not* 'fill in it')
- Ann's asleep. Don't **wake her up**. (*not* 'wake up her')
- 'What shall I do with these old newspapers?' '**Throw them away**.'
- Here's the money you need. Don't forget to **pay me back**.

c Sometimes we use a *phrasal verb + preposition*. For example: *look forward to / keep up with / cut down on*. The object always comes *after the preposition*:

- Are you **looking forward to** your holiday?
- You're walking too fast. I can't **keep up with** you.
- Jack has **cut down on** smoking. He only smokes five cigarettes a day now.