



**Современный
Гуманитарный
Университет**

Дистанционное образование

Рабочий учебник

Фамилия, имя, отчество _____

Факультет _____

Номер контракта _____

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

ЮНИТА 9

ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

Юниты 1–12: Грамматический строй английского языка.
Морфология, синтаксис, пунктуация.

ЮНИТА 9

Рассматриваются фразовые глаголы в современном английском языке
и особенности их употребления.

Соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе №4.

Для студентов Современного Гуманитарного Университета

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* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Recognising phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs with Down, After, Back, About, Off, Through, For, By.

Phrasal Verbs with Up, Out, Over, Apart, With, On.

Phrasal Verbs with Away, Across, Around, In/Into. Colloquial Expressions.

Phrasal Verbs as Nouns. Phrasal Verbs as Adjectives.

Three-Part Phrasal Verbs.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Базовый учебник

1. Alexander, L.G., Longman English Grammar, Longman, 1997.
2. Murphy, R., English Grammar in Use, Cambridge, University Press, 1997.

Дополнительная литература:

3. Alexander, L.G., Longman English Grammar, Practice, Longman, 1997.
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8. Thomson, A.J., Martinet, A.U., A Practical English Grammar, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press, 1997.
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ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

№	Название	Содержание
1.	Образование фразовых глаголов от инфинитива глагола на русском языке	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Найдите русский перевод данного глагола в словаре 2. Определите по словарю, с какими предлогами или наречиями употребляется данный глагол 3. Образуйте фразовые глаголы при помощи инфинитива глагола и соответствующих частиц 4. Переведите фразовые глаголы на русский язык
2.	Образование существительных от фразовых глаголов при помощи суффикса -ing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите инфинитив глагола, который входит в состав фразового глагола 2. Образуйте от глагола причастие настоящего времени при помощи суффикса -ing 3. Определите частицу, при помощи которой формируется фразовый глагол 4. Употребите частицу в качестве приставки с причастием настоящего времени и образуйте существительное
3.	Образование прилагательного от фразового глагола при помощи причастия прошедшего времени	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите инфинитив глагола, входящего в состав фразового глагола 2. Определите, каким – правильным или неправильным – является глагол 3. Определите причастие прошедшего времени, прибавив суффикс -ed к инфинитиву правильного глагола, в случае с неправильным глаголом определите причастие прошедшего времени по словарю 4. Определите частицу, которая входит в состав фразового глагола 5. Образуйте прилагательное, употребив дефис между причастием прошедшего времени и частицей
4.	Образование существительных от фразовых глаголов при помощи приставки	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите инфинитив глагола без частицы to 2. Определите частицу, которая входит в состав фразового глагола 3. Употребите частицу в качестве приставки по отношению к инфинитиву глагола 4. Переведите полученный фразовый глагол на русский язык

ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ НА УМЕНИЯ

1. Образуйте фразовый глагол от глагола *to break*.

1. to break – спрашивать
2. частицы: for, in, out, through, up
3. to break down, to break in, to break out, to break through, to break up
4. to break down - расстраиваться
to break in - вторгнуться
to break out – вспыхнуть, разразиться
to break through - прорываться
to break up – расходиться (о собрании)

2. Образуйте существительное от фразового глагола *to bring up* при помощи суффикса *-ing*.

1. bring
2. bringing
3. up
4. upbringing

3. Образуйте прилагательное от фразового глагола *to make up*.

1. To make
2. Глагол to make является неправильным глаголом
3. Made
4. Up
5. Made-up

4. Образуйте существительное от фразового глагола *to break out* при помощи приставки.

1. break
2. out
3. outbreak
4. outbreak – начало (войны, болезни и т.п.)

RECOGNISING PHRASAL VERBS. PHRASAL VERBS WITH DOWN, AFTER, BACK, ABOUT, OFF, THROUGH, FOR, BY

1. What Is a Phrasal Verb?

A phrasal verb is a verb plus one or two particles.

Here are some common verbs: **bring, get, go, put, take, turn.**

Here are some common particles: **up, down, out, in, off, on.**

Some teachers call them prepositions or adverbs, but it is easier to think of them as all 'particles'.

Here are some examples of phrasal verbs:

bring in go off
take out get on with

To understand what a phrasal verb is, let us look at the verb GET:

GET as an ordinary verb:

Can you get me a glass of milk?



"I don't think they get on very well"

GET with one or two particles to form phrasal verbs:

GET IN: The window was open. A thief got in and stole the video. (enter)

GET ON WITH: We don't get on with our neighbours. (We aren't friendly to each other.)

Please get on with your work. (Please continue with your work.)

2. Where Does the Particle Go?

Very often the particle comes immediately after the verb, but this is not always true.

Particle immediately after the verb:

The cat stayed on top of the wall and only got down at meal times. (descend)

Particle after the object: This terrible weather is getting many people down. (making them depressed)

Particle before or after the object:

Did you get down all the information?



*"I'm getting wet.
It's getting me down"*

(manage to make a note of it)

Did you get all the information down?

If the object is a pronoun, the particle comes after: Did you get it down?

3. Identifying Phrasal Verbs

There are thousands of phrasal verbs in English. Here is an exercise to help you discover and learn these verbs as you study English.

Look at these extracts from three articles. There are twelve phrasal verbs. Underline them and write them on the lines beside the texts.

Smoke from the fire in the kitchen set a fire alarm off. Mr and Mrs Newton and their two children managed to get out through a window. One man in the flat upstairs was watching TV and hadn't realised what was happening. He had the shock of his life when firemen broke in and told him to

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Annoyed by telephone salespeople? Don't put up with them any longer! Whenever one rings you up, you should ask them to hold on because you have to consult someone. You then simply carry on doing what you were doing before. When you return after about ten minutes, you should find that the caller has hung up.

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

We needed money to pay off the loan so I decided never to turn down any jobs that I was offered. Of course the work piled up and I just couldn't do it all. My wife was worried that I was going to crack up and started helping me when she could.

Did you understand those twelve verbs? If not, check in the Mini-Dictionary at the end of this unit.

Match each phrasal verb from the previous exercise with its correct definition. Use each verb once only.

1. If you an alarm, for example, you cause it to start.

2. If you're in a building where there is danger and you, you manage to escape.
3. When firemen come to a house and, they enter it using force.
4. If you someone or something, you tolerate them.
5. If you someone, you phone them.
6. If you ask someone to, you want them to wait.
7. If you doing something, you continue doing it.
8. You when you end a phone conversation.
9. If you a loan, you pay the money you owe.
10. If you the offer of a job, you say you don't want it.
11. If work you have too much to do.
12. When people are under a lot of pressure and, they have a nervous breakdown.

set a fire alarm off

Look back at the previous page and find the nouns which go with the following:

..... **has hung up**

turn down

..... **piled up**

It is important to note down any common partnerships that verbs form with nouns.

4. What Do Phrasal Verbs Mean?

It is often possible to understand what a phrasal verb means by looking at its particle. Try to notice patterns of meaning and build up lists based on these patterns. Although it is not always possible to find a pattern, thinking about the meaning of the particle will help you to understand and remember the phrasal verbs you meet.

Below there are some of the meanings of the six most common particles used with phrasal verbs.



***I didn't set it off.
It went off by itself!"***

UP

An upward movement:

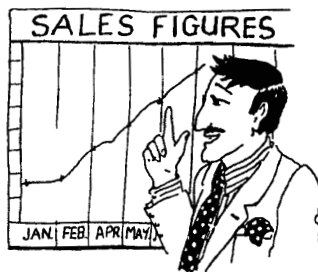
We left early, just as the sun was coming up.

An increase, an improvement:

Sales have gone up in the past year.

Completing, ending:

We used up all the eggs when we made the cake.



"Sales are UP!"

Approaching:

A taxi drew up just as we were thinking of calling one.

DOWN

A downward movement:

The teacher told the pupils to sit down.

A decrease:

That music is too loud! Turn it down!

Completing, ending, stopping:

Business was so bad that the shop had to close down.



"Turn it DOWN!"

OUT

An outward movement, not being inside:

Let's eat out this evening.

Excluding:

The double glazing helps to shut out the noise.

Completing, doing thoroughly:

It took me hours to clean out that room.



"Next week, you can clean it OUT!"

IN/INTO

An inward movement:

The spectators poured into the stadium.

Including, being involved:

We'd better let her into the secret



OFF

Movement away, detaching:

We set off at midday.

Preventing entry, separating, not including:

They've fenced off their garden to keep dogs out.

"We can't get IN – they've fenced it OFF to keep us OUT!"

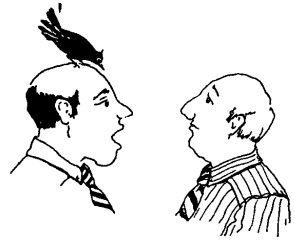
ON

Touching, attaching:

I wish you wouldn't put on so much lipstick!

Continuing:

He went on talking as if nothing had happened.



"He just went ON talking – as if nothing had happened!"

The other particles can often be understood because they have their literal meanings of place or movement. Here are some additional meanings:

AWAY

Continuous activity:

The secretary kept typing away, ignoring the noise outside.

BACK

Returning:

I've given back the tools I borrowed.

Reference to past time:

This photo brings back memories of when I was young.



"It brings BACK memories!"

THROUGH

Completing, doing thoroughly:

I need to think this through before I decide.

5. Four Types of Phrasal Verbs

Type 1 – verb + adverb (no object)

The plane **took off**.

The fire **went out**.

Our plans **fell through**.

Type 2 — verb + adverb + object

Could you **hand out** the books/**hand** the books **out**?

Could you **hand** them **out**?

We'll have to **put off** the meeting/**put** the meeting **off**.

We'll have to **put it off**.

The adverb can change position, but not if the object is a pronoun.

Type 3 — verb + preposition + object

He **ran across** the road.

She **takes after** her mother.

He **came into** a lot of money when his father died.

The preposition cannot change position.

Type 4 – verb + adverb + preposition + object

She looks **down on** working class people.

I'm sorry to **break in** on your conversation.

Please **get on with** your work.

6. Phrasal Verbs with DOWN

Using the Mini-Dictionary find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs

blow	break	bring	calm	chop	close	come	cool	copy
crack	cut	fall	flag	flutter	get	go	hand	jot
keep	knee	lay	let	lie	mark	narrow	note	pelt
play	pour	pull	put	quieten	run	sit	scale	shoot
slam	slow	tear	tie	tone	track	tumble	turn	water
wave	wind							

Down often has the meaning of a downward movement or a decrease or of stopping an activity.

Exercise 1. Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs given and the particle **DOWN**. Use each verb once only.

blow chop kneel lie pour shoot sit slow

1. Make yourself at home I'll be with you in a moment.
2. I feel a bit tired so I think I'll for a while.
3. You'd better take your umbrella because it's
4. You're driving too fast! or you'll have an accident!
5. The tree was dying so we had to it
6. Tall people can be very frightening for small children.
If you're tall when you're speaking to them so that you're at their level.
7. It was very windy last night and several trees were



“Kneel down or bend down when you speak to children. Get down to their level!”

8. Did you hear on the news that a UN plane was this morning?

Exercise 2. *Now do the same with these verbs:*

calm cool cut fall mark quieten tear tone

1. This coffee's too hot! I'll wait until it has before I drink it.
2. There's no need to get so excited! Try to
3. If they saw any posters with his picture on, the protestors them
4. If you can't give up smoking entirely, at least try to
5. Everyone started talking at once. Finally, after they had he continued speaking.
6. The church tower was damaged in the storm and a week later, it
7. During the sale some prices were by as much as 50 per cent.
8. So as not to cause offence they asked her to her speech.

Exercise 3. *Match one half of the dialogue on the left with the other half on the right. Write your answers in the boxes.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I hate these pills! | A Your friends will just have to bed down in the living room, then, won't they? |
| 2. I want to travel and see the world. | B They had to climb down and admit they'd made a mistake. |
| 3. My hair keeps sticking up. | C Yes. Shall I throw them down to you? |
| 4. We haven't finished decorating the spare bedroom yet. | D Come on! Swallow it down! |
| 5. How long do you think the dispute will last? | E I think she's feeling weighed down by all her responsibilities. |
| 6. Joanna seems to be under a lot of stress. | F If neither side backs down, it could go on for ages. |



***"Good boy!
Swallow it***

7. What happened when they found out they were wrong? G Isn't it time you got a job and settled down?
8. Are my football boots up there? H Use some water to smooth it down.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 4. Now do the same with these dialogues:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Why is John so irritable these days? | A I don't know. It's been handed down from generation to generation. |
| 2. I've got to make a speech and don't know what to say. | B She was run down by a lorry while crossing the road. |
| 3. How do you manage to relax after a hard day at the office? | C It's supposed to splash down somewhere in the Pacific. |
| 4. Where is the space shuttle going to land? | D I think the constant noise is beginning to wear him down. |
| 5. You will come, won't you? | E I find yoga helps me to wind down. |
| 6. How did the accident happen? | F He'll never live it down, will he? |
| 7. People still remember the time Jeremy put salt in his tea. | G Why don't you write down a few ideas first? |
| 8. How old is that story? | H Don't worry! I won't let you down. |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Now underline all the phrasal verbs in the exercises 3 and 4.

Exercise 5. Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs given and the particle **DOWN**. Use each verb once only.

copy fall get keep tie
tumble water wave

- I'm so annoyed with myself for making a mistake!
– You shouldn't let it you like this.
- It's important to follow the instructions so the details carefully and check them when you've finished.
- It's a very weak argument that on at least two points.



... and then they all came tumbling down!"

4. Ann can do what she likes. She has no family responsibilities to her
5. When the car broke down, we stood by the side of the road and managed to a passing motorist, who gave us a lift to town.
6. They didn't like the strong language in his speech and they asked him to it to avoid a diplomatic incident.
7. The boy took a tin from the bottom of the stack and the rest came

*Did you notice that the phrasal verb **get ... down**, as it is used in the first example, must have its object between the verb and particle? It is important to check where the object can go with transitive phrasal verbs and to make a note of any difficulties.*

Exercise 6. Now do the same with these verbs:

flutter jot lay narrow play scale

1. I'd better just those dates in case I forget.
2. The Soviets tried to the incident at Chernobyl. It was much more serious than they admitted at first.
3. We were starting to run out of money so we've had to our operations.
4. The regulations minimum safety standards in the workplace.
5. As I looked up, a piece of paper came..... from a window on the third floor.
6. Originally we had over fifty suspects but we've managed to..... them..... to five.

Notice in the last example the object comes between the verb and particle.

Exercise 7. Complete each sentence with a phrase from box A followed by a phrase from box B. Do not use any phrase more than once.

A

flagged down
I turned down the job
I felt badly let down
wind down
and jotted down
rather tied down
running down
have been handed down
will prevent them from
cracking down

B

they offered me.
on fraud everywhere.
at the moment.
a taxi.
chopping down the tree.
the professor's points.
properly.
his wife's achievements.
by him.
through the centuries.

1. Family traditions _____
2. Jeremy is forever _____
3. The man in a business suit _____
4. With two small children, she's _____
5. The preservation order _____
6. I listened to the lecture _____
7. The authorities are _____
8. After the interview _____
9. When Steve wouldn't help, _____
10. The holiday gave us a chance to _____

7. Phrasal Verbs with AFTER, BACK and ABOUT

Exercises 8. Using the Mini-Dictionary find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs.

after

go look take

back

bring call cut fall get give go hold keep
pay put ring set take talk turn

about

bring go put set

Back often has the meaning of returning something (to someone) or of remembering the past.

Exercises 9. Match each phrasal verb with the correct definition. (There may be other possible definitions.)

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. bring about | A pursue |
| 2. ring back | B return something to its correct place |
| 3. take after | C take care of |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 4. answer back | D cause |
| 5. go about | E be like an older relative |
| 6. turn back | F delay or hinder the progress of something |
| 7. cut back | G not tell the whole truth |
| 8. put (it) about | H reduce |
| 9. put back | I reply rudely or defiantly to someone in authority |
| 10. set back | J return someone's phone call |
| 11. go after | K retreat |
| 12. look after | L recover something that had been taken away |
| 13. fall back | M approach or tackle (a problem) |
| 14. keep (something) back | N make someone return the way they have come |
| 15. get back | O spread (a rumour) |

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ | 15. _____ |

Exercise 10. Complete each sentence with a phrase from box A followed by a phrase from box B. Do not use any phrase more than once.

A

held back
bring back
ring you back
set my roses back
bring about
go about
went after
take back

B

memories of a person or place
raising the money?
his anger
a change in the law
the pickpocket
what you said about him
when I get home
by several weeks

1. We are campaigning to _____
2. You'll have to _____
3. A passer-by _____
4. I'll _____

5. How are you going to _____
6. A severe frost could _____
7. Sometimes a certain smell can _____
8. For the children's sake he _____

8. Phrasal Verbs with OFF

Exercise 11. *Using the Mini-Dictionary find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs.*

be	break	call	clear	come	cordon	cut	doze	drop
fight	get	give	go	keep	laugh	lay	let	live
make	pay	pick	pull	put	ring	rip	round	scare
scrape	see	send	set	shake	shave	show	switch	take
tell	throw	turn	wear	work	write			

Off often has the meaning of a movement away or of separating people or things.

Exercise 12. *Decide whether the definitions are true (T) or false (F). Give the correct definition(s) if necessary.*

1. pick off collect a person from a place

2. live off _____ survive

3. round off complete, give the finishing touch to

4. be off separate someone from another person

5. scare off frighten someone away

6. switch off stop concentrating

7. show off make someone feel embarrassed by behaving badly

8. set off cause to explode

9. see off be present at someone's departure

10. rip off steal from or cheat someone
-

Exercise 13. Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the Verbs given and the particle OFF. Use each verb once only.

break cordon cut make scare show switch tell

1. Save electricity. Please..... any unnecessary lights.
2. We were chatting on the phone when we were suddenly
3. Our neighbour bought an enormous guard dog and had outside lighting installed to burglars.
4. My ex-girlfriend was the one who our relationship, not me!
5. When Yvette came home late, her mother was very angry and..... her.....
6. Keith's always talking about his latest car to but nobody is impressed.
7. The thieves attacked her and..... down the road, taking the money with them.
8. There's been a bomb scare and the police have..... the area.



"Told off! Again!"

Exercise 14. Now do the same with these verbs:

clear fight laugh pull round see work write

1. I saw the advertisement and decided to..... for further details.
2. I wish you'd.....! I don't want to speak to you !
3. Agnes tried to..... the accident but you could see she was really upset by what had happened.
4. My mother used to send me out to run round the park and..... some of my energy.
5. Finally, to..... the evening, there'll be a disco.
6. The old man used his stick to try and..... the mugger.
7. I don't know how she managed to..... it..... but she succeeded in making her boss change his mind.
8. As my sister was going to be away for a long time, we all went to the station to her..... .

Exercise 15.

a) Match an item on the left with an item on the right. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. A button | A dozed off because they'd had such a tiring day. |
| 2. The caller | B drove off in his employer's Rolls Royce. |
| 3. The chauffeur | C fell off and rolled under the chair. |
| 4. The pain | D sparked off a violent demonstration. |
| 5. The news | E held off and we were able to have our picnic. |
| 6. The rain | F lifted off and soon disappeared in the clouds. |
| 7. The rocket | G rang off without leaving his phone number. |
| 8. The sleepy children | H wore off after the doctor gave her an injection. |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
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b) Now do the same with these:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. call off | A this area to stop people getting in. |
| 2. fence off | B his beard as his new girlfriend doesn't like it. |
| 3. keep off | C a letter asking for more information. |
| 4. give off | D the meeting as so many people are away. |
| 5. live off | E the State. |
| 6. scrape off | F the paint with a knife. |
| 7. send off | G a strange smell which makes me feel ill. |
| 8. shave off | H the subject as she's still very upset about it all. |



***"I'm only shaving
it off because I love
her!"***

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Test yourself by covering one column and trying to remember the other part.

9. Phrasal Verbs with THROUGH, FOR and BY

Find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs in the Mini-Dictionary

through

break check fall get go look pull put run see
sleep think

for

account apply ask call care enter fall fish go hope
look make mistake pay send stand

by

get go put stand tick

Through often has the meaning of doing something completely or thoroughly.

Exercise 16. Match each phrasal verb with the correct definition. (There may be other possible definitions.)

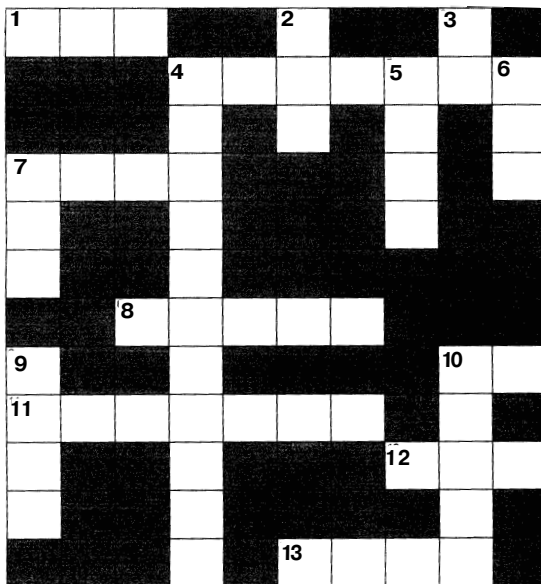
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. mistake for | A not wake up during an emergency, alarm, etc. |
| 2. stand for | B arrange for someone to come |
| 3. check through | C provide the necessary money for |
| 4. see through | D be connected (on the phone) |
| 5. get by | E go in the direction of |
| 6. apply for | F look through to see if everything is correct |
| 7. make for | G not be deceived by, see the truth behind |
| 8. sleep through | H pass (of time) |
| 9. go for | I confuse with |
| 10. get through | J have just enough (usually money) to manage |
| 11. call for | K ask for (a job) |
| 12. send for | L attack |
| 13. think through | M collect someone (from their home, office, etc.) |
| 14. pay for | N consider all the aspects |
| 15. tick by | O represent |

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ | 15. _____ |

Exercise 17. Complete the crossword with verbs from the box above, using the clues provided.

Across:

1. I hope I'll be able to stay on in the job long enough to _____ the project through.
4. You shouldn't _____ compliments like that! (4, 3)
7. Although he's in a critical state after the accident the doctors think he'll _____ through.
8. Could you just _____ through these accounts and see if they're correct?
10. A good friend will always stand _____ you.
11. It's hard to _____ for the old lady's disappearance.
12. Do you think Ellen and Roy will be able to _____ by on one salary?
13. When he moves to Edinburgh, he'll have to _____ for a flat.

**Down:**

2. If you need anything, just _____ me for it.
3. I was enjoying myself so much that I hardly noticed the time _____ by.
4. Her plan cannot possibly succeed. I'm sure it'll _____ (4, 7)
5. She's so beautiful, he'll _____ for her as soon as he sees her.
6. Can we _____ through the instructions again, please?
7. Luckily, I had some money _____ by for a rainy day.
9. When her mother died, Agatha had to _____ for her invalid sister single-handedly.
10. Journalists are hoping to _____ through the secrecy surrounding the royal family's decision.

Exercise 18.

a) Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs given and the particle **FOR**. Use each verb once only.

ask call enter go look make send stand

1. She's been a job for ages and she still hasn't found one.

2. So you've passed your exam. This a celebration!
3. He hasn't decided which to buy but he'll probably the flat in the city centre.
4. They were so hungry after their day out that they the nearest restaurant.
5. If the fever continues, I'll have to the doctor.
6. If I were you, I wouldn't mention her driving test. You'd be trouble!
7. I never dreamt I'd win when I the competition!
8. What do the initials BBC?

b) Now do the same with these verbs:

account call fall fish go hope mistake pay

1. I just hope you've got enough money with you to all this food!
2. The dog..... his ankle and gave him a nasty bite.
3. People often me my sister. We've got the same hair.
4. I'd better start getting ready. He's going to me at six.
5. You could see she was compliments by the way she kept talking about her dress.
6. How do you his reaction? – I couldn't understand it.
7. I'd like you to tidy your room or is that too much to?
8. How could I have such an obvious trick? I'm not usually taken in like that.



"Here was I minding my own business when it went for my ankle!"

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

- 1) A phrasal verb is a verb plus one or two particles.
- 2) Very often the particle comes immediately after the verb, but it's not always true.
- 3) Sometimes its meaning is literal, sometimes it is idiomatic, or both literal and idiomatic.
- 4) There are 4 types of phrasal verbs.

- 5) **Down** often has the meaning of a downward movement or a decrease or of stopping an activity.
- 6) **Back** often has the meaning of returning smth. (to someone) or of remembering the past.
- 7) **Off** often has the meaning of a movement away or of separating people or things.
- 8) **Through** often has the meaning of doing smth. completely or thoroughly.

Exercise 19. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Ты можешь довериться мне. Я тебя **не подведу**.

2. Каждый **продолжал выполнять** свою повседневную работу, как будто бы ничего не произошло.

3. Мы проплыли уже половину пути, когда двое мальчиков почувствовали тошноту, и поэтому мы подумали, что нам лучше **вернуться** и посадить их на берег.

4. Всего лишь **заполните** заявку и отправьте ее.

5. 'Пуля попала в Харри', – сказал солдат. 'Он **ранен**'.

6. Я никогда не понимал, за что **борется** организация 'Greenpeace'.

7. Возможно будет трудно убедить правительство рекомендовать продукцию нашей компании, но я уверен, что новый менеджер **сможет это сделать**.

8. Эндрю **начал** чинить часы, но вскоре должен был признать поражение.

9. Когда Роджер увидел кухню ресторана, он решил **отказаться** от еды.

10. Искатели приключений **направлялись** на Северный Полюс, когда плохая погода заставила их повернуть назад.

11. Прекрати критиковать Тома и говорить столь неприятные вещи о нем. Я не знаю, почему тебе нравится **унижать** его.

12. Особенно важно **следить** за собой и своим здоровьем, когда вы устали и находитесь в стрессовом состоянии.
-
13. Если молоко плохо пахнет, можете быть уверены, что оно **испорчено (прокисло)**.
-
14. Сейчас я должен был быть уже в Италии, но мои отпускные планы **не удалось осуществить**, так как туристическая компания обанкротилась.
-
15. У меня не было достаточного опыта для этой работы, поэтому меня **не взяли**.
-
16. Я могу одолжить тебе денег на сэндвич. Ты можешь **вернуть** мне долг завтра.
-
17. Он всегда оставляет в комнате беспорядок. Я всегда **отчитываю** его за это.
-
18. Самолет уже на взлетно-посадочной полосе и **готов** к взлету.
-
19. Все время, которое ты тратишь на практические занятия, будет не зря потеряно. Ты увидишь, что все **окупится**.
-
20. Не пытайся казаться чересчур умным. Никто не любит людей, которые всегда **воображают**.
-
21. С одной стороны, казалось, что идея играть пьесу о Древней Греции в костюмах XX века была неплохой, но тем не менее я чувствовал, что что-то было не так. Это не **было удачным решением (come)**.
-
22. Легенды о Зеленом Человеке впервые **появляются** в Средние века.
-
23. Содержимое кастрюли начало **издавать** очень неприятный запах.
-
24. Она очень дружелюбный человек, и я думаю, что она **подружится** с новыми людьми.
-

25. Вчера **произошла поломка** машины президента, в то время, когда он наносил официальный визит в наш штат.
-
26. Гангстеры поджидали в засаде свою жертву и **набросились** на него с кулаками.
-
27. Полиция была вынуждена **оцепить** посольство, чтобы оградить персонал от демонстрантов.
-
28. Просьба десяти беженцев предоставить им убежище в США была **отклонена** правительством.
-
29. Машина Мэри настолько пострадала в аварии, что страховая компания **выслала** немедленно **уведомление** о выплате страховки.
-
30. На этот раз вы зашли слишком далеко. Я **не потерплю** такого поведения. Я собираюсь подать рапорт боссу.
-

LESSON 2

УРОК 2

PHRASAL VERBS WITH UP, OUT, OVER, APART, WITH, ON

1. Phrasal Verbs with Up

Find out the meanings of the following phrasal verbs in the Mini-Dictionary

beat	blow	bottle	break	bring	build	call	catch
cheer	clear	crop	cut	draw	dig	dress	eat
end	fill	fix	flare	freshen	get	give	go
grow	hang	heal	hurry	hold	keep	light	liven
lock	look	make	own	pick	polish	pull	put
ring	save	screw	speed	stand	seal	settle	shoot
show	shut	speak	split	stay	stir	sum	take
tidy	tie	tighten	turn				

Up often has the meaning of an upward movement, or of approaching, completing or increasing

Exercise 1. Match each phrasal verb with the correct definition. (There may be other possible definitions).

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. stir up | A confess, admit |
| 2. sum up | B come to a stop (of a vehicle) |
| 3. own up | C summon for military service, conscript |
| 4. draw up | D put on smart clothes |
| 5. hang up | E try to cause (trouble) |
| 6. call up | F raise your voice |
| 7. liven up | G not go to bed early |
| 8. dress up | H summarise |
| 9. settle up | I make more lively |
| 10. speak up | J suddenly become angry |
| 11. stay up | K pay all that is owed |
| 12. flare up | L finish a phone call |

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ | 12. _____ |

Exercise 2. Complete each of the sentences with the correct form of one of the verbs below and the particle UP. Use each verb once only.

build cheer grow liven put shoot speak stand

- I'm not tall enough to reach. Can you this poster for me?
- Why are you so miserable? ! Things can't be that bad!
- When the headmaster came in, most of the pupils but a few remained seated.
- The party was really boring so I suggested some games to it
- After a long illness, it takes some time to your strength.
- She's a bit deaf so you'll have to
- I was born in Washington but I in New York.
- The weather's been so bad that the price of strawberries has



"Could you speak up, John!"

The 'UP' in the verbs in this exercise had the meaning of an upward movement, an increase or an improvement.

Exercise 3. *Now do the same with these verbs:*

fill heal hurry lock ring save seal tidy

1. Why are you walking so slowly? We'll have to or we'll be late.
2. You've got my number so you can me if you have any problems.
3. It was a deep wound so it took some time to
4. It's a long journey so remember to the petrol tank before you go.
5. If you're worried about things falling out of the parcel, you'd better use some strong tape to it
6. He was such a dangerous prisoner that they him in a room and put a guard outside.
7. She was finally able to buy the bicycle after she'd enough money.
8. You'll be able to find everything if you your room.

Exercise 4. *Match one half of the dialogue on the left with the other half on the right. Write your answers in the boxes.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Why are they so tired this morning? | A Well, I didn't make it, so don't expect me to clear it up! |
| 2. Why have you set your alarm for five o'clock? | B Of course! I'll back you up. Let's go and see the manager. |
| 3. Joe's missed a lot of lessons. | C I'm afraid not. I've used it all up. |
| 4. Lucy's very polite, isn't she? | D Of course not. You'll have to dress up. |
| 5. Look at the mess all over the floor! | E Yes. It'll be very hard for him to catch up. |
| 6. Can I wear jeans this evening? | F Because I have to get up early. |
| 7. Will you support me if I complain about the food? | G Because they stayed up late watching television. |
| 8. Is there any milk left? | H Yes. She's been very well brought up. |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
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Exercise 5. *Now do the same with these dialogues:*

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. I don't know which one is which. Do you? | A No, drink up! It's time to go. |
|---|----------------------------------|

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. Can I have an ice-cream? | B Yes. They've blown up the Central Bank. |
| 3. I can't understand this word. | C Only if you eat up all your vegetables. |
| 4. My French isn't very good. | D All right. And I'll wash up afterwards. |
| 5. Have you heard about the terrorist attack? | E Why don't you go to evening classes to brush up? |
| 6. What shall I do about this letter asking for money? | F No. It's very easy to mix them up, isn't it? |
| 7. Shall we have another drink? | G Well look it up! |
| 8. Would you like me to cook the meal this evening? | H I'd tear it up if I were you. |

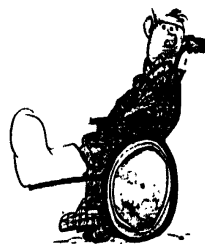
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Now go through the sentences on the right and underline the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs given and the particle UP. Use each verb once only.

beat call crop light own pull speed split

- At first the coach went quite slowly but it began to as we got onto the motorway.
- The fireworks exploded in all their colours andthe sky.
- The phone never stopped ringing as her friends kept her to congratulate her.
- It was a really violent attack. The robbers him so badly that he had to be treated in hospital.
- The car suddenly came towards us. It in front of the store and Andre Agassi got out!
- I won't be able to go out tonight because a problem has just
- If the person who broke the window doesn't the whole class will be punished.
- Over sixty people arrived to help look for the missing girl. They into groups of four or five and went off in different directions.



"I was badly beaten up, as you can see!"

Exercise 7. Now do the same with these verbs:

bottle dig freshen polish screw tighten

1. The press are always looking for scandal. They're trying to information about his past.
2. You could tell that she wasn't happy abo it the news by the way she her face in disapproval.
3. He hasn't spoken Spanish for ages so he s to it before his holiday.
4. I can tell you're upset. Don'tyour feelings. It'll only make things worse.
5. That's the third break-in this month. We must security to prevent any more.
6. Where's the ladies' room? I need to before we go into the restaurant.

Exercise 8. Match a number with a letter. Use each item once only.

Write in the boxes.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1. do up | A appearances although he'd lost all his money. |
| 2. fold up | B the bank and steal a hundred thousand pounds. |
| 3. hold up | C the volume so that we can all hear. |
| 4. keep up | D the letter and put it in the envelope. |
| 5. kick up | E your overcoat because it's cold. |
| 6. stir up | F the situation in a few words. |
| 7. sum up | G trouble for the rest of us. |
| 8. turn up | H a fuss about the room being so cold. |



"Brrrr, I'd better do up my jacket"

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---

Exercise 9. Now do the same with these sentences:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. The caller | A broke up and we all went home. |
| 2. A car | B froze up so she couldn't open the door. |
| 3. The contestants | C flared up and some people were hurt. |
| 4. The lock | D drew up and the driver got out. |
| 5. The party | E hung up before I could ask him his name. |

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 6. Violence | F lined up and paraded in front of the judges. |
| 7. The windows | G piled up while I was away on holiday. |
| 8. Work | H misted up and we couldn't see outside. |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Test yourself by covering one column and trying to remember the other part.

2. Phrasal Verbs with OUT

Find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs in the Mini-Dictionary.

ask	branch	break	carry	check	come	cross	cry	cut	drop
eat	find	get	give	hand	jump	invite	keep	lay	leave
let	lock	look	make	measure	miss	pass	pick	point	pull
put	reach	red	rub	rule	rush	set	share	shut	slip
sort	squeeze	stick	storm	stay	stretch	take	think	throw	try
turn	walk	wash	wear	work					

Exercise 10. *Decide whether the definitions are true (T) or false (F). Give the correct definition(s) if necessary.*

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|
| 1. slip out | leave quietly and unobtrusively | _____ |
| 2. wear out | disappear | _____ |
| 3. carry out | perform (an operation, an experiment or a duty) | _____ |
| 4. cross out | delete | _____ |
| 5. sort out | distribute | _____ |
| 6. break out | make an escape | _____ |
| 7. leave out | omit | _____ |
| 8. storm out | leave angrily | _____ |

9. work out	calculate
10. make out	manage to see
11. rule out	erase
12. find out	study
13. set out	begin (a journey)
14. keep out	prevent from entering
15. pick out	pluck or scratch
16. branch out	split

Exercise 11. Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs given and the particle *OUT*. Use each verb once only.

ask cut jump keep slip squeeze stay walk

1. What he was saying made us so angry that we in protest.
2. As Jim was crossing the park, the mugger suddenly and attacked him.
3. There were guards at the front of the building to any protestors and stop them from disrupting the meeting.
4. How can I get Susan to go out with me?
– You know she likes dancing so why don't you her to a disco?
5. If you want to lose weight, you'll have to everything sweet.
6. There's always some toothpaste left in the tube. I can never manage to that last bit
7. They didn't get home until six o'clock in the morning because they'd celebrating all night.



"No more lollipops! Cut out everything sweet!"

8. We don't want mum to notice us leaving. Leave the back door unlocked and we'll try to while she's watching television.

Exercise 12. *Now do the same with these verbs:*

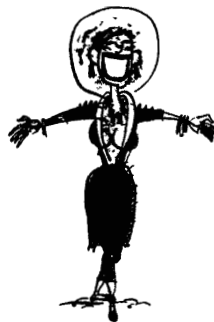
check eat leave lock pick reach rush throw

- Oh no! My keys are in the car! I think I've myself
- Why didn't you give your students any homework? – Because when the bell rang, they all before I had time to say anything.
- Look through the wedding photos and any you'd like a copy of.
- You need some shelves by your chair so that when you want a book, you can just and get it.
- Look at the mess in here! Tidy your room and anything you don't need.
- Rachel hadn't been playing well so they decided to her of the team.
- My parents usually go to an Italian or Chinese restaurant when they
- When they leave the hotel, guests are supposed to before eleven o'clock.

Did you notice that the verbs in the exercises had the meaning of an outward movement, being outside, or not including?

Exercise 13. *Match one half of the dialogue on the left with the other half on the right. Write your answers in the boxes.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Is there any chance of prices rising in the near future? | A Me neither. Hey! Look out! He's got a knife! |
| 2. So we've got all the food. Any more problems? | B But we sent out more than 60 invitations! |
| 3. So far only 20 people have written to say that they'll come. | C Well, she certainly stands out! |
| 4. What happened to your headlight? | D Yes. She poured out all her |



"She certainly stands"

5. I don't like the look of that man over there. E He caught some kind of virus and had to back out at the last moment.
6. What do you think of Linda's pink and yellow T-shirt? F Yes. We've still got to sort out where everyone is going to sit.
7. Why didn't Victor come as he'd promised? G A car suddenly pulled out in front of mine and I ran into the back of it.
8. Jane looks really relieved today. H I wouldn't rule out the possibility.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 14. *Now do the same with these dialogues:*

1. Isn't this grass too wet to have a picnic on? A Why don't you find out by looking in the local directory?
2. Would you like another dance? B Try this. It'll wash out the stain.
3. What should I do if I make a mistake? C Do you mind if I sit this one out? My feet are killing me!
4. It's a long journey and we could meet a lot of traffic. D Don't worry. I'll spread out this old blanket for us to sit on.
5. I've split some wine on my jacket. E I know. All that extra work is really tiring her out.
6. I want to ring Joanne but I don't know if she's on the phone. F I'll show you out through the back door. Nobody will see you.
7. Rosemary looks really exhausted these days. G But if we set out early, we'll avoid the rush hour.
8. I don't want anyone to know I've been here. H Cross it out and write the correction above it.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Now go through the sentences on the right and underline the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 15.

a) *Complete each of the sentences with the correct form of one of the verbs given and the particle OUT. Use each verb once only.*

camp miss pass point share shut storm try

1. Everyone will get some if you the cake equally.
2. Ralph's just bought a tent and wants to in it for the night!
3. Excuse me, sir. We're asking for people's comments on this new fruit juice. Would you like to it?
4. Please don't get the wrong idea. I must that this is the first accident we've had since the sports centre opened.
5. His secretary was so angry that she and slammed the door behind her.
6. Some people can only cope with problems by them of their mind. I can't. I've got to come to terms with them.
7. It was so smoky and stuffy in the room that I nearly
8. Your essay is very good, but I'm afraid you've some rather important facts.

b) Now do the same with these verbs:

breathe cry hand invite measure read stretch wear

1. Go on! her ... She's just waiting for you to ask her!
2. When Justin dropped the brick on his foot, we heard him in agony.
3. Could you the books now, please.
4. I've got to have a rest. Digging can really you, especially if you aren't used to it.
5. To make sure that everyone would hear she the names in a loud voice.
6. You've got to be very accurate when you do ____ this. the powder carefully or the _____ mixture will be too strong.
7. Hold your breath for thirty seconds and then slowly through your nose.
8. I was so tired. All I wanted to do was on the sofa and go to sleep.



"Was that Justin crying out?"

3. Phrasal Verbs with OVER, APART AND WITH

Find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs in the Mini-Dictionary

over							
blow	boil	bowl	check	cloud	get	go	hand
look	pull	run	stop	take	think	turn	
apart							
come	take	tell					
with							
confuse	deal	do	fight	go	identify	part	reason
side	toy						

Exercise 16. Match each phrasal verb with the correct definition. (There may be other possible definitions.)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. get over | A see the difference between |
| 2. deal with | B match |
| 3. take apart | C consider |
| 4. check over | D recover from |
| 5. reason with | E make sure something is in good condition |
| 6. hand over | F transfer, surrender |
| 7. tell apart | G support someone |
| 8. stop over | H handle, do |
| 9. go with | I move to one side when driving |
| 10. side with | J cease (of a storm) |
| 11. think over | K break a journey (especially for a night) |
| 12. confuse with | L try to persuade |
| 13. blow over | M dismantle |
| 14. pull over | N mistake for |

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ | |

Exercise 17. Complete each sentence with a phrase from box A followed by a phrase from box B. Do not use any phrase more than once.

A

got over
will cloud over
toy with
has always identified with
could do with
was quite bowled over
finally turned over
took over

B

later on today.
the feminist cause.
the small private company.
her tragic loss.
by the success of the plan.
the fourth time I tried it.
some financial assistance.
the food on her plate.

1. The engine _____
2. The state airline _____
3. My sister _____
4. Everyone _____
5. I expect it _____
6. The newly-weds _____
7. Sally could only _____
8. It was a long time before she _____

Exercise 18. Complete the text with phrasal verbs from the box on the previous page, in the correct form.

It all started when the milk 1) _____ over, on the little stove in the workshop. Tony was supposed to be keeping an eye on it. Bill didn't even notice. He never made the coffee — he was always much too busy 2) _____ apart the old radios that came to be repaired. However, it was the last straw for Roger.

'Can't I trust you to do anything right?' he shouted. Tony turned, surprised. He tried to 3) _____ with his brother. 'Well, Rog, you're the one who wants hot milk in your coffee.' Bill looked up and 4) _____ with Tony. 'Tony's right. Why don't, you keep an eye on it in future?' he said _____ly.

Roger looked at his brothers in despair. The _____ had to be a better way of 5) _____ with the constant friction between them, but he hadn't found it yet. 'Sorry, Tony, I'm a bit irritable at the moment, I know. I could 6) _____ with a holiday, that's what it is,' he said. 'So could I,' said Tony, turning back to his work and 7) _____ idly with his pen.

'So could we all,' said Bill grumpily.

There was silence in the workshop again. The row had 8) _____ over for the time being.

4. Phrasal Verbs with ON

Using the Mini-Dictionary find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs.

add bring call carry catch count get go hang
 have hold keep let live look move pass pick
 put ramble send soldier switch take touch try
 turn

On often has the meaning of attaching or continuing.

Exercise 19. Match each phrasal verb with the correct definition. (There may be other possible definitions.)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. look on | A ask someone for help |
| 2. get on | B continue |
| 3. take on | C continue bravely despite difficulties |
| 4. count on | D employ |
| 5. bring on | E become popular |
| 6. let on | F be a spectator |
| 7. soldier on | G induce or cause |
| 8. call on | H rely on, have confidence in |
| 9. catch on | I make progress |
| 10. keep on | J reveal information |

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Exercise 20. Complete each sentence with a phrase from box A followed by a phrase from box B. Do not use any phrase more than once.

A

was brought on
 is being sent on
 is getting on well
 have carried on
 soldier on
 was picked on
 turned on
 take on
 keep on advertising
 going on

B

his unsuspecting assistant.
 by overwork.
 somewhere in the street.
 without a pay rise.
 in her new job.
 until we find someone suitable.
 to the new address.
 to clean the whiteboard.
 too much extra work.
 their business for 100 years now.

1. For no apparent reason, the professor _____
2. The workers decided to _____
3. Philippa _____
4. The new boy _____
5. Car manufacturers _____
6. Dave's nervous breakdown _____
7. Her mail _____
8. Be careful not to _____
9. We'll have to _____
10. There was a loud party _____

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

Out/Up are often used with the verbs of movement.

Up often has the meaning of an upward movement, or of approaching, completing or increasing.

Out often has the meaning of something stopping (completely).

On often has the meaning of attaching or continuing.

Over often has the meaning of movement over a short distance.

Exercise 21. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Не **жди** меня. Я могу задержаться.

2. Мне действительно не хочется готовить. Давай **поедим** где-нибудь в городе?

3. Ее одежда была вся аккуратно **сложена** на постели, готовая к упаковыванию.

4. К сожалению пожилой даме, придется **расстаться** с ее любимой канарейкой, когда она переедет в дом

престарелых (the old people's home). Там не разрешают держать домашних питомцев.

-
5. Я решил **разорвать** письмо и начать его с начала.
-
6. Джейсон так никогда и не закончил обучение в университете. Он был **исключен** на третьем курсе.
-
7. Я открыл заднюю панель часов, чтобы вставить новую батарейку, и неожиданно все **развалилось** в моих руках! Я надеюсь, что мне удастся их починить.
-
8. Маленький мальчик **подбежал** к маме и расплакался.
-
9. Мы **берем** мою маму на прогулку в субботу (to take).
-
10. Не могли бы вы **прочитать** эти инструкции **снова**? Кейт не слушала вас в первый раз.
-
11. Суп **выкипел** и **потушил** газ.
-
12. Почему бы вам **не одеть** пальто? Сегодня очень прохладно.
-
13. В конце концов **оказалось**, что полиция напрасно подозревала Дэвида.
-
14. **Перевяжите** посылку бечевкой перед тем, как вы отправите ее.
-
15. Не удивительно, что Раен (Ryan) часто приходит из школы с синяком под глазом. Он всегда **дерется** с другими мальчиками.
-
16. Вы не сможете **отличить** близнецов **друг от друга**, если они одеты одинаково.
-
17. Возьмите ключ, чтобы вы смогли **закрыть на ключ** все оборудование, когда будете уходить.
-
18. Так случилось, что на прошлой неделе я, выходя из дома, **запер** дверь, а потом не мог открыть ее (lock).
-

19. Мы должны **указать** ему, что он не имеет права вести себя так.
-
20. Лиз всегда тошнило при виде крови. На прошлой неделе она **упала в обморок**, когда порезала палец.
-
21. Я всегда прошу Анну **просмотреть** мои доклады перед тем, как отдаю их боссу. Он очень привередлив к правописанию и пунктуации, а у Анны хорошо получается проверять ошибки (to have a good eye for smth).
-
22. Водитель **прибавил** скорость и **присоединился** (to pull) к основному потоку машин.
-
23. Отделу кадров нашей компании необходима хорошо отработанная система управления, чтобы эффективно **разрешить вопрос** (to deal) с выполнением годовых планов.
-
24. Добровольные помощники собираются **раздавать** суп и хлеб бездомным.
-
25. Его еще не **выпустили**, не правда ли? Скорее всего он еще не отбыл наказания.
-
26. Это не очень хорошее **прикрытие** для него (to cover).
-
27. В конце концов правда **окажется известной** (to come).
-
28. Марианна, очень грубо **показывать** язык людям (to put).
-
29. Ты не собираешься **выкидывать** эти письма, не правда ли?
-
30. Вы можете **приклеить** руку куклы?
-

1. Phrasal Verbs with AWAY, ACROSS and AROUND

Find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs in the Mini-Dictionary.

away

back blaze break call clear die drop fade file
gamble get give go pass pour pull put rot
scare send sign stow take throw turn while

across

come get

around

crowd fool get hang look shop

Away often has the meaning of movement away from the speaker.

Exercise 1. *Decide whether the definitions are true (T) or false (F) Give the correct definition(s) if necessary.*

1. put away return something to its correct place

2. give away lend or borrow something

3. call away summon someone (often on business)

4. back away go backwards in fear or dislike

5. go away continue

6. get across convey (a message)

7. get around be (socially) active

8. shop around consider a number of possibilities before buying something

9. scare away make someone leave by frightening them

10. pass away walk past

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 11. fool around | cause damage |
| <hr/> | |
| 12. fade away | gradually disappear |
| <hr/> | |

1.1. Verbs with AWAY

Exercise 2. Match an item on the left with an item on the right. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. The fire | A backed away as the huge dog came towards her. |
| 2. The noise | B blazed away and we soon got warm again. |
| 3. My grandfather | C died away as the audience settled down. |
| 4. The police | D dropped away as people began to doubt his ability. |
| 5. Support for him | E scared away the hooligans before they did any damage. |
| 6. The little girl | F got away in car they had stolen. |
| 7. The thieves | G rotted away and we had to buy a new door. |
| 8. The wood | H passed away quietly in his sleep. |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 3. Now do the same with these:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. clear away | A customers because we've sold out. |
| 2. file away | B the dishes from the dinner table. |
| 3. gamble away | C all her money at the casino. |
| 4. give away | D this report with the others. |
| 5. pour away | E the time, sitting in the garden. |
| 6. sign away | F the secret. |
| 7. turn away | G the tea as it's got cold. |
| 8. while away | H your rights to your share of the estate. |



"She's gambled away a fortune!"

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Test yourself by covering one column and trying to remember the other part.

2. Phrasal Verbs with IN and INTO

Find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs in the Mini-Dictionary.

in
ask barge break bring burst butt call check come
drop fall fill fit get give hand join key let lock
look move pay phase plug pop pour pull push
put send settle show sink smash stay take tune

into
break bump burst check come crowd dig fling fool
get go grow let look make pull put run rush
talk turn tune

In/Into often have the meaning of including, or of an inward movement.

Exercise 4. Match each phrasal verb with the correct definition. (There may be other possible definitions.)

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. take in | A meet accidentally |
| 2. butt in | B pay an unexpected visit |
| 3. bump into | C persuade to do |
| 4. look into | D start to occupy a house, office, etc. |
| 5. drop in | E deposit (money) |
| 6. talk into | F introduce (a system) in easy stages |
| 7. turn into | G complete (a form) |
| 8. pay in | H interrupt rudely |
| 9. phase in | I change into, become |
| 10. fill in | J investigate |
| 11. move in | K participate |
| 12. join in | L deceive |

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ | 12. _____ |

2.1. Verbs with IN

Exercise 5. Complete each of the groups of sentences by using the correct form of the verbs given and the particle **IN**. Use each verb once only.

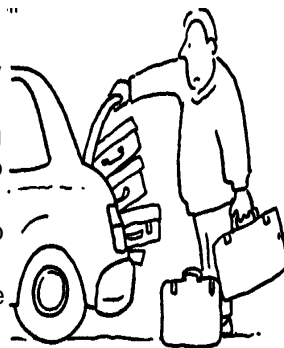
ask butt key let lock look pour smash

1. Refugees are still and the authorities are running out of food and shelter.
2. I wonder if my prints are ready.
– I'll at the photographer's on the way home and find out.
3. Don't leave your friend on the doorstep! him
4. This is an exclusive disco. They won't you unless you're wearing a tie.
5. We were having a private conversation and he just
6. Because of a shortage of staff, prisoners were for most of the day and only let out for meals and an hour's exercise.
7. By using their axes the firemen managed to the door and rescue the boy.
8. To start the programme the computer operator has to a special password.

Exercise 6. Now do the same with these verbs:

drop fall fit join pay push send stay

1. There's something good on television so I ... think I'll tonight.
2. Amy used to on her way home to tell us what she'd been doing.
3. We were invited to a karaoke evening but I was too embarrassed to the singing!
4. When Jenkins finally arrives, I want you to him immediately!
5. We need a bigger car. All this luggage won't
6. Four people were injured when the ceiling and they were trapped under it.



"I have a feeling it's not going to fit in."

7. The treasurer went to the bank to the money they'd collected.
8. The people in the queue got very angry when she tried to

Exercise 7. Match one half of the dialogue on the left with the other half on the right. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why have you come home from the beach early? 2. I didn't have time to finish my homework last night. 3. They still haven't reached an agreement after all this time. 4. Why doesn't this toaster work? 5. Did you have to leave that man standing outside in the cold? 6. Mr Wood has arrived. 7. I've had enough. I just can't go any further. 8. What kind of response have you had to your appeal for information? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A I couldn't invite him in. The house was in a terrible mess. B It's been fantastic! Letters have come flooding in. C I know you're tired but don't give in now. We're nearly there. D Show him in straightaway, please. E It looks as if I'll have to step in and try and force them to agree. F It helps if you plug it in first! G The sun went in and it got cold. H Well, make sure you hand it in by tomorrow afternoon at the latest! |
|---|---|

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 8. Now do the same with these dialogues:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We've got a busy day ahead of us tomorrow. 2. Why are you so late? School finished ages ago! 3. We've been driving for hours and I'm starving! 4. Wasn't the language in that programme appalling! 5. Have all the miners been rescued? 6. How does Gemma feel about winning first prize? 7. These changes could cause a lot of trouble. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A I'm afraid not. There are still some missing after the roof caved in. B It's hard to say. I don't think the news has really sunk in yet. C That's why I want to phase them in gradually. D OK. I'll pull in at the next service station and we can have a bite to eat. E But it's a private party! You can't just barge in without an invitation! F The teacher kept us in until we'd finished our work. G Yes, we ought to write in and complain. |
|---|--|

8. Let's go and wish Mrs Monks a happy birthday. H We'd better turn in early and get a good night's sleep, then.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Now underline all the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 9. Complete each of the groups of sentences by using the correct form of the verbs given and the particle IN. Use each verb once only.

break bring call come fill get put take

1. Tourism..... over five million pounds every year.
2. Keep that old brush. It might..... useful one day.
3. My sister finally..... from work at 10 o'clock last night.
4. We couldn't mend the burst pipe so we had to a plumber.
5. Could I just..... for a moment to find out how many of you would like coffee?
6. As you don't know what's been going on, I'd better..... you.....
7. The salesman's story sounded so convincing that we were completely.....
8. The staff a request for more money but it was turned down.

Exercise 10. Now use the same verbs in these sentences:

1. Once I've the shower, the bathroom will be ready.
2. The thieves, but the only thing they took was the video.
3. News has just that another survivor has been found.
4. Everyone expected the jury to a verdict of "not guilty".
5. I'll on the way to town and see if there's any shopping she wants me to get.
6. Please make sure you the application form correctly.

Please write clearly in CAPITAL

1 Tick correct Mr Mrs Miss box ☐ ☐ ☐

Holder's surname _____

Holder's forename(s) _____

Holder's date of birth _____

"Make sure you fill it in capital letters."

7. The old woman had nowhere to sleep so we decided to her for the night.
8. The train leaves Perth at 6 and at 7.30.

2.2. Verbs with INTO

Exercise 11. Complete each verb with the correct form of one of the verbs given and the particle INTO. Use each verb once only.

bump burst come go grow rush talk tune

1. When her uncle died, Stephanie a lot of money.
2. Take your time. You should never important decisions.
3. My boss has been trying to me having a holiday, but I've got too much work.
4. When I want to listen to the news, I usually my local radio station.
5. She was walking through the park when she an old friend.
6. What would he like to do when he *"Will I ever grow into it?"*
leaves school?
– He wants to the navy when he's old enough.
7. When she heard the terrible news, she tears.
8. The jacket's a bit large but you'll soon it.



Exercise 12. Now do the same with these verbs:

check crowd get let look make pull put

1. You'll need your confirmation of booking when you the hotel.
2. The coach driver the car park and the passengers all got out.
3. How do you feel after everything that has happened? – It's difficult to explain. I can't it words.
4. I never buy anything I can't afford. I don't want to debt.
5. Why are the police going around asking people questions? They're a robbery at the Town Hall.
6. If you promise not to tell anyone I'll you a secret.

7. So many people the stadium that there was soon no room for any more.
8. What are they going to do with that piece of waste ground?
– I've heard that they're going to it a children's playground.

Notice that the verb in No. 6 has the construction "let... into". Can you find any more examples of this word order? Remember to keep noticing where the particle comes.

Exercise 13. Match a verb on the left with a suitable item on the right. Use each verb and each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. dig into | A the back of a lorry at the traffic lights. |
| 2. fly into | B his dinner with a great deal of pleasure. |
| 3. lapse into | C a trap if they aren't careful. |
| 4. get into | D a rage when she sees all the damage. |
| 5. run into | E his pocket and pull out a few coins. |
| 6. settle into | F trouble with the police. |
| 7. tuck into | G a routine after years of travelling around. |
| 8. walk into | H the local dialect when speaking to my friends. |



"Tucking into his dinner!"

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 14. Now do the same with these:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. fling herself into | A my leg and refuse to let go. |
| 2. fool them into | B our confidence because we trust him. |
| 3. see her into | C an actor by sending him to drama school. |
| 4. sink its teeth into | D believing they will make a lot of money. |
| 5. shock us into | E the office and ask her to wait. |
| 6. take him into | F prison if they cause any more trouble. |
| 7. throw them into | G silence by showing us those terrible pictures. |
| 8. turn him into | H her work with such enthusiasm. |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Test yourself by covering the column on the right and trying to complete the sentence.

Exercise 15. Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

burst into
let into

come into
put into

get into
run into

go into
take into

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. | The car had | | the back of a bus. It was a write-off. |
| | The cost of rebuilding could | | millions of pounds. |
| | They've | | difficulties over finance. |
| 2. | They expect to | | money when she dies. |
| | The system didn't | | use until it had been thoroughly tested. |
| | Why does his colour | | it? Surely it's not relevant. |
| 3. | I'm too fat! I can't | | these trousers any more! |
| | The system didn't | | college unless she works harder. |
| | If you | | difficulties, let me know. |
| 4. | The children | | tears when I said they couldn't go. |
| | The engine suddenly | | flames while we were driving along. |
| | The audience | | loud applause as the curtain came down. |
| 5. | They didn't | | any details of the accident. |
| | She's had to | | hospital for an operation. |
| | He hopes to | | the navy when he's old enough. |
| 6. | I had a key so I was able to | (him) | the house. |
| | We trusted him so we | (him) | our secret. |
| | I don't think we should | (him) | our plan. I don't trust him. |
| 7. | The boss wants to | (her) | the company as a junior partner. |
| | I didn't trust her enough to | (her) | my confidence. |
| | We've called an ambulance to | (her) | hospital. |
| 8. | You need to | (more effort) | your work. |
| | It's difficult to | (my ideas) | words. |
| | Do you think she'll | (more money) | the business? |

Exercise 16. Complete each definition with a suitable verb from the list below. Use each verb once only.

bump	fly	shock	check	fool
pull	slip	crowd	grow	rush
tune	fing	look	see	walk
1. into	If you someone, you meet them by chance.			
2. into	Things which you silence are so terrible that you don't know what to say.			
3. into	When you a hotel, you arrive, give your details, and take the room key.			
4. into	When you someone a room, you go with them into the room to make sure they get there.			
5. into	When you clothes, you become large enough for them to fit you properly.			
6. into	When the police a crime, they investigate it.			
7. into	If you someone..... believing something, you make them believe something that is not true.			
8. into	You could a trap if you are careless and don't think about possible dangers.			
9. into	Coaches which a car park go off the road and into the car park to break a journey.			
10. into	People who a place go there in large numbers.			
11. into	If youa decision, you decide to do something without taking time to think about it.			
12. into	If youa rage, you suddenly become very angry.			
13. into	If you someone..... doing something, you persuade them to do it.			
14. into	If youa radio station, you set the control on your radio so that you can hear that station clearly.			
15. into	If you yourself your work, you do it with a lot of energy and enthusiasm.			

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column and trying to remember the definition.

3. Colloquial Expressions

Some words are regularly used together. This is collocation. For example, *to run up* (i. e. to increase the amount of money you owe) collocates with these words:

a bill, a debt, an account, an overdraft, and a deficit.

He's run up enormous debts.

The company ran up a considerable deficit.

Exercise 17. Match one half of the dialogue on the left with its response on the right. Use each half once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

Only a genius can do this exercise! ® Come off it! It's not that difficult!

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Well, the thing is ... I don't quite know how to put this. | A Are you sure she wasn't putting it on? |
| 2. I hear you aren't going out with Bill any more. | B That must have set you back a bit! |
| 3. We stayed at the best hotel in town. | C He really lays it on a bit thick, doesn't he? |
| 4. Ryan says she's the most beautiful girl he's ever seen. | D Come on. Spit it out. I won't get annoyed. |
| 5. How did he react when he failed his driving test? | E That's right. We just didn't hit it off. |
| 6. Lorraine sounded very ill. | F He was really cut up about it. |

1		2		3		4		5		6	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 18. Now do the same with these dialogues:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Do you think Jenny really sent him those flowers? | A Get away! He doesn't look more than thirty. |
| 2. How about a kiss, then? | B Sure! Fire away! |
| 3. They always manage to make a success of whatever they do. | C Yes, but it really takes it out of you. I was exhausted! |
| 4. Can I ask you a question? | D I wouldn't put it past her. |
| 5. Oliver says he's got three grandchildren. | E They certainly do. You've got to hand it to them, haven't you? |
| 6. Did you enjoy your climb? | F Cut it out! You're old enough to be my father! |

1		2		3		4		5		6	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Now underline all the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 19. Match one half of the dialogue on the left with the other half on the right. Write your answers in the boxes.

What happened when the brick hit him? ® He went out like a light.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The scenery was magnificent, wasn't it? | A He put on a brave face, but you could see he was upset. |
| 2. Those children are making a terrible noise! | B He'll come down on me like a ton |
| 3. What will happen when the boss finds out about the mix-up? | C If she does, they'll soon cut her down to size. |
| 4. What was the midnight movie like? | D They're only letting off steam. |
| 5. Do you think Martha will try to boss them around? | E Really terrifying. It scared the pants off me! |
| 6. How did he react when she walked out on him? | F It certainly was. It took my breath away. |

1		2		3		4		5		6	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 20. Now do the same with these dialogues:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Was Clifford pleased when you pointed out his mistakes? | A That's true, but we just seemed to run out of steam. |
| 2. What happened when Gail got out home so late? | B With those expensive clothes, it stands a mile. |
| 3. So they've made up, have they? | C Not exactly! He told me where to get off! |
| 4. But you were all so enthusiastic when you started. | D No, I didn't. I kept trying, but in the end I gave it up as a bad job. |
| 5. Did you manage to get through to him eventually? | E Well, of course, her parents went off the deep end. |
| 6. How do know Blanche is rich? | F Yes. Now they're getting on like a house on fire. |

1		2		3		4		5		6	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Now underline all the phrasal verbs.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

1. **Away** often has the meaning of movement away from the speaker.

In/Into often have the meaning of including, or of an inward movement.

Into can also be used with some verbs to give the idea of persuading or forcing someone to do something.

2. It is important to know which words or phrases **collocate** with phrasal verbs.

3. **Around** is often used to show a lack of purpose.

Exercise 21. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Будь осторожен и не **проиграй** все свои сбережения в казино.

2. Смысл фильма **остался** для меня **не очень понятным** (to come).

3. Вам не стоит торопиться. Я **пройду** по музею, пока буду вас ждать.

4. К сожалению, доктора говорят, что его двоюродный брат скоро **умрет**.

5. По странному стечению обстоятельств, в Лондоне Сэм **натолкнулся** на своего брата, которого он давно не видел (long-lost brother).

6. Прошло какое-то время, перед тем, как чудовищность, того что произошло, была **осознана** (to sink).

7. Не удивительно, что ты не можешь поймать Radio 4. Ведь радиоприемник у тебя не **настроен**.

8. Мы услышали несколько последних аккордов концерта, которые **растворились** в вечернем воздухе (to die).

9. Если вам не понадобится пластиковый пакет, просто **выбросите** его.

10. Джулия может **убедить** отца в чем угодно. Она обводит его вокруг пальца!
-
11. Если у вас есть время, **заходите** на чашечку кофе.
-
12. Водитель попытался **ухать**, как только подошел инспектор.
-
13. На складе в магазине нет батареек. Они должны **послать заявку** на них.
-
14. Мы собираемся **присмотреться** (to stop) и сравнить все цены перед тем, как покупать.
-
15. Мы предоставим всем вновь прибывшим возможность **обустроиться** здесь, а затем пригласим их на встречу с соседями.
-
16. Люси придется **воспользоваться** (to break) своими сбережениями, чтобы оплатить операцию.
-
17. Не **врывайся в комнату** таким образом, не постучав!
-
18. Джек Хоббс, миллионер, хочет **раздать** все свои деньги беднякам.
-
19. Стрелки начали **стрелять** (to blaze) **по мишени**, когда был дан сигнал.
-
20. Не могли бы вы **вымыть** (to clear) грязные тарелки?
-
21. Менеджер попросил свою секретаршу **провести** посетителей **в кабинет** (to show).
-
22. Местные власти решили **постепенно ввести** (to phase) новые налоги в течение пяти лет.
-
23. Как мальчик добрался до Нью-Йорка? **Он спрятался** на самолете? (to stow).
-
24. Я не уверен, что смог **понять** срочность решения проблемы.
-
25. Она без сознания! Не **толпитесь** вокруг! Дайте ей воздуха!
-

26. Если вы будете громко разговаривать в лесу, то **распугаете** всех диких животных.
-
27. Если вы дадите мне номер вашего счета в банке, то ваша зарплата будет **начисляться** двадцать восьмого числа каждого месяца.
-
28. Я не могу понять, как полиция допустила, чтобы грабители **сбежали**.
-
29. Все игрушки должны быть **убраны** сразу же.
-
30. Городской совет **планирует** снести старое здание муниципалитета, чтобы освободить место для строительства нового супермаркета.
-

LESSON 4

УРОК 4

1. NOUNS FORMED FROM PHRASAL VERBS

Some phrasal verbs, particularly those with an adverbial particle have a corresponding nominalized form.

- e.g.** to break down – breakdown
to make up – make-up
to change over — change-over.

Most of these nominalized forms have the structure illustrated above, that is: verb (base form) + particle. However, there are two smaller groups consisting of nouns formed as follows:

(1) particle + verb (base form)

- e.g.** upkeep – from *to keep up* (= maintain)
outbreak – from *to break out* (= start suddenly; of a war, disease, etc.)
downpour — from *to pour down* (of rain)

(2) particle + *-ing* form

- e.g.** upbringing – from *to bring up* (a child)
outpouring — from *to pour out*

This group is very small indeed and rather unproductive.

Even fewer are nouns where the *-ing* form comes first.

- e.g.** a telling-off (= reprimand)

Nouns of all three types are stressed on the first element.

e.g. 2breakdown

2upkeep

2upbringing

All of them form their plural by adding -s at the end.

e.g. breakdowns

outbreaks

outpourings

Nouns of the main type (*breakdown*) may be written as one word or be hyphenated.

e.g. breakdown *or* break-down

makeup *or* make-up

In a few cases two different nouns are formed from different meanings of the same phrasal verb.

e.g. break-out — escape of prisoners from prison, etc.

Some prisoners broke out.

outbreak — sudden beginning (of a war, disease, etc.)

War broke out.

lay-out — arrangement (of objects, parts of smth)

He laid out the garden beautifully.

outlay — expenditure

They laid out all their savings on the house.

print-off — photographic print from a negative

He printed off fifty copies of the wedding group.

offprint — extra printing of (usually) a single article from a journal in a small number of copies, for the author's own use.

The author asked the editor to have ten copies of his article printed off.

Some nominal forms are used attributively.

e.g. a cooling-off period = a period intended to give all parties in a dispute

time to calm down.

a { **cut-out** } picture

{ **pop-up** }

a give-away toy/pen, etc. = one given free with goods bought.

a go-ahead organisation

a knock-down price

a make-up bag

a pull-out section – in a magazine

a stand-by ticket = a cheap (usually air) ticket available only just before departure, to those who queue (stand by) at the airport, etc.

- a stick-on/tie-on label**
- a take-away meal**
- a throw-away carton/can, etc.**

The attributive function may be the main one, as, for example, in the last three examples above.

Sometimes in a sentence pattern the noun paraphrases the corresponding phrasal verb.

- e.g.**
1. The plane made a smooth take-off.
The plane took off smoothly.
 2. Before the outbreak of war they lived in Germany.
Before war broke out ...
 3. There was a huge turn-out for the fireworks.
A huge crowd turned out to see the fireworks.

Find out the meanings of these phrasal verbs as nouns in the Mini-Dictionary.

breakdown	drop-out	hold-up	onlooker	stand-in
break-in	getaway	knockout	onset	stopover
breakthrough	get-together	lay-by	outbreak	stowaway
breakup	go-ahead	lay-off	outburst	take-off
check-in	goings-on	layout	outlook	takeover
come-down	grown-up	let-down	sell-out	turnout
cutback	handout	let-up	setback	upbringing
	hangover	lockout	standby	

Exercise 1. Complete each sentence with the correct noun from the box above.

1. Tony's been demoted to Assistant Manager. What a _____ for him!
2. Customs officers were on the _____ for illegal drugs.
3. The tourist office has a free _____ on cheap accommodation in London.
4. Patricia suffered a nervous _____ when she lost her job.
5. Miguel's devotion to the company contributed to the _____ of his marriage.
6. If you were a _____ on a desert island, how would you cope?
7. Scientists have made an important _____ in the field of genetic engineering.

8. The planning authorities gave the school the _____ for an extension.
9. At South London University, there were several _____ from the Computer Science course this year.
10. Tommy, ask a _____ to help you next time you want to do some painting.
11. Keith has always had a rather narrow _____ on life. I put it down to his strict _____.
12. It poured down all day without any _____.
13. The whole room was stunned into silence by Gordon's angry _____.
14. The robbers made an incredibly quick _____ in a waiting car.
15. The _____s in the building trade are a direct result of the _____s in government spending.
16. The advantage of flying Air Canada is that the fare includes a free _____ in Vancouver.
17. Whenever Madeleine chairs the meeting, we get a much better _____.
18. To the delight of the _____s, the Princess posed on the steps for photographs.

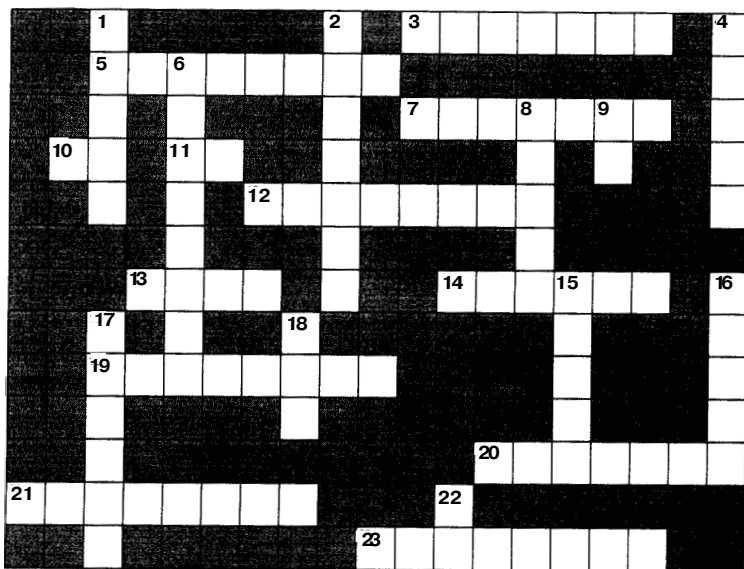
Exercise 2. Complete the crossword with words from the box opposite, using the clues provided.

Across:

- 3 Can be relied on in an emergency
- 5 The act of assuming power
- 7 A commercial success (e.g., a concert)
- 10 See 1 Down
- 11 See 17 Down
- 12 A person who hides aboard a ship or plane to gain free passage
- 13 & 9 Down An armed robbery
- 14 Arrangement of written material
- 19 A sudden occurrence (of disease or war)
- 20 A hindrance to a plan
- 21 See 18 Down
- 23 Delayed after – effects of drinking too much alcohol

Down:

- 1 & 10 Across A person substituting for an actor
- 2 A disappointment
- 4 & 10 Across The illegal entering of a building
- 6 A blow rendering an opponent unconscious
- 8 A place for drivers to stop, off the main road
- 9 See 4 Down
- 15 The beginning (of something bad)
- 16 & 22 The act of registering (at a hotel)
- 17 & 11 Across Happenings, events
- 18 & 21 Across Informal meeting or social gathering
- 22 See 16 Down



Exercise 3. Complete each pair of sentences by using one verb and one noun from the list below.

black out
change over
kick off
knock out
rise up

blackout
change-over
kick-off
knock-out
uprising

lay out
tip off
turn out
wash up
work out

outlay
tip-off
turn-out
washing-up
work-out

1. The champion his opponent in the second round.
It's a and the champ wins in the second round!
2. Last night's power cut most of the city.
Last night's power cut caused a in most of the city.
3. There were a few problems when we from the old to the new system of issuing library books.
There were a few problems during the to the new system.
4. Someone had the police about the robbery and they were waiting for the thieves.
The police had received a about the robbery.
5. If you, I'll dry.
If you do the, I'll dry.

6. The President was forced to leave the country when the people against the government.

There was an by the people against the government.

7. Soon after our team had they scored the first goal.

Soon after the our team scored the first goal.

8. We have over £100,000 on television advertising.

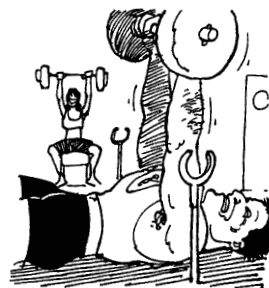
The on television advertising has been over £100,000.

9. I keep fit by in the gym every day.

To keep fit I have a in the gym every day.

10. Not many people to see the procession.

There wasn't much of a to see the procession.



"Our daily work-out!"

Exercise 4. Complete each pair of sentences by using one verb and one noun from the list below.

break down
break out
burst out
clean up
drop out

breakdown
outbreak
outburst
clean-up
drop-out

hold up
print out
stand in
take off
warm up

hold-up
print-out
stand-in
take-off
warm-up

1. Press that key and the computer will the figures you need.

Press that key and you'll get a of the figures you need.

2. We do stretching exercises to before starting the work-out.

We do stretching exercises as a before starting the work-out.

3. They laughing when they saw Len was wearing odd socks.

There was an of laughter when they saw Len was wearing odd socks.

4. While the robbers were the bank, someone sounded the alarm.

During the someone sounded the alarm.



"We all burst out laughing at his socks!"

5. Because of all the stress Silvia and had to go into hospital.
Because of the stress Silvia had a nervous and went into hospital.
6. You aren't allowed to smoke while the plane is
You aren't allowed to smoke during
7. Those who of university were looked down on by the others.
Any university were looked down on by the other students.
8. The fighting soon after the assassination attempt.
There was an of fighting soon after the assassination attempt.
9. The star has someone who for him in any dangerous scenes.
The star of the film has a for any dangerous scenes.
10. This room is in a mess. You should it and get rid of all the rubbish.
This room is in a mess. It needs a good

It will help you to understand and remember these nouns more easily if you learn them together with the original phrasal verb, where possible.

Exercise 5. Complete each pair of sentences by using a verb and a noun from the list below.

bring up
build up
check in
pass by
shutdown

upbringing
build-up
check-in
passer-by
shut-down

stand by
stop over
stow away
take over
walk out

stand-by
stopover
stowaway
takeover
walk-out

1. They had to the power station to prevent any leak of radioactivity.
He ordered an immediate to prevent any leak of radioactivity.
2. Her parents Ethel to know the difference between right and wrong.
As a result of her Ethel has strong sense of the difference between right and wrong.
3. The gas and we were afraid there would be an explosion.

- There was a of gas and we were afraid there would be an explosion.
4. As the flight is so long, why not in Singapore for a while?
As the flight is so long, why not make a in Singapore?
5. After the firm was several employees lost their jobs.
After the several employees lost their jobs.
6. A nurse was the scene of the accident, and she gave first aid.
One of the was a nurse, and she gave first aid.
7. One person had boarded the ship in Cairo and amongst the cargo.
A had boarded the ship in Cairo and hidden amongst the cargo.
8. We need you to so you can fill in if someone doesn't turn up.
We need you on so you can fill in if someone doesn't turn up.
9. The employees in protest against the poor working conditions.
There was a in protest against the poor working conditions.
10. You have to at the airport two hours before the plane leaves.
..... is two hours before the plane leaves.

Don't forget that the plural of passer-by is passers-by!

Exercise 6. Complete each pair of sentences by using one verb and one noun from the list below.

get away	getaway	look on	onlooker
get together	get-together	slip up	slip-up
go ahead	go-ahead	slow down	slowdown
hand over	hand-over	tail back	tailback
lay out	layout	tell off	telling-off

1. The crooks from the police in a helicopter.
The crooks made their in a helicopter.
2. We're worried about violence when the army generals power to the new government.

We're worried about violence during the of power to the new government.

3. The garden has been in this way to provide access for the disabled.

The has been designed to provide access for the disabled.

4. Unfortunately, output has recently because of illness.

Unfortunately, there has been a in output recently.

5. The person making the arrangements had so I missed my flight.

There was a in the arrangements so I missed my flight.

6. The people who were cheered as they saw Anne being rescued from the sea.

The cheered as they saw Anne being rescued from the sea.

7. The boss said we could and order the new photocopier.

We got the from the boss to order the new photocopier.

8. Last night we at my house to plan the party.

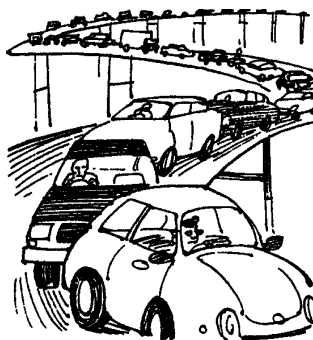
Last night we had a at my house to plan the party.

9. His aunt Hugh for making so much noise.

She gave Hugh a for making so much noise.

10. Last weekend the traffic for 3 miles on the motorway.

There was a 3-mile of traffic on the motorway.



"I've never seen a tailback like it!"

In the second sentence of each pair, notice the verb which makes the partnership with the phrasal verb noun: get the go-ahead, have a get-together.

2. PHRASAL VERBS AS ADJECTIVES

Exercise 7. Complete each pair of sentences by using one verb and one adjective from the list below.

build up	built-up	run away	runaway
cut off	cut-off	stand out	outstanding
knock down	knockdown	tense up	tensed-up
make up	made-up	throw away	throwaway
roll up	rolled-up	wear out	worn out

- The fly was annoying him so he a newspaper and tried to hit it.
The fly was annoying him so he tried to hit it with a newspaper.
- Gwen was wearing a pair of jeans which she had just above the knee.
Gwen was wearing a pair of
..... jeans.
- We couldn't control the bull, which and headed for the main road.
There was panic as the bull headed for the main road.
- We ought to recycle things we use, not them
We live in a society. There are so many things we could reuse.
- Dee's one of the best. She as one of the great actresses of this century.
Dee's fantastic – one of the actresses of this century.
- Relax. Try not to so much.
You're all Try to relax.
- I wasn't taken in. He'd obviously that story.
I wasn't taken in by what was obviously a story.
- Why does jogging leave you full of energy but me?
Why are you full of energy after jogging while I'm so?
- There's nowhere for children to play now because this area's been so



“Absolutely worn-out!”

There's nowhere for children to play in a area like this.

10. After some bargaining I managed to the price of the chair by ten pounds.

I did some bargaining and bought this chair at a price.

As with the nouns, it is a good idea to learn these adjectives together with their original verb.

*The adjectives in this exercise are more common than the verbs. Notice in No. 2 cut-off jeans can also be called **cut-down** jeans.*

Exercise 8. Complete each pair of sentences by using one verb and one adjective from the list below.

break away
come in
knock out
pick up
put off

breakaway
incoming
knockout
pick-up
off-putting

sit down **sit-down**
speak out **outspoken**
start up **start-up**
tire out **tired out**
touch up **touched-up**

1. Most of the flights were late so we didn't know when she would arrive.

Most of the flights were late because of a strike.

2. One group disagreed with the leader, and formed their own party.

One group, who disagreed with the leader, formed a party.

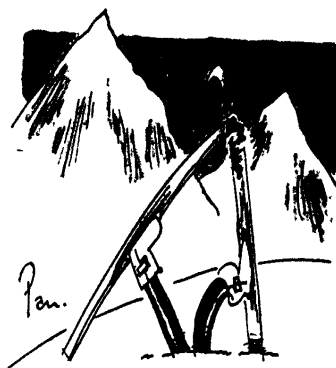
3. The protestors in the middle of the road and refused to move.

They staged a protest in the middle of the road.

4. Percy hopes someone will lend him the capital to his business.

Percy hopes someone will lend him the capital for his business.

5. They have the photo of the President to make him look much younger.



"An off-putting experience!"

The President is much older than this! This is clearly a photo!

6. I didn't get very far in the competition. I was in the first round.

It was a competition and unfortunately I didn't get past the first round.

7. I fell down so many times on my skiing holiday that it me ever going on one again.

After such an experience, I'll never go on a skiing holiday again)

8. The coach kept stopping on the way to the port to passengers.

There were several points on the way to the port.

9. It looks as if doing all that hard work has really John

John looks really after doing all that hard work.

10. Barbara wasn't afraid to and criticise government policy.

Barbara was an critic of government policy.

The adjectives on this page are more common than the verbs.

3. THREE-PART PHRASAL VERBS (WITH TWO PARTICLES)

Using the Mini-Dictionary find out the meanings of the following words.

carry on with	face up to	get up to	look down on
catch up with	feel up to	go ahead with	look up to
come down with	get along with	go along with	miss out on
come in for	get away with	go on with	put up with
come out in	get down to	go through with	run out of
come up against	get on with	grow out of	send away/off for
come up with	get out of	hold on to	settle up with
cut down on	get rid of	keep up with	walk out on
do away with	get round to	live up to	write away/off
for			

Exercise 9. *Decide whether the definitions are true (T) or false (F). Give the correct definition(s) if necessary.*

1. put up with	tolerate
2. get away with	avoid punishment
3. come in for	receive, be the object of
4. do away with	restore, decorate
5. come up with	produce (an idea, solution, etc.)
6. get round to	appear on stage
7. look down on	consider another person superior
8. grow out of	move upwards
9. face up to	confront, tackle (a problem, etc.)
10. get along with	have a good relationship with
11. go through with	accompany
12. run out of	use up completely

Exercise 10. Complete each sentence with the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box opposite.

1. I don't think I can _____ with his behaviour any longer.
2. If you're interested, why don't you _____ for details of the job?
3. Carolina has always _____ very well with her colleagues.
4. Are you sure you _____ to coming out tonight?
5. I'm sorry I didn't _____ to replying earlier.
6. On last year's expedition the team _____ against terrible difficulties.
7. Anna won't be at work today. She's _____ with flu.
8. I think I'd better _____ to some work now.
9. Sadly, the boy couldn't _____ to his father's expectations.

10. I wonder what mischief the children are _____ to this morning?
11. I'm afraid we've _____ of coffee, so would you like tea?
12. Most problems in life just have to be _____ to.

Exercise 11. Complete each sentence with a phrase from box A followed by a phrase from the box B. Do not use any phrase more than once.

A

do away with
go through with
hang on to
get away with
missing out on
came out in
come in for

B

those stamps. They're valuable.
the monarchy.
the wedding.
spots yesterday.
a great deal of criticism lately.
such a good opportunity.
murder!

1. Sarah was disappointed at _____
2. The boss always lets Fred _____
3. The President has _____
4. Many people would like to _____
5. The baby's ill: she _____
6. You should _____
7. Rachel decided she couldn't _____

Exercise 12. Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

add up to

get away with

move on to

stand in for

catch up with

go ahead with

send away for

watch out for

1. The burglar broke into the house and _____ all her jewels.
2. Max's been absent from school for three weeks and missed a lot of work. When he comes back, he'll have to work hard to _____ the rest of the class.
3. I think we've discussed that long enough. Can we _____ another topic now?
4. This advertisement looks interesting. I think I'll _____ further details.



"Watch out for ice!"

5. Be careful! ice on the road!
6. When we discussed how much our wedding was going to cost, it over two thousand pounds!
7. The boss was away so his assistant had to him and make the speech.
8. After a long delay we finally got permission to the improvements to the heating system.

Exercise 13. *Now do the same with these verbs:*

come forward with	fool around with	look back on	miss out on
cut back on	go out with	make off with	walk out on

1. When I my childhood, I have some wonderful memories.
2. He rode past on a motorbike, snatched her handbag and it down the street.
3. After years of being badly treated, she finally her husband and was never seen again.
4. Why is Justin spending so much time getting ready?
– He's his new girlfriend tonight.
5. We believe the fire was started by some children who had been matches.
6. If sales continue to fall, we'll have to production and some employees may lose their jobs.
7. A witness has information about the robbery and has given us a very good description of one of the women.
8. I don't think I'll be able to come to the party.
– Oh no! You'll all the fun!

Exercise 14. *First, go through the dialogues and underline all the phrasal verbs with two particles. Next, match the two halves of the dialogue.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Should she still be sucking her thumb at her age? | A Eleven o'clock at the latest. We've got to check out of the hotel by then. |
| 2. Is Emily coming out with us this evening? | B But they can't just pull out of an agreement like that! |
| 3. Ken still hasn't decided whether to come or not. | C She told me to cut down on the number of cigarettes I smoke. |
| 4. So you like living here, then? | D No. She's got some work to catch up on. |
| 5. They've decided not to invest in the company after all. | E We certainly do. The house is fine and we get on well with the |

6. What did the doctor say about your cough?
7. What time are you leaving tomorrow evening?
8. Peter's doing quite well in the race so far.
- neighbours.
- F Yes, he is. He's managing to keep up with the leaders.
- G Well, I hope he does soon. I'm beginning to run out of patience.
- H Oh, don't worry! She'll grow out of it.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 15. *Now do the same with these dialogues:*

1. Reg hasn't found any work yet.
2. How did you get her to change her mind?
3. What do you know about the new training scheme?
4. We're going jogging now. Are you coming?
5. I hear that Tom and Sue aren't getting married after all.
6. The children are very quiet – too quiet maybe.
7. Why have we got to set out so early? It's stupid!
8. Do you want me to stop for a while?
- A No. I don't really feel up to it today.
- B I'm not surprised. I didn't think they'd go through with it.
- C Look, don't take it out on me! It's not my fault. I wanted to leave later.
- D With difficulty! But we finally brought her round to our point of view.
- E Oh dear. I wonder if I could fix him up with a temporary job at the hotel.
- F Not very much, I'm afraid. Could you fill me in on some of the details?
- G No. It's all right. Don't let me disturb you. Carry on with what you're doing.
- H I'm sure they're getting up to something we'd rather not know about!

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

SUMMARY

PE3IOME

1. Some phrasal verbs have a corresponding nominalized form (to make up – make-up).
2. Nouns of the main type (breakdown) may be written as one word or be hyphenated.
3. There are phrasal verbs as adjectives (tensed-up) and the verbs with two particles (to add up to).

Exercise 16. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Как Линда может **терпеть** такого эгоистичного мужа?

2. Грабители **скрылись** (to make) со всеми драгоценностями мисс Ли.

3. Мы с **нетерпением будем ждать** вас снова на следующей неделе.

4. Вы собираетесь **принимать участие** в этом конкурсе?

5. Вы должны прийти! Не **отказывайтесь** от своего слова (to go). Вы обещали!

6. Я собирался написать, но никогда не мог **сделать это** (to get). У меня не было времени.

7. Бен никогда не **ладил** с Тимом: они постоянно ссорились.

8. Я должен **сесть** за работу: экзамены начнутся на следующей неделе.

9. Вы всегда забываете сделать домашнюю работу, но вас никогда не наказывают. Как вам удастся **избежать** этого?

10. Миссис Адамсон должна **смириться** с этим: она никогда полностью не поправится.

11. Большинство стран уже давно **покончили** (to do) с рабством.

12. Новый план правительства **подвергся** критике (to come).

13. Продолжайте идти. Я **догоню** вас.

14. Я не знаю, какую работу вам предпочесть. Я полагаю, это **зависит** (to boil) от того, хотите ли вы работать в офисе или предпочитаете работу на свежем воздухе вне офиса (deskjob, job outdoors).

15. Перед **началом** войны Брауны жили в Бельгии.

16. Я не могу поддержать новый план. У него много **недостатков**.
-
17. Вскоре после **отплытия** напитки были поданы пассажирам.
-
18. Я хочу организовать **вечеринку** для моих школьных друзей, и тогда мы **сможем** поболтать.
-
19. Доктор сказал, что операция прошла успешно, но Питеру придется прийти еще раз на **проверку** через шесть месяцев.
-
20. На шоссе с нами произошла **авария**, и машину пришлось транспортировать до ближайшей станции техобслуживания.
-
21. У Ника было такое страшное **похмелье** после вечеринки, что он не смог поехать на экскурсию.
-
22. У Линды милое личико, но она накладывает слишком много **косметики**.
-
23. Дэвид проявил очень мало желания учиться в университете, и поэтому родители боялись, что он может быть **исключенным** из университета.
-
24. Гости на свадьбе дали хорошие **напутствия** новобрачным, когда они отправлялись в свадебное путешествие.
-
25. После двухлетнего отсутствия известная поп-группа снова **вернулась на сцену**.
-
26. Продюсер говорит, что этот фильм – **пародия** на традиционные триллеры.
-
27. На прошлой неделе последняя книга Грэма Грина (Graham Green) получила хорошие **отзывы** в прессе.
-
28. Вскоре полил **сильный дождь**, и мы промокли до нитки.
-
29. Он был ужасно расстроен с момента **расторжения** его брака.
-

30. Прослушайте прогноз погоды. **Прогноз** на завтра достаточно благоприятен. Целый день будет ясно.

LESSON 5

УРОК 5

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ (REVISION)

Organising Verbs with DOWN

Exercise 1. Complete each group of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

bring down
come down

go down
hold down

knock down
put down

take down
turn down

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1. | We'll have to
Two witnesses saw him
If you | | that wall.
the pedestrian.
the price. You'll sell them all. |
| 2. | How could you
Shall I
We will, of course, | | such an offer?
the volume?
any unsuitable applicants. |
| 3. | How much must I
Vets hate having to
He tends to | | as a deposit?
pets – even if they are injured.
who doesn't agree with him. |
| 4. | They're fighting to
The new policy will
We saw the defender | | the government.
prices.
their centre forward. |
| 5. | It's time to
My secretary will
Can you help me to | | the Christmas decorations.
the details.
the tent? |
| 6. | He can't
We've managed to
It took four men to | | a job for very long.
prices.
such a strong person. |

7.	You must		to the country and visit us.
	The fog has		and made driving dangerous.
	We expect them to		in favour of the proposal.
8.	The swelling will		in a few days.
	I want him to		on his knees and apologise!
	The news didn't		very well.

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 2. Complete each group of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

break down get down lay down run down
fall down keep down let down wind down

1.	You can't		all the people who are relying on you.
	Someone has		my tyres!
	I had to		the dress because it was too short.
2.	He might		if he climbs that tree.
	The argument seems to		in several places.
	The houses will		eventually if they aren't repaired.
3.	Don't let these problems	(you)	so much!
	Did your secretary		everything that was said?
	Please		out of that tree immediately!
4.	We had to		the door to get in.
	Many people		because of the pressure of their work.
	Did the car		on the motorway?
5.	Could you		the window and let some air into the car?
	I find it hard to		after work?
	We had to		the business and sack some of the staff.
6.	Why don't they		their guns and stop the fighting!
	The regulations		minimum safety standards.
	It's the young who mostly		their lives for their country.
7.	You must		! Someone might see you!
	The boss wants to		costs as much as possible.
	He used a wave of terror to		the entire population.

8.	She was		by a car while crossing the road.
	Services are being		to save money.
	If the batteries		the radio won't work so well.

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 3. *Fill the blanks in the definitions with the verbs below. Use each verb once only.*

climb	play	tumble	crack	live
settle	water	hand	narrow	tie
wave	jot	pelt	track	wear

1. **down** When you the choices, you reduce their number by eliminating the others.
2. **down** When you a story, you pass it to the next generation.
3. **down** Actions and circumstances that you make you weaker because of the constant pressure.
4. **down** If it's difficult for you to something you did wrong, it means people won't forget it.
5. **down** When you try to an incident you try to make it appear less important than it is.
6. **down** If you have had a life where things kept changing and then, you live a life of stability and routine.
7. **down** Normally you wouldn't want rain to as it would come down very heavily.
8. **down** When the police they enforce rules very strictly.
9. **down** If circumstances, you they limit your freedom.
10. **down** If you finally something you've been looking for, you find it after a lot of difficulty.
11. **down** When tins, etc., they fall down in disorder.
12. **down** You a speech to make it weaker and less controversial.
13. **down** When you someone driving past, you signal them to stop.
14. **down** If people have an opinion about something and then, they admit that they were wrong.

15. **down** When you information, you make a quick note of it.

Test yourself, by covering the right-hand side of the page.

Organising Verbs with OFF

Exercise 4. Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the phrasal verbs below. Use each verb once only.

come off
get off

go off
let off

put off
set off

take off
turn off

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1. | You have to
He'll probably
I didn't | | at the next stop.
with just a fine.
to sleep until very late. |
| 2. | Don't be
Don't forget to
The meeting has been | | by the noise – if will soon get quieter.
the lights when you go.
until Friday. |
| 3. | The players had to
The label must have
He should | | because it was raining.
in the post.
best in the competition. |
| 4. | The cheese will
What made the alarm
You can | | unless you eat it soon.
just now?
people, you know! |
| 5. | The plane is due to
You can
We always | | in a few minutes.
your jacket if you like.
ten per cent for regular orders. |
| 6. | You have to
Can you
Why don't you | | this road in a minute.
that racket! I can't hear myself think!
the engine? We'll be stuck here for an hour. |
| 7. | The thief must have
The travellers
You press this to | | the alarm.
early in the morning.
the explosives. |

8.	The coach driver	(her)	at the end of the road.
	The judge	(her)	with just a fine.
	Will the teacher	(her)	doing her homework?

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 5. Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the phrasal verbs below. Use each verb once only.

break off
cut off

fall off
keep off

pull off
send off

show off
switch off

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1. | Why did he
Shall I
We usually | | their relationship?
a piece of chocolate and give it to him?
for coffee halfway through the meeting. |
| 2. | Let's
Can you help me to
How did he manage to | | the road for a while and have a rest.
my boots?
such an important deal? |
| 3. | You'd better
Please
Do you think the rain will | | the subject of boyfriends for a while!
the grass.
all day? |
| 4. | The town was
We were
He | | by an avalanche.
in the middle of our phone conversation.
a small piece for me to taste. |
| 5. | He might
Business began to
Student numbers started to | | if he walks along the top of the wall.
and some employees lost their jobs.
when the fees went up. |
| 6. | Why don't you
Referees should
I must remember to | | for more information?
any players that cause trouble.
my application today. |
| 7. | Don't
He couldn't wait to
People who | | like that. Nobody's impressed.
his new bicycle.
clearly have problems. |
| 8. | Don't forget to
I tend to
I always | | the television before you go out.
when he speaks. He's so boring.
the electricity before going on holiday. |

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Organising Verbs with UP

Exercise 6. Complete each of the groups of sentences below with one of the following verbs. Use each verb once only.

come up
give up

go up
make up

pick up
put up

set up
take up

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Did he | | a prize at the show? |
| | Does he expect me to | | the bill? |
| | I managed to | | some ideas at the meeting. |
| 2. | I'll have to | | my job and look after her. |
| | If you | | smoking, you'll feel better. |
| | Tommy, | | your seat to the lady! |
| 3. | Won't it | | too much of your time? |
| | She decided to | | her skirt as it was too long. |
| | I think I'll | | golf when I retire. |
| 4. | Don't | | an excuse! Tell the truth! |
| | Will they ever | | their quarrel? |
| | Come on! You must | | your mind! |
| 5. | They've | | and speak to her. |
| | You need money to | | in business. |
| | The police | | road blocks to stop the terrorists. |
| 6. | I've been forced to | | prices. |
| | He's agreed to | | the money you need. |
| | The party may | | an alternative candidate. |
| 7. | We watched the moon | | over the hill. |
| | Did the subject | | in the course of conversation? |
| | People used to | | and speak to her. |
| 8. | Prices will | | in the New Year. |
| | We saw the building | | in flames. |
| | Why don't you | | and introduce yourself? |

Test yourself by covering the middle column.

Exercise 7. Fill each blank with one of the following verbs. Use each verb once only.

break up draw up hold up look up
bring up get up keep up turn up

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1. | You must
I hope this rain doesn't
We try to | | Don't walk so slowly.
much longer.
appearances. |
| 2. | It was tactless to
She had to
Why don't you | | such a sensitive subject.
the children alone.
the matter of expenses. |
| 3. | If you
It's too soft. Please
They didn't | | your collar, you won't be so cold.
the volume.
until the party was over. |
| 4. | It will take time to
We saw a car
Why don't you | | an agreement.
and a man get out.
your chair nearer to the fire? |
| 5. | Things are beginning to
He didn't even
Remember to | | at last.
when he came in.
any words you don't know. |
| 6. | If you know the answer
The robbers planned to
The police had to | | your hand.
the bank in the town centre.
the traffic because of the accident. |
| 7. | It'll take ages to
I have to
We should | | that hill!
early tomorrow morning.
a petition against the motorway. |
| 8. | The ship began to
The police decided to
When do the schools | | on the rocks.
the meeting.
for the summer holiday? |

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 8. Complete the blanks in the definitions with the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

back
cheer
mix

brush
freshen
tighten

dig
stay
bottle

screw
blow
dress

beat
crop
own

1. **up** If children to watch television, they don't go to bed at the normal time.
2. **up** People who their emotions try to control them and not show how they are feeling.
3. **up** If you tell someone to you want them to stop being so miserable.
4. **up** If you to something wrong, you admit you were the person who did it.
5. **up** When terrorists a bridge, they destroy it with an explosion.
6. **up** People who you hit or kick you and hurt you badly.
7. **up** When you you wash and make yourself look more presentable.
8. **up** If you to go to a party, you wear very smart clothes.
9. **up** If you two people or things, you can't tell the difference between them.
10. **up** When you your Spanish, you improve it.
11. **up** If you your face, you twist a part of it to show disapproval.
12. **up** When you someone you give them help and support.
13. **up** When you security, you make it stricter.
14. **up** Problems which appear unexpectedly.
15. **up** If you information, you discover something that had been kept in secret.

To test yourself cover the sentence and try to remember how the verb is used.

Organising Verbs with OUT

Exercise 9. *Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the phrasal verbs below. Use each verb once only.*

come out
give out

go out
let out

make out
put out

take out
turn out

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------|--|
| 1. | When does the film
We watched the sun
Can Billy | | in this country?
from behind a cloud.
and play? |
| 2. | My strength was starting to
Can you
These electric fires | | when help finally arrived.
these books for me?
a lot of heat. |
| 3. | He
I'll have to
We | | an enormous sigh of relief.
this skirt.
the dogs to run round the garden. |
| 4. | They
We need some water to
I | | an appeal on the radio.
the fire.
my arm to stop myself falling. |
| 5. | Everything will
Could you
Did many people | | all right in the end.
the light for me?
to watch the procession? |
| 6. | Does the tide
We watched the lights
I've got to | | as far as those rocks?
all over town.
now but I'll be back for lunch. |
| 7. | Please
I can't
She tried to | | the cheque to my husband.
what he's saying.
that she didn't understand. |
| 8. | You can
I had to
I would love to | (you) | up to four books from the library.
a loan to pay for the car.
for a really expensive meal! |

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 10. Complete each group of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

break out carry out fall out set out
call out drop out point out work out

1.	If you We The food was		early, you'll miss the rush hour. to create a new kind of magazine. on tables in the garden.
2.	I can't Let's hope things will They		the answer to this sum. all right in the end. once a day to keep fit.
3.	Will he We intend to Please		his threat and dismiss us all? a survey into eating habits. my instructions precisely.
4.	I want you to We've had to The union may		the answer if you know it. the police twice this week. all the members on strike.
5.	A terrible forest fire will Fighting could The prisoners tried to		if we don't stop people camping. again if a solution isn't found. during the night.
6.	Most children's baby teeth How can two friends His hair began to		before they are 12. over something so unimportant? because of all the worry.
7.	The guide will You must I'd be grateful if you'd		the famous buildings. that there isn't much time left. all my mistakes.
8.	A few competitors may Many students A lot of slang words		if the race gets too tough. before the end of their course. of the language after a few years.

Exercise 11. Complete the blanks in the definitions with the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

back
pick
stand

find
spread
cry

pass
cross
look

burst
invite
throw

hand
share
storm

1. **out** If you someone, you ask them to go out with you.
2. **out** When you sweets, you divide them so that everyone gets some.

3. **out** Cyclists should wear something bright so that they in the dark.
4. **out** When you tickets, etc., you distribute them.
5. **out** When you someone, you order them out in anger.
6. **out** When you a blanket, etc. you open it and put it on a surface.
7. **out** If you promise to do something and then, you don't keep your promise.
8. **out** If you information, you learn or discover something you didn't know before.
9. **out** When you tell someone to you want them to be careful.
10. **out** If you someone, you choose them.
11. **out** If you a mistake, you put a line through it.
12. **out** People who make a loud noise of pain or fear.
13. **out** If you of a place, you leave in a very bad temper.
14. **out** If a room is stuffy and you, you lose consciousness.
15. **out** When you laughing or crying, you do this suddenly.



"He's crying out, but I can't make out what he's saying."

Verbs with OVER and THROUGH

Exercise 12. Match an item on the left with an item on the right. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. The car | A blew over and the sun came out. |
| 2. His eyes | B boiled over and went all over the stove. |
| 3. The milk | C came through so I was able to go to Australia. |
| 4. The plan | D clouded over and it looked as if it was going to rain. |
| 5. The sky | E fell through and we had to start again. |
| 6. The storm | F glazed over and he fell back into the armchair. |

7. My visa finally G healed over and she didn't need a plaster any more.
 8. The wound H pulled over and the driver asked for directions.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Exercise 13. Now do the same with these:

1. break through A the barrier and try to reach the president
 2 go through B his disguise, and contact the police.
 3. get over C an old lady crossing the road.
 4. hand over D my notes to refresh my memory.
 5. run over E that phone call to the boss's secretary.
 6. put through F a terrifying ordeal that they'll never forget.
 7. see through G responsibility to someone with better training.
 8. sleep through H the thunderstorm while everyone was woken up.



"Run over while crossing the road."

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Test yourself by covering one of the columns.

Organising Verbs with ON

Exercise 14. Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the phrasal verbs below. Use each verb once only.

call on get on keep on take on
come on go on put on turn on

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Do these headaches | | at any particular time? |
| | When do the street lights | | at night? |
| | The star doesn't | | until halfway through the play. |
| 2. | The bus stopped to | | more passengers. |
| | We've had to | | more staff to meet the demand. |
| | Why did he | | all that extra work? |

3.	Could you		her on your way home?
	I		everyone to do their best.
	I'd like to		Lady Porter to propose a vote of thanks.
4.	She can certainly		the charm.
	Why would the dog		her like that?
	I heard him		the shower.
5.	Oh dear! I've		more than 3 kilos over Christmas.
	The scouts are going to		a show.
	Why does he have to		that silly accent?
6.	I think I		well with most people.
	Well, I must		I've got work to do.
	As you		you pay the driver.
7.	Does this kind of thing		in your country?
	More money will		clothes as they get older.
	She fixed the light to		automatically.
8.	Why do you		phoning her all the time?
	I wish I could		all the staff.
	I don't know why I		working. I AM 75!

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 15. Complete each of the groups of sentences by using one of the phrasal verbs below. Use each verb once only.

bring on live on move on stay on
catch on look on pass on work on

1.	Shall we		and discuss something else?
	The police tried to		the people near the scene of the accident.
	One day I hope to		to a job with more responsibility.
2.	Can't you		her and get her to change her mind?
	Students need to		their vocabulary every day.
	We need to		providing a better service.
3.	How can she manage to		such a low salary?
	His reputation will		long after he has retired.
	I don't want to		fruit and salad. I actually like meat!

4.	The new fashion didn't		as the journalists had predicted.
	When did she finally		and realise it was all a joke?
	Once you		it's quite easy to understand.
5.	Too much excitement could		a heart attack.
	We must improve the team and		any promising athletes.
	I hope this warm weather doesn't		my hay fever.
6.	My hat wouldn't		in the wind.
	I've decided to		at school to get more qualifications.
	The lights often		all night in some of the offices.
7.	I want you to		me as a friend.
	She could only		in horror as the fire spread.
	Please come, my boss will		it as my fault if you don't.
8.	Don't worry. I'll		the message when I see her.
	I'm afraid it's very easy to		this disease.
	We'll have to		most of the cost to our customers.

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 16. Complete the definitions using the phrasal verbs below.
Use each verb once only.

carry on hold on ramble on tell on
count on lay on run on touch on
drag on leave on send on try on
hit on let on switch on wave on

- **on** People who keep talking for a long time in a very disorganised way.
-**on** Meetings that continue unnecessarily for a long time.
- **on** If people are trying to keep something secret and you, you tell somebody that secret.
- **on** If you doing something, you continue doing it.
- **on** People you can will support and help you as they have promised.
- **on** If you some kind of service, you provide that service.
- **on** If you ask someone to, you want them to wait.

8. **on** Cars that unleaded petrol are more environmentally friendly.
9. **on** If you an idea, you suddenly think of it.
10. **on** If you a letter, you send it to a person's new address.
11. **on** When you electrical equipment, you start it working.
12. **on** If you the television, you don't switch it off.
13. **on** If you a subject while you are speaking, you mention it briefly.
14. **on** When you an item of clothing, you put it on to see if it fits.
15. **on** When the police a car, they signal it to continue and not stop.
16. **on** If some kind of pressure is beginning to you, you are showing signs of being affected by that pressure.

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column.

Organising Verbs with IN

Exercise 17. Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the verbs. Use each verb once only.

break in call in fill in put in
bring in come in get in take in

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | What time does she | | from work? |
| | The team must | | some more practice. |
| | We must | | all that washing before it rains. |
| 2. | I'll | | and see her on the way home. |
| | I'm afraid we need to | | an expert. |
| | The company has had to | | all the cars to check them. |
| 3. | We expect the jury to | | a verdict of "not guilty". |
| | The police decided to | | all the suspects. |
| | This job can | | over six hundred pounds a week. |
| 4. | The thieves tried to | | and steal the jewels. |
| | Excuse me, can I | | here and make a suggestion? |
| | I'm sorry to | | but there's an important call on the line. |

5.	It was difficult to		everything she said.
	The conman managed to		almost everybody.
	Now I'm slimmer, I must		these trousers.
6.	They've		a request for more equipment.
	It's warmer since we		central heating.
	Some employees		over fifty hours a week.
7.	Could you		this form, please.
	We can		the details later.
	Her deputy had to		for her when she was ill.
8.	This brush might		useful.
	We didn't expect her to		first.
	I'll wait for the tide to		before going swimming.

Can you think of any more expressions using these verbs?

Exercise 18. Complete each of the groups of sentences with one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

fit in go in pull in turn in
give in let in send in write in

1.	Could you		your form as soon as possible, please?
	I've decided to		for more information.
	They'll have to		the army if the rioting continues.
2.	I think I'll		early tonight. I'm so tired.
	My students always		work of a very high standard.
3.	Championship matches usually		a large crowd.
	Shall we		at that restaurant over there?
	He saw the train		but no passengers got off.
4.	He's in hospital. He had to		for a minor operation.
	They watched the sun		behind a cloud.
	This stuff will never all		The case is far too small.
5.	I don't really		with the rest of the group.
	How does she manage to		all the work? She's so busy.
	The hall's full. We can't		any more chairs.

6.	My foot is wet! This shoe must		water.
	The doorman only		people who were wearing smart clothes.
	Without a ticket I was		by a side door.
7.	Keep going! Don't		now! You've nearly finished!
	Please		your homework by Friday morning.
	I have always said I'd never		to pressure. So the answer is still no!
8.	We want viewers to		with their ideas for new programmes.
	You forgot to		some of the details on this form.
	The competition asks you to		with a slogan of your own.

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.

Exercise 19. Complete each definition below using a verb from the list below. Use each verb once only.

barge in	join in	plug in	sink in
drop in	key in	pour in	smash in
hand in	pay in	push in	stay in
invite in	phase in	show in	step in

- **in** People who rush rudely into a place or interrupt a conversation that is nothing to do with them.
- **in** People who when there is a queue, get into the queue in front of other people.
- **in** When you information, you type it into a computer.
- **in** When refugees they enter a country in large numbers.
- **in** If there is an argument and you, you become involved and try to get people to reach an agreement.
- **in** When you some work you've done, you give it to someone.
- **in** If you someone, you ask them to come into your home.
- **in** If you someone, you go with them into a room.
- **in** When an activity is taking place and you, you do that activity with the other people.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 10. in | If you, you visit someone without telling them you are coming. |
| 11. in | When you changes, you introduce them gradually. |
| 12. in | When you a machine, you connect it to a supply of electricity. |
| 13. in | If you a door, you hit it violently until it falls into pieces. |
| 14. in | When news begins to, a person begins to realise the importance of what has happened. |
| 15. in | When you, you decide not to go out. |
| 16. in | When you money, you put the money into a bank account. |

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column and trying to remember the definitions.

Exercise 20. *Read the list of nouns given below with the definitions and samples, and then use them in the sentences which follow.*

There are some more examples.

break-up – coming to an end, disintegration

e.g. After the break-up of their partnership Peter gave up singing for a while.

come-back — return to the stage, public life, etc. after an absence:

e.g. After an absence of over ten years Dusry Springfield is making a come-back.

flashback — in a film, shots depicting an earlier period than the one in which takes place:

e.g. Brenda's childhood is shown in a series of flashbacks.

hand-out — printed material distributed at a lecture, meeting, etc.:

e.g. The lecturer brought a lot of interesting hand-outs.

lie-in — staying in bed late, as on a day off:

e.g. Don't ring me before eleven tomorrow, I want to have a lie-in.

send-up — an imitation intended to ridicule, satirise:

e.g. The film is a send-up of the traditional western.

set-up — way in which a business, organisation, household, etc. is organised:

e.g. (In a shared flat) — Each of (the three girls has her own bedsitting room.

They have a common living room where they can have their meals in the convenient set-up.

- stand-in** — a person acting as a substitute:
e.g. In some of the less important scenes Vanessa's part was played by a stand-in.
- stop-over** — a break in one's journey, usually by air, for sightseeing, visiting, etc.
e.g. We travelled to Central Asia with stop-overs at Moscow and Tbilisi.
- walk-over** — a success easily achieved:
e.g. The champion was expecting the match to be a walk-over, but he underrated his opponent.
- wash-out** — a failure (of sth organised):
e.g. Everybody was too tired, so the party was a wash-out.
- write-up** — a review of a book, play, etc. (usually for a newspaper)
e.g. Colin Wilson's latest novel had a very good write-up in the *Guardian*.

1. On Saturdays I usually have to get up fairly early to go shopping but on Sundays I like to have a
2. I should like to know more about the before I apply for a job with that firm.
3. I couldn't go to the meeting but Paul showed me some of the so I do know something about the subject.
4. It was raining and the races were badly organised, so the sports day was a real
5. I don't know why you are so worried about the test. It'll be a for somebody as well-prepared as you are.
6. On their way to England from Australia Stephen and Judith made a in Moscow to visit their sister.
7. John seems very depressed about the of his marriage. I think he was hoping that they would come to an agreement.
8. Several of the popular singers of the sixties have recently staged, although not all of them have been successful.
9. The sketch was a of academics and their jargon and everybody found it very amusing.
10. Towards the end of the film there was a to the war years, which heightened the contrast.
11. The Times music critic gave (the soloist a good but was more critical of the orchestra.
12. (Speaking of a film) — I didn't know that Laurence Olivier could ride a horse so well.
 — That wasn't Olivier. It was a

Organising Verbs with Two Particles

Exercise 21. Complete the definitions with the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

break in on carry on with come forward with come in for	cut back on feel up to fill (someone) in on fool around with	get on with get round to get through to go down with	look back on look forward to stand in for take over from
--	---	---	---

1. If you people, you have a good relationship with them.
2. If you don't something, you don't feel well enough to do it.
3. If you someone something, you tell them the details of it.
4. If you what you're doing, you continue doing it.
5. If you doing something, you are pleased that you are going to be doing it.
6. If you someone on the telephone, you succeed in contacting them.
7. If you criticism, people criticise you.
8. If you a time or event, you remember it.
9. If you someone, you do their job for them because they are not present.
10. Firms which production, produce less.
11. If you a conversation, you interrupt it.
12. If you finally doing something, you do it after a long delay.
13. If you something dangerous, you handle it in a careless, irresponsible way.
14. When you start a job and somebody, that person did the job before you.
15. If you some information, you give that information to someone, for example, the police.
16. If you an illness, you catch it.

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column.

Exercise 22. *Complete each definition with one of the verbs below.*

come up against	cut down on	get behind with	live up to
bring in on	fix up with	go along with	look down on
catch up on	get away with	go in for	look up to
come out in	get back at	grow out of	run out of

1. If you someone, you respect them.
2. When you a competition, you enter it.
3. If you patience, you have no patience left.
4. People who you consider you inferior.
5. If you a decision, you accept it.
6. When you a habit, you reach an age when you no longer have the habit.
7. When burglars something they have stolen, they escape with it.
8. If you some work, you do some work which you should have completed before.
9. If you someone a job, you arrange for them to have it.
10. If you your reputation, you show that you are as good as people expect you to be.
11. If you spots, they appear on your body.
12. If you the number of cigarettes you smoke, you don't smoke so many.
13. If you problems, you meet them and have to deal with them.
14. If you payments, you have not made them yet.
15. If you someone a discussion, you involve them in it.
16. If someone has done something wrong to you and you them, you get revenge in some way.

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column. Pay special attention to the word order with these verbs with two particles.

Exercise 23.

a) *Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs given. Use each verb once only.*

bring in on get round to go on about stand up to
do away with go back on look down on take up on

1. We Ray his offer and stayed at his country cottage.
2. We need another point of view. Let's Julie our discussion and see what she thinks.
3. Pete is a real snob!
— You're telling me! He anyone who doesn't have a car.
4. Norman is so boring! I wish he wouldn't stamp collecting all the time!
5. Charlie's finally asking her out. Why did he take so long?
6. I would probably have run away! I didn't think he had the nerve to somebody like that!
7. Everybody's relying on you. You can't your promise!
8. Pupils can wear what they like now. The headmaster has school uniform.

b) Now do the same with these verbs:

break in on face up to go in for make up for
bring out in go down with look up to take over from

1. Eating those strawberries has me a nasty rash.
2. Mrs Kent's students love her. They her as a source of inspiration.
3. Cathy doesn't like you. You've got to the fact that you're just not her type.
4. Malcolm can't come. I'm afraid. He's the flu.
5. I gave her a present to all the trouble I'd caused.
6. When I decided to the contest I never thought I'd win.
7. It was very rude of that woman to our conversation like that!
8. When I the previous manager, I had a lot of problems with the staff.



"I always go in for beauty contest, I never thought I'd win!"

Exercise 24.

a) Match an item on the left with an item on the right. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. come in for | A a college because the work was so difficult. |
| 2. come up to | B a lot of criticism because of his behaviour. |
| 3. come up with | C his enemies by spreading lies about them. |
| 4. drop out of | D expectations despite all the problems we had. |
| 5. get back at | E head office on my portable phone. |
| 6. get down to | P a rise because she had more work to do. |
| 7. get through to | G suggestions for improving our environment. |
| 8. put in for | H some work after sitting around doing nothing. |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

b) Now do the same with these sentences:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. come up against | A the armchair and go to sleep. |
| 2. come out in | B hearing from you as soon as possible. |
| 3. get behind with | C her reputation as a superb singer. |
| 4. go along with | D quite a lot of problems. |
| 5. live up to | E your rights as a citizen. |
| 6. look forward to | F your work. |
| 7. sink back into | G the decision although I'm not happy about it. |
| 8. stand up for | H spots after eating those strawberries. |

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column and trying to complete the sentences.

MINI-DICTIONARY

account for ... – explain

How do you account for their strange behaviour?

accuse ... – of say that someone has committed a crime

He was accused of stealing the money.

act on ... – take action as the result of (e.g. advice)

We acted on your advice and took the early train.

add on ... – include in your calculations

Don't forget to add on some money for expenses.

add up to ... – result in a total of

The money owed added up to over two thousand pounds.

aim at ... – try to affect or influence certain people

This advertisement is obviously aimed at teenagers.

answer to (a description) – correspond to a description

The man we arrested answered to the criminal's description.

approve of ... – think something is good

I don't approve of all this loud modern music.

ask for ... – make something likely to happen

You'll be asking for trouble if you criticise her work.

ask in – ask someone to come in

Don't leave your friend on the doorstep. Ask him in!

ask out – ask someone to go out with you

I asked Sharon out but she said she had lots of homework to do.

back away – retreat, move backwards

The bank staff backed away as the gunman came nearer.

back away from ... – retreat from

The postman backed away from the angry dog.

back down – no longer keep to your position in an argument

Neither party wanted to back down so the argument continued.

back out – not do as promised

The pianist has backed out so I've got to find another one.

back out of ... – withdraw from (e.g. an agreement)

I'll back out of the agreement unless things improve.

back up – give someone help and support

My friends backed me up when I complained about the noise.

back up – make a copy of work on a computer

I always back up my work in case something happens.

bail out – (of a pilot) jump out of an aeroplane in flight

The pilot managed to bail out just before the plane crashed.

barge in – rush in rudely, interrupt

Sheila barged in just as the conversation was getting interesting.

batter down – keep hitting something until it falls to the ground

The firemen had to batter down the door to get in.

be away – have gone somewhere else

Our head of department's away on a business trip.

be down – feel depressed

He's been down ever since his dog died.

be down – have fallen, decreased

Unfortunately, profits are down by 20 per cent.

be down with ... – have caught some kind of illness

Barry can't come to the meeting. He's down with a virus.

be in – arrive

- Competition entries must be in by the end of the week.
- be in** – have come into fashion
That hairstyle is definitely in at the moment.
- be in** – be at home
She should be in from work soon.
- be in** – (of the tide) be high
When the tide is in, there isn't much room on the beach.
- be in on ...** – be involved in something
I don't know much about it as I wasn't in on the planning.
- be off** – start a journey
When are you off? – At six o'clock tomorrow evening.
- be off** – (off food) have gone bad
Smell this cream. I think it's off.
- be on** – be taking place
The play is on for another three nights.
- be on** – be working, have been switched on
There must be someone inside. The television is on.
- be out** – not be at home, have left a building temporarily
The boss is out at the moment but he'll be back soon.
- be out of ...** – no longer have any left
I'm afraid we're out of sugar at the moment.
- be up** – have risen
Profits are up by fifty per cent.
- be up** – have got out of bed to start the day
Gerry's so lazy! It's eleven o'clock and she still isn't up yet!
- be up** – (of time) have expired
Time's up. Please stop writing.
- be up to** – be doing (usually something wrong)
You're looking guilty. What have you been up to?
- beat down** – (of the sun) shine and be extremely hot
It was midday and the sun was beating down.
- beat up** – hit or kick someone and hurt them badly
The thieves beat the victim up and stole all his money.
- bed down** – sleep somewhere unusual
We had to bed down in the stables for the night.
- belong to ...** – be owned by
That yacht must belong to someone really rich.
- bend down** – move the top of the body downwards
He bent down and picked up a piece of paper.
- black out** – stop the lights working (n. blackout)
The power cut blacked out half the city.
- blare out (of music)** – be very loud
The music blared out and gave me a terrible headache.

- blaze away (of a fire)** – burn fiercely
The fire blazed away and soon warmed us up.
- blaze away** – shoot rapidly and continuously
The terrorists blazed away with their machine guns.
- blow down (of wind)** – cause to fall down
The trees were blown down by the fierce wind.
- blow out** – extinguish (e.g. a candle) by blowing
Mother blew out the candle and the room went dark.
- blow over (of a storm)** – pass
The storm finally blew over early this morning.
- blow up** – destroy with an explosion
We'll need more explosives to blow up the bridge.
- boil over (of a liquid)** – boil and go over the top of a pan
The milk boiled over and left a terrible mess.
- book up** – reserve a seat (e.g. for the theatre)
The show was booked up weeks before it opened.
- boss around** – keep telling someone what to do
I know what I'm doing! Stop bossing me around!
- bottle up (feelings)** – suppress feelings
I was very angry but I tried to bottle up my feelings.
- bottom out** – reach the lowest point
The recession bottomed out and things began to improve.
- branch out** – develop in new areas
This firm should branch out and develop different products.
- break away** – separate from a political party (adj. breakaway)
Some dissidents broke away and formed their own party.
- break down** – stop working
My car broke down at the traffic lights.
- break down** – lose control of your emotions (n. breakdown)
My aunt broke down when she heard the awful news.
- break down** – keep hitting something until it falls to the ground
We had to break down the door to get in.
- break in** – enter using force
The firemen broke in and rescued the children from the house.
- break in** – interrupt a conversation
Could I just break in there and make a comment?
- break in** – enter a building in order to steal something
The thieves broke in and stole all her jewellery.
- break in (an animal)** – tame an animal
It takes patience to break in wild horses.
- break in on ...** – interrupt (e.g. a conversation)
I hate to break in on their conversation, but it's time to go.
- break into ...** – enter in order to steal something

- The thief broke into the office and stole the plans.*
- break off** – end, discontinue (e.g. a relationship)
Tanya broke off their relationship when she went to college.
- break off** – separate something by breaking
My friend broke off a piece of chocolate and gave me some.
- break out** – escape from prison
The prisoners broke out during a rest period.
- break out (of fighting)** – start (n. outbreak)
Fighting has broken out and many people have been injured.
- break out of...** – escape from (prison)
You'll never break out of this prison. It's too well guarded.
- break through ...** – penetrate using force
The crowd broke through the barriers and onto the pitch.
- break up (of a party, meeting)** – end
The party finally broke up at midnight.
- break up** – start a school holiday
The children break up for the summer holiday next week.
- break up** – break into pieces, disintegrate
The storm was so severe that the ship broke up on the rocks.
- breathe out** – exhale
Hold your breath and then breathe out slowly.
- bring about** – cause to happen
What brought about this change in attitude?
- bring along** – bring someone with you
If Sue's interested, why not bring her along to the next meeting?
- bring back (memories)** – make you think about a past event
This place brings back memories of my childhood.
- bring back** – return something
My neighbour's just brought back the tools he borrowed.
- bring down (the government)** – cause it to lose power
The opposition parties conspired to bring down the government.
- bring down (prices)** – reduce prices
We hope to get more customers by bringing down prices.
- bring down** – cause to fall to the ground
Our centre forward was brought down by one of their defenders.
- bring forward** – arrange to have (a meeting) earlier
They've brought the meeting forward to this Saturday.
- bring in (money)** – earn money
The job brings in an extra hundred pounds a week.
- bring in (a verdict)** – reach a verdict
The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.
- bring in** – arrest and bring to a police station
Let's bring her in for questioning about the robbery.

- bring ... in on** – involve in a discussion, etc.
Let's bring Bill in on our discussion.
- bring on** – cause, lead to
All the exertion brought on an attack of asthma.
- bring on** – train, develop
We try to bring on any promising athletes.
- bring out (a product)** – introduce a product on to the market
We're bringing out several new models next year.
- bring ... out in** – cause (e.g. a rash) to appear on the body
Eating strawberries brings Muriel out in a rash.
- bring ... round** – bring back to consciousness
They tried to bring Brian round after he had fainted.
- bring ... round** – to persuade someone to agree with you
You'll never bring her round to your point of view.
- bring up** – look after and educate (a child) (n. upbringing)
I was brought up by my grandparents from the age of five.
- bring up** – mention
Did the manager bring up the question of finance again?
- bring up** – bring something upstairs
Could you bring up a glass of water when you come to bed?
- bristle (with anger)** – look very angry
She bristled with anger when she saw the damage.
- brush off** – brush something until it comes off a surface
Can you brush the dirt off the back of my jacket?
- brush up** – improve your knowledge and skill
I went on a course to brush up my Spanish.
- bubble over** – be full of (excitement, etc.)
We were bubbling over with excitement as we got on the coach.
- build up** – get (your strength and health) back after an illness
After my illness, I had to do exercises to build up my strength.
- build up a business** – develop a business
He has built this business up into a multi-national company.
- build up** – increase (a build up)
If the gas keeps building up there will be an explosion.
- build up** – cover an area in buildings (adj. built-up)
They've really built up this area. All the trees have gone.
- bump into ...** – meet by chance
I bumped into an old friend in town yesterday.
- burn down** – be completely destroyed by fire
I rescued a few possessions before the house burned down.
- burst into (applause)** – suddenly start applauding
The audience burst into applause when the star appeared.
- burst into (flames)** – suddenly start burning

- I was cooking with the frying pan when it burst into flames.*
burst into (tears) – begin (crying) suddenly
Wilma burst into tears when I told her that her cat had died.
- burst out (laughing)** – suddenly start (laughing) (n. outburst)
The crowd burst out laughing at the clown.
- butt in** – take part in a conversation without being asked
Can I just butt in here and make a point?
- call ... after** – give the same name as
She was called Elisabeth after her grandmother.
- call for...** – require
This situation calls for urgent action.
- call for ...** – go (to a building) and collect someone
My boyfriend's calling for me at half past six.
- call for ...** – demand
People are calling for an inquiry into the accident.
- call in** – ask (an expert) to come and do something for you
We'll have to call in a plumber to fix that leak.
- call in** – stop at a place while on the way to somewhere else
I called in on the way home to see how they were.
- call in** – ask for something to be returned because of a problem
The manufacturer called in those cars to check the brakes.
- call off** – cancel
They called off the match because the weather was so bad.
- call on ...** – ask, appeal to
I call on you all for your help.
- call on ...** – visit
Shall we call on your sister when we go to London?
- call out** – contact someone and ask them to come and help
When the fire got serious, we called out the fire brigade.
- call out** – speak in a loud voice
When I call out your name, I want you to step forward.
- call out** – tell workers to go on strike
When negotiations broke down, we were called out on strike.
- call up** – phone
I would have called you up but I didn't know your number.
- calm down** – stop being angry
Calm down! Think of your blood pressure!
- camp out** – sleep outside in a tent
My daughter wants to camp out in the tent tonight.
- carried away** – filled with emotion so that you lose control
We were carried away by the rhythm of the music.
- carry off (a prize)** – win a prize
Alexa is so good that she's certain to carry off first prize.

carry on ... – continue

The secretaries carried on working as if nothing had happened.

carry on with ... – continue (an activity)

Don't let me disturb you. Carry on with what you're doing.

carry out – conduct, perform (a survey)

We're carrying out a survey into people's eating habits.

carry out – do (as instructed, as you have threatened, etc.)

The soldiers carried out their threat and attacked the town.

catch on – become popular

I don't think this new hairstyle will really catch on.

catch on – realise what is happening

Douglas finally caught on and realised it was all a joke.

catch up – get to the same standard as the others

I've missed some lessons and I need to catch up.

catch up on ... – do work which should already have been done

You've got all that homework to catch up on.

catch up with ... – get to the same level

I had to work hard to catch up with the rest of the class.

cave in (of a ceiling) – collapse

The roof leaked and the water caused the ceiling to cave in.

change over – change to a new system (n. change-over)

We changed over to the new filling system last year.

charge ... with – formally accuse of

The man we'd arrested was charged with burglary.

check in – register at a hotel or airport (n. check-in)

If you check in early, you'll be sure of a window seat.

check into ... – register at a hotel or airport

We finally checked into our hotel at ten o'clock.

check out (of a hotel) – pay the bill and leave a hotel

We have to check out by eleven at the latest.

cheer on – encourage by cheering

The crowd cheered the runner on as he struggled to finish.

cheer up – become less miserable

Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!

chop down – cut (e.g. a tree) with an axe until it falls to the ground

The tree was diseased so we had to chop it down.

clean out – remove unwanted articles and clean thoroughly

I found these books while I was cleaning out the cupboard.

clean up – clean thoroughly (n. clean-up)

This room is a mess! When are you going to clean it up?

clear away – remove things you have been using

Please clear away your books so I can lay the table.

clear off – go away (impolite)

- Clear off! We don't want people like you around here!*
- clear out** – tidy and throw away things no longer needed
I'm going to clear out my cupboard to make more storage space.
- clear up** – tidy, put in order
We'll have to clear up this mess before the visitors arrive.
- clear up (of an infection)** – disappear
The antibiotics will help the infection to clear up.
- climb down** – admit you were wrong
Her boss had to climb down and admit he had misjudged her.
- close down** – close permanently
If business doesn't improve, we'll have to close down a factory.
- cloud over (of the sky)** – be covered in clouds
It's clouding over. It looks as if it's going to rain.
- come across** ... – find by chance
I was lucky. I came across this vase in a second-hand shop.
- come across** – give the impression of being
The new teacher comes across as a very nervous person.
- come apart** – break into pieces
This model just came apart when I picked it up.
- come before** ... – come to a court and face (e.g. a judge)
When you come before the judge, I advise you to plead guilty.
- come down (of rain, etc.)** – fall
The children sat by the window, watching the rain coming down.
- come down** – come from the north, or from the town to the country
Why don't you come down and see us some time?
- come down** – reach a decision
The committee of enquiry came down against the motorway.
- come down on** ... – criticise severely
The porter came down on me like a ton of bricks for losing the key.
- come forward with** ... – give ideas or information
We want the public to come forward with any information.
- come from** ... – have as your country or place of origin
I come from Perth, in Australia.
- come in (useful)** – prove to be useful
This box might come in useful one day.
- come in (of news)** – be received
News has just come in of a fire at Heathrow Airport.
- come in** ... – be placed in a race
Unfortunately, I came in last in the race.
- come in (of a flight)** – arrive at an airport (adj. incoming)
Our relatives' flight finally came in ten hours late.
- come in (for criticism)** – be criticised
Her new TV programme has come in for a lot of criticism.

come in – (of the tide) be high

This beach is completely covered when the tide comes in.

come into ... – inherit

Darren will come into a lot of money when his grandfather dies.

come into use – start being used

The new system came into use last month.

come into ... – be relevant

Money doesn't come into it. It's not at all important.

come off – become unstuck

The poster came off so I had to stick it on again.

come off (of players) – leave the place where a game is being played

The match was stopped and the players had to come off.

Come off it! – “I don't believe you!”

Come off it! He's at least fifty! Don't talk such rubbish!

come on (of an illness) – start

I think I've got a cold coming on.

come on – an expression used to encourage someone

Come on! Don't be frightened! You can do it!

come on (of electrical equipment) – start

The heating comes on at five in the morning.

come on – appear on the stage

I only come on at the end of the play.

come out (of a stain) – disappear

This stuff should make the stain come out.

come out (of a secret) – be revealed

When the story of his secret life came out we were all shocked.

come out (of a book or film) – be available to the public

His new film comes out next month.

come out (of the sun) – appear in the sky

The clouds went away and the sun came out.

come out – leave a room or building

The school bell rang and all the pupils came out.

come out in ... – have (e.g. spots) on your body

I came out in a terrible rash after eating those berries.

come out with ... – come with other people to the cinema, etc.

Sandra's got some work so she can't come out with us tonight.

come over ... – affect

I suddenly started trembling. I don't know what came over me.

come round – regain consciousness

She took ages to come round after she'd fainted.

come through (of a message) – arrive

A message has just come through from headquarters.

come to .. – be necessary, be a question of

- When it comes to doing the ironing, I'm hopeless.*
- come to** – recover consciousness
I was in a coma for ten days when I finally came to.
- come up (of the sun)** – rise
We left early in the morning as the sun was coming up.
- come up** – come near to
A man came up and asked the way to the station.
- come up** – be mentioned
Your name came up in the course of conversation.
- come up** – arise, appear
An opportunity for extra work has come up.
- come up against ...** – be faced by
We came up against many problems when we built our house.
- come up to expectations** – reach the level expected
Unfortunately, the holiday didn't come up to expectations.
- come up with ...** – think of (e.g. a solution)
Even the experts can't come up with the answer to our problem.
- confuse ... with** – not be able to tell the difference
You're confusing me with my brother, who's also a doctor.
- cool down** – become cooler
The soup's too hot. I'll leave it to cool down.
- coop up** – keep in a confined place
The prisoners are cooped up in their cells for 23 hours a day.
- copy down** – write a copy of
Please copy down what I've written on the board.
- cordon off** – erect barriers to restrict movements
The police cordoned off the area to prevent any incidents.
- count ... in** – include, involve in an activity
Sure, count me in. I'd love to help.
- count on ...** – rely on
I hope I can count on you to be here on time.
- count ... out** – exclude from an activity
You can count me out. I'm much too old to go to disco-dancing.
- crack down** – act more strictly
The police are cracking down to prevent any more trouble.
- crack up** – have a nervous breakdown
You'll crack up if you keep working so hard.
- crop up** – appear, happen unexpectedly
A problem has cropped up so I may be working all night.
- cross out** – put a line through (e.g. a mistake)
I need a ruler to cross out this mistake.
- crowd around** – surround in large numbers
Everyone crowded around her and tried to get her autograph.

- crowd into ...** – go into a place in large numbers
Thousands of people crowded into the stadium.
- cry out** – make a loud noise of pain fear, etc.
We heard him cry out in pain as the ball hit his arm.
- cut back** – reduce
They had to cut back production during the recession.
- cut back on** – reduce
We'll have to cut back on luxuries if my salary goes down.
- cut down** – consume less
You eat too many sweets. You should try to cut down.
- cut down on ...** – reduce
Try to cut down on the amount of fat you eat every day.
- cut ... down (to size)** – reduce the importance of
His uniform didn't impress. They soon cut him down to size.
- cut off** – disconnect a phone call
I was cut off in the middle of an important phone call.
- cut off** – separate and isolate
The snow fell all night and cut off the town.
- cut out** – not include
I'm trying to cut out any desserts with a high sugar content.
- cut out (of an engine)** – suddenly stop working
The engine suddenly cut out and I couldn't start it again.
- cut it out** – stop being unreasonable
Oh, cut it out! Don't be so silly!
- cut up (adj.)** – upset
He was very cut up when his dog died.
- dawn on ...** – become clear to
It finally dawned on me that I'd made a terrible mistake.
- deal with ...** – do something about
The manager will deal with any complaints.
- deal with ...** – (of a newspaper article, etc.) be about
The article deals with the problems of getting old.
- deal with ...** – do business with
We deal with many foreign companies.
- die away (of a noise)** – become weaker, fainter
The noise of the band died away and the crowd dispersed.
- die down** – decrease, become quieter
When the noise had died down, the chairman went on speaking.
- die out (of a tradition)** – disappear
Many traditional crafts have died out in the last fifty years.
- dig into ...** – put your hand inside something and look for something
The security guard dug into his pocket and took out a key.
- dig up** – discover hidden information

- The reporters were trying to dig up information about her.*
- disagree with ...** – (of food or drink) make you fall ill
I don't eat onions. They disagree with me.
- dispose of ...** – get rid of
We must find a safe way of disposing of all these chemicals.
- do away with ...** – abolish
They've done away with the old system of enrolling for courses.
- do up** – fasten
Do up your coat or you'll catch cold!
- do up** – decorate, make repairs to
I'll need some more paint as I'm going to do up this room.
- could do with ...** – need
I'm thirsty. I could do with a long, cool drink.
- doze off** – fall into a light sleep
It was so warm that I must have dozed off for a moment.
- drag on** – continue unnecessarily for a long time
The meeting dragged on until 11 o'clock at night!
- draw up (of a vehicle)** – come to a place and stop
The car drew up and the driver opened his door.
- draw up** – prepare (e.g. a contract)
We'll draw up the contract and send you a copy to look at.
- draw up** – pull something close to something else
The doctor drew up a chair next to the bed.
- wouldn't dream of ...** – wouldn't consider
I wouldn't dream of wearing such a terrible dress!
- dream up** – think of (a new activity, etc.)
I have to keep dreaming up new activities to keep them amused.
- dress up** – put on smart, elegant or formal clothes
It's a formal wedding so we'll have to dress up.
- drink to ...** – drink and hope for success
Let's drink to success in the competition.
- drink up** – finish your drink
It's time to drink up and go.
- drive off** – leave in a vehicle
One customer drove off without paying for the petrol.
- drop away** – get smaller in number, become less strong
Support dropped away as he failed to keep his promises.
- drop in** – visit casually
I just dropped in to see if anyone wanted to go swimming.
- drop out** – withdraw (from a competition)
Two competitors have dropped out because of injury.
- drop out** – leave, not complete (e.g. a college course) (n. drop-out)
Some students drop out when the course gets more difficult.

- drop out of ...** – stop belonging to (a college)
After she dropped out of college, she worked as a waitress.
- dry up** – come to an end
If supplies of petrol dry up, our cars will be useless.
- ease off** – become less intense
When the rain eases off, I'll go and do my shopping.
- eat out** – go out and have a meal
I'm tired of cooking. Let's eat out tonight.
- eat up** – eat all the food you are given
Eat up all your vegetables. They're full of vitamins.
- end up** – eventually become (something not originally planned)
Michael started off as an actor but ended up as a TV announcer.
- enter for ...** – put your name down as a competitor
I've decided to enter for the Glamorous Grandmother contest.
- evict ... from** – force to leave
Aaron couldn't pay the rent so he was evicted from the flat.
- face up to ...** – accept and deal with a difficulty
You'll have to face up to the problem some time.
- fall back** – retreat
The enemy fire was so intense that the troops had to fall back.
- fall down** – fall to the ground
The girl on the roof slipped and fell down.
- fall down (of an argument)** – be weak
That argument falls down when you take the cost into account.
- fall for ...** – be deceived by
How could I have fallen for that old trick?
- fall for ...** – be strongly attracted to, fall in love with
Byron always falls for women with long red hair.
- fall in (of a ceiling or roof)** – collapse
The ceiling fell in and several people were badly injured.
- fall off** – fall from where it was placed on to the floor
I knocked the table and a glass fell off.
- fall off** – decrease
Membership has fallen off since they put up the prices.
- fall out** – quarrel, no longer be friends
They fell out over a loan and haven't spoken since then.
- fall out (of hair)** – come away from the head
If my hair keeps falling out at this rate, I'll soon be bald.
- fall through (of a plan)** – not succeed
Unfortunately, the plan fell through so we still haven't met her.
- feel up to ...** – feel capable, well enough to do something
I'm too tired. I don't feel up to jogging today.
- fence off** – separate by erecting a fence

- We'll fence off this area and build a playground.*
- fight off** – repel, not allow to come near
The old lady tried to fight off the wolf with a stick.
- file away** – put away in a file
Please file away this report.
- fill in** – give all the information to someone
You obviously don't know what's happened so I'll fill you in.
- fill in** – complete (a form)
Make sure you fill in the form correctly.
- fill in** – take someone's place and do their work
I'm filling in while the manager's away.
- fill ... in on** – give someone all the information about
I'd better fill you in on the details of what happened.
- fill up** – make full
I'll fill up the tank with petrol before we leave.
- fill ... (with confidence)** – make someone very confident
The coach's talk filled the team with confidence.
- filter out** – get rid of something unwanted (e.g. noise, an impurity)
These ear-plugs should filter out most of the noise.
- find out** – discover
Did you find out where he lives?
- fire away** – begin asking questions
I've got a few more questions. – All right. Fire away.
- fish for ...** – try to get (information, etc.) in an indirect way
He was around here again, fishing for information.
- fit in** – be contained in the space provided
All this luggage won't fit in. The boot's too small.
- fit in** – work well with others in a group
I just didn't fit in well with the rest of the group.
- fit in** – have enough time for an activity
I might be able to fit in a short meeting tomorrow afternoon.
- fix ... up with** – arrange for someone to have (a job)
He's fixed me up with a job at the local supermarket.
- flake off (of paint)** – come off in flakes
The paint began to flake off in the sunshine.
- flare up (of violence)** – suddenly start and become serious
Violence flared up after a man was killed in a fight.
- fling (yourself) into ...** – start doing something enthusiastically
She flung herself into her work with great enthusiasm.
- flood in** – come in large numbers
Applications came flooding in from all over the country.
- flutter down** – come down to the ground like a leaf
The pieces of paper fluttered down to the street below.

fly into ... – suddenly get very angry, etc.

She flew into a rage when she saw the mess they had made.

fold up – make neat by folding

He folded up the document and put it carefully away.

fool around with ... – behave in a careless or irresponsible way

You shouldn't let children fool around with matches.

fool ... into – deceive someone and make them do something

He fooled them into believing he was a policeman.

freeze over (of a stretch of water) – be covered in ice

Last winter the lake froze over.

freeze up – be covered in ice

It was so cold that the pipes froze up.

freshen up – wash and make yourself look more presentable

The bathroom's upstairs if you'd like to freshen up.

gamble (money) away – lose money by gambling

He gambled away all the money he had inherited.

get a message across – communicate, make people understand

It wasn't easy to get my message across in such a short time.

get around (of news) – be known everywhere

The news of the robbery soon got around.

get at ... – discover (the truth, etc.)

I wonder if we'll ever get at the truth of his disappearance?

get at... – reach, find

That light is too high for me to get at.

get at... – criticise

Mr Grouch is always getting at me, even when it's not my fault.

get away – escape (n. getaway)

The thieves got away in a stolen car.

get away – go away on holiday

We hope to get away for a holiday in the country.

Get away! – “I don't believe you!”

Norma's millionaire, you know. – Get away! You're joking!

get away with ... – escape, not get caught

The thieves managed to get away with most of her jewellery.

get away with ... – receive a relatively light punishment

As it was her first offence, Sandy got away with only a fine.

get (your breath) back – stop feeling out of breath

I had to stop running to get my breath back.

get back – return from a journey

The family got back home in the early evening.

get back – be given back something you have lent

I've finally got back those books I lent her.

get back – move away

- Get back! You're standing too close!*
- get back at...** – get revenge on
Edna's got back at the men who ruined her business.
- get behind with...** – be late in paying
If you get behind with the rent, you might lose the flat.
- get by** – just manage financially
It's difficult to get by on my salary.
- get by** – get past
He stood in the way and we couldn't get by.
- get down** – climb down from a high place
Louis fell as he was getting down from the tree.
- get ... down** – annoy, make unhappy
This cold weather is really getting me down.
- get down** – write, make a note of
The clerk spoke slowly so that I could get down all the details.
- get down to ...** – start (some work)
That's enough talking. Let's get down to some work.
- get in** – enter (a building, etc.)
The thief got in through the window.
- get in** – arrive home
By the time I got in they'd already had dinner.
- get in (of a train, etc.)** – arrive at its destination
The train should get in at seven thirty.
- get in** – do (some practice, etc.)
We must get in some more practice before the big match.
- get in** – bring indoors
It's raining. Shall I help you get the washing in?
- get in** – ask (an electrician, etc.) to come and repair something
I don't understand this wiring. I'll have to get in an electrician.
- get into ...** – be involved in an unpleasant situation (trouble, debt)
They were forced to sell their house when they got into debt.
- get into (clothes)** – put on clothes, often with difficulty
I'm larger now and I can't get into my old clothes.
- get off** – leave (a bus, train, etc.)
Get off at the stop after the town hall.
- get off** – not be convicted of a crime
Morris might get off if the judge believes his story.
- get off (to sleep)** – start sleeping
It took me ages to get off to sleep last night.
- tell ... where to get off** – criticise someone for their behaviour
The doorman was so rude that I told him where to get off.
- get on** – have a good relationship
Tracey and I have always got on really well.

- get on** – become old
I'm getting on, you know. I'm nearly seventy.
- get on** – continue an activity
I must get on or I'll never finish this letter.
- get on ...** – get into (a bus, etc.)
The bus was full so we couldn't get on.
- get on** – progress
How are you getting on in your new job?
- get on (like a house on fire)** – be great friends
They've only just met but they're getting on like a house on fire.
- get on with ...** – have a good relationship with
Trish is very pleasant and easy to get on with.
- get on with ...** – continue with an activity
Please stop talking and get on with your work!
- get out** – escape from a building
The boys managed to get out by climbing through a window.
- get out** – leave a car or building
The car stopped and the driver got out.
- get out of ...** – avoid doing something
I managed to get out of doing the washing-up.
- get over** – communicate, make people understand
It was difficult to get my message over in a simple way.
- get over ...** – recover from
You need rest to help you get over your operation.
- get ... over with** – finish doing something unpleasant
Let's get this horrible test over with and then we can relax.
- get round ...** – persuade someone to change their mind
Judy got round him somehow to lend her his car.
- get round to ...** – finally do something after a long delay
I've finally got round to answering my uncle's letter.
- get through to ...** – contact (e.g. by phone)
All the lines are engaged. I can't get through to head office.
- get to ...** – annoy
Calm down! Don't let his sarcasm get to you.
- get together** – assemble (n. get-together)
We get together once a year to talk about old times.
- get up** – leave your bed and start the day
The alarm rang but I had difficulty getting up.
- get up ...** – get to the top of
It took me ten minutes to get up that hill!
- get up** – organise
They've got up a petition to protest against the tax increases.
- get up to ...** – do (usually something naughty)

- I'm sure those children are getting up to some mischief.*
- give away (a secret)** – reveal a secret
I'll tell you as long as you promise not to give away my secret.
- give away** – give without expecting payment
They're giving away free samples of the new chocolate bar.
- give back** – return something borrowed
When is Heather going to give back the ladder she borrowed?
- give in** – stop making an effort
You're nearly finished. Don't give in now.
- give in** – give somebody some work you have done
Please give in your homework by Monday.
- give off** – emit (e.g. a smell)
The mixture was giving off a strange smell.
- give out** – distribute
Can you give out these books as the people arrive?
- give out ...** – emit (heat, fumes)
The factory chimney was giving out black clouds of smoke.
- give out** – stop working because of tiredness or overuse
After all these years the drinks machine has finally given out.
- give up** – stop permanently
Since I gave up smoking my cough has gone.
- give up (time)** – spend time
I give up some of my time to help run the local youth club.
- give up** – abandon, end (e.g. a search)
The police had to give up the search when it got dark.
- give up** – allow someone to sit, stand in (your seat)
I gave up my seat to the old lady and stood.
- give ... up (as a bad job)** – stop because it seems pointless
I kept trying to phone but in the end I gave it up as a bad job.
- glaze over (of eyes)** – lose all their expression
The patient's eyes glazed over and he started breathing heavily.
- go about ...** – deal with tackle (a task)
How do you go about getting rats out of your garden?
- go after ...** – try to get (e.g. a job)
I've decided to go after that job as a receptionist.
- go after ...** – chase
It's no use going after the thieves. You'll never catch them.
- go against (of a verdict)** – be unfavourable
If the verdict goes against me, I'll lose my home.
- go ahead** – proceed, do what you want to do (n. go-ahead)
Dad said we could go ahead and build a tree-house.
- go ahead with ...** – proceed with
We now intend to go ahead with the final stage of the project.

- go along with (a suggestion)** – agree to a suggestion
Let's have a pizza. – I'll go along with that.
- go away** – leave a place
I do not want to buy anything! Please go away!
- go back on a promise** – not keep a promise
Grandma said she'd come but she went back on her promise.
- go by (of time)** – pass
As time went by, Graham grew more fond of her.
- go by** – use for guidance
Don't go by my watch. It's fast.
- go by** – pass, go past
We stood in the front garden and watched the parade go by.
- go down (of the sun)** – set
The two of them stood hand in hand, watching the sun go down.
- go down (of news)** – be received
The news of the dismissals didn't go down very well.
- go down** – get smaller, decrease
I can put my shoe on again – the swelling has gone down.
- go down on your knees** – kneel down or apologise
You should go down on your knees and apologise!
- go down with ...** – catch some kind of disease
Viv's gone down with flu so she won't be in the office today.
- go for ...** – choose
I expect the council will go for the cheaper option.
- go for ...** – attack
My wife suddenly turned and went for me with the kitchen knife.
- go for ...** – find attractive
Helen usually goes for men who dress well.
- go in (of the sun)** – go behind a cloud
The sun went in and it started to feel cold.
- go in** – enter hospital as a patient
I'm going in for my operation on Tuesday.
- go in ...** – fit inside
These clothes won't all go in my suitcase.
- go in for (a competition)** – enter a competition
Let's go in for the swimming competition.
- go into ...** – start some kind of employment as a career
When Charles was eighteen he went into the army.
- go into ...** – talk about in detail
They wouldn't go into what happened in much detail.
- go into (hospital)** – enter hospital as a patient
Betty's gone into hospital for a minor operation.
- go off** – become bad

- Smell this cheese. I think it's gone off.*
- go off ...** – begin to dislike
She went off him when he started smoking.
- go off (of an alarm)** – suddenly make a noise
The fire alarm went off and we all rushed out.
- go off (of electrical equipment)** – stop
The heating goes off automatically at midnight.
- go off (at the deep end)** – become very angry
When Steve saw the damage, he went off at the deep end.
- go on** – continue
Shall I go on or have you heard enough?
- go on** – be guided by
The police haven't got much information to go on.
- go on** – happen
What's going on outside?
- go on ...** – be spent on
Most of our money goes on food and clothes.
- go on (of electrical equipment)** – start working
The heating goes on automatically if it gets too cold.
- go on about ...** – continually talk about
I wish Diane wouldn't go on about her boyfriend all the time.
- go on with ...** – continue doing
Please go on with your work. Don't let me stop you.
- go out** – leave your home to go to the cinema, etc.
Sorry, I'm going out this evening. What about tomorrow?
- go out (of the tide)** – go away from the shore
The tide goes out a long way on this part of the coast.
- go out (of a light)** – stop giving out light
There was a power cut and all the lights went out.
- go out (like a light)** – become unconscious
He hit me and I went out like a light.
- go out with ...** – go with someone to the cinema, etc.
If Trevor asked you, would you go out with him?
- go through** – be completed successfully
After a lot of discussion the deal finally went through.
- go through...** – experience
I hope I never go through an experience like that again!
- go through ...** – examine, review
I'll go through my notes once more just before the exam.
- go through (a procedure)** – perform a procedure
You go through a complicated procedure to start the machine.
- go through with ...** – complete something you agreed to do
Dan's promised to marry her, but will he go through with it?

- go under (of a company)** – fail, go bankrupt
If we can't get the loan, the company will go under.
- go up** – rise
Prices have gone up by five per cent this year.
- go up** – start to burn
The crowd stood and watched the building go up in flames.
- go up (of a cheer)** – be heard
A cheer went up as the champion appeared.
- go up** – approach
We went up and asked her if she was all right.
- go with ...** – combine well with
I need a brown handbag to go with the jacket.
- go without ...** – not have
I had to go without sugar because I'd forgotten to buy some.
- grow into** – become large enough to wear properly
Grant will soon grow into that jacket.
- grow out of ...** – no longer behave in the same way
It's an annoying habit but she should grow out of it.
- grow up** – change from child to adult
I was born and grew up in a tiny village.
- hand down** – give to the next generation
This necklace has been handed down from mother to daughter.
- hand in** – give someone some work you have done
Please hand in last night's homework.
- hand in (your notice)** – resign from your job
She handed in her notice when she found a better job.
- hand out** – distribute
Can you hand out these books to all the people here?
- hand over** – give to someone else (n. hand-over)
Mr. Bly's handed over the running of the company to me.
- hand it to ...** – admire someone
You've got to hand it to Louise. She could sell anything.
- hang around ...** – stay in a place doing nothing in particular
Those boys were still hanging around the entrance when I left.
- hang up** – end a phone conversation
I'd better hang up as someone wants to use the phone.
- head for ...** – move in the direction of
We were so hungry that we headed for the nearest restaurant.
- heal over (of a wound)** – close and become healthy
When the wound has healed over you can remove the plaster.
- heal up** – become healthy and normal again
How long will it take for this cut to heal up?
- hear from ...** – receive a letter or phone call from

- I haven't heard from Mandy since she wrote in July.*
- hear of ...** – get news of
Let me know if you hear of any vacancies.
- help yourself to** – serve yourself with
Please help yourself to salad.
- hit it off** – become friends
Bill and Ted have so much in common. They're sure to hit it off.
- hit on ...** – suddenly think of
We've just hit on a new slogan for the advert.
- hold ... against** – allow something to give you a bad impression
John always looks miserable but don't hold it against him.
- hold back** – restrain, not show (e.g. tears)
It was difficult to hold back the tears.
- hold back (information)** – not give, reveal information
If you hold back information, you could be arrested.
- hold down** – restrain, not allow to get up
Hold the animal down while I give it an injection.
- hold down (a job)** – keep a job
He's so lazy that he has difficulty holding down a job.
- hold down (prices)** – not increase prices
We held down our prices while others increased theirs.
- hold off (of weather)** – not occur as expected, be delayed
Luckily the rain held off until the match was over.
- hold on** – wait
Hold on a moment. I'll see if she's in.
- hold up** – use the threat of violence to rob (n. hold-up)
That's the second time the bank's been held up this year.
- hold up** – keep something up in position
Use some stronger pieces of wood to hold up the shelves.
- hold up** – delay, stop moving
The traffic was held up because of an accident.
- hope for ...** – want something to happen
We're all hoping for better weather during our holiday.
- hot up (of competition)** – intensify, become fiercer
Competition is hotting up and someone's going to get hurt.
- hurry up** – do things faster
If you don't hurry up, we'll miss the plane.
- ice over (of water)** – become covered in ice
The pond iced over, causing problems for the ducks.
- ice up** – become covered in ice
The wings of the plane iced up and the pilot lost control.
- identify with ...** – be similar to and feel sympathy for
The same thing happened to me. I can identify with her problem.

- inform on** – betray, give harmful information about
One of the gang informed on their leader and he was arrested.
- invite in** – ask someone to come into your house
Why don't you invite them in for a cup of tea?
- invite out** – ask someone to go out
Lynda's invited me out to the theatre this evening.
- join in** – become involved in an activity with other people
They were going to play football and wanted me to join in.
- jot down** – make a note of information
I'll just jot down your name and address.
- jump at (an opportunity)** – seize an opportunity enthusiastically
I thought Jessie would jump at the chance of a free holiday.
- jump on ...** – jump and get on something
Lloyd jumped on the bus just as it was leaving.
- jump out** – come out quickly and suddenly
As Pat was passing the doorway, a man jumped out.
- jump up** – stand up suddenly
The pupils all jumped up as the teacher entered the room.
- keep at it** – continue doing something (despite difficulties)
I know your homework is difficult but you must keep at it.
- keep away** – not allow to come near
This spray should keep away mosquitoes.
- keep back (information)** – not tell, reveal information
Did he tell you everything? –Isn't he keeping something back?
- keep down** – stay in a low position
Keep down or the soldier will see you.
- keep down** – keep at a low level
If we keep prices down, we won't lose customers.
- keep down** – control, restrict the freedom of
The dictator used his army to keep the people down.
- keep ... from** – prevent someone from doing something
I tried to keep my dog from chasing the cat.
- keep in** – not allow to leave as a punishment
The teacher kept them in after class for being noisy.
- keep in** – keep to the side of the road
Keep well in as you walk down country roads.
- keep off (a subject)** – not mention a subject
Keep off the subject of holidays as she can't afford one this year.
- keep off ...** – not walk on
Please keep off the grass.
- keep off (of rain or snow)** – not start
Luckily, the rain kept off until the evening.
- keep off ...** – not eat (certain types of food)

I keep of spicy foods as they're bad for me.

keep on ... (+ ing) – continue

I haven't found a job yet but I'm going to keep on trying.

keep on – continue giving employment to, not dismiss

How many employees will you keep on at the end of the season?

keep out – not allow to enter

There's an electrified fence to keep out trespassers.

keep up (appearances) – continue to behave as you did previously

To keep up appearances they still go to the best restaurants.

keep up – go at the same speed as

The others were walking so fast that it was difficult to keep up.

keep up – continue, not stop

The snow kept up all day so I didn't go out.

keep up – maintain (payments, etc.)

I couldn't afford to keep up the payments on the car.

keep up with ... – go at the same speed and stay level with

He had to run faster to keep up with the leaders.

keep up with ... – inform yourself of the latest news

I always buy this paper to keep up with the business news.

key in – type something into a computer

She must have made a mistake while she was keying in the data.

kick off – start a game of football (*n.* kick-off)

The referee blew his whistle and the centre forward kicked off.

kick up (a fuss) – cause a fuss

Mum will kick up a fuss if everything isn't neat and tidy.

kneel down – go down on your knees

The policemen kneeled down and looked through the keyhole.

knock down – hit and cause to fall to the ground

The child was knocked down as she was crossing the road.

knock down – demolish

They've knocked down the swimming pool and built a car park.

knock down – reduce the price (*adj.* knockdown)

Prices have been knocked down by another ten per cent.

knock out – hit and make unconscious (*n.* knockout)

He hit me so hard that he knocked me out.

knock out – eliminate from a competition (*adj.* knockout)

Unfortunately we were knocked out in the semi-final.

lapse into ... – lose concentration and start behaving differently

She suddenly lapsed into the local dialect.

laugh at ... – make fun of, ridicule

They all laughed at his ridiculous costume.

laugh off – pretend something is amusing and not important

Ivor tried to laugh off the incident but he was clearly worried.

- lay down** – establish (rules, regulations)
You must follow the procedure I have laid down.
- lay down** – place something somewhere
Can you stop, please, and lay down your pens.
- lay down (your life)** – sacrifice your life
They laid down their lives for their country.
- lay off** – dismiss from work (often temporarily)
Times were hard and we had to lay off several employees.
- lay on** – organise
We hope to lay on some kind of entertainment for the troops.
- lay it on** – exaggerate
He really laid it on, with all that talk about his rich friends.
- lay out** – arrange (n. layout)
The garden had been laid out to provide colour all year round.
- lay out** – spend money (n. outlay)
We've laid out a lot of money to improve the house.
- leak out (of a secret)** – become known
When news of the concert leaked out there was a rush for tickets.
- leap at** – accept quickly and enthusiastically
We leaped at the chance to make some extra money.
- leave on** – not switch off
Leave the TV on. I want to watch the film.
- leave out** – not include
We had to leave out our best player because of injury.
- let down** – disappoint, not keep a promise
Don't worry. I'll come. I won't let you down.
- let down** – lengthen (e.g. a skirt)
The skirt was too short so she let it down.
- let down** – take the air out of (e.g. a tyre)
Someone had let down my tyre and I didn't have a pump!
- let in** – allow in
They won't let you in if you're under eighteen.
- let ... into (a secret)** – share a secret with someone
I'll let you into a secret. It's my birthday today.
- let ... into** – allow someone to come into a place
The porter let us into the hotel.
- let off** – allow a passenger to leave a vehicle
Ask the driver to let you off at the traffic lights.
- let off** – not punish
I'll let you off this time but don't let it happen again.
- let off (steam)** – release tension, energy
I told the children to run round the garden to let off steam.
- let on** – tell someone a secret

It's supposed to be a secret not to let on.

let out – allow to go outside

Sam opened the door to let the cat out for the night.

let out (clothes) – make clothes larger

When I put on weight, I had to let all my clothes out.

let out ... – emit (a loud noise)

Freddy let out a scream when he saw the snake.

lie ahead – be going to occur in the future

Who knows what further problems lie ahead?

lie down – lie somewhere, usually to rest or sleep

I feel tired so I'm going to lie down for a bit.

lie with ... – be the responsibility of

Who is to blame? – Surely the fault lies with the government.

lift off (of a rocket) – leave the ground

The rocket lifted off and soon disappeared among the clouds.

light up – illuminate

The rockets exploded and lit up the sky.

light up (of eyes) – become bright, excited

Her eyes lit up when she saw the diamond necklace.

line up – stand in a line

Could all the contestants line up in front of the judges?

live down – make people forget a mistake

It was such a stupid thing to do. I'll never live it down.

live off ... – keep alive by eating

The survivors lived off fish and rainwater for two weeks.

live on ... – have (food or money) for survival

How can I be expected to live on such a low salary?

live on (of a reputation) – survive, continue

Her reputation lived on long after she had left.

live with ... – accept something and continue your life

We all have to live with the consequences of our actions.

liven up – make more interesting and lively

Our host suggested some games to try and liven up the party.

live up to ... – be as good as expected

Vanessa lived up to her reputation as a superb actress.

lock in – prevent someone from leaving by locking the door

I can't get out! They've locked me in!

lock out – prevent someone from entering by locking the door

When I got back to the flat, I found I'd been locked out.

lock up – put in a room and lock the door

The sheriff locked up the prisoner and put a guard outside.

look after ... – take care of, be responsible for

This patient has a special nurse to look after her at night.

- look around ...** – walk around and look at (a building)
I looked around the building to see what repairs needed doing.
- look at ...** – examine, check
I'll get a mechanic to look at the engine.
- look back** – think about past events
When I look back, I still don't know what I did wrong.
- look back on ...** – think about things that happened in the past
When I look back on those days I realise how lucky I was.
- look down on ...** – consider inferior
They looked down on her because of her poor clothes.
- look for ...** – try to find
Excuse me, I'm looking for the police station.
- look forward to ...** – await with pleasure
I'm looking forward to seeing my friends again.
- look in** – visit briefly
I'll look in at the chemist's and get some aspirin.
- look into ...** – investigate
The police are looking into a series of robberies in the area.
- look on** – watch something happen (n. onlooker)
Julia looked on in horror as the car ran into the shop window.
- look on ...** – consider, think of someone or something in a certain way
I look on James as someone I can always be frank with.
- look out** – be careful
Look out! He's got a gun!
- look round ...** – go around and inspect (a building)
We'll look round the building and see if it's suitable.
- look through ...** – ignore
That snob looked through me and pretended I wasn't there.
- look up** – find information in a book
Look up the meaning of the word in this dictionary.
- look up** – improve
Things are starting to look up. Business is improving.
- look up** – raise your eyes and look
We looked up and saw the cat in the tree.
- look up to ...** – respect
I really looked up to my drama teacher. She was my inspiration.
- make for. ..** – go in the direction of
If the alarm goes off, make for the nearest exit.
- make ... into** – transform
They've made the old theatre into a disco.
- make off** – run away, escape
The gang made off down the road with the money.
- make off with ...** – steal and escape with

- The thief made off with all the money in my purse.*
- make out** – pretend
The guards made out that they couldn't understand us.
- make out** – manage to see or hear clearly
It was dark so I couldn't make out the numbers of the houses.
- make out a cheque** – write a cheque
Please make out the cheque to "Flowco".
- make up your mind** – decide
I've made up my mind to look for a new job.
- make up** – invent (a story) (adj. made-up)
I'm sure he made up that story about getting lost in the jungle.
- make up** – become friends again after an argument
Tom and Susan have finally made up after their argument.
- make up for ...** – compensate for
Tim bought her some flowers to make up for arriving late.
- mark down** – show that the price has been reduced
Prices have been marked down an extra ten per cent.
- measure out** – measure (e.g. a powder) until it is the amount required
Make sure you measure out each chemical very carefully.
- meet with ...** – have something happen to you
I'm afraid your husband has met with an accident.
- miss out** – not include
I'll check the list again in case I've missed something out.
- miss out on ...** – not be involved in (excitement, etc.)
It's a pity you couldn't come. You missed out on a lot of fun.
- mist up** – become covered with condensation
The windows misted up and we couldn't see outside.
- mistake ... for** – think someone is someone else
People are always mistaking me for my sister.
- mix up** – be unable to tell the difference between
The names are similar so it's easy to mix them up.
- mixed up in ...** – involved in (something dishonest)
I'm sure that girl was mixed up in the robbery somehow.
- move on** – make someone move away from a place
The police moved the crowd on to stop them blocking the road.
- move on** – disperse, go away from a place
The tour party moved on and started looking round the gardens.
- move on** – talk about something different
Let's move on and talk about the outlook for next year.
- move on** – make progress (e.g. to a better job)
Kerry wanted to move on and get a job with more responsibility.
- move on to** – change to a different subject
They moved on to a less controversial topic.

- narrow down** – reduce in number by eliminating the others
We've narrowed down the choice to Edinburgh or Athens.
- note down** – make short notes about
I'd better note down the directions to your house.
- open up** – talk openly
When Marvin realised I wasn't angry he began to open up.
- own up** – admit to doing something wrong
If Cathy hadn't owned up, I might have been punished instead.
- part with ...** – not keep, give or sell to someone
I was very fond of my dog and didn't want to part with him.
- pass by** – walk past (n. passer-by)
None of the people passing by took any notice of her.
- pass on** – give someone (a message, etc.) from someone else
The next time I see her, I'll pass on your news.
- pass on (a disease)** – transmit a disease
The disease was passed on through the drinking water.
- pass on** – transfer (the cost or savings)
We hope to pass on any savings to our customers.
- pass out** – faint
The room was so stuffy that I passed out.
- pass over** – not consider for promotion
Pratt's been passed over for promotion yet again.
- pay ... back** – get revenge
Amy's determined to pay him back for embarrassing her.
- pay for ...** – use money to buy something
Tina's uncle paid for her holiday in Spain.
- pay in** – deposit money into an account
Have you paid that customer's cheque in yet?
- pay off** – pay the money you owe
I should have paid off my debts by the end of the year.
- pelt down (of rain)** – come down very heavily
The rain was pelting down outside so I decided to stay in.
- phase in** – introduce gradually
The changes will be phased in over the next few years.
- pick at (food)** – eat small mouthfuls of food
Robin's only picking at her food. Something must be wrong.
- pick out** – choose
Try to pick out the smaller tomatoes. They're sweeter.
- pick up** – learn without much effort
I picked up some of my English by listening to pop music.
- pick up** – stop a vehicle and collect (adj. pick-up)
The coach will pick you up outside your house at ten o'clock.
- pick up (a prize)** – win a prize

- We picked up first prize in the competition.*
- pick up (the bill)** – pay the bill
Charles picked up the bill. We didn't have to pay anything.
- pick up** – improve
Sales picked up slightly during the month of August.
- piece together** – assemble, form a complete idea
We're trying to piece together exactly what happened here.
- pile up (of work)** – increase
Work really piled up when I was away on business.
- plan ahead** – plan, arrange things in advance
We're already planning ahead for next year's show.
- plant out (seedlings)** – re-plant small plants with room to grow
Plant out the seedlings half a metre apart.
- play down** – make something appear less important
The authorities tried to play down the incident to prevent panic.
- play off** – play a match to decide who is the winner
The teams had to play off for third place.
- play through (a tune)** – play a tune from the beginning to the end
Play the tune through so we can hear what it sounds like.
- play with (words)** – use words to create an effect
The minister was only playing with words. Nothing will change.
- plug in** – connect to a supply of electricity
Finally plug in your computer and switch on.
- print out** – draw attention to a fact or something worth seeing
I must point out that we don't normally work on Sundays.
- polish up** – improve
I need to polish up my Spanish before my holiday.
- pour away** – dispose of a liquid
The orange juice smelled strange so I poured it away.
- pour down (of rain)** – come down heavily
It was pouring down and I didn't have an umbrella.
- pour in** – enter in large numbers
We expected spectators to pour in but only two thousand came.
- pour into ...** – enter in large numbers
The doors were opened and the customers poured into the store.
- pour out (a drink)** – pour a drink into a glass or cup
Give me your cup and I'll pour out the tea.
- print out** – print information stored in a computer (*n.* printout)
Press this key and the computer will print out the details.
- proceed against ...** – begin legal action to bring to trial
We haven't got enough evidence to proceed against them.
- protect ... from** – prevent someone being harmed by
Take an umbrella to protect you from the rain.

- pull away (of a vehicle)** – start to leave a place
The lights turned green and the car pulled away.
- pull down** – pull something so that it comes down
If the sun is too hot, pull down the blind.
- pull in** – attract
 Pop concerts usually pull in a large crowd.
- pull in (of a train)** – arrive at a station
The train pulled in and the passengers got out.
- pull into ...** – go to a place off the road to break a journey
The driver pulled into a garage at the side of the road.
- pull off** – succeed in doing something difficult
Despite all the difficulties she managed to pull off the deal.
- pull off** – drive off the road
Let's pull off the road and have a rest.
- pull off** – remove by pulling
I helped one of the riders to pull off her boots.
- pull out (of a vehicle)** – move into the road or a different traffic lane
A lorry suddenly pulled out into the fast lane.
- pull out of ...** – decide not to continue
The company pulled out of the agreement.
- pull over (of a vehicle)** – move to the side of the road
Pull over for a moment and let the other cars go past.
- pull through** – survive an illness
Nelson was seriously ill but he managed to pull through.
- pull up (of a vehicle)** – slow down and stop
The van pulled up outside the front door.
- push in** – get into a queue in front of other people
That woman tried to push in and get on the bus before us!
- put away** – put something somewhere to make a place tidy
I took the books off the table and put them away.
- put back** – arrange to have (e.g. a meeting) later
Can we put the meeting back until the following Tuesday?
- put back** – return something to the place it was before
Don't forget to put the matches back where you found them.
- put by** – save for future use
I've got some money put by for emergencies.
- put down** – kill an animal because it is old or very ill
Our cat was so ill that we had to have him put down.
- put down** – criticise
People are always putting her down because she's a bit slow.
- put down (money)** – pay some money as a deposit
I had to put down fifty pounds as a deposit.
- put ... down to** – give as a reason

- I put his bad temper down to pressure of work.*
- put forward** – make a suggestion, etc.
I'd like to put forward a proposal for improving sales.
- put in (a request)** – submit, make a request
We have put in a request for a new computer.
- put in** – install
We've had central heating and double glazing put in.
- put in** – spend time doing something
The mechanic has put in more than a hundred hours work.
- put in for ...** – make a formal request for
The manager put in for more staff but the boss refused.
- put into words** – write or say how you feel or what happened
It's hard to put my feelings into words.
- put (more effort) into** – do something with more effort
You must put more effort into your work.
- put money into** – invest money in
My son wants me to put more money into the business.
- put into ... (of a boat)** – enter a port or harbour
The band began to play as the liner put into harbour.
- put off** – postpone
We've had to put off the match until next month.
- put ... off** – distract
I can't concentrate. That noise is putting me off.
- put off** – switch off
Could the last person to leave the room put off the lights, please.
- put off** – create a bad impression
Don't be put off by his manner. He's really very shy.
- put ... off** – dissuade (adj. off-putting)
One little mistake shouldn't put you off trying again.
- put on** – place (make-up, clothes) on your body
Dan took off his pullover and put on a jacket.
- put on (weight)** – gain weight
I've put on so much weight that I need some new clothes.
- put on** – present, produce (e.g. a show)
We're putting on a production of "Romeo and Juliet" next year.
- put on** – assume, use (an accent, strange face, etc.)
Fay put on a strange accent and pretended she was a foreigner.
- put on (a brave face)** – appear cheerful although you are not
Judy managed to put on a brave face despite all her problems.
- put in on** – try to deceive people
Murray says he's ill but I think he's putting it on.
- put out (your tongue)** – make your tongue come out of your mouth
How rude! That boy put out his tongue at me!

- put out** – dislocate (your back)
I've put out my back so I mustn't do any lifting.
- put out** – broadcast
They put out an appeal on the radio for more helpers.
- put out (a fire)** – extinguish a fire
Cecile used a blanket to put out the fire.
- put out** – move (an arm, etc.) away from your body
Mark put out his arm as a signal for the bus to stop.
- put ... out** – cause someone inconvenience
I hope I'm not putting you out by calling so late.
- (I wouldn't) put (it) past ...** – I think ... is capable of
I wouldn't put it past her to change her mind at the last moment!
- put through** – connect someone on the phone
Can you put me through to the manager?
- put up** – place on a wall
I'll put up a poster on that wall.
- put up** – give someone food and a bed for the night
The hotels were full so my friends put me up.
- put up (a fight)** – resist, fight against someone or something
The escaped prisoner didn't put up much of a fight.
- put up** – increase
Hotels put up their prices in summer.
- put up (money)** – provide money
My father put up the money to start my business.
- put up** – choose a candidate for an election
We have to put up a strong candidate for this election.
- put up with ...** – tolerate
I can't put up with his interference any longer!
- quieten down** – become less noisy
When the crowd had quietened down, he continued speaking.
- rain off (used in the passive)** – not allow to start because of rain
The match was rained off so we had a wasted journey.
- ramble on** – keep talking in all illogical way
The speaker rambled on about something I couldn't understand.
- reach out** – stretch on your arm to get something
The shopkeeper reached out and took a tin from the shelf.
- read off** – look carefully at and note (measurements)
I'll read off the measurements if you can write them down.
- read out** – read in a loud voice
I want you to listen carefully as I read out the names.
- reason with ...** – try to persuade someone to by using logical arguments
We tried to reason with her but she was too angry to listen.
- reckon on ...** – depend on, expect

You can reckon on at least 40 people coming to the meeting.

remind ... of – make someone remember
This scenery reminds me of the valleys of South Wales.

resign from ... – say officially that you want to leave (your job)
Nora resigned from her job after arguing with her boss.

ring ... back – phone (someone) again later
I'll ring you back if there's any more news.

ring off – end a phone conversation
I must ring off now as someone wants to use the phone.

ring out (of bells) – ring loudly
The bells rang out as the couple left the church.

ring up – phone
One of your boyfriends rang up!

rise up – rebel against those in authority (*n.* uprising)
Finally the people rose up against the dictatorial government.

roll up – make into a cylinder by rolling (*adj.* rolled-up)
The waiter rolled up a newspaper and tried to hit the fly.

rot away – become rotten and disintegrate
The wood rotted away and the window fell out.

round off – complete an activity satisfactorily
He rounded off the evening with a selection of well-known songs.

rule out – eliminate, not consider
It looks like an accident but we can't rule out murder.

run away – escape from those looking after you (*adj.* runaway)
The child ran away because she was so unhappy at her aunt's.

run down (of a vehicle) – hit and injure someone
The lorry ran down an old lady who was crossing the road.

run down – lose power
It won't work. Perhaps the batteries have run down.

run down – cause to lose power of effectiveness
They've run down the service. There's only one bus a day.

run into ... – crash into
The car ran into the back of a lorry.

run into ... – reach a figure of
The cost could run into millions of pounds.

run into ... – meet unexpectedly
We ran into difficulties during the test flight.

run on ... – be powered by
This car runs on unleaded petrol.

run out of ... – exhaust, not have any left
I've run out of butter so I'll have to use margarine instead.

run out of (steam) – lose enthusiasm, energy
They started with great enthusiasm but soon ran out of steam.

- run over ... (of a vehicle or driver)** – hit
The bus run over a child crossing the road.
- run over ...** – review, read quickly
Could you just run over the procedure again?
- run over** – move quickly to a place
They ran over to the shop and looked in the window.
- run through ...** – repeat (details) quickly for checking purposes
I'll just run through the details of the excursion again.
- rush in** – enter quickly
The pupils rushed in as soon as the bell rang.
- rush into (a decision)** – make a decision without thinking
Don't rush into a decision. Think about it carefully first.
- rush out** – leave a room or building quickly
We all rushed out but the coach had already left.
- save up** – collect money in order to buy something
I'm saving up to buy a new motorbike.
- scale down** – reduce the extent of
As night came they scaled down the rescue operation.
- scare away** – frighten someone and make them go away
The sound of the alarm scared away the thieves.
- scare off** – make someone too frightened to come near
These guard dogs should scare off any thieves.
- scare the pants off ...** – make extremely frightened
That horror film scared the pants off me!
- scrape off** – remove something by scraping
Use a knife to scrape off the paint.
- screw up your face** – twist your face (to show disapproval)
She screwed up her face in a look of intense disapproval.
- seal off** – block entrances to prevent movement into or out of a place
The police have sealed off the building so we can't get in.
- seal up** – close tightly (e.g. with tape)
Make sure the parcel is properly sealed up before you send it.
- see ... into** – accompany someone into
A secretary saw me into the office and asked me to sit down.
- see off** – say goodbye to someone going on a journey
We'll come to the airport to see you off.
- see through ...** – not be deceived by
The others were fooled but I could see through all his charm.
- see to ...** – deal with
I've offered to see to the travel arrangements for the holiday.
- sell out** – sell all the goods in a shop, etc.
I didn't get any bread because they'd sold out.
- send away for ...** – write to someone for information, etc.

- I've sent away for details of their autumn breaks.*
- send back** – return something to the place it came from
When Katie got Bill's letter, she sent it back, unopened.
- send for ...** – send a message for someone to come and help
Marie's condition got worse so we had to send for the doctor.
- send in** – tell someone to go into a room
Mrs Jones is here. – Please send her in.
- send in** – write to someone asking for information
Send in for our free illustrated brochure.
- send in** – send people to a place to deal with a problem
The government had to send in the army to stop the violence.
- send off** – post (a letter, etc.)
I need a stamp so I can send off her birthday card.
- send off** – order a player to leave the field
It was such a bad foul that the referee sent him off.
- send on** – forward (a letter, etc.)
Write to my home address. My parents will send the letter on.
- send out** – send something to a lot of people
We've sent out invitations to all the guests.
- set about** – start doing something
We'd better set about cleaning up this mess.
- set aside (a judgement)** – say a judgement is not valid
The judgement was set aside and she was released from prison.
- set ... back** – cost someone an amount of money
That new car must have set her back at least twenty thousand.
- set down (standards)** – establish standards
The council has set down standards of hygiene for restaurants.
- set in (of a season)** – become established
As winter set in, the weather got much worse.
- set off** – cause something to start
The burglars set off an alarm when they broke the window.
- set off** – leave on a journey
We are setting off about eight o'clock so we'll be there by twelve.
- set off** – cause something to explode
We need a volunteer to stay behind and set off the explosives.
- set out** – start on a journey
The cyclists set out early the following morning.
- set out** – begin an activity with a specific purpose
We set out to get more people interested in African music.
- set out** – display in an organised way
The statistics need to be set out in a form that is easy to read.
- set up** – organise, start
We're going to set up an inquiry into the disaster.

- set up (equipment)** – place equipment somewhere and get it ready
You can set up the microphones in the corner of the room.
- set up a database** – prepare a database so that it is ready for use
I've set up a database so that you can make a list of members.
- settle down** – live a quiet, routine life
She wants her son to get married and settle down.
- settle down** – become more stable
My headache went and my stomach settled down.
- settle into (a routine)** – become used to a routine
You soon settle into a routine and life gets quite boring.
- sew on** – attach, using a needle and thread
Can you sew on this button that came off?
- share out** – divide and distribute
Share out the rest of the dessert between you.
- shave off** – remove all the hair by shaving
Burt looks different. –He's shaved off his moustache.
- shock ... into** – cause someone to do something by shocking them
The horrific accident shocked the council into taking action.
- shoot down** – bring to the ground by shooting at
A civilian aircraft was shot down by mistake.
- shoot up** – increase rapidly
The price of petrol has shot up recently.
- shop around** – go to different shops to find a good price
If you shop around you might find the TV at a lower price.
- shout down** – shout so loudly that a speaker cannot be heard
Troublemakers in the audience tried to shout the speaker down.
- show in** – bring someone into a room
Mr Jones is outside. – OK. We're ready. Please show him in.
- show off** – do things or show things to try and impress people
The girl tried to show off and impress everyone with her dancing.
- show out** – lead someone out of a place
She showed me out through a side door.
- shut down** – stop (a machine, etc.) working (*n.* shutdown)
We had to shut down the machine as it was overheating.
- shut out** – not allow to come in
I closed the window to shut out the smoke from the factory.
- side with ...** – support
In this dispute, I side with the parents.
- sift through ...** – look through very carefully
We sifted through the list of candidates to find someone suitable.
- sign away (your rights)** – sign a document giving up certain right(s)
Don't sign away your rights as an employee.
- simmer down** – become less angry

Once he's simmered down a bit, we'll discuss things more calmly.

sink back into ... – lean backwards deeply into (e.g. an armchair)
I sank back into my armchair and started reading.

sink in – be slowly understood
As the news began to sink in, people became very worried.

sink (its teeth) into – bite deeply
The dog jumped up and sank its teeth into her arm.

sit around – sit doing nothing productive
We do all the work while the men sit around chatting!

sit down – be seated (adj. sit-down)
Please sit down and make yourself comfortable.

sit in – occupy a building as a sign of protest
The workers sat in and refused to leave the building.

sit on (a committee) – be a member of a committee
They want you to sit on the housing committee.

sit out (a dance) – sit down and not take part in a dance
I'm very tired so I'd rather sit out the next dance.

slam down – angrily put down something with a loud noise
Tucker slammed down the phone and swore under his breath.

slam on (the brakes) – put your foot quickly on the brake pedal
The driver slammed on the brakes as a dog ran into the road.

sleep through ... – continue sleeping despite the noise
How could you sleep through that terrible storm last night?

slip into (clothes) – put on clothes quickly
Bridget slipped into her dressing gown and hurried downstairs.

slip out – leave quickly and quietly
I'll try and slip out while they're watching television.

slip up – make a mistake (n. slip-up)
These are the wrong tickets. Someone has slipped up.

slow down – go or happen less fast (n. slowdown)
The train slowed down as it entered the tunnel.

smash in – hit something violently until it collapse
We smashed the door in and found the kidnapped boy inside.

smell off ... – give out the smell of
This cake smells off honey.

smooth down – make something have a smooth surface
Giles put some cream on his hair and smoothed it down.

snap out of ... – quickly get out of (a bad mood)
Why is she so miserable? I wish she'd snap out of it.

snowed under – overwhelmed
We've been snowed under with entries for our competition.

soak up the sun – lie in the sun for a long time
I've been soaking up the sun on a Greek island.

sort out a problem – solve a problem

We've got to sort out the problem of where to stay.

spark off – cause a violent activity to begin

The news of the murder sparked off a demonstration.

speak out – not be afraid to give your opinion (*adj.* outspoken)

People were afraid to speak out on such a controversial topic.

speak up – speak more loudly

Can you speak up? I'm a bit deaf.

speed up – go faster

The car began to speed up and was soon out of sight.

spit it out – “Say what you are really thinking!”

Spit it out! Tell us what's on your mind.

splash down (of a spacecraft) – land in water

The spacecraft should splash down in the Pacific.

split up – divide into groups

I want you to split up into groups of four.

split up – end a relationship

How sad! Jack and Jill have just split up after all these years.

spread out – open something and put in on a surface

The general spread the map out on the table.

squeeze out – force something out of a container by squeezing

I just can't squeeze out that last bit of toothpaste!

stand by ... – support

A good friend will stand by you if you're in trouble.

stand by – be in reserve, ready to be used (*n.* stand-by)

Could you stand by in case we need an extra driver?

stand by ... – not change your mind about what you have said

Nothing has changed. I stand by my original statement.

stand for ... – represent

What do the letters FBI stand for?

stand for ... – tolerate

He won't stand for any nonsense.

stand in – take someone's place (*n.* stand-in)

You'll have to stand in if he's unable to attend the meeting.

stand in for ... – take someone's place (e.g. if they are ill)

Jill had to stand in for her boss, who had suddenly been taken ill.

stand out – be noticeable (*adj.* outstanding)

Eastern Europe stands out as an obvious area for expansion.

stand out (a mile) – be very noticeable

You can see he's jealous. It stands out a mile.

stand up – get to your feet

The pupils have to stand up when the teacher comes in.

stand up for (your rights) – strongly defend your rights

- Don't be afraid to stand up for your rights as a citizen.*
- stand up to ...** – not run away from someone
Don't expect me to stand up to somebody with muscles that big!
- stand up to ...** – endure (rough treatment)
This tower was built to stand up to all kinds of weather.
- start out** – have as its origin, be originally
This started out as a 96-page book, but it grew!
- start up (a business)** – get a business going (adj. start-up)
I'm leaving this job to start up to own business.
- stay in** – not go out
I'm staying in tonight. I've got too much homework to do.
- stay on** – not leave at the expected time
Many pupils stayed on at school to take some more exams.
- stay on** – remain in place, not come off
My hat won't stay on in this wind!
- stay on** – not be switched off
Do the lights have to stay on all night?
- stay up** – not go to bed
Shall we stay up and watch the late film?
- stay out** – not return home
Most of the team stayed out celebrating all night.
- step down (of a chairperson)** – resign
The chairman stepped down and was replaced by his deputy.
- step in** – get involved, intervene
I had to step in when the discussion got heated.
- step up** – increase
They had to step up production to meet the increased demand.
- stick on** – attach, using glue
I'll just stick the stamps on this letter.
- stick to the point** – not get away from the point
That isn't relevant. Kindly stick to the point.
- stick up** – point upwards
I hurt my foot on a nail which was sticking up from the floor.
- stir up (trouble)** – cause trouble
Some agitators tried to stir up trouble at the meeting.
- stop off** – break a journey
We stopped off in Canberra on the way back to Sydney.
- stop over** – break a plane journey (n. stopover)
Felicity stopped over in Bangkok on the flight home.
- storm out** – leave in a very bad temper
Owen lost his temper and stormed out.
- stow away** – hide (e.g. on a ship) (n. stowaway)
The boy had stowed away hoping to sail to America.

- straighten out** – stop someone being worried and confused
This patient has emotional problems. He needs straightening out.
- strap up** – put bandages around (e.g. an arm)
The nurse strapped up her arm and told her not to use it.
- stretch out** – lie at full length
We stretched out on the sand and went to sleep.
- strike up (of a band)** – start playing music
The band struck up and the dancers began their display.
- strip down** – take to pieces
We'll have to strip down the engine to find what's wrong.
- stub out** – extinguish (a cigarette, etc.) by hitting it against something
He stubbed out his cigarette in the ashtray.
- suffer from ...** – be in pain because of
When I do a lot of typing, I suffer from terrible neck ache.
- sum up** – briefly state the main points
I'll try to sum up the situation in a few words.
- swallow down** – cause to pass from your mouth to your stomach
The pill was so large that it was hard for the boy to swallow it down.
- swell up (of an ankle)** – become larger
If the ankle swells up, put an ice pack on it.
- switch off** – stop electrical equipment working
Be sure to switch off all the lights before you leave.
- switch off** – stop paying attention, not be able to concentrate
The lecture was so boring that I switched off.
- switch on** – start electrical equipment working
Can I switch on the TV and watch the news?
- swoop down** – come down suddenly and seize or attack
The bird swooped down and grabbed the piece of bread.
- tail back (of traffic)** – form a long queue (n. tailback)
The traffic tailed back for at least a mile.
- take aback** – surprise
The Government were taken aback by the reaction.
- take after ...** – resemble
She's very intelligent. She takes after her mother.
- take apart** – dismantle, take to pieces
I had to take the model apart to fit it into the box.
- take (your breath) away** – surprise you a lot
The spectacular view took my breath away.
- take back** – agree that what you said is not true
I take back everything I said. I really enjoyed myself.
- take back** – return
I must take these books back to the library.
- take ... back** – make someone think of past events

This dance music takes me back to the time I met your father.

take down – write down information

The reporter took down the details of the accident.

take down – remove from a high place

On the shelf was an old box which he took down and opened.

take down – dismantle, undo something you have erected

I needed help to take down the tent.

take in – fool, deceive

The bogus official was so convincing that he took everyone in.

take in (clothes) – make clothes narrower

When I lost weight, I had to take in all my clothes.

take in – understand everything

I couldn't take in all the information at once.

take in (for questioning) – take to a police station to question

The suspect was taken in for questioning about the robbery.

take ... into (your confidence) – confide in

If we take her into our confidence, will she betray us?

take ... into – accept as part of an organisation

We've decided to take him into the business.

take ... into – accompany someone into a place

We took my daughter into hospital this morning.

take off (of a plane) – depart (n. take-off)

The plane is due to take off at six o'clock.

take off – remove (clothes, etc.) from your body

Mr Tidy took off his shoes and put on his slippers.

take off – deduct

As a special offer we're taking ten per cent off for new customers.

take off (of sales) – improve considerably

Sales usually take off during the tourist season.

take on – assume (a responsibility, extra work, etc.)

Are you ready to take on the responsibility of being a manager?

take on (passengers) – allow passengers to board a ship or plane

The plane stopped several times to take on passengers.

take on – give employment to

The company took on five more sales assistants last month.

take out (a book) – borrow a book from a library

You can take out four library books if you want to.

take out – obtain a legal document

Take out someone insurance before you go on holiday.

take out – take someone to the cinema, etc.

He's taking me out to the disco this evening.

take out – extract (e.g. a tooth)

The dentist had to take out the tooth as it was so bad.

- take out (a loan)** – arrange to borrow money
She took out a loan to buy a new car.
- takes it (out of you)** – makes you feel very tired
Doing all this gardening really takes it out of you.
- take it out on ...** – make someone suffer because you are angry, etc.
I know you're upset but you don't have to take it out on me!
- take over** – gain control of (a company) (*n.* takeover)
The company was taken over by a larger competitor.
- take over from ...** – replace
Head office has sent someone to take over from the old manager.
- take to ...** – like someone you meet for the first time
Molly was so friendly that I took to her immediately.
- take up** – start (a job or hobby)
I took up water-skiing during a seaside holiday.
- take up an offer** – accept an offer
We decided to take up her offer of accommodation.
- take up** – use, occupy (time, space)
Organising the meetings was taking up too much of my time.
- take up** – raise a topic
I'll have to take up the question of overtime with head office.
- take up** – shorten (e.g. a skirt)
The skirt was too long so she had to take it up.
- talk ... into** – persuade someone to do something
Michael's stubborn. You'll never talk him into changing his mind.
- talk ... out of** – persuade someone not to do something
She tried to talk her boyfriend out of risking his life for her.
- tear apart** – disturb emotionally, pull in different direction
She was torn apart by wildly conflicting emotions.
- tear down** – tear off a wall, etc.
They tore down the old posters and put up new ones.
- tear off** – remove by tearing
There's coupon at the bottom of the page for you to tear off.
- tear up** – tear into pieces
Wanda tore up his letter and threw it out of the window.
- tee off** – hit the first shot in a game of golf
The first pair of golfers teed off early that morning.
- tell ... apart** – differentiate between
The twins wear the same clothes so it's difficult to tell them apart.
- tell off** – reprimand (*n.* telling-off)
His mother told him off for coming home late.
- tell on ... (of pressure)** – have a noticeable effect on
The pressure of all the extra work began to tell on her.
- tense up** – become nervous, make your muscles tight (*adj.* tensed-up)

- I always tense up when I have to make a speech.*
- think of ...** – have an opinion about
What do you think of her latest play?
- think over** – consider
I'll think over your offer and let you know tomorrow.
- think through** – think carefully about all the possible consequences
My client needs to think it through. There could be problems.
- throw away** – get rid of something no longer useful (*adj.* throwaway)
Throw away any old magazines you don't want.
- throw down** – throw something downstairs or to a lower position
Your pullover's in the bedroom. I'll throw it down to you.
- throw ... into (prison)** – force someone to go into prison
Those who opposed the government were thrown into prison.
- throw out** – get rid of
We had to throw out all the cracked plates.
- throw up (a job)** – resign from a job
Rosa threw up her job and returned to her country.
- tidy up** – make (e.g. room) neat by putting things away
You'll have to tidy up this room before your father gets home.
- tie down** – limit the freedom of
I don't want to be tied down by a wife and a family.
- tighten up (security)** – make security stricter
This project is secret so we'll have to tighten up security.
- tip off** – inform, warn about a future event (*n.* tip-off)
The police were tipped off about the bank raid.
- tire out** – make someone very tired (*adj.* tired out)
Carrying all those bricks really tired me out!
- tone down** – make less extreme
I had to tone down the speech to avoid a diplomatic incident.
- tone up muscles** – improve the condition of muscles
These exercises will tone up your leg muscles.
- top up** – fill up a container that has been partially emptied
Can I top you up or would you prefer a coffee?
- touch down (of a plane)** – land
The plane had to touch down in the middle of the desert.
- touch on ...** – mention
The delegate touched on a number of subjects during her speech.
- touch up a photo** – alter by changing small details (*adj.* touched-up)
They touched up the photo to make her look much younger.
- tow away (of a vehicle)** – pull away another vehicle with a rope
The vehicle was towed away after nobody claimed it.
- track down** – find after a lot of difficulty
I've finally managed to track down a copy of the book.

- try on** – put on something to see if it fits
I'm not sure of the size so can I try this jacket on?
- try out** – test
The doctors need volunteers to try out this new vitamin pill.
- tuck into ...** – eat enthusiastically
The hungry workers tucked into their dinner.
- tumble down** – fall down in disorder
The dog knocked a tin and sent the rest tumbling down.
- tune into ...** – set controls to a particular frequency, radio station
I like tuning into foreign radio stations.
- tune up** – make a musical instrument play in tune
The musicians began to tune up as the singers got ready.
- turn against ...** – no longer support, be hostile to
The people turned against the government after the tax changes.
- turn away** – refuse entry to
The restaurant was full so we had to turn away customers.
- turn back** – stop and return the way you have come
The road was blocked so they were forced to turn back.
- turn down** – refuse, reject
The boss turned down my request for a day off.
- turn down** – reduce (the heating, volume, etc.)
If it gets any warmer, we'll turn down the heating.
- turn in** – go to bed
We'd better turn in soon as we've got an early start tomorrow.
- turn in ...** – give, submit work to the person who asked you to do it
My students usually turn in very good work.
- turn ... into** – change into something different
It'll take more than smart clothes to turn him into a gentleman.
- turn off** – stop an electrical device working
If the red light flashes, turn off the machine immediately.
- turn off ...** – leave one road and go into another
You have to turn off the road just after the traffic lights.
- turn on ...** – attack, become hostile
He was badly injured when his dog turned on him.
- turn on** – start an electrical device working
Turn on the grill and give it time to heat up.
- turn on** – start behaving in a certain way
Your secretary can certainly turn on the charm!
- turn out ...** – produce
This factory turns out four hundred bicycles a day.
- turn out ...** – be in the end
The show turned out to be a great success.
- turn out** – switch off (the light or gas)

Could you turn out the light when you leave?

turn out – come to a place to see something (n. turnout)

Only a few hundred spectators turned out to see their final game.

turn to ... – go to someone for help

Who else can I turn to if I'm in trouble?

turn up – increase (e.g. the volume)

Don't turn up the volume! It's loud enough already.

turn up – make something point upwards

The old man turned up his collar as it got more windy.

turn up – arrive, appear somewhere

One cleaner turned up an hour later today.

type away – keep typing

When I went in, his secretary was typing away, as usual.

use up – use all of

We've used up all the paper so we need to order some more.

wake up – (cause someone to) stop sleeping

I usually wake up before the alarm rings in the morning.

walk into a trap – unexpectedly get trapped in a difficult situation

I knew I had walked into a trap when I saw his gun.

walk on – continue walking in a certain direction

Let's walk on and look at some more buildings.

walk out – leave as a sign of protest (n. walk-out)

Half the audience walked out because the acting was so bad.

walk out on ... – leave as a sign of protest

Faith walked out on her husband because he drank.

warm up – do exercises to loosen the muscles (n. warm-up)

We have to warm up before doing the main exercises.

wash down – use water to remove dirt from a surface

You must wash down the walls before you start painting.

wash out – remove as the result of washing

This new detergent will wash out the stain.

wash up – wash the dishes and cutlery (n. washing-up)

The children can clear the table and I'll wash up.

watch out for ... – be careful because of a danger

Watch out for snakes when you go walking in the forest.

water down – make weaker, less controversial

The Minister watered down his speech to avoid giving offence.

wave down – signal to stop

The woman waved me down and asked me for help.

wave on – signal (e.g. traffic) to continue

The police waved the cars on but made the coaches stop.

wear down – make weaker

The constant questioning was beginning to wear me down.

- wear off (of pain)** – no longer affect someone
It was some time before the pain wore off.
- wear ... out** – make someone exhausted (*adj.* worn out)
Doing all this digging really wears me out.
- wear out** – wear something so much that it becomes unusable
I've worn out my shoes so I'll have to buy a new pair.
- weigh ... down** – put someone under a lot of pressure
He was weighed down by all his worries.
- weigh up** – assess
We must weigh the situation up carefully before deciding.
- while away (the time)** – make the time pass
She whiled away the time making paper aeroplanes.
- whip up** – encourage people to feel excited, etc.
The presenter tried to whip up enthusiasm amongst the audience.
- wind down** – relax
I need a relaxing hobby to help me wind down at the weekend.
- wind down** – turn a handle to make something come down
Could you wind down the window so that I can hear you better?
- wind down** – gradually reduce the amount of work a business does
After his partner died, he began to wind down the business.
- wind up (a company)** – cause a company to cease trading
Business was so bad that he had to wind up the company.
- wire up** – connect (a plug) with electrical wires
Are you sure you've wired up that plug correctly?
- work away** – keep working
I was busy working away and I didn't notice how late it was.
- work off** – get rid of by exercise
The trainer suggested some exercises to work off excess fat.
- work on ...** – work to make or improve
Our scientists are working on a new type of plastic.
- work on ...** – try to influence
I'll work on him and try to get him to change his mind.
- work out** – think about a problem and find the answer
I just can't work out the answer to this sum.
- work out** – be all right in the end
I know it looks bad but I'm sure things will work out all right.
- work out** – do exercises to keep fit (*n.* work-out)
To keep fit, she works out in the gym for an hour every day.
- wrestle with ...** – fight with (often morally)
She had to wrestle with her conscience before deciding.
- write down** – make a note of, record in writing
Have you got some paper? I want to write down this address.

write off – send a letter to an organisation

Simon wrote off for details of their special offer.

write in – insert something into a form or other written text

To save time, I've already written some details in on your form.

write in – write to a TV station, etc.

Viewers have written in with more examples of amusing street names.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
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