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*Phrasal Verbs  
in Modern English*

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Посібник складається з двох частин: теоретичної та практичної. Перша частина відображає базові відомості про фразові дієслова сучасної англійської мови, а саме їхню структуру та значення. У другій частині викладено основні значення 26 фразових дієслів та пропонуються завдання для кращого оволодіння ними. Цей посібник може бути корисним студентам й заочної форми навчання, вчителям, викладачам, а також усім тим, хто цікавиться та вивчає англійську мову.

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## FOREWORD

Phrasal verbs have long played an important role in the English language. In fact, the use of phrasal verbs is so widespread that an understanding of these expressions is essential to successful communication, whether in listening, speaking, reading, or writing.

*Phrasal Verbs in Modern English* is a book for different level learners. It is primarily designed as a reference and practice text, which can be used both for classroom and homework.

This manual is categorized alphabetically. It provides valuable information about appropriate usage of 26 phrasal verbs in English. The guiding principle in choosing phrasal verbs for this book was their practical usefulness and acceptability in general conversation. In addition, the contents are based on the syllabuses covered during five years of study at the university.

A major purpose of this book is to give students enough guidance to enable them to use phrasal verbs successfully. Thus, the goal of this work is to familiarize learners with common phrasal verbs in the English language, making it easier to understand native speakers and to incorporate these verbs into their everyday language.

The material presented in this manual is grouped into theoretical and practical parts. The theoretical section contains information on the meaning of the phrasal verbs in English, as well as their classification. The compilers also offer some tips for better mastering of this complex phenomenon.

The practical part presents a number of commonly used phrasal verbs with their meanings. Each verb is accompanied by practical tasks. Numerous and various exercises are aimed at consolidating theoretical information as well as the formation of students' practical skills and habits.

Mention should be made of a unique feature that adds to the usefulness of this book: a summary chart is a listing of the phrasal verbs covered in the book with easy-to-understand definitions and the examples of their usage. Having these examples should give the student a surer grasp of the meaning of the English phrasal verbs and greater confidence in using them.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

**insep. – inseparable**

**intr. - intransitive**

**sep. – separable**

**tr. – transitive**

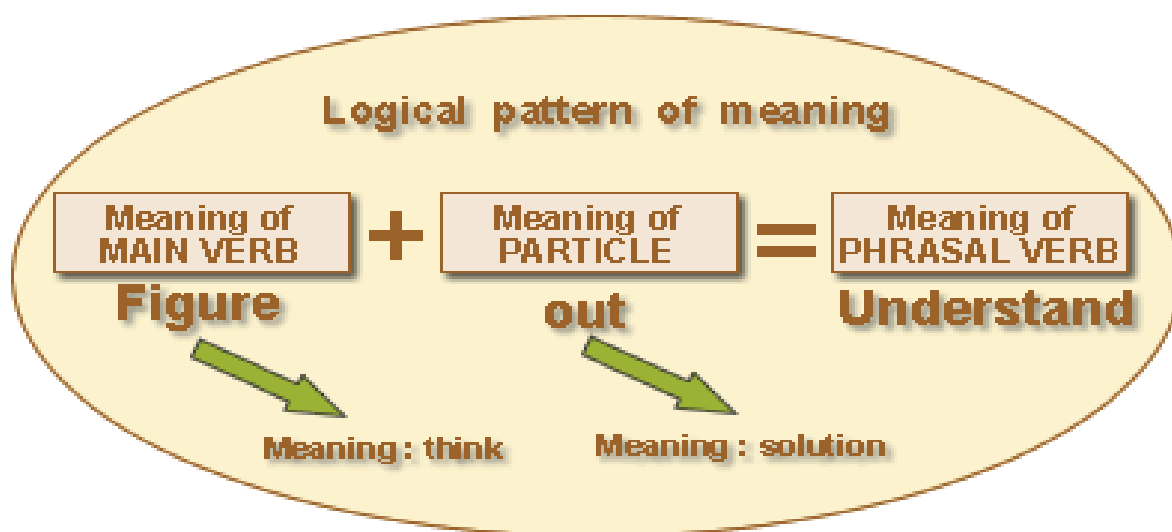
## PHRASAL VERBS IN MODERN ENGLISH INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

A **phrasal verb** is a verbal construction consisting of a verb plus a preposition, a verb plus an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition, any of which are part of the syntax of the sentence, and so is a complete semantic unit. Phrasal verbs are particularly frequent in the English language. Other terms for phrasal verb are “verb phrase”, “compound verb”, “verb-adverb combination”, “particle verb”, “verb-particle construction”, AmE “two-part word/verb” and “three-part word/verb” (depending on the number of particles), and “multi-word verb”.

Phrasal verbs are usually used informally in everyday speech as opposed to the more formal Latinate verbs, such as “to get together” rather than “to congregate”, “to put off” rather than “to postpone”, or “to get out” rather than “to exit”. However, most phrasal verbs are acceptable at all levels of spoken or written English. In fact, for many of the phrasal verbs, there is no alternative to the phrasal verb — there is no other way to say it.

### Meaning

Some phrasal verbs are very easy to understand. For example, it is not difficult to understand *sit down* or *come in* because their meanings are obvious. But many phrasal verbs are very idiomatic. *Idiomatic* means that there is no way to know what the verb and particle mean together by knowing what the verb and particle mean separately. For example, we can learn what the words *call*, *run*, *off*, and *out* mean, but that does not help us to know that *call off* means “cancel” or that *run out* means “use all of something”. However, the meaning of phrasal verbs may not be obvious but it is usually logical.



**Fig. 1. Phrasal Verb Pattern**

A distinction may be made between **phrasal verbs proper** and **prepositional verbs** according to the different grammatical patterns in which they occur. However, nowadays the term “phrasal verb” is often used to include phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs, and **phrasal-prepositional verbs** (also called three - word phrasal verbs, verbs with two particles).

Prepositional verbs are phrasal verbs that contain a preposition, which is always followed by its nominal object. They are different from inseparable transitive phrasal verbs in several aspects (see table below).

<b>PHRASAL VERB</b>	<b>PREPOSITIONAL VERB</b>
Phrasal verb may be transitive or intransitive (take the object or not) <i>You push this button here to <b>start the computer up</b>.</i> <i>He <b>looked round</b> unhappily.</i>	Prepositional verb is always used with the object <i>She is <b>afraid of breaking her leg</b> if she jumps over the wall.</i>
Particle influences the meaning of the verb <i><b>Cut</b> - to divide something or separate something from its main part, using scissors, a knife etc</i> <i><b>Cut in</b> – to interrupt sb (speaking, dancing)</i>	Particle does not change the meaning of the verb * <i><b>Depend on</b> - to need the support, help, or existence of someone or something in order to exist, be healthy, be successful etc</i>
Particle can occur after the object <i><b>Turn the light off</b>.</i>	Particle cannot occur after the object** <i>I'll <b>apply for the job</b></i>
Short pronouns occur between the verb and the particle <i><b>Turn it off</b>.</i>	Pronouns occur after the verb + particle <i>I'll <b>apply for it</b>.</i>
Particle may be stressed <i><b>Turn OFF</b> the light.</i>	Verb may be stressed <i>I'll <b>APPLY</b> for the job</i>

\*In most cases the verb may be also used with no preposition without any change in the meaning

*I might not be able to go to France - it **depends** how much it costs.*

*Your choice of exercise must also **depend on** your general state of health.*

\*\* The verb can have its own object, which usually precedes the preposition:

*She **helped the boy to** an extra portion of potatoes.*

with pronouns: *She **helped him to** some.*

### **Phrasal Verbs Proper**

Phrasal verbs can be:

- **intransitive** (no direct object)
- **transitive** (direct object)

Here are some examples of phrasal verbs:

	phrasal verbs	meaning	examples	
				direct object
intransitive phrasal verbs	<b>get up</b>	rise from bed	I don't like to <b>get up</b> .	
	<b>break down</b>	cease to function	He was late because his car <b>broke down</b> .	
transitive phrasal verbs	<b>put off</b>	postpone	We will have to <b>put off</b>	the meeting.
	<b>turn down</b>	refuse	They <b>turned down</b>	my offer.

### Separable Phrasal Verbs

When phrasal verbs are transitive (that is, they have a direct object), we can usually separate the two parts. For example, "turn down" is a **separable** phrasal verb. We can say: "**turn down** my offer" or "**turn** my offer **down**". Look at this table:

transitive phrasal verbs are <b>separable</b>	✓	They	<b>turned</b>		<b>down</b>	my offer.
	✓	They	<b>turned</b>	my offer	<b>down.</b>	

However, if the direct object is a **pronoun**, we have no choice. We **must** separate the phrasal verb and insert the pronoun between the two parts. Look at this example with the separable phrasal verb "switch on":

direct object	✓	John	<b>switched</b>		<b>on</b>	the radio	These are all possible.
pronouns <b>must</b> go between the two parts of transitive phrasal verbs	✓	John	<b>switched</b>	the radio	<b>on.</b>		
	✓	John	<b>switched</b>	it	<b>on.</b>		
	✗	John	<b>switched</b>		<b>on</b>	it.	This is <b>not</b> possible.



## Prepositional Verbs

Prepositional verbs are a group of multi-word verbs made from a verb plus another word or words. Many people refer to all multi-word verbs as phrasal verbs. Because a preposition always has an object, all prepositional verbs have direct objects. Here are some examples of prepositional verbs:

prepositional verbs	meaning	examples	
			direct object
<b>believe in</b>	have faith in the existence of	I <b>believe in</b>	God.
<b>look after</b>	take care of	He is <b>looking after</b>	the dog.
<b>talk about</b>	discuss	Did you <b>talk about</b>	me?
<b>wait for</b>	await	John is <b>waiting for</b>	Mary.

Prepositional verbs cannot be separated. That means that we cannot put the direct object between the two parts. For example, we must say "look after the baby". We cannot say "look the baby after":

prepositional verbs are inseparable		Who is <b>looking after</b> the baby?	This is possible.
		Who is <b>looking</b> the baby <b>after</b> ?	This is <b>not</b> possible.

## Phrasal-Prepositional Verbs

Phrasal-prepositional verbs are a small group of multi-word verbs made from a verb plus another word or words. Many people refer to all multi-word verbs as phrasal verbs. Phrasal-prepositional verbs are made of: verb + adverb + preposition.

Look at these examples of phrasal-prepositional verbs:

phrasal-prepositional verbs	meaning	examples	
			direct object
<b>get on with</b>	have a friendly relationship with	He doesn't <b>get on with</b>	his wife.
<b>put up with</b>	tolerate	I won't <b>put up with</b>	your attitude.
<b>look forward to</b>	anticipate with pleasure	I <b>look forward to</b>	seeing you.
<b>run out of</b>	use up, exhaust	We have <b>run out of</b>	eggs.

Since phrasal-prepositional verbs end with a preposition, there is always a direct object. And, like prepositional verbs, phrasal-prepositional verbs cannot be separated. Have a look at these examples:

phrasal-prepositional verbs are inseparable	✓	We	<b>ran out of</b>	fuel.
	✓	We	<b>ran out of</b>	it.

### How to Learn Phrasal Verbs Properly

These two examples show how to learn and try to remember phrasal verbs:

**Example 1.-** To learn *keep down* try to remember:

- Logic of the particle: “Down” sometimes means reducing.
- Good example: Excuse me sir, I'll have to ask you to keep your voice down.
- Collocations the verb is used in: you can keep down your voice, the noise, your weight.
- Grammar: the verb is transitive, separable. You can say: “keep your voice down” and “keep it down”.

**Example 2.-** To learn *come across* try to remember:

- Logic of the particle: “Across” sometimes means finding.
- Good example: I came across an old school friend of mine when I was travelling in Canada.
- Collocations the verb is used in: you can come across a friend, an old photograph, a good story in the newspaper.

- Grammar: the verb is transitive, inseparable. You can say: “come across an old friend” but you cannot say ~~come an old friend across~~ or ~~come him across~~.

### **Self-check Test**

1. What is a phrasal verb?
2. Describe the meaning of a phrasal verb.
3. Point to the difference between phrasal verbs proper and prepositional verbs.
4. Give examples of separable phrasal verbs.
5. What is a prepositional verb?
6. What is the structure of phrasal-prepositional verbs?
7. How to learn phrasal verbs?

## The Verb TO BE

<b>be after</b> - 1) (tr) to want, to try to gain; 2) (tr) to chase, try to find.	<b>be along</b> - (int) arrive	<b>be at</b> - (tr) to scold
<b>be away</b> - (int) to be absent; to leave	<b>be back</b> - 1) (int) to return; 2) (int) to become fashionable again	<b>be down</b> - 1) (int) be depressed; 2) (int) be reduced or less
<b>be down with</b> - (tr) to be ill with; (syn. <i>Go down with</i> )	<b>be off</b> - 1) (int) to leave; 2) (tr) to be absent (from school, work, etc.); 3) (int) to be cancelled (usually used in the present tense (of an event / an arrangement etc.); 4) (int) to have gone bad (of food); 5) (int) to be disconnected or not working	<b>be for</b> - (tr) to be in favour of (opp. <i>Be against</i> )
<b>be in on</b> - (insep) be involved in	<b>be out of</b> - (tr) 1) not to have smth; lack; (syn. <i>Run out off</i> ) 2) to be no longer in a stated place or condition	<b>be in</b> - 1) (int) to be at one's home, at work (opp. <i>Be out</i> ); 2) (int) to be fashionable (opp. <i>Be out</i> ) 3) (int) be submitted, arrive
<b>be on about</b> - (insep) mean, try to say	<b>be up to</b> - 1) (tr) to do(usually smth wrong); 2) (tr) to be equal to; be good enough 3) (tr) to depend on	<b>be on</b> -1) (int) take place, to be shown(on TV, at the cinema, theatre, etc); 2) be working, be functioning (of machines); 3) be acceptable; 4) practice smth. 5) take medications.
<b>be onto</b> - (tr) to have information that will help to you make an important discovery	<b>be out to/for</b> - (tr) attempt at getting smth	<b>be up</b> - 1) (int) to be awake and out of bed; to stay awake at night (syn. <i>Stay up</i> ); 2) have increased or risen; 3) (unt) have expired, ended
<b>be out</b> - 1) (int) not to be at one's home, office (opp. <i>To be in</i> ); 2) (int) to be unfashionable (opp. <i>Be in</i> ); 3) (int) (of light/fire) to have stopped burning; 4) (itn) to become known		<b>be with</b> - (tr) to understand
<b>be over</b> - (int) to be finished		

### Chart 1. Meanings of the verb TO BE

#### Practical assignments

#### Ex. 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. The company's profits **are up** by fifteen percent.
  - a) Have increased or risen
  - b) Search for someone to punish or kill them
  - c) Argue and be on bad terms with someone
2. They **are never in**; I always get their answerphone.
  - a) Open a claim for unemployment benefit
  - b) Bring inside a place
  - c) Be at home or at work
3. The show **is on** for the next three months
  - a) Be accepted as something, usually when not
  - b) Study something quickly, revise
  - c) Take place
4. The police **are after** him because of the theft.
  - a) Give to someone else
  - b) Try to find or get
  - c) Go to someone

5. She **is out to** get him sacked because she hates him
  - a) Discard something when no longer needed
  - b) Attempt
  - c) Lose faith in or stop believing in something or someone
6. We're **out of** coffee so I'll have to go and get some.
  - a) Have no more left
  - b) Get to the other side
  - c) Tell a secret
7. The firm's profits **are down** by ten percent this quarter
  - a) Be reduced or less
  - b) Not move forwards to avoid doing something
  - c) Get work without effort
8. They **were all in on** the plan but it was Robbie who pulled the trigger.
  - a) Move in front of
  - b) Be involved in
  - c) Eat a food as part of an animal's diet
9. Mrs. Foster **was up** early, and by eight-thirty she was downstairs and ready to leave.
  - a) Make something more exciting or perform better
  - b) Be out of bed
  - c) Become distant, stop having a close relationship because time, distance, interests, etc, have changed

**Ex. 2. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The experienced tourist was \_\_\_ the thieves without them even knowing it.  
a) out b) onto c) down
2. Jill is \_\_\_ the office right now. Can I take a message?  
a) out of b) up c)out
3. The fighter was \_\_\_ avenge his previous defeat and fought hard to win.  
a) in b) out to/for c) down with
4. Sorry, I'm not \_\_\_ you – which room do you mean?  
a) with b) down c) to
5. "I'm sorry, we are \_\_\_ chicken," said the waitress as we gave our order.  
a) out b) after c) out of
6. "What are you \_\_\_ now?" Mother asked, as she entered the room.  
a) on about b) up to c) onto
7. What are the children \_\_\_ ? I don't know but it's awfully quiet.  
a) away b) in c) up to
8. The price of bread is \_\_\_ again this week.  
a) out b) up c) off

**Ex. 3. Supply the proper adverb or preposition.**

1. John swore that he wasn't \_\_\_ the robbery, but I don't believe him.
2. The computer was \_\_\_ all night. I needed to do a complete scan.
3. Mia was \_\_\_ flu last week but she's better now.
4. John was \_\_\_ after supper but he didn't say what he wanted you for.
5. Sales are \_\_\_ over 30% from last Christmas.
6. I called to see if you were \_\_\_ but your secretary said that you were out.
7. "This meat is really \_\_\_, throw it out as soon as you can."
8. "What are you \_\_\_ in the basement? There's nothing down there."
9. We are \_\_\_ to Disney World next week. I can't wait.
10. John was \_\_\_ something meaningless, but I rarely listen to him anymore.

**Ex. 4. Replace the words in bold by the synonymous expressions with the phrasal verb *TO BE* as in the example:**

*He was **awake** at the crack of dawn to go trout fishing. - He was **up** at the crack of dawn to go trout fishing*

1. The teacher reminded us that the book reports needed to be **submitted** by Friday.
2. Steve **participated** in the joke even though he thought it was cruel.
3. Making fun of the homeless is **unacceptable** to say the least.
4. That lamb was **spoiled** so I threw it out.
5. They **left** right after breakfast, they didn't want to be late for school.
6. "The computer is **working** already. Don't touch that button."
7. "**Do you take** any medication?" the doctor asked the patient.
8. "Let's move on. I think she's **aware of our true intentions**. We'll never get her to sign the deed."
9. "Hello, is John in?" "No, I'm sorry, he is **absent** right now." "Would you like to leave a message?"
10. I can make you a coffee but, unfortunately, I **have no** sugar **left**.
11. Where I come from, girls are told that guys **attempt to get** only one thing.
12. What are those children **doing wrong** now?
13. What are you **trying to find** in that closet? There's nothing in there.
14. They said they'd **arrive** after supper sometime.
15. The Johnson's were **on holiday** all last week to Mexico.
16. After their team's loss, many of the players were really **depressed**.
17. I was **ill** with a cold last week and couldn't finish the report.

**Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences into English using the phrasal verb *TO BE*.**

1. Я переживаю, що наші нові сусіди щось замислили.
2. Мені здається, що я підхопила грип.
3. Їй доведеться сидіти на ліках все своє життя, але вона видужає.
4. У нас закінчилися припаси, ми більше не зможемо утримувати позиції.

5. Скажіть йому, що мене немає на місці.
6. Якщо побачите Тома, то передайте йому, що його шукає Вероніка.
7. Кондиціонер був вимкнений, тому було дуже душно.
8. Що в тебе на думці, Тревіс?
9. Будівництво нових будинків скоротилося десь на 50%, в той час як продажі нових будинків впали на понад 60%.
10. У нас закінчилася кава, тому я зробила чай.

## *The Verb TO BREAK*

<i>break away</i> - (int) to separate from a political party, company, etc.	<i>break down</i> - 1) (of machinery) (int) to stop working. 2) (tr) to separate something into component parts 3) (int) to lose control emotionally or mentally	<i>break into</i> - (tr) to enter somewhere (e.g. a house) illegally, especially by force.
<i>break in</i> - 1) (int) to enter by using force (and breaking a lock, window, etc.) 2) (int) interrupt a conversation; to intrude.	<i>break up</i> - 1) (int) stop; come to an end; 2) (+with) to end; to separate (of a marriage / a family / a relationship etc.) 3) (tr) to stop an activity	<i>break off</i> - 1) (int) to end; to interrupt; (relationship, negotiations, work, etc) 2) (tr) break a piece from something; 3) (tr) to stop relationships, cease to be friendly.
<i>break through</i> - 1) (int) to advance in spite of opposition or obstruction; 2) (tr) to break a way through (especially sth solid).	<i>break out in</i> - to become covered by spots / a rash / a cold sweat.	<i>break out</i> - 1) (int) to start, usually suddenly (of wars, epidemics, fires, violence etc.) 2) (+of) to escape from prison

### Chart 2. Meanings of the verb TO BREAK

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. Thieves climbed on to the roof of The Little Chef at Staxton, **broke in** and raided food stores
  - a) Exploit, use to your advantage
  - b) Go into a building to steal something
  - c) Beat someone
2. The SDP **broke away** from the Labour Party.
  - a) Watch or listen to a TV or radio programme
  - b) Leave an organization, usually to form a new one
  - c) Restart a relationship
3. After I **break up** with a girl there's always a cooling-off period to sort out our feelings.
  - a) Pay someone to stop them causing trouble
  - b) Finish a relationship
  - c) Die
4. He **broke down** in tears.
  - a) When a plane departs or leaves the ground
  - b) Make something more exciting or perform better
  - c) Start crying
5. The plate **broke up** when he dropped it on the floor.
  - a) Save, rescue
  - b) Attend
  - c) Break into many pieces



6. "Hilary," he **broke in** gently, "you're soaking wet, cold, upset, and this is neither the time nor the place, but there was a reason."
  - a) Write, record
  - b) Interrupt something
  - c) Break the surface of soil
7. Rob's voice **broke through** Merrill's lethargy the following morning
  - a) Disable a function in a computer program, leaving it visible but not working
  - b) Manage to get past or through something that is in your way
  - c) Spend time doing little or nothing
8. Schools **break up** at the end of June for the summer holidays.
  - a) Close an educational institution for the holidays
  - b) Deposit money
  - c) Add an additional point to something written or spoken
9. She **broke off** a square of chocolate and gave it to her dog.
  - a) Search something that is disordered for something
  - b) Visit a person or place on your way somewhere
  - c) Break a piece from something
10. The line was **breaking up** and I could hardly hear what he had to say but I managed to have a small conversation with him.
  - a) Become inaudible over the telephone because of interference
  - b) Be tested for a sports team
  - c) Find an answer to a problem

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. After years of working for a shoddy employer, I was finally able to ... from that company and set up my own business.
  - (a) break off (b) break away (c) break out (d) break up
2. NASA is currently in the process of working out how to prevent any more of its spaceships from ... on re-entry into Earth's atmosphere.
  - (a) breaking off (b) breaking away (c) breaking out (d) breaking up
3. Residents living in the immediate vicinity of the prison were told to be on the lookout for a group of criminals who recently ... of jail.
  - (a) broke off (b) broke away (c) broke out (d) broke up
4. It can be very difficult for young couples to ... their marriage when there are young children involved.
  - (a) break off (b) break away (c) break out (d) break up
5. I decided to ... my relationship with my girlfriend when I found out that she was seeing someone else.
  - (a) break off (b) break away (c) break out (d) break open
6. He broke ... his school friends when he went to university.
  - (a) break out (b) break off (c) break off with (d) break down
7. A burglar ... my house when I was away on vacation and stole some of my electronic goods.

(a) broke into (b) broke off (c) broke open (d) broke up

8. Teachers in Sydney have decided to call a snap strike next week after negotiations with the State Government over a ten percent pay increase ... early this morning.

(a) broke into (b) broke down (c) broke open (d) broke up

9. A rebel Labour Party MP recently decided to ... from his party and become an independent member for his electorate.

(a) break off (b) break away (c) break out (d) break up

10. I am always very worried that my car will ... , because it is already twenty years old.

(a) break off (b) break away (c) break out (d) break down

### 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. The firefighters had to break the door \_\_\_ to rescue the little girl.

a. into b. out c. down

2. The burglar broke \_\_\_ the house and stole all their money and jewelry.

a. away b. into c. forth

3. I don't know why their marriage is breaking \_\_\_ .

a. through b. in c. up

4. After two hours of hard work, we decided to break \_\_\_ for a little cup of coffee.

a. off b. up c. into

5. We have to break \_\_\_ all our emotional barriers to feel free.

a. away b. down c. into

6. When he spread the news, panic broke \_\_\_ in the city.

a. in b. away c. out

7. Scientists will break \_\_\_ in their search for new sources of energy.

a. up b. through c. out

8. Mary feels miserable, for she's just broken \_\_\_ her boyfriend.

a. with b. up c. down

9. While we were discussing the situation, Terri broke \_\_\_ to give her opinion.

a. out b. in c. down

10. We need to break this problem \_\_\_ in order to solve.

a. away b. up c. down

### 4. Supply the proper adverb or preposition.

1. "Why did the negotiations break \_\_\_ again? Don't they want to have peace?"

2. John broke \_\_\_ with Jill again. I doubt they'll get married now.

3. He broke \_\_\_ from the group and won by more than 10 meters.

4. Jill broke \_\_\_ the glass ceiling. She is the first woman president of her company.

5. Don't let him break \_\_\_ us. We've got a lot to talk about.

6. Our house was broken \_\_\_ last week but nothing was taken.

7. Like the song says, breaking \_\_\_ is hard to do.
8. He broke \_\_\_ jail and now he's on the run.
9. Professor Jona is known for breaking \_\_\_ in mid-sentence. He's losing it.
10. Our truck broke \_\_\_ on the way home from school and we had to walk home.

**5. Replace the words in bold by the synonymous expressions with the phrasal verb *TO BREAK*:**

*break in, break up (2), break down (4), break out, break into, break out of.*

1. She **began to cry** when he left her.
2. The violent patient **escaped from** the prison ward of the psychiatric hospital.
3. She **had psychological problems** after her husband died in a terrorist attack.
4. While discussing the subject, John **interrupted** with his take on the situation.
5. A burglar **entered unlawfully** our house and took all of my mom's jewels.
6. The mid-east peace talks **ended** after only two days.
7. Violent protests **happened suddenly** in Athens after the shooting of a student.
8. As a teacher, I've had **to stop** a fight or two.
9. The truck **stopped working** in the desert.
10. They **ended a relationship** after being together for 3 years.

**Ex. 6. Translate the following sentences into English using the phrasal verb *TO BREAK*.**

1. Келлер втік з в'язниці під час його переведення у в'язницю строгого режиму.
2. Машина зламалася, тому їм довелося йти пішки.
3. Мирні переговори зірвалися ще до того, як були розпочаті.
4. Грабіжник увірвався в поштове відділення серед білого дня.
5. Думаю, нам дійсно потрібно розлучитися.
6. Перша світова війна вибухнула в 1914 році.
7. Ми повинні попросити вас перервати подорож на день чи два.
8. Вкрай важливо подолати перешкоди і складнощі, щоб досягти наших цілей.
9. Наші економіки і суспільства повинні вирватися з лещат своїх нинішніх економік на базі викопного палива, щоб мінімізувати збиток як для людей, так і для навколишнього середовища.
10. Комендантська година була введена відразу після того, як почалися заворушення.

## *The Verb TO BRING*

<b>bring about</b> - (tr) cause to happen.	<b>bring along</b> - (tr) bring someone or something to a certain place	<b>bring around</b> - 1) (tr) to change someone's mind, persuade; 2) (tr) to bring someone to consciousness; 3) (tr) get someone talking about something.
<b>bring away</b> - (+from) (tr) learn or gain through experience.	<b>bring back</b> - 1) (tr) cause to remember; 2) to return	<b>bring forward</b> - (tr) cause to happen earlier than planned.
<b>bring forth</b> - 1) (tr) cause to happen; 2) (tr) to present or produce someone or something, make it known or visible.	<b>bring down</b> - 1) (tr) to move something from a higher place to a lower place; 2) (tr) to lower something, such as prices, profits, taxes, etc. 3) (tr) to defeat or overcome something, such as an enemy, a government, etc.	<b>bring out</b> - 1) (tr) to publish something; to present something (to the public); 2) (tr) highlight, emphasize, or stress.
<b>bring off</b> - (tr) succeed at something difficult or unexpected.	<b>bring to</b> - 1) (tr) revive consciousness; 2) (tr) inform someone about something.	<b>bring over</b> - (tr) bring to someone's house, physically carry.
<b>bring up</b> - 1) (tr) to mention; 2) (tr) to raise ( a child).		<b>bring through</b> – (tr) to help someone to successfully deal with a very difficult event or period of time
<b>bring on</b> - (tr) cause something to happen.		

### Chart 3. Meanings of the verb TO BRING

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. You can't make the meeting next week. Let's **bring it forward** by a few days. How about this Thursday?

- Make something happen earlier than originally planned
- Prevent something moving forwards or progressing
- Find out information, especially when people don't want anyone to know

2. This is all in the past. Why are you **bringing it all up** now?

- Stop working
- Mention
- Make trouble for someone else

3. Yet a group of Americans were **brought around** their business with television cameras and remarked how the Fund had helped this firm out.

- Accept criticism
- Get someone talking about something
- Eat a big meal

4. It was the lobster that **brought me out** in this rash all over my body.

- Cause a health problem or reaction
- Be or have enough of something

- Make something bigger or produce bigger products
5. I think we're **bringing up** a generation of children very big on their rights but not very big on respect.
- Gradually reduce something to make it less powerful, effective, etc
  - Not talk about
  - Raise a child
6. Bob's **brought along** Samantha, a pretty blonde wearing a straw boater, a white shirt that is open to her waist and a Crumpsall High School tie.
- Submit work for appraisal
  - Bring someone or something to certain place
  - Be on a committee
7. The prosecution **brought forth** a lot of evidence against him
- Decrease, get smaller
  - Move around being miserable
  - Produce something, make it known or visible
8. I know it can **bring back** painful memories and she doesn't need this. Let her live in peace.
- Chase, try to get
  - Cause someone to remember
  - Fill a venue
9. A new Expert book has been **brought out** in time for Christmas.
- Release or publish
  - Be bad (of food)
  - Become excited by
10. Please **bring back** the books that you borrow when you have finished so that others can enjoy them.
- Contribute to a discussion
  - Return
  - Have enough of something to do the job

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. She didn't manage to bring the subject .... at the meeting because there wasn't enough time.  
a) down b) up c) on
2. The scandal brought the government ... .  
a) off b) out c) down
3. The computer has brought ... more changes in my life than any other invention.  
a) about b) down c) up
4. The band are bringing ... a new album in the new year.  
a) up b) out c) down
5. I was brought ... in the North.  
a) up b) down c) off

6. She brought ... the deal even though nobody thought she was capable of doing it.  
a) in b) off c) out
7. She brought her children ... on her own after the divorce.  
a) in b) up c) out
8. Someone who is always unhappy might bring you ... .  
a) down b) up c) in
9. If you're coming tonight, could you bring ... some CDs.  
a) up b) in c) over
10. The weather brought my cold ... .  
a) on b) off c) down
11. The footballer was brought ... from behind.  
a) in b) on c) down

**3. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below. Pay attention to the definitions in the brackets.**

along around away back into on out over through up
--

1. His heart attack was brought ... by too much stress at work. (*cause something*)
2. I didn't realize he had gotten divorced. I'm so embarrassed - I wish I hadn't brought ... his wife at the party. (*mention*)
3. Your new dress really brings ... the colour of your eyes. (*highlight, stress*)
4. Don't you bring those dirty shoes ... my clean house! (*bring inside*)
5. What exactly did you bring ... from the experience. Did you learn anything at all? (*learn or gain*)
6. They brought a pizza and some beer ... and we watched an old movie on television. (*bring to someone's house*)
7. Both my children have brought me ..... extremely difficult times since my husband died. (*help to deal with a difficult period of time*)
8. When we go camping, don't forget to bring ... the binoculars so we can look for wildlife. (*bring with*)
9. Lisa is going to pick Ted up at the airport and bring him ... to the house. (*return*)
10. Sarah doesn't want to go skiing this winter, but we still have time to bring her ... . (*change someone's mind, convince someone*)

**4. Supply the proper adverb or preposition.**

1. "Mom, Jane brought \_\_\_ her new CD. Can we play it on your stereo?"
2. John brought \_\_\_ a new book on dating. It's supposed to be good.
3. He brought \_\_\_ the subject, not me. I don't want to discuss it.
4. Jill was brought \_\_\_ using ammonia sticks known as 'smelling salts.'

5. What did you bring \_\_\_\_ from that class? I got a lot out of it.
6. They brought \_\_\_\_ prices last week but it didn't improve the market any.
7. I have a school book which, when I look at it, brings \_\_\_\_ many memories.
8. He brought her \_\_\_\_ to his way of thinking politically.
9. They brought \_\_\_\_ 2 weeks because of a scheduling conflict.
10. The dark winter clouds brought \_\_\_\_ torrents of rain and sleet.

**5. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb *TO BRING* with the proper preposition or adverb.**

1. It is difficult to **train** children well.
2. We should have **raised** this subject right from the start.
3. Thank you for the wonderful pictures. They **make me remember** many precious memories of the two years I spent there.
4. Stress can **cause** an asthma attack.
5. I've **taken** some pictures to show you.
6. I didn't want **to mention** the fact that she was unemployed.
7. She wants to stay but we'll **change her opinion** to our point of view.
8. He **published** a new book entitled "Political opponents of the last decade."
9. We **informed** the principal that corporal punishment was no longer used.
10. I **learned** a lot from my physiology courses at university.

## *The Verb TO CALL*

<i>call after</i> - (tr) to name someone after somebody else.	<i>call around</i> - (int) to visit.	<i>call back</i> - (tr) to return a phonecall.
<i>call for</i> - 1) (tr) to demand; 2) (tr) to go to collect someone or something; 3) (tr) to require; 4) (tr) to telephone for something.	<i>call forth</i> - (tr) to make something happen.	<i>call in</i> - 1) (tr) to get someone to come and do a job; 2) (int) to visit briefly.
<i>call off</i> - 1) (tr) to cancel; 2) (tr) to order someone to stop attacking or threatening (especially of animals).	<i>call on</i> - 1) (tr) to ask for help; 2) (tr) to visit; 3) (tr) to ask someone to do something, especially to speak in public.	<i>call in on/at</i> - (tr) to visit a person or place while you are on your way to somewhere else.
	<i>call round</i> - (int) to visit.	<i>call up</i> - 1) (tr) to summon for military service; 2) (tr) to telephone.

### Chart 4. Meanings of the verb TO CALL

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. I **called in on** Jenny on my way home because she's not very well at the moment and I wanted to see if she needed anything.

- Criticize
- Leave work or school early
- Stop and visit

2. About 60000 demonstrators gathered in Bangkok and **called for** his resignation.

- Demand
- Break into many pieces
- Inherit

3. Stories spread after she **called off** a trip to Europe at the last minute, days after being spotted at a baby clinic.

- Take something or someone to a place and leave it or them there.
- Watch or listen to a TV or radio programme
- Cancel

4. You make a cup of tea for a friend who has **called around** to express their condolences only to find as you pour it out, that there is no tea in the pot.

- Die
- Move quickly to where someone is
- Visit

5. If you still can't solve the problem, maybe it's time to **call in** the experts.

- Not change
- Get someone to come and do a job



- Shoot, fire a gun (usually repeatedly)
6. She was **called** Rose **after** her late grandmother.
    - Have an electronic device switched on
    - Increase, make something bigger
    - Name someone after somebody else
  7. Thirty-two MPs have signed a motion **calling on** the Prime Minister to press ahead with a referendum on the issue.
    - Trouble, worry or annoy someone
    - Challenge
    - Stay within limits
  8. The courier **called for** your parcel, but I told him it wasn't ready yet.
    - Score a lot of points or win a lot of games one after the other
    - Bring someone or something to certain place
    - Go to collect something
  9. The teacher **called on** Scott who knew the answer, fortunately.
    - Visit
    - Ask a student a question in class
    - Tidy the ends of items of clothing by placing them inside something

**2. Fill in the blanks paying attention to the definitions of the phrasal verb CALL in the brackets.**

1. We had to \_\_\_ a plumber because our drain was clogged. (*get someone to come and do sth*)
2. There's not much \_\_\_ refrigerators in the Arctic Circle. (*demand*)
3. I'll \_\_\_ in the afternoon if that's ok? (*visit*)
4. He was \_\_\_ Joe \_\_\_ his uncle who had died in the war. (*be named after someone*)
5. The Smith's \_\_\_ last night and we had a pleasant visit. (*short visit*)
6. The reunion \_\_\_ because not enough people could attend. (*cancel*)
7. Why don't you \_\_\_ a friend and see if they want to go to town with us? (*telephone*)
8. This good news \_\_\_ a celebration! (*require*)
9. You better \_\_\_ John, he's called twice already. (*return a phone call*)
10. He \_\_\_ her at home but she wasn't there last night. (*pick somebody from a certain place*)

**3. Supply the proper adverb or preposition.**

1. They called \_\_\_ the meeting last week due to bad weather.
2. Prof. John called \_\_\_ Jill in class but she didn't know the answer.
3. He was called Mark \_\_\_ one of the Lord's disciples.
4. Jill called \_\_\_ in the evening but no one was home.
5. There's not much call \_\_\_ typewriters these days as everyone uses computers.
6. Have you called \_\_\_ John yet? He's called three times.
7. I would call \_\_\_ an electrician if I were you. Electricity is dangerous.

8. His world record called \_\_\_\_ a huge celebration.
9. He called \_\_\_\_ Jill last night and they talked for hours.
10. The earthquake called \_\_\_\_ a large outpouring of international aid.

## *The Verb TO CHECK*

<b>check back</b> - (int) to return to determine if everything is OK.	<b>check by</b> - (insep) to visit a place to see if everything is OK.	<b>check for</b> - (tr) to try to find.
<b>check in/ into</b> - (insep) to report one's arrival; register for / at a hotel, conference, etc.; let someone know officially that you have arrived.	<b>check into</b> - 1) (tr) to enter a hospital; 2) (tr) to investigate.	<b>check off</b> - (tr) to make a mark to indicate that something on a list has been completed.
<b>check on</b> - (tr) to make sure something is OK.	<b>check out</b> - 1) (int) (+of) to leave a hospital or a hotel; to pay the bill when leaving a hotel; 2) (int) to die; 3) (tr) to investigate, to look at.	<b>check over</b> - (tr) to check something very carefully, closely examine
<b>check through</b> - (insep) send luggage to a final destination.	<b>check with</b> - (tr) ask for confirmation.	<b>check up /up on</b> – 1) (insep) investigate someone or something, to do a medical examination; 2) to make sure someone is OK or behaving appropriately.

### Chart 5 Meanings of the verb TO CHECK

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. She **checked out** last week; the funeral's tomorrow.
  - Die
  - Divide, share
  - Be unsuccessful
2. Guests have to **check out of** the hotel before midday.
  - Make yourself popular with someone
  - Settle up and pay before leaving a hotel
  - Leave a place for a very short time
3. Don't hand in a report until you have **checked it over** carefully.
  - Not be forgotten
  - Write or send letters, messages, etc
  - Check something very carefully
4. Let's **check on** the baby again before we go to sleep.
  - Make sure something is OK
  - Register on arriving at a hotel or at the airport
  - Try to destroy an opponent
5. I arrived in London a few days ago and **checked into** the Bolsover Hotel, no-frill accommodations with small rooms, shared baths, and complimentary continental breakfast.
  - Mix sources of audio, video or other computer sources.
  - Register on arriving at a hotel or at the airport
  - Make preparations before starting or launching something
6. After breakfast I **checked out of** the hotel.

- Accept or tolerate behaviour
  - Tie something so that it doesn't move
  - Pay the bill when leaving a hotel
7. She **checked off** the candidates' names as they arrived.
- Leave work or school early
  - Mark something on a list as done
  - Pay for drinks
8. Your luggage will be **checked through** to Paris.
- Walk around without going anywhere
  - Send luggage through (to a destination)
  - Pay the bill when leaving a hotel
9. We **checked by** the office to see if the stuff was ready.
- Leave the top deck of a ship
  - Reduce pressure
  - Visit a place to check something
10. He needs to **check with** his parents before he goes.
- Ask a person for confirmation
  - Investigate, look for
  - Make sure something is OK

**2. Choose the correct answer.**

1. She checked her luggage ... as soon as she arrived at the airport.  
a) off b) in c) up
2. The hotel manager was very angry because she checked ... without paying.  
a) in b) up c) out
3. The teacher checked ... the names on the list as the pupils arrived.  
a) off b) in c) out
4. Could you check my work ... for mistakes before I hand it in?  
a) in b) out c) over
5. Their parents always telephone to check ... them if they go out.  
a) on b) in c) out
6. They checked our names ... on the list before we got on the plane.  
a) off b) on c) up
7. His alibi was checked ... so the police released him.  
a) out b) in c) off
8. Some airlines want to see your passport when you check ... .  
a) up b) in c) by
9. If you don't check ... your work, you can miss many mistakes.  
a) out b) in c) over

**3. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.**

back by for into off on out over through with
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1. First, we checked ... the hotel, and then we took a taxi over to the convention centre.
2. I am just going to make a quick call to check ... the kids and make sure that everything is OK.
3. Your luggage will be checked ... to Los Angeles, so you don't need to worry about it when you transfer planes in Houston.
4. We are going to check ... the new dance club downtown. Do you want to come along?
5. Danny has been sick for over a week. We are going to check ... later to see how he is doing.
6. Dinner at Fillipi's sounds like a great idea, but let me check ... my wife first to see if she has already made plans for Friday. If we are free, we would love to join you.
7. Health professionals suggest women regularly perform self-examinations to check ... early indications of breast cancer. If cancer is detected early, treatment is highly effective.
8. After Burt dropped his camera, he carefully checked it ... to make sure it wasn't damaged.
9. Patricia always keeps a detailed list of her daily tasks. As she completes each task, she checks it ... her list and moves on to the next one. Talk about good organization!
10. Doctor Evanson gave Lucy some medicine for her stomach condition and told her to get plenty of rest. He said he would check .... in a couple of days to see if she's feeling better.

**4. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb *TO CHECK* with the proper preposition or adverb.**

1. Jill **went to look at** the cake to make sure it wasn't burnt.
2. I had **to put a tick next to** each item as it was delivered to make sure we got it all.
3. He **closely examined** the contract to make sure there were no loopholes.
4. Your luggage **is send** to Athens.
5. They **tried to find** AIDS and other diseases before they let him into the country.
6. We will **return to make sure** you are ok tomorrow.
7. They **entered** the hospital yesterday for today's surgery.
8. They need **to enter a hotel** before six on Friday.
9. We are **investigating** allegations of fraud aid the police.
10. My parents were always **trying to find out if I was doing what they told me.**

**5. Supply the proper adverb or preposition.**

1. For some reason I couldn't check \_\_\_ my luggage to my final destination.
2. The police said they would check \_\_\_ the threatening letters I had received.
3. He said he would check \_\_\_ next week after he had made his other rounds.
4. Before you can bring your dog into this country, he must be checked \_\_\_ rabies.
5. He just checked \_\_\_\_\_ the psychiatric ward. I hope he's alright.
6. We need to check \_\_\_ the lawyers office to make sure the papers are ready.
7. I'm glad we finished that. That's one less thing to check \_\_\_ my list tomorrow.
8. I need to check \_\_\_ your mother to make sure you are allowed to come.
9. We had to check \_\_\_ the hotel before noon. Otherwise, they would charge us more.
10. They were checked \_\_\_ by the tax office because of their extravagant lifestyle.

## *The Verb TO COME*

<b>come about</b> - to happen, especially in a way that is not planned.	<b>come across</b> - 1) (tr) (insep) to find (unexpectedly) or meet by chance; 2) (+as) (int) the way other people see you.	<b>come along</b> - 1) (int) to make progress; 2) to go together with smb.
<b>come apart</b> - (int) to break into pieces.	<b>come at</b> - (tr) attack with intent to hit or stab	<b>come away</b> - 1) (int) to become separated from the main part of something; 2) (int) to leave a place with a particular feeling, or idea
<b>come around</b> - (int) to recover consciousness.	<b>come down</b> - (int) to become less costly, price reduction.	<b>come down with</b> - (insep) to become ill with.
<b>come back</b> - 1) (int) to return; 2) (int) to retort; reply; 3) (int) to recur to the memory	<b>come in</b> - 1) (int) to enter (town, house, etc.) 2) (insep) place or ranking in a competition, etc.; 3) (int) to receive news.	<b>come forward</b> - to offer help to someone, or offer to do something.
<b>come before</b> - 1) (insep) to appear in court charged with a crime or offence; 2) (tr) to precede.	<b>come on</b> - 1) (int) used to tell someone to hurry; 2) (int) used to encourage someone to do something; 3) (insep) to begin to happen.	<b>come in for</b> - (insep) to receive criticism or praise.
<b>come from</b> - (insep) country or town where you were born.	<b>come out in</b> - (insep) to have a rash.	<b>come off</b> - 1) (int) when something breaks off; 2) (int) to turn out to be successful; 3) (+it) <i>spoken</i> used for telling someone that you do not believe them or that what they are saying is stupid.
<b>come into</b> - (insep) to inherit (money / property / a fortune etc) after someone's death.	<b>come round</b> - 1) (int) to regain consciousness 2) (int) to change mind or opinion about smth. 3) (int) to visit.	<b>come out with</b> - 1) (insep) to make something available.
<b>come out</b> - 1) (insep) to bloom; 2) (insep) to be published, in circulation; 3) to be removed from something such as clothing or cloth by washing or rubbing.	<b>come up</b> - 1) (int) to appear; 2) (int) to rise, to be mentioned.	<b>come through</b> - 1) (int) to arrive (messages and information) 2) (int) to be successful after some difficulties; to survive and recover from a dangerous situation.
<b>come over</b> - 1) (int) to visit; 2) (insep) to feel strange.	<b>come up against</b> - (insep) to encounter problems or difficulties.	<b>come with</b> - (tr) to accompany someone; go along; to go together with smth.
<b>come to</b> - 1) (int) to regain consciousness; 2) (insep) to result in smth.	<b>come by</b> - 1) (int) to visit; 2) (insep) (tr) to get something, especially something that is hard to get.	
<b>come up with</b> - (insep) to think of a solution, excuse, plan, etc.		

**Chart 6. Meanings of the verb TO COME**

### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

##### 1. Come on, it's not much further.

- Fix something to a wall, or other vertical surface, with a pin
- Dedicate time, energy, etc, to something
- Encouragement

2. It **came apart** when I tried to lift it off the floor and I had to glue it back together.

- Break into pieces
- Cause mental, physical or emotional problems
- Fail to keep an appointment

3. The draft proposal **came forth** in April.

- Sunset
- Appear
- Employ someone for something specific

4. The red wine I spilt just will not **come out** of the carpet no matter what I try to clean it with.

- A secret is revealed
- Disappear when washed
- Consume something you don't want to be consumed

5. He **came before** the court on charges of speeding.

- Not be forgotten
- Store up
- Appear in court charged with a crime or offence

6. The two men started arguing but they soon **came to** blows and started fighting in earnest.

- Believe a lie or a piece of deception
- Result in
- Feel a negative emotion strongly

7. At first she didn't like the idea, but she **came round** to our way of thinking in the end.

- Change your opinion
- Appear in court charged with a crime or offence
- Be approved or accepted

8. I'll **come by** after work and see if you need any help.

- Extend part of your body
- Visit
- Keep a distance from something

9. They have just **come out with** a new version.

- Speak on behalf of someone or from knowing them
- Make something publicly available
- Move away from a place, especially when talking about soldiers

10. I didn't think it would **come to** losing your friendship.

- Slow down and stop
- Develop so that a particular situation exists, usually a bad one
- Continue to live, be strong, or succeed after a difficult or dangerous time



## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. A few friends came ... last night, which was a pleasant surprise.  
a) in b) round c) into
2. Although I shampooed the carpet, the wine stain just wouldn't come ... .  
a) off b) out c) over
3. She came .... a lot of money when her aunt died.  
a) into b) in c) up with
4. Come ... - hurry up! You should have finished ages ago!  
a) in b) into c) on
5. She wasn't given enough anaesthetic and came ... during the operation, which was very frightening.  
a) to b) in c) on
6. Come ... it; that's not true.  
a) to b) off c) on
7. Some friends came ... last night, which was nice.  
a) in b) over c) into
8. I came ... some old photos when I was tidying my bedroom.  
a) across b) into c) for
9. It didn't come .... at the meeting; nobody talked about it.  
a) off b) into c) up
10. Where did you ... this old painting in the living room?  
a) by b) in c) up
11. The idea came ... her while she was reading "Hamlet".  
a) to b) about c) before
12. We were at a complete loss, and then Jane came ... a brilliant idea.  
a) down b) out c) up with
13. I came ... Madonna at that big hotel.  
a) about b) apart c) across
14. The terrible scene of the crime continues to come ... to me now and then.  
a) back b) between c) down
15. The Canadian swimmer came ... first.  
a) in b) round c) off
16. I wonder why his experiment never came ... .  
a) from b) upon c) off
17. Look how beautiful it is! All the flowers are coming ... . It's springtime.  
a) out b) off c) down
18. He came ... with a good solution to the problem.  
a) apart b) out c) up
19. He was lucky to come ... without any scratches.  
a) through b) under c) by
20. Be careful! It's really fragile. I don't want it to come ... in your hands.  
a) away b) out c) apart

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

about	back	from	off	round
across	before	in	on	to
along	forward	into	out	up

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 come ... 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!"
11. We're all going out for a pizza. Would you like to come ... ?
12. I hear that John has come ... a lot of money. Apparently, a rich aunt of his has died and left him half a million pounds.
13. Every time the subject of holidays comes ... Ruth and her husband have an argument.
14. Paul is working on a plan to convert his farmhouse into a bed- and – breakfast place. He reckons he'll make a fortune if it comes ... .
15. There has been another big crash on the M25 motorway. How did it come ... ?

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.**

across	along	away	into	off	out	over	through	up	with
--------	-------	------	------	-----	-----	------	---------	----	------

1. He came ... a lot of money at a very early age, so he has never had to work.
2. We are going to the beach later. Would you like to come ... ?
3. At first, he comes ... as rather shy. But when you get to know him, you'll notice he has a hilarious sense of humour.
4. They were having problems with the ship's radio, so none of the messages came ... clearly.
5. The pictures I took on vacation came ... great. I can't wait to show them to you.

6. Although the negotiations lasted more than two weeks, the representatives came ... feeling like they had accomplished nothing.
7. Sam and Evan came .... with a great marketing strategy for their new product.
8. The toy doesn't come ... batteries. You have to buy them separately.
9. Camille is coming ... for dinner tonight.
10. When I tried to open the door, the knob came ... in my hand and I was stuck in the room for more than two hours.

### 5. Supply the proper adverb or preposition.

1. The cassette seemed to come \_\_\_ in my hands.
2. He came \_\_\_ a lot of criticism because he refused to cut long hair.
3. When I met him, he came \_\_\_ an exceptionally talented person.
4. He tried to buy out the other firm but his plan did not come \_\_\_.
5. He came \_\_\_ me with a knife. I had to defend myself.
6. He has had a difficult time since he came \_\_\_ that disease.
7. In my bones, I can feel bad weather coming \_\_\_.
8. Several convicts came \_\_\_ to be subjects for medical experimentation., 9. He can't eat strawberries, he comes \_\_\_ a rash.
10. I have come \_\_\_ some ideas that will help in the office.
11. Jill was very ill until her operation, now she is coming \_\_\_ nicely.
12. At first she did not want to get married but she came \_\_\_ in the end.
13. He is the most unusual person I have ever come \_\_\_ .
14. Prices always come \_\_\_ after the holidays.
15. Wild flowers always come \_\_\_ after the first warm rains of spring.
16. I had planned to buy a car this year but I have come \_\_\_ some difficulties.
17. He came \_\_\_ a fortune when his grandmother died.
18. I came \_\_\_ this flat screen television during the summer sales.
19. How did his promotion come \_\_\_ ? He wasn't a loyal employee.
20. He always comes \_\_\_ to see me on Sunday afternoons.

### 6. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb *TO COME* with the proper preposition or adverb.

1. If my scheme **succeeded** I should have made a profit of a thousand pounds.
2. He **regained consciousness** when the doctor had applied artificial respiration.
3. How someone acts when they **have** a problem says a lot about their character
4. "He **attacked** me with a knife, your Honor." "I had to shoot him."
5. He **became ill** with the flu last week.
6. The film will **receive a lot of negative comments** because of its subject matter.
7. Have you **innovated** any new lessons for this semester?
8. Whenever I eat shell fish I **have a rash of** red blotches.
9. When does TIME magazine **circulate** this month?
10. How did you **acquire** that autographed poster?

## *The Verb TO CUT*

<p><b>cut across</b> - 1) (tr) to go through rather than around; 2) (tr) to affect different groups or classes.</p>	<p><b>cut back</b> - (tr) (+on) to use less of something.</p>	<p><b>cut down</b> - 1) (tr) (+on) to reduce in size or amount (smoking / cigarettes / drinking / spending / production etc.); 2) (tr) to shoot (as in war); 3) (tr) to lower from a high position; 4) (tr) to fall a tree.</p>
<p><b>cut in</b> - 1) (int) to start functioning 2) (int) to interrupt; 3) (+on) (tr) to include someone in a deal that makes money.</p>	<p><b>cut out</b> - 1)(tr) to remove by or as if by cutting; 2) (tr) to form or shape by or as if by cutting; 3) (tr) (+of) to exclude from a deal; 4) (int) to stop working; 5) (tr) stop your unfair or unreasonable behavior.</p>	<p><b>cut up</b> - 1) (tr) to make small pieces; 2)(tr) to behave in a playful, comic, or boisterous way; clown; make jokes, laugh 3)(tr) to criticize severely.</p>
<p><b>cut off</b> - 1) (tr) to isolate; make inaccessible; 2) (tr) to disconnect (telephone or other communication device).</p>	<p><b>cut out for</b> - (insep) to be suited or fitted by nature.</p>	
<p><b>cut out on</b> - (tr) (insep) to leave stranded.</p>		

### Chart 7. Meanings of the verb TO CUT

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. The car **cut out** at the traffic lights just as they went green.
  - Stand out because of certain qualities
  - Confess
  - When an engine or motor stops
2. The issue **cuts across** social backgrounds as it affects us all equally.
  - Separate a part of a room with something like a curtain, screen, etc.
  - Affect people of different groups, classes, etc
  - Do something quickly
3. We were having a conversation when he came up and **cut in**.
  - Attend something or arrive somewhere
  - Interrupt
  - Allow someone to take part in a plan or to make money from it
4. The telephone's been **cut off** because we didn't pay the bill.
  - Disconnect
  - Isolate or make inaccessible
  - Visit different places for pleasure
5. It'll be quicker if we **cut across** the park.
  - Result in
  - Go across a place rather than around it to make the journey quicker
  - Break something with your feet
6. The logger **cut** the tree **down**.

- Try not think about or feel something because it is upsetting or painful
  - Transfer responsibility
  - Reduce a vertical thing to ground level by cutting
7. Her reaction really **cut me up**.
- Write something short like a phone number for future reference.
  - Upset
  - Eat unwillingly
8. After Christmas he didn't carefully detach all the decorations, he just **cut** them all **down**.
- Tease, deceive
  - Close, prevent access
  - Cut something from a high position
9. I **cut** my hand **up** when I broke the glass.
- Stop doing something
  - Tell a secret, often unintentionally
  - Have a lot of small injuries
10. Her doctor told her to **cut** all animal fat **out** of her diet completely
- Reduce the amount of something
  - Stop doing or eating something, especially because it might be bad for your health
  - Prevent light, sound etc from reaching somewhere

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. My phone was cut ... last week because I forgot to pay the bill.  
a) up b) off c) back
2. The engine cut ... and wouldn't start again.  
a) back b) off c) out
3. She cut ... smoking from twenty cigarettes a day to ten.  
a) down b) up c) across
4. The tree was blocking light from the living room so I cut it ... .  
a) in b) back c) up
5. The Government has cut ... a lot of its spending plans.  
a) back b) up c) into
6. My wife always cuts the crossword ... the newspaper so that it doesn't get thrown away before she's finished.  
a) out of b) up c) in on
7. If the deal's successful should we cut him ... it and give him a share?  
a) down from b) into c) in on
8. His hand was cut ... in the accident.  
a) off b) out c) from
9. Those kids are making too much noise; could you tell them to cut it ...  
a) up b) out c) in

10. Do you think you are really cut ... a job that involves such responsibility? I think you're too gentle for it .

a) out for b) out from c) down on

### 3. Supply the proper adverb or preposition.

1. If you want to lose weight, you have to cut \_\_\_ the amount of food you consume.
2. John cut \_\_\_ on Jill again while she was presenting her idea to the group.
3. We cut \_\_\_ the cemetery to save time even though it was kind of scary.
4. Jill cut \_\_\_ the piece of meat into small pieces for her little brother.
5. The people on the mountain were cut \_\_\_ due to the nasty weather.
6. While I was talking to Jill the phone went dead. We were cut \_\_\_.
7. He was cut \_\_\_ of the deal and became very angry.
8. We need to cut \_\_\_ all living expenses this month.
9. Some fathers cut \_\_\_ their families making life difficult for those who remain.
10. The doctor told him to cut \_\_\_ salt as his blood pressure was a little high.

### 4. Fill in the blanks paying attention to the definitions of the phrasal verb **TO CUT** in the brackets.

1. I was speaking with Jill when John \_\_\_\_. (*Interrupt*)
2. While I was talking to mother over Christmas we were \_\_\_ and I couldn't reach her again. (*Disconnect telephone*)
3. When the engine \_\_\_ he knew the plane was going to crash. (*When an engine stops working*)
4. This new law will \_\_\_ all social classes from the highest to the lowest. (*Affect different groups or classes*)
5. We had to \_\_\_ cleaning supplies as the economy worsened. (*Reduce expenses*)
6. They \_\_\_ the tree and brought it to their home to be decorated for Christmas. (*Cut a tree so that it falls on the ground*)
7. Tommy's little sister yelled at him to \_\_\_\_, or she would tell his mother. (*Stop one's current behaviour*)
8. John was too small to \_\_\_ the steak himself so his mother helped him. (*Make small pieces*)
9. He was \_\_\_ of the deal and swore he'd take revenge. (*Exclude from a deal*)
10. I'm not \_\_\_ to be a hero. (*Suit or fit by nature*)

## *The Verb TO DO*

<b>do away with</b> - 1) (tr) (insep) to abolish, get rid of; 2)(tr) to murder.	<b>do down</b> - (tr) to criticize, to speak badly of someone	<b>do for</b> - (tr) to ruin, damage or wear something out.
<b>do in</b> - 1) (int) to be very tired; 2) (tr) to murder someone (informal).	<b>do over</b> - 1) (tr) to beat up, to burgle; to steal (Br.E., informal); 2) (tr) to do again.	<b>do out</b> - 1) (tr) to make a room, cupboard, etc, very tidy and clean; 2) (tr) to decorate.
<b>do out of</b> - (tr) to deceive somebody preventing them from doing or having something.	<b>do up</b> - 1) (tr) to fasten, zip, hook, or button some item of clothing; 2) (tr) to wrap up something, such as a package, gift, etc.; 3) (tr) to arrange, fix, repair, cook, clean, etc., smth; 4) (tr) to make oneself more beautiful.	<b>do with</b> - 1) (tr) to need or want something or someone; 2)(tr) to be connected with someone or something; 3) (tr) to spend time.
<b>do without</b> - (insep) to manage without something or someone.		

### Chart 8. Meanings of the verb TO DO

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. There's no sugar, so you'll have to **do without**.
  - Confine in a small area
  - Manage without something
  - State or outline an opinion
2. They lied on the reference and **did me out of** any chance of getting the job.
  - Target, focus
  - Break the surface of soil
  - Cheat somebody out of something that is rightfully theirs
3. You must **do up** your safety belt in the back of cars and taxis now.
  - Spend a lot of money on credit
  - Finish
  - Close or fasten clothes, etc.
4. The United Kingdom **did away with** the death penalty in 1965.
  - Abolish, get rid of
  - Lack courage to do something
  - Reduce to small pieces
5. It took them six months to **do up** the house before they could actually move in.
  - Cause a problem to occur
  - Repair and renovate
  - Try to improve something, usually making things worse

#### 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. I'm so thirsty; I could really do ... a cup of tea.

- a) in b) with c) over
2. You must do ... your seatbelt; it's the law.  
a) in b) with c) up
3. If you don't do your shoes ..., you'll probably fall over.  
a) up b) in c) down
4. That's got nothing to do ... me; it's absolutely none of my business.  
a) for b) in c) with
5. The house was in bad condition and they had to do it ... before they could live there.  
a) up b) in c) with
6. He did them ... of a lot of money with his lies.  
a) out b) up c) with
7. The accident did ... him; he never recovered.  
a) up b) with c) for
8. He did a lot of harm ... the cause.  
a) to b) in c) up
9. Do ... others what you would have them do to you.  
a) to b) in c) up
10. They buy old cars do them ... and sell them for a profit.  
a) in b) down c) up
11. If there isn't any tea, I'll make do ... coffee.  
a) with b) for c) out

**3. Match each phrasal verb in sentences 1-10 with one of the definitions in a-j.**

1. It seemed that everyone at the meeting was trying to **do her down**.
2. These ridiculous rules should have been **done away with** years ago.
3. She always **does** her presents **up** beautifully in gold paper.
4. Don't bother **doing** yourself **up**, we're only going for a pizza.
5. I'm off work next week so I'm going to **do out** the kids' rooms.
6. Can you help me **do up** my dress?
7. Roz was convinced he was trying **to do** her **out of** her inheritance.
8. There's no milk left, so I'm afraid you'll just have to **do without**.
9. She and her husband were planning to buy an old country house and **do it up**.
10. Driving on rough roads has really **done for** my car.
- a) to make yourself look more attractive  
b) to manage without something or someone  
c) to get rid of something, or to stop using something  
d) to criticize someone in order to make them feel ashamed or to make other people lose respect for them  
e) to stop someone from getting or keeping something, in a dishonest or unfair way  
f) to fasten something



- g) to damage something so badly that it cannot be used any more, or to seriously hurt or kill someone
- h) to decorate or clean a room
- i) to repair something, or to improve the appearance of something, especially a building
- j) to wrap something (esp. present) in paper

**4. Each of the sentences in the following sentence pairs can be completed with the same phrasal verb using *do*. The meaning of the phrasal verb in its context is explained in *italics* at the end of each sentence. Note that in some cases, you will need to change the form of the verb (for example, to a past participle).**

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 criticise*)

*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*)

## *The Verb TO FALL*

<i>fall about</i> - (int) to laugh a lot.	<i>fall apart</i> - 1) (int) to break into pieces; 2) (int) to become emotionally disturbed and unable to behave normally.	<i>fall back</i> - (int) to retreat.	<i>fall back on</i> - (tr) (insep) rely on for help in an emergency.
<i>fall behind</i> -(int) to make less progress; not to meet obligations on time.			
<i>fall in</i> - (int) to collapse	<i>fall into</i> - 1) agree to a suggestion; 2) (tr) to be divided into(categories); 3) (tr) to begin, enter a state; start doing something unplanned.	<i>fall down</i> - 1) (int) to fall to the ground or floor; 2) (int) to have a weak point.	<i>fall for</i> - 1) (insep) to be attracted to somebody, fall in love; 2) (insep) to believe a lie or a piece of deception.
<i>fall in with</i> - (tr) to agree with.			
<i>fall off</i> - 1) (int) to decrease, become fewer in number or less in amount; 2) (int) to become separated	<i>fall to</i> - (int) if a duty or job falls to someone, they are responsible for doing it, especially when this is difficult. or unpleasant	<i>fall on</i> - 1) (tr) to attack someone or something; 2) to become the duty of someone (e.g. a task).	<i>fall over</i> - (int) to topple over and fall down; <i>fall over oneself</i> - to do everything within one's power.
<i>fall under</i> - (insep) to become controlled.			
		<i>fall out</i> - 1) (int) (+with) (+over) to argue and be on bad terms with someone; 2) (int) to lose hair.	<i>fall through</i> - (int) not to happen as planned, be unsuccessful.

### Chart 9. Meanings of the verb TO FALL

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. The army **fell back** after losing the battle.
  - Measure or weigh the amount needed
  - Retreat
  - Not include
2. I slipped on the ice and **fell down**.
  - Employ someone for something specific
  - Fall on the ground
  - Re-invest money you have made into a business
3. I just **fell into** my job when an opportunity came up.
  - Start doing something unplanned
  - Relax, calm down
  - Speak on behalf of someone or from knowing them
4. He **fell apart** when they fired him.
  - Break into pieces
  - Check what someone thinks about an issue, idea, etc.
  - Become emotionally disturbed and unable to behave normally
5. He **fell for** her the moment their eyes met.
  - Be attracted to somebody, fall in love

- Start something or get involved, often without thinking or to forcefully
  - Believe a lie or a piece of deception
6. The membership **fell off** dramatically when the chairperson resigned.
    - Produce a lot of something fast
    - Come to nothing, produce no results
    - Decrease
  7. I was ill for a week and **fell behind** with my work.
    - Think about an issue
    - Make less progress
    - Become conscious, wake up from anaesthetic
  8. They **fell out** over the decision and hardly speak to each other anymore.
    - Commit to make a payment
    - Argue and be on bad terms with someone
    - Lose hair
  9. The ceiling **fell in** hurting a lot of people.
    - Telephone for something
    - Collapse
    - Have a certain weight
  10. At first he was independent, but then he **fell under** their influence.
    - Become emotionally disturbed and unable to behave normally
    - Become controlled
    - Make less progress

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. I fell ... with my work because I was ill for a few days and couldn't do anything.  
a) in b) behind c) over
2. His hair's falling ... and he's worried about going bald.  
a) off b) through c) out
3. My holiday fell ... when the travel agent went bankrupt, so I'll be staying at home this year.  
a) down b) out c) through
4. Nobody else would tell her the news so it fell ... me to do it.  
a) down b) to c) onto
5. If everything goes wrong, you can always fall ... your family for support.  
a) into b) out with c) back on
6. They met on holiday, fell ... each other and were married within a month.  
a) into b) from c) for
7. The film's so funny I can guarantee you'll fall ... laughing the whole way through.  
a) on b) about c) in
8. They fell ... after he was rude to her.  
a) in b) off c) out
9. I completely believed her; I fell ... her lies.

- a) for b) down c) to  
10. The handle broke and fell ... .  
a) in b) off c) for

**3. Choose the correct variant.**

1. It looks to me that demand is likely to fall \_\_\_ in the next few months.  
a) back on b) down c) off d) to e) over
2. He was falling \_\_\_ himself to make her feel at home.  
a) back on b) for c) on d) under e) over
3. Terrible news. The proposed deal has fallen \_\_\_ .  
a) back on b) for c) on d) under e) through
4. Our plans to go on holiday fell \_\_\_ because of the industrial problems.  
a) back on b) for c) off d) under e) through
5. I'm afraid Micky and Harry have fallen \_\_\_ and refuse to talk to each other.  
a) apart b) for c) in with d) under e) out
6. If this plan doesn't work out, we'll have to fall \_\_\_ our original plan.  
a) back on b) behind c) into d) to e) over
7. I didn't do anything. When I picked it up it just fell \_\_\_ in my hands.  
a) apart b) behind c) into d) to e) through
8. I'm afraid the Chairman has fallen \_\_\_ Mary's influence and will not listen to a word I say.  
a) apart b) about c) on d) under e) out
9. I have no strong opinions on this. I'll fall \_\_\_ whatever you decide.  
a) about b) down c) in with d) to e) over
10. Christmas falls \_\_\_ a Tuesday this year.  
a) apart b) down c) on d) to e) out
11. He put forward a very convincing plan and I fell \_\_\_ it hook, line and sinker. I'm too gullible.  
a) apart b) for c) off d) under e) over
12. We'll have to invest in a new production unit. The present one is falling \_\_\_ .  
a) back on b) down c) off d) to e) about
13. It falls \_\_\_ me to thank you for all your hard work. You have done a great job.  
a) apart b) for c) in with d) to e) out
14. The project has fallen a long way \_\_\_ schedule.  
a) apart b) behind c) about d) to e) through
15. Nobody wanted to do it so it fell \_\_\_ Simon to take the job on.  
a) about b) down c) in with d) to e) over
16. The problems we have fall \_\_\_ three categories.  
a) apart b) down c) into d) to e) about
17. We'll have to make some major changes. We are beginning to fall \_\_\_ our competitors in key markets.  
a) apart b) behind c) off d) to e) over
18. This is a part of my job which falls \_\_\_ the heading "unpleasant".

- a) apart b) for c) in with d) under e) out

19. He was very badly upset by the death of his wife. He just seemed to fall \_\_\_ and couldn't think or act rationally.

- a) apart b) down c) into d) under e) over

20. There are nothing but problems in this country at the moment. It seems to be falling \_\_\_ at the seams.

- a) apart b) behind c) into d) to e) over

**4. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb *fall* with the proper preposition or adverb.**

1. Greg and I **were on bad terms** because he accused me of lying.
2. The table **broke into pieces** because it hasn't been put together properly.
3. Tamara **fell on the ground** because someone pushed her.
4. Nick's plan to travel round Europe **was unsuccessful**.
5. That's where the whole argument **has a weak point**.
6. I must have been stupid **to believe** such a ridiculous idea.
7. It was so funny everyone just **laughed a lot**.
8. She hurt her ankle and **had made less progress** in her trainings.
9. The bridge is **falling on the ground** and needs a million dollars for repairs.
10. That was the summer I worked at the fairground, and met and **became attracted to** Lucy.
11. The door handle keeps **separating**.
12. Carrie's always **quarrelling with** people.
13. Tommy **tripped over** the dog and cut his knee badly.
14. The studio planned to make a movie of the book but the deal **was not completed successfully**.

**5. Supply the proper adverb or preposition.**

1. The negotiations fell \_\_\_ again and it looks like peace is far from near.
2. John fell \_\_\_ with Jill again. I doubt they'll get married now.
3. He fell \_\_\_ a bad group of friends and was arrested soon after.
4. Jill fell \_\_\_ with her rent as was eventually asked to leave.
5. The child fell \_\_\_ while trying to climb a tree.
6. Sales always tend to fall \_\_\_ after the New Year.
7. He fell \_\_\_ after his wife died in a bizarre accident.
8. He fell \_\_\_ the investment scheme and lost all his money.
9. The young sisters fell \_\_\_ their family when things got difficult financially.
10. Our deal fell \_\_\_ so we didn't buy the new house.

## The Verb TO GET

<p><b>get about</b> - 1) (int) to visit many places; 2) (int) to become known; 3) (int) to walk or visit places.</p>	<p><b>get across</b> - 1) (tr) to communicate ideas successfully; 2) (insep) to go from one side to the other; 3) (sep) to move something from one side to the other.</p>	<p><b>get ahead</b> - (int) to make progress at work, get promoted.</p>	<p><b>get along</b> - 1) (int) to have a good relationship; 2) (int) to leave.</p>
<p><b>get around</b> - 1) (int) to become known; 2) (int) to walk or go to places; 3) (insep) to avoid a problem; 4) (insep) to persuade, convince</p>	<p><b>get away</b> - 1) (int) to escape; 2) (int) to go on holiday or for a short break; 3) (int) to move, leave somewhere.</p>	<p><b>get away with</b> - (insep) not to get caught, criticised or punished for doing something wrong.</p>	<p><b>get back to</b> - 1) (insep) to return to; start doing again after the interruption; 2) (tr) (insep) to speak to sb again about smth.</p>
<p><b>get at</b> - 1) (insep) to criticize; 2) (insep) to mean; suggest or hint; 3) (insep) to be able to reach, find, access.</p>	<p><b>get down</b> - 1) (tr) to make someone depressed, unhappy, exhausted, etc.; 2) (tr) to write, record; 3) (sep) to reduce</p>	<p><b>get back</b> - 1)(tr) to recover possession of; 2) (int) to reach home again.</p>	<p><b>get by</b> - 1) (int) to have just enough money to live on; 2) (insep) not to be noticed (problems, errors, etc.).</p>
<p><b>get in</b> - 1) (sep) to arrange for someone to do a job in your home, workplace, etc; 2) (int) to arrive (train, plane, etc.), arrive at work, school, home; 3) (sep) to buy or obtain supplies, like food; 4) (int) to enter a building or place; a car or taxi</p>	<p><b>get in with</b> - (insep) to become friendly with, ingratiate with</p>	<p><b>get down to</b> - (tr) to start working seriously, giving full attention to smth.</p>	<p><b>get off</b> - 1) (+with) (int) to escape or receive a lesser punishment; 2) (insep) to leave a bus, train, etc.; 3) (int) to finish, leave work; 4) (int) to start a journey.</p>
<p><b>get out</b> - 1) (int) to leave the house to visit place and socialize; 2) (int) to become known when people want it to remain secret; 3) (itn) to leave a place, escape; 4) (sep) to publish, make available for the public to see or buy.</p>	<p><b>get on</b> - 1) (int) to continue doing something; 2) (insep) to enter a bus, train, plane, etc.; 3) (int) to make progress, deal with something with a reasonable degree of success; 4) (int) to have a good relationship</p>	<p><b>get into</b> - 1) (insep) to become involved or interested; 2) (insep) to become involved in something bad or criminal; 3) (insep) to accept or like</p>	<p><b>get on to</b> - (insep) to start to suspect.</p>
<p><b>get out</b> - 1) (int) to leave the house to visit place and socialize; 2) (int) to become known when people want it to remain secret; 3) (itn) to leave a place, escape; 4) (sep) to publish, make available for the public to see or buy.</p>	<p><b>get to</b> - 1) (insep) to annoy, irritate; 2) (insep) to arrive; 3) (insep) to start discussing a topic.</p>	<p><b>get onto</b> - 1) (insep) to start discussing a topic; 2) (insep) to contact someone because you need or want them to do something; 3) (insep) to enter a plane, train, etc</p>	<p><b>get on with</b> - 1) (insep) to have a good relationship; 2) (insep) to continue or start doing something.</p>
		<p><b>get over with</b> - (tr) (sep) to do smth unpleasant that has to be done rather than delaying it any more.</p>	<p><b>get together</b> - (int) to meet socially.</p>

<p><b>get out of</b> - 1) (insep) to avoid doing something you dislike; 2) (insep) to leave a car, van, etc.; 3)(insep) to stop a regular activity or habit; 4) (sep) to make someone confess or tell the truth; 5) (sep) to make someone give something to you; 6) (tr) (sep) to derive pleasure or benefit from something</p>	<p><b>get over</b> - 1) (insep) to recover from something, feel better; 2) (insep) to solve, find a solution; 3) (insep) to be shocked or surprised that something is real or true</p>	<p><b>get through</b> - 1) (insep) to finish; 2) (insep) to succeed in an exam or test; 3) (tr) to help someone or something succeed or pass a test or exam; 4) (insep) to endure or deal with a difficult experience; 5) (int) to be accepted or passed (laws, proposals, etc) 6) (insep) to manage to pass; 7) (int) to arrive</p>
<p><b>get through to</b> - 1) (tr) to reach by telephone; 2) (insep) to make someone understand</p>	<p><b>get round</b> - 1) (int) to become known; 2) (insep) to find a solution; 3) (around) to persuade someone</p>	<p><b>get up to</b> - (insep) to do something wrong or naughty</p>
<p><b>get up</b> - 1) (int) to get out of bed; 2) (tr) organise</p>	<p><b>get round (around) to</b> - (insep) to finally manage to do something</p>	

## Chart 10. Meanings of the verb TO GET

### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

- He **got into** drugs when he was at university.
  - Break a journey
  - Burst out laughing
  - Become involved in something bad or criminal
- It always takes me ages to **get around** to replying to letters.
  - Leave the table after eating
  - Fill or block something
  - Finally manage to do something, make the effort to do something
- We need to **get** some coffee **in**; we're completely out.
  - Be replaced by something better, cheaper, more modern, etc
  - Expel
  - Buy or obtain supplies, like food
- I tried to **get in with** them as I thought it would help me at work.
  - Become friendly with, ingratiate with
  - Start to talk freely about something
  - Agree, be connected or support
- It's late; we must be **getting along**.
  - Leave



- Finish a drink
  - Criticise
6. We didn't **get onto** the third item on the agenda.
- Praise someone in an excessive way to get their favour or something from them
  - Start discussing a topic
  - Fasten something to the ground
7. It took the authorities a long time to **get on to** the gang.
- Have enough money to buy something, often negative
  - Become known
  - Start to suspect
8. It's impossible to **get across** the road with all this traffic.
- Continue doing
  - Grow stronger
  - Go from one side to the other
9. Nowadays, you need informational technology skills if you want to **get ahead**.
- Do something quickly, especially writing
  - Progress
  - Help someone to start a piece of work or activity
10. He never stops **getting at** me.
- Be able to reach, find, access
  - Criticise
  - Use threats, payments, bribes, etc, to affect someone's testimony or decision

**2. Choose the correct particle or particles (*in, on, at*, etc) to make phrasal verbs. An explanation or meaning of each phrasal verb in the sentence is in *italics* at the end of the sentence.**

1. He was very rude to the teacher, but *got down to / off with / away with* it. (*He managed to do something bad without being punished.*)
2. What did you *get up to / through to / on to* last night? (*What did you do last night?*)
3. How's your son *getting on / into / over* at University? (*How well is your son doing at University?*)
4. Karen was ill for a few weeks, but she's *got under / about / over* it now. (*Karen has recovered from her illness.*)
5. I don't really want to see her tonight. How can I *get over with / in on / out of* it? (*How can I avoid seeing her?*)
6. After lunch we *got down to / off with / away from* discussing future plans for the company. (*We started doing something seriously / with effort.*)
7. I just need to *get by / through / over* this week, then I can take a break for a few days. (*I need to deal with a difficult situation until it's over.*)

8. I don't earn much money, but I manage to get **down / off / by**. (*I have just enough money to do what I need to do, such as buy food, pay my rent, etc.*)
9. Although they are very different, Toby and Andrea get **on / by / around** together. (*They like each other and are friendly to each other.*)
10. My boss is always getting **over / at / to** me. (*My boss is always criticising me.*)
11. I tried to call the complaints department, but I couldn't get **over / around / through**. (*It was not possible for me to be connected to the complaints department by telephone.*)
12. I sometimes have problems getting my meaning **through / across / over** in English. (*I have problems making people understand my meaning.*)
13. Everyone told me that it was a really good film, but I just couldn't get **into / onto / over** it. (*I couldn't begin to enjoy it.*)
14. Mr. Johnson must be getting **on for / in to / off with** 80. (*Mr. Johnson must be almost 80 years old.*)
15. The goods we ordered last week haven't arrived yet. I'll get **away with / out of / onto** the supplier this afternoon. (*I'll write or speak to the supplier (in this case, to find out what has happened).*)
16. I'm not enjoying my computer classes. I don't get much **round to / out of / on to** them. (*I don't get much pleasure or benefit from them.*)
17. I'm sorry I don't have the information you need at the moment. Leave me your phone number and I'll get **off with / up to / back to** you this afternoon. (*I'll speak to you again later.*)
18. I finally got **through to / round to / away from** reading that book you lent me. (*I had intended to read the book for a long time, and eventually I did it.*)

### 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. I hate getting ... early in the winter when it's still dark.  
a) on b) off c) up
2. The local residents are getting ... a petition to protest about the motorway plans.  
a) off b) round c) up
3. Children mustn't get ... strangers' cars.  
a) in b) on c) out
4. It took her a long time to get ... the illness.  
a) over b) by c) in
5. He got ... the bus and showed his travel pass.  
a) in b) on c) at
6. The thieves got ... with several thousand pounds.  
a) off b) on c) away
7. The teacher asked them to get ... the work quietly.  
a) on b) on with c) on to
8. I tried ringing but I couldn't get ... to her office.  
a) through b) over c) into

9. It took me a long time to get ... dance music.  
a) in b) into c) by
10. It took him a fortnight to get ... his pneumonia.  
a) through to b) over c) into
11. I find it very hard to get ... on my salary.  
a) in b) over c) by
12. The bad news really got him ... .  
a) up b) down c) out
13. The plane didn't get ... until four in the morning.  
a) in b) up c) by
14. Shall we get ... for a drink at the weekend?  
a) in b) through c) together
15. I didn't mean to get you ... trouble.  
a) on b) into c) onto
16. I usually get ... work at half past five.  
a) on b) out c) off
17. It didn't take long for the rumour to get ... .  
a) around b) in c) on
18. It took me a long time to get ... work because the traffic was terrible.  
a) to b) in c) at
19. It's two o'clock; I must get ... to the office.  
a) around b) on c) back
20. I find it really hard to get ... to work until I've read the newspaper.  
a) down b) on c) through
21. Helen got ... her bike and rode off.  
a) in b) on c) off
22. I just didn't have time to get ... to finishing my work.  
a) round b) over c) into
23. This meeting is taking far too long. Couldn't we try to get ... the items a bit faster?  
a) over b) through c) with
24. He's a very difficult person to deal with. He doesn't get ... with anybody in the office.  
a) through b) off c) on

**4. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the phrases in italics with one of the phrasal verb below.**

*Get away with, get someone down, get on with, get in, get over, get smth. over with, get round to, get through, get to, get ahead.*

1. He **has a friendly relationship** with his girlfriend's parents.
2. The job **made him unhappy**, so he left.
3. After a few days, he **recovered from** the illness.
4. I haven't **found time for** writing to them yet.

5. We **arrived at** the airport just before the flight left.
6. She wanted **to complete** the task **as quickly as possible**.
7. I needed **to make progress** with my work so that it would be ready in time.
8. People should not **escape punishment for** doing such awful things.
9. I tried to phone you earlier but your line was continually engaged and I couldn't **succeed in speaking to you**.
10. We need to change things here. I'm going to **ask an outside consultant to come** and look at our planning systems.

**5. Insert the proper preposition or adverb.**

1. The way he never listens to me really gets \_\_\_ my nerves.
2. The only way to get \_\_\_ in this company is to work hard and make no mistakes.
3. My English is far from perfect but I know enough to get \_\_\_ .
4. I'm sure I'll find a way of getting \_\_\_ their objections.
5. I made a big mistake but nobody noticed and I got \_\_\_ it.
6. It was a big disappointment but I got \_\_\_ it.
7. I've got a lot of work to get \_\_\_ before I can go on holiday.
8. He really irritates me. Every time he starts talking in a meeting it really gets \_\_\_ me.
9. He's always criticizing me. He never stops getting \_\_\_ me.
10. I really should talk to Jim about his drinking problem but I'm finding it hard to get \_\_\_ the courage.

## *The Verb TO GIVE*

<p><b>give away</b> - 1) (sep) (tr) to entrust your daughter to her husband through the marriage ceremony; 2) (sep) (tr) to tell a secret, often unintentionally; show, reveal; 3) (sep) (tr) to distribute something for free; to let someone have something without paying for it; 4) (sep) (tr) to betray, report to authorities.</p>	<p><b>give back</b> - 1) (sep) (tr) to return something you've borrowed; 2) (sep) (tr) to return something that someone has lost.</p>	<p><b>give in</b> - 1) (int) to stop doing something because it's too hard or requires too much energy; 2) (sep) to submit homework, etc.; 3) (int) to surrender, accept defeat.</p>
<p><b>give off</b> - 1) (sep) to emit pollution or something else unpleasant; to produce something such as heat or a smell; 2) to behave in a way that makes people think of you in a certain way.</p>	<p><b>give out</b> - 1) (sep) to distribute; 2) (int) to stop working, through age or overuse; 3) (int) to have no more of a supply; 4) (sep) (tr) to make public; 5) (sep) to emit.</p>	<p><b>give onto</b> - (insep) to open into a place, for a door or window.</p>
<p><b>give up on</b> - 1) (insep) to lose faith in or stop believing in something or someone; 2) (insep) to stop feeling hope.</p>	<p><b>give up</b> - 1) (sep) (tr) to stop doing something; 2) (sep) (tr) to stop being friendly, end relationships; 3) (int) to surrender, stop trying; 4) (sep) to sacrifice or dedicate time, etc, to smth.</p>	<p><b>give over</b> - 1) (int) to stop doing something bad or annoying; 2) (sep) to entrust, pass on responsibility; 3) (int) to stop an activity; 4) (int) an expression of disbelief.</p>
		<p><b>give over to</b> - (sep) to dedicate, devote.</p>

### Chart 11. Meanings of the verb TO GIVE

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. He **gave** his daughter **away** and told the groom to look after her.
  - Make something progress
  - Entrust your daughter to her husband through the marriage ceremony
  - Go bankrupt
2. You were supposed to **give** this work **in** four days ago.
  - Close a door or window that has been left open
  - Scold
  - Submit homework, etc.
3. She didn't **give** anything **away** about the party so it came as a complete surprise to me.
  - Break down, stop working
  - Become involved in something unpleasant
  - Tell a secret, often unintentionally
4. They were making a lot of noise so I told them to **give over**.

- Wait somewhere doing nothing
  - Stop doing something bad or annoying
  - Transfer responsibility
5. They **gave** the names of the winners **out** last night.
    - Make public
    - Read the wordings of a hymn or psalm aloud for congregational singing
    - Leave a job or position so that someone else can take it
  6. In this issue of the magazine, they are **giving away** a free DVD.
    - The way other people see you
    - Accept something less satisfactory because there's no alternative
    - Distribute something for free
  7. The French windows **give onto** the lawn.
    - Order takeaway food by phone
    - Pay for something
    - Open into a place (for a door or window)
  8. I still have your book at home. I must remember to **give** you it **back**.
    - Return something borrowed
    - Stop making an effort
    - Abandon or end, a search for example
  9. You're doing really well. Do not **give in** now. Keep going.
    - Become very tired
    - Submit homework
    - Surrender, accept defeat
  10. It is a very old machine. It is not surprising it has **given out**.
    - Make public
    - Stop working, through age or overuse
    - Distribute

**2. Match the two halves of the sentences, containing phrasal verbs with give. Match each phrasal verb with one of the following meanings.**

1. If you don't give up eating sweets,
  2. I asked him so many times,
  3. That fire gives off
  4. The teacher gave out
  5. The big smile on his face
  6. Don't forget to give back the keys
  7. I'm going to give away
- 
- a. that eventually he gave in and agreed.
  - b. when you have finished with them.
  - c. all these old clothes to charity.
  - d. the compositions they had written the night before.
  - e. you are going to get terribly fat.

- f. gave away how happy he was.
- g. an incredible amount of heat.

**Meanings:**

- 1. To produce
- 2. To agree/surrender
- 3. To show/reveal
- 4. To distribute
- 5. To donate
- 6. To stop
- 7. To return

**3. Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 She gave ... smoking when her doctor told her that she would fall ill.  
a) in b) up c) on
- 2 The robber went to the police station and gave himself ....  
a) in b) out c) off
- 3 He gave his homework ... to the teacher on the very last day.  
a) up b) off c) in
- 4 The teacher gave the homework ... to the students after she'd corrected it.  
a) back b) in c) off
- 5 The car gives ... too much smoke, so the police told him not to drive it anymore.  
a) in b) up c) off
- 6 She felt it was irresponsible to accept the present so she gave it ... .  
a) back b) off c) into
- 7 The worst job I ever had was giving ... leaflets to passengers in the tube.  
a) into b) up c) out
- 8 He pretended that he was not frightened, but his staring eyes gave the truth ....  
a) away b) off c) out
- 9 The date of the election will be given ... on the news tonight.  
a) in b) out c) up
- 10 The doctors thought that he was going to die. They had given him ... for dead.  
a) up b) off c) in

**4. Choose the preposition bold to complete the phrasal verbs in italics in these sentences. The meaning of each phrasal verb in its given context is in italics at the end of each sentence.**

- 1. I've finally managed to *give off / out / up / in* smoking. (*to stop doing something you do regularly*)
- 2. Ten thousand copies of the latest software package are being *given away / over / in / back*. (*to let someone have something without paying for it*)

3. Most of Janet's teachers have *given up on / in to / over to / back to* her. (to stop hoping that someone will improve and to stop trying to help or change them)
4. "You're one of the most beautiful girls I've ever met!" "Oh, give *off / over / out / away!*" (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)
5. You promised not to give *up / in / off / away* my secret! (to tell information or facts that you should keep secret)
6. The photocopier is giving *away / off / over / up* a funny smell. (to produce something such as heat or a smell)
7. I gave *up / away / out / in* all my old clothes that were too small for me. (to give something for free, for no payment)
8. He has refused again and again. He is not going to give *in / out / up / off* and change his mind. (yield to another's wish or opinion)
9. My car finally gave *back / up / in / out* last week. I will have to buy a new one. (to break down or stop working from tiredness or overuse)
10. I have given *back / up / away / in* waiting for him. He is not going to come so I am going home. (to stop doing something permanently)

**5. Insert the proper preposition or adverb to complete the sentences.**

1. The little boy was forced to give \_\_\_ to his brother's wishes.
2. I give \_\_\_ . This problem is too difficult to solve.
3. He gave \_\_\_ all his fortune to charities.
4. Friday nights are given \_\_\_ to having a drink; I always go.
5. Don't forget to give my books \_\_\_ . I need to study for my exams.
6. After a week camping, all our food supplies gave \_\_\_ .
7. Remember to give all your papers \_\_\_ by Monday morning so that I can grade them.
8. This must be a special type of writing paper, for it gives \_\_\_ a very pleasant smell.
9. It used to be a tradition for the bride to be given \_\_\_ by her father.
10. His time after school was given \_\_\_ to sports.



## The Verb TO GO

<b>go about</b> - 1) (insep) to deal with smth.; 2) (int) to circulate.	<b>go against</b> - (insep) to fail to agree with; be in violation of; as of rules or patterns.	<b>go ahead</b> - (int) to proceed.	<b>go along</b> -1) (int) to proceed; 2) (int) to advance, to make progress.
<b>go around / round</b> - 1) (int) to circulate; 2) (int) to be or have enough of smth.; 3) (int) to visit.	<b>go away</b> - (int) to leave a place or disappear.	<b>go along with</b> - (insep) to accept a decision or suggestion.	<b>go back on</b> - (insep) to break a promise.
<b>go down</b> - 1) (int) to decrease, get smaller; 2) (int) to sink or drown; 3) (int) to set (of sun, moon); 4) (int) to be eaten or swallowed; 5) (int) to become dimmer; 6) (int) to fall to the ground.	<b>go for</b> - 1) (insep) to attack; 2) (insep) to be attracted to; have smth. Favourable; 3) (insep) to try to get; 4) (insep) to pass for or serve as.	<b>go back</b> - 1) (int) to have a long history; 2) (insep) to return to, start doing something again.	<b>go into</b> - 1) (insep) to discuss in some detail; 2) (insep) to enter a profession, hospital, trade, market, etc.
<b>go off</b> - 1) (int) to explode (a bomb), start ringing (an alarm); 2) (int) to go bad; 3) (insep) to start to dislike; 4) (int) to take place, follow a plan or pattern.	<b>go on</b> - 1) (int) to continue; 2) (int) to happen; 3) (int) to make progress.	<b>go down with</b> - (insep) to fall ill	<b>go in with</b> - (insep) to form a union or alliance; join, enter.
<b>go out</b> - 1) (int) to stop burning, be extinguished; 2) (int) to leave a place; 3) (int) to become unfashionable.	<b>go out with</b> - (insep) to have a relationship with.	<b>go in for</b> - 1) (insep) to enter a competition or sit an exam; 2) ( insep) to support, like, have interest in smth; 3) (insep) to make a career choice.	<b>go over to</b> - 1) (insep) to be converted; 2) (insep) to change to smth. different.
<b>go without</b> - (insep) to endure the lack of smth.	<b>go through</b> - 1) (insep) to experience, to endure (esp. difficulties); 2) (insep) to read again, to study carefully; 3) (insep) to search, examine.	<b>go over</b> - 1) (insep) (tr) to look at something, revise; 2) (insep) (tr) to repeat or explain; 3) (int) to be approved or accepted.	<b>go towards</b> - (insep) to contribute.
	<b>go together</b> - (int) to harmonize or be compatible.	<b>go through with</b> - (insep) to do or complete something you've agreed to.	<b>go with</b> - 1) (insep) to match, to combine nicely; 2) (insep) to accompany; 3) (insep) to accept, agree to; 4) (insep) to date, have a relationship with.
		<b>go up</b> - 1) (int) to rise (in price); increase; 2) (int) to ascend.	

**Chart 12. Meanings of the verb TO GO**

### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. Could you **go over** that point again, please?

- Be approved or accepted
  - Repeat or explain
  - Stop doing something to leave
2. The price of scanners has **gone down** recently.
    - Decrease, get smaller
    - Fall ill
    - Sunset
  3. That sort of skirt **went out** last year.
    - Leave discreetly
    - Become unfashionable
    - Intend
  4. Drinking and driving don't **go together**.
    - Leave a place
    - Harmonize or be compatible
    - Become inaudible over the telephone because of interference
  5. He **goes in for** classical music.
    - Enter a competition or sit an exam
    - Like, have an interest in
    - Leave somewhere without letting others know
  6. The milk **went off** because I forgot to put it in the fridge.
    - Take place, follow a plan or pattern
    - Go bad, spoil
    - Return something that someone has lost
  7. There are loads of people out in the street; what's **going on**?
    - Continue
    - Happen
    - Become part of
  8. There's a nasty rumour **going round** about them.
    - Visit
    - Circulate
    - Get ready for a busy period
  9. It's a couch that also **goes for** a bed.
    - Pass for or serve as
    - Attack
    - Have something favourable
  10. The police suspected him of carrying drugs so they **went through** his bag – but they found nothing.
    - Experience
    - Read again
    - Examine, search

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Allowing people to smoke in her house goes ... her principles.  
a) in b) against c) with
2. I know I promised, but I really can't go ... with it.  
a) through b) under c) off
3. You go ... and I'll follow later.  
a) with b) to c) ahead
4. She went ... with flu last week.  
a) up b) through c) down
5. She's brought a couple of friends with her; do you think there's enough food to go ... .  
a) to b) for c) round
6. It's getting late; I think we should go ... home now.  
a) back b) with c) to
7. I was really surprised when my dog attacked the postman; he really went ... him.  
a) to b) for c) with
8. She went ... her notes before the exam to try to learn every last detail.  
a) round b) over c) into
9. The price of petrol went .... by five pence, which made motorists very angry.  
a) down b) up c) through
10. I feel so guilty because he spoke about killing himself, but I never thought that he would go ... with it.  
a) down b) into c) through
11. She went ... politics as soon as she had completed her degree.  
a) with b) round c) into
12. A bomb went ... in the town centre last night.  
a) on b) off c) to
13. She's been going ... with her boyfriend since they were at university.  
a) out b) off c) on
14. Do brown shoes go ... a light-grey suit?  
a) in b) for c) with
15. The price of petrol went .... last week when the Government reduced the price.  
a) in b) to c) down
16. The day the country became a republic went ... in history.  
a) up b) down c) to
17. It smells awful; I think the milk's gone ... .  
a) down b) off c) out
18. He went ... his parents' hopes and became a missionary.  
a) against b) in c) to
19. Why did he go ... on his word?  
a) after b) back c) away
20. What's going ... here?!  
a) round b) in c) on

**3. Half of the phrasal verbs in the following sentences use the *wrong preposition or prepositions (in, on, about, etc)*. Decide which ones are wrong and replace them with a correct preposition(s). Each phrasal verb in its context is explained in *italics* at the end of each sentence.**

1. I overslept because my alarm clock didn't **go off**. (*to start ringing*)
2. When they decided to get married, they **went against** the wishes of their parents. (*to oppose someone or something*)
3. I don't think we should eat this fish. It smells like it's **gone out**. (*of food, to go bad, so that you cannot eat it*)
4. The price of gas has **gone out** again. (*to increase*)
5. What has been **going on** in here? The room looks like a bomb's hit it! (*to happen*)
6. We thought the presentation had finished, but the director **went on** speaking for another hour. (*to continue as before*)
7. Before you sign the contract I suggest you **go round** it carefully with your solicitor. (*to check something carefully*)
8. James and Annette have been **going out with** each other for over a year. (*to have a romantic relationship with someone, and spend a lot of time with them*)
9. At first she thought her new boss was wonderful, but she **went about** him when he continually criticised her work. (*to stop liking someone or something*)
10. There wasn't enough work to **go through**, so we had to make some of our staff redundant. (*to be enough so that everyone can have one or some*)
11. Your plans are excellent, but do you think you'll be able to **go through with** them? (*to do something you have planned or agreed to do, and to finish it*)
12. I **go in for** what you're saying. (*to agree with someone or something*)
13. There were 200 people **going towards** just three jobs. (*to try to get something that you have to compete for*)
14. He promised to help us, but at the last moment he **went down with** his word. (*to fail to do something that you have agreed to do*)
15. Alex has decided to **go into** teaching when he leaves university. (*to start working in a particular type of job or business*)
16. I've still got a few things to do. You **go ahead** and I'll meet you outside the cinema in half an hour. (*to go to a place before someone else you are with*)
17. Several guests in the hotel have **gone in for** food poisoning. (*to become ill with a particular illness*)
18. After two years of rapidly falling sales, the business finally **went under**. (*of a business, to fail completely and stop operating*)

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

down	off	without	over to	with
round	into	in with	off	together
in for	over	away	towards	out of

1. I understand what you are saying, John, but I think we should go \_\_\_ what Harry is suggesting.
2. You cannot have one without the other, they go \_\_\_ .
3. All the money that we are saving will go \_\_\_ the cost of the new computer.
4. Allison is not working as hard as she used to. I feel the enthusiasm has gone \_\_\_ her.
5. Dorothy isn't with us anymore. I'm afraid she's gone \_\_\_ the opposition.
6. I need some peace and quiet to finish this work. I wish you'd go \_\_\_ and leave me alone.
7. Simon wants to start a new company and is looking for someone with capital to go \_\_\_ him.
8. I think the launch party went \_\_\_ really well.
9. I know that money is tight and that we have to make cutbacks but I don't see how we can go \_\_\_ a replacement for Paul.
10. It seemed like only a few minutes between his head hitting the pillow and the alarm going \_\_\_ .
11. We must talk about that more fully but we don't have time to go \_\_\_ it today.
12. Can you spare me a few minutes? I'd like to go \_\_\_ these figures with you.
13. They're holding a competition for the best new product. Do you think we should go \_\_\_ it?
14. I think Andrew is back from his trip. I'll go \_\_\_ to his house and see him, if you want.
15. The thing about amateurs is that very often they don't get it right and when the lights go \_\_\_, you wonder what's going to happen.

## *The Verb TO HOLD*

<b>hold against</b> - (sep) to have a grudge against someone, or little respect.	<b>hold back</b> - 1) (sep) not to show emotion; 2) (sep) to prevent smth. moving forwards or progressing; 3) (sep) not disclose or make public.	<b>hold back from</b> - (insep) not to allow to do smth.
<b>hold down</b> - 1) (sep) to keep a job; 2) (sep) to stop smth. or someone from moving by restrain; 3) to keep smth. at a lower level.	<b>hold forth</b> - (int) to state your opinions about smth, especially when talking for a long time and boringly.	<b>hold off</b> - 1) (int) when bad weather doesn't appear; 2) (sep) to stop someone from attacking or beating you; 3) (tr) to delay.
<b>hold on</b> - 1) (int) to wait; 2) (int) to hold tightly.	<b>hold onto</b> - 1) (int) to keep longer than necessary; 2) (isep) to hold tightly; grip.	<b>hold out</b> - 1) (int) to resist; 2) (sep) to extend in front of you.
<b>hold out for</b> - (insep) to wait for something better or refuse something now for something better in the future.	<b>hold together</b> - (int) not to break up or come apart.	<b>hold out on</b> - (insep) not to pay someone or give them information.
<b>hold with</b> - (insep) to agree or accept (usually negative).	<b>hold over</b> - 1) (sep) to delay; 2) (sep) to continue something for longer than planned.	<b>hold up</b> - 1) (sep) to delay when travelling; 2) (sep) to rob with violence or threats.

### Chart 13. Meanings of the verb TO HOLD

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. I had to **hold back from** losing my temper with them.
  - Keep working at something
  - Read the wordings of a hymn or psalm aloud for congregational singing
  - Not allow yourself to do something
2. It took four of us to **hold him down** and stop the fight.
  - Stop someone or something from moving
  - Fill a machine or vehicle
  - Progress
3. The mother **held onto** her daughter's hand to keep together in the crowd.
  - Not be noticed (problems, errors, etc)
  - Hold tightly
  - Start doing something again after an interruption
4. I was **held up** by the terrible traffic and arrived half an hour late for my appointment.
  - Face (of a building)
  - Rob with violence or threats thereof
  - Delay when travelling
5. The government **held back** the findings of the report for fear of alienating voters.

- Start doing something new and different
  - Not disclose information or make it public
  - Prevent something moving forwards or progressing
6. It has been so successful that they have **held it over** for another fortnight.
- To continue something for longer than planned
  - Pass the lowest point and start rising
  - Break the surface of soil
7. We are **holding out for** a much better deal than the one offered.
- Get lost, go away (used as imperative)
  - Wait for something better or refuse something now for something better in the future
  - Move backwards, of a tide
8. Could you **hold on** for a minute; she'll be free in a moment.
- Operate but without moving (engines)
  - Be or have enough of something
  - Wait
9. It was really hard to **hold back** the tears.
- Pass a quality or characteristic to people
  - Stop being embarrassed about something
  - Not show emotion
10. Don't **hold out on** me now. Tell me where you were last night.
- Not disclose
  - Hold tightly
  - Extend in front of you

**2. Match the beginnings of the sentences 1 – 10 with their endings a - j.**

1. High rates of tax are holding
  2. I wanted to tell him but something held me
  3. Government is trying to hold
  4. There are lots of women who hold
  5. That house won't be on the market very long. Don't hold
  6. Let's see if he arrives. We can hold
  7. I'll just check that for you if you like to hold
  8. He was very formal. He held
  9. They were on strike for a long time. Holding
  10. The construction was held
- a) off making an offer.
  - b) on.
  - c) back economic growth.
  - d) up by bad weather.
  - e) out his hand for me to shake it.
  - f) down public spending.
  - g) out for a 10% increase in salary
  - h) down high powered jobs and have children

- i) back
- j) on a couple of minutes.

**3. Insert the proper preposition or adverb. Each phrasal verb in its context is explained in *italics* at the end of each sentence.**

1. Why on earth do you hold it ... her? Forget about it. (*have a grudge; show little respect*)
2. He tried to hold ... his tears while watching the sad movie but couldn't. (*not show emotion*)
3. It's hard to hold ... a job in uncertain economic times. (*keep or have a job*)
4. We had to hold ... buying a new car this year as John lost his job. (*delay*)
5. Hold ... a minute, I'll be right there. (*wait*)
6. The politician held ... the information about his drunk driving arrest when he was younger. (*not disclose or make public*)
7. Get a good hold ... the handle before you give it a pull. (*grip tightly*)
8. Why aren't you eating dessert? I'm holding ... for the chocolate mousse. (*wait for something better*)
9. The book was held ... with duct tape down the binding. (*not break up or come apart*)
10. We were held ... in the city center by a huge traffic jam. (*delay especially when travelling*)
11. John was held ... from going to the movies by his mother. (*not allowed to do something*)
12. She doesn't hold ... people living together before they are married. (*agree or accept*)
13. Jill was held ... by her big brother John. (*prevent from moving by restraint*)
14. Some school children are held ... a grade in elementary school. (*prevent from progressing or moving forward*)
15. I couldn't hold ... my lunch when we went sailing in the evening. (*retain in your stomach*)

**4. Insert the proper preposition or adverb. Choose from the following: *with, off, down, back, over, forth, out on, up, out for, together.***

1. I have a friend who was held \_\_\_ in the third grade because he was so small.
2. John held \_\_\_ Jill until she cried 'uncle.'
3. He held \_\_\_ for 5 hours about the importance of conservation.
4. The play was held \_\_\_ for an additional week because it was so popular.
5. We were held \_\_\_ by traffic again. I hate it when the trains are on strike.
6. You better not be holding \_\_\_ me. If I find out you are, you're in trouble.
7. This family is held \_\_\_ by love, respect and mutual understanding.
8. The football player held \_\_\_ more money.
9. Professor Jonas doesn't hold \_\_\_ the notion of students having 'asylum.'
10. Don't eat that now. Why don't you hold \_\_\_ until dinner time?



## *The Verb TO KEEP*

<i>keep after</i> - (tr) to continue to pursue; 2) (tr) to scold.	<i>keep ahead</i> - (int) to be in front of.	<i>keep around</i> - (sep) to continue to possess or keep near you.
<i>keep at</i> - (insep) to continue with smth.	<i>keep away</i> - (sep) not to allow someone near something.	
<i>keep down</i> - 1) (sep) not to vomit; 2) (tr) to repress or muffle.	<i>keep from</i> - (insep) to control yourself, refrain from doing smth.	<i>keep back</i> - (int) to maintain a safe distance.
<i>keep in with</i> - (tr) to remain friendly with.	<i>keep off</i> - 1) (insep) not to talk about; 2) (insep) not to walk on smth.	<i>keep in</i> - (sep) not to allow someone out.
<i>keep out</i> - (sep) not to allow someone to enter.	<i>keep up</i> - 1) (sep) not to let someone go to bed; 2) (sep) to maintain a continuous action, persist.	<i>keep on</i> - (insep) to continue.
<i>keep up with</i> - 1) (insep) to move at the same rate; 2) (insep) to stay informed, current, up to date.		<i>keep to</i> - (insep) to stay within limits.
		<i>keep up at</i> - (insep) to continue, not quit.
		<i>keep out of</i> - (tr) to stay away from (trouble).

### Chart 14. Meanings of the verb TO KEEP

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. He **kept on** trying and succeeded in the end.
  - Continue
  - Stop someone doing something unwillingly
  - Invite someone
2. It's hard to **keep up with** all the latest improvements and breakthroughs in technology nowadays.
  - Stay up to date
  - Light or start smoking a cigarette
  - Rob using weapons
3. Learning a language is difficult, but if you **keep up at** it, you'll succeed in the end.
  - Have a rash or similar skin problem
  - Continue, not quit
  - Stop resisting or refusing
4. Please **keep to** the path.
  - Stay within limits
  - Eat enthusiastically
  - Have a good relationship
5. The police told the crowd to **keep back** from the fire.
  - Maintain a safe distance
  - Be in charge
  - Scold
6. She found the course hard but she **kept at** it and completed it successfully.
  - Cut into small pieces with your teeth

- Continue with something difficult
  - Get work without effort
7. The police **kept** the demonstrators **out** of the building.
- Use something carefully so as not to finish it
  - Save, rescue
  - Not allow someone to enter
8. First I phoned you and left a message that you should phone me; then you phoned and I was out, so you left a message; then...! How long can we **keep** this **up** without ever speaking to each other directly?
- Make a copy of computer data
  - Maintain a continuous action, persist
  - Stop people (often police or military) going where they are needed
9. She **kept off** the subject of her divorce.
- Not talk about
  - Make something start
  - Not allow yourself to do something
10. I couldn't **keep from** arguing with her.
- Not to talk about
  - Control yourself, refrain
  - Continue with something difficult

**2. Choose the correct preposition or adverb for each sentence.**

1. We have to invest in research and development if we wish to keep \_\_\_ of our competitors.
- a) ahead b) back c) down d) from e) in
2. John keeps \_\_\_ me to buy him a new computer. I keep telling me we don't have the budget for it but he persists.
- a) after b) back c) down d) from e) in
3. There was a big argument in the meeting but I just kept \_\_\_ it.
- a) without b) into c) out d) through e) out of
4. This machine gives off a lot of heat so keep well \_\_\_ .
- a) at b) back c) down d) from e) through
5. I don't know if he told me the whole story. I suspect he was keeping something \_\_\_.
- a) after b) back c) down d) from e) through
6. An apple a day keeps the doctor \_\_\_ .
- a) away b) back c) down d) from e) in
7. The government are increasing interest rates to try to keep inflation \_\_\_ to under 2% .
- a) away b) on at c) down d) from e) through
8. I'm trying to work here. Could you please keep the noise \_\_\_?
- a) after b) back c) down d) from e) in
9. I don't plan to allocate all of the budget at the moment. I intend to keep some \_\_\_ for emergencies.
- a) ahead b) back c) down d) from e) through

10. You've signed an agreement with us and we intend to keep you \_\_\_ the terms of the agreement.

a) away b) on at c) out d) to e) through

11. My boss never stops complaining. I wish he wouldn't keep \_\_\_ me all the time like that.

a) through b) on at c) down d) from e) in

12. Well I must go. I don't want to keep you \_\_\_ your work.

a) through b) back c) out d) from e) with

13. I'll tell you but you must keep this strictly \_\_\_ yourself.

a) ahead b) on at c) out d) to e) in

14. Learning English is hard work- you have to keep \_\_\_ it.

a) at b) back c) down d) from e) in

15. He's a bit of a creep. He's always doing obsequious things to keep \_\_\_ the boss.

a) at b) back c) out d) in with e) in

### 3. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.

around away back down in off on out over up
---

1. There was a sign on the door that said, "Keep ... !"

2. I ran the entire marathon, but I wasn't able to keep ... with the rest of the runners. In fact, I was the last to finish.

3. I don't have much shelf space, so I keep my books ... the television.

4. If you take the medicine on an empty stomach, you will have problems keeping it ... .

5. Watch out, there's a rattlesnake! Everybody keep .... !

6. You need to keep the ice cream ... the refrigerator until we have dessert. Otherwise, it will melt.

7. I told you to keep the dog ... the bed. I don't want dog hair all over the bedspread.

8. The roast chicken is on the table. Can you keep the cat ... from it until everyone sits down for dinner?

9. The house is so dusty that I have to keep a cover ... the computer to make sure it stays clean.

10. Fire is a real danger that everyone should be aware of. I always keep a fire extinguisher ... just in case of an emergency.

### 4. Fill in the blanks using the proper adverb or preposition.

1. They're sacking most of the work force but are keeping \_\_\_ a few people.

2. Have you told me everything? Is there something you're keeping \_\_\_ me?

3. Now that I'm a diabetic I try to keep \_\_\_ food with a lot of sugar in it.

4. I hate my boss. He keeps \_\_\_ at me about the clothes I wear.

5. If they start arguing, don't get involved. Just keep \_\_\_ it.

6. When we are in a meeting, everyone must keep \_\_\_ the point. Otherwise the meeting takes too long.
7. The government is trying to keep inflation \_\_\_ to single figures.
8. We invest a lot in research and development to keep \_\_\_ of our rivals.
9. I must insist that you keep \_\_\_ the terms of our agreement.
10. We don't have a big budget for this so we must try to keep costs \_\_\_ a minimum.
11. John certainly is a demanding boss. He keeps us \_\_\_ it all day.
12. It's difficult to know what she thinks. She keeps her opinions \_\_\_ herself.
13. It's too noisy in here. I can't work. Please try to keep the noise \_\_\_.
14. He walks so fast that it's difficult to keep \_\_\_ with him.
15. He really got me so angry that I just couldn't keep it \_\_\_ any more.

**5. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb *keep* with the proper preposition or adverb.**

1. **Don't walk on** the grass.
2. He dictated so quickly that his poor secretary couldn't **go as fast as he did**.
3. The teacher **didn't allow** the students **out** after school because they had misbehaved.
4. My doctor advised me **to avoid** fatty foods.
5. Demand is strong and that is **maintaining** house prices **high**.
6. I wanted to change the subject but she just **continued** about it without a break.
7. I **keep** a dictionary **near** me when I'm doing my homework.
8. The weather has been great. Let's hope it **continues**.
9. Please **stay within** the path.
10. She was struggling **not to show** the tears.

## *The Verb TO LET*

<b>let down</b> - 1) (sep) (tr) to disappoint, fail to keep an arrangement; 2) (sep) (tr) to make clothes longer; 3) (sep) (tr) to lower or deflate (bucket, rope, plane, tyre, balloon).	<b>let in</b> - 1) (sep) to allow someone to enter; 2) to allow smth. (water, air, etc.) to leak in.	<b>let into</b> - 1) to allow somebody to enter (a place); 2) (tr) to allow somebody to join (a group).
	<b>let in on</b> - (sep) (tr) to reveal (a secret) to.	<b>let off</b> - 1) (sep) (tr) not to punish; 2) (sep) (tr) to fire (a gun) or cause (a firework etc) to explode.
	<b>let out</b> - 1) (sep) to allow to leave or go out; 2) (sep) to make a sound; 3) (sep) to make clothes bigger;	<b>let up</b> - (int) to become less strong.
<b>let on</b> - (int) to reveal a secret, to allow to be known.	4) (tr) to rent a fat, room, etc. to someone.	<b>let in for</b> - (tr) to involve (someone) in.
<b>let up on</b> - (insep) to be or become more lenient with.		

### Chart 15. Meanings of the verb TO LET

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. She failed to turn up and I felt badly **let down**.
  - Disappoint, fail to keep an arrangement
  - Criticise or nag
  - Surround, envelop
2. I didn't mean to **let on** about the party; I just said it without thinking.
  - Visit
  - Tell a secret
  - Relax
3. The judge **let him off** with a fine rather than a prison sentence since it was his first offence.
  - Criticise someone strongly
  - Leave the ground- rocket or spaceship
  - Not punish
4. I've put on so much weight that I'm going to have to **let my suits out**.
  - Hold tightly
  - Make clothes bigger
  - Take place
5. The doorstaff didn't **let him in** the nightclub because he was wearing jeans.
  - Allow someone to enter
  - Play a game to decide who the winner is
  - Rip into pieces
6. He **let out** a huge sigh of relief when he heard the results.
  - Force someone out of a place, job, position, etc.

- Leave somewhere to go to another place
- Make a sound

7. The convict was **let out** of prison after serving five years of an eight-year sentence.

- Enter a place and interrupt people rudely
- Allow to leave or go out
- Pass easily, succeed

**2. Match the beginnings 1-7 with the endings a-g to form the sentences.**

1. The bus driver said that he couldn't let her
2. Ted said he would drive me to the airport but he let me
3. She was angry about his behaviour but decided to let him
4. Shut the door, you're letting
5. This skirt is too tight,
6. The park was the only place where she could let
7. The judge could not let him

- a) off free, so he gave him four hours of community service.
- b) the cold in.
- c) down at the last minute and I had to get a taxi.
- d) off until they got to the stop.
- e) off because she knew he had personal problems.
- f) so I'll have to let it out at the waist.
- g) the dog off the lead for a good run.

**3. Choose the correct answer.**

1. He promised that he would be there but let me ... as usual and forgot to go.  
a) in b) down c) through
2. I'll let you ... a secret; our boss wears a wig.  
a) into b) through c) down
3. If he gets suspicious, don't let ... that you know where we're going tonight-  
it's a surprise.  
a) down b) on c) into
4. I lost my keys so I had to wake up my girlfriend to let me ... the house.  
a) off b) out c) into
5. Paul let ... such a scream when he broke his fingers.  
a) in b) out c) off
6. He was let ... of jail two years early for good behaviour.  
a) in b) down c) out
7. I had no idea what I was letting myself ... ; it's been problem after problem  
from day one.  
a) in for b) down c) out
8. I borrowed his keys and let myself ... the flat.  
a) into b) onto c) down

9. He thought he was going to prison, but the judge let him ... as it was his first offence.

a) off b) out c) down

10. The children were let ... school early because of the bus strike.

a) out of b) out c) in

11. The Minister let the policy ... in an interview, even though it was supposed to remain secret for another few weeks.

a) down b) in c) out

12. The rain didn't let ... all weekend, not even for an hour; we couldn't go for a walk.

a) down b) off c) up

13. You shouldn't let fireworks ... near animals because they get very frightened.

a) in b) into c) off

14. She never lets anybody ... her secrets.

a) in b) in on c) on

15. At long last the storm is starting to look like it's going to ... .

a) let in b) let down c) let up

**4. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb *let* with the proper preposition or adverb.**

1. If you don't **allow** me **to enter** I'll break down the door.

2. We're relying on you to do it. You won't **disappoint** us, will you?

3. She **gave** a sigh of relief when she heard the news.

4. I'm going to have a baby, but please don't **reveal the secret**, will you

5. I'll **give** you **no punishment this time** if you promise not to do it again.

6. Hang on! I'll **lower** a rope so that you can come up.

7. She **rents** rooms to students.

8. They **made** some fireworks **explode** to celebrate the occasion.

9. They're **releasing** him because he's been a model prisoner.

10. Teachers **made less of the effort to make us study** when we were seniors, probably figuring they'd taught us as much as we'd ever learn.

## *The Verb TO LIVE*

<i>live by</i> - (insep) to follow a belief system to guide your behavior.	<i>live down</i> - (sep) to forget, stop being embarrassed about something.	<i>live for</i> - (insep) to believe something is extremely important.
<i>live in</i> - (int) to live in the place where you work or study.	<i>live out</i> - 1) (sep) to stay somewhere until you die; 2) (sep) to fulfill an ambition or fantasy; 3) (int) not to live at the place where you study or work.	<i>live it up</i> - (sep) to have a good time by spending a lot of money, celebrate.
<i>live off</i> - 1) (insep) to use money earned; 2) (tr) to survive or exist on something.		<i>live on</i> - 1) (insep) to use money for basic necessities; 2) (int) not to be forgotten.
<i>live through</i> - (insep) to experience; survive hard times.	<i>live with</i> - 1) (insep) to accept something unpleasant; 2) (insep) to have a relationship and live in the same place without marrying.	<i>live together</i> - (int) to have a relationship and live in the same place without marrying.
<i>live up to</i> - (insep) to meet expectations or standards.		

### Chart 16. Meanings of the verb TO LIVE

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. He's been dead for many years, but his name **lives on**.
  - Not be forgotten
  - Be able to reach, find, access
  - Perform a task
2. If I fail the test and everyone else passes, I'll never be able to **live it down**.
  - Stop being embarrassed about something
  - Pull or try to pull something to pieces
  - Move quickly through
3. The concert didn't **live up to** my expectations.
  - Increase quickly, grow
  - Meet expectations or standards
  - Have a good time by spending a lot of money
4. He tries hard to **live by** the Bible.
  - Direct or focus attention on
  - Follow a belief system to guide your behaviour
  - Discuss
5. In my final year at university I **lived out** with some friends in a flat we rented.
  - Not live at the place where you study or work
  - Go out socially with someone, especially a date
  - Compete or force to compete
6. It was hard to **live through** the deep economic recession, but we managed it.
  - Progress



- Experience different times
  - Make something like money last as long as possible
7. Many parents try to **live out** their dreams through their children.
- Check something very carefully
  - Fulfill an ambition or fantasy
  - Fall on the ground
8. They have to **live on** \$50 a week.
- Lower the top part of your body
  - Use money for basic necessities
  - Consider something, but not seriously

**2. Rewrite the sentences using the following phrasal verbs: *live through, live by, live off, live for, live on (2 times), live it up, live out, live down, live with.***

Few people actually **follow** their convictions.

He'll never **forget** the fact that he didn't know how to spell the word 'potato.'

Though he's no longer with us, his memory will **not be forgotten** by all of us.

My father-in-law **survived** the German occupation during WWII.

John **enjoys** surfing. He goes nearly every day.

I was able to **fulfill** my dream of visiting to New Zealand.

He had to **accept** the fact that the accident he caused killed three people.

I could **exist on** these things they are so good!

Some people really like to **have a good time** on the weekends.

You lost all the money? What are we going **use for basic needs** this month?

**3. Choose from the drop down menu the preposition(s) that best complete the phrasal verbs below.**

1. What will we live \_\_\_ this month? All of our money was stolen.
2. He never lived \_\_\_ the fact that he had been to jail.
3. He lived \_\_\_ the Great Depression and tells stories about it.
4. "Let's go out tonight." "Yeah, let's live \_\_\_ a little."
5. The movie lived \_\_\_ its billing as being 'sensational.'
6. The art collector had to live \_\_\_ security guards to protect his collection.
7. He had to live \_\_\_ the knowledge that he was the last of his kind.
8. John lived \_\_\_ travelling. He was always going somewhere exotic.
9. Many Christians find it hard to live \_\_\_ the teachings of Jesus Christ.
10. Like many new couples, they lived \_\_\_ before they got married.

## *The Verb TO LOOK*

<b>look after</b> - (insep) to take care.	<b>look around /round</b> - 1) (tr) to try to find smth.;	<b>look ahead</b> - (insep) to think about and plan for what might happen in the future.
<b>look at</b> - 1) (tr) to turn your eyes towards something, so that you can see it;	2) (tr) to look at what is in a place such as a building, shop, town etc, especially when you are walking.	<b>look down on</b> - (insep) to have a low opinion of.
2) (tr) to read something quickly in order to form an opinion of it;	<b>look back (on)</b> - (int) to think about the past	<b>look forward to</b> - (insep) to wait or anticipate smth. pleasant.
3) (tr) to examine something and try to find out what is wrong with it.	<b>look for</b> - (insep) (tr) to try to find; search for.	<b>look on</b> - (int) to be a spectator, observe without helping.
<b>look in</b> - (insep) to make a quick visit.	<b>look into</b> - 1) (insep) to research, investigate;	<b>look on/upon as</b> - (sep) to consider, regard.
<b>look in on</b> - (insep) to visit briefly to see if everything is all right.	2) (insep) see in a mirror.	<b>look through</b> -
<b>look out</b> - (int) to be careful.	<b>look out on</b> - (insep) to open into a place, for a door or window.	1) to read something quickly, especially to find the information you need;
<b>look out for</b> -	<b>look up</b> - 1) (sep) to consult a reference work (dictionary, phonebook, etc.) for a specific piece of information;	2) to not notice or pretend not to notice someone you know.
1) (tr) to pay attention to what is happening around you so that you will notice a particular person or thing;	2) (int) to improve;	<b>look to</b> - (insep) to expect, hope; to depend on someone to provide help, advice etc.
2) (tr) to try to make sure that someone is treated well.	3) (sep) to find, trace an old friend.	
<b>look up to</b> -(insep) to respect, admire someone.	<b>look over</b> - (sep) to inspect.	

### Chart 17. Meanings of the verb TO LOOK

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. Their auntie **looked after** them while their mother was in hospital.
  - Hold tightly
  - Take care
  - Worry or trouble
2. I'm **looking forward to** meeting you.
  - Wait for or anticipate something pleasant
  - Thinks about something carefully before deciding
  - Begin a speech or description
3. He **looks down on** his colleagues because he thinks he's better than they are.
  - Be accepted as something, usually when not
  - Rise
  - Have a low opinion of
4. She's **looks up to** her mother.
  - Visit somewhere briefly or quickly

- Enter a place quickly
  - Respect
5. I've been **looking for** all their hidden files, but I can't find them anywhere.
    - Try to find
    - Thinks about something carefully before deciding
    - Go on strike
  6. We'll **look into** the problem and come back to you when we have the information.
    - Remove by burning or similar process
    - Arrive in large numbers, for military vehicles
    - Research, investigate
  7. I'm going to **look in on** granny on the way home tonight as she's been a bit unwell recently.
    - Think about an issue or problem
    - Visit briefly to see if everything's all right
    - Begin a journey
  8. They came to **look** the house **over** with a view to buying it.
    - Inspect
    - Persuade or convince someone
    - Avoid a problem

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Some people came to look ... the house, but I don't think they'll buy it.  
a) over b) into c) after
2. Could you look ... on her and just check that everything's OK.  
a) up b) in c) out
3. "Look ... - that chair's going to fall over!"  
a) over b) out c) round
4. I had to look ... my neighbour's dog while she was away.  
a) into b) after c) up
5. If you don't know a word, look it ... in a dictionary.  
a) after b) up c) at
6. Look ... ; he's got a gun!  
a) up b) in c) out
7. She promised them that she would look ... the matter and find out what had gone wrong.  
a) at b) to c) into
8. He's a bit of a snob and looks ... people who aren't from his social background.  
a) up to b) forward to c) down on
9. Things have really looked ... since she got promoted.  
a) down b) out for c) up
10. The Investigation Committee was set up to look ... the cause of the plane crash.

a) into b) up c) over

11. I'm really looking ... to my holiday as I need a rest.

a) up b) forward c) down on

12. She's always losing her keys and looking ... them.

a) for b) at c) to

13. Customs stopped me and looked ... all my luggage.

a) on b) through c) into

14. The boss looks ... all his staff as idiots.

a) round b) over c) on

15. Everybody looks ... him for the solution.

a) up b) to c) over

16. Could you look ... my dog while I'm on holiday, please?

a) after b) into c) up

17. I look ... on my childhood as the happiest part of my life.

a) round b) through c) back

18. No matter how bad things seem, you should always look ... the bright side of life.

a) off b) on c) at

19. After the accident, everyone looked ... the local priest for support and advice.

a) to b) up c) out

20. I went back to the town where I grew up and looked ... some old friends.

a) up b) down c) round

**3. Complete these phrasal verbs with an appropriate preposition (*in, to, of, etc*) or prepositions. 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** \_\_\_\_\_ the 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*)
13. When I was young, I always **looked** \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents for advice. (*to hope or expect to get help, advice, etc, from someone*)
14. If you don't know what 'loquacious' means, **look** it \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary. (*to try to find a particular piece of information by looking in a book or on a list, or by using a computer*)
15. Liz Watkins is the best manager we've ever had, and everyone **looks** \_\_\_\_\_ her. (*to admire and respect someone*)

**4. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb look with the proper preposition or adverb.**

1. He **regarded** her for a moment and then said, "She is too tall."
2. Will you **take care of** the garden while I am in hospital?
3. **Be careful!!** The dog is standing behind you.
4. I **regard** him as the greatest living novelist.
5. He keeps hearing strange footsteps in the house, so he has hired a private detective to **investigate** the matter.
6. She was sitting opposite me in the bus but she **pretended not to see** me.
7. Whenever you are in Paris, do **go and visit** my sister.
8. She kept asking me all the difficult words instead of **searching for them** in a dictionary.
9. Could you help me **to search** my contact lens?
10. Do you have a few minutes **to quickly examine** these samples?

**5. Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb or preposition.**

1. Who is going to look \_\_\_ the child while her mother is away?
2. When she got the promotion, she started to look \_\_\_ on the people she used to work with.
3. At this moment, it's nonsense to look \_\_\_ results.

4. We must look \_\_\_ all the applications before we decide to hire someone.
5. People looked \_\_\_ him as a great leader.
6. I'm looking \_\_\_ to visiting my relatives in California.
7. He is really lucky! He got a room that looks \_\_\_ on the sea.
8. I'm sure you have written that down. Look \_\_\_ your notes and you will find it.
9. Students usually look \_\_\_ the counselor to help them choose a career.
10. If you don't know the word, look it \_\_\_ in the dictionary.
11. Many countries in the Balkans are looking \_\_\_ the EU for economic opportunities.
12. The police are looking \_\_\_\_\_ the attack on the policeman this morning.
13. I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_ the flashlight. Have you seen it anywhere?
14. Some people look \_\_\_ politicians. Me, personally, I don't.
15. Look \_\_\_ ! That car just missed hitting you.

## *The Verb TO MAKE*

<i>make after</i> - (tr) to follow, try to catch.	<i>make off / away with</i> - to steal something and take it away with you.	<i>make for</i> - (insep) to head in a certain direction.
<i>make of</i> - to have an opinion about smth or smn.		<i>make out</i> - 1) to be just able to see or hear smth; to understand something;
<i>make over</i> - 1) (sep) to change someone or something so that they look different or have a different use;	<i>make into</i> - (insep) to change smth. into smth. else.	2) (int) (+with) to succeed, progress;
2) (tr) to officially and legally give money or property to someone else.	<i>make up</i> - 1) (sep) to put on cosmetics;	3) to say that something is true when it is not, to pretend;
	2) (insep) to invent a story;	4) (+to) (int) to make a cheque payable to somebody.
	3) (int) to stop being angry with someone, to make friends again;	<i>make out with</i> - (int) kiss and pat passionately.
	4) (tr) complete something missed.	<i>make with</i> - (insep) to give (usually used as an imperative).
<i>make up to</i> - 1) (sep) to increase a sum received to a higher figure;	<i>make up for</i> - (insep) to compensate.	
2) (insep) to show that you are sorry about the problems you have caused someone.		

### Chart 18. Meanings of the verb TO MAKE

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. Thieves **made off with** over a million dollars in the robbery.
  - Steal
  - Drive a new car carefully in order not to damage the engine
  - Hold information back or keep it secret
2. **Make with** the money you owe me.
  - Betray, report to authorities
  - Argue, protest and refuse to co-operate
  - Give (usually used as an imperative)
3. He **made out** that he was ill so that he didn't have to go to school.
  - Pretend
  - Visit a place without stopping or only stopping briefly
  - Substitute someone temporarily
4. How are your children **making out** at the new school?
  - Identify from a picture
  - Behave stupidly or waste time
  - Progress
5. They **made up** an excuse for being late.
  - Not keep an appointment

- Invent a story
  - Force an animal or someone to leave a place
6. We **made for** home when it started raining.
- Pretend to think about or think about in a casual way
  - Experience
  - Head in a certain direction
7. I sent her a present to try to **make up for** my appalling behaviour.
- Compensate
  - Connect to something
  - Become established or successful over time
8. It took 20 years for them to **make up** after their fight.
- Apply cosmetics
  - Complete something missed
  - Reconcile, make friends again after quarrelling

**2. Match the beginnings 1 – 10 of the sentences with their endings a – j.**

1. The room was big, so they made it
  2. The police don't know who made
  3. I have already made
  4. Nothing will make
  5. Before going to the supermarket, make
  6. How is he making
  7. Don't trust him,
  8. The thief ran but the police
  9. Only good employer-employee relationships can make
  10. I can hardly make
- a) into a conference room.
  - b) out the letters on that sign, they are too small.
  - c) out a list of items you want to buy.
  - d) for good production.
  - e) off with the money of that big company.
  - f) made after him and caught him.
  - g) out with his new girlfriend?
  - h) he always makes up stories.
  - i) up for their inefficiency.
  - j) up my mind about it.

**3. Choose the correct preposition.**

1. It took them ages to make ... after their quarrel.  
a) off b) up c) over
2. She's indecisive and can never make ... her mind.  
a) up b) out c) out of
3. If specialists change your style and image, they make you ... .  
a) over b) off c) through



4. Can you understand her writing? I can't make ... this word.  
a) out b) up c) off with
5. Everybody made ... that it was really difficult, but I found it dead easy.  
a) up b) off c) out
6. The play was so boring that half the audience were making ... the exits after a quarter of an hour.  
a) up b) for c) out
7. What did you make ... the film? I was bored to tears.  
a) for b) up c) of
8. If you pay as much as you can, I'll make ... the difference.  
a) up b) for c) of
9. Bad weather and drunk drivers make ... very dangerous roads.  
a) up b) of c) for
10. She made ... the story because she was afraid to tell the truth.  
a) for b) up c) off with
11. It started to pour with rain, so we made ... the nearest village.  
a) up b) out c) for
12. People make ... that he's really miserable, but I find him rather amusing.  
a) up b) for c) out
13. The fog was so bad that I couldn't make ... the car in front of me.  
a) in b) off c) out
14. Thieves made ... over twenty thousand pounds.  
a) up b) off c) off with
15. The newspaper had to pay thousands of pounds to make ... their mistake.  
a) in b) out with c) up for
- 16 I made ... the story because no one would have believed the truth.  
a) off b) off with c) up
17. She was perfect in the play; she was made ... the part.  
a) for b) off c) up
18. Make the cheque ... TBS Ltd.  
a) out with b) out to c) over
19. If there is an earthquake, you should make ... the park.  
a) out b) up c) for
20. It was so foggy that she couldn't make ... the road ahead.  
a) out b) over c) up

**4. Complete the phrasal verbs in bold with an appropriate particle or particles (*in, up, out, etc*). The situation 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*)

### **5. Insert the proper preposition or adverb.**

1. Kiss and make \_\_\_ already. I can't stand the silent treatment.
2. He made \_\_\_ the outback as he wanted to get away from it all.
3. I can't make \_\_\_ the fine print in this contract. What does it say?
4. He made \_\_\_ being late by bringing coffee and doughnuts for everyone.
5. How is John making \_\_\_ in his new business venture?
6. He made \_\_\_ his face to hide his true identity.
7. I want this homework made \_\_\_ and I want it done right this time!
8. Can you make \_\_\_ the exam you missed last week?
9. She made \_\_\_ her next-door neighbor and now she is embarrassed to see him.
10. How could I make \_\_\_ a story like this? I'm telling the truth.

## *The Verb TO PASS*

<i>pass around</i> - (sep) to give out to everybody, distribute.	<i>pass as</i> - (insep) to be believed to be something.	<i>pass away</i> - 1) (int) to die; 2) (int) to cease, stop.
<i>pass off</i> - 1) (sep) (+as) to convince something that something is real; 2) (int) to happen in a certain way.	<i>pass by</i> - 1) (int) to go past without stopping; 2) (insep) to visit briefly; 3) (sep) to miss an opportunity.	<i>pass for</i> - (insep) to be accepted as something, usually when not.
<i>pass on</i> - 1) (sep) to give a message to someone; 2) (tr) to transmit (knowledge or skills); 3) (insep) to decline an invitation or opportunity; 4) (tr) to give to or transfer possession of.	<i>pass back</i> - (tr) to carry back, give back, return.	<i>pass over</i> - (sep) to ignore someone and give a job, reward, etc, to someone more junior.
	<i>pass out</i> - 1) (int) to faint, lose consciousness; 2) (tr) to give freely.	<i>pass through</i> - (insep) to visit a place without stopping or only stopping briefly.
	<i>pass to</i> - (insep) to give ownership or responsibility to someone.	<i>pass up</i> - (sep) to decline a chance, not accept.

### Chart 19. Meanings of the verb TO PASS

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. Although not qualified, he managed **to pass as** a doctor for years.
  - Be believed to be something
  - Examine a lot of things carefully
  - Add more details or information
2. I was **passing by** her house the other day when I heard about it.
  - Watch something like a crime without helping
  - Visit briefly
  - Fail to keep an appointment
3. Sadly, Georgia's uncle **passed away** yesterday after a short illness.
  - Touch and move something to occupy your hands
  - Not change
  - Die
4. She **passed up** the opportunity to go to university because she'd been offered a job.
  - Decline a chance
  - Open a business
  - Die
5. I'll **pass** the message **on** when she gets here.
  - Persuade someone
  - Consider someone or something to be of a certain group, type, etc.
  - Give a message to someone
6. I was just **passing by** when I saw the accident.
  - Go past without stopping

- Get more people into a space than normal or comfortable
  - Not be noticed (problems, errors, etc)
7. I managed to **pass off** the fake money in the market.
- Hit a pedestrian with a vehicle
  - Convince something that something is real
  - Criticize, attack
8. I didn't see much as I was only **passing through** the town.
- To target
  - Tolerate
  - Visit a place without stopping or only stopping briefly
9. I think I'll **pass on** dinner tonight- I'm not hungry.
- Consume
  - Decline an invitation or opportunity
  - Cover excessively

**2. Choose the correct preposition.**

- When he sees blood, he passes \_\_\_\_ .  
a) over b) out c) on
- I'm so sorry to hear that your father has passed \_\_\_\_ .  
a) by b) away c) off
- He tried to pass himself \_\_\_\_ as the leader of the community.  
a) up b) out c) off
- He's passed \_\_\_\_ bad moments in his life.  
a) through b) out c) away
- If you're clever, you should never pass \_\_\_\_ an opportunity.  
a) up b) out c) on
- He is too young to pass \_\_\_\_ a member of this committee.  
a) into b) off c) for
- The children remained quiet as the parade passed \_\_\_\_ .  
a) in b) by c) off
- Read the book and then pass it \_\_\_\_ to a friend.  
a) in b) on c) off

**3. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box below. Use each preposition once only.**

around away back by into off out over through up
--

- The exhaust fumes from the cars were so strong that Sherry passed ... .
- When they offered me that job in Miami, I immediately accepted. There was no way I was going to pass ... the opportunity to move to Florida.
- After I took a quick look at the ancient vase, I passed it ... to the art dealer. I could see she was afraid I was going to break it.

4. He tried to pass the painting ... as an original Picasso, but I recognized at once that it was a fake.
5. The Buddhist monk told me that the old woman had not really died. He said she had simply passed ... her next life.
6. The police helicopter passed ... our house several times while they were looking for the prisoner who had escaped.
7. Every day, when the yellow bus passes ... my house on its way to school, I think of my childhood in Iowa and simpler times.
8. I momentarily lost my cell phone connection when the train passed ... the tunnel.
9. My grandfather lived a very long and active life. He didn't pass ... until he was 107 years old.
10. One by one, we passed the pictures ... so that everyone could see what a talented photographer Jerry had become.

**4. Insert the preposition(s) that best complete the phrasal verbs below.**

1. Pass \_\_\_ these pens to everyone. I want you to use the same colour.
2. They passed \_\_\_ the stock options and lost a lot of money.
3. He tried to pass it \_\_\_ a real alligator bag but I could tell it was fake.
4. Let's pass \_\_\_ Detroit on our way to Toronto.
5. Who will this pass \_\_\_ when old Charlie is gone?
6. How old was he when he passed \_\_\_ ?
7. He passed \_\_\_ after having too much to drink.
8. She was passed \_\_\_ and the promotion was given to her assistant.
9. The teacher passed \_\_\_ the tests to the nervous students.
10. We passed \_\_\_ a train wreck on our way home yesterday.

## *The Verb TO PULL*

<p><b><i>pull back</i></b> - 1) (sep) to score a goal or point when losing; 2) (sep) to move away from a place, especially when talking about soldiers; 3) (int) to move away from someone; 4) (int) to decide not to do something or not to be involved with it any longer.</p>	<p><b><i>pull ahead</i></b> -(int) to overtake, move in front.</p>	<p><b><i>pull away</i></b> - 1) (int) when a vehicle moves from a place; 2) to gain in distance; 3) (int) move away or backward. <b><i>pull for</i></b> - (insep) to support.\</p>	
	<p><b><i>pull apart</i></b> - 1) (sep) to destroy an argument, theory, etc; 2) (sep) to stop people or animals fighting; 3) (sep) to make someone unhappy or upset.</p>		<p><b><i>pull in</i></b> - 1) (int) when a train arrives at a station; 2) (sep) to attract; 3) (insep) to earn on some commercial or business transaction; earn as salary or wages;</p>
	<p><b><i>pull down</i></b> - 1) (sep) to demolish, destroy; 2) (sep) to make someone depressed; 3) (sep) to earn.</p>		<p>4) (int) to stop a car by the side of the road; 5) (sep) to arrest or take someone to a police station for questioning.</p>
	<p><b><i>pull off</i></b> - 1) (sep) to manage to do something difficult or tricky, achieve a goal; 2) (tr) to remove by drawing or pulling; 3) (int) to start moving (vehicles).</p>		<p><b><i>pull on</i></b> - 1) (sep) to put clothes on; 2) (tr) to pull something sticking out.</p>
<p><b><i>pull oneself together</i></b> - (insep) to become calm or regain control of your emotions.</p>	<p><b><i>pull out</i></b> - 1) (int) to start moving, to leave station, etc. (train, bus, boat, etc.); 2) (int) to move into traffic; 3) (sep) to withdraw, remove, usually with some force or effort; also used in an abstract sense.</p>	<p><b><i>pull over</i></b> - 1) (sep) to stop by the side of the road; 2) (sep) to make a vehicle stop.</p>	
<p><b><i>pull through</i></b> - (int) to recover from an illness or problem, come through.</p>		<p><b><i>pull together</i></b> - (int) to work together as a team. <b><i>pull up</i></b> - 1) (int) to slow and stop a car; 2) (sep) to inform someone that they are wrong.</p>	

### Chart 20. Meanings of the verb TO PULL

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. It **pulled me apart** to see them arguing so much.
  - Cause trouble or pain
  - Approach slowly
  - Make someone unhappy or upset
2. Losing her job **pulled her down**.
  - Make a reservation in advance
  - Earn
  - Make someone depressed
3. My tutor **pulled** my essay **apart**.
  - Destroy an argument, theory, etc
  - Have enough of something to do the job
  - Spend a lot of money on luxuries
4. The train **pulled in** and we rushed to meet her as she got off.

- Reach inside something quickly
  - When a train arrives at a station
  - Cause trouble or pain
5. They **pulled** the old cinema **down** to build a new shopping mall.
- Reduce speed
  - Demolish
  - Hold tightly
6. She **pulled back** when he tried to kiss her.
- Move away from someone
  - Score a goal or point when losing
  - Extract or remove
7. A fight broke out in the pub and it was hard to **pull** the people involved **apart**.
- Touch and move something to occupy your hands
  - Stop people or animals fighting
  - See a difference between two things

## 2. Choose the proper preposition.

1. The radiator has started to pull \_\_\_ the wall.  
a) ahead b) apart c) away from d) back e) under
2. There's too much competition so we are going to pull \_\_\_ from petrochemicals.  
a) ahead b) apart c) away from d) back e) down
3. I think it is about time we pulled \_\_\_ that old warehouse.  
a) ahead b) apart c) away from d) back e) down
4. He was just walking past the demonstration and the police pulled him \_\_\_\_. He spent the night in the police cells.  
a) in b) apart c) away from d) back e) down
5. He's really well paid. He must be pulling \_\_\_ a million dollars a year.  
a) in b) apart c) away from d) back e) down
6. If you can just pull \_\_\_ to the side of the road for a minute, I'll drop off this package at reception.  
a) in b) apart c) away from d) back e) down
7. He was really critical of my report. He really pulled it \_\_\_\_ .  
a) ahead b) apart c) away from d) back e) down
8. I need to stretch my legs. Could you pull \_\_\_ to the next service station you see?  
a) in b) apart c) away from d) back e) down
9. It's a clever plan and I hope he pulls it \_\_\_\_ .  
a) in b) off c) away from d) back e) down
10. When the fire-brigade rang me about the fire, I just pulled \_\_\_ a pair of jeans and rushed straight in to work.  
a) in b) off c) on d) back e) down
11. My boss pulled me \_\_\_ on my bad spelling.

a) together b) up c) on d) out e) through

12. I'm not sure they are going to honour the contract. I think they may try to pull \_\_\_\_ of the deal.

a) in b) off c) on d) out e) down

13. When I have to make people redundant, it really pulls me \_\_\_\_ .

a) ahead b) apart c) away from d) back e) down

14. They were very bad times but my friends helped me to pull \_\_\_\_.

a) in b) off c) on d) out e) through

15. Stop screaming and shouting. Pull yourself \_\_\_\_ .

a) together b) off c) on d) out e) through

16. In the report, he tried to pull \_\_\_\_ all the data they had found.

a) together b) off c) on d) out e) through

17. They used to be the market leader but we managed to pull \_\_\_\_ of them last year.

a) ahead b) apart c) away from d) back e) down

18. He pulled \_\_\_\_ the car in front of the hotel.

a) up b) apart c) down d) out c) through

19. They started fighting in the middle of the office and we had to pull them \_\_\_\_

a) ahead b) apart c) away from d) back e) down

20. We need to work well as a team. If we all pull \_\_\_\_ , we should be able to finish the job on time.

a) together b) off c) on d) out e) through

### 3. Match the beginnings 1 – 10 of the sentences with their endings a – j.

1. The teacher pulled

2. The train pulled

3. John was really pulled

4. The truck pulled

5. The manager said to pull

6. Sometimes circumstances make it hard to pull

7. We didn't know if he was going to pull

8. Who are you pulling

9. Let's pull

10. How much do you pull

a) down by his recent divorce.

b) down a month, he asked?

c) for in the cup finals?

d) together and get this job done.

e) the fighting students apart in the classroom.

f) in right on time.

g) off the price stickers from the bottom of the toys before I wrap them.

h) yourself together but you must.

i) through but in the end he did.

j) away from the loading dock after unloading.



**4. Insert the correct phrasal verb with *pull*. You may choose from the following: *pull away, pull out, pull down, pull on, pull together, pull up, pull apart, pull through, pull back, pull oneself together.***

1. Don't \_\_\_ that string! Can't you see it will fall if you do?
2. The runner \_\_\_ in the last lap to win the race handily.
3. The car \_\_\_ into traffic and nearly got hit.
4. He \_\_\_ in the end but it was touch and go for a while.
5. She said, " \_\_\_ things can't be that bad."
6. Why \_\_\_ his theory? Haven't you got something better to do?
7. Mother \_\_\_ in her brand new car.
8. He \_\_\_ from the project stating that now was not the time for new investments.
9. She \_\_\_ some extra money each month working the night shift.
10. We need to \_\_\_ and work as a group if we want to win.

## The Verb TO PUT

<b>put across</b> - (int) to communicate, convey a message successfully.	<b>put aside</b> - (tr) to save.	<b>put away</b> - 1) (sep) put something back in the correct place; 2) (sep) to put someone in prison; 3) (tr) to save (usually money).
<b>put back</b> - (sep) to rearrange something for a later time.	<b>put behind</b> - (sep) (tr) to decide to forget or ignore something unpleasant.	
<b>put down for</b> - (sep) to commit to make a payment.	<b>put by</b> - (sep) to save something, especially money, for future use.	<b>put down</b> - 1) (tr) to release a hold or grip on something and put it on a lower surface; 2) (tr) to write something on paper; 3) (sep) to kill an animal because it's old, ill, etc.; 4) (sep) to criticize, humiliate.
<b>put down to</b> - (sep) to give as an explanation.	<b>put in for</b> - (insep) to make a request.	
<b>put forward</b> - (tr) to propose for consideration.	<b>put off</b> - 1) (int) to postpone; 2) (sep) to stop liking something or somebody; 3) (sep) (tr) to take away the enthusiasm of.	<b>put on</b> - 1) (tr) (sep) to clothe oneself with; 2) (insep) (tr) to assume affectedly; 3) (sep) to tease or mislead, deceive; 4) (sep) to add, get fat.
<b>put in</b> - 1) (tr) to make a formal offer of; 2) (insep) to introduce, as in conversation; interpose; 3) (insep) to spend (time) at a location or job; 4) (sep) to install.	<b>put through</b> - (sep) to connect someone by phone.	
<b>put out</b> - 1) (sep) to broadcast; 2) (sep) to cause inconvenience or discomfort to; 3) (sep) to extinguish a cigarette, fire, etc.	<b>put towards</b> - (sep) to make a financial contribution.	<b>put up</b> - 1) (sep) to allow someone to stay at your house for a night or a few days; 2) (sep) to increase prices, taxes, duties, etc.
	<b>put up with</b> - (insep) to endure without complaint, tolerate.	

### Chart 21. Meanings of the verb TO PUT

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. She **put me up** for the night because I'd missed the last bus and there were no night buses running.
  - Simplify, reduce to the essentials
  - Reduce to zero, cancel, remove
  - Allow someone to stay at your house for a night or a few days.
2. The government has **put** tuition fees for undergraduate students **up** again.
  - Increase prices, taxes, duties, etc.
  - Be an essential point for the development of a story
  - Search until you find something
3. He didn't score many, but we can **put that down to** inexperience
  - Remove something unwanted

- Give as an explanation
  - Make or persuade someone to accept something of lower quality than they wanted
4. He had his dog **put down** because it was in a lot of pain from its tumours.
    - End or finish somewhere
    - Kill an animal because it's old, ill, etc.
    - Stop holding (but withdraw support gently)
  5. The judge **put him away** for ten years for robbery.
    - Put someone in prison
    - Put something back in the correct place
    - Become conscious, wake up from anaesthetic
  6. They had to **put in** a whole new central heating system because the house was so cold.
    - Fight an attacker and force them back
    - Install
    - Remove dirt or something unwanted
  7. In many organisations you will be **put through** to a secretary whose job it is to filter calls.
    - Connect someone by phone
    - Read something that is difficult or takes a lot of time
    - Use money earned
  8. I can't **put up with my** neighbour's noise any longer; it's driving me mad.
    - To do the same activity for a very long time
    - Stop doing something because it's too hard or requires too much energy
    - Tolerate

**2. Match each of the following sentences to a correct response below**

1. So what couldn't you put up with?
2. I am afraid he is going to have to be put down.
3. Didn't you put any money by?
4. I hated the way you put me down at the party this evening.
5. Do you think you could put me through to the Managing Director?
6. I think we should put prices up again
7. Why don't we put it off for a couple of months?
8. Could you put me up for a couple of nights?
9. How quickly can we put this fire out?
  - a) Are you joking? We only just had enough to live.
  - b) I'm really sorry, but we just don't have room.
  - c) I'm terribly sorry, but he is in the middle of the meeting.
  - d) I don't know. It depends how far it has already spread.
  - e) The way he never came home. He was always in the bar with his friends.
  - f) Our wedding. How could you suggest such a thing?
  - g) I only said you were being a bit silly.
  - h) Are you sure? But he has only broken a leg.
  - i) But if we do, we shall lose all our regular customers.

**3. Look at these sentences using the phrasal verb with *put*. Decide which situation is described A or B.**

1. I couldn't put up with his awful behavior.  
A. I had had enough.                      B. I was confused.
2. Some friends are going to put me up while I'm here.  
A. They have enough room for it      B. They are going to accompany me
3. I came home with the shopping and put it away.  
A. I left it on the floor.                  B. I put it in the right place
4. I asked to be put through to the head of the department  
A. I was on the phone                      B. I was writing a letter
5. His constant interruptions put me off while I was trying to speak  
A. He made me laugh                      B. he prevented me from concentrating.
6. I put on some smart clothes and went out for the evening.  
A. I got changed                          B. I got undressed
7. I can't put off the decision any longer  
A. You must decide now                  B. you mustn't make the wrong decision.
8. Your description has put me off going to that place.  
A. I'm keen to go there                  B. I no longer want to go there.

**4. Choose the correct answer.**

1. She puts ... £50 a month towards her holiday.  
a) off   b) by   c) over
2. Jenny rang to say she's ill, but I think she's putting it ...  
a) off   b) down   c) on
3. He's a very good speaker and is good at putting his message ... to an audience.  
a) across   b) down   c) out
4. The fireman were able to put the fire .... and we were able to finish our work in peace.  
a) out   b) off   c) in
5. 'Could you put me ... to the accounts department, please?' (on the phone)  
a) into   b) through   c) up
6. Put the lights ... when you leave in the evening, please.  
a) in   b) to   c) out
7. After the lead singer fell ill, they had to put the performance ... for a few days.  
a) in   b) up to   c) off
8. Will you put the cat ... before you come to bed, please.  
a) out   b) on   c) in
9. Put a good word ... for me, please.  
a) on   b) in   c) out
10. He put a coat ... as it was getting very cold.  
a) in   b) down   c) on
11. The government put ... the suggestion but it was very unpopular.  
a) forward   b) into   c) down

12. He was found guilty of rape and put ... for life.  
a) off b) away c) out
13. Her dog was very ill and in a lot of pain, so she asked the vet to put him ...  
a) down b) up c) off
14. I will not put ... your bad temper any longer! I've had enough.  
a) up with b) up c) away
15. All the hotels are full - can you put me ... for the night?  
a) across b) out c) up
16. She's an excellent speaker - she really knows how to put ... a message.  
a) out b) across c) down
17. I always put ... a couple of kilos over Christmas.  
a) in b) back c) on
18. Please don't leave that there, put it ... .  
a) out b) away c) off
19. Can you put me ... to Mr. Smith, please.  
a) through b) on c) across
20. The Government has decided to put ... income tax again!  
a) up b) down c) forward
21. The building caught fire but the firemen soon put it ... .  
a) away b) out c) off
22. If you just hang on, I'll put you ... to the marketing department.  
a) away b) back c) through
23. Please make less noise - you're putting me ... my game.  
a) on b) off c) in
24. She's still busy so she's put the meeting ... an hour.  
a) back b) down c) off
25. The army had to be called in to help put ... the forest fire.  
a) through b) out c) across

**5. Use the words in the box to complete the phrasal verbs, idioms and other expressions using *put* in this story. You will need to use some of them more than once.**

across aside away behind down for forward in into off onto out straight through to together under up with
--

The company I had been working for was taken over by a new manager, and we didn't get on very well. Every suggestion that I put \_\_\_\_\_ he rejected, he put me \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pressure to work longer hours, and he continually put me \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the other employees. The final straw came when he told me to put \_\_\_\_\_ an exhibition for a trade fair: I put \_\_\_\_\_ weeks of work, but he told me that he thought the final result was "rubbish". He even put the word \_\_\_\_\_ that I was lazy and unreliable. I made a great effort to put \_\_\_\_\_ our differences, but eventually decided the

best thing would be to put \_\_\_\_\_ a transfer to another department. When this was refused, I decided I couldn't put \_\_\_\_\_ it anymore, and resigned.

Fortunately I had managed to put \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of money (including some that I had put \_\_\_\_\_ a high-interest deposit account), and so I decided to take a well-deserved holiday. There were several interesting holiday offers in the newspapers, but I decided to put \_\_\_\_\_ choosing one until I found exactly what I wanted. It was a friend who put me \_\_\_\_\_ a travel agency that specialised in walking holidays in interesting parts of the world. I checked their website, found a holiday that I wanted and put \_\_\_\_\_ a £200 deposit, followed by the balance three weeks later.

When the tickets didn't arrive, I tried calling their telephone helpline, but was continually put \_\_\_\_\_ a recorded announcement. After several attempts to phone them, I put pen \_\_\_\_\_ paper and wrote them a letter (I'm always much better at putting myself \_\_\_\_\_ in writing than I am at speaking). I was naturally put \_\_\_\_\_ when I didn't get a reply, so I visited the agency in their London offices. The manager saw me personally and I put my situation \_\_\_\_\_ him, explaining that I either wanted my tickets or my money back. He tried to put me \_\_\_\_\_ by saying that there was no record of my booking, but I put him \_\_\_\_\_ by showing him the transaction record on my credit card account. I then put my foot \_\_\_\_\_ and insisted he return my money.

To my shock he called me a liar and told a security guard to remove me from the building. That was when I lost my temper. I went to my car, started the engine, put the car \_\_\_\_\_ gear, put my foot \_\_\_\_\_, and smashed the car through the agency's window.

And that, your honour, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is my story. I hope you will take into account my feelings and emotions at the time. I just want to put it all \_\_\_\_\_ me. Please don't put me \_\_\_\_\_!

## *The Verb TO RUN*

<b>run across</b> - (insep) to meet or find accidentally.	<b>run against</b> - (insep) to oppose, make difficulties.	<b>run away</b> - 1) (int) (+from) to escape from people chasing you;
<b>run after</b> - 1) (insep) to chase, pursue;	<b>run along</b> - (int) to go away, leave (often as imperative).	2) (int) (+from) to leave home because of problems with other family members or to elope.
2) (insep) to try to become romantically involved with someone.	<b>run down</b> - 1) (sep) to hit with a vehicle;	<b>run away from</b> - (insep) avoid responsibility.
<b>run by</b> - (insep) to pass by while running.	2) (sep) to lose energy or power;	<b>run for</b> - (insep) to campaign for a position.
<b>run in</b> - 1) (sep) to arrest, take to police station for questioning;	3) (sep) to criticise, disparage;	<b>run into</b> - (insep) to meet unexpectedly.
2) (int) to pay a casual visit;	4) (sep) to find the source or origin of something, discover.	<b>run out of</b> - (insep) have no left.
3) (sep) to insert.	<b>run on</b> - (insep) to be powered by.	<b>run over</b> - 1) (insep) to explain quickly;
<b>run off</b> - 1) (sep) to make leave;	<b>run to</b> - (insep) to go to someone for help.	2) (sep) to hit with a vehicle;
2) (tr) to reproduce;	<b>run up on</b> - (insep) to approach someone without their knowing.	3) (insep) to exceed a limit.
3) (insep) to leave quickly.	<b>run with</b> - (insep) to keep company, usually bad.	<b>run up</b> - 1) (int) to move quickly to where someone is;
<b>run through</b> - (insep) to practise a dramatic work like a play quickly.		2) (sep) to do or make something very quickly;
<b>run up against</b> - (insep) to encounter problems, often unexpected.		3) (sep) to spend a lot of money on credit.

### Chart 22. Meanings of the verb TO RUN

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. The driver couldn't stop in time and **ran** the fox **over** when it ran in front of his car.

- Hit with a vehicle
- Exceed a time limit
- Confess

2. He **ran up** a lot of bills at the hotel.

- Write something completely
- Discuss
- Spend a lot of money on credit

3. You should only recharge the battery when it has fully **run down**.

- Lose energy or power
- Report someone to a person in authority
- Visit

4. The police **ran after** the guy who'd stolen it, but he was too fast for them.

- Chase, pursue
  - Disregard something, not consider it important or harmful
  - Be powered by
5. Opinion is **running against** his policies and he has very little support.
    - To appear in large numbers for an event
    - Start a game of football
    - Oppose, make difficulties
  6. Could you **run over** that point again; I'm afraid I didn't quite understand it.
    - Explain quickly
    - Circulate (rumours, etc)
    - Deliver
  7. She **ran away** to avoid a forced marriage.
    - Hold tightly
    - Reach a stage in a competition
    - Leave home because of problems with other family members or to elope
  8. We **ran in** and chatted for an hour.
    - Arrest, take to police station for questioning
    - Enquire about someone's health, how life is going
    - Pay a casual visit
  9. He **ran up** a few examples for them to look at.
    - Do or make something very quickly
    - Close all doors, windows, etc.
    - Mean, try to say
  10. He **ran** a graph **in** next to the text.
    - Kill, murder
    - Insert
    - Start a game of football

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Can you get some coffee from the shops; I'm afraid we've run . . . .  
a) in b) out c) off
2. Joan ran ... from home after an argument with her parents.  
a) in b) up c) away
3. Her new car runs ... diesel instead of petrol.  
a) off b) out c) on
4. My Father and Grandfather both died of heart disease; it runs ... our family.  
a) in b) from c) to
5. She ran ... a huge bill in the restaurant.  
a) up b) into c) over
6. The robbers ran ... when the police arrived and haven't been caught yet.  
a) into b) away c) out of
7. My dog always runs ... cats; she hates them.



- a) after b) into c) over
8. I was walking down Regent Street the other day when I ran ... my old German teacher.  
a) in b) into c) to
9. He lost his driving license after he ran ... a child because he was driving too fast and couldn't stop in time.  
a) after b) out of c) over
10. She says she's not going to run ... president as she is retiring from politics.  
a) over b) for c) into
11. I always run ... old students of mine when I go to that cafeteria.  
a) after b) across c) over
12. He runs ... every pretty girl he sees at school.  
a) on b) after c) in
13. Yesterday I ran ... an old friend of mine at the supermarket.  
a) for b) down c) into
14. He ran ... with his best friend's girlfriend.  
a) off b) into c) on
15. The police ran ... all the people who were near the scene of the horrible crime.  
a) in b) over c) on
16. That man runs ... his monthly salary in less than a week.  
a) at b) through c) in
17. I don't know how many candidates are running ... President.  
a) up b) for c) off
18. They ran ... against several problems when they tried to build the bridge in that area.  
a) off b) on c) up
19. We ran ... of beer when the party was half over.  
a) away b) out c) off
20. John didn't notice he had run ... his neighbour's little dog.  
a) over b) on c) off

**3. The 'prompt' sentences on the left all have a 'follow-on' sentence which is divided into two parts, in the middle and on the right. Match the prompt sentences with the two parts of the follow-on sentences, and complete these follow-on sentences with a phrasal verb using 'run' and a particle or particles from the box. Make sure you use the correct form of the verb.**

**across around away by down from into  
off on out over through to up with**

Prompt sentence	Follow-on sentence part 1	Follow-on sentence part 2
(1) I'm not very happy with the people I work with.	❖ I _____ a huge heating bill... ❖ I hope the morning meeting	➤ ...I'll have to come home. ➤ ...crossing a pedestrian crossing as a child.
(2) I saw Janine for the first	doesn't _____...	➤ 150 copies, that should be

<p>time in years today. (3) Look at this wonderful vase I found. (4) I've always been a very independent person. (5) I am absolutely exhausted. (6) I really want to discuss my ideas for the company with someone. (7) We need enough agendas for everyone coming to the conference. (8) Last winter was particularly cold. (9) I really must deal with these accounts. (10) I've got a lot to do at work today. (11) I'm having a lovely holiday in Italy, and I really don't want to leave. (12) I've got one leg slightly longer than the other. (13) I think that everyone's here. (14) I had a small accident in my car last month. (15) I need a bit of romance and adventure in my life.</p>	<p>❖ It's been like that ever since I was _____...</p> <p>❖ I've been _____ at work...</p> <p>❖ I'll just _____ the names on my list...</p> <p>❖ I suppose that when my money _____...</p> <p>❖ I couldn't believe it when the bill for repairs _____...</p> <p>❖ I was wondering if I could _____ them _____ you...</p> <p>❖ Perhaps I should just _____...</p> <p>❖ If I _____...</p> <p>❖ I _____ her...</p> <p>❖ It began when I tried to _____ home.</p> <p>❖ I _____ it...</p> <p>❖ I guess I'm a bit fed up with them _____ me _____...</p> <p>❖ I've been _____ them...</p>	<p>enough.</p> <p>➤ ...as a result.</p> <p>➤ ...all day.</p> <p>➤ ...the first man who catches my eye!</p> <p>➤ ...to make sure.</p> <p>➤ ...in an antique shop in Brighton.</p> <p>➤ ...all day without a break.</p> <p>➤ ...all the time.</p> <p>➤ ...when I was 10 years old.</p> <p>➤ ...for too long.</p> <p>➤ ...in a café on the High Street.</p> <p>➤ ...some time this morning?</p> <p>➤ ...almost £1000.</p>
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#### 4. Introduce the correct phrasal verb with *TO RUN*.

1. My suggestion \_\_\_\_\_ heavy opposition.
2. Wait a minute! I have \_\_\_\_\_ the bank.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ with his wife's best friend.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ his fortune and now he is sleeping in the street.
5. No, it's sure, she \_\_\_\_\_ him and now she is alone.
6. Stop to \_\_\_\_\_ those bills. You have to pay them.
7. My subscription \_\_\_\_\_ next year.
8. Look at the river, it's going to \_\_\_\_\_.

9. What will we do when money \_\_\_\_\_ ? I don't know.
10. Being married doesn't stop him for \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ this marvellous book.
12. This politician is \_\_\_\_\_ President .
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ him in New York.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ the guy who stole her car.
15. Peter was \_\_\_\_\_ by a red truck.
16. Your enthusiasm \_\_\_\_\_ you.
17. The cops \_\_\_\_\_ .
18. This morning Mathew \_\_\_\_\_ school.
19. This newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ a thousand copies.

## *The Verb TO SET*

<i>set about</i> - (insep) to begin or start.	<i>set against</i> - (sep) to cause to be hostile or antagonistic.	<i>set apart</i> - 1) (tr) to reserve for a specific use; 2) (sep) (tr) to make noticeable.
<i>set aside</i> - 1) (tr) to separate and reserve for a special purpose; 2) (sep) to discard or reject.	<i>set at</i> - (tr) to attack or assail.	<i>set back</i> - 1) (sep) (tr) to slow down the progress of; hinder; 2) (sep) to cost.
<i>set by</i> - (sep) to reserve for future use.	<i>set down</i> - 1) (sep) (tr) to cause to sit; seat; 2) (tr) to put in writing; record; 3) (sep) (tr) to regard; consider; 4) (insep) to assign to a cause; attribute; 5) (sep) (tr) to land (an aircraft).	<i>set forth</i> - 1) (tr) to present for consideration; propose; 2) (tr) to express in words; 3) (int) to start a journey.
<i>set in</i> - 1) (tr) to insert; 2) (int) to begin to happen or be apparent (of seasons, times of the day).	<i>set out</i> - 1) (tr) to lay out systematically or graphically; 2) (sep) to display for exhibition or sale; 3) (int) to start a journey.	<i>set up</i> - 1) (tr) to place in an upright position; 2) (tr) to create or arrange smth.; 3) (insep) (tr) to buy a house or business of your own and start living or working there; 4) (sep) (tr) to establish; found; 5) (sep) to prepare equipment, software, etc., for use; 6) (insep) to put (someone else) into a compromising situation by deceit or trickery.
<i>set off</i> - 1) (tr) to give rise to; cause to occur; 2) (sep) to cause to explode; 3) (sep) to cause to ring an alarm; 4) (sep) to counterbalance, counteract, or compensate for; 5) (int) to start on a journey.	<i>set upon</i> - (tr) to attack violently.	

**Chart 23. Meanings of the verb TO SET**

### **Practical assignments**

#### **1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.**

1. He **set forth** his ideas in his autobiography.

- State or outline an opinion
- Buy larger or more expensive items
- Control yourself, refrain

2. Winter has **set in**; it's started snowing.

- Demand a salary raise
- Criticize angrily
- Change season noticeably

3. They **set up** a dot com company, floated it a couple of years later on the Stock Exchange and made an absolute fortune.

- Start a company
- Stop and visit

- Make someone give something to you
4. The figures are **set out** in the council's annual report.
    - To appear in large numbers for an event
    - Display, show
    - Lower the top half of your body
  5. We **set about** the cleaning and got it done before lunchtime.
    - Abolish, get rid of
    - Start doing something
    - Entertain people in your home
  6. The explorers **set out** for the South Pole yesterday morning.
    - Start a journey
    - Not disclose information or make it public
    - Make something last as long as possible
  7. Terrorists **set off** a car bomb in the city centre last night. Fortunately, no-one was hurt or killed.
    - Leave a place for a very short time
    - The minimum expected
    - Explode a bomb
  8. We **set forth** at daybreak for the summit of the mountain.
    - Start a journey
    - Try to get
    - Telephone for something
  9. The technician **set up** the computer network perfectly.
    - Make something progress
    - Prepare equipment, software, etc., for use
    - Start a company

## 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The project was set ... for several weeks because of the appalling weather.  
a) on b) back c) to
2. A house like that would set you ... at least a quarter of a million pounds.  
a) up b) out c) back
3. The students all had to leave their classrooms because someone set the fire alarm ... .  
a) out b) off c) in
4. It's been snowing for two days now; winter has set ... .  
a) in b) on c) out
5. They set ... on their trip around India last week.  
a) in b) off c) to
6. He set ... with enthusiasm and finished the job in record time.  
a) up b) down c) to
7. She set the company ... in 1990.  
a) in b) to c) up

8. They set ... on their journey two days ago.  
a) in b) off c) to
9. The bus will set you ... at the end of my road.  
a) down b) out c) off
10. She was set ... by muggers when she was getting money from a cash machine.  
a) upon b) to c) up
11. She really wants the game for her birthday; she has her heart set ... it.  
a) to b) for c) on
12. He addressed the meeting and set ... to prove his point honestly and fairly.  
a) off b) on c) out
13. Soon after they'd got married, they sold their flat and set ... home in Leeds.  
a) off b) out c) up
14. They are totally opposed to the idea; they are set ... it.  
a) upon b) against c) to
15. The taxi set me ... outside the airport.  
a) down b) against c) on

**3. A. Look at the definitions for each phrasal verb in bold and decide if they are TRUE or FALSE. Provide correct definitions for the phrasal verbs with false definitions.**

**B. Give your own example for each definition.**

1. If something **sets** people **against** each other, it encourages them to work together.
2. If your plans are **set back**, this means that their progress has been delayed.
3. If you **set down** something in writing, you write something on a piece of paper so that it will not be forgotten and can be looked at later.
4. If you have just **set off** on a trip, you have just finished it.
5. If someone **sets** you **up**, they have arranged a situation so that you are blamed, especially if it is something illegal.
6. If you **set up** a company, you have closed a company down because of, for example, financial difficulties.
7. If something **sets off** an alarm, it stops the alarm from working properly.
8. If something you buy **sets** you **back** a lot, it has cost you very little money.
9. If you **set aside** some money, you spend it quickly, usually on something that you do not need.
10. If something such as bad weather **sets in**, it starts to happen and is not likely to stop for a long time.

**4. Introduce the correct preposition to form the phrasal verb.**

1. When the rain set \_\_\_\_, I was looking for a shelter.
2. Freedom must be set \_\_\_\_ from liberty, as a condition of being.

3. There is no reason to set this solution \_\_\_\_.
4. Setting fire \_\_\_\_ the forest is punished as a crime.
5. Sarah is very beautiful, but he set his heart \_\_\_\_ Jodie.
6. When a blaze begins, alarm has to be set \_\_\_\_ .
7. He's looking for a place where he could be able to set his painting \_\_\_\_.
8. We have to set the chairs \_\_\_\_ in order to free enough room to dance.
9. He was set \_\_\_\_ liberty two months ago.
10. I've got no money. Would you mind setting this article \_\_\_\_ ?

## ***The Verb TO TAKE***

<b><i>take after</i></b> - 1) (insep) to look like, resemble; 2) (insep) to chase, to follow.	<b><i>take apart</i></b> - (sep) to take something to pieces.	<b><i>take aside</i></b> - (sep) get someone alone to talk to them.
<b><i>take away</i></b> - (sep) to remove from a certain place, environment, or mental or emotional state.	<b><i>take back</i></b> - ) (sep) to regain possession of; 2) (sep) to cause to remember; 3) (sep) to retract a statement, admit that something was wrong.	Take down - 1) (sep) to make notes or write down in full; 2) to move from a higher to a lower level or place; 3) (sep) to lower the arrogance or the self-esteem of (a person).
<b><i>take for</i></b> - 1) (sep) to assume to be; 2) (sep) to assume falsely to be; mistake for.	<b><i>take on</i></b> - 1) (sep) to undertake, to assume a responsibility; 2) (sep) to hire, employ; 3) (sep) to acquire a new characteristic; 4) (sep) to allow passengers on a ship or plane.	<b><i>take in</i></b> - 1) (sep) to absorb information, to understand; 2) (sep) to deceive; trick; cheat; 3) (sep) to make clothes smaller.
<b><i>take off</i></b> - 1) (sep) to remove; 2) (int) leave; depart (often suddenly or quickly); 3) (int) to leave the ground, as an airplane; 4) (int) to achieve sudden, marked growth, success, to make great progress.	<b><i>take up</i></b> - 1) (sep) to fill or occupy time or space; 2) (sep) to make clothes shorter; 3) (sep) to occupy oneself with the study or practice of; to start a new hobby, pastime, etc.	<b><i>take out</i></b> - 1) (sep) to borrow a library book; 2) (sep) to borrow money from a bank or other official lender; 3) (sep) to extract or remove; 4) (sep) to go out socially with someone, especially a date; 5) (sep) to obtain insurance; 6) (sep) to kill, murder.
<b><i>take over</i></b> - (sep) to assume management or possession of or responsibility for.		<b><i>take to</i></b> - 1) (insep) to make a habit of something; 2) to respond favorably to; begin to like; 3) to go to.

**Chart 24. Meanings of the verb TO TAKE**

### **Practical assignments**

#### **1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.**

1. She **took me in** with her story until someone told me the truth.

- Accept a decision or suggestion
- Absorb information
- Deceive

2. An awful lot of my time at work is **taken up** with pointless bureaucracy nowadays.

- Slowly come to be understood



- Fill or occupy time or space
  - Ruin or spoil something
3. He **takes after** his mother.
- Give or contract work to someone else
  - Abuse someone because you're angry
  - Look like, resemble
4. I had to **take back** everything bad I'd said about them when I learned how they'd helped out.
- Separate a part of a room with something like a curtain, screen, etc.
  - Make someone less confident
  - Retract a statement, admit that something was wrong
5. That song always **takes me back** to when I was at university.
- Make someone nostalgic
  - Flatter someone
  - Cut a picture or similar from a magazine, etc
6. The dentist **took out** all of my wisdom teeth before they started causing any problems.
- Extract or remove
  - Consider something carefully
  - Leave the house to visit place and socialize
7. She **took on** the task of indexing the book.
- Complete a form
  - Assume a responsibility
  - Illegally access a bank account or credit card and steal money
8. The police **took down** his answers to their questions.
- Make notes or write down in full
  - Close a shop, branch or business permanently
  - Become involved in something unpleasant

## 2. Choose the correct preposition, etc.

1. He looks like his mother; he takes ... her.  
a) after b) to c) for
2. Do you take me ... an idiot?  
a) after b) in c) for
3. The plane couldn't take ... because of the snow.  
a) off b) up c) to
4. He tried a couple of judo lessons and took ... it right away because he found it made him feel so much fitter.  
a) to b) over c) away
5. He took ... swimming when his doctor told him he needed to take more exercise.  
a) after b) up c) in
6. You should take ... Christmas decorations on the 6th of January.

- a) up b) to c) down
7. He invited me to stay and I'm going to take him ... his offer  
a) up b) up on c) upon
8. The company took ... several new employees to cope with the extra demand.  
a) in b) up c) on
9. He took ... everything the lecturer said in his notebook.  
a) up b) down c) on
10. He spoke too quickly for us to take ... everything he said.  
a) in b) on c) to
11. She took ... drink after her husband died.  
a) down b) to c) in
12. Can you take this phone number ... for me, please?  
a) up b) in c) down
13. He took ... the piano straightaway and became proficient in a few months.  
a) to b) in c) down
14. They took the company ... when it went bankrupt.  
a) in b) down c) over
15. I took my hat ... when I entered the building.  
a) off b) on c) in
16. If you don't take your books ... to the library on time, you have to pay a fine.  
a) out b) back c) into
17. She took her clothes ... and went to bed.  
a) off b) on c) down
18. I can't be bothered to cook tonight, so I'll get an Indian take ... .  
a) off b) up c) away
19. He refused to take what he had said ... even though he knew he was wrong.  
a) in b) back c) off
20. I couldn't put the radio back together after I had taken it ... .  
a) off b) out on c) apart

**3. Match a phrasal verb with *take* in column A with its correct meaning in column B**

1. You need to take a few days off work.
  2. I am thinking of taking up golf to get some exercise.
  3. He is very good at taking off famous politicians.
  4. I really should take on one or two more waiters. The restaurant is so busy.
  5. This table takes up too much room in the kitchen. Let us put it somewhere in the kitchen.
  6. Sales of the new BMW have taken off.
  7. He is so bossy. Whenever I try and work with him, he just takes over.
- a) To imitate another person to make other people laugh  
b) To occupy space or time  
c) To employ

- d) To suddenly increase, to do well
- e) To have a holiday or a change
- f) To take control
- g) To start a new hobby.

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

after	down	in	out	to
back	for	off	over	up
back	in	on	to	up

1. The Worldwide Chemicals Company was recently taken ... by its biggest rivals.
2. I'm not very fit, so I've decided to take ... 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 taken ... each other very well.
4. "Why have you taken ... all the pictures in the sitting-room."  
"Because I'm going to decorate it."
5. Is the *Bookworm* a very good magazine? Because, if it is, I might take ... a subscription.
6. The new pizza restaurant is a great success. It's really taken ... .
7. "Give me a kiss!" "What do you take me ... ? I'm a married girl!"
8. One day I painted little red spots all over my face, and told my father I had caught measles. For a moment he was completely taken ..., then he realized it was a joke.
9. "This radio I bought only picks up Radio Ulan Bator."  
"Why don't you take it ... to the shop where you bought it, then?"
10. "Dad, is it all right if I leave school and get married?"  
"I can't advise you on that. You'd better take it ... with your mother."
11. "Does John take ... his mother or his father?" "Well, he looks just like his father, but he has his mother's nature."
12. Janet is secretary of four different clubs and chairperson of two other societies. I think she has taken too much ... .
- 13 The skirt is very loose. I think I'll have to take it ... at the waist.
14. I'm sorry I said all these terrible things about you. I take them all ... .
15. What's wrong with Kate? She is used to be such a quiet girl, but she's taken ... going out every night.

**5. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.**

after	away	back	down	for	in	off	on	out	over
-------	------	------	------	-----	----	-----	----	-----	------

1. John is going to take Cybil ... for a nice dinner and a late-night film.
2. She should never have taken ... so much responsibility at work if she wasn't willing to work nights and weekends.
3. I hate that picture which is hanging over the couch. Can we please take it ... ?
4. I said you were a nice person, but I take it ... . You are absolutely horrible!
5. Jessica was taken ... by the con artist. He stole over ten thousand dollars from her.
6. We went down to the beaches near Cape Canaveral to watch the space shuttle take ... . The launch was magnificent.
7. There was a military coup d'etat in the tiny nation. The military took ... the capital city and gained control of the government.
8. Jim really takes ... his father. They look the same, they act the same - they even have the same laugh!
9. You thought I stole your wallet?! What kind of person do you take me ... ?
10. When the police discovered his history of drunk driving, they took ... his driver's license.

## *The Verb TO TURN*

<i>turn against</i> - (insep) to stop liking and start disliking.	<i>turn back</i> - 1) (insep) to reverse one's direction of motion; 2) (tr) to drive back and away; 3) (tr) to halt the advance of; 4)(tr) to fold down.	<i>turn down</i> - 1) (sep) (tr) to reject or refuse, as a person, advice, or a suggestion; 2) (tr) to fold or be capable of folding down; 3) (sep) to reduce speed, volume, temperature, intensity, or flow of.
<i>turn away</i> - 1) (sep) not to allow someone to enter; 2) (sep) to refuse to give someone sympathy, help, or support; 3) (tr) to repel.		
<i>turn in</i> - 1) (sep) to hand in; submit 2) (int) to go to bed; 3) (sep) to inform on or deliver up.	<i>turn into</i> - (sep) to be changed, transformed, or converted into.	<i>turn off</i> - 1) (sep) to stop the flow of (water, gas, etc.), as by closing a faucet or valve; to extinguish (a light); 2) (sep) to disaffect, alienate, or disgust.
<i>turn out</i> - 1) (sep) to produce; 2) (int) to produce an unexpected result; 3) (sep) to extinguish (a light); 4) (int) to attend.		<i>turn on</i> - 1) (sep) to cause someone to feel attraction or pleasure; 2) to cause (water, gas, etc.) to flow, as by opening a valve; to switch on (a light); to put into operation; activate.
<i>turn to</i> - 1) (insep) to apply to for aid; appeal to; 2) (insep) to begin to attend to or work at something; 3) (tr) to change to.		<i>turn up</i> - 1) (int) to intensify or increase; 2) (int) to appear; arrive; 3) (int) to come to notice; be seen; to be found; 4) to happen; occur.

### Chart 25. Meanings of the verb TO TURN

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. She had nobody to **turn to** when her husband died.
  - Take up a habit
  - Put pressure on someone to get them to do what you want
  - Try to get help
2. She **turned out** the lights and went to bed.
  - Switch off the light
  - Put something where it belongs
  - Look in a place to try to find something
3. I **turned in** at half past eleven because I had an early start the next morning.
  - Go to bed
  - Hide in a vehicle to travel without people knowing

- Quit something
4. They offered her the job, but she **turned it down**.
    - Arrest or take someone to a police station for questioning
    - Reduce volume, temperature, etc.
    - Reject an offer, invitation, etc.
  5. It looked as if we were going to fail, but it **turned out** well in the end.
    - Produce an unexpected result
    - Store something in a safe place
    - Demolish
  6. She didn't **turn up** for class today.
    - Recover
    - Increase volume, temperature, etc.
    - Appear
  7. I **turned** the radio **on** to get the weather forecast.
    - Confess, admit reluctantly to something
    - Cause to operate by flipping a switch
    - To handle somebody firmly who behaves impertinently, conceitedly
  8. I **turned** the TV **off** and went to bed.
    - Switch off
    - Keep as long as possible
    - Spend a lot of money on credit

**2. Match the two halves of each dialogue.**

1. What happened to the theatre in the centre of town?
2. Whatever made you ask someone like him for help?
3. Did Jill accept your suggestion?
4. Don't you think it's a bit cold in here?
5. So, did the Maxwells come to the party after all?
6. Why did it take you so long to drive here?
7. Are you watching that film?
8. I thought it was going to rain.

- A. The road was blocked so I had to turn back and find another route.
- B. So did I but it turned out sunny in the end.
- C. It was turned into the cinema.
- D. Yes, they did. They turned up an hour late!
- E. Yes, it is a bit chilly. Turn the heating on if you want to.
- F. There was nobody else I could turn to.
- G. No. She turned it down.
- H. No, I'm not. Shall I turn it off?

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

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?*").

**4. Insert the correct preposition to form the phrasal verb with *TURN*.**

1. Can you please turn \_\_\_ the radio? I want to listen to a programme.  
 a) away b) on c) down
2. I applied to Oxford University, but they turned me \_\_\_\_ .  
 a) down b) to c) up
3. Sandra is very attractive. She really turns me \_\_\_\_ .  
 a) to b) out c) on
4. Nicolas was turned \_\_\_ at the border because he didn't have a visa.  
 a) into b) out c) away
5. I'm studying. Could you please turn \_\_\_ the radio?  
 a) down b) on c) out
6. I'm so tired. I think that I am going to turn \_\_\_\_ .  
 a) out b) in c) on
7. I'm sleeping. Could you please turn \_\_\_ the light?  
 a) up b) away c) out
8. My keys turned \_\_\_ in my car.  
 a) up b) to c) down
9. You are going in the wrong direction. Please turn \_\_\_ and go back.  
 a) to b) away c) around
10. I wonder why he hasn't turned \_\_\_ yet. The meeting will start in ten minutes.  
 a) on b) up c) in
11. He wanted to join the army, but was turned \_\_\_ due to his health problems.  
 a) down b) up c) out
12. The teacher asked me to turn this piece of prose \_\_\_ verse.  
 a) in b) into c) to
13. Only one hundred people were admitted to the stadium. All the other people had to be turned \_\_\_\_ .  
 a) away b) out c) in
14. Before leaving the house, don't forget to turn \_\_\_ the lights.  
 a) off b) up c) in
15. He turned \_\_\_ the management of the company to his oldest son.  
 a) to b) up c) over



**5. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb *TURN* instead of words in bold.**

1. They **refused to serve** us at the restaurant because we didn't have on shoes.
2. **Reduce the volume on** the TV. I'm trying to talk on the phone.
3. You need to **submit** your homework every day.
4. The plane **changed direction** and went back the airport because of mechanical problems.
5. Did you see the news last night? No, I **went to bed** early.
6. They **rejected** her application because they preferred a man for the job.
7. The pit bull suddenly **attacked** the small child.
8. My wallet **was unexpectedly found** outside the nightclub but it was empty.
9. The factory normally makes clocks and watches but during the last war it **produced** precision instruments for airplanes.
10. Over 1,000,000 people **attended** the inauguration.

## *The Verb TO WRITE*

<p><b>write off</b> - 1) (sep) (tr) to decide that smth. is unimportant or useless and is not worth further serious attention;</p> <p>2) (tr) to cancel from accounts as a loss;</p> <p>3) (sep) to destroy a car in an accident so that it cannot be repaired;</p> <p>4) (tr) to consider as a loss or failure;</p> <p>5) (int) to send a letter to a company or organization, usually asking for something.</p>	<p><b>write back</b> - (int) to respond to someone who has sent you a letter, to write a letter in reply.</p>	<p><b>write in</b> - 1) (sep) (tr) to cast a vote by inserting (a name not listed on a ballot);</p> <p>2) (tr) to insert in a text or document;</p> <p>3) (int) to communicate with an organization by mail.</p>
	<p><b>write down</b> - 1) (sep) (tr) to make notes;</p> <p>2) (sep) (tr) to disparage in writing;</p> <p>3) (int) to write in a conspicuously simple or condescending style.</p>	
	<p><b>write out</b> - 1) (tr) to express or compose in writing;</p> <p>2) (tr) to write in full or expanded form.</p>	

### Chart 26. Meanings of the verb TO WRITE

#### Practical assignments

#### 1. Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb.

1. I **wrote up** the report and submitted it.
  - Make complete written version
  - Escape
  - Remove a surface violently
2. I **wrote out** my notes in full to help me remember them.
  - Tick, cross out or otherwise mark something to show that it has been dealt with
  - Write something completely
  - Explode (bomb), start ringing (alarm)
3. I **wrote** her mobile number **down** on a scrap of paper and I've lost it.
  - Develop or change over time to fit something
  - Lose hair
  - Make notes
4. He **wrote** the car **off** in an accident on the motorway.
  - Used to tell someone to get lost or leave you alone
  - Destroy a car in an accident
  - Not punish
5. They asked viewers to **write in** with their opinions and suggestions.
  - Interrupt
  - Try to compensate for doing something wrong
  - Send a letter to a TV station, etc.

#### 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. She wrote to me weeks ago and I still haven't replied; I must write ... to her.

- a) back b) out c) off
2. The footballer was written ... when he broke his leg, but surprised everybody when he came back.  
a) off b) down c) to
3. A lot of viewers wrote ... to complain about the programme.  
a) in b) up c) off
4. I've finished the rough draft; I just have to write it ... properly.  
a) in b) up c) off.
5. The car was so badly damaged that the insurance company wrote it ... .  
a) out b) in c) off
6. I don't remember where I wrote her number ... ; it's on a little piece of paper somewhere.  
a) off b) in c) down
7. The doctor had to write ... a full report on the incident.  
a) out b) in c) off
8. They wrote the debt ..., cancelled it, because it was never going to be paid.  
a) up b) down c) off
9. She took brief notes during the lecture, then wrote them ... in full in the evening.  
a) off b) up c) in
10. Write the number ... before you forget it.  
a) off b) to c) down
11. I wrote ... for a catalogue, but they never sent it.  
a) up b) off c) to

## SUMMARY CHART OF THE PHRASAL VERBS

Verb	Meaning	Examples
<b>BE</b>		
<b>be after</b>	1) (tr) to want, to try to gain 2) (tr) to chase, try to find	1) <i>What <b>are</b> you <b>after</b> in my room? There's nothing in there.</i> 2) <i>The police <b>are after</b> him.</i>
<b>be along</b>	(int) arrive	<i>The next bus should <b>be along</b> in the next quarter of an hour or so.</i>
<b>be at</b>	(tr) to scold	<i>Why <b>are</b> you always <b>at</b> the children?</i>
<b>be away</b>	(int) to be absent; to leave	<i>She's <b>away</b> on business for three weeks.</i>
<b>be back</b>	1) (int) to return; 2) (int) to become fashionable again	1) <i>"It's great to <b>be back</b> again after all those years."</i> 2) <i>Short skirts <b>are back</b> again.</i>
<b>be down</b>	1) (int) be depressed; 2) (int) be reduced or less	1) <i>He's <b>been down</b> since his partner left him.</i> 2) <i>Unfortunately, profits <b>are down</b> by 20 per cent.</i>
<b>be down with</b>	(tr) to be ill with; (syn. <i>Go down with</i> )	<i>Barry can't come to the meeting. He <b>is down with</b> a virus.</i>
<b>be for</b>	(tr) to be in favour of (opp. <i>Be against</i> )	<i>You <b>are for</b> the chairman's plan, aren't you.</i>
<b>be in</b>	1) (int) to be at one's home, at work (opp. <i>Be out</i> ); 2) (int) to be fashionable (opp. <i>Be out</i> ) 3)(int) be submitted, arrive	1) <i>"There <b>was no one in</b> when I went by earlier."</i> 2) <i>That hairstyle <b>is definitely in</b> at the moment.</i> 3) <i>The application form must <b>be in</b> by 3pm on Friday.</i>
<b>be in on</b>	(insep) be involved in	<i>Susan was the only one who <b>wasn't in on</b> the plan.</i>
<b>be off</b>	1) (int) to leave; 2) (tr) to be absent (from school, work, etc.); 3) (int) to be cancelled (usually used in the present tense (of an event / an arrangement etc.); 4) (int) to have gone bad (of food); 5) (int) to be disconnected or not working	1) <i>I'm just <b>off</b> to see the solicitor. I should be back around lunchtime.</i> 2) <i>On weekends the servants <b>are off</b>, so there's no one there.</i> 3) <i>The lead singer of 'The Rolling Beatles' pop group is ill, so tonight's concert <b>is off</b>.</i> 4) <i>Nick decided to have a fried egg for breakfast, but there was a terrible smell when he cracked the egg. 'This egg <b>is off</b>,' he thought. I can't eat it.'</i> 5) <i>The power <b>was off</b> for about 3 hours.</i>
<b>be on</b>	1) (int) take place, to be shown(on TV, at the cinema, theatre, etc); 2) be working, be functioning (of machines)	1) <i>The play <b>is on</b> for another three nights.</i> 2) <i>There must be someone inside. The television <b>is on</b>.</i>
<b>be on about</b>	(insep) mean, try to say	<i>I'm sorry I don't understand what you're <b>on</b></i>

		<b>about.</b>
<b>be onto</b>	(tr) pursue, be aware of someone's true nature	<i>I think we could <b>be onto</b> a winner but I need to do some more research.</i>
<b>be out</b>	1) (int) not to be at one's home, office (opp. <i>To be in</i> ); 2) (int) to be unfashionable (opp. <i>Be in</i> ); 3) (int) (of light/fire) to have stopped burning; 4) (itr) to become known;	1) <i>The boss <b>is out</b> at the moment but he'll be back soon.</i> 2) <i>Long skirts <b>are out</b> this year.</i> 3) <i>Bring some wood, please. The fire <b>is out</b>.</i> 4) <i>They tried to keep it secret but the story <b>is out</b> now.</i>
<b>be out of</b>	(tr) not to have sth; lack; (syn. <i>Run out off</i> )	<i>We need to go shopping, because we're <b>out of</b> bread.</i>
<b>be out to/ for</b>	(tr) attempt at getting smth	<i>Jane <b>was always out for</b> a good time.</i>
<b>be over</b>	(int) to be finished	<i>The storm <b>is over</b>; it has stopped raining and the sun is shining.</i>
<b>be up</b>	1) (int) to be awake and out of bed; to stay awake at night (syn. <i>Stay up</i> ); 2) have increased or risen; 3) (unt) have expired, ended	1) <i>Don't expect her to answer the door bell at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. She won't <b>be up</b>.</i> 2) <i>Bill's temperature <b>is up</b> again.</i> 3) <i>Time's <b>up</b>. Please stop writing.</i>
<b>be up to</b>	1) (tr) to do(usually sth wrong); 2) (tr) to be equal to; be good enough 3) (tr) to depend on	1) <i>You are looking guilty. What have you <b>been up to</b>?</i> 2) <i>Your recent work <b>has not been up to</b> your usual standard.</i> 3) <i>It's <b>up to</b> you to decide.</i>
<b>be with</b>	(tr) to understand	<i>So, that's how the system works. <b>Are you with</b> me?</i>
<b>BREAK</b>		
<b>break away</b>	(int) to separate from a political party, company, etc.	<i>Some dissidents <b>broke away</b> and formed their own party</i>
<b>break down</b>	1) (of machinery) (int) to stop working. 2) (tr) to separate something into component parts 3) (int) to lose control emotionally or mentally	1) <i>Tom's car <b>broke down</b> on the way to the airport, and he had to get a taxi.</i> 2) <i>We spent a lot of money at the supermarket. When we <b>broke</b> the total cost <b>down</b>, we spent more on cleaning supplies than food.</i> 3) <i>Alec <b>broke down</b> and cried when his mother died.</i>
<b>break in</b>	1) (int) to enter by using force (and breaking a lock, window, etc.) 2) (int) interrupt a conversation; to intrude.	1) <i>The thieves <b>broke in</b> while Jane was at the movies and stole all her jewellery.</i> 2) <i>Could I just <b>break in</b> there and make a comment?</i>
<b>break into</b>	(tr) to enter somewhere (e.g. a house) illegally, especially by force.	<i>Last night a burglar <b>broke into</b> my house and stole my television set.</i>

<b>break off</b>	1) (int) to end; to interrupt; (relationship, negotiations, work, etc) 2) (tr) break a piece from something; 3) (tr) to stop relationships, cease to be friendly	1) <i>Peace talks between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. have <b>broken off</b> after three days of serious disagreement.</i> 2) <i>Tanya <b>broke off</b> a piece of chocolate and gave it to me.</i> 3) <i>Are you still with Jill? No, we <b>broke it off</b> in May.</i>
<b>break out</b>	1) (int) to start, usually suddenly (of wars, epidemics, fires, violence etc.) 2) (+of) to escape from prison	1) <i>The Second World War <b>broke out</b> on 3 September, 1939.</i> 2) <i>Two men <b>broke out of</b> jail yesterday.</i>
<b>break out in</b>	to become covered by spots / a rash / a cold sweat	<i>Cyril <b>broke out in</b> spots this morning.</i>
<b>break through</b>	1) (int) to advance in spite of opposition or obstruction; 2) (tr) to break a way through (especially sth solid)	1) <i>But she admitted it eventually <b>broke through</b> her defences.</i> 2) <i>Several demonstrators <b>broke through</b> the barriers despite warnings from the police.</i>
<b>break up</b>	1) (int) stop; come to an end; 2) (+with) to end; to separate (of a marriage / a family / a relationship etc.) 3) (tr) to stop an activity	1) <i>What time did the party <b>break up</b> last night?</i> 2) <i>The Greens' marriage <b>broke up</b> in 1985 after only two years.</i> <i>Has Sam really <b>broken up with</b> Lucy?</i> 3) <i>The headmaster <b>broke up</b> the fight between Roger and Clive.</i>
<b>BRING</b>		
<b>bring about</b>	(tr) cause to happen	<i>Democracy <b>brought about</b> great change in the lives of the people.</i>
<b>bring along</b>	(tr) bring someone or something to a certain place	<i>When we go to the forest, <b>bring</b> your wildlife guide <b>along</b>.</i>
<b>bring around</b>	1) (tr) change someone's mind, persuade; 2) (tr) to bring someone to consciousness 3) (tr) get someone talking about something	1) <i>She doesn't want to go, but we'll eventually <b>bring her around</b>.</i> 2) <i>The doctor <b>brought around</b> the unconscious man with smelling salts.</i> 3) <i>He didn't want to discuss the details, but I managed to <b>bring him around</b> and he told me everything.</i>
<b>bring away</b>	(+from) (tr) learn or gain through experience	<i>My trip across the Sahara was difficult, but I <b>brought</b> a new appreciation for life <b>away from</b> the experience.</i>
<b>bring back</b>	1) (tr) cause to remember 2) to return	1) <i>The warm winds <b>brought back</b> the old feeling of loneliness that I had experienced so many times in the tropics.</i> 2) <i>He took the calculator home yesterday and hasn't <b>brought it back</b> yet.</i>

<b>bring down</b>	1) (tr) to move something from a higher place to a lower place. 2) (tr) to lower something, such as prices, profits, taxes, etc. 3) (tr) to defeat or overcome something, such as an enemy, a government, etc.	1) <i>And while you're up there, please <b>bring down</b> the box marked "winter clothing".</i> 2) <i>The governor pledged to <b>bring</b> taxes <b>down</b>.</i> 3) <i>The economic crisis <b>brought down</b> the weak government.</i>
<b>bring forth</b>	1) (tr) cause to happen; 2) (tr) to present or produce someone or something, make it known or visible	1) <i>The European Union <b>brought forth</b> many changes to member states political life.</i> 2) <i>The magician <b>brought forth</b> a rabbit from his hat.</i>
<b>bring forward</b>	(tr) cause to happen earlier than planned	<i>They <b>brought</b> the meeting <b>forward</b> one week because of a conflict in schedules.</i>
<b>bring off</b>	(tr) succeed at something difficult or unexpected	<i>You passed the exam! I can't believe you <b>brought</b> that <b>off</b>.</i>
<b>bring on</b>	(tr) cause something to happen	<i>The fall of the Berlin wall <b>brought on</b> great changes for Eastern Europe.</i>
<b>bring out</b>	1) (tr) to publish something; to present something (to the public); 2) (tr) highlight, emphasize, or stress	1) <i>I hear you have <b>brought out</b> a new edition of your book.</i> 2) <i>Your new shirt <b>brings out</b> the color of your eyes.</i>
<b>bring over</b>	(tr) bring to someone's house, physically carry	<i>When you visit me, why don't you <b>bring over</b> your son. Sarah <b>brought over</b> this bottle of wine and we are enjoying it together.</i>
<b>bring to</b>	1) (tr) revive consciousness; 2) (tr) inform someone about something	1) <i>We used smelling salts <b>to bring</b> her <b>to</b> after she fainted.</i> 2) <i>We <b>brought</b> it <b>to</b> her attention that he was absent from the lessons during a week.</i>
<b>bring up</b>	1) (tr) to mention 2) (tr) to raise ( a child)	<i>They didn't <b>bring</b> the subject <b>up</b> at the meeting.</i> <i>Sam was <b>brought up</b> in South Carolina.</i>
<b>CALL</b>		
<b>call after</b>	(tr) to name someone after somebody else	<i>He was <b>called</b> Joe <b>after</b> his uncle who had died in the war.</i>
<b>call around</b>	(int) to visit	<i>I'll <b>call around</b> in the afternoon if that's ok?</i>
<b>call back</b>	(tr) to return a phonecall	<i>You'd better <b>call back</b> John, he's called twice already.</i>
<b>call for</b>	1) (tr) to demand; 2) (tr) to go to collect someone or something; 3) (tr) to require; 4) (tr) to telephone for something	1) <i>The Opposition party <b>called for</b> the minister's resignation after the scandal broke.</i> 2) <i>He <b>called for</b> her at home but she wasn't there last night.</i> 3) <i>This good news <b>calls for</b> a celebration!</i> 4) <i>Did you <b>call for</b> an appointment?</i>

<b>call forth</b>	(tr) to make something happen	<i>The tsunami in Indonesia <b>called forth</b> a great deal of humanitarian aid from around the world.</i>
<b>call in</b>	1) (tr) to get someone to come and do a job; 2) (int) to visit briefly	1) <i>We had to <b>call in</b> a plumber because our drain was clogged.</i> 2) <i>The Smith's <b>called in</b> last night and we had a pleasant visit.</i>
<b>call in on/at</b>	(tr) to visit a person or place while you are on your way to somewhere else	<i>Could you <b>call in on</b> Mum on your way home?</i>
<b>call off</b>	1) (tr) to cancel; 2) (tr) to order someone to stop attacking or threatening (especially of animals)	1) <i>The concert had to be <b>called off</b> because the singer went down with a bad case of flu.</i> 2) <i><b>Call off</b> your lawyers; we can work something out. <b>Call off</b> your dog!</i>
<b>call on</b>	1) (tr) to ask for help; 2) (tr) to visit; 3) (tr) to ask someone to do something, especially to speak in public.	1) <i>The President <b>called on</b> the wealthy countries for financial aid after the floods destroyed much of the country's agriculture.</i> 2) <i>As we were in the area, we <b>called on</b> my sister-in-law.</i> 3) <i>I now <b>call on</b> the other party to give their account of what happened.</i>
<b>call round</b>	(int) to visit	<i>I <b>called round</b> on my way home but no one was in.</i>
<b>call up</b>	1) (tr) to summon for military service; 2) (tr) to telephone	1) <i>He was <b>called up</b> to active duty when the war broke out.</i> 2) <i>Why don't you <b>call up</b> a friend and see if they want to go to town with us?</i>
<b>CHECK</b>		
<b>check back</b>	(int) to return to determine if everything is OK	<i>We will <b>check back</b> tomorrow to make sure you are ok.</i>
<b>check by</b>	(insep) to visit a place to see if everything is OK	<i>We <b>checked by</b> the office to see if the stuff was ready.</i>
<b>check for</b>	(tr) to try to find	<i>The work need to be carefully written and double <b>checked for</b> spelling or other errors.</i>
<b>check in/into</b>	(insep) to report one's arrival; register for / at a hotel, conference, etc.; let someone know officially that you have arrived	<i>They <b>checked in</b> at the Ritz yesterday.</i>
<b>check into</b>	1) (tr) to enter a hospital; 2) (tr) to investigate	1) <i>They <b>checked into</b> the hospital yesterday for today's surgery.</i> 2) <i>We are checking into allegations of fraud aid the police.</i>
<b>check off</b>	(tr) to make a mark to indicate that something on a list has been completed	<i>Here are the things you need to do. Please <b>check each one off</b> when you've finished it.</i>



<b>check on</b>	(tr) to make sure something is OK	<i>Jill <b>checked on</b> the cake to make sure it wasn't burnt.</i>
<b>check out</b>	1) (int) (+of) to leave a hospital or a hotel; to pay the bill when leaving a hotel; 2) (int) to die; 3) (tr) to investigate, to look at	1) <i>She <b>checked out</b> and took a cab to the airport.</i> 2) <i>She <b>checked out</b> last week; the funeral's tomorrow.</i> 3) <i>He <b>checked out</b> the new waitress as she brought us our coffees.</i>
<b>check over</b>	(tr) to check something very carefully, closely examine	<i>I've put Mr Trumper's things in the bedroom and <b>checked over</b> the flat.</i>
<b>check through</b>	(insep) send luggage to a final destination	<i>He caught his flight from Heathrow on the 6th of October, the flight-list has been <b>checked through</b>.</i>
<b>check up /up on</b>	(insep) investigate someone or something	<i>I explained, as gently as possible, that my mother was very old-fashioned and always <b>checked up on</b> me in the morning.</i>
<b>check with</b>	(tr) ask for confirmation	<i>If you take any form of medicine or tablet, <b>check with</b> your doctor first.</i>
<b>COME</b>		
<b>come about</b>	(int) to happen, occur	<i>Let me explain how the situation <b>came about</b>.</i>
<b>come across</b>	1) (tr) (insep) to find (unexpectedly) or meet by chance; 2) (+as) (int) the way other people see you	1) <i>A lucky tramp <b>came across</b> a wallet full of money as he was walking down the street.</i> 2) <i>He <b>came across</b> as shy because he spoke so quietly.</i>
<b>come along</b>	1) (int) to make progress; 2) (int) to show up, appear	1) <i>How is dinner <b>coming along</b>? Is it ready yet?</i> 2) <i>Don't take the first offer that <b>comes along</b>.</i>
<b>come apart</b>	(int) to break into pieces	<i>It broke when I picked it up. Everything just <b>came apart</b>.</i>
<b>come around</b>	(int) to recover consciousness	<i>It took several hours after the operation before he <b>came around</b>.</i>
<b>come at</b>	(tr) attack with intent to hit or stab	<i>"He <b>came at</b> me with a knife, your Honor." "I had to shoot him."</i>
<b>come away</b>	1) (int) to become separated from the main part of something; to detach; 2) (int) to leave a place with a particular feeling	1) <i>The scarf <b>came away</b> and fell on the floor, twisted in a multiple S.</i> 2) <i>She <b>came away</b> angry.</i>
<b>come back</b>	1) (int) to return; 2) (int) to retort; reply; 3) (int) to recur to the memory.	1) <i>He rose from his chair, walked to the window, looked out, then <b>came back</b> to the table.</i> 2) <i>He <b>came back</b> with a sharp riposte.</i> 3) <i>It's all <b>coming back</b> to me now.</i>

<b>come before</b>	1) (insep) to appear in court charged with a crime or offence; 2) (tr) to precede	1) <i>The matter again <b>came before</b> Ward J. on Friday 10 July for a full hearing at which he heard evidence from the doctors and nurses involved.</i> 2) <i>Well another goal <b>came before</b> half-time.</i>
<b>come by</b>	1) (int) to visit; 2) (insep) (tr) to acquire	1) <i>He <b>came by</b> on his way home.</i> 2) <i>How did you <b>come by</b> that Rolex?</i>
<b>come down</b>	(int) to become less costly, price reduction.	<i>The price of that villa has <b>come down</b> from a million euros to 920,000 euros.</i>
<b>come down with</b>	(insep) to become ill with	<i>George won't be at the office today. He <b>came down with</b> the flu over the weekend.</i>
<b>come forward</b>	(insep) to offer help to someone, or offer to do something	<i>The sergeant asked for volunteers but no soldiers <b>came forward</b>.</i>
<b>come from</b>	(insep) country or town where you were born	<i>She <b>comes from</b> Somalia.</i>
<b>come in</b>	1) (int) to enter (town, house, etc.) 2) (insep) place or ranking in a competition, etc.; 3) (int) to receive news	1) <i>Tell the patient to <b>come in</b>.</i> 2) <i>I did my best but <b>came in</b> last but one in the race.</i> 3) <i>Reports are just <b>coming in</b> of an assassination attempt on the President.</i>
<b>come in for</b>	(insep) to receive criticism or praise	<i>Jack's <b>come in for</b> quite a lot of criticism of late.</i>
<b>come into</b>	(insep) to inherit (money / property / a fortune etc) after someone's death.	<i>Peter <b>came into</b> a fortune when his father died.</i>
<b>come off</b>	1) (int) when something breaks off; 2) (int) to turn out to be successful	1) <i>I picked it up and the handle <b>came off</b> in my hand.</i> 2) <i>I was surprised when the plan <b>came off</b> so easily.</i>
<b>come on</b>	1) (int) used to tell someone to hurry; 2) (int) used to encourage someone to do something; 3) (insep) to begin to happen	1) <i><b>Come on!</b> We are late!</i> 2) <i><b>Come on;</b> don't give up now when you're so close to finishing.</i> 3) <i>The old man said he could feel winter <b>coming on</b> in his bones.</i>
<b>come out</b>	1)(insep) to bloom; 2) (insep) to be published, in circulation.	1) <i>I love it when the orange blossoms <b>come out</b>.</i> 2) <i>When does this magazine <b>come out</b> this month?</i>
<b>come out in</b>	(insep) to have a rash	<i>She <b>came out in</b> a nasty rash after touching the poisonous plant by mistake</i>
<b>come out with</b>	1) (insep) to make something available	2) <i>She <b>came out with</b> the answer when everyone was expecting it to remain unsolved.</i>

<b>come over</b>	1) (int) to visit; 2) (insep) to feel strange	1) <i>Why don't you <b>come over</b> for a cup of tea?</i> 2) <i>I <b>came over</b> all faint and weak because my sugar level was too low.</i>
<b>come round</b>	1) (int) to regain consciousness 2) (int) to change mind or opinion about smth. 3) (int) to visit;	1) <i>The woman who fainted <b>came round</b> after we splashed a little water on her face.</i> 2) <i>My mother was opposed to my moving so far away but she <b>came round</b> in the end.</i> 3) <i>Why not <b>come round</b> and see me sometime next week?</i>
<b>come through</b>	1)(int) to arrive (messages and information) 2) (int) to be successful after some difficulties; to survive and recover from a dangerous situation	1) <i>News is <b>coming through</b> of a major accident on the M25, where freezing fog has been making driving conditions extremely dangerous.</i> 2) <i>Although she had been ill for some time, she worked very hard at her exercises and eventually <b>came through</b> and returned to good health.</i>
<b>come to</b>	1) (int) to regain consciousness; 2) (insep) to result in	1) <i>She <b>came to</b> an hour after the operation.</i> 2) <i>I think this misunderstanding may <b>come to</b> a serious problem.</i>
<b>come up</b>	1) (int) to appear; 2) (int) to rise	1) <i>I'll be late home tonight because something's <b>come up</b> at work has to be ready for tomorrow morning.</i> 2) <i>The sun <b>came up</b> just as we reached the outskirts of the town.</i>
<b>come up against</b>	(insep) to encounter problems or difficulties	<i>They <b>came up</b> against a lot of opposition to their plans for an out-of-town supermarket development.</i>
<b>come up with</b>	(insep) to think of a solution, excuse, plan, etc.	<i>Nobody could <b>come up</b> with a satisfactory explanation for the accident.</i>
<b>come with</b>	(tr) to accompany someone; go along; to go together with smth.	<i>I'm going to the store; do you want to <b>come with</b>?</i>
<b>CUT</b>		
<b>cut across</b>	1) (tr) to go through rather than around; 2) (tr) to affect different groups or classes	1) <i>Let's <b>cut across</b> the school yard, it'll be faster.</i> 2) <i>This new law will <b>cut across</b> all social classes from the highest to the lowest.</i>
<b>cut back</b>	(tr) (+on) to use less of something	<i>You should <b>cut back on the</b> amount of coffee that you drink</i>
<b>cut down</b>	1) (tr) (+on) to reduce in size or amount (smoking / cigarettes / drinking / spending / production etc.); 2) (tr) to shoot (as in war); 3) to lower from a high position; 4) (tr) to fell a tree	1) <i>Last year Peter was very ill and his doctor told him to <b>cut down on</b> the number of cigarettes he smoked.</i> 2) <i>The brigade was <b>cut down</b> as they charged the machine gun stronghold.</i> 3) <i>He was <b>cut down</b> to size after he lost his job at the factory.</i> 4) <i>They <b>cut down</b> the tree and brought it to their home to be decorated for Christmas.</i>

<b>cut in</b>	1) (int) to start functioning; 2) (int) to interrupt; 3) (+on) (tr) to include someone in a deal that makes money	1) <i>The radio <b>cut in</b> just as the where announcing the end of the war.</i> 2) <i>I was speaking with Jill when John <b>cut in</b>.</i> 3) <i>We had to <b>cut him in on</b> the deal, otherwise he would have made trouble.</i>
<b>cut off</b>	1) (tr) to isolate; make inaccessible; 2) (tr) to disconnect (telephone or other communication device)	1) <i>The severe winter storm meant that they were <b>cut off</b> from the city.</i> 2) <i>While I was talking to mother over Christmas we were <b>cut off</b> and I couldn't reach her again.</i>
<b>cut out</b>	1)(tr) to remove by or as if by cutting; 2) (tr) to form or shape by or as if by cutting; 3) (tr) (+of) to exclude from a deal; 4) (int) to stop working; 5) (tr) stop your unfair or unreasonable behaviour	1) <i>The words had been <b>cut out</b> of a newspaper.</i> 2) <i><b>Cut out</b> three strips 10cm wide</i> 3) <i>He was <b>cut out of</b> the deal and swore he'd take revenge.</i> 4) <i>When the engine <b>cut out</b> he new the plane was going to crash.</i> 5) <i>His mother told him to '<b>cut it out,</b>' or she would punish him.</i>
<b>cut out for</b>	(insep) to be suited or fitted by nature	<i>Dean's not <b>cut out for</b> lexicography.</i>
<b>cut out on</b>	(tr) (insep) to leave stranded	<i>While we were all at the mall George <b>cut out on</b> us and we had to take the bus home.</i>
<b>cut up</b>	1) (tr) to make small pieces; 2)(tr) to behave in a playful, comic, or boisterous way; clown; make jokes, laugh 3)(tr) to criticize severely.	1) <i>John was too small to <b>cut up</b> the steak himself so his mother helped him.</i> 2) <i>John <b>cut up</b> his classmates with the stories he told.</i> 3) <i>But he can <b>cut up</b> rough and turn a bit nasty if he's got a mind to.</i>
<b>DO</b>		
<b>do away with</b>	1) (tr) (insep) to abolish, get rid of; 2)(tr) to murder	<i>They should <b>do away</b> with all that paperwork.</i>
<b>do down</b>	(tr) to criticize, to speak badly of someone	<i>You shouldn't <b>do</b> your parents <b>down</b>. They care about you.</i>
<b>do for</b>	(tr) to ruin, damage or wore something out	<i>His car has been <b>done for</b> so badly that he cannot use it any more.</i>
<b>do in</b>	1) (int) to be very tired; 2)(tr) to murder someone (informal)	1) <i>I was really <b>done in</b> after the journey.</i> 2) <i>He was done in yesterday by two unknown men.</i>
<b>do out</b>	1) (tr) to make a room, cupboard, etc, very tidy and clean; 2) (tr) to decorate	1) <i>She dusted behind the books, dusted the books, scoured the cooker and <b>did out</b> the kitchen cupboards.</i> 2) <i>She was <b>doing out</b> her room before Easter.</i>
<b>do out of</b>	(tr) to deceive somebody preventing them from doing or having something	<i>He <b>did him out of</b> his post.</i>

<b>do over</b>	1) (tr) to beat up, to burgle; to steal (informal); 2) (tr) to do again	1) <i>He's lucky to be alive. His shop was <b>done over</b> by a street gang.</i> 2) <i>My teacher wants me to <b>do</b> my essay <b>over</b> because she doesn't like my topic.</i>
<b>do up</b>	1) (tr) to fasten, zip, hook, or button some item of clothing; 2) (tr) to wrap up smth, such as a package, gift, etc.; 3) (tr) to arrange, fix, repair, cook, clean, etc., smth; 4) (tr) to make oneself more beautiful	1) <i>Would you <b>do</b> my buttons <b>up</b> in back?</i> 2) <i>I have to <b>do</b> this present <b>up</b> before the party guests get here.</i> 3) <i>I spent a month <b>doing up</b> the flat and I think it's quite nice now.</i> 4) <i>She <b>did</b> herself <b>up</b> before the date.</i>
<b>do with</b>	1) (tr) to need or want something or someone; 2)(tr) to be connected with someone or something; 3) (tr) to spend time	1) <i>I could <b>do with</b> a hot drink, I'm frozen.</i> 2) <i>He's proud of his granddaughter, but he won't have anything to <b>do with</b> me.</i> 3) <i>What should I <b>do with</b> myself on such a cold day?</i>
<b>do without</b>	(insep) to manage without something or someone	<i>I can easily <b>do without</b> sugar.</i>
<b>FALL</b>		
<b>fall about</b>	(int) to laugh a lot	<i>We <b>fell about</b> when we heard what she'd done.</i>
<b>fall apart</b>	1) (int) to break into pieces; 2) (int) to become emotionally disturbed and unable to behave normally	1) <i>The band <b>fell apart</b> after playing the first few gigs of their tour.</i> 2) <i>She <b>fell apart</b> after her husband left her and had to see a doctor.</i>
<b>fall back</b>	(int) to retreat	<i>The army <b>fell back</b> to its own lines after the attack.</i>
<b>fall back on</b>	(tr) (insep) rely on for help in an emergency	<i>In case the power goes out the hospital has a generator to <b>fall back on</b>.</i>
<b>fall behind</b>	(int) to make less progress; not to meet obligations on time	<i>The factory <b>fell behind</b> on orders because of the Christmas holidays.</i>
<b>fall down</b>	1) (int) to fall to the ground or floor; 2) (int) to have a weak point	1) <i>She slipped and <b>fell down</b>.</i> 2) <i>The argument <b>falls down</b> when you look at how much it'll cost.</i>
<b>fall for</b>	1) (insep) to be attracted to somebody, fall in love; 2) (insep) to believe a lie or a piece of deception	1) <i>He has really <b>fallen for</b> this new girl, hasn't he?</i> 2) <i>The naive freshman <b>fell for</b> the joke about free beer at the corner store.</i>
<b>fall in</b>	(int) to collapse	<i>The bridge <b>fell in</b> as the car was going over it.</i>
<b>fall into</b>	1) agree to a suggestion; 2) (tr) to be divided into(categories); 3) (tr) to begin, enter a state; start doing something unplanned	1) <i>They thought a little and then <b>fell into</b>.</i> 2) <i>The text <b>falls into</b> three passages.</i> 3) <i>He <b>fell into</b> the group without really being asked.</i>

<b>fall in with</b>	(tr) to agree with	
<b>fall off</b>	1) (int) to decrease, become fewer in number or less in amount; 2) (int) to become separated	1) Sales have really <b>fallen off</b> since the holiday season. 2) This button keeps <b>falling off</b> .
<b>fall out</b>	1) (int) (+with) (+over) to argue and be on bad terms with someone; 2) (int) to lose hair	1) They <b>fell out over</b> a loan and haven't spoken since then. 2) I don't know what to do, my hair keeps <b>falling out</b> .
<b>fall over</b>	(int) to topple over and fall down	I felt faint, and I almost <b>fell over</b> .
<b>fall through</b>	(int) not to happen as planned, be unsuccessful	The plans <b>fell through</b> when planning permission was refused.
<b>fall to</b>	(int) if a duty or job falls to someone, they are responsible for doing it, especially when this is difficult or unpleasant	The unpleasant duty to tell her everything <b>fell to</b> me.
<b>fall under</b>	(insep) to become controlled	After three months of dating he <b>fell under</b> her influence completely.
<b>GET</b>		
<b>get about</b>	1) (int) to visit many places; 2) (int) to become known; 3) (int) to walk or visit places	1) I <b>get about</b> a lot with my job- last years I visited eleven countries. 2) It didn't take long for the news to <b>get about</b> - everyone's talking about it. 3) How did you <b>get about</b> before you bought your car?
<b>get across</b>	1) (tr) to communicate ideas successfully; 2) (insep) to go from one side to the other; 3) (sep) to move something from one side to the other	1) I just couldn't <b>get</b> my message <b>across</b> at the meeting. 2) It's impossible to <b>get across</b> the road with all this traffic. 3) How are we going to <b>get</b> these bags <b>across</b> the river?
<b>get ahead</b>	(int) to make progress at work, get promoted	Most people believe they can <b>get ahead</b> through hard work.
<b>get along</b>	1) (int) to have a good relationship; 2) (int) to leave	1) Why can't you and your sister <b>get along</b> ? 2) I've got to <b>get along</b> . It's getting late.
<b>get around</b>	1) (int) to become known; 2) (int) to walk or go to places; 3) (insep) to avoid a problem; 4) (insep) to persuade, convince	1) Word <b>got around</b> the factory that the strike started on Monday at noon. 2) She doesn't have a car. She <b>gets around</b> by bicycle, bus, or taxi. 3) Teresa <b>got around</b> the required math classes by doing well on a math proficiency test. 4) She didn't want to accept my application because it was late, but I managed to <b>get around</b> her.

<b>get at</b>	1) (insep) to criticize; 2) (insep) to mean; suggest or hint; 3) (insep) to be able to reach, find, access	1) <i>His boss is always <b>getting at</b> him for any mistake.</i> 2) <i>What are you <b>getting at</b>? Say it plainly.</i> 3) <i>I'm not tall enough to <b>get at</b> the things on the top shelf.</i>
<b>get away</b>	1) (int) to escape; 2) (int) to go on holiday or for a short break; 3) (int) to move, leave somewhere	1) <i>The prisoner <b>got away</b> from his guards and ran into the forest.</i> 2) <i>We love to <b>get away</b> from everything and relax in the country.</i> 3) <i>I tried to <b>get away</b>, but he wouldn't let me.</i>
<b>get away with</b>	(insep) not to get caught, criticised or punished for doing something wrong	<i>Last year Jack robbed a bank and <b>got away with</b> it; the police didn't even find his fingerprints.</i>
<b>get back</b>	1)(tr) to recover possession of; 2) (int) to reach home again	1) <i>Don't lend him any money; you'll never <b>get it back</b>.</i> 2) <i>The train was held up so we didn't <b>get back</b> home until midnight.</i>
<b>get back to</b>	1) (insep) to return to; start doing again after the interruption; 2) (tr) (insep) to speak to sb again about smth	1) <i>It took me ages to <b>get back to</b> sleep after the phone rang.</i> 2) <i>I don't know at the moment, but I will <b>get back to</b> you as soon as I have the information.</i>
<b>get by</b>	1) (int) to have just enough money to live on; 2) (insep) not to be noticed (problems, errors, etc.)	1) <i>It's going to be hard to pay the rent now that you've lost your job, but somehow we'll <b>get by</b>.</i> 2) <i>I had checked it, but there still were a few mistakes that didn't <b>get by</b> the editor.</i>
<b>get down</b>	1) (tr) to make someone depressed, unhappy, exhausted, etc.; 2) (tr) to write, record; 3) (sep) to reduce	1) <i>This cold weather really <b>gets me down</b>.</i> 2) <i>The court reporter <b>got down</b> everything that was said.</i> 3) <i>The doctor says I <b>get</b> my cholesterol levels <b>down</b>.</i>
<b>get down to</b>	(tr) to start working seriously, giving full attention to smth	<i>It's time we <b>got down to</b> some real work.</i>
<b>get in</b>	1) (sep) to arrange for someone to do a job in your home, workplace, etc; 2) (int) to arrive (train, plane, etc.), arrive at work, school, home; 3) (sep) to buy or obtain supplies, like food; 4) (int) to enter a building or place; a car or taxi	1) <i>The air conditioning has broken down; we'll have to <b>get a technician in</b> to fix it.</i> 2) <i>She didn't <b>get in</b> till well after twelve o'clock because she'd been out for a few drinks with her mates.</i> 3) <i>We need to <b>get some sugar in</b>; we're completely out.</i> 4) <i>I borrowed her pass to <b>get in</b>.</i>
<b>get in with</b>	(insep) to become friendly with, ingratiate with	<i>I <b>got in with</b> them and we went out at weekends.</i>

<b>get into</b>	1) (insep) to become involved or interested; 2) (insep) to become involved in something bad or criminal; 3) (insep) to accept or like	1) <i>She's been <b>getting into</b> dance music recently.</i> 2) <i>He <b>got into</b> a gang when he was at university.</i> 3) <i>I couldn't <b>get into</b> this novel.</i>
<b>get off</b>	1) (+with) (int) to escape or receive a lesser punishment; 2) (insep) to leave a bus, train, etc.; 3) (int) to finish, leave work; 4) (int) to start a journey	1) <i>John <b>got off with</b> only two years in prison for armed robbery.</i> 2) <i>We <b>got off</b> the bus and walked to my house.</i> 3) <i>I like to <b>get off</b> early on Fridays.</i> 4) <i>We need to <b>get off</b> early to avoid the rush hour traffic.</i>
<b>get on</b>	1) (int) to continue doing something; 2) (insep) to enter a bus, train, plane, etc.; 3) (int) to make progress, deal with something with a reasonable degree of success; 4) (int) to have a good relationship	1) <i>The teacher asked the pupils to <b>get on</b> with some work quietly as she had to leave the classroom.</i> 2) <i>I'm sorry, but you're too late to say goodbye to Angela. She <b>got on</b> the plane about 20 minutes ago.</i> 3) <i>Sue is <b>getting on</b> very well in her new job.</i> 4) <i>We have always <b>got on</b> well.</i>
<b>get on for</b>	(insep) to be near a time	<i>He must be <b>getting on for</b> seventy.</i>
<b>get onto</b>	1) (insep) to start discussing a topic; 2) (insep) to contact someone because you need or want them to do something; 3) (insep) to enter a plane, train, etc	1) <i>We didn't <b>get onto</b> the third item on the agenda.</i> 2) <i>We'd better <b>get onto</b> someone to fix this.</i> 3) <i>She <b>got onto</b> the plane just before it took off.</i>
<b>get on to</b>	(insep) to start to suspect	<i>They immediately <b>got on to</b> a young man as he was the only one without the alibi.</i>
<b>get on with</b>	1) (insep) to have a good relationship; 2) (insep) to continue or start doing something	1) <i>They seem to <b>get on with</b> Tom just fine.</i> 2) <i>She told us to <b>get on with</b> our work.</i>
<b>get out</b>	1) (int) to leave the house to visit place and socialize; 2) (int) to become known when people want it to remain secret; 3) (int) to leave a place, escape; 4) (sep) to publish, make available for the public to see or buy	1) <i>She doesn't <b>get out</b> much now she has her baby.</i> 2) <i>The truth <b>got out</b> despite the injunction on reporting the case.</i> 3) <i>The dog <b>got out</b> because I left the door open.</i> 4) <i>We have to <b>get</b> the report <b>out</b> by the end of the month.</i>



<b>get out of</b>	<p>1) (insep) to avoid doing something you dislike;</p> <p>2) (insep) to leave a car, van, etc.;</p> <p>3) (insep) to stop a regular activity or habit;</p> <p>4) (sep) to make someone confess or tell the truth;</p> <p>5) (sep) to make someone give something to you;</p> <p>6) (tr) (sep) to derive pleasure or benefit from something</p>	<p>1) <i>I said I wasn't feeling well and <b>got out of</b> the extra work.</i></p> <p>2) <i>We <b>got out of</b> the taxi and paid the driver.</i></p> <p>3) <i>If you <b>get out of</b> a routine, it can be hard to start again.</i></p> <p>4) <i>The police couldn't <b>get</b> any information <b>out of</b> him.</i></p> <p>5) <i>Did you <b>get</b> a refund <b>out of</b> the travel agency?</i></p> <p>6) <i>She's <b>getting</b> a lot <b>out of</b> her university course.</i></p>
<b>get over</b>	<p>1) (insep) to recover from something, feel better;</p> <p>2) (insep) to solve, find a solution;</p> <p>3) (insep) to be shocked or surprised that something is real or true</p>	<p>1) <i>Sam has <b>got over</b> his operation and expects to leave hospital tomorrow.</i></p> <p>2) <i>It took us a long time to <b>get over</b> the problems with the computer system.</i></p> <p>3) <i>I couldn't <b>get over</b> how much weight he had put on.</i></p>
<b>get over with</b>	(tr) (sep) to do something unpleasant that has to be done rather than delaying it any more	<i>I'll be glad to <b>get</b> this awful business <b>over with</b>.</i>
<b>get round</b>	<p>1) (int) to become known;</p> <p>2) (insep) to find a solution;</p> <p>3) (around) to persuade someone</p>	<p>1) <i>I don't want this to <b>get round</b>, so please keep it to yourself.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Brian and Dan couldn't move the wardrobe because it was too heavy. They <b>got round</b> the problem by putting the wardrobe on a trolley and pushing it.</i></p> <p>3) <i>After five minutes of persuasion, Tim managed to <b>get round</b> his father and they both went into the sweet shop.</i></p>
<b>get round (around) to</b>	(insep) to finally manage to do something	<i>Sorry, but I haven't <b>got round to</b> fixing the tap yet.</i>
<b>get through</b>	<p>1) (insep) to finish;</p> <p>2) (insep) to succeed in an exam or test;</p> <p>3) (tr) to help someone or something succeed or pass a test or exam;</p> <p>4) (insep) to endure or deal with a difficult experience;</p> <p>5) (int) to be accepted or passed (laws, proposals, etc)</p> <p>6) (insep) to manage to pass;</p> <p>7) (int) to arrive</p>	<p>1) <i>Roger had a lot of work to do yesterday, but he <b>got through</b> it all by five o'clock.</i></p> <p>2) <i>My car didn't <b>get through</b> its inspection. My teacher got me through the exam.</i></p> <p>4) <i>We will have to be careful with our money to <b>get through</b> the month.</i></p> <p>5) <i>If the proposal <b>gets through</b>, it'll make things much better for us.</i></p> <p>6) <i>The water <b>got through</b> the roof and damaged the carpets.</i></p> <p>7) <i>The message didn't <b>get through</b>.</i></p>
<b>get through to</b>	<p>1) (tr) to reach by telephone;</p> <p>2) (insep) to make someone understand</p>	<p>1) <i>I've been trying to <b>get through to</b> you for hours!</i></p> <p>2) <i>I explained it carefully, but I just couldn't <b>get through to</b> him.</i></p>

<b>get to</b>	1) (insep) to annoy, irritate; 2) (insep) to arrive; 3) (insep) to start discussing a topic	1) <i>That car alarm is really <b>getting to</b> me. I wish somebody would turn it off.</i> 2) <i>I couldn't wait to <b>get to</b> the Greek islands.</i> 3) <i>They <b>got to</b> the topic and soon the solution was found.</i>
<b>get together</b>	(int) to meet socially	<i>Let's <b>get together</b> on Thursday.</i>
<b>get up</b>	1) (int) to get out of bed; 2) (tr) organise	1) <i>You'll have to <b>get up</b> much earlier than usual tomorrow. We have to leave by no later than 6:00 AM.</i> 2) <i>They <b>got up</b> a list of two hundred people who were opposed to the local council's plans.</i>
<b>get up to</b>	(insep) to do something wrong or naughty	<i>The children are <b>getting up to</b> something in the garden.</i>
<b>GIVE</b>		
<b>give away</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to entrust your daughter to her husband through the marriage ceremony; 2) (sep) (tr) to tell a secret, often unintentionally; show, reveal; 3) (sep) (tr) to distribute something for free; to let someone have something without paying for it; 4) (sep) (tr) to betray, report to authorities.	1) <i>He <b>gave</b> his daughter <b>away</b> and told the groom to look after her.</i> 2) <i>His false identity papers <b>gave</b> him <b>away</b>.</i> 3) <i>I <b>gave away</b> all my old clothes that were too small for me.</i> 4) <i>The gang <b>gave</b> him <b>away</b> to the police.</i>
<b>give back</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to return something you've borrowed; 2) (sep) (tr) to return something that someone has lost.	1) <i>I still have your book at home. I must remember to <b>give</b> you it <b>back</b>.</i> 2) <i>Nothing could <b>give</b> me <b>back</b> the way I felt before the scandal.</i>
<b>give in</b>	1) (int) to stop doing something because it's too hard or requires too much energy; 2) (sep) to submit homework, etc.; 3) (int) to surrender, accept defeat.	1) <i>I couldn't finish the crossword puzzle and had to <b>give in</b> and look at the answers.</i> 2) <i>The projects have to be <b>given in</b> three weeks before we break up for the end of term.</i> 3) <i>The fight between Tom and Dick stopped when Tom hurt his hand and had to <b>give in</b>.</i>
<b>give off</b>	1) (sep) to emit pollution or something else unpleasant; to produce something such as heat or a smell; 2) to behave in a way that makes people think of you in a certain way.	1) <i>The cheese had begun to <b>give off</b> a strange smell.</i> 2) <i>She <b>gives off</b> an air of nobility.</i>

<b>give onto</b>	(insep) to open into a place, for a door or window	<i>Our window <b>gives onto</b> the square.</i>
<b>give out</b>	1) (sep) to distribute; 2) (int) to stop working, through age or overuse; 3) (int) to have no more of a supply; 4) (sep) (tr) to make public; 5) (sep) to emit.	1) <i>The teacher <b>gave out</b> the books, so that the pupils could read the story.</i> 2) <i>I'd been having trouble with my laptop and it finally <b>gave out</b> at the weekend.</i> 3) <i>When our money <b>gave out</b> we had to borrow.</i> 4) <i>They <b>gave out</b> the names of the winners.</i> 5) <i>The factory <b>gives out</b> a lot of fumes.</i>
<b>give over</b>	1) (int) to stop doing something bad or annoying; 2) (sep) to entrust, pass on responsibility; 3) (int) to stop an activity; 4) (int) an expression of disbelief	1) <i>Why don't you <b>give over</b>! You 're getting on my nerves!</i> 2) <i>We've <b>given</b> the premises <b>over</b> to the new company.</i> 3) <i>The police told the rioters to <b>give over</b>.</i> 4) <i>They've doubled your salary- <b>give over</b>!</i>
<b>give over to</b>	(sep) to dedicate, devote	<i>He <b>gave himself over to</b> finding his son.</i>
<b>give up</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to stop doing something; 2) (sep) (tr) to stop being friendly, end relationships; 3)(int) to surrender, stop trying; 4) (sep) to sacrifice or dedicate time, etc, to something.	1) <i>Howard decided to <b>give up</b> cigarettes after seeing a poster on the dangers of smoking.</i> 2) <i>She <b>gave up</b> all her school friends when she went to university.</i> 3) <i>The key is nowhere to be found. We have <b>given up</b> looking for it.</i> 4) <i>I <b>gave up</b> all my free time to the project.</i>
<b>give up on</b>	1) (insep) to lose faith in or stop believing in something or someone; 2) (insep) to stop feeling hope.	1) <i>I <b>gave up on</b> them when I heard what they were saying about me behind my back.</i> 2) <i>I have <b>given up on</b> them; they never do what they promise.</i>
<b>GO</b>		
<b>go about</b>	1) (insep) to deal with smth.; 2) (int) to circulate.	1) <i>How should I <b>go about</b> telling her the bad news?</i> 2) <i>A rumour is <b>going about</b> involving the Attorney General.</i>
<b>go against</b>	(insep) to fail to agree with; be in violation of; as of rules or patterns	<i>A referendum would almost certainly <b>go against</b> them.</i>
<b>go ahead</b>	(int) to proceed	<i>The construction of the bypass <b>went ahead</b> despite the protests from environmentalists.</i>
<b>go along</b>	1) (int) to proceed; 2) (int) to advance, to make progress	1) <i>He <b>went along</b> speaking.</i> 2) <i>We <b>went along</b> doing our project.</i>
<b>go along with</b>	(insep) to accept a decision or suggestion	<i>I didn't really agree, but I <b>went along</b> with the decision because I was in the minority.</i>

<b>go around / round</b>	1) (int) to circulate; 2) (int) to be or have enough of smth.; 3) (int) to visit.	1) A rumour is <b>going around</b> that she is engaged. 2) There weren't enough life-jackets to <b>go round</b> . 3) I <b>went around</b> for dinner at their house.
<b>go away</b>	(int) to leave a place or disappear.	This pill should make the pain <b>go away</b> .
<b>go back</b>	1) (int) to have a long history; 2) (insep) to return to, start doing something again	1) He and I <b>go back</b> a long way- we were at school together. 2) We <b>went back</b> to work after the break.
<b>go back on</b>	(insep) to break a promise	The management has <b>gone back on</b> its promise.
<b>go down</b>	1) (int) to decrease, get smaller; 2) (int) to sink or drown; 3) (int) to set (of sun, moon); 4) (int) to be eaten or swallowed; 5) (int) to become dimmer; 6) (int) to fall to the ground.	1) Phil's cheek became swollen because he had a bad tooth ache. The dentist treated his bad tooth and his swollen cheek soon <b>went down</b> . 2) The Titanic <b>went down</b> after it hit an iceberg on its maiden voyage. 3) The sun <b>went down</b> at seven o'clock. 4) The medicine <b>went down</b> easily. 5) The lights <b>went down</b> and the audience stopped talking. 6) The boxer <b>went down</b> in the second round.
<b>go down with</b>	(insep) to fall ill	She <b>went down with</b> a virus.
<b>go for</b>	1) (insep) to attack; 2) (insep) to be attracted to; have smth. favourable 3) (insep) to try to get; 4) (insep) to pass for or serve as.	1) The dog <b>went for</b> Joe and hurt his arm. 2) I really <b>go for</b> progressive jazz. 3) The player <b>went for</b> the ball but missed. 4) It's a couch that also <b>goes for</b> a bed.
<b>go in for</b>	1) (insep) to enter a competition or sit an exam; 2) ( insep) to support, like, have interest in smth.; 3) (insep) to make a career choice.	1) Are you thinking of <b>going in for</b> the race? 2) I don 't <b>go in for</b> that kind of thing. 3) Have you thought about <b>going in for</b> teaching?
<b>go into</b>	1) (insep) to discuss in some detail; 2) (insep) to enter a profession, hospital, trade, market, etc.	1) They refused to <b>go into</b> exactly what was wrong. 2) She <b>went into</b> banking after she'd finished university.
<b>go in with</b>	(insep) to form a union or alliance; join, enter.	Ask the other to <b>go on with</b> them on the plan.
<b>go off</b>	1) (int) to explode (a bomb), start ringing (an alarm); 2) (int) to go bad; 3) (insep) (tr) to start to dislike; 4) (int) to take place, follow a plan or pattern.	1) Many people were killed when the bomb <b>went off</b> . 2) This milk has <b>gone off</b> . 3) I <b>went off</b> her when she lied to me. 4) The party <b>went off</b> well.

<b>go on</b>	1) (int) to continue; 2) (int) to happen; 3) (int) to make progress.	1) <i>He <b>went on</b> and <b>on</b> talking and I was so bored.</i> 2) <i>Something funny is <b>going on</b>.</i> 3) <i>They asked me how the project was <b>going on</b>.</i>
<b>go out</b>	1) (int) to stop burning, be extinguished; 2) (int) to leave a place; 3) (int) to become unfashionable.	1) <i>The candle <b>went out</b> and left us in darkness.</i> 2) <i>He <b>went out</b> last night.</i> 3) <i>That sort of tie <b>went out</b> last year.</i>
<b>go out with</b>	(insep) to have a relationship with	<i>You <b>went out with</b> Sharon last night, didn't you?</i>
<b>go over</b>	1) (insep) (tr) to look at something, revise; 2) (insep) (tr) to repeat or explain; 3) (int) to be approved or accepted.	1) <i>We <b>went over</b> our notes before the exam.</i> 2) <i>The teacher <b>went over</b> the rule.</i> 3) <i>The comedian's joke didn't <b>go over</b> well with that crowd last night.</i>
<b>go over to</b>	1) (insep) to be converted; 2) (insep) to change to smth. different.	1) <i>She <b>went over to</b> Islam when she was living in the Middle East.</i> 2) <i>I used to drink beer but I have <b>gone over to</b> wine.</i>
<b>go through</b>	1) (insep) to experience, to endure (esp. difficulties); 2) (insep) to read again, to study carefully; 3) (insep) to search, examine.	1) <i>You wouldn't believe what I <b>went through</b> when I was ill!</i> 2) <i>I need to have my lawyer <b>go through</b> this contract before I sign it.</i> 3) <i>When Ben entered this country, a customs officer <b>went through</b> his suitcase.</i>
<b>go through with</b>	(insep) to do or complete something you've agreed to.	<i>He did promise, but I doubt that he'll <b>go through with</b> it.</i>
<b>go together</b>	(int) to harmonize or be compatible.	<i>Usually, medicine and alcohol do not <b>go together</b>.</i>
<b>go towards</b>	(insep) to contribute.	<i>The money <b>went towards</b> my university fees.</i>
<b>go up</b>	1) (int) to rise (in price); increase; 2) (int) to ascend.	<i>The price of petrol has <b>gone up</b> sharply because of the increase in duty in the Government's budget.</i> <i>We <b>went up</b> the mountain</i>
<b>go with</b>	1) (insep) to match, to combine nicely; 2) (insep) to accompany; 3) (insep) to accept, agree to; 4) (insep) to date, have a relationship with.	1) <i>You should buy that shirt. It will <b>go well</b> with your dark brown suit.</i> 2) <i>A special offer today: a hair drier <b>goes with</b> a TV set.</i> 3) <i>We're <b>going with</b> our original plan in the end.</i> 4) <i>Is Gina <b>going with</b> Jim? I see them together all the time.</i>
<b>go without</b>	(insep) to endure the lack of smth.	<i>They're not coming, so we'll have to <b>go without</b> their help.</i>

<b>HOLD</b>		
<b>hold against</b>	(sep) to have a grudge against someone, or little respect.	<i>He was very rude, but I won't <b>hold it against</b> him.</i>
<b>hold back</b>	1) (sep) not to show emotion; 2) (sep) to prevent smth. moving forwards or progressing; 3) (sep) not disclose or make public	1) <i>He tried to <b>hold back</b> his tears while watching the sad movie but couldn't.</i> 2) <i>Some school children are <b>held back</b> a grade in elementary school.</i> 3) <i>The politician <b>held back</b> the information about his drunk driving arrest when he was younger.</i>
<b>hold back from</b>	(insep) not to allow to do smth.	<i>I had to <b>hold back from</b> losing my temper with them.</i>
<b>hold down</b>	1) (sep) to keep a job; 2) (sep) to stop smth. or someone from moving by restrain; 3) to keep smth. at a lower level.	1) <i>He's so unreliable that he can never <b>hold down</b> a job for more than a couple of months.</i> 2) <i>Jill was <b>held down</b> by her big brother John.</i> 3) <i>I couldn't <b>hold down</b> my lunch when we went sailing in the evening.</i>
<b>hold forth</b>	(int) to state your opinions about smth, especially when talking for a long time and boringly.	<i>John is <b>holding forth</b> about communism again. What a bore!</i>
<b>hold off</b>	1) (int) when bad weather doesn't appear; 2) (sep) to stop someone from attacking or beating you; 3) (tr) to delay.	1) <i>The snow <b>held off</b> long enough for us to get all of the wood ready for the winter.</i> 2) <i>The police <b>held off</b> the violent crowd with tear gas.</i> 3) <i>We had to <b>hold off</b> buying a new car this year as John lost his job.</i>
<b>hold on</b>	1) (int) to wait; 2) (int) to hold tightly	1) <i><b>Hold on</b> a minute, I'll be right there.</i> 2) <i>Get a good <b>hold on</b> the handle before you give it a pull.</i>
<b>hold onto</b>	1) (int) to keep longer than necessary; 2) (isep) to hold tightly; grip.	1) <i>My father-in-law likes to <b>hold onto</b> old newspapers for some odd reason.</i> 2) <i><b>Hold onto</b> the rope and it'll pull you up the hill.</i>
<b>hold out</b>	1) (int) to resist; 2) (sep) to extend in front of you.	1) <i>The union strikers <b>held out</b> until they go what they wanted.</i> 2) <i>At school we had to <b>hold out</b> our hands so they could inspect our fingernails.</i>
<b>hold out for</b>	(insep) to wait for something better or refuse something now for something better in the future.	<i>Why aren't you eating dessert? I'm <b>holding out for</b> the chocolate mousse.</i>
<b>hold out on</b>	(insep) not to pay someone or give them information.	<i>Don't <b>hold out on</b> me now. Tell me where you were last night.</i>

<b>hold over</b>	1) (sep) to delay; 2) (sep) to continue something for longer than planned.	1) <i>The surprise was <b>held over</b> until the next day at school.</i> 2) <i>The play got <b>held over</b> for the third straight week.</i>
<b>hold together</b>	(int) not to break up or come apart	<i>The book was <b>held together</b> with duct tape down the binding.</i>
<b>hold up</b>	1) (sep) to delay when travelling; 2) (sep) to rob with violence or threats.	1) <i>We <b>were held up</b> in the city center by a huge traffic jam.</i> 2) <i>The store was <b>held up</b> by two men wearing masks.</i>
<b>hold with</b>	(insep) to agree or accept (usually negative)	<i>She doesn't <b>hold with</b> people living together before they are married.</i>
<b>KEEP</b>		
<b>keep after</b>	1) (tr) to continue to pursue; 2) (tr) to scold.	1) <i>She <b>kept after</b> him for a month but he was very stubborn.</i> 2) <i>My mother is always <b>keeping after</b> me when I come home late.</i>
<b>keep ahead</b>	(int) to be in front of	<i>Our rivals <b>keep ahead</b> of us.</i>
<b>keep around</b>	(sep) to continue to possess or keep near you	<i>I have no idea why they <b>keep</b> this piece of junk <b>around</b>. They never use it.</i>
<b>keep at</b>	(insep) to continue with smth	<i>Jill <b>kept at</b> the puzzle until she put all the pieces together.</i>
<b>keep away</b>	(sep) not to allow someone near something	<i>Medicines should always be <b>kept away</b> from children.</i>
<b>keep back</b>	(int) to maintain a safe distance	<i>The police <b>kept back</b> the crowd by blocking off the street.</i>
<b>keep down</b>	1) (sep) not to vomit; 2) (tr) to repress or muffle.	1) <i>Did she <b>keep down</b> the soup? No, she hasn't kept anything down for two days.</i> 2) <i><b>Keep down</b> the noise, will you? I'm trying to sleep.</i>
<b>keep from</b>	(insep) to control yourself, refrain from doing smth.	<i>I couldn't <b>keep myself from</b> eating the last piece of cake.</i>
<b>keep in</b>	(sep) not to allow someone out.	<i>She <b>kept him in</b> because he had a high temperature.</i>
<b>keep in with</b>	(tr) to remain friendly with	<i>I cannot <b>keep in with</b> her after such an unpleasant incident.</i>
<b>keep off</b>	1) (insep) not to talk about; 2) (insep) not to walk on smth.	1) <i>The reporter <b>kept off</b> any the topic of the recent scandal with the politician.</i> 2) <i>There was a sign posted at the courthouse that read "<b>keep off</b> the grass!"</i>
<b>keep on</b>	(insep) to continue.	<i>Let's <b>keep on</b> hiking... it's such a beautiful day.</i>
<b>keep out</b>	(sep) not to allow someone to enter	<i>We were <b>kept out</b> of the club because we were too young.</i>
<b>keep out of</b>	(tr) to stay away from (trouble).	<i>My advice is: <b>keep out of</b> this friendship.</i>

<b>keep to</b>	(insep) to stay within limits.	<i>Let's <b>keep to</b> the plan. I don't want to make any changes now.</i>
<b>keep up</b>	1) (sep) not to let someone go to bed; 2) (sep) to maintain a continuous action, persist.	1) <i>John <b>kept up</b> Jill last night talking about the current crisis.</i> 2) <i>"<b>Keep up</b> the good work," John's teacher said to him as he handed back his essay.</i>
<b>keep up at</b>	(insep) to continue, not quit.	<i>Learning a language is difficult, but if you <b>keep up at</b> it, you'll succeed in the end.</i>
<b>keep up with</b>	1) (insep) to move at the same rate; 2) (insep) to stay informed, current, up to date.	1) <i>The pack <b>kept up with</b> the leader as they rounded the final bend of the race.</i> 2) <i>I <b>keep up with</b> things back home by reading the news on the internet.</i>
<b>LET</b>		
<b>let down</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to disappoint, fail to keep an arrangement; 2) (sep) (tr) to make clothes longer; 3) (sep) (tr) to lower or deflate (bucket, rope, plane, tyre, balloon).	1) <i>Julia promised to meet Rick outside the cinema at eight o'clock, but she <b>let</b> him <b>down</b>.</i> 2) <i>He's grown so much, we'll have to <b>let</b> his trousers <b>down</b>.</i> 3) <i>Don't <b>let</b> Tom's balloon <b>down</b>, he will be upset.</i>
<b>let in</b>	1) (sep) to allow someone to enter; 2) to allow smth. (water, air, etc.) to leak in.	1) <i>Lock the door and don't <b>let</b> anyone <b>in</b>.</i> 2) <i>This small opening has <b>let in</b> a lot of water.</i>
<b>let into</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to allow somebody to enter (a place); 2) (tr) to allow somebody to join (a group).	1) <i>Her father <b>let</b> me <b>into</b>.</i> 2) <i>She <b>let</b> me <b>into</b> their group of close friends.</i>
<b>let in for</b>	(tr) to involve (someone) in.	<i>I didn't know what I was <b>letting</b> myself <b>in for</b> when I agreed to do that job.</i>
<b>let in on</b>	(sep) (tr) to reveal (a secret) to.	<i>We haven't <b>let</b> Tina <b>in on</b> the plans yet.</i>
<b>let off</b>	1) (sep) (tr) not to punish; 2) (sep) (tr) to fire (a gun) or cause (a firework etc) to explode.	1) <i>Bill should have been sent to prison for six months, but the judge decided to <b>let</b> him <b>off</b> so that he could stay out of prison and take care of his family.</i> 2) <i>He <b>let</b> the gun <b>off</b> accidentally.</i>
<b>let on</b>	(int) to reveal a secret, to allow to be known.	<i>We're planning a surprise for Helen, but don't <b>let</b> on.</i>
<b>let out</b>	1) (sep) to allow to leave or go out; 2) (sep) to make a sound; 3) (sep) to make clothes bigger; 4) (tr) to rent a fat, room, etc. to someone.	1) <i>They <b>let</b> Fred <b>out</b> of prison after five years.</i> 2) <i>Hagrid <b>let</b> out a howl like a wounded dog.</i> 3) <i>I've put on so much weight that I'm going to have to <b>let</b> my suits <b>out</b>.</i> 4) <i>She had a big house so she <b>let</b> rooms <b>out</b>.</i>
<b>let up</b>	(int) to become less strong.	<i>It's been raining hard for a long time. Will it ever <b>let</b> up?</i>



<b>let up on</b>	(insep) to be or become more lenient with.	<i>Why don't you <b>let up on</b> the poor child?</i>
<b>LIVE</b>		
<b>live by</b>	(insep) to follow a belief system to guide your behavior.	<i>Few people actually <b>live by</b> their convictions.</i>
<b>live down</b>	(sep) to forget, stop being embarrassed about something.	<i>He'll never <b>live down</b> the fact that he didn't know how to spell the word 'potato.'</i>
<b>live for</b>	(insep) to believe something is extremely important.	<i>He <b>lives for</b> football.</i>
<b>live in</b>	(int) to live in the place where you work or study.	<i>The university has a residential halls where students can <b>live in</b>.</i>
<b>live it up</b>	(sep) to have a good time by spending a lot of money, celebrate.	<i>She's been <b>living it up</b> like crazy since she won the lottery.</i>
<b>live off</b>	1) (insep) to use money earned; 2) (tr) to survive or exist on something.	1) <i>After paying for his operation he had little money to <b>live off</b>.</i> 2) <i>I could <b>live off</b> potatoes, I like them very much.</i>
<b>live on</b>	1) (insep) to use money for basic necessities; 2) (int) not to be forgotten.	1) <i>This month I have <b>lived on</b> 100\$.</i> 2) <i>The works of a great poet <b>live on</b> in our memory.</i>
<b>live out</b>	1) (sep) to stay somewhere until you die; 2) (sep) to fulfill an ambition or fantasy; 3) (int) not to live at the place where you study or work.	1) <i>She <b>lived out</b> her final years in a nursing home.</i> 2) <i>I was able to <b>live out</b> my dream of visiting to New Zealand.</i> 3) <i>In my final year at university I <b>lived out</b> with some friends in a flat we rented.</i>
<b>live through</b>	(insep) to experience; survive hard times.	<i>It was hard to <b>live through</b> this period, but we managed it.</i>
<b>live together</b>	(int) to have a relationship and live in the same place without marrying.	<i>We <b>lived together</b> for a few years before we got married.</i>
<b>live up to</b>	(insep) to meet expectations or standards.	<i>Most children can't <b>live up to</b> their parents expectations.</i>
<b>live with</b>	1) (insep) to accept something unpleasant; 2) (insep) to have a relationship and live in the same place without marrying.	1) <i>It's hard to <b>live with</b> the pain of a serious illness.</i> 2) <i>I <b>lived with</b> her for a couple of years before the relationship went sour.</i>
<b>LOOK</b>		
<b>look after</b>	(insep) to take care.	<i>When my brother is out of town, I <b>look after</b> the cats.</i>
<b>look ahead</b>	(insep) to think about and plan for what might happen in the future.	<i>I <b>looked ahead</b> and tried to think what on earth I was going to do.</i>

<b>look around /round</b>	1) (tr) to try to find smth.; 2) (tr) to look at what is in a place such as a building, shop, town etc, especially when you are walking.	1) <i>They <b>looked around</b> the room.</i> 2) <i>We <b>looked around</b> the house and decided that we didn't like it enough to buy it.</i>
<b>look at</b>	1) (tr) to turn your eyes towards something, so that you can see it; 2) (tr) to read something quickly in order to form an opinion of it; 3) (tr) to examine something and try to find out what is wrong with it.	1) <i>When he <b>looked at</b> Rose, he could see that there was something wrong.</i> 2) <i>The computer started to print out the bill as Adam <b>looked at</b> the front page of the newspaper.</i> 3) <i>Claudia <b>looked at</b> her drawing with dissatisfaction.</i>
<b>look back (on)</b>	(int) to think of the past.	<i>When I <b>look back</b> on my time at university, it puts a smile on my face.</i>
<b>look down on</b>	(insep) to have a low opinion of.	<i>Many Americans used to <b>look down on</b> Japanese made cars.</i>
<b>look for</b>	(insep) (tr) to try to find; search for.	<i>I think I lost my car keys. Will you help me <b>look for</b> them?</i>
<b>look forward to</b>	(insep) to wait or anticipate smth. pleasant.	<i>I am <b>looking forward</b> to visiting the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam.</i>
<b>look in</b>	(insep) to make a quick visit.	<i>I'll <b>look in</b> on my way home.</i>
<b>look in on</b>	(insep) to visit briefly to see if everything is all right.	<i>I'll <b>look in on</b> you on my way home.</i>
<b>look into</b>	1) (insep) to research, investigate; 2) (insep) see in a mirror.	1) <i>The group is <b>looking into</b> vacationing together.</i> 2) <i>What do you see when you <b>look into</b> the mirror?</i>
<b>look on</b>	(int) to be a spectator, observe without helping.	<i>Five people just <b>looked on</b> as the robbers got away with the money.</i>
<b>look on / upon as</b>	(sep) to consider, regard.	<i>I <b>look on</b> her as a close friend.</i>
<b>look out</b>	(int) to be careful.	<i><b>Look out!</b> There's a bus coming.</i>
<b>look out for</b>	1) (tr) to pay attention to what is happening around you so that you will notice a particular person or thing; 2) (tr) to try to make sure that someone is treated well.	1) <i>I never really listened to The Beatles and <b>looked out for</b> the guitar, I'd just listen to the song as a whole.</i> 2) <i>Now it's my job to <b>look out for</b> you. You're like a kid sister to me.</i>
<b>look out on</b>	(insep) to open into a place, for a door or window.	<i>Everyone liked that the only window was over his desk and <b>looked out</b> on the bay.</i>
<b>look over</b>	(sep) to inspect.	<i>My lawyer told me to <b>look over</b> the contract before I signed it.</i>

<b>look through</b>	1) to read something quickly, especially to find the information you need; 2) to not notice or pretend not to notice someone you know.	1) <i>He <b>looked through</b> his notes before the lecture.</i> 2) <i>Whenever he meets his ex-girlfriend, she <b>looks straight through</b> him.</i>
<b>look to</b>	(insep) to expect, hope; to depend on someone to provide help, advice etc.	<i>Many students <b>look to</b> their professors for academic advice.</i>
<b>look up</b>	1) (sep) to consult a reference work (dictionary, phonebook, etc.) for a specific piece of information; 2) (int) to improve; 3) (sep) to find, trace an old friend.	1) <i>You must <b>look up</b> new vocabulary words in your dictionary.</i> 2) <i>The economy is <b>looking up</b>.</i> 3) <i>You should <b>look me up</b> if you are ever in Greece.</i>
<b>look up to</b>	(insep) to respect, admire someone.	<i>He <b>looks up to</b> his mother's business partner.</i>
<b>MAKE</b>		
<b>make after</b>	(tr) to follow, try to catch.	<i>We <b>made after</b> him and soon caught him.</i>
<b>make for</b>	(insep) to head in a certain direction.	<i>Scott <b>made for</b> the refrigerator as soon as he walked through the door.</i>
<b>make into</b>	(insep) to change smth. into smth. else.	<i>Many flats have been <b>made into</b> cafes in recent years.</i>
<b>make of</b>	(tr) to have an opinion about smth or smn	<i>What do you <b>make of</b> our new boss?</i>
<b>make off/away with</b>	(insep) to steal something and take it away with you.	<i>Thieves <b>made off</b> with a precious picture.</i>
<b>make out</b>	1) to be just able to see or hear smth; to understand something; 2) (int) (+with) to succeed, progress; 3) to say that something is true when it is not, to pretend; 4) (+to) (int) to make a cheque payable to somebody.	1) <i>I can't <b>make out</b> that sign. What does it say?</i> 2) <i>He <b>made out</b> pretty well after switching jobs.</i> 3) <i>He <b>made out</b> that he was ill so that he didn't have to go to school.</i> 4) <i>Please <b>make the cheque out</b> to RGM Productions Ltd.</i>
<b>make out with</b>	(int) kiss and pat passionately.	<i>Jeff was <b>making out with</b> Pam in the movie theater again.</i>
<b>make over</b>	1) (sep) to change someone or something so that they look different or have a different use; 2) (tr) to officially and legally give money or property to someone else.	1) <i>She went to the beauty salon to <b>make over</b> before the party.</i> 2) <i>Her father <b>made over</b> the factory to her.</i>

<b>make up</b>	1) (sep) to put on cosmetics; 2) (insep) to invent a story; 3) (int) to stop being angry with someone, to make friends again; 4) (tr) complete something missed.	1) <i>It took the clown 10 minutes to <b>make up</b> his face.</i> 2) <i>He always <b>makes up</b> stories. Don't believe him.</i> 3) <i>You should <b>make up</b> with Tom. You guys have been friends for a long time.</i> 4) <i>I can <b>make up</b> the exam I missed yesterday tomorrow.</i>
<b>make up for</b>	(insep) to compensate.	<i>How do you <b>make up for</b> being late to your own wedding?</i>
<b>make up to</b>	1) (sep) to increase a sum received to a higher figure; 2) (sep) to show that you are sorry about the problems you have caused someone.	1) <i>The charity collected £24,517.57, and the anonymous donor <b>made</b> the total <b>up to</b> £25,000'</i> 2) <i>He tried to <b>make it up to</b> her, but she wouldn't speak to him.</i>
<b>make with</b>	(insep) to give (usually used as an imperative)	<i><b>Make with</b> the money you owe me.</i>
<b>PASS</b>		
<b>pass around</b>	(sep) to give out to everybody, distribute.	<i>The teacher <b>passed</b> the handout <b>around</b>.</i>
<b>pass as</b>	(sep) to be believed to be something.	<i>He managed to <b>pass</b> the book <b>as</b> his.</i>
<b>pass away</b>	1) (int) to die; 2) (int) to cease, stop.	1) <i>She <b>passed away</b> from cancer.</i> 2) <i>She hoped that the problem would <b>eventually pass away</b>.</i>
<b>pass back</b>	(tr) to carry back, give back, return.	<i>I <b>passed</b> the dictionary <b>back</b> as I do not use it any more.</i>
<b>pass by</b>	1) (int) to go past without stopping; 2) (insep) to visit briefly; 3) (sep) to miss an opportunity.	1) <i>A black limousine <b>passed by</b> when she looked out the window.</i> 2) <i>I <b>passed by</b> on my way home.</i> 3) <i>The chance for promotion <b>passed me by</b>.</i>
<b>pass for</b>	(insep) to be accepted as something, usually when not.	<i>You'd be surprised at what <b>passes for</b> good cooking in many restaurants.</i>
<b>pass off</b>	1) (sep) (+as) to convince something that something is real; 2) (int) to happen in a certain way.	1) <i>She <b>passed off</b> as a Russian agent.</i> 2) <i>The demonstration <b>passed off</b> peacefully.</i>
<b>pass on</b>	1) (sep) to give a message to someone; 2) (tr) to transmit (knowledge or skills); 3) (insep) to decline an invitation or opportunity; 4) (tr) to give to or transfer possession of.	1) <i>Please <b>pass on</b> this message to all employees.</i> 2) <i>A good teacher should always <b>pass on</b> a new skill to the students.</i> 3) <i>Thank you, I'm not hungry. I <b>pass on</b>.</i> 4) <i>She <b>passed</b> the family jewels <b>on</b> to her daughter-in-law.</i>

<b>pass out</b>	1) (int) to faint, lose consciousness; 2) (tr) to give freely.	1) <i>He got so drunk that he <b>passed out</b>.</i> 2) <i>By his side, a woman was <b>passing out</b> pith helmets with “Jurassic Park” labeled on the headband, and a little blue dinosaur logo.</i>
<b>pass over</b>	(sep) to ignore someone and give a job, reward, etc, to someone more junior.	<i>They <b>passed him over</b> and made his assistant the new director.</i>
<b>pass through</b>	(insep) to visit a place without stopping or only stopping briefly.	<i>Some travellers <b>pass through</b> the desert.</i>
<b>pass to</b>	(insep) to give ownership or responsibility to someone.	<i>The antique vase <b>passed to</b> her after her grandmother died.</i>
<b>pass up</b>	(sep) to decline a chance, not accept.	<i>He <b>passed up</b> my offer of hospitality.</i>
<b>PULL</b>		
<b>pull ahead</b>	(int) to overtake, move in front.	<i>The racer <b>pulled ahead</b> in the last lap even though he was behind most of the race.</i>
<b>pull apart</b>	1) (sep) to destroy an argument, theory, etc; 2) (sep) to stop people or animals fighting; 3) (sep) to make someone unhappy or upset.	1) <i>The 'flat earth theory' can be easily <b>pulled apart</b> by any scientist.</i> 2) <i>The teacher <b>pulled</b> the fighting students <b>apart</b> in the classroom.</i> 3) <i>It <b>pulled me apart</b> to see her suffering.</i>
<b>pull away</b>	1) (int) when a vehicle moves from a place; 2) to gain in distance; 3) (int) move away or backward.	1) <i>Hurry up! The train <b>pulls away</b> from the station in 5 minutes.</i> 2) <i>The race leader <b>pulled away</b> from the others and won the race handily.</i> 3) <i>The limo <b>pulled away</b> from the curb</i>
<b>pull back</b>	1) (sep) to score a goal or point when losing; 2) (sep) to move away from a place, especially when talking about soldiers; 3) (int) to move away from someone; 4) (int) to decide not to do something or not to be involved with it any longer.	1) <i>The teamed <b>pulled back</b> to even after two quick goals.</i> 2) <i>The soldiers <b>pulled back</b> after the initial attack.</i> 3) <i><b>Pull back</b> your arms!</i> 4) <i>They <b>pulled back</b> from the investment saying it was ultimately too risky.</i>
<b>pull down</b>	1) (sep) to demolish, destroy; 2) (sep) to make someone depressed; 3) (sep) to earn.	1) <i>They <b>pulled down</b> the old sports stadium to build a new one.</i> 2) <i>John was really <b>pulled down</b> by his recent divorce.</i> 3) <i>How much do you <b>pull down</b> a month, he asked?</i>
<b>pull for</b>	(insep) to support.	<i>Who are you <b>pulling for</b> in the cup finals?</i>

<b>pull in</b>	<p>1) (int) when a train arrives at a station;</p> <p>2) (sep) to attract;</p> <p>3) (insep) to earn on some commercial or business transaction; earn as salary or wages;</p> <p>4) (int) to stop a car by the side of the road;</p> <p>5) (sep) to arrest or take someone to a police station for questioning.</p>	<p>1) <i>The train <b>pulled in</b> right on time.</i></p> <p>2) <i>The comedy act really <b>pulled in</b> the crowds, didn't they?</i></p> <p>3) <i>I <b>pulled in</b> more this year than last year. How about you?</i></p> <p>4) <i>I <b>pulled in</b> to let the passengers out.</i></p> <p>5) <i>The police <b>pulled them in</b> after the trouble.</i></p>
<b>pull off</b>	<p>1) (sep) to manage to do something difficult or tricky, achieve a goal;</p> <p>2) (tr) to remove by drawing or pulling;</p> <p>3) (int) to start moving (vehicles).</p>	<p>1) <i>The Yankees <b>pulled off</b> a great upset in the finals.</i></p> <p>2) <i>She placed the tray down and <b>pulled off</b> the cloth</i></p> <p>3) <i>When the lights turned green, the car <b>pulled off</b>.</i></p>
<b>pull on</b>	<p>1) (sep) to put clothes on;</p> <p>2) (tr) to pull something sticking out.</p>	<p>1) <i>He <b>pulled on</b> his boots and went to work.</i></p> <p>2) <i>When he <b>pulled on</b> the loose thread his whole shirt sleeve came off.</i></p>
<b>pull oneself together</b>	<p>(insep) to become calm or regain control of your emotions.</p>	<p><i>He was so angry that he couldn't <b>pull himself together</b>.</i></p>
<b>pull out</b>	<p>1) (int) to start moving, to leave station, etc. (train, bus, boat, etc.);</p> <p>2) (int) to move into traffic;</p> <p>3) (sep) to withdraw, remove, usually with some force or effort; also used in an abstract sense.</p>	<p>1) <i>When the boat <b>pulled out</b> to sea, he realized he would never return.</i></p> <p>2) <i>The car <b>pulled out</b> into the fast lane and nearly got hit.</i></p> <p>3) <i>The contestant <b>pulled out</b> of the competition due to injury.</i></p>
<b>pull over</b>	<p>1) (sep) to stop by the side of the road;</p> <p>2) (sep) to make a vehicle stop.</p>	<p>1) <i>We <b>pulled over</b> to check our tires as something was making a funny sound on the car.</i></p> <p>2) <i>The police <b>pulled the car over</b> and tested the driver for alcohol.</i></p>
<b>pull through</b>	<p>(int) to recover from and illness or problem, come through.</p>	<p><i>At one stage it looked as if she was going to die, but she <b>pulled through</b> in the end.</i></p>
<b>pull together</b>	<p>(int) to work together as a team.</p>	<p><i>Let's <b>pull together</b> and get this job done.</i></p>
<b>pull up</b>	<p>1) (int) to slow and stop a car;</p> <p>2) (sep) to inform someone that they are wrong.</p>	<p><i>The car <b>pulled up</b> to the curb and stopped in front of the door.</i></p> <p><i>He <b>pulled me up</b> because I had got my facts wrong.</i></p>

<b>PUT</b>		
<b>put across</b>	(int) to communicate, convey a message successfully.	<i>The professor <b>put across</b> his ideas concerning race relations with clarity and brevity.</i>
<b>put aside</b>	(tr) to save.	<i>He managed to <b>put aside</b> some money to buy her a nice present.</i>
<b>put away</b>	1) (sep) put something back in the correct place; 2) (sep) to put someone in prison; 3) (tr) to save (usually money).	1) <i>Will you <b>put away</b> the dishes if I wash them?</i> 2) <i>He was <b>put away</b> for manslaughter for fifteen years.</i> 3) <i>I can't <b>put away</b> a lot of money.</i>
<b>put back</b>	(sep) to rearrange something for a later time.	<i>The class was <b>put back</b> a week because the professor was ill.</i>
<b>put behind</b>	(sep) (tr) to decide to forget or ignore something unpleasant.	<i>Frank, who survived the blast, says he still hasn't <b>put the tragedy behind</b> him.</i>
<b>put by</b>	(sep) to save something, especially money, for future use.	<i>He <b>put by</b> twenty Euros a week for his vacation.</i>
<b>put down</b>	1) (tr) to release a hold or grip on something and put it on a lower surface; 2) (tr) to write something on paper; 3) (sep) to kill an animal because it's old, ill, etc.; 4) (sep) to criticize, humiliate/	<i>When I was a teen we had to <b>put down</b> our dog. I was a traumatic experience.</i>  <i>The sick cat had to be <b>put down</b>.</i>
<b>put down for</b>	(sep) to commit to make a payment.	<i>How much can I <b>put you down for</b> this year, asked the charity organizer?</i>
<b>put down to</b>	(sep) to give as an explanation.	<i>What do you <b>put his stubbornness down to</b>? Well, he is getting kind of old. Let's <b>put this disaster down to</b> inexperience.</i>
<b>put forward</b>	(tr) to propose for consideration.	<i>They <b>put forward</b> a new plan.</i>
<b>put in</b>	1) (tr) to make a formal offer of; 2) (insep) to introduce, as in conversation; interpose; 3) (insep) to spend (time) at a location or job; 4) (sep) to install.	1) <i>He <b>put in</b> a plea of guilty.</i> 2) <i>He <b>put in</b> a good word for me.</i> 3) <i>I <b>put in</b> eight hours at the office.</i> 4) <i>I had a new stereo <b>put in</b> my car. Now it really thumps!</i>
<b>put in for</b>	(insep) to make a request.	<i>I <b>put in for</b> vacation at work from the 15th of August until the end.</i>
<b>put off</b>	1) (int) to postpone; 2) (sep) to stop liking something or somebody; 3) (sep) (tr) to take away the enthusiasm of.	1) <i>I <b>put off</b> seeing the eye doctor until it was almost too late.</i> 2) <i>I was <b>put off</b> by fish because the last time I had some it was spoiled.</i> 3) <i>He tried to <b>put her off</b> by saying that her book was not worth reading.</i>

<b>put on</b>	1) (tr) (sep) to clothe oneself with; 2) (insep) (tr) to assume affectedly; 3) (sep) to tease or mislead, deceive; 4) (sep) to add, get fat.	1) <i>I <b>put on</b> my old jeans to go for a coffee with my friends.</i> 2) <i>He <b>put on</b> an English accent.</i> 3) <i>Her career stories were just a <b>put on</b>. In fact, she's broke and lives with her mother.</i> 4) <i>I <b>put on</b> weight over the holidays and I think it's time to take it off.</i>
<b>put out</b>	1) (sep) to broadcast; 2) (sep) to cause inconvenience or discomfort to; 3) (sep) to extinguish a cigarette, fire, etc.	1) <i>The station <b>put out</b> such a strong signal that it was difficult to receive anything else.</i> 2) <i>Our friends stayed in a hotel because they said they didn't want <b>to put us out</b>.</i> 3) <i>He <b>put out</b> his cigar in the arm of my wooden chair which really upset me.</i>
<b>put through</b>	(sep) to connect someone by phone.	<i>The secretary said she would <b>put me through</b> to my attorney as soon as he got off the other line.</i>
<b>put towards</b>	(sep) to make a financial contribution.	<i>The special offer at the church was <b>put towards</b> the new building fund.</i>
<b>put up</b>	1) (sep) to allow someone to stay at your house for a night or a few days; 2) (sep) to increase prices, taxes, duties, etc.	<i>He asked if we could <b>put him up</b> for a few days and I said it would be alright.</i> <i>They <b>put up</b> the price of gasoline again. Will it ever come down?</i>
<b>put up with</b>	(insep) to endure without complaint, tolerate.	<i>We had <b>to put up with</b> the inconvenience.</i>
<b>RUN</b>		
<b>run across</b>	(insep) to meet or find accidentally.	<i>I <b>ran across</b> an old friend in the library.</i>
<b>run after</b>	1) (insep) to chase, pursue; 2) (insep) to try to become romantically involved with someone.	1) <i>Mother was <b>running after</b> her three children all day.</i> 2) <i>He was <b>running after</b> her for ages never managed to get a date.</i>
<b>run against</b>	(insep) to oppose, make difficulties.	<i>Obama <b>ran against</b> McCain in the 2008 U.S. elections and, unfortunately, won.</i>
<b>run along</b>	(int) to go away, leave (often as imperative).	<i>"<b>Run along</b> and play outside," said mother, as she had housework to do.</i>
<b>run away</b>	1) (int) to escape from people chasing you; 2) (int) to leave home because of problems with other family members or to elope.	1) <i>He <b>ran away</b> from his attackers.</i> 2) <i>The child <b>ran away</b> because her parents beat her.</i>
<b>run away from</b>	(insep) avoid responsibility.	<i>The young father <b>ran away from</b> his responsibility and didn't support his family.</i>
<b>run by</b>	(insep) to pass by while running.	<i>We watched children were <b>running by</b>.</i>



<b>run down</b>	1) (sep) to hit with a vehicle; 2) (sep) to lose energy or power; 3) (sep) to criticise, disparage; 4) (sep) to find the source or origin of something, discover.	1) <i>My cat was <b>run down</b> yesterday.</i> 2) <i>My wife was really <b>run down</b> after the holidays.</i> 3) <i>I know a guy who <b>runs</b> everyone <b>down</b>.</i> 4) <i>Have you <b>run down</b> those names on the voter list?</i>
<b>run for</b>	(insep) to campaign for a position.	<i>I was thinking about <b>running for</b> mayor.</i>
<b>run in</b>	1) (sep) to arrest, take to police station for questioning; 2) (int) to pay a casual visit; 3) (sep) to insert.	1) <i>My neighbor was <b>run in</b> for shoplifting last week.</i> 2) <i>I just <b>ran in</b> to say good- by.</i> 3) <i>He <b>ran</b> a graph <b>in</b> next to the text.</i>
<b>run into</b>	(insep) to meet unexpectedly.	<i>I <b>ran into</b> my English teacher at the movies last night. She's so nice!</i>
<b>run off</b>	1) (sep) to make leave; 2) (tr) to reproduce; 3) (insep) to leave quickly.	1) <i>The new government is trying to <b>run</b> the drug traffickers <b>off</b>.</i> 2) <i>Would you mind <b>running off</b> 10 copies of this document for me?</i> 3) <i>Why did you <b>run off</b> after the party?</i>
<b>run on</b>	(insep) to be powered by.	<i>The van <b>runs on</b> diesel.</i>
<b>run out of</b>	(insep) have no left.	<i>When mother <b>ran out of</b> milk, she would send me to the store.</i>
<b>run over</b>	1) (insep) to explain quickly; 2) (sep) to hit with a vehicle; 3) (insep) to exceed a limit.	1) <i>He <b>ran over</b> his notes before the big meeting.</i> 2) <i>The driver couldn't stop in time and <b>ran</b> the cat <b>over</b>.</i> 3) <i>The rain made the river <b>run over</b>.</i>
<b>run through</b>	(insep) to practise a dramatic work like a play quickly.	<i>Let's <b>run through</b> our lines for the school play.</i>
<b>run to</b>	(insep) to go to someone for help.	<i>He <b>ran to</b> his uncle for financial help during the crisis.</i>
<b>run up</b>	1) (int) to move quickly to where someone is; 2) (sep) to do or make something very quickly; 3) (sep) to spend a lot of money on credit.	1) <i>He <b>ran up</b> next to me and started shouting.</i> 2) <i>She <b>ran up</b> a couple of words for translation.</i> 3) <i>He <b>ran up</b> a huge phone bill when he went to the army.</i>
<b>run up against</b>	(insep) to encounter problems, often unexpected.	<i>He <b>ran up against</b> some unexpected problems in his business.</i>
<b>run up on</b>	(insep) to approach someone without their knowing.	<i>Robert was sitting in his car and a guy <b>ran up on</b> him and shot through the car but missed.</i>
<b>run with</b>	(insep) to keep company, usually bad.	<i>He <b>runs with</b> a rough crowd, no wonder he ended up in jail.</i>
<b>SET</b>		
<b>set about</b>	(insep) to begin or start.	<i>We have just <b>set about</b> solving the problem.</i>

<b>set against</b>	(sep) to cause to be hostile or antagonistic.	<i>Such a trifle couldn't <b>set</b> him <b>against</b> her.</i>
<b>set apart</b>	1) (tr) to reserve for a specific use; 2) (sep) (tr) to make noticeable.	1) <i>They <b>set apart</b> some food as they had to wait for the food supply three days more.</i> 2) <i>Her bright red hair <b>sets</b> her <b>apart</b> from her sisters.</i>
<b>set aside</b>	1) (tr) to separate and reserve for a special purpose; 2) (sep) to discard or reject.	1) <i>He <b>set aside</b> some cash for use at the weekend.</i> 2) <i>The court has <b>set aside</b> the conviction.</i>
<b>set at</b>	(tr) to attack or assail.	<i>The dogs <b>set at</b> the fox.</i>
<b>set back</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to slow down the progress of; hinder; 2) (sep) to cost.	1) <i>When she joined our team last January, she was recovering from an ankle injury and that <b>set her back</b> a bit.</i> 2) <i>That coat <b>set me back</b> \$1,000.</i>
<b>set by</b>	(sep) to reserve for future use.	<i>It is wise to set food and money by in case of a future</i>
<b>set down</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to cause to sit; seat; 2) (tr) to put in writing; record; 3) (sep) (tr) to regard; consider; 4) (insep) to assign to a cause; attribute; 5) (sep) (tr) to land (an aircraft).	1) <i><b>Set</b> the baby <b>down</b> here.</i> 2) <i>We <b>set down</b> the facts.</i> 3) <i>Just <b>set him down</b> as a sneak.</i> 4) <i>Let's <b>set</b> the error <b>down</b> to inexperience.</i> 5) <i>The pilot <b>set</b> the plane <b>down</b> hard.</i>
<b>set forth</b>	1) (tr) to present for consideration; propose; 2) (tr) to express in words; 3) (int) to start a journey.	1) <i><b>Set forth</b> a sound plan.</i> 2) <i>She has <b>set forth</b> her ideas.</i> 3) <i>They <b>set forth</b> early in the morning.</i>
<b>set in</b>	1) (tr) to insert; 2) (int) to begin to happen or be apparent (of seasons, times of the day).	1) <i>You have to <b>set in</b> the sleeve of a gown.</i> 2) <i>Evening was <b>setting in</b> as I took the road over Mountain Top.</i>
<b>set off</b>	1) (tr) to give rise to; cause to occur; 2) (sep) to cause to explode; 3) (sep) to cause to ring an alarm; 4) (sep) to counterbalance, counteract, or compensate for; 5) (int) to start on a journey.	1) <i>This <b>set off</b> a chemical reaction.</i> 2) <i>The bomb was <b>set off</b> in five minutes.</i> 3) <i>The smoke <b>set</b> the fire alarm <b>off</b>.</i> 4) <i>Our dismay at her leaving was <b>set off</b> by our knowing that she was happy.</i> 5) <i>Another scientific expedition has <b>set off</b> from Krasnoyarsk in Eastern Siberia to the place where in its time the Tunguska meteorite fell.</i>
<b>set out</b>	1) (tr) to lay out systematically or graphically; 2) (sep) to display for exhibition or sale; 3) (int) to start a journey.	1) <i>Jason <b>set out</b> a nice terrace.</i> 2) <i>The figures are <b>set out</b> in the council's annual report.</i> 3) <i>Drivers are advised to listen to traffic bulletins and plan journeys before <b>setting out</b>.</i>

<b>set up</b>	1) (tr) to place in an upright position; 2) (tr) to create or arrange smth. ; 3) (insep) (tr) to buy a house or business of your own and start living or working there; 4) (sep) (tr) to establish; found; 5) (sep) to prepare equipment, software, etc., for use; 6) (insep) to put (someone else) into a compromising situation by deceit or trickery.	1) <i>They took to the streets, <b>setting up</b> roadblocks of burning tyres.</i> 2) <i>A commission has been <b>set up</b> to investigate the incident.</i> 3) <i>They married, and <b>set up</b> home in Ramsgate.</i> 4) <i>Tell us when and why you started your business and how you went about <b>setting it up</b>.</i> 5) <i>I <b>set up</b> the computer so that they could work from home.</i> 6) <i>He claimed he had been <b>set up</b> after drugs were discovered at his home...</i>
<b>set upon</b>	(tr) to attack violently.	<i>He <b>set upon</b> me in the dark.</i>
<b>TAKE</b>		
<b>take after</b>	1) (insep) to look like, resemble; 2) (insep) to chase, to follow.	1) <i>Both my sister and I <b>take after</b> our father.</i> 2) <i>The detective <b>took after</b> the burglars.</i>
<b>take apart</b>	(sep) to take something to pieces.	<i>She <b>took</b> the photocopier <b>apart</b> to see what had got stuck in it.</i>
<b>take aside</b>	(sep) get someone alone to talk to them.	<i>The teacher <b>took</b> her <b>aside</b> and said that she'd failed the exam.</i>
<b>take away</b>	(sep) to remove from a certain place, environment, or mental or emotional state.	<i>The police <b>took</b> the protestors <b>away</b>.</i>
<b>take back</b>	1) (sep) to regain possession of; 2) (sep) to cause to remember, make someone nostalgic; 3) (sep) to retract a statement, admit that something was wrong.	1) <i>My neighbor <b>took back</b> his lawn mower yesterday.</i> 2) <i>It <b>takes one back</b> to the old days.</i> 3) <i>I <b>take back</b> my words, I am sorry.</i>
<b>take down</b>	1) (sep) to make notes or write down in full; 2) to move from a higher to a lower level or place; 3) (sep) to lower the arrogance or the self-esteem of (a person).	1) <i>When the policeman arrived at the scene of the accident he <b>took down</b> the witness's statement.</i> 2) <i>Finally dad <b>took down</b> the Christmas tree.</i> 3) <i>It really <b>took him down</b> during the debate.</i>
<b>take for</b>	1) (sep) to assume to be; 2) (sep) to assume falsely to be; mistake for.	1) <i>I <b>took it for</b> the truth.</i> 2) <i>He was <b>taken for</b> a foreigner.</i>
<b>take in</b>	1) (sep) to absorb information, to understand; 2) (sep) to deceive; trick; cheat; 3) (sep) to make clothes smaller.	1) <i>I couldn't <b>take in</b> the meaning of the word.</i> 2) <i>Don't be <b>taken in</b> by her apparent shyness.</i> 3) <i>You should <b>take in</b> the waist on the pair of pants.</i>

<b>take off</b>	1) (sep) to remove; 2) (int) leave; depart (often suddenly or quickly) 3) (int) to leave the ground, as an airplane; 4) (int) to achieve sudden, marked growth, success, to make great progress.	1) <i>Please take your hat off when you go inside a building.</i> 2) <i>Was something wrong with Jill? She took off without saying goodbye.</i> 3) <i>At the beginning of a journey an airplane takes off.</i> 4) <i>The actor's career took off after his role in that movie.</i>
<b>take on</b>	1) (sep) to undertake, to assume a responsibility; 2) (sep) to hire, employ; 3) (sep) to acquire a new characteristic; 4) (sep) to allow passengers on a ship or plane.	1) <i>She <b>has taken on</b> too much with a full-time job as well.</i> 2) <i>The council has had to <b>take on</b> twenty extra employees to handle their increased workload.</i> 3) <i>My grandmother <b>has taken on</b> a new lease of life since her operation.</i> 4) <i>The plane stopped at Zurich to <b>take on</b> some passengers.</i>
<b>take out</b>	1) (sep) to borrow a library book; 2) (sep) to borrow money from a bank or other official lender; 3) (sep) to extract or remove; 4) (sep) to go out socially with someone, especially a date; 5) (sep) to obtain insurance; 6) (sep) to kill, murder.	1) <i>I <b>took out</b> all the books I needed for my essay from the library.</i> 2) <i>Jackie and Anil <b>took out</b> a mortgage to buy a bigger flat.</i> 3) <i>She began crying and I took out a handkerchief.</i> 4) <i>He <b>took her out</b> to a restaurant last Friday night.</i> 5) <i>Ann <b>has taken out</b> life insurance.</i> 6) <i>The gang <b>took him out</b> after he spoke to the police.</i>
<b>take over</b>	(sep) to assume management or possession of or responsibility for.	<i>Simon <b>took over</b> the manager's job from Mr. Jones when he retired.</i>
<b>take to</b>	1) (insep) to make a habit of something; 2) to respond favorably to; begin to like; 3) to go to.	1) <i>After her death he <b>took to</b> drink</i> 2) <i>You'll soon <b>take to</b> your new boss, I'm sure.</i> 3) <i>Soon they <b>took to</b> the woods.</i>
<b>take up</b>	1) (sep) to fill or occupy time or space; 2) (sep) to make clothes shorter; 3) (sep) to occupy oneself with the study or practice of; to start a new hobby, pastime, etc.	1) <i>Traveling to her job <b>takes up</b> a great deal of time.</i> 2) <i>The trousers were too long so I <b>took them up</b> to make them fit.</i> 3) <i>Tim wanted to <b>take up</b> painting, so he joined an evening class at the local College of Art.</i>
<b>TURN</b>		
<b>turn against</b>	(insep) to stop liking and start disliking.	<i>The public <b>turned against</b> the government when they became arrogant and ceased to listen.</i>

<b>turn away</b>	1) (sep) not to allow someone to enter; 2) (sep) to refuse to give someone sympathy, help, or support; 3) (tr) to repel.	1) <i>The doorman <b>turned</b> him away from the nightclub because he was wearing trainers.</i> 3) <i>The poor location of the house <b>turned away</b> prospective buyers.</i>
<b>turn back</b>	1) (insep) to reverse one's direction of motion; 2) (tr) to drive back and away; 3) (tr) to halt the advance of; 4)(tr) to fold down.	1) <i>He stopped on the road and had to <b>turn back</b>.</i> 2) <i>Sara <b>turned back</b> the uninvited comers.</i> 3) <i>They <b>turned back</b> the advancing army.</i> 4) <i><b>Turn back</b> the page's corner to save your place in the book.</i>
<b>turn down</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to reject or refuse, as a person, advice, or a suggestion; 2) (tr) to fold or be capable of folding down; 3) (sep) to reduce speed, volume, temperature, intensity, or flow of.	1) <i>I thought I could borrow some money from Joe, but when I asked, he <b>turned me down</b>.</i> 2) <i>This coat has a collar that <b>turns down</b>.</i> 3) <i><b>Turn down</b> the radio, please.</i>
<b>turn in</b>	1) (sep) to hand in; submit 2) (int) to go to bed; 3) (sep) to inform on or deliver up.	1) <i>I've written my report, but I haven't <b>turned it in</b>.</i> 2) <i>I'm pretty tired. I guess I'll <b>turn in</b>.</i> 3) <i>Two days after the robbery, the thieves <b>turned themselves in</b>.</i>
<b>turn into</b>	(sep) to be changed, transformed, or converted into.	<i>The beautiful princess kissed the frog and it <b>turned into</b> a handsome prince.</i>
<b>turn off</b>	1) (sep) to stop the flow of (water, gas, etc.), as by closing a faucet or valve; to extinguish (a light); 2) (sep) to disaffect, alienate, or disgust.	1) <i>I'm cold. Do you mind if I <b>turn</b> the air conditioner <b>off</b>?</i> 2) <i>That music <b>turns me off</b>. Please play something else!</i>
<b>turn on</b>	1) (sep) to cause someone to feel attraction or pleasure; 2) to cause (water, gas, etc.) to flow, as by opening a valve; to switch on (a light); to put into operation; activate.	1) <i>What kind of music <b>turns you on</b>?</i> 2) <i>I <b>turned</b> the radio <b>on</b> to get the weather forecast.</i>
<b>turn out</b>	1) (sep) to produce; 2) (int) to produce an unexpected result; 3) (sep) to extinguish (a light); 4) (int) to attend.	1) <i>The factory <b>turns out</b> three thousand units a day.</i> 2) <i>He <b>turned out</b> to be an old friend of Helen's.</i> 3) <i>She <b>turned out</b> the lights and went to bed.</i> 4) <i>Thousands of fans <b>turned out</b> to welcome the team.</i>

<b>turn over</b>	1) (sep) to give to the authorities; 2) (tr) to think carefully about all the details of something; 3) (int) to stop watching one television channel and start watching another.	1) <i>The court ordered the company to <b>turn over</b> their financial records.</i> 2) <i>Let us <b>turn over</b> the plan again.</i> 3) <i>He <b>turned over</b> to the Discovery channel.</i>
<b>turn to</b>	1) (insep) to apply to for aid; appeal to; 2) (insep) to begin to attend to or work at something; 3) (tr) to change to.	1) <i>When he was starting out as an artist he <b>turned to</b> his friends for loans.</i> 2) <i>After the storm we <b>turned to</b> and cleaned up the debris.</i> 3) <i>The ice <b>turned to</b> water.</i>
<b>turn up</b>	1) (int) to intensify or increase; 2) (int) to appear; arrive; 3) (int) to come to notice; be seen; to be found; 4) to happen; occur.	1) <i>I can barely hear the TV. Can you <b>turn it up</b> a little?</i> 2) <i>We were all surprised when Pam <b>turned up</b> at the party.</i> 3) <i>Don't worry about that missing book, it's bound to <b>turn up</b> sooner or later.</i> 4) <i>Let's wait and see what <b>turns up</b>.</i>
<b>WRITE</b>		
<b>write back</b>	(int) to respond to someone who has sent you a letter, to write a letter in reply.	<i>I <b>wrote back</b> to Meudon at once to fix up a meeting.</i>
<b>write down</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to make notes; 2) (sep) (tr) to disparage in writing; 3) (int) to write in a conspicuously simple or condescending style.	1) <i>Could you tell me your e-mail address again? I want to <b>write it down</b>.</i> 2) <i>I don't want to communicate with her after she <b>wrote me down</b>.</i> 3) <i>He felt he had to <b>write down</b> to his students.</i>
<b>write in</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to cast a vote by inserting (a name not listed on a ballot); 2) (tr) to insert in a text or document; 3) (int) to communicate with an organization by mail.	1) <i>I'm going to <b>write him in</b> on my ballot next year.</i> 2) <i>He <b>wrote in</b> an apology at the end of the note.</i> 3) <i>What's the point in <b>writing in</b> when you only print half the letter anyway?</i>
<b>write off</b>	1) (sep) (tr) to decide that smth. is unimportant or useless and is not worth further serious attention; 2) (tr) to cancel from accounts as a loss; 3) (sep) to destroy a car in an accident so that it cannot be repaired; 4) (tr) to consider as a loss or failure; 5) (int) to send a letter to a company or organization, usually asking for smth.	1) <i>His critics <b>write him off</b> as too cautious to succeed.</i> 2) <i>The president persuaded the West to <b>write off</b> Polish debts.</i> 3) <i>John's <b>written off</b> four cars. Now he sticks to public transport.</i> 4) <i>We decided to <b>write off</b> the rest of the day and go shopping.</i> 5) <i>He <b>wrote off</b> to the New Zealand Government for these pamphlets about life in New Zealand.</i>

<b>write out</b>	1) (tr) to express or compose in writing; 2) (tr) to write in full or expanded form.	1) <i>We had to <b>write out</b> a list of ten jobs we'd like to do.</i> 2) <i>All abbreviations are to be <b>written out</b>.</i>
<b>write up</b>	1) (sep) to write a report or description of, as for publication; 2) (sep) to make complete written version.	1) <i>You'll need to make a report on your business meetings. Be sure you <b>write them up</b> as soon as possible after you return from your trip.</i> 2) <i>He <b>wrote up</b> his visit in a report of over 600 pages.</i>

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*Навчальне видання*

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