LTP

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He has long experience of teaching Cambridge examination classes for whom phrasal
verbs are a serious problem. He is the author of the popular Build Your Vocabulary
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Personal Note
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Using This Book

There are thousands of phrasal verbs in English. Some are very common. Some are rare. Some have more than one meaning. This book practises over 700 with more than 1,000 meanings.

Phrasal verbs can be organised
This book organises them in different ways – by particle, by verb, and by topic. The more different ways you meet these verbs, the more you will learn.

If you are learning English in class
Your teacher can only spend a small amount of time teaching you phrasal verbs. You must spend time at home learning them for yourself. The more you study at home, the better your English will become.

If you are learning English on your own without a teacher
It is better to do a little at regular intervals, rather than a lot at one time, and then nothing for weeks.

If you do not understand the meaning of a verb
Do not worry! See if the context of the verb can help you to understand its meaning. Look the verb up in the Mini-Dictionary at the back of this book or in your own dictionary. Study the example and try to write your own sentence using the verb. This will help you to remember what the verb means and how it is used.

If you are studying for an examination
You can use the special organising pages and Your Personal List at the end of the book. Cover part of the page and test yourself.
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Getting Started

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?

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.)

You can see that some phrasal verbs are easy, and some are more difficult to understand. Working through the exercises in this book will help you understand these verbs and their meanings.

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? (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.

1. 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 flats 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 leave immediately.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  
10.  
11.  
12.  

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

When you read a new text, find the phrasal verbs. Check to see if they are included in the Mini-Dictionary. If not, make your own list of verbs. There are some special pages at the end of the book to help you do this.
Match each phrasal verb from the previous exercise with its correct definition. Use each verb once only. See how many verbs you can remember without looking back at the exercise.

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.

Did you notice how the phrasal verb 'set off' was used? Note the combination:

**set a fire alarm off**

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

__________________________ has hung up

**turn down** _________________

__________________________ piled up

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

*It is important to note down any common partnerships that verbs form with nouns. This will help you to understand and remember the phrasal verbs you meet.*
4 What do phrasal verbs mean?

It is often possible to understand what a phrasal verb means by looking at its particle. As you do the exercises in this book, 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 you will see some of the meanings of the six most common particles used with phrasal verbs.

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.

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.

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.

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.

ON
Touching, attaching:
I wish you wouldn’t put on so much lipstick!

Continuing:
He 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.

THROUGH
Completing, doing thoroughly:
I need to think this through before I decide.

When you read or hear a phrasal verb that you have ever met before, try to guess its meaning. Does its particle help you to understand it? Can you guess its meaning from its context?
Look the verb up in a dictionary to see if you are correct. Make a note of the verb and write your own sentence so that you can remember the meaning.
Unit 1

Verbs with UP – 1

1. 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

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

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

   "Could you speak up, John?"

2. 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.

   In exercise 2 it is possible to omit 'UP' from each sentence. Sometimes it appears to intensify the verb it follows.
Unit 2

Verbs with UP – 2

1 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.

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2 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.

   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.
Unit 3

Verbs with UP – 3

1 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

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

2 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 about the news by the way she .....................
her face in disapproval.
3. He hasn’t spoken Spanish for ages so he wants to .................. It ............... before his
holiday.
4. I can tell you’re upset. Don’t ...................... your 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.
Verbs with UP – 4

1 Match a number with a letter. Use each item once only. Write your answers 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. "Brrr, I'd better do up my jacket."

   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8

2 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 plied 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.
Unit 5

Verbs with UP – 5

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

   come  give  go  make  pick  put  set  take

1. The hotels were all full so we offered to ................. Carla .......... for the night.

2. Early that morning, we set off on our journey as the sun was .................

3. An enquiry was ......................... into the use of chemicals in farming.

4. You’re such a good singer that you should .................
   it .............. professionally.

5. Are you coming or not? Please ......................... your mind!

6. We managed to escape before the factory ......................... in flames.

7. Do you know any Turkish?
   I ......................... a bit while I was on holiday in Istanbul.

8. Tony’s free time was very important to him and he resented having to ......................... some of it ............ to help with the shopping.

*It went up in flames before we could put it out.*

2. Now do the same with these verbs:

   come  give  go  make  pick  put  set  take

1. I’ve decided to ......................... your offer of a part-time job.

2. As the home team came out onto the field a cheer ......................... from their supporters.

3. He was supposed to be a very violent man but he didn’t ......................... much of a fight when the police finally caught him.

4. Where do you want me to put the computer and printer?
   – Could you ......................... them .............. in that corner?

5. I’ll give you a lift. If you wait on the corner, I’ll ......................... you .............. at 6 o’clock.

6. When they realised that nobody could possibly have survived the explosion they decided to ......................... the search.

7. Was that story true, or was she ......................... it all ..............?

8. Has Isabelle said anything about me?
   – Well your name ......................... in the course of conversation last night.
### Organising Verbs with UP - 1

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

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<th>come up</th>
<th>go up</th>
<th>pick up</th>
<th>set up</th>
<th>take up</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>give up</td>
<td>make up</td>
<td>put up</td>
<td>take up</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Did he come up to a prize at the show?  
   Does he expect me to go up to the bill?  
   I managed to pick up some ideas at the meeting.

2. I'll have to go up to my job and look after her.  
   If you pick up smoking, you’ll feel better.  
   Tommy, take up your seat to the lady!

3. Won’t it come up to too much of your time?  
   She decided to go up to her skirt as it was too long.  
   I think I’ll pick up golf, when I retire.

4. Don’t pick up to an excuse! Tell the truth!  
   Will they ever come up to their quarrel?  
   Come on! You must take up your mind!

5. They’ve pick up to an enquiry into the incident.  
   You need money to go up to business.  
   The police take up road blocks to stop the terrorists.

6. I’ve been forced to pick up to prices.  
   He’s agreed to go up to the money you need.  
   The party may come up to an alternative candidate.

7. We watched the moon pick up to over the hill.  
   Did the subject go up to in the course of conversation?  
   People used to take up and speak to her.

8. Prices will come up to in the New Year.  
   We saw the building go up to in flames.  
   Why don’t you take up and introduce yourself?

*Test yourself by covering the middle column.*
## Organising Verbs with UP – 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break up</th>
<th>draw up</th>
<th>hold up</th>
<th>look up</th>
<th>turn up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bring up</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>keep up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
**Unit 8**

**Organising Verbs with UP – 3**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>back</th>
<th>brush</th>
<th>dig</th>
<th>screw</th>
<th>beat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheer</td>
<td>freshen</td>
<td>stay</td>
<td>blow</td>
<td>crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix</td>
<td>tighten</td>
<td>bottle</td>
<td>dress</td>
<td>own</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 your self 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 secret.

To test yourself cover the sentence and try to remember how the verb is used.
Unit 9

Verbs with DOWN – 1

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 .................................

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

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.

Did you notice that the verbs in these exercises had the idea of a downward movement or some kind of reduction or decrease?
Unit 10

Verbs with DOWN - 2

1. 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!  
2. I want to travel and see the world.  
3. My hair keeps sticking up.  
4. We haven’t finished decorating the spare bedroom yet.  
5. How long do you think the dispute will last?  
6. Joanna seems to be under a lot of stress.  
7. What happened when they found out they were wrong?  
8. Are my football boots up there?

   A. Your friends will just have to bed down in the living room, then, won’t they?  
   B. They had to climb down and admit they’d made a mistake.  
   C. Yes. Shall I throw them down to you?  
   D. Come on! Swallow it down?  
   E. I think she’s feeling weighed down by all her responsibilities.  
   F. If neither side backs down, it could go on for ages.  
   G. Isn’t it time you got a job and settled down?  
   H. Use some water to smooth it down.

   [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

2. Now do the same with these dialogues:

1. Why is John so irritable these days?  
2. I’ve got to make a speech and don’t know what to say.  
3. How do you manage to relax after a hard day at the office?  
4. Where is the space shuttle going to land?  
5. You will come, won’t you?  
6. How did the accident happen?  
7. People still remember the time Jeremy put salt in his tea.  
8. How old is that story?

   A. I don’t know. It’s been handed down from generation to generation.  
   B. She was run down by a lorry while crossing the road.  
   C. It’s supposed to splash down somewhere in the Pacific.  
   D. I think the constant noise is beginning to wear him down.  
   E. I find yoga helps me to wind down.  
   F. He’ll never live it down, will he?  
   G. Why don’t you write down a few ideas first?  
   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.

21
Unit 11

Verbs with DOWN – 3

1. 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

1. I'm so annoyed with myself for making a mistake! You shouldn't let it ................... you .......... like this.
2. A teacher might see you if you put your head up! ........................................
3. It's important to follow the instructions so ........................................ the details carefully and check them when you've finished.
4. It's a very weak argument that .................................................. on at least two points.
5. Ann can do what she likes. She has no family responsibilities to ............................. her .............
6. 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.
7. They didn't like the strong language in his speech and they asked him to ....................... it .......... to avoid a diplomatic incident.
8. 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.

2. 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.
Verbs with DOWN – 4

1 When you meet a phrasal verb, notice the noun it is used with. This will help you understand and remember the verb much better. Match an item on the right with an item on the left. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

1. The birds  A beat down and we got very hot.
2. The building  B broke down on the journey home.
3. The car  C burnt down and all the contents were destroyed.
4. The noise  D cracked down hard to prevent more violence.
5. The plane  E died down and I was able to concentrate again.
6. The police  F pelted down and they got extremely wet.
7. The rain  G swooped down and took the breadcrumbs from the grass.
8. The sun  H touched down at the airport two hours late.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

2 Now do the same with these:

1. batter down  A the blinds if the sun gets too bright.
2. note down  B your new address.
3. pull down  C the door to get in.
4. set down  D the information I was looking for.
5. shout down  E minimum standards of hygiene.
6. slam down  F the phone, looking very angry.
7. track down  G the walls before you start painting.
8. wash down  H the speaker so he's unable to continue.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

Test yourself by covering one of the columns.
Unit 13

Verbs with DOWN – 5

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

bring come go hold knock put take turn

1. As my friend was crossing the road, she was .................. by a speeding car.

2. The couple stood on the beach and watched the sun .................. over the horizon.

3. The Opposition parties hope the scandal will .................. the President and his government.

4. Our dog was in such pain that we had him ..................

5. Mary, there’s someone on the phone with an urgent order. Can you .................. it .............., please?

6. The prisoner became violent and it took 4 officers to .................. him ..............

7. Now we’ve moved to the country, why don’t you .................. and visit us some time?

8. The committee had very strong feelings about the kind of person who wasn’t acceptable. They .................. any applicant who was wearing jeans, for example.

2 Now use the same verbs in these sentences. Notice how the verbs have completely different meanings.

1. Land was needed for the new motorway and 100 houses were .................. to make way for it.

2. We’ve spent hours putting up all the decorations. When the party’s over, we’ll have to .................. them all .............. again.

3. It’s a bit chilly in here. They’ve .................. the heating.

4. Just as we arrived, the sky went very black and the rain .................. so heavily that we got extremely wet.

5. As you can imagine, the news of the team’s defeat didn’t .................. very well.

6. The boss doesn’t criticise other people like that. Why does he have to .................. her .............. all the time?

7. So Sid’s unemployed again! He just can’t .................. a job for more than a few weeks!

8. The government is doing its best to .................. the cost of houses so that more people can afford to buy a home of their own again.
Organising Verbs with DOWN – 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bring down</th>
<th>go down</th>
<th>knock down</th>
<th>take down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come down</td>
<td>hold down</td>
<td>put down</td>
<td>turn down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. We'll have to bring down that wall.
Two witnesses saw him go down the pedestrian.
If you knock down the price. You'll sell them all.

2. How could you take down such an offer?
Shall I go down the volume?
We will, of course. knock down any unsuitable applicants.

3. How much must I bring down as a deposit?
Vets hate having to go down pets – even if they are injured.
He tends to knock down who doesn't agree with him.

4. They're fighting to take down the government.
The new policy will go down prices.
We saw the defender knock down their centre forward.

5. It's time to go down the Christmas decorations.
My secretary will knock down the details.
Can you help me to bring down the tent?

6. He can't take down a job for very long.
We've managed to go down prices.
It took four men to knock down such a strong person.

7. You must knock down to the country and visit us.
The fog has go down and made driving dangerous.
We expect them to bring down in favour of the proposal.

8. The swelling will go down in a few days.
I want him to knock down on his knees and apologise.
The news didn't take down very well.

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.
## Unit 15

### Organising Verbs with DOWN – 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break down</th>
<th>get down</th>
<th>lay down</th>
<th>run down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fall down</td>
<td>keep down</td>
<td>let down</td>
<td>wind down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 I 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.
**Unit 16**

**Organising Verbs with DOWN – 3**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>climb</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>tumble</th>
<th>crack</th>
<th>live</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>settle</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wave</td>
<td>jot</td>
<td>pelt</td>
<td>track</td>
<td>wear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 __________, 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.*
Unit 17

Verbs with OUT – 1

1 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 protesters 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.
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.

2 Now do the same with these verbs:

check eat leave lock pick reach rush throw

1. Oh no! My keys are in the car! I think I’ve ...................... myself .......... !
2. Why didn’t you give your students any homework?
   – Because when the bell rang, they all ...................... before I had time to say anything.
3. Look through the wedding photos and ...................... any you’d like a copy of.
4. You need some shelves by your chair so that when you want a book, you can just ...................... and get it.
5. Look at the mess in here! Tidy your room and ...................... anything you don’t need.
6. Rachel hadn’t been playing well so they decided to ...................... her ............. of the team.
7. My parents usually go to an Italian or Chinese restaurant when they ......................
8. 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? Can you think of any more verbs like this with the particle OUT?
Unit 18

Verbs with OUT - 2

1. 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 problems to me last night.

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.


2. 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 spilt some wine on my jacket.
   E. I know. All that extra work is really tiring her out.

6. I want to ring Jean 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.


Now go through the sentences on the right and underline the phrasal verbs.
Unit 19

Verbs with OUT – 3

1. 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.

2. 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.
Unit 20

Verbs with OUT – 4

1 Match a number with a letter to form a partnership. Use each item once only. Write your answers in the boxes.

1. blow out A the answer, using a calculator.
2. burst out B the candle and leave the room in darkness.
3. call out C her cigarette in the ashtray.
4. carry out D the cupboard as we need more storage space.
5. clear out E the fire brigade to rescue my cat.
6. stub out F laughing because he looks so strange.
7. wear out G your good clothes if you wear them too often.
8. work out H a survey to see which soap people prefer.

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

2 Now do the same with these sentences:

1. The bells A bailed out just before the plane exploded.
2. Some competitors B blared out and we couldn’t hear each other speak.
3. The two friends C broke out by using an axe to smash the door.
4. Information D died out and nobody here knows anything about it.
5. The music E dropped out as the contest got more difficult.
6. The pilot F fell out and never spoke to each other again.
7. The prisoners G leaked out and stories appeared in the newspapers.
8. The tradition H rang out as the couple left the church.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
Unit 21

Verbs with OUT – 5

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

come  give  go  let  make  put  take  turn

1. Usually this book can only be read in the library. You have to get special permission from the librarian if you want to ..................... it ...........

2. It's a very bad stain. Are you sure this stuff will make it ............................................. ?

3. I don't understand why boys think it's fun to ............................................ their tongue ............. at people!

4. Every week this factory ............................................ 2,000 new cars.

5. To get more publicity the organiser of the march printed some leaflets and ....................... them ............... to people shopping in the market.

6. The prisoners are kept inside most of the time but they ....................... them .......... for an hour every day so that they can get some exercise.

7. I was a very shy boy. I didn't ........................................... with girls until I had left school.

8. Your grandfather isn't a very good actor. He tried to ....................... that he was deaf but he couldn't fool me!

2 Now do the same with these sentences:

1. As I had put on weight, my dress was too tight so I had to ..................... it............., especially around the waist.

2. Is there something wrong with this electric fire? It doesn't ..................... as much heat as it used to.

3. Despite all the problems we'd had, the event ......................... to be a great success.

4. I'm in agony! While I was lifting the piano, I ..................... my back ...........

5. Put some more coal on the fire. It's .........................

6. We knew hardly anything about her. The information about her double life only ..................... after her death.

7. It's all very suspicious. Mr Simpkins ..................... the insurance policy only a week before his wife died.

8. I didn't know which house I was looking for. It was too dark for me to ..................... the numbers.
Organising Verbs with OUT – 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>come out</th>
<th>go out</th>
<th>make out</th>
<th>take out</th>
<th>turn out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>give out</strong></td>
<td><strong>let out</strong></td>
<td><strong>put out</strong></td>
<td><strong>out</strong></td>
<td><strong>out</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When does the film _in this country?_  
   We watched the sun _from behind a cloud._  
   Can Billy _and play?_

2. My strength was starting to _when help finally arrived._  
   Can you _these books for me?_
   These electric fires _a lot of heat._

3. He _an enormous sigh of relief._  
   I’ll have to _this skirt._
   We _the dogs to run round the garden._

4. They _an appeal on the radio._  
   We need some water to _the fire._
   I _my arm to stop myself falling._

5. Everything will _all right in the end._  
   Could you _the light for me?_
   Did many people _to watch the procession?_

6. Does the tide _as far as those rocks?_  
   We watched the lights _all over town._
   I’ve got to _now but I’ll be back for lunch._

7. Please _the cheque to my husband._  
   I can’t _what he’s saying._
   She tried to _that she didn’t understand._

8. You can _up to four books from the library._  
   I had to _a loan to pay for the car._
   I would love to _you_ _for a really expensive meal!_

*Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.*
## Organising Verbs with OUT – 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break out</th>
<th>carry out</th>
<th>fall out</th>
<th>set out</th>
<th>work out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>call out</td>
<td>drop out</td>
<td>point out</td>
<td>work out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you ___ early, you’ll miss the rush hour.
   We ___
   The food was ___ on tables in the garden.

2. I can’t ___ the answer to this sum.
   Let’s hope things will ___ all right in the end.
   They ___ once a day to keep fit.

3. Will he ___ his threat and dismiss us all?
   We intend to ___ a survey into eating habits.
   Please ___ my instructions precisely.

4. I want you to ___ the answer if you know it.
   We’ve had to ___ the police twice this week.
   The union may ___ all the members on strike.

5. A terrible forest fire will ___ if we don’t stop people camping.
   Fighting could ___ again if a solution isn’t found.
   The prisoners tried to ___ during the night.

6. Most children’s baby teeth ___ before they are 12.
   How can two friends ___ over something so unimportant?
   His hair began to ___ because of all the worry.

7. The guide will ___ the famous buildings.
   You must ___ that there isn’t much time left.
   I'd be grateful if you’d ___ all my mistakes.

8. A few competitors may ___ if the race gets too tough.
   Many students ___ before the end of their course.
   A lot of slang words ___ of the language after a few years.
### Organising Verbs with OUT – 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>back</th>
<th>find</th>
<th>pass</th>
<th>burst</th>
<th>hand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pick</td>
<td>spread</td>
<td>cross</td>
<td>invite</td>
<td>share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand</td>
<td>cry</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>storm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Unit 25

Verbs with INTO – 1

1. 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 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.

2. 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.
## Unit 26

### Verbs with INTO – 2

1. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
<th>6.</th>
<th>7.</th>
<th>8.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dig into</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>the back of a lorry at the traffic lights.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly into</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>his dinner with a great deal of pleasure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lapse into</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>a trap if they aren’t careful.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>get into</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>a rage when she sees all the damage.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run into</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>his pocket and pull out a few coins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settle into</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>trouble with the police.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

"Tucking into his dinner"

7. tuck into G a routine after years of travelling around.

8. walk into H the local dialect when speaking to my friends.

2. Now do the same with these:

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

Test yourself by covering the column on the right and trying to complete the sentence.
### Organising Verbs with INTO – 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>burst into let into</th>
<th>come into put into</th>
<th>get into run into</th>
<th>go into take into</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

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

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column and trying to remember the definition.
Unit 29

Verbs with IN – 1

1 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 program the computer operator has to ....................... a special password.

2 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.

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 ..............................

*Did you notice that the verbs in this exercise bad the meaning of an inward movement, of being inside, or of being involved or included in an activity? Can you think of any more verbs with IN with these meanings?*
Unit 30

Verbs with IN – 2

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

1. Why have you come home from the beach early? A I couldn’t invite him in. The house was in a terrible mess.
2. I didn’t have time to finish my homework last night. B It’s been fantastic! Letters have come flooding in.
3. They still haven’t reached an agreement after all this time. C I know you’re tired but don’t give in now. We’re nearly there.
4. Why doesn’t this toaster work? D Show him in straightaway, please.
5. Did you have to leave that man standing outside in the cold? E It looks as if I’ll have to step in and try and force them to agree.
6. Mr Wood has arrived. F It helps if you plug it in first!
7. I’ve had enough. I just can’t go any further. G The sun went in and it got cold.
8. What kind of response have you had to your appeal for information? H Well, make sure you hand it in by tomorrow afternoon at the latest!

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2 Now do the same with these dialogues:

1. We’ve got a busy day ahead of us tomorrow. A I’m afraid not. There are still some missing after the roof caved in.
2. Why are you so late? School finished ages ago! B It’s hard to say. I don’t think the news has really sunk in yet.
3. We’ve been driving for hours and I’m starving! C That’s why I want to phase them in gradually.
4. Wasn’t the language in that programme appalling? D OK. I’ll pull in at the next service station and we can have a bite to eat.
5. Have all the miners been rescued? E But it’s a private party! You can’t just barge in without an invitation!
6. How does Gemma feel about winning first prize? F The teacher kept us in until we’d finished our work.
7. These changes could cause a lot of trouble. 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.
Unit 31

Verbs with IN – 3

1. 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.

2. 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.

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.
Organising Verbs with IN – 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break in</th>
<th>call in</th>
<th>fill in</th>
<th>put in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bring in</td>
<td>come in</td>
<td>get in</td>
<td>take in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
Unit 33

Organising Verbs with IN – 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fit in</th>
<th>go in</th>
<th>pull in</th>
<th>turn in</th>
<th>write in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>give in</strong></td>
<td><strong>let in</strong></td>
<td><strong>send in</strong></td>
<td><strong>write in</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Could you</td>
<td>your form as soon as possible, please?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I've decided to</td>
<td>for more information.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They'll have to</td>
<td>the army if the rioting continues.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I think I'll</td>
<td>early tonight. I'm so tired.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My students always</td>
<td>work of a very high standard.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Championship matches usually</td>
<td>a large crowd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shall we</td>
<td>at that restaurant over there?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He saw the train</td>
<td>but no passengers got off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. He's in hospital. He had to</td>
<td>for a minor operation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They watched the sun</td>
<td>behind a cloud.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This stuff will never all</td>
<td>The case is far too small.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I don't really</td>
<td>with the rest of the group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How does she manage to</td>
<td>all the work? She's so busy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The hall's full. We can't</td>
<td>any more chairs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. My foot is wet! This shoe must</td>
<td>water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The doorman only</td>
<td>people who were wearing smart clothes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without a ticket I was</td>
<td>by a side door.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Keep going! Don't</td>
<td>now! You've nearly finished!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>your homework by Friday morning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have always said I'd never</td>
<td>to pressure. So the answer is still no!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. We want viewers to</td>
<td>with their ideas for new programmes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You forgot to</td>
<td>some of the details on this form.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The competition asks you to</td>
<td>with a slogan of your own.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.
Organising Verbs with IN – 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>barge in</th>
<th>join in</th>
<th>plug in</th>
<th>sink in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drop in</td>
<td>key in</td>
<td>pour in</td>
<td>smash in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand in</td>
<td>pay in</td>
<td>push in</td>
<td>stay in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invite in</td>
<td>phase in</td>
<td>show in</td>
<td>step in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ................ in People who ......................... rush rudely into a place or interrupt a conversation that is nothing to do with them.
2. ................ in People who ......................... when there is a queue, get into the queue in front of other people.
3. ................ in When you ......................... information, you type it into a computer.
4. ................ in When refugees ........................., they enter a country in large numbers.
5. ................ in If there is an argument and you ........................., you become involved and try to get people to reach an agreement.
6. ................ in When you ......................... some work you’ve done, you give it to someone.
7. ................ in If you ......................... someone ..........., you ask them to come into your home.
8. ................ in If you ......................... someone ..........., you go with them into a room.
9. ................ 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.
Unit 35

Verbs with ON – 1

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

bring count drag hit look stay switch wave

1. .................................................. the kettle ..............................................................! Let’s have a cup of tea!
2. The spectators ................................................................. helplessly as the car burst into flames.
3. Ivy left school at sixteen but her friend ......................................................... to get better qualifications.
4. At the road block the police ................................................. us ...................................................... but the car behind had to stop.
5. I’ll help you all I can. You can ................................................................. my full support.
6. While we were talking we ................................................................. an idea for making extra money.
7. All the excitement ................................................................. an asthma attack so we tried to calm him down.
8. Some people got very restless as the meeting ...................................................... past 10 o’clock.

2 Now do the same with these verbs:

add carry hold live
send sew touch try

1. You can write to my parents’ house. They’ll ...................................................... any letters to my new address.
2. I’m not sure if this dress is my size. Can I .................................................. it? ......................................................
3. A button has come off my jacket.
   – And I suppose you’d like me to .................................................. it .... again!
   “I just carried on doodling as the meeting dragged on and on and on.”
4. Could you ...................................................... a moment? This won’t take long.
5. That’s not the total cost. You have to ...................................................... ten to fifteen per cent for postage and packing.
6. My wife has to go out to work as we can’t ...................................................... my wages alone.
7. The dog’s owner took no notice of our protests but ...................................................... hitting the poor defenceless animal.
8. During my talk I’ll try to ...................................................... some of the problems that have come up in the last few months.

46
Unit 36

Verbs with ON – 2

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

1. What do you think of this new dance?  A. She didn't want to let on and spoil the surprise.
2. You can't see much of the valley from here.  B. No I don't. The police moved us on so I didn't see very much.
3. Could you tell him that his mother will be there at six?  C. In that case we'll have to lay on some extra coaches.
4. Why didn't Mary tell me they'd planned a party for me?  D. It's a bit strange. I don't think it'll catch on.
5. Shall I switch the TV off?  E. You can reckon on at least fifty.
6. Lots of people want to go on the excursion.  F. Let's walk on a bit and see if we can get a better view somewhere else.
7. Do you know how badly people were injured in the accident?  G. No problem. I'll pass on the message when I see him this afternoon.
8. How many people do you think will come to the meeting?  H. Could you leave it on? I want to watch the news.

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

2 Now do the same with these dialogues:

1. You'd better wear a hat.  A. At least mine runs on unleaded petrol.
2. Cars cause so much damage!  B. Yes, he just rambles on and on and on!
3. So you caught the train after all.  C. Yes, he is. The strain of not finding a job is beginning to tell on him.
4. When did you realise you'd been tricked?  D. We're working on a new type of fuel.
5. What's your company's latest project?  E. I suppose they look on me as a kind of father figure.
6. Bill's looking really tired and worried these days.  F. It didn't dawn on me till much later.
7. I hate it when Ted chairs the meeting.  G. Yes. I just managed to jump on as it was leaving the station.
8. What's the attitude of your staff towards you?  H. Don't be silly. It'll never stay on in this wind.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
Unit 37

Verbs with ON – 3

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

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

1. We haven’t got much information to ........................., but we’ll do our best.
2. There’s a terrific atmosphere at work. All the staff ......................... really well.
3. I wish Mr Thomas wouldn’t ......................... criticising me all the time.
4. The dog hadn’t been at all aggressive so I didn’t expect it to ......................... me and attack me like that.
5. Do you have to ......................... special make-up when you appear on television?
6. In his speech the boss said that he needed everyone’s help. He ......................... all his employees to do their best to increase sales.
7. When exactly do you get these headaches?
   – They usually seem to ......................... in the evening.
8. I need a break. I realise now that I’ve ......................... too much work.

2 Now use the same verbs with these sentences:

1. Don’t stop. Please ......................... and tell us what happened next.
2. One of their salesmen ......................... me yesterday but I told him I wasn’t really interested.

3. It was a terrible film!
   – Oh, ......................... ! It wasn’t that bad!
4. The plane landed at Frankfurt to ......................... more passengers.
5. How old is your uncle?
   – He’s ......................... a bit now. He must be at least eighty.
6. I ate too much during my holiday and ......................... quite a lot of weight.
7. I’m afraid I can’t ......................... you all .............. – there just isn’t enough work!
8. ......................... the hot water, will you? I think I’ll have a bath.

*Have you noticed that all the pictures include a phrasal verb? Go through the book and underline the phrasal verbs below the pictures.*
## Organising Verbs with ON – 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>call on</th>
<th>get on</th>
<th>keep on</th>
<th>take on</th>
<th>turn on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come on</td>
<td>go on</td>
<td>put on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Do these headaches**
   - at any particular time?
   - When do the street lights
   - The star doesn’t
   - at night?
   - 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.*
**Unit 39**

**Organising Verbs with ON – 2**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bring on</th>
<th>Live on</th>
<th>Move on</th>
<th>Stay on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catch on</td>
<td>Look on</td>
<td>Pass on</td>
<td>Work on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Shall we**
   - and discuss something else?

2. **The police tried to**
   - the people near the scene of the accident.

3. **One day I hope to**
   - to a job with more responsibility.

4. **Can’t you**
   - her and get her to change her mind?

5. **Students need to**
   - their vocabulary every day.

6. **We need to**
   - providing a better service.

7. **How can she manage to**
   - such a low salary?

8. **His reputation will**
   - long after he has retired.

9. **I don’t want to**
   - fruit and salad. I actually like meat!

10. **The new fashion didn’t**
    - as the journalists had predicted.

11. **When did she finally**
    - and realise it was all a joke?

12. **Once you**
    - it’s quite easy to understand.

13. **Too much excitement could**
    - a heart attack.

14. **We must improve the team and**
    - any promising athletes.

15. **I hope this warm weather doesn’t**
    - my hay fever.

16. **My hat wouldn’t**
    - in the wind.

17. **I’ve decided to**
    - at school to get more qualifications.

18. **The lights often**
    - all night in some of the offices.

19. **I want you to**
    - me as a friend.

20. **She could only**
    - in horror as the fire spread.

21. **Please come, my boss will**
    - it as my fault if you don’t.

22. **Don’t worry. I’ll**
    - the message when I see her.

23. **I’m afraid it’s very easy to**
    - this disease.

24. **We’ll have to**
    - most of the cost to our customers.

*Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.*
Organising Verbs with ON – 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrasal Verbs</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carry on</td>
<td>People who keep talking for a long time in a very disorganised way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count on</td>
<td>Meetings that continue unnecessarily for a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drag on</td>
<td>If people are trying to keep something secret and you, you tell somebody that secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit on</td>
<td>If you doing something, you continue doing it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold on</td>
<td>People you can will support and help you as they have promised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay on</td>
<td>If you some kind of service, you provide that service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave on</td>
<td>If you someone to, you want them to wait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let on</td>
<td>Cars that unleaded petrol are more environmentally friendly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ramble on</td>
<td>If you an idea, you suddenly think of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run on</td>
<td>If you a letter, you send it to a person's new address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send on</td>
<td>When you electrical equipment, you start it working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch on</td>
<td>If you the television, you don't switch it off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell on</td>
<td>If you a subject while you are speaking, you mention it briefly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch on</td>
<td>When you an item of clothing, you put it on to see if it fits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try on</td>
<td>When the police a car, they signal it to continue and not stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wave on</td>
<td>If some kind of pressure is beginning to you, you are showing signs of being affected by that pressure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column.


Unit 41

Verbs with OFF – 1

1 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 Yveta 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.

2 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...........

52
Verbs with OFF – 2

1. 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  
2. The caller  
3. The chauffeur  
4. The pain  
5. The news  
6. The rain  
7. The rocket  
8. The sleepy children

A  dozed off because they'd had such a tiring day.
B  drove off in his employer's Rolls Royce.
C  fell off and rolled under the chair.
D  sparked off a violent demonstration.
E  held off and we were able to have our picnic.
F  lifted off and soon disappeared in the clouds.
G  rang off without leaving his phone number.
H  wore off after the doctor gave her an injection.

2. Now do the same with these:

1. call off  
2. fence off  
3. keep off  
4. give off  
5. live off  
6. scrape off  
7. send off  
8. shave off

A  this area to stop people getting in.
B  his beard as his new girlfriend doesn't like it.
C  a letter asking for more information.
D  the meeting as so many people are away.
E  the State.
F  the paint with a knife.  “I'm only shaving it off because I love her!”
G  a strange smell which makes me feel ill.
H  the subject as she's still very upset about it all.

Test yourself by covering one column and trying to remember the other part.
Unit 43

Verbs with OFF – 3

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

   come  get  go  let  put  set  take  turn

   1. Some people aren't here today so we've decided to ................., the meeting .......... until next week.

   2. ......................... the bus at Beecher Road and take the first on the left.

   3. All the posters had ......................... so I had to stick them up again.

   4. There's a long journey ahead of us so we want to ......................... early.

   5. There was a bomb scare and the plane ......................... an hour late.

   6. Suddenly the alarm ......................... and the guards rushed in.

   7. Don't forget to ......................... the electric fire before you go to bed.

   8. I asked the driver to ......................... me ........... at the end of my road.

2. Now use the same verbs with these sentences:

   1. You have to ......................... the main road by the pub and go down a narrow lane until you get to a farm.

   2. I think this yoghurt has ......................... It smells strange.

   3. Only two months in prison! He ......................... very lightly!

   4. You'd better ......................... those wet clothes and have a bath.

   5. If he ever does it again he'll be severely punished, but I'll ......................... him ........... this time.

   6. I was trying to concentrate but the noise kept ......................... me ...........

   7. England played very well.

       - ......................... It! They still lost!

   8. Be careful not to ......................... the burglar alarm by accident. It makes a terrible noise!
### Organising Verbs with OFF – 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>come off</th>
<th>go off</th>
<th>put off</th>
<th>take off</th>
<th>turn off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get off</td>
<td>let off</td>
<td>set off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. You have to
   - get off
   - go off
   - put off
   - take off
   - turn off
   - at the next stop.
   - with just a fine.
   - to sleep until very late.

2. Don’t be
   - by the noise – if will soon get quieter.
   - Don’t forget to
   - the lights when you go.
   - The meeting has been
   - until Friday.

3. The players had to
   - because it was raining.
   - The label must have
   - in the post.
   - He should
   - best in the competition.

4. The cheese will
   - unless you eat it soon.
   - What made the alarm
   - just now?
   - You can
   - people, you know!

5. The plane is due to
   - in a few minutes.
   - You can
   - your jacket if you like.
   - We always
   - ten per cent for regular orders.

6. You have to
   - this road in a minute.
   - Can you
   - that racket! I can’t hear myself think!
   - Why don’t you
   - the engine? We’ll be stuck here for an hour.

7. The thief must have
   - the alarm.
   - The travellers
   - early in the morning.
   - You press this to
   - the explosives.

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

*Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.*
Organising Verbs with OFF – 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break off</th>
<th>fall off</th>
<th>pull off</th>
<th>show off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cut off</td>
<td>keep off</td>
<td>send off</td>
<td>switch off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Why did he **cut off** their relationship?
   Shall I **fall off** a piece of chocolate and give it to him?
   We usually **pull off** for coffee halfway through the meeting.

2. Let's **show off** the road for a while and have a rest.
   Can you help me to **send off** my boots?
   How did he manage to **fall off** such an important deal?

3. You'd better **cut off** the subject of boyfriends for a while!
   Please **send off** the grass.
   Do you think the rain will **fall off** all day?

4. The town was **shown off** by an avalanches.
   We were **sent off** in the middle of our phone conversation.
   He **cut off** a small piece for me to taste.

5. He might **pull off** if he walks along the top of the wall.
   Business began to **show off** and some employees lost their jobs.
   Student numbers started to **fall off** when the fees went up.

6. Why don't you **fall off** for more information?
   Referees should **send off** any players that cause trouble.
   I must remember to **fall off** my application today.

7. Don't **cut off** like that. Nobody's impressed.
   He couldn't wait to **send off** his new bicycle.
   People who **fall off**, clearly have problems.

8. Don't forget to **send off** the television before you go out.
   I tend to **fall off** when he speaks. He's so boring.
   I always **cut off** the electricity before going on holiday.

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.
Complete the definitions using the verbs below. Use each verb once only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>call</th>
<th>fight</th>
<th>lift</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>cordon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>tell</td>
<td>doze</td>
<td>hold</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>scrape</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ................. off If you .................................. excess energy, you do something active to get rid of it.
2. ................. off If the police .................................. an area, they erect barriers around it to restrict movement.
3. ................. off If you .................................. someone ..........., you tell them you strongly disapprove of something they have done.
4. ................. off If you .................................. a wild dog, you try to stop it coming near and attacking you.
5. ................. off When rockets .................................., they rise into the air.
6. ................. off When you .................................., you leave a place in some kind of vehicle.
7. ................. off If you try to .................................. something that has happened, you pretend it was not at all important.
8. ................. off Thieves who .................................. with your money escape with it.
9. ................. off If showers of rain .................................., they come later than expected or maybe not at all.
10. ............. off If you .................................. a meeting, you cancel it.
11. ............. off When pains .................................., they stop hurting you.
12. ............. off When you .................................. someone ..........., you say goodbye to them before they start a journey.
13. ............. off If you .................................. the State, it gives you the money you need to support yourself.
14. ............. off If you .................................. some paint from a surface, you use a knife or something similar to remove it.
15. ............. off If you .................................., you fall into a light sleep without intending to because you are very tired.

*Test yourself by covering one of the columns.*
Unit 47

Verbs with ABOUT, ACROSS, AFTER and BY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bring about</th>
<th>get by</th>
<th>go by</th>
<th>stand by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come across</td>
<td>go after</td>
<td>set about</td>
<td>take after</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you’re in trouble, Tommy’s the kind of friend who will .............................................. you.

2. I just can’t find a job anywhere.
   – Why don’t you ................................... that vacancy at the sports centre?

3. The victims of the accident gradually got better as the days ..........................................

4. Your son is clever, isn’t he?
   – Yes, he .......................................... his mother!

5. I was sorting through some papers when I ................................................... these old photos.

6. The counsellor is trying to ...................................... a reconciliation between the two of them.

7. By cutting out luxuries we manage to ........................................... on just one salary.

8. This booklet gives tips on how to ........................................... losing weight.

2. Now do the same with these sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>call after</th>
<th>get across</th>
<th>go about</th>
<th>put by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come across</td>
<td>get by</td>
<td>look after</td>
<td>stand by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I’ve been saving part of my wages each week so I’ve got some money ................................. in case of emergencies.

2. We decided to ......................................... the baby ‘Ian’ ........... his grandfather.

3. There’s a spare bus ....................................... in case too many people turn up.

4. At night there are only three nurses to .......................................... all the patients in this ward.

5. As I only had a short time to explain things to the audience, it was very difficult to ................. my message ............

6. You’re blocking the corridor! Stand to one side so that people can .................................

7. The new manageress ......................................... as a really nice person, doesn’t she?

8. I’m sure there’s a much easier way to tackle this problem. I think I’ve been .......................... it the wrong way.
Unit 48

Verbs with AWAY

1. 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 a 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

2. 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.

   1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

Test yourself by covering one column and trying to remember the other part.
Unit 49
Verbs with AGAINST, APART, AROUND and BACK

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get around</th>
<th>hold against</th>
<th>ring back</th>
<th>take apart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get back</td>
<td>look around</td>
<td>shop around</td>
<td>take back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The news of their engagement will soon ....................................
2. We spent the afternoon ........................................ an old castle.
3. You might be able to buy the camera at a lower price if you .............................
4. After climbing the hill, we stopped for a moment to ...................... our breath ..........
5. I know Denny made a mess of things but don’t .................. it .......... him. He was only trying to help.
6. I had no difficulty ....................... the engine .......... . Putting it back together again was a problem, though.
7. If you give me your number, I’ll .................. you .......... when I get more news.

2 Now do the same with these verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>come apart</th>
<th>fall back</th>
<th>hang around</th>
<th>turn against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crowd around</td>
<td>give back</td>
<td>tell apart</td>
<td>turn back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The attack was so fierce that the soldiers had to ....................................
2. His wife was the only one who supported him. All his friends had ....................... him.
3. When they wear the same clothes, it’s hard to ....................... the twins ............
4. The road was blocked so we ....................... and looked for another route.
5. Look at those kids! Can’t they think of something better to do than just ....................... smoking.
6. My neighbour has finally ....................... the tools he borrowed!
7. We tried to speak to the Prime Minister but everyone had ....................... him so we couldn’t get anywhere near him.
8. I’m sorry I broke your pen, but it just ....................... in my hands.
Unit 50

Verbs with OVER and THROUGH

1 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
2. His eyes
3. The milk
4. The plan
5. The sky
6. The storm
7. My visa finally
8. The wound

A blew over and the sun came out.
B boiled over and went all over the stove.
C came through so I was able to go to Australia.
D clouded over and it looked as if it was going to rain.
E fell through and we had to start again.
F glazed over and he fell back into the armchair.
G healed over and she didn’t need a plaster any more.
H pulled over and the driver asked for directions.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2 Now do the same with these:

1. break through
2. go through
3. get over
4. hand over
5. run over
6. put through
7. see through
8. sleep through

A the barrier and try to reach the President.
B his disguise and contact the police.
C an old lady crossing the road.
D my notes to refresh my memory.
E that phone call to the boss’s secretary.
F a terrifying ordeal that they’ll never forget.
G responsibility to someone with better training.
H the thunderstorm while everyone was woken up.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Test yourself by covering one of the columns.
Unit 51

Verbs with WITH

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

   deal  do  fill  go  lie  part  play  reason

1. If there are any complaints, the manager will ............................................. them.

2. Shall I get those blue curtains?
   — No. They don’t really .......................................... the carpet. You need a lighter colour.

3. Once Jonathon’s got an idea into his head, he won’t change his mind. I tried to ............................................. him but it was no use.

4. Julia wanted to sell their car but her husband was reluctant to ............................................. it.

5. I’m really thirsty. I could ............................................. a long cool drink.

6. That woman from head office talks about ‘participation’ and ‘consultation’ but it doesn’t mean anything. She’s just ............................................. words.

7. The way he drives all over the road doesn’t exactly ............................................. me ........... confidence!

8. Who do you think is to blame for the accident?
   — In my opinion the fault ............................................. the council for not taking better precautions.

2. Now do the same with these verbs:

   confuse  deal  disagree  identify  live  meet  side  wrestle

1. It’s my decision and whatever happens I’ll have to ............................................. the consequences.

2. This little booklet ............................................. the problems of living abroad.

3. While Louise was on her way to the meeting, she ............................................. an accident and had to be taken to hospital.

4. And you’re an engineer, aren’t you?
   — No. I’m in marketing. I think you’re ....................... me ............... my brother.

5. I’ve decided to resign. I’ve spent the last twenty years ............................................. the financial problems of this company and I’ve had enough of it!

6. We want the play to be as realistic as possible. The main character, for example, must be somebody the audience can easily .........................................

7. Whenever there was a family dispute, her son agreed with her while her daughters used to ............................................. her husband.

8. I try never to eat anything with onion in as it always ............................................. me.
Unit 52

Verbs with AT and TO

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

1. My car wouldn’t start this morning.  
   A. No they weren’t. They just picked at their food and ate hardly anything.

2. Why doesn’t Ted want to play with the other children?  
   B. No, they didn’t. It’s going to be very difficult to get at the truth.

3. I think that new magazine is very childish.  
   C. Yes, I was offered a job there – so I leapt at the opportunity to work ‘Down Under’.

4. Would Blake be interested in making some extra money?  
   D. He’s afraid they’ll laugh at his accent.

5. I hear you’re going to New Zealand.  
   E. You’d better get the garage to look at it, then.

6. Did the police manage to get anyone to talk about the fight?  
   F. I know it’s hard, but you must keep at it. Don’t give up now!

7. Were they very hungry?  
   G. I’m sure he’d jump at the chance.

8. This maths homework is driving me crazy!  
   H. Well, it’s not really for adults. It’s aimed more at the teenage market.

   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2. Now do the same with these dialogues:

1. I think this is your coat.  
   A. Thanks - and help yourself to sugar.

2. Why didn’t you offer to help them prepare dinner?  
   B. I know! He keeps getting side-tracked. I wish he’d stick to the point.

3. How long was Ben unconscious?  
   C. Well, let’s drink to her success, then.

4. Shall I pour?  
   D. No. That one belongs to Mike. Mine’s grey.

5. Those customers have been waiting for ages!  
   E. Don’t let it get to you. She does it to everyone. Just ignore her.

6. It’s so difficult to get a clear answer from him!  
   F. Because when it comes to cooking, I’m totally useless.

7. Why does Ann keep criticising me all the time?  
   G. Could you see to them? I’m really busy at the moment.

8. And Judy here is in the final tomorrow.  
   H. It took him at least a quarter of an hour to come to.

   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Now go through the sentences on the right and underline the phrasal verbs.
Unit 53

Verbs with FOR

1. 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 .............................. ?

2. 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.
Unit 54

Verbs with FROM and OF

1 Match the first part of the dialogue on the left with the second part on the right. Write your answers in the boxes.

1. Why are you back living with your parents again?
   A Take this hat with you. It’ll protect you from the sun.
2. What’s this new exercise video you’ve bought?
   B Fine, but don’t resign from this job until you’ve got another one to go to.
3. Any news of your sister?
   C No. I come from Belgium.
4. I’m leaving! I can’t work under these conditions any longer!
   D I was behind with the rent so I was evicted from my flat.
5. You’re French, aren’t you?
   E Yes. I finally heard from her last week.
6. I hope Mum doesn’t find out I’ve been seeing Nigel.
   F The exercises on it are for people who suffer from backache.
7. I’m off to the beach, then.
   G He’s still recovering from the accident.
8. Why has Phil been off work for so long?
   H But your brother knows, and it’ll be hard to keep him from telling her.

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

2 Now do the same with these dialogues:

1. Do you think your parents would lend you the money?
   A Please don’t. The whole house smelt of cabbage last time you made it.
2. Are there any jobs going at the hotel?
   B I certainly did! He obviously didn’t approve of that dress!
3. Do you like the new uniform?
   C He started it. He accused me of being a liar so I hit him.
4. Shall I make that vegetable soup again?
   D They want to dispose of it by dumping it in the sea.
5. Why were you two boys fighting?
   E It reminds me of the time we went skiing in the Alps.
6. Look at the snow on those hills.
   F Not at the moment. I’ll let you know if I hear of any vacancies.
7. What are they going to do with all the factory waste?
   G Forget it. I wouldn’t dream of asking them for a loan.
8. Did you see the look on her father’s face?
   H Well, the style’s all right but I don’t think much of the colour.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>call for</th>
<th>get back</th>
<th>give away</th>
<th>run over</th>
<th>stand by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fall for</td>
<td>get over</td>
<td>go through</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I think we should give away free samples of the new detergent.
   He's offered to run over the secrets of his success.
   It was wonderful of her to stand by some of the prize money to charity.

2. Ask the police to get back in case we need them.
   A friend will always give back you if you're in trouble.
   I haven't changed. I fall for everything I said.

3. You'd better get back your notes again before the speech.
   She had to give away a terrible ordeal.
   The reforms should get back without any problems.

4. Shall I call for you on the way to work?
   We intend to get back an inquiry into the incident.
   Such hostile questions get back firm answers.

5. They'll never get back their son's death.
   It took him a long time to give away his operation.
   It's a difficult message to get back to an audience.

6. That lorry has just get back a cat that ran into the road.
   Can we just give away the procedure one more time?
   Could you stand by to the post office and get me a stamp?

7. We didn't call for from our holiday until Sunday evening.
   She's still waiting to give away all the tools she lent them.
   I wish they'd run over out of the way of the procession.

8. How could I give away such an obvious trick?
   She tends to give away the most unsuitable men.
   You didn’t think I'd run over that story, did you?

Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.
## Organising Verbs with Other Particles – 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>come across</th>
<th>get at</th>
<th>go by</th>
<th>stand for</th>
<th>take back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deal with</td>
<td>get by</td>
<td>go for</td>
<td>stand for</td>
<td>take back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. | We just about managed to | on my salary. | We were able to | with the Spanish we’d learnt at school. | People can’t | so please stand back. |
| 2. | As the days | she’ll slowly get better. | Don’t | that clock. It’s slow. | We watched the procession | and head towards the river. |
| 3. | Be careful! He won’t | any argument! | What do the initials MA | after his name? | I’m against everything they | How can I be friends with them? |
| 4. | I’m very busy. Could you | these enquiries, please. | He thinks the magazine should | more controversial topics. | They’re a very good firm to | – quick and reliable. |
| 5. | It’s going to be hard to | the truth. | Keep your torch where you can | it quickly if you need it. | He’s always trying to | me. Why doesn’t he like me? |
| 6. | I think they’ll | the first option. | Why did the dog | my leg like that? | She doesn’t usually | men unless they’re well-off. |
| 7. | It’s amazing what you | when you tidy a cupboard! | He didn’t | as a very pleasant person. | Her ideas don’t | very well in her new novel. |
| 8. | Don’t forget to | the books you borrowed from the library. | Yes. He’s OK. | all the things I said about him. | These photos | to when I was a teenager. |

*Test yourself by covering the phrasal verbs.*

67
Unit 57

Organising Verbs with Other Particles – 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>back away</th>
<th>fall through</th>
<th>make for</th>
<th>set about</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blow over</td>
<td>get away</td>
<td>pull over</td>
<td>take after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call after</td>
<td>go after</td>
<td>put by</td>
<td>while away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do with</td>
<td>hand over</td>
<td>see through</td>
<td>wrestle with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you .......................... a place, you go towards it.
2. If thieves ........................., they escape from a place.
3. If you say you could ........................... something, you would really like it or need it.
4. If you ....................... money ..........., you save it.
5. If you ............................... what someone says, you understand the real meaning behind what they say.
6. Plans which .............................. do not succeed.
7. If you ............................... responsibility to someone else, you transfer the responsibility to that person.
8. When storms .............................., they become less strong and finish.
9. If you ............................... your daughter ............ someone, you give her the same name as that person.
10. If you ............................... you move backwards away from someone or something, often because you are afraid.
11. When vehicles .............................. , they go to the side of the road and stop.
12. When you ............................... doing something, you start doing that activity.
13. If you ............................... your mother or father, you are like them physically or in character.
14. If you ............................... a job, you try to get it.
15. If you ............................... the time, you spend time doing something because you have nothing better to do.
16. If you ............................... a problem, you have a lot of difficulty trying to find the solution to that problem.

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column.
### Organising Verbs with Other Particles – 4

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get to</th>
<th>identify with</th>
<th>shop around</th>
<th>come apart</th>
<th>glaze over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jump at</td>
<td>tell apart</td>
<td>hear from</td>
<td>hang around</td>
<td>pick at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>reason with</td>
<td>turn against</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ................................ If you ................................ somebody, you no longer support them.
2. ................................ If you are unconscious and ................................, you become conscious again.
3. ................................ Things which ................................ you, make you upset.
4. ................................ If you ................................ someone, they write to you or phone you.
5. ................................ If you ................................ the chance of doing something, you accept that opportunity with enthusiasm.
6. ................................ If you wouldn’t ................................ doing something, you have no intention of doing it.
7. ................................ People who ................................ go from shop to shop to find the best value.
8. ................................ If you can ................................ twins ............ you know which one is which.
9. ................................ If you ................................ someone, you try to use sensible arguments to persuade them to do something.
10. ................................ Things which ................................ collapse into pieces.
11. ................................ People who ................................ a place, stay there doing nothing important often because they have nothing better to do.
12. ................................ If your eyes ........................................, you have a fixed expression, often showing that you are bored with what is happening.
13. ................................ If you don’t ................................ much ........... something or somebody, you don’t have a very high opinion of them.
14. ................................ If you ........................................ a character in a play, you feel that their situation is similar to your own.
15. ................................ People who ................................ their food eat small pieces of it.

Test yourself by covering the right-hand column.
Unit 59

Verbs with Two Particles – 1

1. 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.

   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.

2. 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!
Unit 60

Verbs with Two Particles – 2

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

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2  Now do the same with these dialogues:

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

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Unit 61

Verbs with TwoParticles – 3

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

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<tr>
<th>bring in on</th>
<th>get round to</th>
<th>go on about</th>
<th>stand up to</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do away with</td>
<td>go back on</td>
<td>look down on</td>
<td>take up on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

2. Now do the same with these verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break in on</th>
<th>face up to</th>
<th>go in for</th>
<th>make up for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bring out in</td>
<td>go down with</td>
<td>look up to</td>
<td>take over from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 contests! I never thought I’d win!”

72
Unit 62

Verbs with Two Particles – 4

1 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 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  F 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 |

2 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.

73
## Unit 63

**Organising Verbs with Two Particles – 1**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break in on carry on with come forward with come in for</th>
<th>cut back on feel up to fill (someone) in on fool around with</th>
<th>get on with get round to get through to go down with</th>
<th>look back on look forward to stand in for take over from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... people, you have a good relationship with them.</td>
<td>4. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... what you’re doing, you continue doing it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you don’t ............................................... something, you don’t feel well enough to do it.</td>
<td>5. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... doing something, you are pleased that you are going to be doing it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... someone ............................................... something, you tell them the details of it.</td>
<td>6. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... someone on the telephone, you succeed in contacting them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... criticism, people criticise you.</td>
<td>8. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... a time or event, you remember it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ...........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... someone, you do their job for them because they are not present.</td>
<td>10. ..........................................</td>
<td>Firms which ............................................... production, produce less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ..........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... a conversation, you interrupt it.</td>
<td>12. ..........................................</td>
<td>If you finally ............................................... doing something, you do it after a long delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ..........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... something dangerous, you handle it in a careless, irresponsible way.</td>
<td>14. ..........................................</td>
<td>When you start a job and ............................................... somebody, that person did the job before you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ..........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... some information, you give that information to someone, for example, the police.</td>
<td>16. ..........................................</td>
<td>If you ............................................... an illness, you catch it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Test yourself by covering the right-hand column.*

74
Organising Verbs with Two Particles – 2

Complete each definition with one of the verbs below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>come up against</th>
<th>cut down on</th>
<th>get behind with</th>
<th>live up to</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bring in on</td>
<td>fix up with</td>
<td>go along with</td>
<td>look down on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch up on</td>
<td>get away with</td>
<td>go in for</td>
<td>look up to</td>
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<tr>
<td>come out in</td>
<td>get back at</td>
<td>grow out of</td>
<td>run out of</td>
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</table>

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.
Unit 65

BE

1 The verb BE is used in combination with some of the particles studied in this book. Often the particles have similar meanings to those they have when combined with other verbs. Complete each sentence with one of the following particles. Use each item once only.

   down  down with  in  off  on  out  out of  up

1. Well, I’m ................ now. See you tomorrow morning.

2. No wonder they’re celebrating! Profits are ................ by 90%!

3. Have you got any red peppers?
   - I’m afraid we’re ................ them at the moment but we’ll have some more in tomorrow.

4. My father’s been very ................ since he lost his job.

5. I hear the boss is ill.
   - That’s right he’s ................ flu.

6. Have you given her your entry form yet? They must be ................ by the end of the week.

7. Let’s have a look around the shops. There are a lot of sales ................ at the moment.

8. Can I speak to Mary, please?
   - I’m afraid she’s ................ at the moment but she should be back soon.

2 Now do the same with these sentences:

   out  away  down  in  in  off  on  up  to  up

1. If Philip rings, tell him I’m ................, I won’t be ................ till next year!

2. Things are really bad. Sales are ................ by 50% so far this year and it doesn’t look as if the situation is going to improve.

3. When does she come back from her business trip?
   - She’s ................ until Friday.

4. Oh dear! This yoghurt tastes strange.
   I think it’s ................ .

5. Nigel’s still in bed.
   - Why isn’t he ................ yet? His alarm went ages ago.

6. No wonder the car won’t start! The handbrake is still ...........

7. I joined the team at a later stage, I wasn’t ................ any of the original discussions.

8. What on earth do you think you’re ................?
   - Nothing – really – nothing!

   "Why aren’t you up yet?"
COME

1 Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verb *COME* and the particles given. Use each particle once only.

  across down in out over round up up with on

1. We had to call off the picnic because the rain was ......................... so heavily.
2. I think I'll keep that piece of wood. It might ......................... useful one day.
3. Soaking the pullover in this solution should make the stain .........................
4. Fiona fainted, and when she ........................., she found herself in hospital.
5. While I was tidying out the cupboard, I ......................... these old magazines.
6. Darren suddenly started yelling and screaming. I don't know what ......................... him.
7. We left early the next morning, just as the sun was .........................
8. Oh .........................! Hurry up! It's time you ......................... the answer.

2 Now do the same with these sentences:

  across in for into off on out in up from

1. Of course, appearances can be deceptive, but she ......................... as a very confident person, doesn't she?
2. I'd better take one of my pills. I think I've got a migraine ........................., and I want to stop it getting too bad.
3. When her parents died, Edith ......................... a lot of money.
4. You can tell by his accent that he ......................... Wales.
5. I think I'm allergic to certain kinds of seafood because I suddenly ......................... spots after I'd eaten some.
6. People didn't like the way the Minister handled the situation and he ......................... a lot of criticism.
7. The room was in a terrible state. The wallpaper was ......................... the walls so we had to stick it on again.
8. Did the subject ......................... in the course of conversation?
   - No. It wasn't mentioned at all.
Unit 67

GET

1 Match the two halves of each dialogue. Write your answers in the boxes.

1. Everyone seems to know about your engagement.  
   A Don’t let her comments get to you. It’s not that bad.

2. Have you found a job yet!  
   B Very nice. We get on with them really well.

3. Why do you want a pay-rise?  
   C I’m afraid not – and it’s really getting me down.

4. What are your new neighbours like?  
   D As it’s his first offence, he may get off with a fine.

5. Do you think Nick will go to prison?  
   E There’s no rush. The train doesn’t get in for another twenty minutes.

6. It’s time you had a holiday.  
   F I know. The news has certainly got around.

7. Hayley didn’t think much of my painting, did she?  
   G Because I can’t get by on my salary any more.

8. Shouldn’t we be leaving for the station?  
   H I know, but we can’t get away till November.

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2 Now do the same with these dialogues:

1. How did the prisoners manage to escape?  
   A In that case you’d better get in an electrician.

2. George is still in bed.  
   B They got out through a window.

3. Do you think Barbara will be able to persuade him to pay?  
   C Can’t you get out of it and come swimming instead?

4. I don’t understand how that lighting system works.  
   D I’ve been too busy – I simply haven’t got round to it.

5. Shall I give you your injection now, Mr Petrie?  
   E All right, nurse. Let’s get it over with.

6. This is the right bus for the station, isn’t it?  
   F She should do. She knows how to get round him.

7. Have you fixed your car yet?  
   G That’s right. Get off at the next stop.

8. I’ve got to help in the shop this afternoon.  
   H What! Hasn’t he got up yet?

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Now underline all the phrasal verbs.

78
GO

1 Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the verb GO and the particles below. Use each particle once only.

about ahead by down down with off through up

1. If you don’t keep yoghurt in the fridge in the summer, it will soon ..........................

2. At the beginning of the play, the curtain .......................... and the audience saw a
woman standing alone in the centre of the stage.

3. We became more and more concerned as time .......................... and we didn’t hear any
news.

4. I’m not surprised she looked so frightened. It was a terrifying experience to
..........................

5. We’ve got the green light. We can .......................... and make the changes we wanted.

6. Geoffrey won’t be coming to the meeting this evening. He has .......................... a virus.

7. How was the news received?
– I’m afraid it didn’t .......................... very well.

8. You’ll never solve problems by shouting at people. You’re .......................... this in
completely the wrong way.

2 Now do the same with these sentences:

for into off on out up with without

1. The burglars panicked and ran away when the alarm ..........................

2. Please don’t stop .......................... with your story.

3. It’s a difficult choice but I think I’ll ..........................
the second option.

4. What do you think of this handbag?
– The colour isn’t right. It doesn’t ..........................
your dress.

5. Let’s talk about your proposal for giving students more
homework.
– I don’t want to .......................... that at the moment.
I’ll discuss it later.

6. If prices .......................... any more, I won’t be able to pay my rent.

7. What are you doing this evening?
– I’m .......................... to the cinema with my boyfriend.

8. You need more sleep. If you keep .......................... it, your health will suffer.
Unit 69

PUT

1. Match the two halves of each dialogue. Write your answers in the boxes.

1. That’s a dreadful noise, isn’t it?  A  He put on a brave face but he was obviously upset.
2. Philip isn’t clever enough to plan such a crime on his own.  B  We’re putting on ’Romeo and Juliet’ in October.
3. Where are you staying?  C  No. The noise is putting me off.
4. Can’t you concentrate on your work?  D  Don’t be put off by the outside. It’s really nice inside.
5. I don’t want to be a nuisance.  E  Yes, I’m not putting up with it any longer, I’m going to complain.
6. What terrible news! How did he take it?  F  A friend has offered to put me up for the night.
7. What’s your next performance going to be?  G  Don’t worry! You’re not putting me out at all.
8. I don’t like the look of this place!  H  You’re right. Someone must have put him up to it.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

2. Now do the same with these dialogues:

1. Could I speak to Mary White, please?  A  She should put them forward at the next meeting.
2. Our poor dog is in terrible pain.  B  One moment, please. I’ll put you through to her office.
3. Hurry up or we’ll be late!  C  Well, put your pullover on.
4. Can I borrow the scissors?  D  Because he’s put on so much weight recently.
5. I’m starting to get a bit cold now.  E  We’ve put in for a pay rise of ten per cent.
6. Rita’s got some new proposals for ways of saving money.  F  You’d better have him put down and end his suffering.
7. What kind of an increase have you asked for?  G  Nearly ready. I’ve just got to put these plates away.
8. Why did Leo have to buy a new suit?  H  OK, but make sure you put them back when you’ve finished with them.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

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

1 Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the verb TAKE and the particles below. Use each particle once only.

away back down off on out to up

1. Trevor has threatened to take you to court if you don’t ................................... what you said.

2. After being in several amateur productions, I decided to ................................... acting professionally.

3. When we arrived at the airport, the plane had already ................................... .

4. Sales of our products increased dramatically so we had to ................................... extra staff to keep up with the demand.

5. We want to buy a new car, but it will mean ................................... a loan, and we want to avoid that.

6. The concert was last week but they still haven’t ................................... the posters from the notice boards.

7. The sea and the sky looked so beautiful that they ................................... my breath ..........................

8. Irma was pleasant enough but I never really ................................... her. Maybe it was because we seemed to have nothing in common.

2 Now do the same with these sentences:

aback after apart back in off on over

1. With that nose of hers, Nathalie certainly ................................... her father – and she’s got his temper too!

2. One of the first things I learnt in the army was how to ................................... a gun ............................ and then put it together again.

3. Seeing those tall chimneys over there ................................... me ............................. to my childhood when I lived in a town with a lot of heavy industry.

4. Many employees lost their jobs when the firm was ................................... by a large multi-national company.

5. Helena was wearing such strange clothes that we were all ................................... . It took us some time to get over the shock.

6. You look exhausted. I think you’ve ................................... more than you can handle.

7. If you’re so cold, ................................... that thin shirt and put on something warmer.

8. He fooled most people into believing that he was a policeman. I suppose they were ................................... by the uniform.
Unit 71

BRING and TURN

1. Match the two halves of each dialogue. Write your answers in the boxes.

BRING

1. I've got some photos I took of the excursion to London.  A. Why not? We've tried to bring them up to be independent.
2. What caused the rash?  B. Only if you promise to bring it back before the weekend!
3. What new books have you got planned for next year?  C. It must have been brought on by some kind of allergy.
4. Can I borrow your ladder for a while?  D. It certainly was. It brought back memories of my stay in Rome.
5. Would you let your children go camping on their own?  E. Apparently, it took them ages to bring her round.
6. Was Miriam unconscious for very long?  F. We're going to bring out a series on famous painters.
7. Will the Opposition parties work together?  G. Great! You must bring them along to the next meeting.
8. That was an interesting film about Italy, wasn't it?  H. They'll have to if they want to bring down the Government.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2. Now do the same with these dialogues:

TURN

1. What happened to the theatre in the centre of town?  A. The road was blocked so I had to turn back and find another route.
2. Whatever made you ask someone like him for help?  B. So did I but it turned out sunny in the end.
3. Did Jill accept your suggestion?  C. It was turned into a cinema.
4. Don't you think it's a bit cold in here?  D. Yes they did. They turned up an hour late!
5. So, did the Maxwells come to the party after all?  E. Yes, it is a bit chilly. Turn the heating on if you want to.
6. Why did it take you so long to drive here?  F. There was nobody else I could turn to.
7. Are you watching that film?  G. No. She turned it down.
8. I thought it was going to rain.  H. No, I'm not. Shall I turn it off?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

82
Unit 72

KEEP and LOOK

1. Match the two halves of each dialogue. Write your answers in the boxes.

KEEP

1. I’m afraid of getting bitten by mosquitoes.     A They took it back. I couldn’t keep up the payments.
2. Has he told you everything he knows about the robbery?  B I keep off spicy foods, but apart from that I can eat anything.
3. How did you manage to sell more than your competitors?  C OK. I’ll do it. Just don’t keep on about it all the time.
4. This course is really difficult.  D I don’t think so. I’m sure he’s keeping something back.
5. And don’t forget that you promised to mend that chair.  E She says she wants to keep up with the latest fashions.
6. What happened to that car you were buying?  F Keep at it! I’m sure it’ll be worth all the effort in the end.
7. Why does Annabel buy so many women’s magazines?  G Take this cream. It’s supposed to keep them away.
8. How careful do you have to be about what you eat?  H By keeping our prices down when they put theirs up.

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</table>

2. Now do the same with these dialogues:

LOOK

1. I don’t know what this word means.  A I know, I’m really looking forward to having a break.
2. Have you found somewhere to live yet?  B No. She looked straight through me and pretended I wasn’t there.
3. What’s happening to your dogs while you’re away on holiday?  C Yes. They look down on people like you and me.
4. They’re so snobbish, aren’t they?  D Well, look it up in a dictionary.
5. Any news about your stolen video recorder?  E We’ve looked round a few flats but they’re all too expensive.
6. Didn’t Mandy say “Hello” when she saw you?  F The police are looking into it but they aren’t very hopeful.
7. I wonder if Sandra’s feeling any better.  G My mother-in-law’s looking after them.
8. Only two more weeks and then we’re on holiday.  H I’ll look in on the way home and see how she is.

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Unit 73

Organising Common Verbs – 1

Complete each of the groups of sentences by using one of the following verbs. Use each verb once only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>keep</th>
<th>look</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>off fatty foods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wish he wouldn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>on about his new car all the time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He likes to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>up with the latest news.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These lights should</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>away any burglars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why should he</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>back such vital information?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They weren’t able to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>up the payments on their car.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. | I’m afraid he |          | out at the moment but he’ll be back soon. |          |
|    | I’m sure this milk |          | off. Here, you smell it. |          |
|    | The television |          | on but I can’t hear any sound. |          |
|    | OK. Time |          | up. Can I have your answer, please? |          |
|    | The price of chicken |          | down this week. |          |
|    | My application |          | in so I hope to get an interview. |          |

| 3. | It’s nice to |          | forward to your holidays, isn’t it! |          |
|    | Remember to |          | up any words you don’t know. |          |
|    | Could you |          | after our cat while we’re away? |          |
|    | Why don’t you |          | in on her on your way to work? |          |
|    | They’re snobs. They |          | down on pupils from my school. |          |
|    | The police must |          | into lots of similar crimes every year. |          |

| 4. | Why did that alarm |          | off? |          |
|    | I never want to |          | through such an experience again. |          |
|    | Don’t stop. Please |          | on with your work. |          |
|    | Would you like to |          | out for a meal this evening? |          |
|    | We’ll have to |          | through with it. We can’t pull out! |          |
|    | Which option will he |          | for? |          |

| 5. | I’ll have to |          | up early tomorrow morning. |          |
|    | When does her train |          | in? |          |
|    | It’s important to |          | on well with your colleagues. |          |
|    | Try not to let the criticism |          | to you. |          |
|    | If I can’t do it myself, I’ll |          | an electrician in. |          |
|    | She can just |          | by on her salary and no more. |          |

Use this page to test yourself.
**Organising Common Verbs – 2**

Complete each of the groups of sentences by using one of the following verbs. Use each verb once only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bring</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>put</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>turn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He had to</td>
<td>up two children on his own.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When are you going to</td>
<td>back those tools I lent you?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating tomatoes may</td>
<td>on that rash again.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing books doesn’t</td>
<td>in much money.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She wants to</td>
<td>along a friend when we go out.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These photos</td>
<td>back memories of my holiday.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| The dentist had to | out two teeth. | | | |
| With that red hair they | after their mother. | | | |
| We usually | on extra staff in the summer. | | | |
| Please | off your jacket if you want to. | | | |
| Will you help me | down those notices? | | | |
| You should | up some kind of sport to keep fit. | | | |

| Unfortunately, I | on weight during my holiday. | | | |
| The employees have | in for a pay rise. | | | |
| Don’t be | off by his clothes. He’s really very nice. | | | |
| She | forward her proposal at the meeting. | | | |
| I try to | by a little money each week. | | | |
| I just can’t | up with these arguments any longer! | | | |

| The weather didn’t | out too bad after all. | | | |
| We’ll have to | back. The road’s blocked. | | | |
| Can I | on the TV and watch the film? | | | |
| He didn’t | up although he’d promised to come. | | | |
| Who else could I | to for help? | | | |
| They usually | down any applicants who are over forty. | | | |

| That box might | in useful one day. | | | |
| He expects to | into a lot of money very soon. | | | |
| The subject didn’t | up in the course of our discussion. | | | |
| They | across as really nice people, don’t they. | | | |
| Have you | up with a solution to our problem? | | | |
| Will the stain | out if I wash it? | | | |

*Now underline all the particles.*
Unit 75

Business – 1

1 Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs below. Use each verb once only.
   bring out  close down  go ahead  take over
   build up  cut back  put forward  think over

1. Business was so bad that they had to .................................. two factories.

2. I .................................. my proposal at the meeting but it was rejected.

3. Next year we intend to ................................. several new products but at the moment we're still testing them.

4. Decisions would no longer be made locally if a big multi-national .......................... our company.

5. It was finally decided that the scheme should .......................... but with a few changes.

6. It took hard work to .......................... this company from nothing to what it is today.

7. Until we get some new orders we'll have to .......................... production.

8. Before I come to a decision I'll have to .......................... their offer very carefully.

2 Now do the same with these verbs:
   branch out  plan ahead  sell out  take off
   dry up  run through  set up  take up

1. We can’t depend on just one type of product to be successful. We need to .......................... into other areas.

2. After his company went bankrupt, Frank .......................... another one in his wife’s name.

3. There are still one or two things I'm not quite sure about. Could we just .......................... the details of our agreement once more?

4. Because of the advance publicity all copies of the new game had .......................... within an hour so the store had to order some more.

5. You really don't seem able to deal with my problem so I'll have to .......................... this matter .......... with your head office.

6. Because of the transport strike, supplies .......................... and we had to stop production.

7. After it was recommended on television, sales of the shampoo really .......................... .

8. We're already thinking about what we’ll be selling in five years' time. In this business it’s essential to .......................... .
Business – 2

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

1. bring forward  A the company because we can’t pay our debts.
2. carry out  B the components we need to repair the car.
3. draw up  C our supplier to chase the order.
4. ring up  D production to meet increased demand.
5. run out of  E the meeting from Friday to Wednesday.
6. step up  F the contract and send you a copy.
7. wind up  G the pros and cons before deciding.
8. weigh up  H a survey into people’s leisure activities.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

2  Now do the same with these items:

1. The chairman  A dragged on and we seemed to be getting nowhere.
2. The company  B came up to sell our goods abroad.
3. Competition  C lay ahead but they managed to survive.
4. The deal  D hotted up and we were forced to cut prices.
5. Difficult times  E picked up after some initial difficulties.
6. The meeting  F stepped down after doing the job for ten years.
7. An opportunity  G went through and our jobs were saved.
8. Trade  H went under and they all lost their jobs.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

Text yourself by covering one of the columns and trying to remember the other part.

87
Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. As business was bad, they had to ...................................................... some of their staff.
   A put down  B lay off  C take on  D hang up

2. At last the recession seems to have ..............................................
   A topped off  B slimmed down  C bogged down  D bottomed out

3. Mary applied for the post but she was ..........................................
   A turned down  B checked out  C kept under  D pushed ahead

4. The workers decided to .............................................................. until their demands were met.
   A stand up  B lie behind  C sit in  D sleep out

5. How are you .............................................................. in your new post?
   A getting on  B going along  C getting down  D coming by

6. The union threatened to ..........................................................
   the workers on strike.
   A call out  B ask up  C hear out  D see down

7. I'm so tired! I've been ..........................................................
   with work this week!
   A clogged up  B snarled up  C held down  D snowed under

8. On an impulse he .............................................................. his job and went abroad.
   A gave in  B put off  C threw up  D set down

9. The staff .............................................................. in support of their pay claim.
   A fall off  B walked out  C kept back  D turned off

10. If orders keep coming in like this, I'll have to ................................ more staff.
    A give up  B add in  C gain on  D take on

11. His assistant had to .............................................................. for him the last time he was ill.
    A stand down  B keep on  C take on  D fill in

12. Once again poor Colin has been ............................................ for promotion.
    A stood by  B passed over  C locked out  D struck off

13. If my working conditions don't improve, I'll ................................ my notice.
    A give up  B fire off  C hand in  D give out

14. We're looking for someone who can ..................................... with the rest of our team.
    A get up  B fit in  C act up  D work off
## Technology and Computing

### 1 Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the verbs given. Use each verb once only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cut out</th>
<th>go through</th>
<th>stand up to</th>
<th>top up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filter out</td>
<td>read off</td>
<td>strip down</td>
<td>wire up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. This water pump has a special device on it to .................................. any impurities.

2. Something was wrong with the engine so we ....................... it .......... and examined each part.

3. No wonder the fridge didn’t work. You hadn’t ......................... the plug correctly.

4. These machines need to be solid. They have to ............................. a lot of rough treatment.

5. The only maintenance that is required is to ......................... the oil if it gets a bit low.

6. Every time we start up the drilling machine we have to ....................... a strict safety procedure to prevent any accidents.

7. The operator monitors the pressure by ......................... the measurements on these gauges.

8. The engine kept ............................. and then starting again a few seconds later.

### 2 Now do the same with these verbs. The sentences are to do with computing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>back up</th>
<th>put down to run out of</th>
<th>set up sift through</th>
<th>take up work out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>print out</td>
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</table>

1. Check your work on the screen. Once you’re satisfied, you can .......................... a copy.

2. If the printer .......................... paper, a warning light indicates that you need some more.

3. First you .......................... your database and then you type in your clients’ records.

4. You give the computer a command and it will .......................... the data for you until it finds the information you need.

5. The boss said it was nobody’s fault but we .......................... it .......... bad programming on the part of those ‘experts’ at head office.

6. The program .......................... a lot of disk space so there wasn’t much room for anything else.

7. Calculations which used to take ages can now be .......................... in a few seconds.

8. In case anything goes wrong with the computer, you should always .......................... any work you do and keep those disks in a safe place.
Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. The plane should have ______________________ at eleven o’clock but it was delayed.
   A set up  B taken off  C let on  D opened out

2. The details of cancellation charges are ______________________ in the table below.
   A held in  B added up  C set out  D written up

3. We finally ______________________ on our journey at two o’clock in the afternoon.
   A set off  B went out  C came up  D got about

4. I have to ______________________ at the airport two hours before departure.
   A check up  B set down  C sign on  D check in

5. We got to the stop just as the coach was ______________________.
   A taking off  B making out  C settling down  D pulling away

6. Why don’t you ______________________ in Oxford on the way home?
   A stop off  B take in  C pass through  D draw up

7. I went ashore at most of the ports we ______________________ on our cruise.
   A pulled up  B came about  C put into  D drew up

8. The road had ______________________ and driving conditions were terrible.
   A slipped up  B iced over  C gummed up  D splashed down

9. As the aircraft ______________________ one of the wheels came off.
   A tripped up  B put off  C ran down  D touched down

10. While Adam was cycling home, he was ______________________ by a lorry.
    A driven out  B speeded up  C flown into  D run down

11. We decided to ______________________ in Athens for a few days on our way home.
    A stop over  B put up  C set up  D close down

12. Suddenly a taxi ______________________ and an important-looking official got out.
    A drew up  B called by  C levelled out  D stopped out

13. Our car ______________________ just as we were crossing the bridge.
    A came out  B broke down  C cut back  D shut down

14. A boy ran out into the road, but the driver ______________________ his brakes just in time.
    A brought down  B put in  C sent out  D slammed on
Health and Fitness

1 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 out in A your arm so you won’t be able to use it.
2. get over B your muscles with these simple exercises.
3. put on C the operation and start work again.
4. strap up D a prescription for the patient.
5. take out E a sport to keep fit.
6. take up F a rash all over my chest.
7. tone up G weight if you eat such sweet food.
8. write out H my wisdom teeth if they hurt too much.

2 Now do the same with these items:

1. The anaesthetic A cleared up when I took the antibiotics.
2. My ankle B fell out because he was so worried.
3. His hair C healed up but there’s still a small scar.
4. The infection D pulled through because she’d been looked after so well.
5. The patient E sat still down but I decided not to eat for a while.
6. My stomach F shot up as the fever got worse.
7. Her temperature G swelled up and I couldn’t put my shoe on.
8. The wound H wore off but he felt very strange when he woke up.

Test yourself by covering one of the columns.
Unit 81

Sport and Leisure – 1

Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. The team spent some time ................................ in preparation for the match.
   A running away  B warming up  C doing in  D winning through

2. The champion had a crowd of supporters to ..............................
   A bring her round  B cheer her on  C do her down  D give her up

3. The pond ............................................................ and the villagers were able to skate on it.
   A caved in  B stretched out  C snowed off  D froze over

4. I want to get the garden tidy before winter .................................
   A sets out  B sets in  C hangs about  D falls off

5. Some supporters were ................................................ at the entrance because the ground was full.
   A sent off  B turned away  C set out  D played off

6. The show is so popular that it's ........................................... for weeks ahead.
   A put out  B checked in  C booked up  D shut down

7. The committee want us to .............................................. the entertainment for the social evening.
   A lay on  B sit on  C put down  D settle down

8. It was such a bad foul that the referee .................................
   A cut him up  B sent him off  C did him up  D used him up

9. If the rain ................................................ we might still be able to play the match.
   A eases up  B sets off  C hots up  D fires away

10. The band ................................................. and the dancers made their way to the floor.
    A played off  B struck out  C struck up  D beat out

11. When the applause had ........................................ the star of the show said a few words.
    A stepped forward  B gone out  C played through  D died down

12. I had to keep ........................................ new things for the children to do during their holiday. They got bored so easily!
    A dreaming up  B running down  C acting up  D passing through

13. Maggie's been ........................................ her game and you can see a definite improvement.
    A sitting for  B working on  C checking in  D trying on

14. The match was ........................................ and will be played next Wednesday.
    A pelted down  B poured out  C rained off  D seen through
### Sport and Leisure – 2

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

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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Many cinemas</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Blared out and we couldn’t hear ourselves speak.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The curtain</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Caught on and soon everyone was doing it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The dance</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Closed down when television became popular.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The golfers</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fell off when another club opened.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Teed off but both played terrible shots.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The music</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Tuned up and waited for the conductor to arrive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The musicians</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Played off to decide third place.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The two teams</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Came down and the booing began!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Now do the same with these items:

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Carry off</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>The committee and help to make decisions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Plant out</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>This dance because my feet are killing me.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Play through</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A hobby to help you relax after work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Put on</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>This tune once and then you try to sing it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sit on</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>The prize for the most beautiful garden.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sit out</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>The seedlings when they’re big enough.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Soak up</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>A show twice a year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Take up</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>The sun as you lie on the beach.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Test yourself by covering over one of the columns.*
Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. They were ................................ with excitement at the thought of seeing the sea.
   A acting out  B bubbling over  C jumping on  D sweeping away

2. What made Wayne so angry? He ................................ with a face as black as thunder!
   A rained off  B stormed out  C snowed under  D iced over

3. The crowd seemed very unenthusiastic so the MC tried to ......................... some
   excitement.
   A beat out  B strike up  C whip up  D hit on

4. Miles had a lot of emotional problems but we managed to ...................... .
   A lay him off  B straighten him out  C send him up  D find him out

5. When the children saw the ice-cream stall, their eyes ............................ .
   A cheered up  B cried out  C revolved around  D lit up

6. We were so upset that we could hardly ............................... the tears.
   A hold back  B keep off  C set off  D step down

7. You know they’re only trying to make you lose your temper! ..................... !
   A Simmer down  B Eat away  C Work out  D Tuck in

8. Derek was so angry at the news that he ................................. the phone and rushed out
   of the room.
   A called up  B hung on  C slammed down  D rang off

9. Stewart will soon change his mind. I know how to ............................... him.
   A tell on  B pick through  C centre on  D get round

10. Nicole’s been in a mood for days now. I wished she’d ......................... it.
    A snap out of  B mess about with  C look down on  D show through

11. We don’t usually act like that. We got ................................. by the excitement of the
    occasion.
    A moved on  B strung up  C pointed out  D carried away

12. The smell of hot buttered toast ................................. me back to my childhood.
    A holds  B takes  C gives  D sets

13. Marcia’s dog was killed by a car and it took her some time to ........................ the
    shock.
    A get over  B do without  C come round  D fill out

14. When Nancy saw the mess the burglar had left, she   ....................... in tears.
    A went under  B came apart  C wiped off  D broke down
Feelings and Emotions – 2

Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. When Helen and Andrew saw how ridiculous they looked they ________________________ laughing.
   A came round  B burst out  C broke in  D flowed over

2. When he saw her with John, Jack _______________________ anger.
   A showed up  B bristled with  C pricked with  D brushed with

3. Christine felt that she was among friends so she ________________________ a little.
   A looked up  B melted away  C opened up  D screwed up

4. Sonja and Shirley haven’t spoken to each other since they ________________________ two years ago.
   A fell out  B stepped back  C mixed up  D died down

5. I hate Joan Clifford! One day I’ll ________________________ for all the pain she’s caused!
   A sound her out  B show her off  C tell her apart  D pay her back

6. Eva doesn’t care what she says. People are often ________________________ by her outspoken comments.
   A set aside  B taken aback  C stood over  D taken off

7. Ben’s so unlucky in love. Why does he ________________________ the type of woman who brings trouble?
   A catch on  B fall for  C put before  D set out

8. When Howard saw the broken window, he ________________________ a rage.
   A flew into  B drove out  C faced up to  D steamed off

9. Terry’s quite nice really. Don’t be ________________________ by his appearance.
   A checked off  B put off  C set on  D taken over

10. Molly just couldn’t cope with his moods any more so they ________________________
    A split up  B got by  C tore apart  D fell through

    "Mum, this is Terry. Don’t let his appearance put you off. He’s really nice."

11. Roy got very emotional. I don’t know what ________________________ him.
    A went under  B sawed through  C got out of  D came over

12. Yvonne didn’t know what to do. She was ________________________ by conflicting emotions.
    A torn apart  B split off  C burnt down  D chopped up

13. Bill and Ted ________________________ each other straightaway and became firm friends.
    A took after  B held together  C took to  D let in

14. I try to be friendly but I find it hard to ________________________ some of my younger colleagues.
    A get up to  B come up with  C get on with  D get by on
Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence.

1. When Bruce ....................... the judge, he continued to protest that he was innocent.
   A argued out  B came before  C saw to  D swore by

2. Some of the people on the march were trying to  ......................... trouble.
   A egg on  B fill up  C stir up  D toughen up

3. We had to pay a lot of money in damages after the verdict  ......................... us.
   A came up against  B delivered up  C threw off  D went against

4. When I returned, I found my car had been  ......................... by the police.
   A fitted up  B gathered up  C taken after  D towed away

5. From the witnesses' stories we managed to  ......................... what had happened.
   A answer to  B bring up  C piece together  D turn over

6. With a smart lawyer you might  ......................... just a fine.
   A get away with  B get down to  C go in for  D do away with

7. Lesley's being very secretive. I'm sure she's  ......................... something dishonest.
   A carried forward  B fallen out with  C mixed up in  D joined up

8. The police arrested several well-known criminals after  ......................... a tip-off.
   A acting on  B adhering to  C marking off  D showing up

9. For the third time this year the bank has been  .........................
   A balanced out  B held up  C shot down  D stolen away

10. The prisoners  ......................... their cells and climbed on the roof.
    A came in on  B broke out of  C got away with  D went out on

11. The police will have to  ......................... security for the President's visit.
    A loosen up  B tie down  C tighten up  D weed out

12. Many people were wounded after the terrorists started  ......................... with machine guns.
    A blazing away  B falling off  C shouting out  D whipping out

13. We have  ......................... our inquiries after receiving new information.
    A added up  B enlarged on  C pushed around  D stepped up

14. Mark's been  ......................... for questioning about a series of muggings.
    A joined in  B joined up  C spoken for  D taken in
Law and Order – 2

Choose the best alternative to complete the sentence.

1. By the way the judge .................., you could see he thought they were guilty.
   A measured up  B pointed out  C summed up  D weighed against

2. The police don't think they'll ever .................... all the missing money.
   A find for  B put down to  C rip off  D track down

3. The prisoner's been ...................... in a cell for 4 days so he may be more
   willing to talk.
   A cooped up  B put through  C sent up  D tidied away

4. The house was ......................... and some valuable paintings were stolen.
   A broken into  B slipped up  C stolen away  D worked at

5. Instead of ......................... the crooks, the guards just stood around in a daze.
   A blasting off  B coming up with  C going after  D pulling on

6. If we ......................... this robbery, we'll be rich beyond our wildest dreams.
   A do away with  B hold up  C pull off  D settle down

7. A man ......................... the robber's description was seen leaving the station.
   A answering to  B looking on  C seeing to  D sticking with

8. You must tell the police what you know! ......................... information is a criminal
   offence.
   A Answering back  B Holding back  C Putting forward  D Setting up

9. One of the gang ......................... the others. How else could the police have known?
   A covered up  B ganged up on  C informed on  D spoke out

10. We were holding up the traffic so the policeman told us to ....................... .
    A come forth  B move on  C run out  D tail back

11. The judgement was ......................... and she was able to return to her family.
    A put away  B set aside  C taken aback  D worn out

12. June won't be going to prison. The judge ......................... with just a caution
    this time.
    A let her off  B picked her up  C set her up  D turned her down

13. The police are ......................... a spate of burglaries in the area.
    A looking out for  B looking into  C seeing off  D taking down

14. We're sure these people are guilty but we can't ......................... them without proof.
    A act on  B lean over  C lock in on  D proceed against
Unit 87

Colloquial Expressions – 1

1  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

2  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.

98
Colloquial Expressions – 2

1. 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 of bricks.
   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

2. 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 home so late? B. With those expensive clothes, it stands out 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.
Phrasal Verb Nouns – 1

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
donewdown
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.

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.*
Phrasal Verb Nouns – 2

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

| bring up  | upbringing |
| build up  | build-up   |
| check in  | check-in   |
| pass by   | passer-by  |
| shut down | shut-down  |
| stand by  | stand-by   |
| stop over | stopover   |
| stow away | stowaway   |
| take over | takeover   |
| walk out  | 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!
Phrasal Verb Nouns – 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get away</th>
<th>getaway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get together</td>
<td>get-together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go ahead</td>
<td>go-ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand over</td>
<td>hand-over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay out</td>
<td>layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look on</td>
<td>onlooker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slip up</td>
<td>slip-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow down</td>
<td>slowdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail back</td>
<td>tailback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell off</td>
<td>telling-off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

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.
### Phrasal Verb Nouns – 4

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phrasal verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>phrasal verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>phrasal verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>phrasal verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>phrasal verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black out</td>
<td>blackout</td>
<td>lay out</td>
<td>outlay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change over</td>
<td>change-over</td>
<td>tip off</td>
<td>tip-off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kick off</td>
<td>kick-off</td>
<td>turn out</td>
<td>turn-out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knock out</td>
<td>knock-out</td>
<td>wash up</td>
<td>washing-up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rise up</td>
<td>uprising</td>
<td>work out</td>
<td>work-out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 out .................................. most of the city.
   
   Last night's power out 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 workout."
Phrasal Verb Adjectives – 1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>build up</th>
<th>built-up</th>
<th>run away</th>
<th>runaway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cut off</td>
<td>cut-off</td>
<td>stand out</td>
<td>outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knock down</td>
<td>knockdown</td>
<td>tense up</td>
<td>tensed-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make up</td>
<td>made-up</td>
<td>throw away</td>
<td>throwaway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roll up</td>
<td>rolled-up</td>
<td>wear out</td>
<td>worn out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 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.

2. Gwen was wearing a pair of jeans which she had .......................... just above the knee.
   Gwen was wearing a pair of ............................ jeans.

3. We couldn’t control the bull, which ............................ and headed for the main road.
   There was panic as the ............................ bull headed for the main road.

4. We ought to recycle things we use, not ............................ them ...... .
   We live in a ............................ society. There are so many things we could re-use.

5. 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.

6. Relax. Try not to ............................ so much.
   You’re all ............................ , try to relax.

7. I wasn’t taken in. He’d obviously ............................ that story.
   I wasn’t taken in by what was obviously a ............................ story.

8. Why does jogging leave you full of energy but ............................ me ......... ?
   Why are you full of energy after jogging while I’m so ............................ ?

9. There’s nowhere for children to play now this area’s been so ............................ .
   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 on this page are more common than the verbs. Notice in No. 2 cut-off jeans can also be called cut-down jeans.
Phrasal Verb Adjectives – 2

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

break away breakaway sit down sit-down
come in incoming speak out outspoken
knock out knockout start up start-up
pick up pick-up tire out tired out
put off off-putting 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.
   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.
Opposites – 1

Complete each pair of sentences by using two phrasal verbs that are opposite in meaning. Choose from the pairs of verbs listed below.

1. I can't hear what she's saying. Can you ........................................ the volume?
   I'm not deaf! Please ........................................ the volume ............ a bit!

2. The room was so stuffy that Paul ...........................................
   Paul was unconscious for at least ten minutes before he ..........................

3. I can't go dancing every night! I'm going to ........................................tonight and watch TV.
   Watching TV is boring! Let's .............................. for a change and see a film, or something.

4. It's a very early start. We ........................................ on our excursion at seven o'clock.
   Don't wait up for me, I won't ........................................ from the excursion until midnight.

5. Sharon wanted to listen to the news so she ........................................ the radio.
   The programme wasn't very good so Tracy ........................................ the radio.

6. The punch was so powerful that it ........................................ Frank ............ for five minutes.
   They tried everything they knew to ........................................ the boxer ............

7. We saw the car ........................................ and almost come to a stop.
   The car began to ........................................ and was soon going too fast to follow.

8. They were such snobs! They ........................................ anyone they thought had come from an inferior school.
   I thought Kirk was marvellous. I ........................................ him as my hero and tried to be like him.

9. The meeting's going to be later than originally planned. They've ........................................ it ............ from the 15th to the 18th.
   The meeting's going to be earlier than originally planned. They've ........................................ it ............ from the 18th to the 15th.

10. The band played the national anthem and everyone in the audience ............................
    This is the most comfortable chair, I think. Please, ............................

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Unit 96

Opposites – 2

As in the previous exercise, complete each pair of sentences by using two phrasal verbs from the list below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break up</th>
<th>go back</th>
<th>step up</th>
<th>cut back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>build up</td>
<td>die down</td>
<td>take down</td>
<td>put back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come on</td>
<td>go off</td>
<td>take off</td>
<td>put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count in</td>
<td>count out</td>
<td>take off</td>
<td>touch down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start out</td>
<td>end up</td>
<td>talk out of</td>
<td>talk into</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If the temperature is too low, the heating .................................. automatically.
   If the temperature is too high, the heating .................................. automatically.

2. Nowadays Ronald's books are famous all over the world but they .................................. as stories he told to keep the children amused.
   They were originally children's bedtime stories but they have .................................. as books, films and even computer games.

3. There was a big increase in orders and we had to .................................. production.
   There was a sharp decrease in orders so we decided to .................................. production.

4. You're soaking wet! Now, .................................. those wet clothes and get into the bath.
   You aren't wearing your slippers! .................................. them ........... or your feet will get cold.

5. Duncan's determined to marry her and you'll never ................. him ............ it.
   Bob's determined not to sing in the concert and you'll never ................. him ............ it.

6. The plane .................................. and soon disappeared behind the clouds.
   The plane .................................. safely and all the passengers got out.

7. Linda locked the door and .................................. the cash box ............. from the top shelf.
   Linda took some coins out of the box and .................................. it ........... on the shelf.

8. As the audience waited for the star, the excitement .................................. in the theatre.
   Edwina would only start her speech after the noise had .................

9. Sure! I'd love to help with the show! .................................. me ...........!
   I think it's a crazy idea. I want nothing to do with it! ................. me ...........!

10. Only a few days of school left. The pupils .................................. for the holidays next week.
    The vacation will soon be over. The students .................................. to college on Monday.
Test 1

Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. I must go on a diet. I ................................ a lot of weight while I was on holiday.
   A held up  B put on  C settled down  D weighed up

2. We were ................................ when we saw how much he had changed.
   A barged in  B pulled out  C taken aback  D whipped up

3. So you've passed your driving test! This ............................... a celebration!
   A bursts into  B calls for  C looks after  D takes after

4. I try to be friendly but it's hard to ........................... some of my colleagues.
   A come up with  B get by  C get on with  D speak out

5. I'd better take one of my pills. I think I've got a headache ............................
   A catching up  B coming on  C dying down  D winding up

6. The plane .............................. and was soon flying high over the town.
   A clouded over  B fired away  C piled up  D took off

7. After he was knocked out, it took a long time to ..............................
   A bring him round  B fit him in  C keep him in  D let him off

8. What do the initials LTP ................................. ?
   A build up  B stand for  C take over  D turn out

9. As they're identical twins, it's difficult to ..............................
   A mix them up  B take them apart  C tell them apart  D set them up

10. One of them was injured so the team had to .............................. the competition.
    A back away from  B drop out of  C get back at  D get behind with

11. That's not the way to solve the problem. You're ............................... it the wrong way.
    A coming across  B going about  C taking over  D turning on

12. Suddenly the fire alarm .............................. and everyone had to leave the building.
    A got around  B set off  C shot up  D went off

13. She's so depressed. All these problems are really ..............................
    A getting her down  B getting round her  C taking her on  D toning her down

14. He ................................ as a quiet, thoughtful person.
    A bubbles over  B catches on  C comes across  D puts through

15. I'm not going – so don't try to ............................ me ........... going!
    A speak ... to  B talk ... into  C tell ... into  D talk ... out of

16. A car suddenly .............................. in front of me and I couldn't stop in time.
    A crossed out  B gave in  C pulled out  D shot up
Test 2

Complete each partnership by inserting the missing verb. The list of verbs to choose from is at the bottom of the page but see how many questions you can answer first before you look at the list.

1. ......................  on special make-up when I appear on stage.
2. ......................  up the volume if you can’t hear.
3. ......................  through her disguise if she isn’t convincing enough.
4. ......................  across these photos while tidying up my room.
5. ......................  off those thin clothes and put on something warmer.
6. ......................  back on the time when we lived in London.
7. ......................  through all that noise while everyone else was woken up.
8. ......................  ahead with all the improvements we’ve asked for.
9. ......................  up appearances despite all our financial problems.
10. .....................  up with suggestions for places to hold the conference.
11. .....................  out in a rash after eating tomatoes.
12. .....................  down the volume if it’s too loud.
13. .....................  into the hotel before the others arrive.
14. .....................  forward a proposal and hope that they’ll accept it.
15. .....................  up any new words in a dictionary.
16. .....................  into tears when she heard the news.
17. .....................  out on all the fun if you don’t come.
18. .....................  away the secret if they keep questioning him.

Choose from these verbs:

burst check come (x3) give go keep look (x2)
mis put (x2) see sleep take turn (x2)
Test 3

Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. We heard her .................. in agony as she dropped the saucepan on her toe.
   A boil over   B cry out   C let off   D ring out

2. You’ll have to .................. early if you want to avoid all the traffic.
   A come apart   B go about   C put off   D set off

3. I was so tired that I .................. on the sofa and went to sleep.
   A dropped in   B flaked off   C glazed over   D stretched out

4. I had to .................. the boss while she was away.
   A move on to   B put in for   C stand in for   D try on

5. We’re hoping to .................. a reconciliation between the two families.
   A bring about   B come in for   C make up   D take up

6. Some information has .................. but we still don’t know what exactly is going on.
   A dropped in   B fallen through   C got away   D leaked out

7. The road was blocked so we had to .................. and find another route.
   A check out   B turn back   C run through   D fall off

8. Don’t worry. The pain should .................. fairly soon.
   A break out   B die out   C fell off   D wear off

9. The music .................. and it was impossible to have a conversation.
   A blared out   B played off   C turned up   D set out

10. I’m sure he’ll .................. the chance of earning some extra money!
    A fall for   B get at   C jump at   D stand for

11. We finally managed to .................. our point of view.
    A bring her round to   B fool her into   C take her up on   D fix her up with

12. We’ll have to .................. an extra coach if any more people want to come.
    A settle down   B pull through   C lay on   D stand up for

13. On the day I left, the whole family .................. at the station.
    A saw me off   B showed me out   C stood in for me   D took me up

14. Luckily, the rain .................. so we were able to play the match.
    A watered down   B gave out   C got away   D held off

15. Why do they .................. talking about money all the time?
    A keep on   B side with   C take after   D work off

16. The ceiling .................. and several people were trapped.
    A butted in   B caved in   C cracked down   D wore down
Test 4

Complete each partnership by inserting the missing verb. The list of verbs to choose from is at the bottom of the page but see how many questions you can answer first before you look at the list.

1. ......................... into a lot of money when her aunt dies.
2. ......................... back on your promise when everyone is depending on you.
3. ......................... on more staff to deal with all the orders.
4. ......................... up the pros and cons before deciding.
5. ......................... up against problems and difficulties.
6. ......................... up to going for a run around the park.
7. ......................... up the bridge with this dynamite.
8. ......................... forward to seeing them again after all this time.
9. ......................... off the meeting to next Tuesday.
10. ......................... up the bank and steal a million pounds.
11. ......................... into decisions instead of taking your time.
12. ......................... up a fuss about the terrible food.
13. ......................... you into a secret if you promise not to tell anyone.
14. ......................... in the application form and then sign it.
15. ......................... in for a lot of criticism because of the way he acted.
16. ......................... down any applicants who look unsuitable.
17. ......................... up with that noise from the lorries going past.
18. ......................... into the army when he leaves school.

Choose from the following verbs:

blow come (x3) feel fill go (x2) hold kick
let look put (x2) rush take turn weigh

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Test 5

Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.

1. How old is he? – He’s __________________ now. He must be at least ninety.  
   A coming off  B getting back  C getting on  D falling out

2. So she succeeded in winning the contract. How did she manage to ......................?  
   A bring it out  B pull it off  C throw it up  D weigh it up

3. She had to ................................ because someone else wanted to use the phone.  
   A hang up  B keep up  C stand out  D take back

4. The changes were ................................ gradually so that everyone could get used to them.  
   A come to  B handed over  C phased in  D stood in for

5. Violence ............................... and a lot of people were injured.  
   A caught up  B flared up  C lifted off  D turned in

6. A lot of money must have ......................... that expensive-looking carpet.  
   A added up to  B gambled away  C gone on  D got off

7. She was so convincing that we were completely ......................... by her story.  
   A gone through  B held down  C taken in  D told off

8. So many people were ill that we had to ......................... the meeting.  
   A call off  B mix up  C set down  D put out

9. If you need any support, you can rely on me to .........................  
   A back you up  B face up to you  C set you down  D put you through

10. We ......................... the old tablecloth on the ground and put the picnic things on it.  
    A handed out  B sewed on  C screwed up  D spread out

11. I’ll just ......................... a few details in case I forget something.  
    A hand down  B jot down  C lapse into  D look forward to

12. The meeting ......................... and I got more and more bored.  
    A dragged on  B ebbed away  C fell off  D switched off

13. Your name ............................... in the course of conversation.  
    A came up  B kept on  C set out  D turned out

14. They were so angry at his speech that they ......................... in protest.  
    A fell through  B signed away  C warmed up  D walked out

15. I had to ......................... and admit I had made a mistake.  
    A climb down  B fall down  C let out  D tighten up

16. It was supposed to be a private meeting but he just ......................... !  
    A barged in  B broke off  C crowded around  D whilled away
Mini-Dictionary

The verbs are listed in the order in which they first appear. Where 3 dots (...) are used, this means that the object must go in this position.

don't (to account for) ... - explain
How do you account for their strange behavior?
donate, do - of say that someone has committed a crime
He was acount of stealing the money.
don’t - (to take action as the result of, eg advice)
If we act on your advice and book the early flights.
done - (to include in your calculations)
Don't forget to add on some money for expenses.
done up to - (to result in a total of
The money raised added up to over two thousand pounds.
done at - (to try to affect or influence certain people)
This advertisement is obviously aimed at teenagers.
done over to (as description) - correspond to a description
The many are avowed averse to the criminal's description.
done off - (to think something is good)
I don't approve of this local theorema music.
done for - (to make something likely to happen)
You’ll be asking for trouble if you criticize her work.
done in - (to ask someone to come in)
Don't leave your friend on the doorstep. Ask him in!
done out - (to ask someone to go out with you)
I asked Sharon out but she said she had lots of homework to do.
done away - (to remove, move backwards)
The bank staff hurried away as the gannets came nearer.
done away from - (to remove from
The postman handed away our letters from the angry dog.
done down - (to no longer keep your position in an argument)
Neither party wanted to back down so the argument continued.
done out - (to do as promised)
The planter has backed out so I've got to find another one.
done out of - (to withdraw from an agreement)
I'll back out of the agreement unless things improve.
done up - (to give someone help and support)
My friends backed up my position. I complained about the noise.
done up - (to make a copy of on a computer)
I always back up my work in case something happens.
done out of (as a pilot) jump out of an airplane in flight
The pilot managed to land out just before the plane exploded.
done in - (to refuse to do)
She refused to go in just as the conservatory was getting interesting.
done in -  (to keep hitting something until it falls to the ground)
The firemen had to batter down the door to get in.
done away - (to leave somewhere else)
They moved the department's office to a business trip.
done down - (to feel depressed)
He's been down since his dog died.
done in - (to have fallen, decreased)
Unfortunately, profits are down by 20 per cent.
done in with - (to have caught some kind of illness)
Barry can't come to the meeting. He's down with a virus.
done in - (to arrive)
Competition entries must be in by the end of the week.
done in - (to have come into fashion)
That hairstyle is definitely in at the moment.
done in - (to be a home)
She should be in from work soon.
done in - (of the title) be high
When the tide is in, there isn't much room on the beach.
done in - (to be involved in something)
I don't know much about it as I haven't got on the planning.

be off - (to start a journey)
When are you off? At six o'clock tomorrow evening.
be off - (of food) have gone bad
Smell this cream. I think it's off.
be on - (to take place)
The play is on for another three nights.
be on - (to be working, have been switched on)
There seems to be someone inside. The television is on.
be out - (to be at home, have left a building temporarily)
The loss is out at the moment but he'll be back soon.
be out of - (to no longer have any left)
I'm afraid we're out of sugar at the moment.
be up - (to have time)
There is more than one way.
be up by - (as a percentage)
Profit up by fifty percent.
be up - (to have got out of bed to start the day)
Saw you this morning? What have you been up to?
be used down - (of the rain) shine and be extremely hot
It was midday and the sun was beating down.
be used up - (to use of kill someone and burn them badly)
The thieves beat the victim up and stole all his money.
be used up - (to sleep somewhere unusual)
We had to bed down in the stables for the night.
belong to - (to be owned by)
That yacht must belong to someone really rich.
be used down - (to move the top of the body downwards)
She bent down and picked up a piece of paper.
be used up - (to stop the lights working in. blackout)
The power cut blacked out half the city.
be used up (of money) - (to very hard)
The money used out and gave us a terrible headache.
be used up (of a fire) - (to bum fiercely)
The fire blazed away and soon surrounded us up.
be used up - (to burn out and continuously)
The terrorists decimated with their machine guns.
be used down (of wind) - (to cease to fall down)
The trees were blown down by the fierce wind.
be used up - (to extinguish (eg a candle) by blowing)
Exhaust blow out the candle and die room went dark.
be used up (of a storm) - (pass)
The storm finally blew over early this morning.
be used up - (to destroy with an explosion)
We'll need more explosives to blow up the bridge.
be used up (of a liquid) - (to boil and go over the top of a pan)
The milk boiled over and left a terrible mess.
be used up - (to reserve a seat (as for the theatre)
The shoer was booked up weeks before it opened.
be used up - (to keep telling someone what to do)
I know what I'm doing! Stop boring me around.
be used up (to feelings) - suppress feelings
I can't very angry! I tried to battle up my feelings.
be used up (to the lowest point)
The reception buttoned out and things began to improve.
be used up - (to develop in new areas)
This firm should branch out and develop different products.
be used up - (to break or a legal party (eg, bankruptcy)
Some students broke away and formed their own party.
Mini-Dictionary

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 thieves broke in to rob the bank.
break in – interrupt a conversation
Could I just break in here 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 (on an animal) – tame an animal
It takes patience to break in wild horses.
break in on – interrupt (eg 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 files.
break off – end, discontinue (eg a relationship)
Tom 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 riot period.
break out (of fighting) – start (n. outbreak)
Fighting has broken out in many areas.
break out of – escape from (eg 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.
break out – explode
Hold your breath and don’t break out loudly.
bright about – cause to happen
What brought about this change in attitude?
bright along – bring someone with you
If Sue’s out, could I bring your along to the meeting?
bright back (memories) – make you think about a past event
This place brings back memories of my childhood.
bright back – return something
My neighbour just brought back the tool he borrowed.
bright down (the government) – cause it to lose power
The opposition parties combined to bring down the government.
bright down (prices) – reduce prices
We hope to get more customers by reducing prices.
bright down – cause to fall to the ground
Our centre forward was brought down by one of their defenders.
bright forward – arrange to have (eg a meeting) earlier
They’ve brought the meeting forward to this Saturday.
bright in (money) – earn money
The job brings in an extra hundred pounds a week.
bright in (a verdict) – resist a verdict
The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.
bright in – arrest and bring to a police station
Let’s bring her in for questioning about the robbery.
bright in on – involve in a discussion etc
I’m not going to join in on the discussion.
bright on – cause, lead to
All the evidence 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 to the market
We’re bringing out several new models next year.
bring – out in – cause (eg a rash) to appear on the body
Eating strawberries brings a rash on my hands.
bring – round – bring back to consciousness
They tried to bring him round after he had fainted.
bring – round – 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?
bring (with anger) – look very angry
She brought up with anger when she saw the damage.
brush off – brush something until it comes off a surface
Can you brush off 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 bursting with excitement as we got on the bus.
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 up this business into a multi-national company.
build up – increase (n. building)
If you keep 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 to whom I hadn’t been in ages.
burn down – be completely destroyed by fire
I received a few postcards before the house burned down.
burst into (tears) – suddenly start crying
The audience burst into applause when the last song appeared.
burst into (tears) – begin (crying) suddenly
When burst into tears when I told her that her cat had died.
burst into (laughter) – suddenly start laughing
I was cooking with the window open when I burst into laughter.
burst out (laughing) – suddenly start (eg laughing) (n. outburst)
The crowd burst out laughing at the clean.
bust in – take part in a conversation without being asked
Can I just join in here and make a point?
call – after – give the same name
She was called Elizabeth, after her grandmother.
call for – require
This situation calls for urgent action.
call for – go (to a barracks) 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 plasterer to fix that leak.
call in – step at a place while on the way to somewhere else
I called in to the store 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 too bad.
call on – ask, appeal to
I cal on you all for your help.
Mint-Dictionary

call on — visit
Shall we call on your aunts 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 called out my name, I meant you to stay forward.
call out — all 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
Can’t you calm down? Take out your childish pressure?
camp out — sleep outside in a tent
My daughter wanted to camp out in the host tonight.
carry 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
Alice 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 — (to continue)
Don’t let me distract you. Carry on with what you’re doing.
carry out — conduct, perform (eg 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.
cash in — become popular
I don’t think this new bus route will really catch on.
cash in on — realize what is happening
Douglas finally caught on and realized it was all a joke.
cash up — get to the same standard as the others
I’ve missed some lessons and I need to catch up.
cash up on — do work which should already have been done
You’ve got all that homework to catch up on.
cash up with — get to the same level
I decided to work hard to catch up with the rest of the class.
cave in (of a ceiling) — collapse
The roof leaked and the water seeped up to the ceiling and caves in.
change over — change to a new system (etc) (changeover)
We changed over to the new fitting system last year.

change with — firmly accuse of
The man said the arrest was charged with burglary.
check in — register at a hotel or airport (a. check-in)
If you check in early, you’ll be more of a nervous 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!
check down — cut (a tree) with an axe until it falls to the ground
The trees damaged by wasp to save it they cut down.
clean out — remove unwanted articles and clean thoroughly
I found these bits inside; I was drawing out the cupboard.
clean up — clean thoroughly (a. cleanup)
Tell them it’s a mess! When you are going to clear 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.
close up — shut or in order
We’ll have to close up this room before the visitors arrive.
close up (of an infection) — disappear
The antibiotics help the infection to close up.
close down — admit you were wrong
Her boss told her to close down and admit she had misjudged her.
close down — close permanently
If business doesn’t improve, we’ll have to close down the 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 met a lady. I came across her 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 would just come apart when I picked it up.
come before — come in a court and face (eg a judge)
When you come before the judge; what is the plea 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现代.
come down on — criticize severely
The party 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 — trace your country or place of origin
I come from Peru; I’m Australian.
come in (useful) — prove to be useful
This box might come in useful some day.
come in (of news) — be received
News just came 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 criticized
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 — start being used
Darren will come into a lot of money when his grandfather dies.
come into — 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 unpacked
The poster came off so I had to stick it on again.
come off (of players) — leave the place when a game is being played
The match was stopped and the players had to come off.
come off like — I don’t believe it!
Come off! It’s all at least funny! 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 stains come out.
**Mini-Dictionary**

**come out** (of a secret) – be revealed
When the story of his secret life come out see were all shocked.

**come out** (of a book or film) – be available to the public
His new film come 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 (eg 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.
Sarah's got some friends 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 looks up in 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** – be 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
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** – rise, 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 (eg a solution)
Even the experts can't come up with the answer to our problem.

**confuse** – be unable 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.

**coo up** – keep in a confidential 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.

**carden off** – erect barriers to restrict movement
The police continued the cordon to prevent any incidents.

**count on** – depend on
I should be able to rely on her to help.

**count on** – rely on
I hope I can count on you to be there on time.

**count out** – eliminate from an activity
You can count me out. I'm too sick 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 in the office over working late.

**cross out** – put a line through
I struck out the wrong name.

**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 cries of help as the ball bit 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 what we buy for the future.

**cut down** – consume less
You can't consume less. You should try to cut down.

**cut down on** – reduce
Try to cut down on the amount of fat you eat every day.

**cut** – (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 more fell out and cut off the woman.

**cut off** – stop working
The engine stopped and I couldn't start it again.

**cut it out** – stop being unreasonable
Oh, cut it out! Don't be so silly!

**cut up** – sport
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, etc) be about
The article deals with the problems of getting old.

**dealing with** – do business with
We deal with many foreign companies.

**dealing with** – become weaker, fainter
The noise of the dogs died away and the crowd dispersed.

**deal with** – become quieter
When the noise died down, the passengers went on speaking.

**deal** – (of a tendril), decay
Many traditional crafts have deals out in the last fifty years.

**dig into** – put your hand inside and look for something
The security guard dug into his pocket and took out a key.

**dig up** – discover hidden information
The reporter was trying to dig up information about her.

**disagree with** – (of food) make you feel ill
I didn't eat onions. They disagree with me.

**disagree with** – give up
We must find a way of disagreeing with all these schemes.

**do away with** – abolish
They've done away with the old system of writing 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.

**do with** – need
I'm thirsty. I could do with a long, cool drink.

**doze off** – fall into a deep sleep
It was too warm to break. I must have dozed off for a moment.

**drop 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 in the middle of the road.

**draw up** – prepare (a contract)
We'll draw up the contract and send you a copy to look at.
**Mini-Dictionary**

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 horrible 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 formal meeting 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 examiner drove off without paying for the petrol.

drop away – get smaller in number, becomes less strong
Support dropped away and he began to keep his promises.

drop in – visit casually
I just stopped in to see if anyone wanted to go swimming.

drop out – withdraw (eg from a competition)
Two competitors have been cut because of injury.

drop out (of) – leave, not complete (eg a college course) (on, drop out)
Some students drop out when the course gets more difficult.

drop out of (– stop belonging to) (eg a college)
After the 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 noise eases off, I’ll go and do my shopping.

eat up – 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.

eat up – eventually become (something not originally planned)
Makkelae started off as an actor but ended up as a TV announcer.

turn (off) – cut off
I’ve decided to enter for the Glamourous Grandfather contest.

exit from (– force to leave)
Ava couldn’t say the words to be exact 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 golfer 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 fooled for that old trick?

fall for – be strongly attracted to, fall in love with
Ruthie always falls for men 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) – come away from the lead
If my bike tires fall 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, try not to come near
The old lady tried to fight off the thief with a stick.

fill 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 up (– with confidence) – make someone very confident
The coach’s talk filled the team with confidence.

filter out – get rid of something unwanted
No noise, an import.

find out – discover
Did you find out where he was?

fire away – begin asking questions
I’ve got a few more questions, all right. Fire away.

failsafe – 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 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 evening.

fix up with – arrange for someone to have (eg a job)
He’s fixed me up with a job at the local supermarket.

flake off (of pain) – come off in flakes
The paint began to flake off the surface.

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.

flourish 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 leaves of the poplar fluttered down to the street below.

give away – suddenly get very angry
She flew into a rage when she saw the mess they had made.

golden (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.
Mini-Dictionary

got at — discover (the truth etc)
I wonder if we'll ever get at the truth of his disappearance?
got at — reach, find
That light is too high for me to get at.
got at — criticise
Mr. Groves is always getting at me, even when it's not my fault.
got away — escape (n. getaway)
The thieves got away in a stolen car.
got away — go away on holiday
We hope to get away for a holiday in the country.
got away! — I don't believe you!
Nancy's a utilitarian, you know — Get away! You're fishing!
got away with — escape, not caught
The thieves managed to get away with most of her jewellery.
got away with — receive a relatively light punishment
As it's her first offence, Sally got away with only a fine.
got back (from) — (n. back)
get back (from) back — stop feeling out of breath
I had to stop running to get my breath back.
got back — return from a journey
The family got back home in the early evening.
got back — be given back something you have lost
I've finally got back those books I lost bar.
got back — move away
Get back! You're standing too close!
got back at — get revenge on
Edna's got back at the avaro who ruined her business.
got behind with — be late in paying
If you get behind with the rent, you might lose the flat.
got by — pass, do
If you get by with the rent, you might lose the flat.
got by — get past
He stood in the way and we couldn't get by.
got down — climb down from a high place
Lois fell as she was getting down from the tree.
got down — down, make unhappy
This cold weather is really getting me down.
got down — write, make a note of
The police gave as the reason for this that I could get down all the details.
got 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 windows.
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
She got in (of a train etc) at 11, seven thirty.
get in — (sight, practice etc)
We want in some extra practice before the big match.
get in — bring in
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 a unpleasant situation (e.g. trouble, debt)
They were forced to sell their house when they got into debt.
get into (clothes) — put on clothes, even 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 station after the hour bell.
get off — not be considered as 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
Tranny 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're only just met but they're getting on like a house on fire.
get on with — have a good relationship with
Tracy is very pleasant and easy to get on with.
get on with — continue 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 across in a single 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 task over with and then we can relax.
get round — persuade someone to change their mind
I've got round him somehow to beat his bit 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 — connect (e.g. by phone)
All the lines are engaged. I can't get through to the head office.
get to — handy
Calm down! Don't let his sarcasm get to you.
get together — assemble (e.g. guests)
We got together once a year in that old abandoned house.
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 against the tax increase.
get up to — do (usually something naughty)
I'm sure these 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 a name you have done
Please sign your homework by Monday.
give off — emit (e.g. a smell)
The mixture was giving off a strong smell.
give out — distribute
Can you give out these books to the people arrived?
give out — emit (e.g. heat, flames)
The picture chimney was giving out black clouds of smoke.
give out — stop working because of tiredness or illness
After all these years the drunks machine has finally given out.
**Mint-Dictionary**

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 (eg a search)
The police had to give up the search when it got dark.
give up — show someone to sit, stand in (your seat)
I gave up my seat to the old lady at the end.
give up (as a job) — stop because it seems pointless
I gave up trying to please him in the end, I gave it up as a lost job.
glaze over (of eyes) — lose all their expression
The patient's eyes glazed over and he started breathing heavily.
go about — deal, tackle (a task)
How do you go about getting rats out of your garden?
go after — try to get (up a job)
I've decided to go after that job on receptionist.
go after — close
It's no use going after the furies, you'll never catch them.
go against (of a verdict) — be unfavorable
If the verdict goes against me, I'll lose my home.
go ahead — proceed, do what you want to do when (go ahead)
Dad said we could go ahead and build a treehouse.
go ahead with — proceed with
We even started 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 went to the front garden and watched the parade go by.
go down (of the sun) — set
The two of them stood behind the bush, watching the sun go down.
go down (of news) — be received
The news of the diasters didn't go down very well.
go down — get smaller, decrease
I can put my size on again, the swelling has gone down.
go down on your knees — level down or apologize
You should go down on your knees and apologize!
go down with — catch some kind of disease
She's gone down with flu so she can'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
There usually goes for men when 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 — be inside
These clothes won't fit me in my ensuite.
go in for (a competition) — enter a competition
Let's go for the swarming 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
Sandy's gone into hospital for a minor operation.
go off — become bad
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 beeping 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 in or have you heard enough?
go on — be guided by
The police haven't got much information to go on.
go on — happen
Where's going on outside?
go on — be upon
Most of our money goes on food and clothes.
go on (of electrical equipment) — start working
The beeping goes on automatically if it gets too cold.
go on about — continually talk about
I wish there wasn't so much about her boyfriend all the time.
go on with — continue doing
Please go on with your work. Don't let me stop you.
go on — leave your home to go to the cinema etc.
Sorry, I'm not going out this evening. What about tomorrow?
go on (of the tide) — go away from the shore
The tide goes out a long way on this part of the coast.
go on (of a light) — stop going 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 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
Don't promise to marry her, but will be through with it?
go under (of a company) — fall, go bankrupt
If we can't get the loan, the company will go under.
go up — rise
Prices have gone up by five percent this year.
go up — start to burn
The wood stood and with the building, up in flames.
go up (of a cheer) — be heard
A cheer went up as the champions appeared.
go up — approach
We went up and asked her if she was all right.
go up to — combine with
I want to borrow something 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
Giant went grow into that jacket.
grow out of — no longer belong in the same way
It's an annoying habit but she should grow out of it.
mint-dictionary

grow up - change from child to adult
I was born and grew up in a small village.

hand down - give to the next generation
This necklace has been handed down from mother to daughter.

hand in - give someone something you have done
Please hand in last night's homework.

hand in (quietly) - resign from your job
Your notice retires her from her job.

hand out - distribute
Can you hand out these books to all the people here?

hand over - give to someone else (n. handover)
Mr. Ily's handled over the running of the company to me.

hand to - - - admire someone
You've just handled it to Ewarne. She could sell anything.

hang around - stay in a place doing nothing in particular
These days we were hanging around the entrance when it first opened.

hang up - end a phone conversation
I'd better hang up as someone seems to want the phone.

head for - move in the direction of
We were so hungry that we headed for the nearest restaurant.

head over (of a wound) - close and become healthy
When the wound has healed over you can remove the plaster.

head up - become healthy and normal again
My head will feel better later on.

hear from - receive a letter or phone call from
I haven't heard from Mandy since he went to India.

hear of - get news of
Let me know if you hear of any vacancies.

help yourself to - serve yourself with
Phone help yourself to a sandwich.

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 untidy but don't hold it against him.

hold back - restrain, not show (up 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
It's too easy to be highly qualified and hold a job.

hold down (prices) - not increase prices
We will hold down our prices while others increase theirs.

hold off (of weather) - not occur as expected, be delayed
Luckily the rain held off until the man's was over.

hold on - wait
Hold on a moment. I'll see if she's in.

hold up - lose the thrust of a speech to rob (n. holdup)
That's the moment the book's been held up this year.

hold up - keep something in position
Use some strong 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 are hoping for better weather during our holiday.

hot up (of competition) - intensify, become fiercer
Competition is getting up and someone's going to get burnt.

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 is frozen, causing problems for the ducks.

Ice up - become covered in ice
The wings of the plane bent 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
Lyndis invited me out to the theatre this evening.

join in - become involved in an activity with other people
We were going to play football and invited me to join in.

let down - make a promise
I'll just let down your name and address.

jump at (an opportunity) - seize an opportunity enthusiastically
I thought I'd jump at the chance of a free holiday.

jump on - - - jump and get on something
Lloyd jumped on the last bus as it was leaving.

jump out - come out quickly and suddenly
At Pat's party the shouting, at was jumped out.

jump up - stand up suddenly
The pupils all jumped up as the teacher entered the room.

keep at - continue doing something (despite difficulties)
I know your homework is difficult but you must keep at it.

keep away - be away from something
This spring should keep any mosquitoes away.

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 - contain, restrict the freedom of
The dictator was able to keep the people down.

keep in - not allow to leave as a punishment
The naughty kept them in after class for being noisy.

keep in - keep on the side of the road
Keep well to the right when driving country roads.

keep from - prevent someone from doing something
I tried to keep my dog from chasing the cat.

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 Startup
Locally, the rains kept off until the evening.

keep off - - - not eat (certain types of food)
I keep off spicy foods as they're bad for me.

keep on - - - 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 electric fence to keep out trespassers.

keep up (appearance) - continue to behave as you did previously
To keep up appearances they still go to the best restaurants.

keep up - - - continue, get used
The snow kept up all day so I didn't go out.

keep up - - - maintain (paying 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 try to keep up with the business news.

lady in — refers to someone who is a computer.
She must have read a notebook while she was lying on the sofa.

kick off — start a game of football (n. kick-off)
The referee threw the ball and the centre forward kicked it.

kick up (a scene) — cause a fuss
You will still kick up a fuss if everything isn’t neat and tidy.

kicked down — go down on your knees
The policeman knelt down and locked through the window.

kicked down — let and cause to fall in the ground
The cliff was kicked down or the wall was crumbling on the road.

kicked down — demolish
They’ve kicked down the swimming pool and built a car park.

kicked down — reduce the price (adj., knockdown)
Prices have been kicked down by smaller fees per cent.

kicked out — let and make unconscious (n. knockout)
He hit me so hard that he knocked me out.

kicked out — eliminate from a competition (adj., knocked out)
Unfortunately we were kicked out in the semifinals.

lapse into — lose concentration and start behaving differently
She suddenly lapsed into the kind diaphanous.

laugh at — make fun of, ridicule
They all laughed at this ridiculous costume.

laugh off — pretend something is amusing and not important
You tried to laugh off the incident but was clearly worried.

lay down — establish rules, regulations
You must follow the procedure I have laid down.

lay down — place something somewhere
Can you shop, please, and lay down your pack?

lay down (your life) — sacrifice your life
They laid down their lives for their country.

lay off — dismiss from work (often temporarily)
These were not real and we had to lay off several employees.

lay on — organize
We hope to lay on some kind of entertainment for the troops.

lay on — exaggerate
He really laid it on, with all the talk about his rich friends.

lay out — arrange (a layout)
The garden has been laid out to provide colour all year round.

lay out — spread money (n. outlay)
We’re laid out a lot of money to improve the house.

laid off (a secret) — become known
When news of the concert leaked out there was a rush for tickets.

leave as — accept quickly and enthusiastically
We left 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 — 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. skirt)
The skirt was too short to see let it down.

let down — take the air out of (e.g. tire) Someone had let down my tire 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 (someone) — 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 so don’t tell.

let out — allow to go outside
Sara 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)
Finally let out a scream when she saw the snake.

let ahead — be going to see in the future
Who knows what further problems lie ahead?

led down — lie somewhere, usually to rest or sleep
I feel tired so I’m going to be home for a bit.

led with — be the responsibility of
Who is to blame? Surely the fault lies with the government.

left off (of a rocket) — leave the ground
The rocket lifted off and went all around the sky.

left 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 contrivances line up in front of the judge?

live down — make people forget a mistake
It was such a stupid thing to do, I’ll never live it down.

live off — get the money needed to support yourself
He’s unemployed but he has to live off the State.

live off — keep alive by eating
The snowbirds lived off fish and reindeer for weeks.

live on — have (food or money) for survival
How can I expect 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.

live up — make more interesting and lively
Our boat suggested some games to try and live up the party.

live up to — be as good as expected
Vivian 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 had 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 is a special case 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 these 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 (a. onlooker)
Julia looked on in horror as the car ran into the shop window.
look on — consider, think of something or someone in a certain way
I look on favorably 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 study 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 the 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 on the house.
make out a cheque — write a cheque
Please make out the cheque to 'Flour'.
make up your mind — decide
I've made up my mind to look for a new job.
made up — invented (a story etc.) made up
I've never made up that story about getting lost in the jungle.
made up — become friends again after an argument
Tom and Susan have finally made up after their argument.
make up for — compensate for
Tom bought her some flowers to make up for arriving late.
mark down — show that the price has been reduced
Prices have been marked down on extra ten per cent.
measure out — measure (eg a powder) until it is the amount required
Make sure you measure out exactly what is necessary.
meet with — have something happen to you
I met with my husband but not with an accident.
miss out — not include
I'll check the list again as I've missed something out.
miss out on — be not involved in (an event etc.)
It's a pity you couldn't come. You missed out on a lot of fun.
miss out — become infected with condemnation
The authorities mixed up and we couldn't see outside.
miss up — fail — think someone is someone else
People are always mistake for each other.
miss up — be unable to tell the difference between
The minus are similar so it's easy to mix them up.
moved in ... — involved in (something dishonest)
I'm sure that girl was mixed up in the robbery somehow.
moved on — make someone move away from a place
The police moved the crowd on to stop them blocking the road.
moved on — disperse, go away from a place
Two party members moved on and started looking round the pavilion.
moved on — talk about something different
Let's move on and talk about the weekend for next year.
moved on — make progress (eg to a better job)
Kerry wanted to move on and get a job with more responsibility.
moved on — change to a different subject
They moved on to a less controversial topic.
moved on — move in number by eliminating the others
We've narrowed down the choice to Edithburgh or Aldenham.
moved on — make short notes about
I'll better note down the directions to your house.
open up — talk openly
When Marvin realized I wasn't angry he began to speak up.
open up — admit to doing something wrong
[If nobody's noticed it, I might have been punished instead.
part with — give up, give or sell to someone
I was very fond of my dog and didn't want to part with him.
pass by — walk past (a passerby)
Now 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 him, I'll pass on your message.
pass on (a disease) — transmit a disease
The disease was passed on through the drinking water.
pass on — transfer (the case 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
Paul had been passed over for promotion yet again.
pay ... for — get revenge
I'm determined to pay him back for embarrassing me.
pay for — use money to buy something
Tom's uncle paid for her holiday in Spain.
pay in — deposit money into an account
How would that customer's cheque in ye?.
pay off — pay the money you owe
I should have paid off my debts by the end of the year.
pick up (of goods) — come down very heavily
The rains were falling down outside so I decided to stay in.
pick up — introduce gradually
The changes will be phased in over the next few years.
pick up (at ... ) — etc small quantities of food
Robin's only picking at her food. Something must be wrong.
pick out — choose
Try to pick out the smallest tomato. They're sweeter.
pick up — learn without much effort
I picked up some of my English by listening to pop music.
pick up — pick up 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) — cover the bill
Charlie picked up the bill. We didn't have to pay anything.
pick up — improve
Take your pick up a little 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 clear.
plant out (seedlings) — replant small plants with room to grow
Plant out the seedlings half in soil.
Mini-Dictionary

play down – make something appear less important
The authorities tried to play down the incident to prevent panic.
play off – a match to decide who is the winner
The team 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 speaker was only playing with words. Nothing will change.
plug in – connect to a supply of electricity
Finally, plug in your computer and switch on.
point out – draw attention to a fact or something worth seeing
I need 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.
pour out – reveal feelings in an uncontrolled way
He poured out his problems to his best friend.
print out – print information stored in a computer (in, printer)
Press this key and the computer will print out the details.
press 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 blinds.
pull in – drive to the side of the road (and often stop)
Let’s pull in at the next parking place and have some sandwiches.
pull in – attract
Pop concerts usually pull in a large crowd.
pull out (of a truth) – arrive at a decision
The train pulled in and the passengers got out.
pull into – go to a place off the road to park 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 he 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 heavy 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
Nathan was seriously ill but he managed to pull through.
pull up (of a vehicle) – slow down and stop
The run pulled up outside the front door.
push in – get into a queue in front of other people
That queue tried to push in and get on the bus before us.
push away – put something somewhere to make a place tidy
I took the books off the table and put them away.
push back – arrange to have (e.g. a meeting) later
Can we push the meeting back until the following Tuesday?
push back – return something in the place it was before
Don’t forget to push the matches back where you found them.
push by – save for future use
I’ve got some money in a bank for emergencies.
push down – kill an animal because it is old or very ill
Our cat was so ill that we had to have him put down.
push down – criticize
People are always putting her down because she’s a bit slow.
push down (money) – put some money in a deposit
I need to push down fifty pounds as a deposit.
push ... down to – give as a reason
I put him bad another down to pressure of work.
push forward – make a suggestion etc
I’d like to push forward a proposal for improving sales.
push in (a request) – submit, make a request
We have put in a request for a new computer.
push in – install
We’ve had central heating and double glazing put in.
push in – spend time doing something
The mechanic has put in more than a hundred hours work.
push in for ... – make a formal request for
The manager put in a formal request for the taxmen to search the factory.
push into words – write or say how you feel or what happened
It’s hard to put my feelings into words.
push (more effort) into – do something with more effort
You must push more effort into your work.
push money – invest money
My aunt wants me to put more money into the business.
push into (a boat) – enter a boat or harbour
The boat began to play up as the Inner put into harbour.
push off – postpone
We’ve had to push off the match until next week.
push off – dismiss
I can’t concentrate. That noise is putting me off.
push over – switch off
Could the last person to leave the room push off the lights, please.
push off – create a bad impression
Don’t be push off by his manner. He’s really very nice.
push off – dismiss (e.g. earring, clipping)
One little mistake shouldn’t push you off trying again.
push on – place (make-up, clothes) on your body
Don’t take off! Push the mirror and put on a jacket.
push on (weight) – gain weight
I’ve put on so much weight that I need to start soon.
push on – present, produce (e.g. a show)
We’re putting on a production of “Romeo and Juliet” next year.
push on – assume, use (in context, strange face etc)
Put on a strong accent and pretend she were a foreigner.
push on (a brave face) – appear cheerful although you are not
She was wearing a brave face despite all her problems.
push on – try to deceive people
Murray says he’s ill but I think he’s putting it on.
push out (your tongue) – make your tongue come out of your mouth
How funny! That boy just put out his tongue at me!
push out – dislocate (e.g. your back)
I’ve just got my back so I’m not doing any lifting.
push out – broadcast
They put out an appeal on the radio for help.
push out (a fire) – extinguish a fire
Circuit-appeared to put out the fire.
push out – move (an arm etc) away from your body
Move your arm as a signal for the bus to stop.
Mini-Dictionary

cut ... out — cause someone inconvenience
I hope I’m not putting you out by calling so late.
(I wouldn’t put it past you, I think.)
I am capable of
I would put it past her to change her habit 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 into someone’s head and a bed for the night.
The books were full of 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 up 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.
quit down — become less noisy.
When the cruel leaf perished down, he continued speaking.
rain off (test in the positive) — not allow to start because of rain.
The match was rained off so we had a hurried journey.
rundown — keep talking in an digstantial way.
The speaker wanted us to understand I couldn’t understand.
reach out — stretch your arm to get something
The slumber jack reached out and took a tie from the shelf.
read off — look carefully at and note (measurements)
I’ll read off the measurements if you write them down.
read out — read in a loud voice.
I want you to listen carefully as I read out the names.
renounce with — try to persuade someone 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 10 people coming to the meeting.
remembered — of — make someone remember
This scenery reminded me of the valleys of South Wales.
resign from — say officially that you want to leave (eg your job)
Norma 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 (at bell) — ring loudly
The bell rang out as the couple left the church.
ring up — phone
Out of your boyfriend rang up
rise up — rebel against those in authority (a uprising)
Finally the people rose up against the totalitarian government.
roll up — make into a cylinder by rolling (a6, rolled up)
The weather rolled up a newspaper and tried to bit the fly.
run away — become restless and discontent
The usual mixed reaction until the situation fell out.
rundown — complete an activitydashlessly
He rendezvoused off the evening with a selection of well-known jazz.
rule out — eliminate, not consider
It looks like an accident but we can’t rule out murder.
rung away — escape from those holding, after you (adj, run away)
The child ran away because the news to untruth of her aunt’s.
rung down (of a vehicle) — hit and injure someone
The hurry run down an old lady who was crossing the road.
rung down — lose power
It won’t work. Perhaps the batteries have run down.
run down — cause in lack power or effectiveness.
They’re run down the service. There’s only one bus a day.
run into — crash into
The car run into the back of a lorry.
run into — meet a figure of
The roof could run into millions of pounds.
run out — meet unexpectedly
We run into difficulties during the test flight.
run out — be powered by
This car runs on unleaded petrol.
run out of — exhaust, run out of
I’ve run out of butter so I’ll have to use margarine instead.
run out of (stocks) — lose enthusiasm, energy
They started with great enthusiasm but now run out of steam.
run over — (of a vehicle or driver) — hit
The bus ran 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 deep end looked in the window.
run through — review (thoroughly) quickly for checking purposes.
I’ll just run through the details of the excursion again.
rush in — enter quickly
The flight 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 — have a room or building quickly
We’ll rush out but the coach hasn’t left yet.
save up — collect money in order to buy something.
I’m saving up to buy a new microwave.
seal down — reduce the extent of
As night came they sealed 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
There could 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 — (wring your face in loss disappointment)
I screwed up her face in a look of intense disappointment.
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.
set up — close tightly (eg with tape)
Make sure the parcel is properly sealed up before you send it.
set up — appoint someone (as)
A secretary was put into the office and asked me to sit down.
set off — say goodbye to someone going on a journey
We’ll come to the subject to see you off.
set through — not be deceived by
The others were fooled but I could see through all his charade.
set to — deal with
I’ve offered to see to the travel arrangements for the holiday.
set to — sell all the goods in a shop etc.
I didn’t get any bread because they’d sold out.
set to — write to someone for information etc.
I’ve sent away for details of their avionica breaks.
set to — send a message for someone to come and help.
When Katie got Lily’s letter, she went back, unopened.
set to — send someone to go into a room
Mrs Jones is here. Please send her in.
Mint-Dictionary

send in -- write to someone asking for information
send in for your free illustrated brochure
send bo -- 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 fault that the referee sent him off.
send on -- forward a letter etc.
Write to my house address. My parents will send the letter on.
send on -- send something to a lot of people
We've sent out bid invitations to all the guests.
set about -- start doing something
We'll 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 burglar set off an alarm when he broke the window.
set off -- leave on a journey
We're 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 a journey
The tourists 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 organized way
The statistics are set out in a form that is easy to read.
set up -- organize, start
We're going to set up my imagery into the closet.
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, rural life
She can't bear to get married and settle down.
settle down -- become more stable
My husband went out and my stomach settled down.
settle into (a routine) -- become used to a routine
You must settle into a routine and live quite happily.
sew up -- mend, using a needle and thread
Can you sew on these buttons that came off?
shave off -- divide and distribute
Shave off the rest of the dessert between you.
shave off -- remove all the hair by shaving
Ears look different. He's shaved off his mountaineer.
shove ... into -- cause someone to do something by pushing them
The headwaiter shouted the correct price into taking action.
show down -- bring to the ground by showing at
A civil flight crashed down into the building.
show up -- increase rapidly
The price of petrol shot up recently.
shop around -- go to different stores to find a good price
If you shop around you might find the TV at a lower price.
short down -- shout so loudly that a speaker cannot be heard
Television _in the audience tried to short the speaker down.
shove in -- bring someone into a room
My Jones is outside. OK. We're ready. Please shove 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 (in. 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 noise from the factory.
side with ... -- support
In this climax, I side with the parents.
silence 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 rights
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 -- go back deeply into (esp. 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 involved.
sink (his 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: seated)
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 in (on committees) -- 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.
sit down -- angrily put down something with a loud noise
Fisher slammed down the phone and threw 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
Bridge 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. slipup)
These are the technical errors. Someone has slipped up.
slow down -- go or happen less fast: (v. slowdown)
The train slowed down as it entered the tunnel.
snap in -- hit something violently and it collapses
We smashed the door in and punched the kidnapped boy inside.
sniff of ... -- give out the smell of
This cake smells of honey.
smooth down -- make something have a smooth surface
Gills put some cream on his ball 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 buried under with work 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 how 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 am a bit deaf.
speed up — go faster
The car began to speed up and was now out of sight.
split it out — say what you are really thinking!
Split 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 it 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 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 can't stand for any nonsense.
stand in — take someone else's place (n. stand-in)
You'll have to stand in if he's unable to attend the meeting.
stand in for — take someone else's place (e.g. if they are ill)
Jim had to stand in for his boss, who had suddenly been taken ill.
stand out — be noticeable, outstanding
Eastern Europe stands out as an obvious area for expansion.
stand out (of a mile) — be very noticeable
You can see his house. It stands out a mile.
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 tour was built to stand up to all kinds of weather.
stand out — have us in sight, he conspicuous
This dust bin is a 30-piece set, but it's great!
start up (a business) — get a business going (adj. start-up)
I'm leaving this job to start up my 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 tugul's stayed on at school to take some more lessons.
stay on — remain in place, not come off
My hat wasn't stay on in this wind!
stay on — not be switched off
Do the lights have to stay on all night?
stay on — go to bed
Should 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 chairperson 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.
**Mini-Dictionary**

**take down** - disturb emotionally, pull in different directions
She was torn apart by wildly conflicting emotions.

**take off** - run off a wall on.
They tore down the old front and put up new one.

take off - remove by tearing
There's a coupon at the bottom of the page for you to tear off.

**take up** - rear into pieces
Wendy tore up her letter and threw it out of the window.

tear 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 blinds were the same clothes so it's difficult to tell them apart.

tell off - report to (a person, telling-off)
Hit someone told him off for coming home late.

tell off - (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. tense-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 soon.

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 not longer useful (adj. throw-away)
Those away any old magazines you don't want.

throw down - throw something downstairs or to a lower position
Your pullower's in the bedroom. I'll throw it down to you.

throw over - forgive someone to go into prison
Those who opposed the government were thrown into prison.

throw off - get rid of
We had to throw off all the cracked plates.

throw up a job - resign from a job
Bob threw up his job and returned to his country.

tidy up - make (eg. room) next by putting things away
You 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 (secr.:ally) - make security tighter
This project is secret so we'll have to tighten security.

tip off - inform, warn about a future event (n. tip-off)
The police were tipped off about the bomb raid.

tie one - 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.

touch up - improve the condition of
These exercises will help you stop your leg muscles.

touch 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.

turn off a phone - alter by changing small details (adj. touched up)
They touched up the photo to make her look much younger.

turn over - 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 must volunteers to try out this new vaccine.
Mini-Dictionary

nuck into —eats unenthusiastically

The hungry workers tucked into their dinner.

tumble down —fall down in disorder

The dog knocked a tin and over the rows tumbling down.

turn into —set controls to a particular frequency, radio station

I tuned into foreign radio stations.

tune up —make a musical instrument play in tune

The musician began to tune up as the singers got ready.

turn against —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 we were forced to turn back.

turn down —refuse, reject

The boss turned down my request for a day off.

turn down —reduce (the heat, volume etc.)

If you get any wearier, 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 —go to bed

I’m going to bed now in the presence of my students usually turn in very great haste.

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 flickers, 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 out —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 —end

This factory turns out four hundred bicycles a day.

turn over —lie on the back

Life is better when you turn over in bed.

turn over —come to a place to see something (in a structure)

Only a few hundred spectators turned out to see the flood game.

turn to —go to someone for help

Who else can I turn to if I’m in trouble?

turn up —increase (eg the volume)

Don’t turn up the volume! It’s loud enough already.

turn up —make something pain upwards

The old man turned up his collar as it got more windy.

turn up —arrive, appear somewhere

Our cleaner turned up an hour late 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 this 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 (in walk-out)

Half the audience walked out because the acting was so bad.

walk out on —leave as a sign of protest

Feelin’ bad, I walked out on her because she was drunk.

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 truth before you start painting.

wash out —remove as the result of washing

This new detergent will wash out the stains.

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 commercial

The pilot watered down her speech to avoid giving offense.

wave down —signal to stop

The woman waved me down and asked me for help.

wave on —aim (at 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 him down.

wear off —(of paint) —no longer affect someone

It was some time before this 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 —consider

We must weigh the situation up carefully before deciding.

while away —make the time pass

She whiled away the time making paper balloons.

whip up —encourage people to feel excited etc

The politician 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 that plug correctly?

work away —keep working

I was busy working away and I didn’t realize 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. workout)

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

In five years, I’ve already written some details in on your form.

write in —write to a TV station etc.

Visitors have written in with more examples of amusing street names.
Answer Key

Here are the answers to all the exercises and the tests. If you are not sure about the answer to an example, try to find it first in the Mini-Dictionary – before looking it up in this key. The Mini-Dictionary gives definitions and examples. Only use this key after you have looked the verb up in the Mini-Dictionary.
Answer Key

PAGE 8 1 set up off 2 get out 3 broke in 4 put up with 5 rings up 6 hold on 7 carry on 8 hung up 9 pay off 10 turn down 11 piled up 12 crack up

PAGE 9 1 set off 2 get out 3 break in 4 put up with 5 ring up 6 hold on 7 carry on 8 hang up 9 pay off 10 turn down 11 pile(s) up 12 crack up

UNIT 1 Ex 1 - 1 put up 2 cheer up 3 stood up 4 liven up 5 build up 6 speak up 7 grew up 8 shot up Ex 2 - 1 hurry up 2 ring ... up 3 heal up 4 fill up 5 seal ... up 6 locked ... up 7 saved up 8 tidy up

UNIT 2 Ex 1 - 1G 2F 3E 4H 5A 6D 7B 8C Ex 2 - 1F 2C 3G 4E 5B 6H 7A 8D

UNIT 3 Ex 1 - 1 speed up 2 lit up 3 calling ... up 4 beat ... up 5 pulled up 6 cropped up 7 own up 8 split up Ex 2 - 1 dig up 2 screwed up 3 polish ... up 4 bottle up 5 tighten up 6 freshen up

UNIT 4 Ex 1 - 1E 2D 3B 4A 5H 6G 7F 8C Ex 2 - 1E 2D 3F 4B 5A 6C 7H 8G

UNIT 5 Ex 1 - 1 put up ... up 2 coming up 3 set up 4 take ... up 5 make up 6 went up 7 picked up 8 give ... up Ex 2 - 1 take up 2 went up 3 put up 4 set ... up 5 pick ... up 8 give up 7 making ... up 8 came up

UNIT 6 1 pick up 2 give up 3 take up 4 make up 5 set up 6 put up 7 come up 8 go up

UNIT 7 1 keep up 2 bring up 3 turn up 4 draw up 5 look up 6 hold up 7 get up 8 break up

UNIT 8 1 stay up 2 bottle up 3 cheer up 4 own up 5 blow up 6 beat up 7 freshen up 8 dress up 9 mix up 10 brush up 11 screw up 12 back up 13 tighten up 14 crop up 15 dig up

UNIT 9 Ex 1 - 1 Sit down 2 lie down 3 pouring down 4 Slow down 5 chop ... down 6 kneel down 7 blown down 8 shot down Ex 2 - 1 cooled down 2 calm down 3 tore ... down 4 cut down 5 quietened down 6 fell down 7 marked down 8 tone down

UNIT 10 Ex 1 - 1D 2G 3H 4A 5F 6E 7B 8C Ex 2 - 1D 2G 3E 4C 5H 6B 7F 8A

UNIT 11 Ex 1 - 1 get ... down 2 Keep down 3 copy down 4 falls down 5 tie ... down 6 wave down 7 water ... down 8 tumbling down Ex 2 - 1 jot down 2 play down 3 scale down 4 lay down 5 fluttering down 6 narrow ... down

UNIT 12 Ex 1 - 1G 2C 3B 4E 5H 6D 7F 8A Ex 2 - 1C 2B 3A 4E 5H 6F 7D 8G

UNIT 13 Ex 1 - 1 knocked down 2 go down 3 bring down 4 put down 5 take ... down 6 hold ... down 7 came down 8 turned down Ex 2 - 1 knocked down 2 take ... down 3 turned down 4 came down 5 go down 6 put ... down 7 hold down 8 bring down

UNIT 14 1 knock down 2 turn down 3 put down 4 bring down 5 take down 6 hold down 7 come down 8 go down

UNIT 15 1 let down 2 fall down 3 get down 4 break down 5 wind down 6 lay down 7 keep down 8 run down

UNIT 16 1 narrow down 2 hand down 3 wear down 4 live down 5 play down 6 settle down 7 peit down 8 crack down 9 tie down 10 track down 11 tumble down 12 water down 13 wave down 14 climb down 15 jot down

UNIT 17 Ex 1 - 1 walked out 2 jumped out 3 keep out 4 ask ... out 5 cut out 6 squeeze ... out 7 stayed out 8 slip out Ex 2 - 1 locked ... out 2 rushed out 3 pick out 4 reach out 5 throw out 6 leave ... out 7 eat out 8 check out

UNIT 18 Ex 1 - 1H 2F 3B 4G 5A 6C 7E 8D Ex 2 - 1D 2C 3H 4G 5B 6A 7E 8F

UNIT 19 Ex 1 - 1 share out 2 camp out 3 try ... out 4 point out 5 stormed out 6 shutting ... out 7 passed out 8 missed out Ex 2 - 1 invite ... out 2 cry out 3 hand out 4 wear ... out 5 read out 6 Measure out 7 breathe out 8 stretch out

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UNIT 20  Ex 1 - 1B  2F  3E  4H  5D  6C  7G  8A  Ex 2 - 1H  2E  3F  4G  5B  6A  7C  8D
UNIT 21  Ex 1 - 1 take ... out 2 come out 3 put ... out 4 turns out 5 gave ... out 6 let ... out 7 go out
8 make out  Ex 2 - 1 let ... out 2 give out 3 turned out 4 put ... out 5 going out 6 came out
7 took out 8 make out
UNIT 22  1 come out 2 give out 3 let out 4 put out 5 turn out 6 go out 7 make out 8 take out
UNIT 23  1 set out 2 work out 3 carry out 4 call out 5 break out 6 fall out 7 point out 8 drop out
UNIT 24  1 invite out 2 share out 3 stand out 4 hand out 5 throw out 6 spread out 7 back out
8 find out 9 look out 10 pick out 11 cross out 12 cry out 13 storm out 14 pass out 15 burst out
UNIT 25  Ex 1 - 1 came into 2 rush into 3 talk ... into 4 tune into 5 bumped into 6 go into
7 burst into 8 grow into  Ex 2 - 1 check into 2 pulled into 3 put ... into 4 get into 5 looking into
6 let ... into 7 crowded into 8 make ... into
UNIT 26  Ex 1 - 1E  2D  3H  4F  5A  6G  7B  8C  Ex 2 - 1H  2D  3E  4A  5G  6B  7F  8C
UNIT 27  1 run into 2 come into 3 get into 4 burst into 5 go into 6 let ... into 7 take ... into
8 put ... into
UNIT 28  1 bump into 2 shock into 3 check into 4 see into 5 grow into 6 look into 7 fool into
8 walk into 9 pull into 10 crowd into 11 rush into 12 fly into 13 talk into 14 tune into 15 flying into
UNIT 29  Ex 1 - 1 pouring in 2 look in 3 Ask ... in 4 let ... in 5 butted in 6 locked in 7 smash in
8 key in  Ex 2 - 1 stay in 2 drop in 3 join in 4 send ... in 5 fit in 6 fell in 7 pay in 8 push in
UNIT 30  Ex 1 - 1G  2H  3E  4F  5A  6D  7C  8B  Ex 2 - 1H  2F  3D  4G  5A  6B  7C  8E
UNIT 31  Ex 1 - 1 brings/brought in 2 come in 3 get in 4 call in 5 break in 6 fill ... in 7 taken in
8 put in  Ex 2 - 1 put in 2 broke in 3 come in 4 bring in 5 call in 6 fill in 7 take ... in 8 gets in
UNIT 32  1 get in 2 call in 3 bring in 4 break in 5 take in 6 put in 7 fill in 8 come in
UNIT 33  1 send in 2 turn in 3 pull in 4 go in 5 fit in 6 let in 7 give in 8 write in
UNIT 34  1 barge in 2 push in 3 key in 4 pour in 5 step in 6 hand in 7 invite in 8 show in 9 join
10 drop in 11 phase in 12 plug in 13 smash in 14 sink in 15 stay in 16 pay in
UNIT 35  Ex 1 - 1 Switch ... on 2 looked on 3 stayed on 4 waved ... on 5 count on 6 hit on
7 brought on 8 dragged on  Ex 2 - 1 send on 2 try ... on 3 sew ... on 4 hold on 5 add on 6 live on
7 carried on 8 touch on
UNIT 36  Ex 1 - 1D  2F  3G  4A  5H  6C  7B  8E  Ex 2 - 1H  2A  3G  4F  5D  6C  7B  8E
UNIT 37  Ex 1 - 1 go on 2 get on 3 keep on 4 turn on 5 put on 6 called on 7 come on 8 taken on
Ex 2 - 1 go on 2 called on 3 come on 4 take on 5 getting on 6 put on 7 keep ... on 8 turn on
UNIT 38  1 come on 2 take on 3 call on 4 turn on 5 put on 6 get on 7 go on 8 keep on
UNIT 39  1 move on 2 work on 3 live on 4 catch on 5 bring on 6 stay on 7 look on 8 pass on
UNIT 40  1 ramble on 2 drag on 3 let on 4 carry on 5 count on 6 lay on 7 hold on 8 run on
9 hit on 10 send on 11 switch on 12 leave on 13 touch on 14 try on 15 wave on 16 tell on
UNIT 41  Ex 1 - 1 switch off 2 cut off 3 scare off 4 broke off 5 told ... off 6 show off 7 made off
8 cordoned off  Ex 2 - 1 write off 2 clear off 3 laugh off 4 work off 5 round off 6 fight off
7 pull ... off 8 see ... off

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Answer Key

UNIT 42 Ex 1 - 1C 2G 3B 4H 5D 6E 7F 8A Ex 2 - 1D 2A 3H 4G 5E 6F 7C 8B

UNIT 43 Ex 1 - 1 put off 2 Get off 3 come off 4 set off 5 took off 6 went off 7 turn off 8 let ... off Ex 2 - 1 turn off 2 gone off 3 (has) got off 4 take off 5 let ... off 6 putting ... off 7 Come off 8 set off

UNIT 44 1 get off 2 put off 3 come off 4 go off 5 take off 6 turn off 7 set off 8 let ... off

UNIT 45 1 break off 2 pull off 3 keep off 4 cut off 5 fall off 6 send off 7 show off 8 switch off

UNIT 46 1 work off 2 cordon off 3 tell off 4 fight off 5 lift off 6 drive off 7 laugh off 8 make off 9 hold off 10 call off 11 wear off 12 see off 13 live off 14 scrape off 15 doze off

UNIT 47 Ex 1 - 1 stand by 2 go after 3 went by 4 takes after 5 came across 6 bring about 7 get by 8 set about Ex 2 - 1 put by 2 call ... after 3 standing by 4 look after 5 get ... across 6 get by 7 comes across 8 going about

UNIT 48 Ex 1 - 1B 2C 3H 4E 5D 6A 7F 8G Ex 2 - 1B 2D 3C 4F 5G 6H 7A 8E

UNIT 49 Ex 1 - 1 get around 2 looking around 3 shop around 4 get ... back 5 hold ... against 6 walking ... apart 7 ring ... back 8 take back Ex 2 - 1 fall back 2 turned against 3 tell ... apart 4 turned back 5 hang around 6 given back 7 crowded around 8 came apart

UNIT 50 Ex 1 - 1H 2F 3B 4E 5D 6A 7C 8G Ex 2 - 1A 2D 3F 4G 5C 6E 7B 8H

UNIT 51 Ex 1 - 1 deal with 2 go with 3 reason with 4 part with 5 do with 6 playing with 7 fill ... with 8 lies with Ex 2 - 1 live with 2 deals with 3 met with 4 confusing ... with 5 wrestling with 6 identify with 7 side with 8 disagrees with

UNIT 52 Ex 1 - 1E 2D 3H 4G 5C 6B 7A 8F Ex 2 - 1D 2F 3H 4A 5G 6B 7E 8C

UNIT 53 Ex 1 - 1 looking for 2 calls for 3 go for 4 made for 5 send for 6 asking for 7 entered for 8 stand for Ex 2 - 1 pay for 2 went for 3 mistake ... for 4 call for 5 fishing for 6 account for 7 hope for 8 fallen for

UNIT 54 Ex 1 - 1D 2F 3B 4C 6H 7A 8G Ex 2 - 1G 2F 3H 4A 5C 6E 7B 8B

UNIT 55 1 give away 2 stand by 3 go through 4 call for 5 get over 6 run over 7 get back 8 fall for

UNIT 56 1 get by 2 go by 3 stand for 4 deal with 5 get at 6 go for 7 come across 8 take back

UNIT 57 1 make for 2 get away 3 do with 4 put by 5 see through 6 fall through 7 hand over 8 blow over 9 call after 10 back away 11 pull over 12 set about 13 take after 14 go after 15 while away 16 wrestle with

UNIT 58 1 turn against 2 come to 3 get to 4 hear from 5 jump at 6 dream of 7 shop around 8 tell apart 9 reason with 10 come apart 11 hang around 12 glaze over 13 think of 14 identify with 15 pick at

UNIT 59 Ex 1 - 1 get away with 2 catch up with 3 move on to 4 send away for 5 Watch out for 6 added up to 7 stand in for 8 go ahead with Ex 2 - 1 look back on 2 made off with 3 walked out on 4 going out with 5 fooling around with 6 cut back on 7 come forward with 8 miss out on

UNIT 60 Ex 1 - 1H 2D 3G 4E 5B 6C 7A 8F Ex 2 - 1E 2D 3F 4A 5B 6H 7C 8G

UNIT 61 Ex 1 - 1 took ... up on 2 bring ... in on 3 looks down on 4 go on about 5 got round to 6 stand up to 7 go back on 8 done away with Ex 2 - 1 brought ... out in 2 look up to 3 face up to 4 gone down with 5 make up for 6 go in for 7 break in on 8 took over from

UNIT 62 Ex 1 - 1B 2D 3G 4A 5C 6H 7E 8F Ex 2 - 1D 2H 3F 4G 5C 6B 7A 8E
UNIT 63 1 get on with 2 feel up to 3 fill in on 4 carry on with 5 look forward to 6 get through to 7 come in for 8 look back on 9 stand in for 10 cut back on 11 break in on 12 get round to 13 fool around with 14 take off from 15 come forward with 16 go down with

UNIT 64 1 look up to 2 go in for 3 run out of 4 look down on 5 go along with 6 grow out of 7 get away with 8 catch up on 9 fix up with 10 live up to 11 come out in 12 cut down on 13 come up against 14 get behind with 15 bring in on 16 get back at

UNIT 65 Ex 1 - 1 off 2 up 3 out of 4 down 5 down with 6 in 7 on 8 out 9 Ex 2 - 1 out, in 2 down 3 away 4 off 5 up 6 on 7 in on 8 up to

UNIT 66 Ex 1 - 1 coming down 2 come in 3 come out 4 came round 5 came across 6 came over 7 coming up 8 come on, came up with Ex 2 - 1 comes across 2 coming on 3 came into 4 comes from 5 came out in 6 came in for 7 coming off 8 come up

UNIT 67 Ex 1 - 1F 2C 3G 4B 5D 6H 7A 8E Ex 2 - 1B 2H 3F 4A 5E 6G 7D 8C

UNIT 68 Ex 1 - 1 go off 2 went up 3 went by 4 go through 5 go ahead 6 gone down with 7 go down 8 going about Ex 2 - 1 went off 2 go on 3 go for 4 go with 5 go into 6 go up 7 going out 8 going without

UNIT 69 Ex 1 - 1E 2H 3F 4C 5G 6A 7B 8D Ex 2 - 1B 2F 3G 4H 5C 6A 7E 8D

UNIT 70 Ex 1 - 1 take back 2 take up 3 taken off 4 take on 5 taking out 6 taken down 7 took ... away 8 took to Ex 2 - 1 takes after 2 take ... apart 3 takes ... back 4 taken over 5 taken back 6 taken on 7 taken off 8 taken in

UNIT 71 Ex 1 - 1G 2C 3F 4B 5A 6E 7H 8D Ex 2 - 1C 2F 3G 4E 5D 6A 7H 8B

UNIT 72 Ex 1 - 1H 2D 3H 4F 5C 6A 7E 8B Ex 2 - 1D 2E 3G 4C 5F 6B 7H 8A

UNIT 73 1 keep 2 is 3 look 4 go 5 get

UNIT 74 1 bring 2 take 3 put 4 turn 5 come

UNIT 75 Ex 1 - 1 close down 2 put forward 3 bring out 4 took over 5 go ahead 6 build up 7 cut back 8 think over Ex 2 - 1 branch out 2 set up 3 run through 4 sold out 5 take ... up 6 dried up 7 took off 8 plan ahead

UNIT 76 Ex 1 - 1E 2H 3F 4C 5B 6D 7A 8G Ex 2 - 1F 2H 3D 4G 5C 6A 7B 8E

UNIT 77 1B 2D 3A 4C 5A 6A 7D 8C 9B 10D 11D 12B 13C 14B

UNIT 78 Ex 1 - 1 filter out 2 stripped ... down 3 wired up 4 stand up to 5 top up 6 go through 7 reading off 8 cutting out Ex 2 - 1 print out 2 runs out of 3 set up 4 sift through 5 put ... down to 6 tool/takes up 7 worked out 8 back up

UNIT 79 1B 2C 3A 4D 5D 6A 7C 8B 9D 10D 11A 12A 13B 14D

UNIT 80 Ex 1 1F 2C 3G 4A 5H 6E 7B 8D Ex 2 1H 2G 3B 4A 5D 6E 7F 8C

UNIT 81 1B 2B 3D 4B 5B 6C 7A 8B 9A 10C 11D 12A 13B 14C

UNIT 82 Ex 1 1 1C 2H 3B 4E 5D 6A 7F 8G Ex 2 1E 2F 3D 4G 5A 6B 7H 8C

UNIT 83 1B 2B 3C 4B 5D 6A 7A 8C 9D 10A 11D 12B 13A 14D

UNIT 84 1B 2B 3C 4A 5D 6B 7B 8A 9B 10A 11D 12A 13C 14C

UNIT 85 1B 2C 3D 4D 5C 6A 7C 8A 9B 10B 11C 12A 13D 14D

UNIT 86 1C 2D 3A 4A 5C 6C 7A 8B 9C 10B 11B 12A 13B 14D

UNIT 87 Ex 1 - 1D 2E 3B 4C 5F 6A Ex 2 - 1D 2F 3E 4B 5A 6CUNIT Ex 1 - 1F 2D 3B 4E 5C 6A Ex 2 - 1C 2E 3F 4A 5D 6B

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Answer Key

UNIT 89 1 print out, print-out 2 warm up, warm-up 3 burst out, outburst 4 holding up, hold-up 5 broke down, breakdown 6 taking off, take-off 7 dropped out, drop-outs 8 broke out, outbreak 9 stands in, stand-in 10 clean up, clean-up

UNIT 90 1 shut down, shut-down 2 (have) brought up, upbringing 3 built up, build-up 4 stop over, stopover 5 taken over, takeover 6 passing by, passers-by 7 stowed away, stowaway 8 stand by, stand-by 9 walked out, walk-out 10 check in, Check-in

UNIT 91 1 got away, getaway 2 hand over, hand-over 3 laid out, layout 4 slowed down, slowdown 5 slipped up, slip-up 6 looking on, onlookers 7 go ahead, go-ahead 8 got together, get-together 9 told off, telling-off 10 tailed back, tailback

UNIT 92 1 knocked out, knock-out 2 blacked out, blackout 3 changed over, change-over 4 tipped off, tip-off 5 wash up, washing-up 6 rose up, uprising 7 kicked off, kick-off 8 laid out, outlay 9 working out, work-out 10 (have) turned out, turn-out

UNIT 93 1 rolled up, rolled-up 2 cut off, cut-off 3 ran away, runaway 4 throw away, throwaway 5 stands out, outstanding 6 tense up, tensed-up 7 made up, made-up 8 wear out, worn out 9 built up, built-up 10 knocked down, knockdown

UNIT 94 1 coming in, incoming 2 broke away, breakaway 3 sat down, sit-down 4 start up, start-up 5 touched up, touched-up 6 knocked out, knockout 7 put off, off-putting 8 pick up, pick-up 9 tired out, tired out 10 speak out, outspoken

UNIT 95 1 turn up, turn ... down 2 passed out, came to 3 stay in, go out 4 sat out, get back 5 switched on, switched off 6 knocked up, out, bring up 7 round 8 slow down, speed up 9 looked up, looked to 9 put back, brought forward 10 stood up, sit down

UNIT 96 1 comes on, goes off 2 started out, ended up 3 step up, cut back 4 take off, Put ... 5 talk out of, talk into 6 took off, touched down 7 took down, put back 8 built up, died down 9 Count ... in, Count ... out 10 break up, go back

TEST 1 1B 2C 3B 4C 5B 6D 7A 8B 9C 10B 11B 12D 13A 14C 15B 16C

TEST 2 1 put 2 turn 3 see 4 come 5 take 6 look 7 sleep 8 go 9 keep 10 come 11 come 12 turn 13 check 14 put 15 look 16 burst 17 miss 18 gave

TEST 3 1B 2D 3D 4C 5A 6D 7B 8D 9A 10C 11A 12C 13A 14D 15A 16B

TEST 4 1 come 2 go 3 take -4 weigh -5 come 6 feel -7 blow 8 look 9 put 10 hold 11 rush 12 kick 13 let 14 fill 15 come 16 turn 17 put 18 go

TEST 5 1C 2B 3A 4C 5B 6C 7C 8A 9A 10D 11B 12A 13A 14D 15A 16A

134
Your Personal List

This book has practised over 700 of the most common phrasal verbs with over 1000 different meanings. There are many more phrasal verbs in English. Use this section to write down and learn other phrasal verbs which you learn in class or while you read.

Try to put your verbs in the best place:

136 – UP OUT
137 – ON OFF
138 – IN DOWN
139 – OVER INTO AROUND AWAY ABOUT
140 – BACK FOR WITH THROUGH ROUND
141 – VERBS WITH TWO PARTICLES
142 – GET PUT
143 – GO COME
144 – TAKE BE
Particles – UP, OUT

There are two examples to help you. Add your own.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why don't you warm</th>
<th>the meal is the microwave.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>Remember not to miss</th>
<th>the T is calm.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUT</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Use this box for a common particle which you need.
# Particles – ON, OFF

Write a translation beside the verb if you prefer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have silly ideas overlap</th>
<th>the ridiculous.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Government decided not to break</th>
<th>diplomatic relations.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
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Use this box for a common particle which you need.

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137
# Particles – IN, DOWN

Try to write more than just the verb. Write some of the surrounding words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wouldn't it be a good idea to trade</th>
<th>your old car for a new one?</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>The police tried to crack</th>
<th>on drug pushers.</th>
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Use this box for a common particle which you need.
**OVER, INTO, AROUND, AWAY, ABOUT**

Use this page for verbs with other particles. Write whole sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The lake froze</th>
<th>early last winter.</th>
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Use these boxes for particles which you choose.

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</tbody>
</table>

139
Write full sentences which make the meaning of the verb clear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please ring</th>
<th>BACK</th>
<th>later</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WITH</th>
<th></th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>THROUGH</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROUND</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>

Add your own particles in these boxes.
**Verbs with Two Particles**

This page is for you to write the most common phrasal verbs with two particles. Try to write a whole sentence which shows the meaning of the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICLE 1</th>
<th>PARTICLE 2</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>We need to get</em></td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>TO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Common Verbs – GET, PUT

Add a common verb which you decide in the circle at the bottom of the page. Remember to notice where the particle comes in the sentence or phrase.

GET

over

a serious illness

PUT

me up

for the weekend
COME and GO do not have objects. This means that the particle comes immediately after the verb.
Common Verbs – TAKE, BE

Try to write down phrases which show the meaning of the phrasal verb. Notice especially if the object comes before or after the particle.

**TAKE**

*up*

**BE**

*off*

*a new hobby*

*my food*