

XUÂN BÁ



BÀI TẬP CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ

TIẾNG ANH

**PHRASAL
VERBS**

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN DÂN TRÍ

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BÀI TẬP CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ TIẾNG ANH



NXB DÂN TRÍ

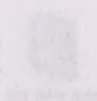
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN DÂN TRÍ

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ĐIỀU HÀNH VÀ DÂN TRỊ



LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các bạn học viên thân mến!

Trong quá trình học, đọc, tiếp xúc với tiếng Anh, các bạn chắc chắn sẽ bắt gặp những cụm động từ; do vậy, việc hiểu nghĩa và cách sử dụng chúng sẽ rất quan trọng. Để có thêm tài liệu thiết thực phục vụ nhu cầu học tập, chúng tôi đã biên soạn và cho ra mắt cuốn sách **“Bài tập Cụm động từ Tiếng Anh”**. Cuốn sách này có thể được dùng để giảng dạy hoặc dành cho các học viên tự học.

Những Cụm động từ được biên soạn trong sách là những cụm phổ biến, cần thiết được sử dụng hàng ngày trong đời sống cũng như trong văn viết. Các chủ đề trong các bài tập cũng rất đa dạng, phong phú để giúp bạn sử dụng thành thạo trong mọi ngữ cảnh.

Sách được chia thành 5 phần:

Phần 1: The Grammar of Phrasal Verb.

Phần 2: Verbs.

Phần 3: Particles.

Phần 1, phần 2 và phần 3 cung cấp những kiến thức chung về Cụm động từ. Cụm động từ có cấu trúc như thế nào, các vấn đề về ngữ pháp của Cụm động từ, các Verbs và các Particles chủ yếu trong Cụm động từ. Đây là những phần quan trọng giúp bạn đọc luyện tập từng kiến thức nhỏ; vì vậy, chúng tôi khuyến các bạn nên hoàn thành những phần này.

Phần 4: Tests.

Gồm 50 bài test có nội dung đa dạng, bạn học sẽ được trải qua những bài tập cụm động từ trong mọi tình huống.

Phần 5: Answer key.

Để giúp các bạn sử dụng sách đạt hiệu quả cao nhất, chúng tôi giới thiệu cuốn **“Cụm động từ Tiếng Anh”** của tác giả Xuân Bá. Nghĩa, ngữ cảnh, cách sử dụng được đề cập rõ ràng trong cuốn sách trên sẽ tạo điều kiện thuận lợi hơn cho các bạn khi làm bài tập về Cụm động từ.

Trong quá trình biên soạn, mặc dù nhóm chúng tôi đã hết sức cố gắng tuy nhiên không tránh khỏi các lỗi sơ suất. Trong khi tìm hiểu, rất mong được sự đóng góp của các bạn để bộ sách được hoàn thiện hơn.

Chúc các bạn thành công!

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PART I

THE GRAMMAR OF PHRASAL VERB

Phrasal Verb consists of a verb (e.g. *get, give, put, take, ...*) and one or two particles (e.g. *out, in, away, up, ...*). These are three main types of phrasal verbs.

1. Phrasal verbs with no object. (Intransitive)

E.g.

check in	<i>I have to check in before 8.00.</i>	go to a desk in an airport or hotel and tell an official that you have arrived
show up	<i>She didn't show up till the next morning.</i>	INF arrive in a place where sb is waiting for you

2. Phrasal verbs which can be separated by an object. (Transitive, separable)

E.g. She **wrote** his name **down** in her notebook.

(Write sth down = write sth on paper.)

look sth up	<i>I had to look the word up.</i>	look for information in a book
make sth up	<i>I didn't want to see him, so I made up an excuse and left.</i>	invent a story or an explanation for sth.
try sth on	<i>I tried the jacket on but it was too small.</i>	put on a piece of clothing to see if it fits or looks good on

- With these transitive verbs, you can usually put the object before or after the particle.

She wrote his name down. OR She wrote down his name.

- If the object is a long phrase, it will usually come after the phrasal verb.

She wrote down everything she could remember about him.

- If the object is a pronoun, e.g. *him*, *her*, it must go between the verb and the particle.

*She wrote **it** down.* NOT ~~*She wrote down it.*~~

Some verbs (sometimes called prepositional verbs) must have the object after the particle, even if it is a pronoun.

E.g. *contend with*, *look for*, *look after*, *cope with*, ...

We've had to contend with a lot of problems lately. (NOT: contend a lot of problem with).	deal with a difficult or unpleasant situation
---	---

3. Phrasal verbs which cannot be separated by an object. (Transitive, inseparable)

These may have one or two particles.

E.g. He **looked after** the baby. NOT ~~He looked the baby after.~~

(Look after sb/sth = take care of or be responsible for sb/sth.)

look into sth	<i>I complained to the airline, and they're looking into it.</i>	investigate and try to discover the facts about sth, e.g. a crime, a problem.
come across sth/sb	<i>I came across the word in an article.</i>	meet sb or find sth by chance.
stand for sth	<i>What does WWW stand for?</i>	represent or mean (WWW stands for World Wide Web).
go out with sb	<i>Marisa's going out with Tom's brother.</i>	spend time with sb and have a romantic relationship with them.
cut back on sth	<i>I must cut back on sweets to try and lose weight</i>	reduce the amount of sth that you eat, spend, use, etc.

Some verbs can be used both with and without an object, but the meaning may change. Use the context to decide if the verb has a different meaning from the one that are familiar with.

- Tina and Jo were so clever the teacher moved them up to a higher class. (with object)
- Tina and Jo moved up to a higher class. (no object = same meaning)
- I can drop you off at the station. (with object = drive you somewhere and leave you there)
- I was sitting in the armchair and I dropped off. (no object = fell asleep, different meaning)

Some verbs must have two objects, one after the verb and one after the particle.

- I always associate that song with our holiday in Jamaica.
- Playing tennis for three hours every evening after school deprived her of her youth.

EXERCISES

I Tick ✓ the sentences which are correct.

1. He wrote a few words down.
2. He wrote down.
3. Did he write down her address?
4. Don't write it down yet.
5. I've cut back on smoking.
6. I'm trying to cut back on.
7. She's cut chocolate back on.
8. There are easy ways to cut back on it.

II Rewrite the sentences using a phrasal verb from the box. The meaning must stay the same.

look into	cut back on sth	come across
made sth up	show up	look up
look up	come in	stand for

Eg. I found the information by chance on the Internet.

I came across the information on the Internet.

1. She wasn't happy, but now things are getting better.
.....
2. The committee investigated the cause of the problem.
.....
3. I didn't know the answer, so I invented something.
.....

4. The train's arriving on platform five.
.....
5. We can reduce the electricity we use.
.....
6. What do the letters FAQ represent?
.....
7. I had to check the meaning in a dictionary.
.....
8. Our meeting was at 5.00, but Sue never arrived.
.....

III Write answers to these questions using the phrasal verb in brackets.

1. What are your plans for the summer holidays? (look forward to)
2. What homework have you got to do this weekend? (catch up on)
3. If you've been away somewhere by train and arrive back late, how do you usually get home from the railway station? (pick up)
4. What is your favourite album and why do you like it? (associate with)
5. What sorts of things make you feel stressed? (contend with)
6. How easy do you find it to fall asleep at night? (drop off)

PART II

VERBS

BE

Complete these sentences by adding the correct particle from the list below. Use each word once only.

about	away	into	over	up
after	back	off	through	with
around	for	on		

1. "Haven't you finished yet?"
"Don't worry, I'm nearly"
2. "Please hurry up!"
"OK, I'll be you in just a second."
3. "Is the boss in?"
"No, I'm afraid he's on leave at the moment."
4. "When will he be?"
"Not until next Wednesday."
5. "What a complicated instrument panel! What's this red button?"
"It's the ejector seat. Please don't press."
6. "Shall we watch some television?"
"If you like. What's?"
7. "What's? You look as if you had seen a ghost!"
"Who said that?"
8. It's getting late. I'd better be before my father sends out a search party.
9. "What's the book?"
"It's a novel called *Moby Dick*."
"What's it?"
"Whales."

10. The traffic was so bad that by the time we got to the theatre, the concert was almost
11. "I'm a bit busy at the moment, but I'd love to have a chat with you. Will you be for a while yet?"
"Oh, yes, I shan't leave much before six o'clock."
12. Robert is always changing his hobby. Last year it was birdwatching. Now, he's really stamp collecting.

COME

I Complete these sentences, using a phrasal verb from box.

across	up with	forward
from	up against	along with
in for	between	together
out with	into	around (we can also say round)

1. Have you ever come _____ such a horrible person in all your life? *(to meet someone or find something by chance)*
2. How is Sarah coming _____ her photography course? *(to make progress or get better in quality, skill or health)*
3. I'm British, but my parents come _____ India. *(to have your home in a particular place)*
4. Fast food has come _____ more criticism from the press. *(to receive something such as criticism)*
5. I don't want the problem of money coming _____ us. *(to cause an argument or disagreement between two people)*
6. I've been writing this book for six months, and it's finally coming _____. *(to finally start to work successfully)*

7. As I get older, I find that my birthdays seem to come _____ more frequently. *(to happen regularly)*
8. She came _____ a lot of money when her grandfather died. *(to receive something - usually money - when someone dies)*
9. We need to come _____ a plan that will make us a lot of money. *(to think of something such as an idea or plan)*
10. In the first week of my new job, I came _____ several problems that had been left by the person who had my job previously. *(to have to deal with something difficult or unpleasant)*
11. The National Blood Service is asking for more people to come _____ and donate blood. *(to offer help or information)*
12. You never know what children are going to come _____. *(to say something suddenly, usually something that surprises or shocks people)*

II Complete these sentences by using the correct particles.

phrasal verb	meaning
come along	arrive at a place
come apart	separate into pieces
come around or come round	become conscious again
come out	disappear or become less strong (of dirt or colour on clothing/material)
come out	become public knowledge after it has been kept secret (of the truth)
come out	be given to people (of results or information)
come out	leave after a period in a place (of hospital/prison)

1. Do you have any glue? The cover of my address book is coming and I want to stick it together again.
2. I spilt some orange juice on the tablecloth. Do you think it will come if I put it in the washing machine?
3. The last thing I remember was feeling very dizzy. The next thing I knew, I came in hospital and a doctor was standing by my bed.
4. The government is going to release a report on traffic congestion. I wonder when it's coming
5. We were just chatting at the corner when Jim Gore came with his girlfriend.
6. I hear Bruce's operation was successful. When is he coming of the clinic?
7. Some very shocking facts have come about government corruption, thanks to an investigation by a national newspaper.

III Complete these sentences.

across	before	from	on	round
back	forward	in	out	to

1. F comes G in the alphabet.
2. Please come! Make yourself at home.
3. A boomerang is a hunting weapon. It is supposed to come to the person who throws it.
4. Just look at these old photographs. I came them when I was clearing out an old cupboard.

5. Why don't you com   to our house for dinner on Saturday?
6. "What magazine is that?"
"It's a literary magazine called *the Bookworm*."
"How often does it come?"
"Monthly."
7. The sergeant asked for volunteers, but only three came
8. "Where do you come?"
"Thailand."
9. Pollution, war, the greenhouse effect, the ozone layer: I don't know what the world is coming
10. "Come, Philip. Everyone else has finished except you!"

CUT

Replace the words and expressions in **bold** with a phrasal verb from the box. You will need to use some of the phrasal verbs more than once.

cut across	cut down on	cut off	cut out of
cut back on	cut in	cut out	cut through

1. I was cutting the grass when the lawnmower **suddenly stopped working**.
2. Did you see how that Mazda **suddenly drove** in front of the Audi?

3. We will have to **reduce** staff costs at work if we want to continue operating as normal.
4. We were in the middle of a telephone conversation when we were suddenly **disconnected**.
5. I don't understand why all my friends have **suddenly started ignoring me**. (You will need to put the phrasal verb on either side of *me*: "... *my friends have* _____ *me* _____.")
6. I wish you wouldn't **interrupt me** while I'm talking.
7. The traffic noise is terrible, and even closing the windows doesn't **remove** it. (You will need to put the phrasal verb on either side of *it*: "...*closing the windows doesn't* _____ *it* _____.")
8. She decided to **stop eating** sweet things so as to lose weight.
9. He didn't pay his bill, so the power company **stopped** his electricity.
10. To save time, we decided to **go over** the field instead of walking around it.
11. To save time, we decided to **go through** the shopping centre instead of walking around it.
12. The air conditioning will automatically **start working** when the room gets too warm.
13. Our house is **isolated** from the rest of the town.
14. My father **didn't include** us in his plans. (You will need to put the phrasal verb on either side of *us*: "*My father* _____ *us* _____ *his plans.*")

DO

Complete these sentences with the phrasal verbs using *do*.

1. (a) _____ your shoelaces, or you'll fall over. (*to fasten*)
(b) Our new house is wonderful, but it needs _____.
(*to repair, paint and improve an old building, car, boat, etc*)
2. (a) As soon as I opened the door, I could see that my house had been _____. (*informal: to be burgled; to have things stolen from your house*)
(b) While I was walking back from the cinema, I was _____ by a gang of teenagers. (*to attack someone and hit and kick them*)
3. (a) While we're cleaning the room, let's _____ the cupboards. (*informal: to make a room, cupboard, etc, very tidy and clean*)
(b) We've had the kitchen _____ with aluminium units and light blue tiles. (*to decorate*)
4. (a) What you _____ yourself in your free time is your business. (*used for saying how someone spends their time*)
(b) I could really _____ a nice cup of tea. (*used for saying that you want or need something*)
5. (a) We need to get a new photocopier. This one's _____. (*informal: in such bad condition or so badly damaged that it cannot be used*)
(b) If the police see us, we're _____. (*informal: to be likely to be punished*)

6. (a) A lot of the restrictions on imports have been ____
_____. (*to get rid of something*)
- (b) There were rumours that Doug had ____
his wife. (*informal: to murder someone*)
7. (a) He gave me a small parcel ____ in silver paper.
(*to wrap something in paper or cloth in an attractive way*)
- (b) Before the party she spent hours ____ herself ____.
(*to dress in special clothes, make-up, etc*)
8. (a) I think that someone ____ him ____ to get his money.
(*informal: to murder someone*)
- (b) I'm completely ____ after all that running around.
(*very tired*)
9. (a) Joe had been ____ by his teacher so often that
he had lost all confidence. (*to criticize someone in a way that makes them seem stupid or unsuccessful*)
- (b) You mustn't ____ yourself ____ – you have a lot of
ability. (*as above, used as a reflexive verb*)
10. (a) Most of the articles in today's paper are to ____
America's foreign policy. (*to be connected with someone or something*)
- (b) My resignation has nothing to ____ my argument
with the manager. (*as above, but negative*)

GET

I Choose the correct particle to complete these sentences.

1. Why don't you get your homework with so you can enjoy the rest of the evening?
A. around B. over C. by D. away
2. As soon as Sue and I met, we knew we were going to get well.
A. round B. at C. on D. up
3. I just can't come out with you tonight as I've got so with my work.
A. up B. over C. away D. behind
4. Why does Rita always get with arriving late? It doesn't seem fair.
A. by B. away C. on D. over
5. I'm going to have to get to filling in my tax form soon.
A. round B. over C. away D. behind
6. I hope you'll be able to get from work at a reasonable time tonight.
A. away B. behind C. at D. over
7. Your mother couldn't get the cost of restaurants in London.
A. up B. round C. by D. over

II Fill the gaps in section B with the correct prepositions and then match a sentence from A with a sentence from B.

over	round to	at	up	down	away	out of
------	----------	----	----	------	------	--------

A.

1. I always have a lie-in on Sunday mornings. ☐
2. I hate winter in this part of the world ... the rain, the cold, the snow. ☐
3. Don't be taken in by Maja's little tricks. Look at her now, pretending to be asleep on the sofa. ☐
4. Year in, year out, my brother always buys me the same kind of present for my birthday. ☐
5. I'm really sick of the way my bedroom looks. It's been the same since I was three. ☐
6. Matt has been away from school all week with chicken pox. He's been very ill. ☐
7. Last week Franz got caught shoplifting. He tried to steal a pair of shoes but a couple of security guards stopped him and handed him over to the police. ☐

B.

- a. It's either soap, or shampoo or deodorant. I wonder what he's getting
- b. He's getting it now, though. His spots have gone and he doesn't have to stay in bed.

- c. She's not really tired. She's just trying to get
..... doing the washing up.
- d. I don't get until midday.
- e. My dad's been promising to redecorate it for ages, but he
never gets it. I've still got teddy
bear wallpaper!
- f. He just made up some sob story that he was desperately
poor. Unbelievably, the police fell for it. I don't know how
he gets with it!
- g. The weather here really gets me

GIVE

Choose the correct answers.

1. I've finally managed to give smoking. (*to stop doing something you do regularly*)
A. off B. out C. up D. in
2. Ten thousand copies of the latest software package are
being given (*to let someone have something without paying for it*)
A. away B. over C. in D. back
3. Have I done something to upset Anne? She's been giving
me the cold all morning. (*to be unfriendly towards someone you know*)
A. face B. shoulder C. elbow D. finger
4. She's been looking for me all morning, but I've managed
to give her the (*to escape from someone who is looking for you*)
A. trip B. slip C. slide D. skid

5. Most of Janet's teachers have given her. (*to stop hoping that someone will improve and to stop trying to help or change them*)
 A. up on B. in to C. over to D. back to
6. "You're one of the most beautiful girls I've ever met!"
 "Oh, give!" (*an informal spoken expression used for telling someone to stop doing something. In this case, the second speaker wants the first speaker to stop flattering her*)
 A. off B. over C. out D. away
7. You promised not to give my secret! (*to tell information or facts that you should keep secret*)
 A. up B. in C. off D. away
8. I knew she was lying. Her face was a dead! (*a movement, action or expression on someone's face that shows the truth about something*)
 A. giveback B. giveoff C. giveaway D. giveout
9. The photocopier is giving a funny smell. (*to produce something such as heat or a smell*)
 A. away B. off C. over D. up
10. If the boss shouts at me again in front of a customer, I'm going to give him a piece of my (*to tell someone exactly what you think, especially when you are angry with them*)
 A. mouth B. mind C. brain D. heart

11. I would give to see his face right now! (*a spoken expression used for saying that you would very much like to have something*)
- A. my right arm C. my eye teeth
B. the world D. anything
12. I wouldn't argue with Robin, if I were you. He gives as as he gets. (*informal: to compete or fight as hard as your opponent*)
- A. much B. good C. well D. hard
13. "Have you finished yet?" "Give me: I've only just started!" (*an informal spoken expression used for telling someone not to hurry you or expect something immediately*)
- A. a hope C. a try
B. an opportunity D. a chance
14. Each talk lasts for half an hour, give or five minutes. (*used for talking about numbers or quantities that are not exact*)
- A. remove B. deduct C. take D. extract
15. Are you seeing another man? Give it to me, Helga. I promise I won't be angry. (*an informal spoken expression used for telling someone not to hide unpleasant facts from you*)
- A. straight B. hard C. direct D. fast

GO

I Complete these sentences by using the correct particles from the box below.

off	with	away	over	round
on	into	for	down	

1. "I hear someone punched John in the face."
"Yes, that's right. The swelling has gone, but he's going to have a lovely black eye."
2. I don't think that red blouse really goes your orange skirt, dear.
3. What a lot of people! Do you think there will be enough food to go
4. The letter was returned to the sender. On the envelope someone had written the words "Gone No longer at this address".
5. I can't go all the details right now, but I thought you ought to know that your job application has been turned down.
6. What a fascinating story. Do go
7. There's an awful influenza virus going I hope you don't catch it.
8. This is a very complex computer program. You might need to go the instructions again before you get the hang of it.
9. Try not to upset Louise, or she's likely to get very angry and go you.
10. "I thought you liked country and western music."
"Well, I used to, but I've really gone it lately."

II Rewrite these sentences using phrasal verbs with *go* so that they keep the same meaning.

1. Unemployment and high crime levels often exist side by side.
2. He decided to undergo the operation even though there were risks.
3. I refused to support their decision to close the youth club.
4. I didn't realise how late it was and I didn't stop studying till after midnight.
5. We had to survive with no hot water for 24 hours while they were repairing the pipes.
6. Do you think I should try the advanced level exam? It might be too difficult.
7. She just left without saying goodbye. I wonder if I offended her?
8. What was happening in the staffroom at lunchtime? I heard someone shouting.

LOOK

I Choose the correct answer.

1. If you are looking around for a new job, you are ...
 - A. applying for a new job
 - B. trying to find a new job
 - C. worried about your new job

2. If you look out for someone who is picking you up in their car, you ...
 - A. carefully avoid getting hit by their car
 - B. watch the road and warn them of danger
 - C. watch for their car so you will see them when they arrive
3. If you look down on cheap restaurants, you ...
 - A. consider them not good enough for you
 - B. see them from the top windows of your house or flat
 - C. always consider them before going to a dearer one
4. If you look after someone's cat while they are away, you ...
 - A. follow the cat everywhere
 - B. search for it because it is lost
 - C. care for it and give it what it needs
5. If you look up to your English teacher, you ...
 - A. stand up when you speak to him or her
 - B. admire and respect him or her
 - C. raise your head because he or she is taller than you

II Complete these phrasal verbs with an appropriate particle(s). The meaning of each phrasal verb in its context is explained in *italics* at the end of each sentence.

1. It can be very hard **looking** _____ three children all day.
(to take care of someone or something and make certain they have everything they need)

2. **Looking** _____, I think that the company needs to develop some new services. *(to think about what is likely to happen, or plan what you are going to do in the future)*
3. We're **looking** carefully _____ all the options that are open to us. *(to think about a situation or subject carefully, especially in order to make a decision)*
4. Most people **look** _____ their schooldays with mixed feelings. *(to think about a time or event in the past)*
5. Jane **looks** _____ people who haven't been to university. *(to think you are better or more important than someone else)*
6. Maureen is really **looking** _____ her holiday next week. *(to feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen)*
7. Can you **look** _____ Eileen on your way to work, and see if she needs anything? *(to visit someone for a short time on your way to another place, especially if they are ill or may need help)*
8. I wrote a letter of complaint to the airline, and they've promised to **look** _____ the matter for me. *(to try to discover the facts about something such as a problem or a crime)*
9. Steve isn't related to me, but I **look** _____ him as a brother. *(to think of someone or something in a particular way)*
10. The restaurant is small but it's easy to find. **Look** _____ the post office, and it's almost directly opposite. *(to look carefully at people or things around you in order to find a particular person or thing)*

11. The Health and Safety officer has been **looking** _____ her factory. (*to visit a place in order to examine it*)
12. I can't decide what to cook for the dinner party, so I've been **looking** _____ your cookery books for inspiration. (*to read something quickly, especially to find the information you need*)

MAKE

Complete these phrasal verbs with an appropriate particle(s). The meaning of each phrasal verb in its context is explained in *italics* at the end of each sentence.

1. It's getting late. Why don't you stay? I'll **make** _____ a bed for you. (*The speaker is offering to prepare something - in this case a bed - for a friend*)
2. Oh no! Someone has **made** _____ my mobile phone. (*Someone has stolen the speaker's mobile phone*)
3. You haven't spoken to each other for days. I think it's time you both **made** _____. (*The speaker thinks that two people should become friendly with each other again after an argument*)
4. Can you **make** _____ the house in the dark? (*Two people are trying to find their way to a friend's house in the countryside at night. Because it is dark, they are finding it difficult to see the house*)
5. The car costs £2000. I'm paying £1500, and Sally is **making** _____ the rest. (*Sally is making something - in this case a payment - complete: she is paying the other £500*)

6. He **made** _____ that he had won the lottery. (*Someone pretended that something was true when it wasn't*)
7. I can't **make** _____ why he didn't come to the party. (*The speaker is puzzled about a friend's absence from a party*)
8. He **made** _____ some excuse about the dog eating his homework. (*Someone has invented an explanation for something, probably to avoid being punished or embarrassed*)
9. He **made** _____ the property to his daughter last week. (*Someone has officially made someone else the owner of a building or piece of land*)
10. It's getting late. I should **make** _____ home. (*The speaker thinks she should move towards a place, in this case her home*)
11. When he saw the police coming, he **made** _____ as quickly as possible. (*Someone saw the police coming and left quickly*)
12. Before I begin work, I should **make** _____ a list of all the things I need to do. (*The speaker is going to write a list of things he needs to do*)
13. What do you **make** _____ our new teacher? (*The speaker is asking for someone's opinion about their teacher*)
14. The wonderful hotel we stayed at **made** _____ the terrible weather we had all through the holiday. (*The speaker's hotel was so good that the terrible weather didn't matter so much*)
15. I'm sorry I forgot your birthday. I'll **make** it _____ you, I promise. (*After doing something bad, the speaker promises to do something good in order to make someone feel better*)

PICK

Sentences (b) has the same or similar meaning to sentence (a). Complete sentences by using the appropriate phrasal verbs from the box below. You can add some words (if necessary).

pick through	pick sb up from	pick at	pick up
pick out	pick on	pick over	

- They spent ages talking in detail about his faults.
 - They spent ages _____ his faults.
- Sales have been slow, but we hope they will improve in the summer.
 - Sales have been slow, but we hope they will _____ in the summer.
- I don't speak German, but I managed to learn a few phrases without intending to when I was in Munich.
 - I don't speak German, but I managed to _____ a few phrases when I was in Munich.
- We looked carefully at all the contents of his room looking for evidence.
 - We _____ the contents of his room looking for evidence.
- The manager always treats me unfairly or criticises me.
 - The manager always _____ me.
- I wasn't very hungry, so only ate only small amounts of the meal.
 - I wasn't very hungry, so only _____ the meal.

7. a. Have you chosen a dress from your collection to wear to the party?
b. Have you _____ a dress to wear to the party?
8. a. I couldn't see her in the huge crowd.
b. I couldn't _____ in the huge crowd.
9. a. We'll send a car to collect you from the hotel.
b. We'll send a car to _____ the hotel.

PUT

I Complete the text by using information from the box below.

Put in	fix new equipment or a new system in the correct place
Put sb onto sb/sth	you tell them about sth or s/o that could help them (they did not know before)
Put out	you are annoyed, often because of sth that s/o has done or said to you
Put up with sb/sth	You accept unpleasant behaviour or an unpleasant situation, even though you do not like it.
Put off	decide or arrange to do sth at a later time
Put sth on	turn on, or attach sth to another thing.

I don't know how Harry puts (1) with his boss. He works so hard but his boss even gets him to put the lights (2) for him when it *starts* to get dark, and it's always Harry who has to put (3) new computer equipment. His boss never thinks twice about

putting him (4) when they've arranged a meeting. I know Harry feels put (5), but he never complains. We should really do what we can to put him (6) some better jobs.

II Here are some more phrasal verbs based on *put*. Match the phrasal verbs in the sentences 1–5 with the definitions a–e.

1. Josie is very good at **putting** her ideas **across**.
 2. Anyone who is smoking must **put** their cigarettes **out** immediately.
 3. I'm not **putting** that **on**. I'd look ridiculous in it!
 4. The secretary's **put up** some information about excursions. Have you seen it?
 5. The plane was due to **put down** in Los Angeles at 3.50 a.m., but was diverted to San Francisco at the last minute.
-
- a. stick or fasten a piece of paper to something, e.g. a wall, so that it can be seen
 - b. express in such a way that others can understand easily
 - c. land
 - d. put a piece of clothing on your body
 - e. extinguish or stop something burning

TAKE

- I** Each line of this text contains a phrasal verb with **take**, but some of them are used incorrectly. If a line has a correct phrasal verb, tick the box. If the line is incorrect, cross out the incorrect word and write the correct word in the box.

E.g: The watch was broken so I took it off to the shop.

back...

I bought a new jacket but it had a mark on it so I took it back.

.....

The shop assistant took me offside and told me that

.....

if I was prepared to keep the jacket she would take away

.....

ten per cent. I didn't really take in what she was saying at

.....

first, but once I understood, I decided to take her over on the offer.

.....

- II** Complete the sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from the list below (Make any other necessary changes).

take after

take back

take for

take on

take over

take off

take out

take down

take to

take up

- The Worldwide Chemicals Company was recently by its biggest rival.
- I'm not very fit, so I've decided to an active hobby such as squash or jogging.

3. I thought your wife and mine would not have much in common, but they seem to have each other very well.
4. "Why have you all the pictures in the sitting-room?"
5. Is the Bookworm a very good magazine? Because if it is, I might a subscription.
6. The new pizza restaurant is a great success. It's really
7. "Give me a kiss!"
"What do you me ? I'm a married girl!"
8. "This radio I bought only picks up Radio Ulan Bator."
"Why don't you it to the shop where you bought it, then?"
9. "Dad, is it all right if I leave school and get married?"
"I can't advise you on that. You'd better it with your mother."
10. "Does John his mother or his father?"
"Well, he looks just like his father, but he has his mother's nature."
11. Janet is secretary of four different clubs and chairman of two other societies. I think she has too much
12. I'm sorry for having said all those terrible things about you. I them all
13. What's wrong with Kate? She used to be such a quiet girl, but she's going out every night.

TURN

Look at the dictionary definitions of phrasal verbs that use *turn*, and decide which particle or particles (*around*, *back*, *on*, etc) can be used to complete them.

to	in	away	back
around/round	over	on	against
down	off	out	up

1. a. To tell the police about someone or take them to the police because they have committed a crime ("*His own brother turned him _____*").
b. Informal – to go to bed at night ("*It's getting late. I think I'll turn _____*")
2. a. To develop in a particular way or have a particular result ("*I was disappointed with the way things turned _____*").
b. To produce something in large quantities ("*The company plans to turn _____ 2000 cars a month*").
c. To force someone to leave a place, especially their home ("*Our landlord turned us _____ without any warning*")
3. a. To ask someone for help when you are having a problem dealing with a situation ("*He turned _____ his father for some money to pay his rent*").
b. To start thinking about or discussing something "*All right, let's turn _____ more important matters now*")

4. a. To start using a piece of equipment by pressing a button or moving a switch (*"Is your computer turned _____?"*).
- b. To make a sudden and unexpected attack on someone using violence or angry words (*"I was shocked when he suddenly turned _____ me"*).
5. a. To give someone or something to someone who has a position of authority (*"I turned _____ the money I had found to the police"*).
- b. To stop watching one television channel and start watching another (*"This programme is boring. Let's turn _____"*).
- c. To think carefully about all the details of something (*"He began to turn _____ the plan in his mind"*).
6. a. To stop being unsuccessful and start being successful, or make something do this (*"The loan will help us to turn the company _____"*).
- b. To complete a piece of work, process or activity within a particular time (*"We can produce quality work and turn it _____ very quickly"*).
7. a. To increase the amount of sound, light, etc, produced by a piece of equipment (*"I can't hear the radio. Can you turn it _____?"*).
- b. To come somewhere unexpectedly or without making a firm arrangement (*"You don't need to reserve a table: just turn _____"*).
- c. To be found, especially by accident, after being lost (*"My car keys turned _____ in the kitchen cupboard!"*).

8. To refuse to let someone come into a place (*"The restaurant was full, and a lot of customers had to be turned ____"*)
9. To stop liking or supporting someone or something and start opposing them (*"The workers turned _____ the management when their wages were reduced"*)
10. a. To stop using a piece of equipment by pressing a button or moving a switch (*"Will you turn the television _____, please?"*).
- b. To leave the road you are travelling along in order to go along another one that leads away from it (*"If you're coming from London, you'll need to turn _____ the motorway before you get to Oxford"*).
- c. To make someone feel bored or no longer interested in something (*"His policies could turn _____ a lot of voters"*)
11. a. To return the same way that you came instead of continuing on your journey, or make someone do this (*"Bad weather forced them to turn _____"*).
- b. To return to a previous situation or condition (*"I've come too far to turn _____ now"*)
12. a. To refuse to accept an offer or request (*"I don't believe he turned _____ my offer of help!"*).
- b. To reduce the amount of sound, heat or light produced by a piece of equipment by pressing a button or moving a switch (*"Can you turn the music _____ a bit, please?"*)

WORK

Complete these sentences with the phrasal verbs from the box below.

work off	work at	work up	work out	work on	work up to
----------	---------	---------	----------	---------	------------

1. The exact details of the event haven't been _____ yet.
(*To decide or agree on something*)
2. We'll have to _____ Joey to find out what's going on. (*To try to influence someone, often in order to get information from them*)
3. In my experience, the best way of _____ tension is by playing a good game of tennis. (*To get rid of a feeling, or get rid of some weight, by doing something that involves physical activity*)
4. Are you _____ tell me that you've lost my camera?
(*To prepare yourself to do something difficult, or try to prepare someone for bad news. This phrasal verb needs 2 particles.*)
5. I've finally _____ what that strange noise in the attic is. (*To solve a problem by considering the facts*)
6. The total cost of our holiday last year, including flights and accommodation, _____ at about £300. (*To add up to a particular amount*)

7. When I damaged my father's car, he made me _____ the cost of the repairs. *(To pay someone what you owe them by doing a job for them instead of giving them money)*
8. I'm not very hungry. Perhaps I should go for a walk to _____ an appetite. *(To develop a particular feeling)*
9. If she _____ improving her game, she could be a champion. *(To try hard to develop or improve something)*
10. Unless we _____ getting fit before the game, we won't win. *(To spend time producing or improving something)*

PART III

PARTICLES

ACROSS

Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

is across	see ... across	get ... across
live ... across	walked across	putting across
ran across	came across/came over	came across

1. The children ... the road without looking if anything was coming. (*ran to the other side of the road*)
2. He is the first man to have ... those mountains.
3. John and Mary ... just ... the street.
4. Betty's office ... the hall.
5. The teachers of that school always ... their pupils ... the busy road. (*supervise the children crossing the street*)
6. This young teacher does not know how to ... his ideas ... to his pupils. (*pass the ideas on, explain them, make them understood*)
7. Marketing is about ... to the consumer the best qualities of a product. (*explaining to the customer*)
8. She ... /... as a very intelligent and kind person. (*she gave the impression or her interlocutor had the impression that she was ...*)
9. I ... that strange word not so long ago. (*I met, found, saw that word unexpectedly or by chance*)

ALONG

- I Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

be along	live along	standing along	drive along
bring... along	move along	take ... along	go along

1. The old houses ... the river will have to be demolished.
2. People who ... the motorway complain about the noise.
3. Go ahead, I'll ... shortly. (*be along: will follow and catch up with you soon*)
4. Make sure to ... your camera ... to the zoo.
5. We'll have to eat on the trip, so ... some food ...
6. Please ... slowly, the icy roads are treacherous. (*dangerous icy surfaces on the road on which a car can start skidding*)
7. ... this path and you'll arrive at the lake.
8. We need to ... , we can't stay here forever.

- II Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

bouncing along/coming along	go along	struggle along
spinning along/humming along	get along	swept ... along
	pass along	played along
	pop along	rattling along

1. With a few reservations I would with most of what he said.. (*I would agree*)
2. This maths course is extremely difficult, but I'll continue to (*try very hard (notwithstanding the difficulties) to succeed*)
3. You seem to very well with your new neighbours. (*have a good relationship with*)
4. How is your work proceeding? – It's /... .. pretty well.
5. The speaker was so good that he ... the audience (*creating so much enthusiasm that nobody got bored or disinterested*)
6. This political party has with us for a year now, but I still would not trust them. (*trust: believe that one can rely on them*)
7. As you the fence, the entrance gate will be on your right.
8. Don't hesitate to if you are in the area. (*to pay us a visit*)
9. The old car is still, but it may break down any time. (*moving with short sharp noises*)
10. The new car is very nicely. (*moves along well; fast and smooth*)

BACK

Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

bite back	fight back	pulled back	slipped back into
come back	head back	see ... back	drove ... back
drop back	hit ... back	set ... back	
fall back on	pay ... back		

1. If he bites you, don't hesitate to
2. If you don't, these boys will pester you even more.
(*pester: annoy*)
3. We need to home now before it gets dark.
4. Be careful, if you hit him, he will ... you
5. Tell me frankly: when are you going to ... your debts ...?
(*debt: sum of money one owes to the person who gave it*)
6. Last night we were supposed to ... the clocks ... one hour.
(*to put the clock back to one hour earlier*)
7. Don't worry, I'll ... you ... tonight. (*I'll accompany you to, I'll go back with you to*)
8. After trying on a new shirt, he his old but comfortable overalls. (*put back ... on*)
9. After the stroke his native language was the first to
(*stroke: a sudden and serious illness in the brain*)
10. On the actual day of the wedding, he from the marriage. (*on the actual day: on the very day, on the day itself; withdrew, decided not to get married*)

11. Prices always go up, they never (*down*).
12. When modern medicine does not work, people old cures.
13. Fresh troops ... the enemy ... (*down*) to its original positions.

BY

Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

be by	live by	rolling by	on stand-by
drop by	live by, fly by	sat by	stand by
is by	live nearby	slip by	

1. Our house*/close to the church/near the church*.
2. She*/next to her father. (nearby, next to, close to)*
3. Emergency departments are 24 hours.
4. We the M1 motorway/US: highway.
5. I see these people quite often, I think they must
6. How could bystanders without intervening? (*be present and not act while sth serious is happening*)
7. Please be patient and I will in an hour. (*back, with you, be at your disposal*)
8. Why don't you in the evening? (*pay a casual visit*)
9. Since we*/close to the airport, jets always*
10. For weeks lorries have been making an awful lot of dust and noise.
11. I let my only chance How stupid of me! (*slip by: pass*)

I Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the list below.

buy	deal	draw	give	hand	show
call	dig	get	go	keep	trade

1. He twisted my arm to make me tell what I knew, but I refused to in.
2. "Help yourself! in! There's enough food and drink for everybody!"
3. If you feel like crying, cry. Express your feelings: don't them in.
4. I've decided to in my old car for a new one.
5. We in enough food to last us through the winter.
6. It's quite cold now that the sun's in. Do you really want to go for a swim in the river now?
7. "It's Mr. Smith to see you, sir."
"..... him in!"
8. The days are really in now: it's already dark by five o'clock at this time of year.
9. "You the food in and I'll buy the wine, and we'll have bit of a party."
10. "Has Fred been round to see you lately?"
"Well, as a matter of fact, he said that he would in today on his way home from work."
11. "Have you done your essay?"
"Of course! I it in last week"
12. Nowadays, most multinationals in more than one range of products.

II Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

drill ... in	moved in	pulled in	smuggled in
flocked in	packed in	rushed in	stormed in
leaking in	pop in	slip in/sneak in	turn in

1. The rain was ... through a crack in the roof. (*liquid, gas entering steadily in small quantities; crack: a narrow space or opening*)
2. As the lock of the front door is broken, we will have to ... our way (*force in one's way with a drill or machine by destroying the lock*)
3. Every day lots of tourists ... to see the exhibition. (*came in in big groups, great numbers (a flock of sheep, goats)*)
4. The youngsters hoped to ... /... without anyone noticing.
5. Quite a lot of drugs are ... through our ports. (*are brought in illegally*)
6. Madame Butterfly always ... a large audience. (*attracts large audiences*)
7. I'll go and see the new neighbours who have just
8. Do you mind if I ... for tea tomorrow? (*visit you briefly*)
9. It's already midnight, it's high time to (*(informal) go to bed*)
10. The new film ... huge crowds for weeks on end. (*attracted; for weeks on end: continuously for many weeks*)

11. She with the good news that she had passed her exams.
12. With fire in his eyes, the leader and began to yell out orders.

III Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

breathe in	jammed in	run ... in	trade ... in
closed in on	pilots ... in	stepped in	turn ... in
handed in	put in	sworn in	zeroed in on

1. The problem was quickly solved when the chairman
(*intervened in an argument or difficult situation*)
2. I'm sorry to say, but you won't make it even if you a lot of work. (*not make it: not succeed, not manage*)
3. With so much smog in the air, it is difficult to deeply.
4. Moving slowly the lions their victim. (*moved from all sides closer to their victim*)
5. The speaker cleverly the growing frustration of the audience. (*focused, concentrated on the issues that frustrate people*)
6. We should have taken the motorway, now we may be
... for hours. (*be blocked, unable to move due to too big a number of cars*)
7. In thick fog, an on-board computer ... a plane ... to land.
(*directs, organizes the landing*)

8. When you ... your new car ..., don't drive too fast or recklessly. (*drive your car for the first thousand km*)
9. The President was the day before yesterday. (*promised in an official ceremony to respect the laws of the country*)
10. The car is too old now, so we'll have to ... it (*sell the car as partial payment for a new one*)
11. If you don't want these tickets, ... them (*give the tickets back and get refunded (get the money back)*)
12. All students' papers should be by Friday.

OFF

1 Complete each sentence with an appropriate verb from the box below.

sold	send	doze	see
clear / slip / run	broke	lift	head / slip

1. The company is not doing very well - isn't it time you off your shares in it?
2. We were talking to Janice when she suddenly off in the middle of a sentence and ran out of the room.
3. I thought it was very rude of him just to off like that without saying goodbye.
4. Would you like me to come and you off at the station?
5. I thought I'd off fairly soon - I've got to get up early tomorrow, but thank you for a lovely party.

6. I was so tired that I just off in front of the television.
7. You mustn't forget to off that birthday card this afternoon.
8. A large crowd gathered to watch the rocket off.

II Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the list below (Make any other necessary changes).

break	fight	hold	ring	sleep
call	get	leave	see	slip
cut	go	put	send	tip

1. "Where did you get that fabulous dress?"
"I saw it in a mail—order catalogue: I had to off for it."
2. I've really off Bill. I thought he was such a kind man, but I've found out that he is really very self-centred.
3. The football match had to be off because of rain.
4. I was on the Tube to Victoria, but the train was so crowded that I decided to off at Green Part and walk the rest of the way.
5. The Customs knew all about the drug smugglers because they had been off in advance by a member of the gang.
6. Let's hope the rain will off long enough for them to finish the cricket match.
7. Bill is quite a nice man, but a lot of people are off by his habit of chewing whole cloves of garlic.

8. I've been trying to off a cold all week by taking lots of vitamin C, but I've caught cold anyway.
9. Will you come to the station to me off, or must I go there alone?
10. This is going to be a long meeting, so I suggest that we off now for lunch and resume at two thirty.
11. "Where is everybody?" "They're all still in bed, off the effects of last night's party."
12. "As you can see, ladies and gentlemen, the outer casing off easily to allow access to the interior working parts."
13. Whole villages have been off by the heavy flooding following ten days of non-stop rain.
14. When I go to bed, I like to read for about ten minutes. I always turn down the corner of the page when I stop so that, next night, I can pick up exactly where I off.
15. I heard the phone go, but whoever it was had off by the time I got there.

III Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

come off/out	fence off	ran off	sealed off
dashed off	lick ... off	rushed off	skim off
drove off	lifted off	scrape ... off	sweep ... off
dust off	polish off		

1. It's a sign of bad manners to ... food ... your knife at table.
(*to clean by passing the tongue over*)
2. the old paint before putting on the new emulsion. (*to remove with a hard brush*)
3. I'm afraid these stains won't (*stains: spots, marks*)
4. The bus before the old lady reached the bus stop.
5. Do you know that Jack with the girl next door? (*ran away, left with*)
6. The injured cyclist was to hospital. (*was quickly brought to hospital*)
7. She the cover of the pot to see what was inside.
8. First the cream from the milk. (*remove the cream from the surface of the milk*)
9. She to the station to catch the last train home. (*she ran, hurried off to*)
10. In autumn, I have to ... the leaves ... our driveway regularly. (*to remove with a brush; driveway: a private road from the street to one's house*)
11. We had to the vegetable garden to keep the rabbits away.
12. the last piece of cake so that I can wash the plate.
(*(humorous) finish quickly eating the last piece*)
13. The prison was before other prisoners could escape.
(*the police surrounded the prison preventing other prisoners from escaping*)
14. Please the furniture before the visitors come. (*remove the dust*)

IV Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

splintered off from	rattle off	run off	wear off
made off with	chop off	mark off	written ... off
round ... off	reeling off	tipped off	yanked off

- During the war many Jews and young men were ... the streets. (*were arrested and taken violently off the streets*)
- The thieves attacked the train and ... tens of millions of dollars. (*stole and escaped with*)
- The mafia boss had been ... that the police would come to arrest him. (*had been informed, warned*)
- Thanks to the cold compresses the pain started to ... after a few hours. (*pass away gradually*)
- Since he started drinking I have ... him (*go(ne) off sb: lose / lost interest in sb*)
- I would ... the paragraph on top of page two. (*delete, do away with*)
- Please ... the total ... to five thousand. (*add or subtract a bit of money so as to reach the sum of five thousand*)
- Could you ... two feet on that pipe so that I know where to cut it? (*measure and mark*)
- One Republic after another ... the crumbling empire. (*separated from the empire; crumbling: coming to an end due to the breaking into small pieces*)

10. This professor's teaching consists of nothing else than ...
... facts. (*enumerating facts, information in a very fast way without having to think*)
11. How many copies of the text should we ... for you?
(*reproduce on a (photocopying) machine*)
12. Our teacher's main interest was how fast you could ...
dates and battles. (*say at great speed*)

V Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

brushed off	sell ... off	tell ... off	went off
laugh off	signed off	tick off	yelled ... off
lived ... off	slacken off		

1. Fortunately, there was nobody in the hall when the bomb
... .. (*exploded*)
2. We had to ... our furniture before moving to Asia. (*to sell at reduced prices*)
3. The boss will surely ... you ... for your sloppiness. (*scold, blame; sloppiness: carelessness*)
4. Official letters are ... with "Sincerely yours" or "Yours sincerely". (*finish (off)*)
5. Don't ... your slimming diet: you have lost only five pounds so far. (*reduce, diminish*)

6. Could you ... the names of all the students who were absent? (*mark off/put a mark next to the students' names who are absent*)
7. You may ... the opposition, but they have made some valid points. (*scoff at, find ridiculous*)
8. When his mother refused to buy him the bag of sweets, the two year old just ... his head (*shouted very loudly*)
9. For years the convicted spy had ... extravagantly ... the public trust. (*exploited*)
10. With a rude brusqueness, the offended lecturer ... the evidence given by the audience. (*brusqueness: in a rude, abrupt way, using few words; brushed off: ignored, did not take into account; evidence: information, indications*)

ON

I Rewrite the underlined parts of these sentences, using phrasal verbs below.

put on	rely/depend/count on	keep on
weigh on	pass on	try on

1. I read the gardening article you gave me then gave it to a friend who's also interested in plants.
2. Do you think she's really angry, or do you think she's just pretending?
3. He looks very pale and tired. Something is clearly worrying him.

4. It's a lovely jacket. See if it fits you and how it looks on you.
5. I'm not going to stop working until I've finished this report.
6. You can be sure that Brian will be there when you need him.

II Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

bear on	have got ... on	let on about	take on
decided on	is on	put on	touch on

1. I am sorry, but I no money ... me.
2. His fate will be by a committee.
3. The company the brink of bankruptcy. (*on the verge of, is close to*)
4. My presentation ran late, so I wasn't able to my last point. (*talk about, expand on*)
5. The cunning fellow did not his real intentions. (*cunning: clever at deceiving people; did not let on about: did not show, reveal*)
6. You are tired because you too much work/responsibility.
7. If you eat too much, you will weight very fast.
8. The implications of the study all aspects of daily life. (*apply to, affect*)

III Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

dwell on	wore on/dragged on	battled on
work on	Hold on/pass ... on to	cling on to
waved ... on	rambling on	piling on

1. The two armies ... throughout the night. (*fought on*)
2. My grandparents from Italy still ... the old ways of life. (*are very much attached to*)
3. The biology teacher exaggerates: he keeps ... additional work. (*giving a lot of work*)
4. The meeting ... /... for hours on end. (*lasted; on end: without stopping, a very long time*)
5. It's counter-productive to ... one's misfortunes all the time. (*counter-productive: has the opposite effect than the one intended; to continually talk, think about*)
6. ... please, I'll ... you ... to the boss if he is in. (*keep listening, do not put down the receiver*)
7. Do you mind if I ... and finish my paper? (*continue working*)
8. She tried in vain to get a word in edgeways, but he was (*she was unable to interrupt; he was talking very fast without stopping*)
9. A traffic warden stood at the crossroads and ... the cars (*signalled by hand that the cars could pass*)

IV Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

acted on	brought on	encroaching on
blame ... on	dawned on	fed ... on
bordered on	embarking on	impinge on

- Students often ... their poor results ... their teachers. (*hold their teachers responsible for their poor results*)
- She has barely finished one book and is already ... another project. (*starting on*)
- What he said ... lunacy/the absurd. (*was similar, close to*)
- It suddenly ... me that the painting was a fake. (*I suddenly realized*)
- The budget cuts ... the research efforts of all departments. (*have a (negative) impact, effect*)
- The poor kid ... his mind ... rubbish and wound up much the worse for it. (*finished*)
- The dictator's ruthless rule ... his own downfall. (*ruthless: without pity or feeling for others; led to < lead*)
- The urban sprawl of the neighbouring cities is ... the surrounding farmland. (*entering, intruding on the farmland*)
- He ... pure misguidance, much to everyone's subsequent discomfort.

OUT

I Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the list below (Make any other necessary changes).

dig	fall	pick	slip	throw
drop	help	rub	stand	wipe
dry	pass	show	take	work

1. Don always uses a pencil when he is writing a report, so that, if he decides to remove something from it, he can just it out.
2. "Where's Jonathan?"
"He won't be long. He's just out to the tobacconist's to get some cigarettes."
3. The idea of an identity parade is quite simple. You stand a number of people in a line, including the suspected person. Then a witness is asked to out the suspect from the others.
4. There has been no rain at all this summer: even the village pond has out completely.
5. To celebrate my examination success, my parents me out for dinner.
6. It looks as if Diana and her husband have out again; they're not speaking to each other.
7. "Do you like my new pink suit with the large blue spots on it?"
"Well, it certainly makes you out from the crowd."

8. Mr. Kafka could never have found his way of the building by himself, so it was a good thing that the boss's secretary offered to him out.
9. The fighting outside Maputo has been the heaviest of the war, and it is known that one army division has been completely out.
10. "I hear that you and Vivienne have split up. What happened?"
"Well, we tried to make a go of it, but things just didn't out as we had hoped."
11. Justine is doing voluntary work in her spare time: she is out at the old people's home in Winton.
12. I need some information about American football. Pease could you look in the file and out all the newspaper articles you can find?
13. After the first year, very few students out: most go on to complete their studies.
14. "Do you really want all these old magazines or can I them out?"
"No, don't do that. I might want to look at them again one day."
15. Some people are so nervous that they out at the sight of blood.

II Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

broke out of	got ... out of	pour ... out	take out
climb out of	jump out of	shook out	come out
squeeze ... out of	looks out of		

- Several convicts/inmates the main prison last night. (*prisoners; escaped from*)
- He barely managed to the car when it caught fire. (*hardly, only just succeeded in jumping*)
- He the window all day long because he has nothing to do.
- Shall I ... the coffee ... now or should I wait? (*serve*)
- She found the diamond she lost when she the carpet.
- The crew helped the survivors to the rescue boats.
- Could you ... the juice this lemon? (*press from all sides with one's fingers*)
- With this new detergent all the dirty marks beautifully.
- I must say that in terms of English I ... the maximum ...
... my stay in Britain. (*benefitted maximally from*)
- Before leaving it would be wise to an insurance policy. (*to sign a contract (with an insurance company) guaranteeing that you are insured/covered against all kinds of misfortunes, accidents, calamities*)

III Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

talk ... out of	knocked out	went out
blot ... out of	put ... out	went out of
hammered out/talked out	ran out of	wiped out
talked ... out of/tricked ... out of	are out of	worn out

- As our friends time and money, they couldn't visit London. (*got short of / had too little time left*)
- During World War II the Nazis nearly the Jews. (*almost completely destroyed, killed*)
- In the third round the heavyweight champion was
- The anaesthetic ... her ... for several hours. (*made her lose consciousness, made her faint*)
- Straw hats fashion nowadays. (*are no longer 'in' or popular*)
- This expression use a long time ago.
- Suddenly there was an explosion and all the lights
- We often try to ... unpleasant events our memory. (*forget about them, remove from memory*)
- You need new shoes: these are completely
- She managed to ... him this stupid project. (*she succeeded in changing his mind*)
- It is high time the two parties their differences and made peace. (*try very hard to settle their problems and make them cease*)

12. The cunning salesman ... /... the old little lady ... her savings. (*persuaded the lady by lies and false promises to give him her savings (the money she had saved)*)

IV Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

goes out of	holding out	started out	test ... out
grow out	reach out	straighten out	try out

1. We will first have to ... the method (*decide on its quality by testing it*)
2. It is wise to ... a second-hand car before buying it.
3. We will have to ... this problem/misunderstanding. (*set right, clear by discussing/explaining what happened; a small disagreement, quarrel*)
4. The doctor reassured us that Dave will ... of his stutter. (*get rid of it by getting older; speaking with pauses and repeating some sounds or parts of words*)
5. She is such a kind person: she always ... her way to help us. (*does everything she can, i.e. she goes away from her own preoccupations (which may be seen as her normal state)*)
6. She ... replacing the wheel herself, but then did have to get help.
7. The doctor is still ... hope for her recovery. (*still offers*)
8. The West should try to ... to the Third World. (*should make an effort / offer help and understanding*)

V Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

burned out/burnt out	passes out	stretched out
cleaned out	root out	talk ... out
conked out/cut out	sit ... out	tidying out
last ... out	starve out	

1. I have been doing this job so long, I feel /... ..
(*without energy, enthusiasm and strength*)
2. When robbing the bank, the burglars all the safes.
(*thieves entering a bank, a house to steal*)
3. You won't ... the day ... on an empty stomach. (*manage to stay fit, function, stay alive*)
4. It's high time you did something to your smoking habit.
5. Mary always at the sight of blood. (*faints, loses consciousness*)
6. The army surrounded the city to the population. (*to force people to surrender or come out of the city by not supplying them with food*)
7. The explorers their water supply until they came to a well. (*made it last till they found water (a well)*)
8. It is better to ... a problem ... than pretend it does not exist. (*to settle by discussing every aspect, detail*)

9. What have you been doing lately? – the attic. (*make tidy, neat and remove all unnecessary objects; but US: tidying up*)
10. We had hardly left when suddenly the motor /... .. .
(*stopped working completely*)
11. He did not like the course, but as he had already paid the fee he decided to ... it ... till the end of the year. (*to continue though it was boring, unpleasant, not efficacious, etc.; or not participate in it at all*)

THROUGH

1 Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

brought ... through	pass through	push ... through
fight ... through	pull through	skimmed through
follow ... through	come through	work ... through
hear ... through	fall through	

1. My grandmother ... her family ... the hardships of the 2nd World War.
2. It was nice of my parents to with money to buy a car. (*give (money)*)
3. If we are not careful this deal will (*will not succeed*)

4. In order to get out of the stadium we had to ... our way ... the crowd.
5. Though he did not believe her he decided to ... her story ... to the end. (*to listen to the complete story*)
6. He watched the ghost approach the door and ... it into the corridor.
7. After he had a second heart attack I was not sure if he would (*recover from this serious illness*)
8. This was a good project, but he did not have the willpower to ... it (*to complete, to continue to the end*)
9. I was late in applying for the job, but they promised to ... my application (*getting my application officially in and have it accepted*)
10. By lack of time I only ... (the book), but I thought it was very good. (*I only read quickly, without paying attention to detail*)

II Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

filtered through to	slipped through to	struggled through
got through	squeeze through	thought ... through
read through		

1. My friend was willing to ... my essay and correct mistakes.
2. My friend passed enough exams, so he ... his first year at university.

3. The burglar was slim enough to a tiny window into the house. (*slim: thin, not thick or fat*)
4. He had revised enough for his exam, so he (*succeeded but with difficulty*)
5. When the complaints of the workers the managers, they were worried about the threat of a strike. (*reached slowly, bit by bit*)
6. The police set up roadblocks throughout the city to catch the murderer, but he was able to(the net) and escape.
7. The teacher was happy that the students ... their answers ... before writing them down. (*that the students considered their answers fully, seriously*)

UP

- I** Complete each sentences by using an appropriate verb from the box below.

save	stay	do	cheer
grow	clear	speak	give
eat	use	build	put
wash	look	break	tidy

1. Put some cream on the rash. It'll up soon.
2. I put by a little money every week. I'm trying to up for a new bike.
3. The weightlifter does special exercises to up his muscles.

4. You're bedroom's a mess. You'd better it up,
NOW!
5. Shall we up and watch the late film?
6. Soon after I was born, my family went to live in a small
fishing village in the south of Portugal. It was a beautiful
place to up.
7. up! I can't hear what you're saying.
8. I think we'd better up. We're the only people left
in the restaurant and the staff look as if they want to go
home.
9. My brother's really fed up at the moment. He failed his
driving test and he's really down in the dumps. I wonder
what I can do to him up?
10. My sister's so selfish. She spends hours in the bathroom.
How can someone up all the hot water like
that and not care about anyone else?
11. I've bought a new dishwasher. It's great. I don't have to
..... up any more.
12. If you know the answer to the question, up your
shand.
13. If you don't know the meaning of a word, it up.
14. When the bus is full, please up your seat if an
elderly person gets on.
15. up your coat. It's getting chilly.
16. Why does my mobile phone always up when
we drive through a tunnel?

II Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

dream up	put ... up	draw up	coming up with
take ... up	show up	set up	turned up/showed up
bring ... up	setting up		

1. It's not enough to projects, you also have to carry them out.
2. Sotheby has ... one of Van Gogh's paintings ... for sale.
(*offered for sale at an auction*)
3. He was determined to ... the issue ... at the meeting. (*to mention the point*)
4. Your friend has a talent for idiotic ideas.
(*suggesting*)
5. If you do not mind, I'll ... your suggestion ... with the director. (*talk to the director about it*)
6. The mistake in the fabric won't once the dress is made.
7. The government will a committee to look into the plane crash.
8. Do you know how many people /... .. at the party last night? (*create, establish*)
9. The multinational company is new branches in Asia.
(*starting, creating*)
10. The architect was asked to plans for a new house.
(*make*)

III Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

broke up	up-to-the-minute	hush up	throwing up
button up	hurry up, drink up	shut up	coughed up
cover up	use up, fill up	held up	shake up

1. The lorry was by a gang of young thugs. (*was prevented from moving and robbed; thugs: aggressive criminals*)
2. The speaker told the noisy audience at the back of the hall to (*stop showing their animosity; to be silent*)
3. Some people talk and talk and are unable to
4. CNN manages to give you an ...-...-... account of events.
5. We all think the government is trying to the scandal. (*hide usually by deceit*)
6. The family tried to the fact that Bob had committed suicide. (*keep secret, unknown*)
7. The tycoon a million dollars to save his team from disaster. (*tycoon: very wealthy / rich person; paid the money rather unwillingly*)
8. My wife will all the petrol in the car and forget to ... it ... in time.
9. We worry about the baby her food.

10., we have to leave, your beer. (*do things more quickly / drink the rest, empty the glass completely*)
11. The party finally around 4.30 am. (*ended (completely)*)
12. After the ministerial bribe scandal the prime minister had to his government. (*make major changes*)

IV Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

put ... up	keep up with	speak up	brush up
grown up	dressed up	step up	look up to
lived up to	face up to	drum up	cheered up

1. The landlord has ... the rent ... again. (*has raised*)
2. I need to my English. How should I go about it? (*improve the quality; how should I proceed*)
3. At 16, Joe is very mature, he has really very fast. (*has reached a high level of development*)
4. Jane is as clever as she is nice and all her classmates ...
... ... her. (*they have great respect for her, have her in high esteem*)
5. Her latest novel has really our expectations. (*corresponded to what we expected*)
6. She when she saw the presents her friends had brought. (*was happier*)

7. All the girls for the solemn occasion. (*put on nice dresses*)
8. As granny is slightly deaf, you have to a bit. (*speak louder*)
9. Don't run away, you have to this challenge. (*accept and deal with this difficult task courageously*)
10. The demand is such that the factory has to production. (*increase*)
11. The businessman tried to enthusiasm for his joint venture. (*try by all kinds of means to get people enthusiastic*)
12. You're walking too fast, I can't you. (*follow, go as fast as you*)

AROUND AND ABOUT

I Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. I couldn't get to sleep because of Owen around upstairs.
A. banging B. lying C. switching
2. Wait a moment - the letter you need is about here somewhere.
A. flying B. floating C. running
3. I think we should stop the cat and let the children around for a bit.
A. get B. lie C. run

4. The room looks different. Have you the furniture around?
A. potted B. switched C. banged
5. If you around, you might be able to find someone with a car for sale.
A. ask B. boss C. play
6. I hate the way rumours around the office.
A. run B. fly C. lie
7. You really shouldn't leave such important papers about.
A. clowning B. lying C. playing
8. Torn made the children laugh by around with pieces of fruit.
A. banging B. getting C. clowning

II Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. Add "around" or "about" if necessary.

be about	left sth about	counted	be about to
land about	about	have ... had about	

1. The police /... 50,000 demonstrators.
2. The man was pretty tall, he /... one (meter) ninety.
3. How much would a two-week trip to Egypt cost? - ...
1,000 to 1,500 euros.
4. He ... this place /... fifteen years ago for the States.
5. The plane /... two hours late

6. What time is it now? – It half past ten, I suppose
7. I (just) ... enough of this. (*I'm fed up with it*)
8. Do you have more information? – No, that it
9. We ... (just) ... to leave when the Browns arrived. (*we were on the point of*)
10. The speaker give his talk when all the lights went out. (*was going to was on the point of starting*)

III Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences. Add "*around*" or "*about*" if necessary.

roaming around

snoop around

are ... about/(a)round

call (a)round

stick around

splashing bout/(a)round

spreading ... about/(a)round

swimming about/(a)round

staggered about/(a)round

hanging about/around

prowling about/(a)round

1. There is a fly in the soup, I'll try and catch it.
2. At fancy-fairs there ... usually lots of thieves and pickpockets ... /... . (*hanging / being about / (a)round and looking for sth to steal*)
3. Our children love /... in the (swimming)pool. (*jump in the water while making it fly up in drops*)

4. The drunkard /... till he found a bench and fell asleep.
(walked or moved in different directions in an uncertain way as if going to fall)
5. If you continue to our property at night, I will call the police. (to look around in a secretive way to get information)
6. Please for a few more hours, we'll need you. (stay around and be accessible)
7. John must be Australia. (travelling about/around without any definite destination)
8. Lock all the doors, I've seen youngsters /....
9. Instead of just, do something useful. (move around quietly looking for sth)
10. I wonder who is ... all these rumours ... /... . (being somewhere doing nothing)
11. if you're in the area, I would love to see you. (making stories known all around, over a large area)

DOWN AND OVER

I Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the list below (Make any other necessary changes).

break	keep	put	shut	track
burn	let	settle	step	turn
cut	lie	shout	take	wear

1. Some people think that the Queen should down and allow Prince Charles to become King.
2. I asked Julia to marry me, but she me down.
3. As soon as a leak radioactive waste was discovered, the government ordered the plant to be down.
4. "..... down or they'll see you!"
5. It has become much easier to down trees in the Amazon rainforests since the introduction of the chainsaw.
6. She spent several months trying to find the famous artist Renos Demetrios. She finally him down, though, he was living in a small hotel on the island of Shevtalia.
7. After several hours of questioning, the suspect finally down and confessed to being the leader of the Malignant Dwarfs Party.
8. I found the novel War and Peace so exciting that, once I had picked it up, I simply couldn't it down again until I had finished it.
9. "Anything you say will be down and may be used in evidence against you" (police warning).
10. The steps were down by the millions of feet that had trodden on them.
11. "Don't forget to be there at eight precisely."
"Don't worry, you can depend on me; I won't you down."
12. If you're not feeling well, go and down for a while.

13. Isn't it time you stopped being an eternal teenager? Isn't it time you got your hair cut, got a job, got married and down?
14. When he was asked why he had set fire to the bishop's palace, the Earl of Oxford replied: "I only it down because I knew that the bishop was inside at the time."
15. At public meetings, there are two kinds of hecklers: those who want to ask difficult questions and to hear what the speaker has to say, and those who try to prevent him from speaking by him down.

II Complete these newspaper headlines with the correct verbs from the box.

chop	cut	go	hand	keep	shut
------	-----	----	------	------	------

1. LOCAL CAFÉ DOWN BY HEALTH INSPECTORS
2. **DOCTORS WARN TEENAGERS TO DOWN ON CIGARETTES**
3. **REBEL TROOPS OVER WEAPONS**
4. TWENTY OAKS DOWN TO MAKE WAY FOR BYPASS
5. GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO DOWN INFLATION
6. CABINET OF MINISTERS TO OVER REPORT IN DETAIL TOMORROW

III Complete each sentence with an appropriate verb from the box below.

slow	wind	knock	run	get
calm	go	put	lie	bring

1. Mr. Wolsley, my next door neighbour, drives much too fast. If he doesn't slow down he's going to have an accident.
2. Our cat, Mister Purrfect, got very sick this summer, so we had to have him down.
3. Bridget took up golf last week but it's not as easy as it looks. She can't hit the ball. She was a bit disappointed. "Be patient," I said. "Don't let it you down."
4. Malcolm gets very anxious when he has to do an exam. He needs to relax more, take it easy, just down.
5. Why don't you come and stay with us at our holiday house in Brighton? There's lots of room, so you can some of your friends down if you like.
6. Melanie was feeling a bit dizzy just now, so she's gone to down.
7. "You'll have a bump on your head," Dr. Gopil said. "But don't worry, it'll soon down."
8. How can you down Australia? It's a fantastic county and Melbourne is a wonderful city.
9. Colonel James is a guard at Windsor Castle. When he gets home after work, he likes to run a bath, add some

- bubble bath, take the phone off the hook, get in the water, stretch out and close his eyes. "It's the best way to down after a hard day's work," he says.
10. They're going to down the old fire station in Kilmarnock and put up a multi-storey car park.

FOR AND WITH

Complete these sentences with an appropriate verb. Write the verb in the correct form.

1. He for a doctor as soon as he felt the pains in his chest.
2. Martha for her work so she's going to find it very hard when she has to retire.
3. These boots don't really with this skirt, but they're comfortable.
4. You for a nicer teacher. She's so patient and kind.
5. I'll have to have a word with Gina. I can't up with her rudeness any longer!
6. Your hair is too long – you with a haircut.
7. You should with the course. It would be a shame to give up now.
8. I love going back to my home town and up with all my old friends.

INTO AND AWAY

- 1 Complete these sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is explained in *italics* at the end of sentences.

bluff ... into	drilled into	hammered ... into	paid into
break into	fell into	poured into	turned into
cut into	get into (2 x)	pumped ... into	voted into
drawn into	grew into	put ... into	

1. You must ... the habit of answering letters more promptly.
2. She ... disgrace/disfavour.
3. After years of discipline and hard work he ... a capable manager. (*became*)
4. He was unable to ... the board ... letting him carry out the plan. (*to try to deceive by presenting oneself as capable, clever, strong; the board: committee, council of people in control of a company*)
5. The company ... billions of dollars ... the aid programme.
6. His great talents allowed him to ... the spotlight. (*to become well-known, famous; to get great public attention*)
7. It took 3 cups of coffee to wake up and ... me ... the right frame of mind. (*frame of mind: mental state, disposition, mood*)
8. My teachers ... the basic principles ... our heads day after day.

9. The data collecting project a monster.
10. When the coup became known people the streets.
11. Good manners were us from our earliest childhood on. (*taught through systematic and repeated exercises*)
12. The bride and groom are always first to the wedding cake. (*a woman and a man on or just before their wedding day*)
13. Young boys always seem to trouble.
14. I am not going to be your argument.
15. To benefit from a retirement fund, you have to have it for years.
16. It amazed all of us how a crook like him could get office. (*crook: a dishonest person, a criminal*)

II Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the list below.

tow it	stay	keep children
fade	break	threw them
take	look	give them
drove	slipped	running

1. Several children had to away from school because of the bus strike.
2. We decided to away from the main party and form a new party of our own called the Lunatic Party.
3. I didn't want to disturb anyone, so I just away quietly without saying goodbye.

4. Did you ever play that silly game of knocking on someone's door and then away?
5. If you park illegally in London, the police will either clamp your car or it away.
6. "Old soldiers never die; they simply away" (song).
7. They say that the Old Manor House is haunted by ghosts, but I think that it is only a story designed to children away.
8. "I'd like a pizza marinara, please."
"To eat here or to away?"
9. "Where are my jeans?"
"They were torn so I them away."
10. A few years ago, everyone wanted a Rubik's Cube. Now you couldn't them away.
11. The car that hit a child on a level crossing away without stopping.
12. If you don't like having injections, it is a good idea to away when the doctor sticks the needle into your arm.

III Read the sentences 1-5 and match the phrasal verbs with the definitions a-e below.

1. As soon as Joe saw me he launched into a long account of his travels.
2. Because it is so expensive in this country at the moment, tourists are keeping away.

3. Trying to cross the room in the dark, he banged into a small table and knocked it over.
 4. It isn't a person in that field, it's a scarecrow - the farmer wants to scare the birds away.
 5. I bumped into your sister in town this morning.
-
- a. knock against something, usually by accident
 - b. meet someone you know when you have not planned to meet them
 - c. start doing or saying something (e.g. a speech or a story) in a very enthusiastic way
 - d. make a person or animal so frightened that they go away
 - e. not go to a place

PART IV

TESTS

Test 1

I Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| A. put up with | 1. find by chance |
| B. take in | 2. stop/ discourage from doing something |
| C. look after | 3. criticize |
| D. set off | 4. discover information/ facts |
| E. turn down | 5. have relationship with some one |
| F. find out | 6. give hospitality/ shelter |
| G. tell off | 7. endure/ tolerate |
| H. fell for | 8. take care of |
| I. come across | 9. refuse/ reject |
| J. get on with | 10. love/ be attracted to some one |
| K. turn up | 11. leave on a journey |
| L. put off | 12. arrive |
| M. look up | 13. visit someone |
| N. goes back to | 14. search for in a book of reference |
| O. call on | 15. appeared |

Complete the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs above (Make any other necessary changes).

1. They went to the bus station to the time of the next bust to Edinburgh.
2. When they were cleaning out the attic, they their grandmother's old school books.

3. The teacher the children for not doing their homework.
4. A farmer the travellers during the snow storm and gave them a bed for the night.
5. She did not her new boss so she got another job.
6. Please could you make less noise. It's me my work.
7. While she was studing in England, she her landlady's son and they later got married.
8. I can't your children behaviour any longer. I'm leaving.
9. He was for the job because of his dirty appearance and long hair.
10. A baby sister the kids while they went to the cinema.
11. They finally at the party at twelve o'clock just as everybody else was leaving.
12. After she had finished loading the car, she on her holiday.
13. "What does 'misogynist' mean, Alan?"
"I've no idea, Jill. You'd better it in the dictionary.
14. The house I live in the 15th century.
15. Let's Paul and Jan tonight. It's been ages since we last saw them.

II Replace each word/phrase in **bold** with a phrasal verb from the below, using the correct tense/form.

pick ... up

wake up to

chalk up

slip away

in excess of

clan up

take in

lead to

make up for

1. I forgot my mother's birthday yesterday. I hope these chocolates will **compensate for** it.
2. When all the fish died, the villagers **realised** the dangers of pollution from the factory.
3. Peter **refused to say anything** when we asked him if he was going to marry Karen.
4. Our local football team has **achieved** seven wins in its last eight matches.
5. I'm not really interested in this job but I hope it may **result in** a better one.
6. What a boring party! Let's **leave quietly** and go to the cinema instead.
7. Tony was completely **fooled** - he thought that the magician had really sawn the lady in half!
8. Of course I'll give you a lift to London. I'll **collect** you at six o'clock.
9. The Margham mine produces **more than** a million tons of ore a year.

Test 2

Each sentence in the first group uses the same phrasal verb as a sentence in the second group. Find the pairs of sentences by putting the following verbs into the sentences.

catch on

fall through

put off

see through

dry up

look up

run across

take back

fall off

make up

1. There's a hole in the floor. Mind you don't it.
2. Whenever there is a period without rain, all the lakes
3. They said that the blue cheese was very tasty, but the smell me
4. They quarrel every morning, but they always kiss and afterwards.
5. I've had some bad luck lately, but things are beginning to, I'm glad to say.
6. Once you have started something, you ought to it to the end.
7. Hold the handlebars with both hands or you might
8. This coat I bought is too small for me. Do you think I should it to the shop?

9. Have you seen Roger lately? Yes, I happened to
..... him in Oxford last week.
10. Janet's children are very intelligent. When you explain
something to them, they seem to very
quickly.
 - a. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can always
..... it in the dictionary.
 - b. Is that a true story, or did you just it?
 - c. Sword swallowing is very popular in Albania, they tell
me. Do you think it would ever in this
country?
 - d. Actors hate it when they forget their words and simply
.....
 - e. It is dangerous to let children busy roads.
 - f. He tried to deceive her with his talk about marriage, but
she was able to him very easily.
 - g. We've made all the arrangements. Let's hope our plans
don't
 - h. I said that Julie was a lazy good-for-nothing, but I was
wrong: I everything I said about her.
 - i. We used to get a lot of people at our meetings, but
attendance has started to lately.
 - j. The meeting that was due to take place today has been
..... until next week.

II Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

1. I didn't really mind where we went, so I his plans to go ice-skating.
A. fell in with B. fell into C. fell for D. fell apart
2. Doug Claire rudely before she had finished speaking.
A. split ... up C. put ... off
B. cut ... off D. let ... down
3. I've recently the habit of having a hot drink before bed, because it helps me sleep.
A. run into C. fallen for
B. fallen in with D. fallen into
4. Paul still hasn't whether Julie likes him or not.
A. asked out B. split up C. made up D. figured out
5. As well as winning the 100 metres yesterday, he is the 200 metres tomorrow.
A. going up to C. going in for
B. falling in with D. falling back on
6. I my mother, but my sister doesn't look anything like her.
A. take after C. go with
B. go against D. get on
7. You'll need to do that old bike before you ride it, because it's falling apart.
A. away with B. up C. for D. out of
8. You've obviously lost weight, and this dress will need to be to fit you properly.

- A. dressed up B. taken in C. put out D. taken off
9. Those trousers are creased — why don't you iron them before you
- A. take them off C. put them out
B. put them on D. do away with them
10. While Tom was in the shower his mother some clean clothes for him.
- A. put off B. did for C. did with D. put out
11. I hate the rush hour — everyone tries to the train, even if it's completely full.
- A. slip off C. squeeze into
B. put off D. wear out
12. Anna was worried she would be her pay rise because of a technicality.
- A. handed down C. done out of
B. done away with D. slipped out of

Test 3

 Complete the sentences using one of the phrasal verbs from the list below.

drop in	hang about	pull out	break off	draw up
get away	look through	show off	carry out	fill in
give up	play down	turn up	clear up	give away

1. I just to wish you a Merry Christmas.
2. John is not very punctual. He usually ten minutes after the lesson has started.
3. After the accident at the nuclear power station, the authorities tried to the danger to the public from radioactive waste.
4. Switzerland had intended to enter a team for the International Tiddlywinks Contest, but had to at the last moment when they realised that nobody in Switzerland knew how to play the game.
5. Robert Brent has his attempt to beat the hard-boiled egg eating record because he is afraid of getting salmonella.
6. Several people the draft report, but there were still a number of spelling mistakes in the final version.
7. The police chased the thieves for several miles but they managed to because their car was faster than the policemen's bicycles.

8. Don't take any notice of Ruth. She always
whenever we have visitors.
9. There's nothing for youngsters to do in Hadley except
..... on street corners, chatting and smoking
and hoping for something interesting to happen.
10. An ordinary soldier is expected to a superior
officer's orders without question.
11. Harry says he intends to his engagement
to Naomi because she always opens her boiled eggs at the
wrong end.
12. I'm glad that we have been able to our
little misunderstanding.
13. Before we do anything else, we ought to
prepare a plan of action.
14. Our society has become so bureaucratic that you are
allowed to die.
15. I hate people who the end of a film that
you haven't seen.

II Complete the sentences, using phrasal verbs from the
list below and words (if necessary)

pull off	show off	hit off	come off
put down	play off	turn down	let down

1. You can rely on me: I won't *let you down*
2. It may be difficult to persuade the government to
recommend our company's products, but I'm sure the
new sales manager will

3. Don't worry about Ann and her new colleagues. She's a very friendly person, and I know she'll
4. All the time you spend practicing will be very useful. You'll find it will
5. In one way it was a good idea to perform the play about Ancient Greece with actors wearing modern dress, but nevertheless I felt that something was strange about it. It didn't quite
6. Stop criticizing Thomas and saying unkind things about him. I don't know why you enjoy
7. I hadn't the qualifications for the job, and so they
8. Don't try to be so clever? No one likes people who are always

Test 4

I Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb (Make any other necessary changes)

go for	run out of	hold up	try out	go along with
take after	call off	go off	look after	do away with
look into	turn up	get over	go in for	come up with

1. The trouble with Frank is that he never on time for meetings. (arrives)
2. Johnson, I'd like you to this complaint we received this morning. (examine)
3. The bomb with a loud bang which could be heard all over the town. (exploded)
4. He was walking through the park when a strange dog suddenly him. (attacked)
5. I won't be a minute, Jan. I just want to my new tape recorder. (test)
6. You can't have a sandwich, I'm afraid. We've bread. (used up our supply of)
7. Yes, I'll that. (accept)
8. Because of a heavy downpour, the proposed open-air concert had to be (cancelled)
9. Why don't you the "Miss United Kingdom" contest, Ulla? I'm sure you'd win it. (enter)

10. John, would you my handbag while I go to the toilet? (take care of)
11. I wonder who first the idea of wearing seatbelts in cars? (thought of)
12. What a lovely baby. He certainly his father, doesn't he? (resembles)
13. My father still hasn't really the death of my mother. (recovered from)
14. Because of an accident on the line between Brighton and Victoria, my train was for several hours. (delayed)
15. I've been feeling so depressed lately that I feel tempted to myself. (kill)

II Complete the sentences, using phrasal verbs from the list below.

try on	catch on	take down	take up	drop off
make out	tore up	give up (3)	check in	fill in

1. The escaped convict himself to the police.
2. I; this maths problem is too difficult for me.
3. Peter eating sweets because the dentist told him they were bad for his teeth.
4. Ben asked the salesman if he could the car before deciding whether to buy it.
5. It's a great new product and the sale's figures show that it's very quickly.
6. Harry on the train and missed his station.

7. Please the cheque to Bloggs Brothers Ltd.
8. The secretary what her boss said in the meeting.
9. It's a good idea to early so that you get a good seat on the plane.
10. My little son my newspaper, so I had to buy another one.
11. I the violin when I was seven years old.
12. You'll have to this form before we give you the money.

Test 5

1 Choose the phrasal verb which best completes the sentence.

1. Whole villages have been by the floods.
A. wiped out C. called off
B. mopped up D. run down
2. Stuart is a strange man. I cannot him
A. make ... out C. root ... out
B. string ... along D. spur ... on
3. It is a serious operation for a woman as old as my grandmother. She's very frail. I hope she
A. gets away C. pulls through
B. comes round D. stands up
4. It's none of your business; please don't things that don't concern you.
A. bump into C. tot up
B. meddle with D. come across
5. I'm sorry, but I don't think you and I met before. Are you sure you're not me with somebody else?
A. pairing ... off C. fitting ... in
B. putting ... together D. mixing ... up
6. I'm feeling rather sweaty. Do you mind if I just a bit before we go out to dinner?
A. tart myself up C. liven up
B. touch myself up D. freshen up

3. The mouse was busy nibbling the cheese, so it didn't notice the cat creeping up on it.
4. Don't gulp your milk like that - you'll get indigestion.
5. I needn't have made so much food - everybody just picked it and there was lots left over.
6. I had some difficulty first, but now I can play the piano quite well.
7. The taxi driver decided to go duty as he was beginning to feel sleepy.
8. The band was the verge of stardom.
9. Jim won't be coming tonight because he's feeling a bit the weather.
10. Investigations later confirmed that the fire had started accident.
11. No, you certainly may not borrow my car! It is simply the question!

Test 6

- I** Choose a phrasal verb from the list below to complete the captions. Each phrasal verb is used twice but with different meanings (Make any other necessary changes).

blow up

go off

pull up

put back

take off



1. "Phew! I think this cheese is about to"!



2. "That's the end of the summer. Time to the clocks."



3. "Are you sure you want me to the Coliseum?"



4. "Be careful how you handle that gun, or it might".



5. "Come on, William,
your socks!"



6. "Please all the
books in their proper
places."



7. "It's not likely to
today, is it?"



8. "..... here. I feel a
bite to eat."



9. "I didn't mean to
your balloon as much as
that."



10. "I won't my coat:
I'm not staying long."

II Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.

1. He gives the impression of being arrogant, but he is actually very well-meaning. (**across**)
2. Susan is going to pose for an artist friend of hers who wants to paint her portrait. (**for**)
3. Threaten to sack him if he won't cooperate - that should make him pay attention. (**sit**)
4. There's something about him that I don't trust, but I can't work out exactly what it is. (**pin**)
5. I'd like to return to a point which I raised earlier in this lecture, about care in the community. (**back**)
6. The Gas Board is reducing expenditure in its customer service department. (**cutting**)
7. Union officials may attend the meeting as observers, but are not allowed to participate. (**sit**)
8. A beggar approached me in the street and asked me for money. (**came**)
9. Sarah won't be able to take time off if she can't find anyone to replace her at the meeting. (**sit**)
10. Hurry up — we're going to be late! (**along**)

Test 7

- 1 By matching the numbers with the letters find the phrasal verbs with the meanings given.

1 LOOK		2 RUN		3 TURN
	4 SET		5 SLIP	
6 TAKE		7 CARRY		8 PUT
	9 GO		10 GET	
A AWAY		B INTO		C AFTER
	D UP		E DOWN	
F BY		G OUT		H THROUGH
	I ON		J OFF	

BE SIMILAR TO	6	
CONTINUE		I
ESCAPE	2	
EXPERIENCE		H
EXTINGUISH	8	
INVESTIGATE		B
MAKE A MISTAKE	5	
MANAGE		F
REJECT	3	
START A JOURNEY		J

Use the phrasal verbs to complete each of these sentences:

- If you're finding it difficult to on your salary, why don't you ask for a raise?
- I know what you're and I feel really sorry for you.
- In many ways you your father.
- If you you'll get into trouble.
- I proposed to her but she me

6. You'd better your cigarette because smoking isn't allowed in here.
7. If you working so hard, you'll make yourself ill.
8. The advantage of early is that you'll be able to miss all the traffic.
9. Don't! I don't want to borrow anything; I just want a quick word with you.
10. The manager promised to the matter in response to my letter.

II Complete the sentences, using phrasal verbs from the list below.

drop in	sit down	go down	come round	wear off
lie down	put out	come out	swell up	get up
put on				

1. If you with measles your face is covered in red spots.
2. Some people in a rash if they eat something they are allergic to.
3. You can sometimes to a doctor's surgery for a check-up.
4. If you have a headache, it might help to for a while.
5. You about an hour after having an operation.
6. A rash may disappear if you some cream.

7. If you twist your ankle it can quite badly.
8. You get pins and needles if you for a long time.
9. An injection can be quite painful at first, but the pain will soon
10. If you have toothache, the dentist might have to a tooth.
11. If you have a bad fall and can't , you might have broken your leg.

Test 8

- I** Use these phrasal and particles to make up phrasal verbs which replace the definitions underlined in the sentences.

VERBS:	brush	come	do	explain	go
	let	pick	settle	stand	strip

PARTICLES:	away	down	for	into	off
	on	out	round	up	without

1. Please be quiet and attention, everybody!
2. I'd like to improve my French.
3. Get undressed and wait for the doctor.
4. Do you think there is enough food to feed everybody?
5. I don't think the people will tolerate another increase in taxes.
6. A tall person is always easy to find in a crowd.
7. If we cannot get any bread, we'll just have to manage.
8. All my brother's knives and forks have got "Hotel Excelsior, Cairo" stamped on them. I don't know how he is going to convince people that there is nothing wrong with this situation.
9. Please don't say anything to the children about the party:
I want it to be a surprise.
10. I believe that Diana has recently inherited a lot of money.



Complete the sentences, using phrasal verbs from the list below.

stick out give up come back lift up add up
lie down going on come across go out turn up
work out

1. Patient: Doctor, doctor, I think I'm a dog
Doctor: on the sofa and tell me about it.
Patient: I'm sorry I can't do that, I'm not allowed on the furniture.
2. Patient: Doctor, doctor, I'm not feeling well.
Doctor: Go to the window and your tongue.
Patient: Will that help you to what's wrong with me?
Doctor: No, not at all, I just don't like the man who lives across the road.
3. Patient: Doctor, doctor, every time I anywhere people ignore me.
Doctor: Next, please.
4. Patient: Doctor, doctor, every time I my left arm I get a pain.
Doctor: Then don't do it.
5. Patient: Doctor, doctor, I keep stealing things from shops.
Doctor: Take this big strong bag with you next time you
Patient: Will that help me to stealing?
Doctor: Not at all, but could you get me a colour television next time you go shopping?

6. Patient: Doctor, doctor, you gave me some pills to make me stronger.

Doctor: So, why have you? Didn't the pills work?

Patient: I don't know. I couldn't get the top off the bottle.

7. Patient: Doctor, doctor, I have a terrible memory.

Doctor: How long has this been?

Patient: How long has what been going on?

8. Patient: Doctor, doctor, I can't

Doctor: When did this problem start?

Patient: 38th March.

9. Patient: Doctor, doctor, I think I'm a telephone.

Doctor: How strange, I've never this before.

Are you married?

Patient: No, but I'm engaged

Test 9

 Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb.

1. It was so hot in the theatre that I almost dropped off.
A. decided to leave B. fell from the balcony
C. fainted D. fell asleep
2. When the Russian army occupied Belanon, many people refused to knuckle under.
A. submit to them B. bow down before them
C. pay their taxes D. shake hands with them
3. Some conference speakers have very little to say, but they are still able to spin out material.
A. change the subject when necessary
B. remember their words
C. make it seem important
D. make it last a long time
4. As it was getting late, the chairman wound up the meeting.
A. postponed B. ended C. cancelled D. timed
5. The boss sometimes lets her typists knock off at four o'clock.
A. hand in their work
B. stop for a tea break
C. finish work
D. meet to make suggestions or complaints about their work.

6. As it was my birthday, I decided to lash out on a dinner for all my friends.
- A. go out for B. spend a lot of money on
C. prepare and cook D. not to provide
7. My dad is always harking back to the time when he was in the army.
- A. is always complaining about.
B. loves to talk about
C. can remember very little about
D. likes listening to his friends talking about
8. "What did he say to you?"
"He told me to clear off."
- A. go away
B. tidy the place up
C. finish my work
D. push the boat into the water
9. I knew exactly what he wanted me to do: he didn't need to spell it out for me.
- A. tell me how to write it down
B. help me to do it
C. explain it any further
D. plan my life for me
10. Janet is very upset. I'd like you to try and smooth things over if you can.
- A. tidy the place up for her B. calm her down
C. tell her not to be silly D. hide the truth from her

II Complete the paragraph, using a suitable phrasal verb from the list below.

chop up

boil over

put in

tuck in

drop in

jump up

rustle up

dish out

pour in

cut up

sit down

take out

When I (1) *dropped* *in* to see Joe, he asked me to stay for a meal. 'I'll soon (2)..... something for us,' he said. I was about to sit down when he said, 'Before you sit down, could you (3)..... a saucepan and (4)..... about two litres of water?' After he had put the water on the cooker, he (5)..... and began to tell me about all the dishes he could make. Suddenly he (6)..... and ran to the cooker. 'Oh dear!' he cried. 'You've let the water (7).....!' The next moment he turned to me again. 'Can you see a packet of hot sour mix?' he asked. I pointed to a small packet under his nose. He took the lid of the saucepan, (8)..... the hot sour mix and began to stir vigorously. 'If you (9)..... some small pieces of chicken, I can add them to the soup,' he said, handing me a knife. After the soup had been cooking for twenty minutes or so, Joe then asked me to wash some lettuce and (10)..... it 'Now (11)..... the soup in those small bowls and serve it with the chopped lettuce,' he told me. 'Then (12)..... and enjoy the soup I've made!'

Test 10

I Complete these sentences by adding the correct verb from the list below (Make any other necessary changes).

break	call	draw	go	show
bring	deal	get	hand	stay
buy	dig	give	keep	trade

1. He twisted my arm to make me tell what I knew, but I refused to in.
2. "Help yourself! in! There's enough food and drink for everybody!"
3. If you feel like crying, cry. Express your feelings: don't them in.
4. I've decided to in my old car for a new one.
5. We in enough food to last us through the winter.
6. It's quite cold now that the sun's in. Do you really want to go for a swim in the river now?
7. "It's Mr. Smith to see you, sir."
" him in!"
8. The days are really in now: it's already dark by five o'clock at this time of year.
9. "You the food in and I'll buy the wine, and we'll have bit of a party."

10. "Has Fred been round to see you lately?"
"Well, as a matter of fact, he said that he would
in today on his way home from work."
11. "Have you done your essay?"
"Of course, I it in last week."
12. Nowadays, most multinationals in more than
one range of products.
13. How on earth did the robbers manage to in
without anyone seeing them?
14. "Are you going out tonight?"
"No, I've got to in and wash my hair."
15. I see they've just in a new law making it illegal
for shops to sell cigarettes to children under sixteen.

II Fill the gap with the suitable words from the list below.

away	out	up	catch	ring
on	over	break	crack	warm

1. We've just bought a house, but it is in a bad state of
repair and needs doing
2. "Come! We'll miss the start if we don't hurry."
3. Mrs. Baxter has gone for a few days. She'll be
back next week.
4. We want to get of New York and live in the
country.
5. A cyclist suddenly swerved in front of her car and she
almost ran him

6. Although Joe missed the start of term, he soon
up with the other students.
7. Mr. Smith up under the strain of being on trial
for theft.
8. If you me up at home tonight we can have a long
talk about the problem.
9. Mary's work at school suffered when her parents' marriage
..... up.
10. The athletes are up for the 1500 metre race at
the moment.

Test 11

I Match each phrasal verb in column A with a word or phrasal in column B to give a common phrase. Then find verb in column C which defines each phrasal verb.

Column A

1. come down with
2. cut down on
3. look down on
4. get down to
5. be down to
6. be up on
7. check up on
8. end up in
9. stand up for
10. come up against

Column B

- a. people who are beneath you
- b. your specialist subject
- c. difficulty
- d. expenses
- e. your beliefs
- f. prison
- g. your last penny
- h. someone's movements
- i. influenza
- j. hard work

Column C

- I. investigate
- II. apply yourself to
- III. despise
- IV. defend
- V. know a lot about
- VI. meet
- VII. catch
- VIII. have nothing else left
- IX. reduce
- X. finally go to

II Complete the sentences, using phrasal verbs from the list below.

let out	get away with	run out of	hold up
burn down	let down	get through	let off
wear out	get away	own up	break into

1. The police chased the robber, but he
2. Open the back door and the cat
3. The headmaster was going to punish the boy, but decided to him with a warning.
4. That student never does any homework, I don't know how he it.
5. Phil to the crime.
6. My friend me by not helping me when I needed him.
7. I must go to the bank because I've cash.
8. A gang of terrorists the embassy with a petrol bomb.
9. It was such a good book that I it in one evening.
10. Decorating the house all day has me
11. My younger brother my money box and stole my savings.
12. Bandits the bus and robbed the passengers.

Test 12

I The phrasal verbs in these headlines each contain a one-letter spelling mistake.

Example: Man pressed up as woman arrested in park.

pressed up → dressed up

1. New team sharing up well. "Should win the cup," says trainer.
2. 'Don't knack off early on Friday afternoons', workers warned.
3. Youngsters luck in at village feast.
4. Old people advised to trap up well during cold spell.
5. Angry scenes in congress: president washes out at oppositions "dishonest tactics".
6. Unwanted and unloved: villagers tell gypsies, "stove off and leave us alone".
7. After fifteen years, husband finally mumbles to wife's lover.
8. Manchester man jumps into long-lost brother in New York nightclub.
9. Officials criticised for scenning about in expensive cars at taxpayers expense.
10. Whole tribes wired out by influenza epidemic.

II Read the text and match the words in bold to the definitions on the right.

My son Tom applied for dozens of jobs before he was finally 1) **taken on** at Brown's Home Furnishings. He's only seventeen, and his father and I thought he should stay at school - but he was never really suited to studying and he didn't enjoy it there. Anyway, he's an intelligent lad and very likeable, and they 2) **took to** him straight away. In fact, they offered him a place on their training scheme right after his interview.

We think he was very lucky to get work, with all the unemployment round here and the number of people who've been 3) **laid off** because of the weak economy. Mr. Brown, his boss, has said that if Tom works hard and does a good job, he'll give him a permanent job at the end of the year. He's even 4) **putting up** the money for Tom to do an evening class in computing once a week. It means he misses the last bus home, but luckily my sister Mary lives nearby, so she 5) **puts him up** on Wednesdays.

At the moment Tom's 6) **dealing with** customer queries. I certainly wouldn't like to face all those phone calls, but Tom seems to be 7) **getting on** really well with it. The responsibility seems to suit him. He also likes being on flexi-time, because he was never any good at 8) **getting up** in the mornings. He has to 9) **clock in** and **out** every day, but at least he can choose what hours he works - within reason, of course!

Tom's much happier now than he was at school - he really seems to be **10) benefiting from** the experience. Even Mr. Brown has said he's making the most of his opportunities. I'm so proud of him!

- a ☐ cease to employ sb, due to a lack of work
- b ☐ provide/supply sth (*usu. money*)
- c ☐ get out of bed
- d ☐ gain an advantage/profit/etc from sth
- e ☐ attend to/handle sth
- f ☐ immediately like sb/sth
- g ☐ accept sb as an employee
- h ☐ give sb temporary accommodation
- i ☐ make progress
- j ☐ put a card into a machine to show the time one arrives for work/leaves work

Test 13

1 Replace the words in brackets in the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb (Make any other necessary changes).

let off	take for	get round to	get out of
go through with	go off	come apart	out up
do up	turn away	fall out	put off
turn out	put up with	go with	get through to
come round	go over		

1. Do you think you could this work with me some time, Peter? (examine)
2. The teacher suspected that one of the class had stolen the money, so he made them all their pockets. (empty)
3. You look upset, Sven. Have you and Inger again? (quarrelled)
4. I tried to have lunch at the Savoy yesterday, but was because I wasn't wearing a tie. (refused admittance)
5. Guess what, Sue? I was John Travolta last week. It was a great feeling! (mistaken for)
6. Paul, do you think you could me for the night? It's a bit too late to go home now. (give me a place to sleep)

7. Many things are so badly made nowadays that they often after only a few weeks. (break into pieces)
8. He was caught shop-lifting but since this was his first offence he was with a warning. (allowed to go free)
9. I didn't really want to play football on Saturday, but since there was no one else to take my place I couldn't really it. (escape from doing)
10. Could you help me this parcel, please, Tom? (wrap)
11. I don't know how she him. She must have the patience of a saint. (tolerates)
12. You never listen to me, Eva, do you? It's impossible to you these days! (reach)
13. I think David's me. He hasn't told me he loves me for over a week. (stopped liking)
14. The girl was relieved when her boyfriend after having fainted half-way through the Pop Concert. (regained consciousness)
15. I like your blouse, Sally. It your skirt. (matches)
16. I know you find the course boring. Pauline, but since you've started it you might as well it. (complete)
17. The only thing that me getting married is the thought of having to sleep in the same room as someone else. (discourages me from)
18. I keep meaning to write to my parents but I'm so busy nowadays that I can't seem to it. (find the time to do)

II Use each word in bold to make a new sentence similar in meaning to the original. Do not change the word in bold.

1. The opposition party have publicly demanded the Prime Minister's resignation. (**called**)
.....
2. I wasn't really hungry, but I didn't want to miss the chance to enjoy her cooking. (**up**)
.....
3. Is that your mother? She looks young enough to be mistaken for your sister! (**pass**)
.....
4. If you turn left here and continue going to the end of the road, you'll come to the station. (**keep**)
.....
5. I couldn't be a nurse, because I always faint at the sight of blood. (**out**)
.....
6. I would now like to invite the Chairman to deliver the opening speech of the conference. (**call**)
.....
7. I'll probably be home early today, unless something happens unexpectedly at the office. (**crops**)
.....
8. There was a deafening noise as the supersonic jet flew above the town. (**passed**)
.....

9. The match has been cancelled because the pitch is waterlogged. (**off**)
-

10. The estate agent gave us a tour of the flat while it was being redecorated. (**around**)
-

Test 14

I Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| A. brush up on | 1. revise one's past knowledge of sth |
| B. check in | 2. stop sleeping |
| C. stop over | 3. become adult; spend one's childhood years |
| D. get through | 4. register one's arrival |
| E. turn on | 5. break a long journey, usually for a night |
| F. break in | 6. watch and listen inactively, not take part in an activity |
| G. come up with | 7. fall asleep |
| H. look on | 8. recognize s/o's deception |
| I. nod off | 9. close sth temporarily or permanently (factory, mine...) |
| J. shut sth down | 10. tell or give sth to another person |
| K. see through s/o | 11. introduce sth |
| L. pass sth on | 12. Attack s/o physically or with words |
| M. bring sth in | 13. interrupt s/o who is speaking |
| N. grow up | 14. produce an idea, suggestion, etc. |
| O. wake up | 15. complete sth successfully |

Complete the following sentences using one of the phrasal verbs above (Make any other necessary changes).

1. I'll phone you from the hotel as soon as I've

2. Come and help me to carry these boxes! Don't just stand there
3. Be quiet, David. You really shouldn't when someone's speaking. It's impolite.
4. I've got a message for petter from Linda. Could you (it) when you see her this afternoon?
5. If you could go to an English – speaking country to your English, which country would you choose?
6. Mariory to me. She thinks that I don't know what she's planning. But I do. I can (her)
7. Why did they the factory in king street? There are hundreds of people out of work now.
8. Governments should international laws against terrorism.
9. When we fly to Texas, we're going to in Atlanta to visit some friends.
10. Grandfather must be tired. He's in his chair.
11. I've got a lot of work to do. I hope I can (it) before the weekend.
12. I knew that Mr Brown would be annoyed when I told him about my mistake, but I didn't expect him to (me) like that!
13. We haven't got much time. We'll have to a solution to the problem soon.
14. I missed the seven o'clock news on the radio this morning, I too late.
15. I in the country, but I've spent most of my life living in cities.

II Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb.

1. It's not easy to small children as a single parent.
A. grow up B. bring up C. take after D. live up to
2. I'm! I didn't realise that cleaning the house would be such hard work.
A. weared up B. wore out C. worn up D. worn out
3. I'll John up from the station at 5.00pm.
A. pass B. take C. pick D. pull
4. If we with the payments again, they will take the car back.
A. fall down B. fall behind C. fall back D. fall up
5. We must the house before the visitors arrive.
A. clear up B. make up C. take up D. settle up
6. The News is always about disaster. It me down.
A. gets B. takes C. pulls D. puts
7. The electricity was between 3.00pm and 9.00pm.
A. pulled off B. set off C. take off D. cut off
8. We were in traffic for hours because of roadworks.
A. hold on B. held on C. held up D. hold up
9. After the accident he was in bed for six months.
A. pulled through C. laid up
B. got down D. broken down
10. I must go to the shops. We've of bread.
A. run out C. ran out
B. run behind D. run over

Test 15

I Complete these sentences by adding correct verb from the list below (Make any other necessary changes).

break	give	pass	slip	throw
drive	keep	run	stay	tow
fade	look	send	take	tuck

1. Several children had to away from school because of the bus strike.
2. We decided to away from the main party and form a new party of our own called the Lunatic Party.
3. I didn't want to disturb anyone, so I just away quietly without saying goodbye.
4. Did you ever play that silly game of knocking on someone's door and then away?
5. If you park illegally in London, the police will either clamp your car or it away.
6. "Old soldiers never die; they simply away" (song).
7. They say that the Old Manor House is haunted by ghosts, but I think that it is only a story designed to children away.
8. "I'd like a pizza marinara, please."
"To eat here or to away?"
9. "Where are my jeans?"
"They were torn so I them away."

10. A few years ago, everyone wanted a Rubik's Cube. Now you couldn't them away.
11. The car that hit a child on a level crossing away without stopping.
12. If you don't like having injections, it is a good idea to away when the doctor sticks the needle into your arm.
13. She may look as if she hadn't got two pennies to rub together, but I bet she's got quite a bit of money away somewhere.
14. An old tramp knocked on the door of the farmhouse and asked for something to eat, but the farmer's wife him away empty-handed.
15. "Grandfather away recently. He was ninety-three years old."
 "What did he die of?"
 "He was shot by a jealous husband."

 Fill the gap with the suitable words from the list below.

bend down	pick sth up	stand up
go down/up	put sth down/up	straighten up
jump up (and down)	sit down/up	take sth down/up
kneel down	walk down/up	

As soon as Susan reached the entrance to the block of flats where Dave lived, she (1)....put.... the case down....
 A moment later the lift door opened and out stepped Dave.

After warmly greeting her, he (2)..... her case
'My flat's on the third floor, but there may not be enough
room for both of us in the lift,' he said.

'If you take my case in the lift, I'll (3).....,'
Susan said. When the lift reached the third floor, Dave
(4)..... to pick the case up. Then he cried out in pain
and (5)..... . As soon as he caught sight of Susan,
however, he tried to (6)..... . But it was no use!
Realising that he had hurt his back, Susan (7).....
to see what the matter was. '(8)..... here,' she said
to Dave after she had brought a chair for him. 'I'll get a
doctor.'

Test 16

- 1** Using the verbs and particles given, make up phrasal verbs which complete the sentences.

VERBS:	come	drop	fall	run	show
	split	think	throw	tip	touch
PARTICLES:	away	down	off	off	on
	out	over	round	up	up

1. To make someone look foolish or to embarrass him in front of other people is to him
2. To criticise everything that someone does or to tell other people that he is no good is to him
3. When two lovers have a quarrel, we say that they
4. If two lovers decide to separate, we say that they
5. To consider an idea or a suggestion before deciding to accept it is to it
6. If you happen to mention a subject briefly, we say that you it.
7. When you know that something bad is going to happen, and you warn someone about it, we say that you him
8. When you regain consciousness after an operation or after fainting, we say that you

9. When the number of people attending meetings or classes starts to get less, we say that attendance has started to
10. When you discard something because you no longer need it, you it

II Underline the correct prepositions in the sentences below.

1. Our company representative will call **on/at** you to discuss credit terms.
2. The cruise will call **at/for** several ports along the Aegean coast.
3. The virus was passed **on/over** from one student to another until everyone in the school was ill.
4. The film starts at 8.00, so what time do you want me to call **on/for** you?
5. This latest outbreak of food poisoning calls **for/in** swift action by the government.
6. If you're passing **by/on** the post office, could you post this letter for me, please?
7. Amanda was very upset when she lost the brooch passed **down/round** to her by her grandmother.
8. We've got a burst pipe in the bathroom, so I'd better call **out/at** a plumber.
9. I thought I heard someone call **out/off** my name, but when I turned around, no one was there.
10. I saw an old school friend of yours today so I told him to call **by/on** as I know you'd like to see him.

Test 17

I Complete these sentences by adding the correct particle from the list below.

away	for	on	over	through
by	into	out (2)	round (2)	without
down	off	with		

1. "I hear someone punched John in the face."
"Yes, that's right. The swelling has gone, but he's going to have a lovely black eye."
2. I don't think that red blouse really goes your orange skirt, dear.
3. What a lot of people! Do you think there will be enough food to go
4. The letter was returned to the sender. On the envelope someone had written the words "Gone No longer at this address".
5. I can't go all the details right now, but I thought you ought to know that your job application has been turned down.
6. What a fascinating story. Do go
7. There's an awful influenza virus going I hope you don't catch it.
8. This is a very complex computer program. You might need to go the instructions again before you get the hang of it.

9. Try not to upset Louise, or she's likely to get very angry and go you.
10. "I thought you liked country and western music."
"Well, I used to, but I've really gone it lately."
11. "Good heavens! You're wearing trousers with turnups. I thought they went years ago."
"They did. This is a very, very old suit."
12. Mark was sure that he had picked up his key, but when he went his pockets, he couldn't find it anywhere.
13. Did you know that a camel can go water for thirty days?
14. "Standing on the corner, watching all the girls go "
(song)
15. One by one, the street lights went, leaving us in total darkness.

II Read the dialogue and match the verbs in bold to the definitions below.

Gary: Have you **1) got round to** writing that report for the Board Meeting?

Jeff: Not yet, I'm afraid. I was going to do it last Saturday, but I took the chance to **2) lie in** instead. Don't worry, though — I'll **3) grind away at** it this weekend and it'll be ready for you by Monday.

Gary: Sorry, Jeff. We can't **4) hang around** on this one. I have to **5) go over** the report with the Chairman tomorrow, so I need it by five o'clock today at the latest. I have to **6) insist on** that.

Jeff: But I can't possibly write a whole report by five o'clock!

Gary: Could you do a summary? I don't need to **7) go into** details with the Chairman — just the main points and the conclusions.

Jeff: Yes, that might actually be better. It'll be a long report and he couldn't **8) take in** the whole thing in just a short session anyway.

Gary: No, I'm sure he won't **9) object to** a summary. When can I have that?

Jeff: I'll start writing it now and **10) print it out** for you after lunch.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a | |
|---|--|

 stay in bed later than normal
- | | |
|---|--|
| b | |
|---|--|

 work hard at sth difficult/unpleasant
- | | |
|---|--|
| c | |
|---|--|

 demand sth, not accept anything less/different
- | | |
|---|--|
| d | |
|---|--|

 disapprove of sth
- | | |
|---|--|
| e | |
|---|--|

 find time to do sth
- | | |
|---|--|
| f | |
|---|--|

 fully understand sth
- | | |
|---|--|
| g | |
|---|--|

 read/discuss sth (*usu. main points*) again
- | | |
|---|--|
| h | |
|---|--|

 examine/discuss sth in detail
- | | |
|---|--|
| i | |
|---|--|

 print sth (*usu. computer file*) onto paper
- | | |
|---|--|
| j | |
|---|--|

 wait, doing nothing

Test 18

I Choose the alternative which best matches the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb.

1. I need twenty pounds to tide me over until the end of the month.
A. cover my expenses B. pay off my debts
C. spend D. borrow
2. It was getting late so I decided to turn in.
A. give up B. go to bed
C. switch off the light D. go home
3. They had a quarrel one evening, but they patched things up next morning.
A. hid their feelings from each other
B. repaired the broken furniture
C. made things worse by continuing the quarrel
D. settled their differences
4. She had such a bad cold that I was not surprised she dozed off in the middle of the afternoon.
A. forgot to take her medicine B. fell asleep
C. felt very ill D. went home early
5. Don't buy the first thing you see: shop around a bit.
A. go to several different shops to compare prices
B. try to find the cheapest one
C. look at everything they have got in the shop
D. wait until you know exactly what you want

I had been feeling (1)..... (tired and unwell) for several weeks but yesterday at work I suddenly felt sick and (2)..... (lost consciousness). A nurse was standing over me when I eventually (3)..... (regained consciousness). I told her that I had high blood pressure, and she advised me to have a (4)..... (medical examination) as soon as possible. Later that day, after examining me, my doctor said that my blood pressure had (5)..... (increased) and was now dangerously high. He changed the pills I was taking and then ordered me to have a complete rest for a days and (6)..... (stop) all violent forms of exercise. He thought that I had also probably (7)..... (caught) a nasty viral infection. He said that I must (8)..... (learn to accept) the fact that I had high blood pressure and stop rushing around so much.