

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Миколаївський національний університет імені В.О.Сухомлинського
Кафедра германської філології та перекладу

І.В.Васіна

Методичні рекомендації
з дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови (англійська)»
(використання фразових дієслів в англійському мовленні)
для студентів IV курсу спеціальності 6.020303 Філологія. Переклад»
освітнього ступеня «Бакалавр»

МИКОЛАЇВ — 2019

УДК 811.111*36

ББК 81.432.1

B24

Рекомендовано Навчально-методичною комісією Миколаївського національного університету імені В.О. Сухомлинського (Протокол №___ від _____ 2019 р.)

Рецензенти: *Корягіна А.Ю., кандидат філологічних наук, викладач кафедри теорії і практики перекладу з німецької мови Чорноморського національного університету ім. П.Могили Чернега С.М., кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської мови і літератури Миколаївського національного університету імені В.О.Сухомлинського*

Васіна І.В. Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови (англійська)» (використання фразових дієслів в англійському мовленні) для студентів IV курсу спеціальності 6.020303 Філологія. Переклад» освітнього ступеня «Бакалавр» – Миколаїв. – 208 с.

Дані методичні рекомендації розраховано на студентів IV курсу денної та заочної форми навчання факультетів іноземної філології вищих навчальних закладів. Рекомендації укладено згідно до вимог навчальної програми з Практичного курсу основної іноземної мови (англійська) для спеціальності 6.020303 Філологія. Переклад та спрямовано на формування, систематизацію і закріплення вмінь та навичок використання англійських фразових дієслів в усному та письмовому мовленні у студентів IV курсу. Тематичне подання матеріалу, теоретичний коментар, списки фразових дієслів з прикладами і перекладом, а також наявність різноманітних тренувальних вправ надають можливість студентам легко і швидко засвоїти лексичний матеріал будь-якої складності, підготуватися до тестування і екзамену. Методичні рекомендації можуть бути використані як для аудиторної, так й для самостійної роботи студентів.

Передмова

Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови (англійська)» для студентів IV курсу денної та заочної форми навчання спеціальності 6.020303 Філологія. Переклад., освітнього ступеня «бакалавр» укладено відповідно до вимог та змісту робочої та навчальної програм з «Практичного курсу основної іноземної мови (англійська)» для студентів IV курсу денної та заочної форми навчання спеціальності 035.04 Філологія (Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)) освітнього ступеня «бакалавр».

За тематичною структурою пропонувані рекомендації відповідають розділу "Adventures in Pencader Hollow-2" підручника з Практичного курсу англійської мови для студентів четвертого курсу вищих закладів освіти (філологічні спеціальності та спеціальність «Переклад») та побудовані на лексичному матеріалі даного підручника, включаючи понад 800 найскладніших значень фразових дієслів.

Фразові дієслова постають невід'ємною частиною усного та письмового англійського мовлення на всіх рівнях навчання. У процесі навчання студенти дуже часто припускають помилки, використовуючи фразові дієслова. Дослідження вітчизняних та зарубіжних теоретиків і практиків засвідчують, що рівень знань і навичок з використання фразових дієслів студентів часто не відповідає загальному рівню володіння англійською лексикою. Це зумовлене двома факторами, з одного боку, їх ідіоматичною природою, а з другого боку, помилковим переконанням серед деяких викладачів про те, що фразові дієслова характерні для неофіційного англійського мовлення. Певна кількість фразових дієслів насправді типові для неформального стилю мовлення, однак з точки зору їх вживаності, вони нічим не відрізняються від простих однослівних дієслів, і широко використовуються також в офіційному мовленні. Багато з таких дієслів стали невід'ємною частиною мови газет, юриспруденції та економіки. Деякі фразові вживаються частіше, ніж прості

дієслова, які є їхніми синонімами. Уживання фразових дієслів характерно й для офіційно-ділового стилю, а саме юридичних, економічних, наукових документів і статей.

Без знання фразових дієслів неможливо зрозуміти мову носіїв мови та іноземців, які спілкуються іноземною мовою, саме тому ми вирішили присвятити окремий навчально-методичний посібник – методичні рекомендації вивченню фразових дієслів.

Основна мета рекомендацій – допомогти студентам-перекладачам сформулювати, систематизувати і закріпити знання про англійські фразові дієслова для практичного використання в усному та письмовому мовленні.

Пропоновані методичні рекомендації мають практичну цінність також для усіх, хто бажає самостійно розширити свій словарний запас за рахунок вивчення фразових дієслів та поглибити знання англійської мови.

Пропоноване видання складається із 7 розділів, додатка, відповідей та списку використаних джерел. Тематичне подання матеріалу, списки фразових дієслів з прикладами і перекладом, а також наявність різноманітних тренувальних вправ і тестів надають можливість студентам легко і швидко засвоїти лексичний матеріал будь-якої складності, підготуватися до тестування і екзамену.

Матеріал та структура завдань, вправ і тестів насичені якісним мовним матеріалом з різних функціональних стилів, включають актуальну та корисну інформацію культурологічного змісту, спрямовуючи, таким чином, студентів-перекладачів на підготовку до складання тестів міжнародного типу CAE (Certificate in Advanced English) у Кембриджській класифікації тестів (UCLES), що відповідає рекомендаціям Комітету з питань культури та освіти Ради Європи щодо навчання іноземних мов. Отже, укладені методичні рекомендації мають практичну цінність і є актуальними.

Ми вважаємо, що ціль даних методичних рекомендацій буде досягнута, якщо від допоможе студентам збагатити свою мову, зробити її живою і справді англійською.

SECTION 1. PHRASAL VERBS (EXPLANATORY NOTE)

Focus on definition. Phrasal verbs are combinations of verbs with adverbial or prepositional particles. They are often difficult to understand because the meaning of the combination may be different from the meaning of its parts, like water (H₂O) is quite different from its components: hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O).

Phrasal verbs are an essential part of spoken and written English at all levels. No ESL student can afford to overlook them, yet many ESL students (and their teachers) do. Studies have shown that ESL students' knowledge of and use of phrasal verbs often lag behind their overall level of fluency and vocabulary acquisition. This can be ascribed, I believe, to two factors—their idiomatic nature (discussed below) and the false notion among some instructors that phrasal verbs are “informal.” Some are informal, of course, but in this regard they are no different from single-word verbs—the majority are perfectly acceptable and frequently used at all registers. It is a mistake to give ESL students—especially those learning English for use in academia or business—the false impression that phrasal verbs are inherently informal and are therefore to be avoided in formal discourse.

It is important to understand that phrasal verbs are *verbs*, not idiomatic curiosities. There is no logic to classifying ‘*take over*’ with ‘*take the bull by the horns*’. It is also important to understand that these verb + element constructions are verbs in their own right. ‘*Take off*’, for example, is not a variation of ‘*take*’. It is an entirely separate verb from ‘*take*’.

So what are phrasal verbs? As there is no universally agreed-upon definition, in this book *phrasal verb* is regarded as the popular term often used for what are more accurately called *multiword verbs*. Phrasal verbs are a type of multiword verb. Multiword verbs consist of a verb and one or two additional elements. These elements are sometimes prepositional adverbs (also known as adverbial prepositions) and sometimes prepositions. They can be broken down into three broad categories —*phrasal verbs*, *phrasal prepositional verbs*, and *prepositional*

verbs—with additional subcategories. Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a *particle*. A particle is a word that functions in other contexts as a preposition or an adverb, but not when part of a phrasal verb. In phrasal verbs they are particles.

Transitive phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs can be subcategorized as *transitive* and *intransitive*. Transitive phrasal verbs can be further subcategorized as *separable* or *inseparable* based on the allowable position of the object noun phrase in relation to the verb and the particle. Separable transitive phrasal verbs can be further subcategorized as *optionally separable* or *permanently separated*. Optionally separable transitive phrasal verbs permit and sometimes require *particle movement*. When the noun phrase is a noun, an indefinite pronoun, or a quantifier, the particle may appear either before or after the noun phrase. However, when the noun phrase is an object pronoun, the particle must be placed between the verb and the particle. The concept of *end weight* comes into play here. Native speakers do not like to separate verbs and particles with especially long noun phrases. Though grammatical, the result can be awkward and unclear. A small group of transitive phrasal verbs are permanently separated. Among these are *get down* (depress), *let off* (not punish), *let down* (disappoint), and *do over*. In the case of permanently transitive separated phrasal verbs, the direct object must be placed between the verb and the particle. Another group of transitive phrasal verbs cannot be separated at all. Among these transitive phrasal verbs are *pick on*, *look after*, *run across*, and *fall for*. At a glance, it might seem that inseparable phrasal verbs are no different from separable phrasal verbs, apart from having particles which, for some unknown reason, cannot be separated. But it's not as simple as that. There is one important difference between inseparable transitive verb + element constructions and separable transitive verb + element constructions — inseparable transitive verb + element constructions are followed by prepositions (which function as prepositions), not particles. As we will see, this is also the definition of a prepositional verb. Nevertheless, some maintain that inseparable transitive phrasal verbs are distinct from prepositional verbs, but those who maintain this distinction cannot agree on which criteria to base this distinction or, in many cases, cannot

decide to which of the two classifications various verb + preposition constructions belong. Those who make no distinction between inseparable transitive phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs are not in complete agreement either. Some reject the whole notion that phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs are two distinct types of multiword verbs, a term they do not recognize. To them, all verb + preposition constructions are phrasal verbs. Others take the opposite view—that all inseparable transitive verb + preposition constructions are prepositional verbs; there is no such thing, they say, as an inseparable transitive phrasal verb.

Intransitive phrasal verbs. Intransitive phrasal verbs can be categorized as *pure* or *ergative*. Examples of pure intransitive phrasal verbs are *take off* (from an airport runway), *sit down*, *come over* (visit), and *get together* (meet). Pure intransitive phrasal verbs can be followed by a prepositional phrase. When this occurs, they become phrasal prepositional verbs (discussed below), also known as *three-word phrasal verbs* (except when *to* changes to *into*, resulting in a phrasal verb that superficially remains a two-word phrasal verb. Contrast *break out of* with *break into*). An ergative verb (phrasal or otherwise) is a verb whose action is experienced by the subject. A few are only ergative (*die down*), but most have a transitive counterpart (*burn down*, *blow up*, *wear out*). You can *burn down* a building, or a building can *burn down*.

Phrasal prepositional verbs. This category is a hybrid; phrasal prepositional verbs, more commonly known as three-word (phrasal) verbs, consist of a verb + particle + preposition. Examples include *look up to*, *come up with*, and *get out of*. All are transitive, with some allowing for gerund complements (*I look forward to seeing you*). Because the term *phrasal prepositional verb* is cumbersome (and is also used sometimes to describe inseparable transitive phrasal verbs) and would be meaningless to most ESL students, I use (and recommend that you use) the term *three-word verb*. A small number of phrasal prepositional verbs, such as *put up to* and *screw out of*, are permanently separated because they require two objects. These are not two-word separable phrasal verbs used with an optional preposition because without the preposition, they have no meaning or have a

completely different meaning.

Prepositional verbs. As we have seen, our last category is the object of contention and confusion. *Prepositional verbs* are verbs followed by a preposition. At a glance, these may appear no different from transitive phrasal verbs.

The great debate. In the case of *separable* transitive phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs are clearly different. Prepositional verbs do not allow for particle movement (and, moreover, are always followed by prepositions, not particles). Moreover, a relative clause (also known as an adjective clause) in which the relative pronoun is the object of a preposition may be formed from a prepositional verb (*She is the person on whom I depend*) but cannot be formed with a *separable* transitive phrasal verb (**It's a mystery out which I cannot figure*). Finally, prepositional verbs generally allow for adverb insertion between the verb and the preposition (*We decided ultimately on Plan B*); separable phrasal verbs do not (**I turned immediately off the light*). But distinguishing between *inseparable* transitive phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs is a bit trickier, and some do not distinguish between them at all. In both categories (if one accepts that there are two), one can find examples where a good argument could be made for its inclusion in the other. Some apply syntactic tests. They claim that *inseparable* transitive phrasal verbs (as opposed to prepositional verbs) cannot pass the adverb insertion test. I am not comfortable with this. Some examples, while perhaps not likely among native speakers, do not strike me as undeniably ungrammatical (*He picks mercilessly on his sister*). A somewhat better case can be made for maintaining a distinction between *inseparable* transitive phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs by applying the relative clause test. Verb + element constructions generally accepted as *inseparable* transitive phrasal verbs usually sound awkward when plugged into a relative clause (*They are the children after whom I look*), but prepositional verbs usually do not (*The bus for which I am waiting is late*). But a test that is only “usually” effective is not very precise or reliable. What is “awkward” is in the ear of the beholder. And, as every ESL teacher who has marked a student essay knows, *awkward* does not always equate

to *ungrammatical*. And it gets worse. A thorough examination of ESL textbooks and discussions of phrasal/multiword verbs online reveals widespread disagreement. Some textbooks accept the distinction between intransitive phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs but cannot decide on the category to which several verb + element constructions belong. *Come across* is a good example. Is *come across* a phrasal verb? Is it a prepositional verb? Apparently it's both, depending on which of two textbooks (by the same publisher) you refer to. Some say nothing of prepositional verbs. Every verb + preposition construction is an inseparable transitive phrasal verb. Others classify all verb + preposition constructions as prepositional verbs. Even then there is disagreement. Some are happy to include these prepositional verbs within the broader classification of phrasal verbs. Some maintain that prepositional verbs are not phrasal verbs at all—that they are one of two members (the other being phrasal verbs) of the multiword verb classification. Others rely solely on semantic tests. If it's idiomatic, it's an inseparable transitive phrasal verb. If it's not, it's a prepositional verb. This strikes me as a particularly ineffective test. Like awkwardness, the degree to which a lexical item is idiomatic is rather a hard thing to say with any precision—more of a continuum than either/or. Regarding phrasal prepositional verbs, some combine them with two-word inseparable transitive phrasal verbs in a single category, which would mean, therefore, that to others who do not recognize the existence of inseparable transitive phrasal verbs, three-word phrasal verbs are not phrasal verbs at all. And some who maintain that all inseparable transitive verb + preposition constructions are prepositional verbs argue that prepositional verbs should not be included in a book such as this. They are not, strictly speaking, phrasal verbs, they say, but rather multiword verbs of a different sort. We say this is nonsense. To omit common, useful, and idiomatic vocabulary items from a vocabulary book because of an arcane linguistic quibble would be doing a disservice to ESL students. This phrasal verb book was written for ESL students, not hairsplitting linguists who cannot agree among themselves. Regarding the great prepositional verb debate, we do accept that there is such a thing and that they are distinct from phrasal verbs, yet

several inseparable transitive verb + preposition constructions are included in this book. We make no apology for this. It is traditional and quite logical to do so. A look at books similar to this one—some which are very popular, well-established, and from major publishers—will show that it is traditional to subsume certain common idiomatic inseparable transitive verb + preposition constructions under the umbrella term *phrasal verb*. It is also logical to do so. ESL students see only this: combinations of verbs with one and sometimes two other words that are sometimes separable, sometimes not, and often idiomatic. Do *deal with* and *do without* meet these criteria? Yes. Are they included in this book? Yes. That some linguists would classify *deal with* and *do without* as prepositional verbs rather than phrasal verbs is entirely irrelevant to ESL students who rightly care about only two things — meaning and mechanics, i.e., what these verb + element constructions mean and how to use them. Because this is all that ESL students and teachers should focus on, this is all that we focus on in this book. So what should you say to your students about all of this? Absolutely nothing. To ESL students, these competing taxonomies and the rationale behind them do not matter one bit. It would be foolish and counterproductive to burden them with it. There are only two things that you should discuss with your students: meaning and separability.

Focus on Meaning. The meaning of a phrasal verb may be *non-idiomatic* or *idiomatic*. If the phrasal verb is idiomatic, it has a special meaning which we cannot easily guess from the meaning of the separate words. For example, the non-idiomatic meaning of '*fall through*' is clear: *The ice was thin and Jimmy fell through.* i.e. he fell through the ice into the water. However, the idiomatic meaning of '*fall through*' bears no relationship to the individual words *fall* and *through*, as in: *Sue had plans to go to Africa, but they fell through.* Here, *fall*+ *through* form an idiomatic phrasal verb with the meaning 'fail'. Here is another example using the phrasal verb *pack something in*. In the following sentence it has a non-idiomatic meaning: *She opened her suitcase and packed all the clothes in.* However, in the sentence *She decided to pack her job in.* the individual meanings of *pack* and *in* do not convey the idiomatic meaning, which (here) is 'leave'. Because of this phrasal

verbs have to be learnt and practised in their combinations. As shown above, a phrasal verb can have a non-idiomatic meaning and an idiomatic meaning. Some phrasal verbs have several idiomatic meanings, depending on the words that accompany them, i.e. their ‘collocations’. For example, *take off*: *The aircraft/flight/pilot took off*. i.e. left the ground. *The thief/boy/dog* (people or animals) *took off*. i.e. ran away in a hurry. *Sales/the economy/the new product took off*. i.e. began to improve greatly, make a big profit

Why the focus on meaning? The idiomatic nature of most phrasal verbs is by far the greatest challenge that ESL students face when acquiring these lexical items. *Idiomatic* means that the meaning of a lexical phrase (or, in this case, multiword lexical item) cannot be derived from the sum of its parts. For example, no student could figure out the meaning of *so long*, *make do*, or *by and large* by simply adding the meanings of the individual words. The meanings that attach to these phrases must be memorized. The same is true of phrasal (and some prepositional) verbs. No effort by a student to figure out the meanings of, for example, *come about*, *get off on*, and *call off* by adding the meanings of the individual words would be successful. So focus on meaning with your students. Call all verb + element constructions phrasal verbs, as I shall henceforth do. Leave the great prepositional verb debate to the linguists in their ivory towers, and do what an ESL teacher should do—help his or her students to become English speakers, not linguistics professors. With one exception, absolutely do not confuse them with any of the linguistic discussion above. The one exception is separability. That’s very important and needs to be discussed, but that’s as far as you should go. Regarding terminology, it is worth while using the term *idiomatic* with your students, but avoiding the term *idiom* because it is also used in reference to expressions such as *kick the bucket* and *raining cats and dogs*. It is advisable that you should not digress into this sort of thing with your students. It could give them the impression that phrasal verbs are oddball, quaint, colloquial, and of no great importance.

SECTION 2. PHRASAL VERBS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREPOSITION AND ADVERB

2.1 DOWN

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb from the box, making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence. You will need to use some verbs twice.

be	break	come	look	pull	step	run
turn	get	bring	let	put	go	

1. The anxious husband down the door when he smelt gas coming from the kitchen.
2. Prices of all sportswear are going to be down by twenty percent.
3. The rebellious boy was told to down to studying by his concerned parents.
4. The psychiatric nurse down yesterday because of the strain of work.
5. The hypochondriac got a shock the other day when he down with flu.
6. That irresponsible youth was always down his parents until he got married and left home.
7. Our snobbish neighbor down on us because we aren't as well off as he is.
8. On the last day, the boy scouts down their tents, packed their bags and caught the bus home.
9. The insurance underwriter down the details of the accident on his notepad.
10. The drunken driver had already down a dog before he down a farmer.
11. Bill was down by the police because he was too short.
12. The chairman intends to down if news of the company's financial losses is made public.

13. He's the sort who thinks it's funny to down and poke fun at his mother-in-law.

14. I thought the exhibition down rather well, in view of the large turnout.

15. "Sleeping Beauty" down for the 2.15 race.

B. Replace the underlined nouns/noun phrases below with pronouns, making any necessary changes in word order.

1. The anxious husband broke down the door when he smelt gas coming from the kitchen.

2. The sales manager is bringing down all the store's goods by twenty percent.

3. The concerned parents told their rebellious son to get down to studying.

4. The hypochondriac suddenly went down with flu.

5. The irresponsible youth was always letting down his parents.

6. The boy scouts pulled down their tents, packed their bags and went home.

7. The insurance underwriter put down the details on his notepad.

8. The drunken driver had already run down a dog before he ran down a farmer.

9. The police turned down Bill because he was too short.

10. He's the sort who runs down his mother-in-law.

C. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb.

1. To be hit by a car or bus is the same as to be _____ down.

A) cooled B) marked C) knocked

2. To reduce the amount you do something is the same as to _____ down.

A) cut B) tear C) fall

3. To fail to do something when someone is relying on you is the same as to _____ down someone.

A) let B) quieten C) sit

4. To let something become less hot is the same as to let it _____ down.

A) lie B) cool C) tone

5. If it is raining very heavily, it is the same as to _____ down rain.

A) pour B) cut C) tear

6. To have a lot of stress is similar to being _____ down by a lot of problems.

A) poured B) cut C) weighted

7. To pass things from father to son is the same as to _____ down from generation to generation.

A) calm B) hand C) climb

8. To relax from stress is the same as to _____ down.

A) wind B) lie C) let

9. To write a note is the same as to _____ down something.

A) jot B) scale C) tie

10. To make something appear less serious than it is the same as to _____ down something.

A) slam B) set C) play

2.2 IN/INTO

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb from the box, making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

bring	break	take	get
fill	do	turn	give
drop	go	pull	

1. He into the filing cabinet and helped himself to the top-secret documents.
2. in at the next layby. I'd like to get out and stretch my legs for a bit.
3. They say they'll in the hostage if the ransom isn't paid by tomorrow.
4. And after the game's over, I may in for a cup of coffee.
5. You might try Mrs. Willow across the road. She in lodgers.
6. No matter how cruel and offensive you are to me, I won't in and give you a divorce.
7. As soon as he'd in the coupon, he went out to post it.
8. Excluding overtime pay, how much do you in a week?
9. Excuse me, what time does the London to Manchester train in?
10. When you've finished writing, in the test paper to the invigilator.
11. I wish I'd in for parachuting and scuba diving when I was young.
12. She says she won't in for the exam until she feels confident of passing.
13. Beware of fortune-tellers. They usually in naive, unsuspecting people.
14. He kept looking at the secret code for hours, but it was too complicated for him to in.
15. I'm dead on my feet after digging in the garden all day. I think I'll have a hot bath and in.

B. Replace the underlined nouns/noun phrases below with pronouns, making any necessary changes in word order.

1. They say they'll do in the hostage if the ransom isn't paid by noon tomorrow.

2. You might try Mrs. Willow across the road. She takes in lodgers.
3. As soon as he'd filled in the coupon, he went out to post it.
4. When you've finished writing, give in the test paper to the invigilator.
5. Beware of fortune-tellers. They usually take in naive, unsuspecting people.
6. It was too complicated for him to take in the secret code.

C. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb.

1. To inherit money is the same as to _____ into money.
A) come B) move C) keep

2. To join the army is the same as to _____ into the army.
A) go B) let C) look

3. To make a quick decision about something is the same as to _____ into something.
A) look B) rush C) break

4. To meet someone unexpectedly is the same as to _____ into someone.
A) bump B) get C) check

5. To fit into something later is the same as to _____ into it.
A) let B) make C) grow

6. To suddenly cry is the same as to _____ into tears.
A) fly B) burst C) run

7. To drive off the road into a gasoline station is the same as to _____ into the gas station.
A) pull B) get C) let

8. To go and register at a hotel is the same as to _____ into a hotel.

A) look B) tune C) check

9. To have to borrow money is the same as to _____ into debt.

A) get B) make C) crowd

10. To check and find out what happened is the same as to _____ into something.

A) look B) make C) pull

2.3 OFF

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb from the box, making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

break	write	take	come	give
let	be	get	put	drop
call	set	lay	go	

1. The colonel off in mid-sentence as soon as he saw the soldier yawning on parade.

2. Overcome with tiredness, the cleaning lady off while polishing the managing director's desk.

3. His attempt at winning the singing competition didn't off because he lost his voice the day before.

4. The gardener got angry with the little boy for off a branch of the apple tree.

5. In all his years as a criminal, Ted Felon never once off for committing an offence.

6. We should off now, otherwise we'll miss our bus.

7. When the alarm off every morning at 6, he jumps out of bed.

8. It was a pleasant surprise for Barbara to off early from work.
9. I wanted to order roast beef but the waiter told me it off.
10. That cake smells awful! It must've off.
11. It's been years since a bomb off in our district.
12. The judge off the accused as it was his first offence.
13. She tried to her husband off the idea of going abroad by telling him how difficult it would be to get fish and chips and light ale.
14. Her husband doesn't know what to do with himself since he'soff work.
15. With rucksacks on their backs, the hitchhikers off on their holiday.
16. Joe Cod was caught off a stink bomb in the classroom.
17. Luckily for Joe, he was off sports the next day because his bottom was sore.
18. Most boxing critics have off Frank Bruto's chances of winning the next heavyweight title fight.
19. Owing to the bomb scare, the conference had to be off until the police searched the building.
20. All in all, the wedding reception off very well, with most of the guests eating and drinking to their heart's content.
21. We'd better off the picnic if it's going to rain.
22. It's no joke being off and having to live on social security.
23. That flower off a beautiful fragrance.
24. If you keep off people in their presence, someone will take offence and hit you!
25. off your clothes behind that screen and the doctor will be with you in a moment.

B. Replace the underlined nouns/noun phrases below with pronouns, making any necessary changes in word order.

1. The gardener was angry with the boy for breaking off the branch.

2. The judge let off the accused because it was his first offence.
3. The chairman had to put off the conference until the police had searched the building.
4. She tried to put her husband off the idea of going abroad.
5. Most boxing critics have written off Frank Bruto as a serious contender for the heavyweight championship.
6. We'd better call off the picnic if it's going to rain.
7. The company decided to lay off Bert and employ a younger man.
8. That flower gives off a beautiful fragrance.
9. Taking off people in their presence may cause offence.
10. Take off your clothes behind that screen.

2.4. OUT (I)

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb from the box, making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence. You will need to use some verbs twice.

bring	fall	make	give	put
break	be	turn	drown	knock
drop	let	set	run	

1. At midnight tonight the prisoners in "D" block are going to out.
2. The results of the Grand National have just been out on the radio.
3. No matter how hard I try I can't out what he's saying.
4. I'm afraid we seem to out of that brand of soap at the moment.
5. Occasionally, my skin out into a rash.
6. After attending three lessons in yoga, he out.
7. What will you do when your contract out?
8. It out that she was innocent in the end.
9. All members of the committee out for the vote.

10. Her romantic sequel will be out by Kingsway publishers next year.
11. That bloody cat! Will somebody it out now!
12. As a result of overeating at Christmas, she had to out all her skirts and dresses.
13. I'm sorry to out Mrs. Perkins, but I need to borrow some money from her.
14. The sound of the motorbike starting out the old ladies' conversation.
15. Please out the cheque to Smith and Son Ltd.
16. At the end of May, they out on their expedition across the Sahara.
17. It's funny how couples out for the most trivial reasons.
18. The policewoman out the young man because he pinched her bottom. He was later treated in hospital for head injuries.

B. Replace the underlined nouns/noun phrases below with pronouns, making any necessary changes in word order.

1. Kingsway publishers are going to bring out her romantic sequel next year.
2. The sports commentator has just given out the Grand National results.
3. As a result of overeating at Christmas, she had to let out all her skirts and dresses.
4. Will somebody put out that bloody cat!
5. I'm sorry to put out Mrs. Perkins, but I need to borrow some money from her.
6. The sound of the motorbike starting drowned out the old ladies' conversation.
7. Please make out the cheque to Smith and Son Ltd.
8. The policewoman knocked out the young man for pinching her bottom.

OUT (II)

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb from the box,

making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence. You will need to use some verbs twice.

break	look	write	bring	take
make	stick	come	put	turn
give	run	carry	let	

1. After making notes, the journalist out the story in full.
2. Excuse me, but your shirt is out of your trousers at the back.
3. He was out of the club for pocketing petty cash.
4. As soon as he looked at her, he wanted to out such a pretty girl.
5. After making him do the washing up, she out her husband so that he could go to the pub.
6. The honesty of the witness was out by the counsel for the defense.
7. Our host told us how dangerous the area was and warned us to out when walking home.
8. Typhoid has out in this region.
9. Did you see that strange woman out leaflets in the High Street?
10. When his patience out, he's liable to kill someone.
11. He looks older now that his teeth have been out.
12. Within five minutes the firemen out the fire.
13. I could out his features but I couldn't remember his name.
14. The truth about him did not out until his death last spring.
15. Richards and Co. have been out the same models since 1976.
16. It's a disgrace in this day and age to see a family out on to the streets for not paying the rent.
17. He out that he was working late at the office but I could see the lipstick smudges on his shirt.
18. Isn't it inhumane when scientists out experiments on healthy animals?

B. Replace the underlined nouns/noun phrases below with pronouns, making any necessary changes in word order.

1. Did you see that strange woman giving out leaflets in the High Street?
2. After making him do the washing up, she let out her husband so that he could go to the pub.
3. I could make out his features but I couldn't remember his name.
4. Within five minutes the firemen put out the fire.
5. He looks older now that dentist has taken out all his teeth.
6. As soon as he looked at her, he wanted to take out such a pretty girl.
7. Richards and Co. have been turning out the same models since 1976.
8. After making notes, the journalist wrote out the story in full.

2.5. UP (I)

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb from the box, making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence. You will need to use some verbs twice.

put	break	hold	take	bring	go
be	keep	turn	do	look	set
wrap	fill	make	stock	give	

1. Haven't you ever considered up smoking?
2. It must've been the curdled milk that made him up his dinner.
3. I tried to up Tim when I was in Los Angeles, but he must've changed his address.
4. If you up any more of my time, I'll kick you!
5. Come on, stop arguing. Let's up.
6. Spring term usually up just before Easter.
7. The rebels couldn't win, so they decided to up.

8. We're thinking of up a small car hire firm.
9. It looks like our neighbours are preparing for a siege judging by the way they're up on food.
10. No amount of money can up for the damage you've done.
11. Tom up the subject of school dinners at the last teacher's meeting.
12. When the interview finished, the applicant up a form.
13. He always wears slip-ons because he can't up shoes with laces.
14. Look! There's a masked man up the bank.
15. Don't listen to him. He's always up lies about us.
16. Despite falling over, she managed to up with the other athletes.
17. Tobacco's certain to up in the next budget.
18. The council are going to up a memorial in the market square.
19. We didn't expect the guests to up till 8.30, but they arrived much earlier.
20. Why don't you just up and leave me in peace!
21. The doctor says Arthur will up and about in a couple of days
22. Janet up early. I can hear her moving about in her bedroom.

B. Replace the underlined nouns/noun phrases below with pronouns, making any necessary changes in word order.

1. Tom brought up the subject of school dinners at the last teachers' meeting.
2. We didn't expect the guests to turn up till 8.30.
3. It must've been the curdled milk that made him bring up his dinner.
4. He can't do up shoes with laces, so he wears slip-ons.
5. When the interview finished the applicant filled up a form.
6. Haven't you ever considered giving up smoking?
7. Look! There's a masked man holding up the bank.
8. I tried to look up Tim when I was in Los Angeles.

9. Don't listen to him. He's always making up lies about us.
10. The council are going to put up a memorial in the market square.
11. We're thinking of setting up a small car hire firm.
12. If you take up my time any longer, I'll kick you!

UP (II)

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb from the box, making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence. You will need to use some verbs twice.

put	keep	hold	give	write	do
go	throw	bring	tie	dry	come
look	take	be	break	show	make

1. The policeman told the crowd to up and go home before anyone was hurt.
2. Parents are responsible for up their children properly.
3. It was Mary who up with that great suggestion.
4. They're up their spare room so that they can let it.
5. I'm hopeless at up zips as they nearly always break.
6. When the company went bankrupt, he up his position as managing director.
7. A large office block is due to up near here next June.
8. Stop up Mr. Jones, he's late already.
9. Her boss patted her on the bottom and told her to up the good work.
10. Isn't it embarrassing to find yourself up in the middle of a conversation?
11. How can you still up to Sheila when she humiliated you in public?
12. Don't tell me she's still up her face in the Ladies!
13. There's no way you can up the hours you've lost.

14. The corner shop has up the price of eggs.
15. I'll up Dave for the night if the hotel is booked up.
16. Why don't you up the matter with your MP?
17. Here's some string. Can you up this parcel?
18. I've advised old George to up golf when he retires.
19. When he finished the rough copy, he up the report in detail.
20. She had a high temperature and kept up.
21. He likes up his wife by making cruel jokes about her in public.
22. The climbers up against very bad weather conditions as they approached the summit.

B. Replace the underlined nouns/noun phrases below with pronouns, making any necessary changes in word order.

1. Parents are responsible for bringing up their children properly.
2. They're doing up their spare room so as to let it.
3. When the company went bankrupt, he gave up his position as a managing director.
4. Stop holding up Mr. Jones, he's late already.
5. Her boss patted her on the bottom and told her to keep up the good work.
6. Don't tell me she's still making up her face in the Ladies.
7. There's no way you can make up the hours.
8. The corner shop has put up the price of eggs.
9. I can put up Dave for tonight if the hotel is booked up.
10. Why don't you take up the matter with your MP?
11. I've advised George to take up golf when he retires
12. When he finished the rough copy, he wrote up the report in detail.

C. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb.

1. To stick a poster to a wall is the same as to _____ up a poster.
A) liven B) put C) stand

2. To go from sitting to standing is the same as to _____ up.
A) shoot B) speak C) stand
3. To go from being a child to being an adult is the same as to _____ up.
A) heal B) grow C) hurry
4. To ask someone to talk loudly so that you can hear them is the same as to _____ up.
A) talk B) ask C) speak
5. To rush so that you aren't late is the same as to _____ up.
A) hurry B) fill C) cheer
6. To become happy after being sad or miserable is the same as to _____ up.
A) put B) look C) cheer
7. To put nice clothes on and look smart is the same as to _____ up.
A) stand B) lock C) dress
8. To clean a room is the same as to _____ up.
A) clean B) seal C) cheer
9. To explode a bomb in a building is the same as to _____ up a building.
A) blow B) mess C) make
10. To not go to bed early is the same as to _____ up.
A) look B) stay C) lock
11. To go faster and faster is the same as to _____ up.

A) shoot B) call C) speed

12. If a problem suddenly happens, it is the same as a problem has just _____ up.

A) lit B) beat C) cropped

13. To divide into groups is the same as to _____ up.

A) screw B) split C) beat

14. To admit you have done something wrong is the same as to _____ up.

A) own B) dig C) lighten

15. To fasten your coat is the same as to _____ up your coat.

A) sum B) tighten C) do

16. To make or create trouble is the same as to _____ up trouble.

A) try B) stir C) liven

17. To try to find some information or thing from the past is the same as to _____ up something.

A) try B) hold C) dig

18. To redo your lipstick and tidy up your hair and appearance is the same as to _____ up.

A) pull B) freshen C) kick

19. To make something louder is the same as to _____ up the volume.

A) turn B) polish C) call

20. If you hit, punch or kick someone, it's the same as to _____ up someone.

A) pull B) bottle C) beat

21. To finish your drink quickly because you are leaving is the same as to _____ up.

A) keep B) kick C) drink

22. If you form a queue to get something, it is the same as to _____ up.

A) line B) hold C) call

23. To not share your feeling with anyone is the same as to _____ up your feelings.

A) bottle B) sum C) pile

24. To stop outside of somewhere is the same as to _____ up outside.

A) turn B) fold C) pull

25. To make a mistake is the same as to _____ up.

A) screw B) hang C) flare

26. To practice a skill you have already is the same as to _____ up a skill.

A) fold B) kick C) polish

27. To not be able to speak or move because of fright or worry is the same as to _____ up.

A) keep B) freeze C) hang

28. To support something or stop something is the same as to _____ it up.

A) hold B) kick C) brush

29. To appear uninvited is the same as to _____ up.

A) draw B) hold C) turn

30. I am so tired today because I _____ up early.

A) built B) cheer C) got

31. I missed a lot of classes so I have to work hard to _____ up.

A) save B) catch C) lock

32. I don't know the telephone number so I'll have to _____ it up.

A) mix B) look C) use

33. If you don't _____ up, we will be late.

A) hurry B) bring C) draw

34. Her husband died so she had to _____ up the children alone.

A) blow B) bring C) crop

35. The traffic was _____ up because of road work.

A) held B) freshened C) kept

36. The police _____ up the political demonstration.

A) got B) turned C) broke

37. You should always _____ up any words you don't know in a dictionary.

A) get B) look C) cheer

38. I can't believe he _____ up the bill and paid for our dinner.

A) set B) put C) picked

39. The boy _____ up his seat to the old lady.

A) made B) gave C) came

SECTION 3. PHRASAL VERBS GROUPED ACCORDING TO VERB

3.1. BE

A. Read the explanations of phrasal verbs from *a-j*, and then match them up with the sentences containing phrasal verbs from *1-10*. Write the number of the sentence and the full form of the phrasal verb next to each explanation.

- a. to be rejected or disapproved of —
- b. to be out of bed —
- c. to be late with something —.....
- d. to continue talking in an annoying way —
- e. to nag someone —
- f. to be well after illness —.....
- g. to have none left —.....
- h. to want —
- i. to face difficulties —
- j. to register for something —.....

1 What's the name of the politician who's always on about rainforests and global warming?

2 Her psychiatrist advised her to stop being a perfect housewife and to be behind with the cleaning, washing and cooking for a change.

3 Are you sure that if I drink cod liver oil every day I'll be up and about in no time at all?

4 As his shift starts at 7am, he is always up well before 6 to take his dog for a walk.

5 The moment the sandstorm began, the car stopped and wouldn't start. We were simply out of luck.

6 The Walters have everything. Yet, the wife is continually on at the husband for one reason or another.

7 Whether you like it or not, passing the death sentence on an internationally known writer is a bit extreme, if not absolutely out

8 If there are enough students down for an evening course in parapsychology, we could start it right away.

9 Do people realize the daily problems that one-parent families are up against?

10 If she's after money she won't marry him until he makes a million or two, and nobody knows how long that will take.

B. Divide the sentences below into five groups according to the meanings of the phrasal verb “to be off”. Each group should include four sentences.

1. You'd better be off now. It may rain soon.
2. Although the cheese was off, he still ate it.
3. If only you were off on Friday, we could go away for three days.
4. Why is the television off? Aren't you interested in the latest news from Moscow?
5. After the New Year's Eve celebration at the Victoria Hotel, champagne and sparkling wine were off so we had to have mineral water with the dinner.
6. When the American tourist tasted beetroot soup for the first time, he was sure that it was off.
7. I'm off now. Are you coming with me?
8. After every night shift, the firemen are off for two days.
9. It was only after ten minutes of absolute silence that we realised the air-conditioning was off.
10. Mr. Shoestring was relieved that the turtle soup was off as he didn't want to admit he couldn't afford it.
11. How on earth can the Chinese eat eggs that are a hundred years old? They must be off... the eggs, that is.
12. When you're off, remember to lock the door, please. I'm going to bed now.
13. I wish I hadn't married a doctor; he's never off.
14. The photographs didn't come out because the flash had been off.

15. What sort of service is that? We ordered half an hour ago and now you tell us that the stuffed lamb is off and would we like stuffed camel!
16. Why didn't you put the butter in the fridge? I'm sure it's off now.
17. It's five o'clock already! I must be off.
18. I really don't mind this job. The money's good and I'm off two days a week.
19. As all the lights were off, we thought they'd gone to bed.
20. The menu looked impressive, but whatever we ordered was off. We had to order what the waiter recommended.

3.2. BREAK

A. Match up the beginnings of sentences in the lefthand column with suitable endings in the righthand column.

1. He broke it down	a. after a long and happy engagement.
2. It broke down	b. when he heard the scream from inside.
3. She broke down	c. between the second and third floors.
4. She broke a bit off	d. from head to toe.
5. They broke it off	e. as a result of a lighted match.
6. It broke out	f. with a sledgehammer.
7. He broke out	g. when her father died.
8. He broke out in it all over	h. and threw it to the ducks.
9. They broke it up	i. and is now on the run.
10. They broke up	j. as soon as the meeting ended.

B. Continue the sentences below in your own words, making sure that the contexts help to explain the meanings of the phrasal verbs.

1. He broke it down.....
2. It broke down.....
3. She broke down
4. She broke a bit off.....

5. They broke it off.....
6. It broke out.....
7. He broke out.....
8. He broke out in it all over.....
9. They broke it up.....
10. They broke up

C. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

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 trying to work out how to avoid any more of its spaceships from on reentry to Earth.

- (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 look out for a group of criminals who recently out of gaol.

- (a) broke-off (b) broke-away (c) broke-out (d) broke-up

4 It can be very difficult for young couples to a 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 "Be careful not to spill the yolk when you the egg."

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

7 A burglar when I was away on vacation and stole 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 per cent 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 and 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

D. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

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

3.3. BRING

A. Match up the split exchanges in Sections A and B.

<i>Section A</i>	<i>Section B</i>
a. "He's brought about a bloodless revolution in Eastern Europe."	1. "Who are the publishers by the way?"
b. "The Chancellor's bringing it down."	2. "At least 200 quid."
c. "We've decided to bring it forward."	3. "Dirty pig!"
d. "How much does he bring in a week?"	4. "You mean Gorbachev?"
e. "I don't think it's brought out	5. "You can talk. Your son's just

until the last chapter.”	been arrested for hitting a policeman!”
f. “They’re bringing out the sequel in March.”	6. “That doesn’t leave us much time then.”
g. “There’s no way we can bring him round.”	7. “What’s that? Income tax?”
h. “He brought the whole lot up all over the carpet.”	8. “I think the message is clear from the beginning.”
i. “Parents nowadays have no idea how to bring up their kids.”	9. “But with respect, Mr. Chairman, it’s almost time for lunch.”
j. “Well, gentlemen, I think it’s time we brought up the subject of falling sales figures.”	10. “Let me talk to him. I know how to handle his type.”

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Englishmen can't always quite wearing shorts.

(a) bring off (b) bring on (c) bring up (d) bring over

2 There are some "natural" methods that you can try to labour if you and your baby are in good health.

(a) bring to (b) bring on (c) bring out (d) bring over

3 I want to the dinner tonight so that you don't have to worry about feeding your kids.

(a) bring to (b) bring on (c) bring out (d) bring over

4 The Central Coast of New South Wales has been described as a great place to children.

(a) bring out (b) bring off (c) bring to (d) bring up

5 Custom frames can help to improve the look of your artwork and thus the best.

(a) bring out (b) bring over (c) bring to (d) bring up

6 U2 will not the online release of the band's new album, following news that it has leaked onto the Internet.

(a) bring out (b) bring forward (c) bring back (d) bring up

7 The Super Bowl champion Steelers have decided to fullback Verron Haynes for at least another two seasons.

(a) bring out (b) bring forward (c) bring up (d) bring back

8 The slips fieldsman moved quickly to his left and then flung himself further leftwards to a spectacular catch.

(a) bring forward (b) bring off (c) bring back (d) bring up

9 How much money do I need to to your house for the poker game tonight?

(a) bring out (b) bring over (c) bring to (d) bring up

10 If natural disasters have anything good about them, it may be the compassion they in people.

(a) bring out (b) bring forward (c) bring up (d) bring back

C. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. Does this bring _____ memories?

A) in B) on C) back

2. She had to bring _____ the children by herself.

A) on B) up C) out

3. Did he ever bring _____ that book?

A) back B) up C) on

4. Can I bring _____ my friend?

A) up B) along C) out

5. Being a teacher doesn't bring _____ much money

A) up B) back C) in

3.4. COME

A. Replace each of the underlined words in the dialogue below with a phrasal verb which includes *come*, making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence.

“You’ll never believe this!”

“Believe what? No, don’t tell me, interest rates are falling.”

“No, something much closer to home. Tom Finley was found wandering about in the square last night as naked as the day he was born.”

“So? He’s usually blind drunk on a Friday night.”

“No, listen. The police took him to the hospital. Suffering from amnesia, apparently. They say that almost nothing of the past can be remembered by the patient in such cases.”

“Fascinating. How did it happen that he was in the altogether?”

“No idea, but I’m sure that what hasn’t been revealed already will be revealed soon, if you get my meaning. It seems that the last thing he remembers was being hit on the head outside the “Lady Godiva”. When he recovered, his clothes had gone.”

“He could be doing this for a bet. I wouldn’t put it past him to invent some sort of

practical joke like this. If he has, it's worked a treat. He's fooled everyone."

"Everyone, until his missus gets her hands on him. She'll want to know what he was doing with his privates on parade. I only hope she doesn't discover the incriminating evidence he was wearing."

"I thought you said he was naked."

"Almost. I forgot to mention that he had an article of ladies underwear on his head. Anyway, he'll be progressing marvellously once his wife jogs his memory with a rolling pin."

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 First impressions are important because how you initially can be as important as what you say.

(a) come by (b) come back (c) come out (d) come across

2 I just can't seem to be able to find a good personal assistant as they are so hard to

(a) come by (b) come back (c) come out (d) come across

3 When disaster strikes, will your insurer for you?

(a) come out (b) come over (c) come through (d) come to

4 If you have eaten a banana in the last 2-3 days and a fever followed by a skin infection, you should seek urgent medical attention!

(a) come across (b) come up with (c) come down with (d) come out with

5 In terms of personality she's certainly well since she changed her attitude.

(a) come along (b) come back (c) come over (d) come out

6 Menopause symptoms may after stopping menopausal hormone therapy.

(a) come by (b) come back (c) come out (d) come across

7 Making the decision to about your sexual preferences can sometimes be scary and stressful.

(a) come along (b) come back (c) come out (d) come over

8 I was just wondering how astronomers their facts when you realise just how far away the stars are.

(a) come out with (b) come up with (c) come along (d) come out

9 It was reported that the Government is expected to stringent norms to prevent "predatory takeovers" of Indian private banks.

(a) come along (b) come up with (c) come across (d) come out

10 My boyfriend wants to when nobody is at home, and I'm scared it might well lead to something else!

(a) come along (b) come back (c) come out (d) come over

C. Complete the phrasal verbs in the following sentences an appropriate particle or particles. The meaning of each phrasal verb in its context is explained in *italics* at the end of each sentence.

1. Have you ever come _____ such a horrible person in all your life? (*to meet someone or find something by chance*)

2. How is Sarah coming _____ _____ her photography course? (*to make progress or get better in quality, skill or health*)

3. I'm British, but my parents come _____ India. (*to have your home in a particular place*)

4. Fast food has come _____ _____ more criticism from the press. (*to receive something such as criticism*)

5. I don't want the problem of money coming _____ us. (*to cause an argument or disagreement between two people*)
6. I've been writing this book for six months, and it's finally coming _____. (*to finally start to work successfully*)
7. As I get older, I find that my birthdays seem to come _____ more frequently. (*to happen regularly*)
8. She came _____ a lot of money when her grandfather died. (*to receive something – usually money – when someone dies*)
9. We need to come _____ _____ a plan that will make us a lot of money. (*to think of something such as an idea or plan*)
10. In the first week of my new job, I came _____ _____ several problems that had been left by the person who had my job previously. (*to have to deal with something difficult or unpleasant*)
11. The National Blood Service is asking for more people to come _____ and donate blood. (*to offer help or information*)
12. You never know what children are going to come _____ _____. (*to say something suddenly, usually something that surprises or shocks people*)
13. The first time I tried using my new camera, it came _____ in my hands. (*to separate into pieces, sometimes because the object – in this case a camera – has been badly made*)
14. We've had a difficult few weeks, but I'm glad to see we've managed to come _____ together. (*to be still alive, working or making progress after a difficult or dangerous experience*)
15. I don't feel very good. I think I'm coming _____ _____ something. (*to become ill with a particular disease, but not usually one that is serious*)

D. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. The idea came _____ her while she was reading “Hamlet”.
- A) to B) about C) before

2. The farmer himself came _____ the intruders.

A) before B) along C) after

3. I came _____ Schumacher at that big hotel.

A) about B) apart C) across

4. The terrible scene of the crime continues to come _____ to me now and then.

A) back B) between C) down

5. The properties will come _____ him on his father's death.

A) after B) to C) on

6. Nobody wants to come _____ as a witness of the crime.

A) over B) forward C) at

7. The Canadian swimmer came _____ first.

A) in B) round C) off

8. I wonder why his experiment never came _____.

A) from B) upon C) off

9. Look how beautiful it is! All the flowers are coming _____. It's springtime.

A) out B) off C) down

10. He came _____ with a good solution to the problem.

A) apart B) out C) up

11. He was lucky to come _____ without any scratches.

A) through B) under C) by

12. Be careful! It's really fragile. I don't want it to come _____ in your hands.

A) away B) out C) apart

13. Will the stain come _____ if I wash it?

A) out B) in C) up

14. His aunt just died so he will come _____ a lot of money.

A) out B) up C) into

15. The question didn't come _____ so I was happy.

A) up B) in C) down

16. That book will come _____ very useful.

A) up B) in C) down

17. She said she would come _____ and visit today.

A) for B) over C) through

3.5. GET

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable preposition/adverb from the box. You will need to use some prepositions/adverbs twice.

behind	back	about	on with	off
across	on	over	round	away
through	by	in	down to	

1. Unless you attend the course regularly, you'll get with your studies.

2. Pensioners and the unemployed usually find it difficult to geton the money they receive from the state.
3. Although the police chased him, the thief managed to get through the park.
4. Having exchanged pleasantries for the first five minutes, the delegates decided to get discussing the agenda.
5. The only way to get the river was to swim.
6. Professor Noteworthy succeeded in getting his rather complex theories by using diagrams and slides.
7. Worried by the delay, Mrs. Norris asked the conductor what time the train was due to get at Liverpool Street station.
8. What a travesty of justice it is when a mugger gets with a suspended sentence.
9. Mary informed her boss about the dental appointment, so she was able to get early.
10. Despite breaking a leg when falling down a flight of stairs, Mrs. Ross is still able to get
11. I don't know how it got, but rumour has it that the Browns are getting divorced.
12. Dave had a hell of a job trying to get his money from that shop that sold him a defective radio.
13. It really gets me when people call me fat.
14. He's getting very well with his own hairdressing salon.
15. I wouldn't say he was that old, but he's certainly getting
16. I've never heard a bad word spoken about John. He gets everybody.
17. How's your little Martin getting after his appendix operation?
18. I've been trying to get to him for half an hour now, but the line's continuously engaged.
19. I suppose we'd better get the funeral arrangements as soon as possible.

20. Everybody got last year's exam, so this year's may be more difficult.
21. Because of the heavy snow, Tom couldn't get to his home until late that evening.
22. With his irresistible charm and his powers of persuasion he can get the stubbornest person.

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. The manager failed to get his ideas _____ to the employees.
A) across B) down C) in
2. I don't think they can easily get _____ from prison.
A) away B) into C) down
3. She is very well-paid, so she can get _____ without any help from him.
A) about B) over C) by
4. Ok. It's time to get _____ to business.
A) in B) down C) away
5. I hope you don't get _____ trouble again.
A) into B) on C) in
6. The teacher was lucky to get the truth _____ of him.
A) up B) out C) away
7. Stop getting _____ my nerves!
A) on B) at C) down
8. I doubt she'll ever get _____ her trauma.

A) out B) over C) in

9. I can't get _____ all this work. I need some help.

A) about B) away C) through

10. What time do you usually get _____?

A) on B) up C) about

11. The rumors of his dismissal will soon get _____.

A) along B) away C) about

12. If you're in trouble, get _____ to a lawyer.

A) by B) on C) in

C. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 After the small talk was over, it was time for the two heads of state to discussions concerning bilateral relations between the two countries.

(a) get through with (b) get by with (c) get down to (d) get around

2 My accountant advised me that one of the best ways to paying taxes in my own country was to set up an offshore bank account.

(a) get away with (b) get by with (c) get down to (d) get around

3 The high school teacher was so strict that he would not let his students any of the stunts that they tried to pull with their previous teacher.

(a) get away with (b) get by with (c) get down to (d) get around

4 Train passengers wishing to go to the football match were advised to the train at the next stop.

(a) get on with (b) get off (c) get in (d) get on

5 By the time I you, you will be sorry that you ever stepped foot on the face of this earth.

(a) get through with (b) get by with (c) get down to (d) get around

6 The referee instructed both captains to stop their complaining and the rugby match.

(a) get by with (b) get on with (c) get through with (d) get by with

7 The days when Americans can in the world on English only will soon be gone.

(a) get in (b) get off (c) get by (d) get on

8 Please mind your step when you the train.

(a) get on with (b) get by with (c) get by (d) get on

9 I knew that I had to early the next morning so I set my alarm for 4.30 a.m.

(a) get on (b) get off (c) get up (d) get out

10 Employees at the reinsurance company were finding it very difficult to with their new manager.

(a) get along (b) get away (c) get through (d) get out

3.6. GIVE

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. The little boy was forced to give _____ to his brother's wishes.

A) in B) for C) down

2. I give _____. This problem is too difficult to solve.

A) down B) away C) up

3. He gave _____ all his fortune to charities.

A) down B) away C) up

4. Don't forget to give my books _____. I need to study for my exams.

A) out B) back C) up

5. After a week camping, all our food supplies gave _____.

A) down B) out C) in

6. Remember to give all your papers _____ by Monday morning so that I can grade them.

A) in B) up C) out

7. This must be a special type of writing paper, for it gives _____ a very pleasant smell.

A) on B) off C) up

8. His time after school was given _____ to sports.

A) in B) over C) down

3.7. GO

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. Why did he go _____ on his word?

A) after B) back C) away

2. I don't think you should go _____ a job in that company.

A) after B) in C) to

3. Time goes _____ quickly, my dear.

A) by B) for C) in

4. The price of gas did not go _____ as we expected.

A) off B) about C) down

5. My complaint goes _____ you, too.

A) on B) for C) in

6. John is not happy because his son went _____ the Army.

A) for B) forward C) into

7. I believe she'll never go _____ for sewing.

A) in B) down C) out

8. What's going _____ here!

A) round B) in C) on

9. Don't you think we should go _____ our plans again?

A) down B) through C) on

10. Love and hate normally go _____.

A) together B) about C) forth

11. What he said goes _____ his principles.

A) against B) off C) ahead

12. What color did he go _____?

A) over B) with C) for

13. Let's go _____ for dinner tonight?

A) in B) around C) out

14. Why did the alarm go _____ like that?

A) out B) off C) through

15. Put the milk in the fridge or it will go _____.

A) out B) off C) down

16. Let's go _____ to the river to swim.

A) out B) down C) through

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Pakistani viewers will no longer be able to watch their favorite Bollywood movies as the government has decided that all Indian cable channels will the air at the end of this month.

(a) go off (b) go out (c) go on (d) go over

2 Would you rather for a picnic or a meal at a restaurant?

(a) go off (b) go out (c) go on (d) go over

3 The mayor has allowed vendors to to their old place after many of them complained of lesser income following the implementation of the night market last week.

(a) go back (b) go out (c) go on (d) go off

4 Rosie overslept because her alarm clock didn't this morning.

(a) go off (b) go over (c) go on (d) go back

5 The families of the seven astronauts lost aboard the space shuttle Columbia told NASA last Monday that space exploration must

(a) go out (b) go over (c) go off (d) go on

6 Indonesia's fuel subsidies could 100 trillion Rupiah (\$9.6 billion) due to high prices and fuel scarcity in parts of the world's fourth most populous country, its president said on Tuesday.

(a) go on (b) go over (c) go out (d) go off

7 Two out of every five companies struck by disaster of business.

(a) go back (b) go over (c) go out (d) go off

8 the railroad tracks, and at the traffic light, go straight. The street becomes Broad St. as you cross over Main St. Continue to the next stoplight on Broad St. and turn right onto Markham Ave. The library is the first building on the left.

(a) Go back (b) Go over (c) Go out (d) Go off

9 A chiropractor who claims he can treat anyone by in time to when an injury occurred has attracted the attention of State regulators.

(a) going out (b) going off (c) going back (d) going over

10 Earlier this morning the wind was blowing at about 25 mph and the temperature was -5 F. It was way too cold to jogging.

(a) go back (b) go over (c) go out (d) go off

3.8. KEEP

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. She couldn't keep _____ the payments so she lost the house.
A) on B) off C) up

2. She likes to keep _____ with the latest fashions.
A) away B) off C) up

3. The doctor said that I have to keep _____ alcohol.
A) on B) off C) up

4. This spray will keep _____ the bugs.
A) away B) off C) on

5. She keeps _____ about him even though he has left.
A) away B) back C) on

6. Shut the door and keep the dogs _____ of the house.
A) away B) off C) out

7. Try to keep the children _____ from the fire. They may get burn.
A) away B) out C) off

8. She always reads the paper and watches TV to keep _____ with the latest news.
A) up B) in C) at

9. If he doesn't keep _____ the expenses, he'll go bankrupt.
A) off B) in C) down

10. You will succeed if you keep _____ doing it well.
A) in B) with C) on

11. He never let us down, for he always kept _____ his promises.

A) at B) to C) back

12. Bob is trying hard to keep _____ with the rest of his class.

A) up B) on C) in

13. We should advise children to keep _____ drugs.

A) out B) off C) away

14. She couldn't keep the secret _____ from her parents.

A) out B) away C) back

15. Look! The sign says: "Keep _____ the grass".

A) out B) off C) away

16. If you keep _____ your work, you'll like it.

A) in B) with C) at

3.9. LOOK

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. Who is going to look _____ the child while her mother is away?

A) after B) for C) at

2. When she got the promotion, she started to look _____ on the people she used to work with.

A) up B) for C) down

3. At this moment, it's nonsense to look _____ results.

A) about B) for C) in

4. We must look _____ all the applications before we decide to hire someone.

A) for B) up C) over

5. People looked _____ him as a great leader.

A) on B) forward C) in

6. I'm looking _____ to visiting my relatives in California.

A) for B) forward C) up

7. He is really lucky! He got a room that looks _____ on the sea.

A) up B) over C) out

8. I'm sure you have written that down. Look _____ your notes and you will find it.

A) round B) in C) up

9. Students usually look _____ the counselor to help them choose a career.

A) at B) to C) into

10. If you don't know the word, look it _____ in the dictionary.

A) up B) for C) at

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1 Students were instructed to use the Internet to some information about Australia for the class project.

(a) to look after (b) to look over (c) to look into (d) to look up

2 The treasurer assured his constituents that he would the scandal shortly after the results of the general election were made public.

(a) look into (b) look up (c) look over (d) look after

3 My attorney advised me the terms and conditions of the insurance policy several times so that I was fully aware of what I was getting myself into.

(a) to look after (b) to look over (c) to look into (d) to look up

4 I have always my grandfather because he has lived such an amazing life.

(a) looked at (b) looked for (c) looked up to (d) looked after

5 I my laptop in car, in my office and even under the bed, but I couldn't find it anywhere.

(a) looked at (b) looked for (c) looked after (d) looked over

6 Airport authorities advised passengers to suspicious looking people passing through the international terminal.

(a) look for (b) look out for (c) look after (d) look at

7 The view from the penthouse suite of the five star hotel over the Pacific Ocean.

(a) looks for (b) looks at (c) looks out (d) looks after

8 Students were given five minutes to the examination paper before they were told to start writing.

(a) look after (b) look through (c) look into (d) look up

9 My family finally made the painful decision of admitting my grandmother to a nursing home as she is no longer capable of herself.

(a) looking into (b) looking out (c) looking at (d) looking after

10 When I blamed the hospital for giving me the wrong medicine, the management the matter very carefully.

(a) looked at (b) looked for (c) looked into (d) looked after

3.10. MAKE

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. If there is an earthquake, you should make _____ the park.

A) out B) up C) for

2. It was so foggy that she couldn't make _____ the road ahead.

A) out B) over C) up

3. It took 20 years for them to make _____ after their fight.

A) up B) over C) out

4. The man made _____ with all her money.

A) for B) off C) up

5. I wish she wouldn't make _____ stories like that.

A) for B) up C) over

6. The room was big, so they made it _____ a conference room.

A) into B) of C) on

7. The police don't know who made _____ with the money of that big company.

A) for B) out C) off

8. I have already made _____ my mind about it.

A) over B) into C) up

9. Nothing will make _____ for their inefficiency.

A) in B) out C) up

10. Before going to the supermarket, make _____ a list of items you want to buy.

A) into B) out C) for

11. How is he making _____ with his new girlfriend?

A) out B) off C) away

12. Don't trust him. He always makes _____ stories.

A) up B) out C) after

13. The thief ran but the police made _____ him and caught him.

A) up B) off C) after

14. Only good employer-employee relationships can make _____ good production.

A) at B) for C) after

15. I can hardly make _____ the letters on that sign. They are too small.

A) in B) off C) out

3.11. PASS

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. When he sees blood, he passes _____.

A) over B) out C) on

2. I'm so sorry to hear that your father has passed _____.

A) by B) away C) off

3. He tried to pass himself _____ as the leader of the community.

A) up B) out C) off

4. He's passed _____ bad moments in his life.

A) through B) out C) away

5. If you're clever, you should never pass _____ an opportunity.

A) up B) out C) on

6. He is too young to pass _____ a member of this committee.

A) into B) off C) for

7. The children remained quiet as the parade passed _____.

A) in B) by C) off

8. Read the book and then pass it _____ to a friend.

A) in B) on C) off

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 The World Congress of Georgian Jews yesterday announced the of their head rabbi.

(a) passing through (b) passing by (c) passing away (d) passing round

2 Entrepreneurs have several options when it comes to a family business to their children.

(a) passing over (b) passing out (c) passing by (d) passing on

3 Don't your opportunity to increase sales by leveraging the power of email marketing.

(a) pass up (b) pass out (c) pass by (d) pass round

4 Once you Prospect Street, we will be on the right hand side of the block, directly across the street from the museum.

(a) pass up (b) pass out (c) pass away (d) pass over

5 If you were to suddenly, your business could be tied up in probate court for several years.

(a) pass up (b) pass out (c) pass away (d) pass over

6 Lawmakers shouldn't the chance to regulate tobacco.

(a) pass up (b) pass out (c) pass away (d) pass over

7 I can make myself I do it by taking in a deep breath and then pushing all that air down. It takes me about 15 seconds.

(a) pass up (b) pass out (c) pass over (d) pass by

8 Foreign companies will have to the hat to pay for the extra costs of doing business in Indonesia.

(a) pass up (b) pass by (c) pass round (d) pass over

9 Approximately 27,000 — 29,000 vehicles the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel on a daily basis.

(a) pass through (b) pass out (c) pass away (d) pass on

10 The game is just a preadolescent version of autoerotic asphyxia paraphilia.

(a) pass through (b) pass out (c) pass by (d) pass over

3.12. PULL

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. Can you help me pull _____ these boots?

A) off B) our C) in

2. The doctors think she can't pull _____ another heart attack.

A) back B) through C) out

3. I think I just saw dad's car pull _____ the driveway.

A) into B) over C) by

4. The sun is so bright. Do you mind if I pull _____ the blinds.

A) in B) over C) down

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 I was told that his chances for the surgery were slim and if he did make it, he was given little hope for the next 24 hours.

(a) pulling in (b) pulling out (c) pulling through (d) pulling down

2 "If you don't behave," my father said, "I'm going to right here, and you can wait by the side of the road till we come and get you.

(a) pull over (b) pull out (c) pull through (d) pull down

3 this period has given me the confidence and courage to pursue anything I want to despite the hard times.

(a) Pulling off (b) Pulling out (c) Pulling through (d) Pulling in

4 Children should never be allowed to play in driveways because one never knows when someone may

(a) pull over (b) pull off (c) pull through (d) pull in

5 President Bush said last Saturday that of Iraq now is not an option and rejected calls by some lawmakers to start bringing U.S. troops home.

(a) pulling off (b) pulling out (c) pulling through (d) pulling in

6 The M4 dissects the Downs and the rest of the county from east to west. The noise affects a wide area either side of the motorway and can real estate prices.

(a) pull over (b) pull out (c) pull through (d) pull down

7 Cyclists should always remember that motorists will frequently cross the bike lane to park and and out of driveways.

(a) pull over (b) pull out (c) pull through (d) pull in

8 Rescue teams rushed to the site and started bodies from beneath the wreckage of the five-storied Al Ghaza hotel.

(a) pulling in (b) pulling out (c) pulling through (d) pulling down

9 If you experience a breakdown, you should to the side of the road and raise the hood of your car.

(a) pull over (b) pull out (c) pull through (d) pull down

10 One of the most memorable images of the war was created when U.S. troops the statue of Saddam Hussein in Fardus Square.

(a) pulled over (b) pulled out (c) pulled through (d) pulled down

3.13. PUT

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. She doesn't exercise anymore so she has put _____ weight.

A) on B) in C) by

2. He put _____ for a transfer, but it was refused.

A) on B) in C) by

3. My father put _____ the money to buy the house.

A) up B) in C) on

4. Taxes are going to be put _____ next year.

A) in B) up C) over

5. My back is really painful, since I put it _____.

A) out B) on C) down

6. I told her she couldn't come down until all her clothes were put _____.

A) off B) in C) away

7. People often put _____ her opinions.

A) down B) in C) out

8. The game was put _____ until next month.

A) over B) off C) away

9. Will you help me put _____ this poster?

A) over B) through C) up

10. Will the last one to leave please put _____ the candles?

A) out B) in C) by

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Our daily habits often force us to all kinds of degrading and destructive events, all in the name of keeping things comfortable or familiar.

(a) put up (b) put up with (c) put on hold (d) put out

2 A Russian culture festival on Tajik territory has been indefinitely because of a local typhoid fever outbreak.

(a) put off (b) put in (c) put on (d) put out

3 The Government has decided to the recent Cabinet decision to cut the food subsidy bill by 30 per cent, following protests from a section of Congress.

(a) put up (b) put out (c) put on hold (d) put in

4 your garbage at the designated pickup point by 8 a.m. on the collection days scheduled for your area.

(a) Put off (b) Put in (c) Put out (d) Put on

5 It was reported that Hyundai Motor Co. will a car-assembly plant in the Philippines after the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and South Korea forge a free trade agreement.

(a) put up (b) put in (c) put up with (d) put out

6 Sweaters are easy to, comfortable, warm and above all stylish.

(a) put off (b) put in (c) put on (d) put out

7 The United Nations was charge of sorting out differences among countries offering to build a Tsunami early warning system after a flood of proposals in the wake of the Indian Ocean tragedy.

(a) put in (b) put up with (c) put on hold (d) put out

8 Homeowners a kitchen fire last Sunday night, only to soon notice the fire was spreading inside the walls of their home.

(a) put off (b) put in (c) put on (d) put out

9 French soldiers decided to a Punch and Judy show for their American counterparts.

(a) put on (b) put in (c) put off (d) put out

10 A couple hoping to marry last weekend were forced to their wedding ceremony until law and order had been restored in the city.

(a) put on (b) put in (c) put off (d) put out

3.14. RUN

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. Why did he try to run _____ from home?

A) off B) out C) away

2. I always run _____ old students of mine when I go to that cafeteria.

A) after B) across C) over

3. He runs _____ every pretty girl he sees at school.

A) on B) after C) in

4. Yesterday I ran _____ an old friend of mine at the supermarket.

A) for B) down C) into

5. He ran _____ with his best friend's girlfriend.

A) off B) into C) on

6. The police ran _____ all the people who were near the scene of the horrible crime.

A) in B) over C) on

7. The thief ran _____ with all the money and jewelry he found in the house.

A) away B) after C) at

8. That man runs _____ his monthly salary in less than a week.

A) at B) through C) in

9. I don't know how many candidates are running _____ President.

A) up B) for C) off

10. They ran _____ against several problems when they tried to build the bridge in that area.

A) off B) on C) up

11. We ran _____ of beer when the party was half over.

A) away B) out C) off

12. John didn't notice he had run _____ his neighbor's little dog.

A) over B) on C) off

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 The Australian Labour Party doesn't currently have any politicians that would be

capable of successfully the Prime Minister at the next federal election.

(a) running away with (b) running for (c) running against (d) running down

2 Hillary Clinton has not ruled out president at the next election.

(a) running off (b) running for (c) running against (d) running down

3 I decided to my girlfriend and get married when I found out that her parents didn't like me because of my religion.

(a) run away with (b) run for (c) run against (d) run through

4 My parents were very disappointed when they found out that I had all their money.

(a) run off with (b) run for (c) run against (d) run through

5 The apartment block failed to attract any buyers and was taken off the market so renovations could be carried out.

(a) run off (b) run through (c) run after (d) run down

6 Many children try to from home for one reason or another at least once during their childhood.

(a) run away (b) run for (c) run against (d) run down

7 It's so nice to you again after all this time. I don't think I've seen you for at least twenty years.

(a) run out (b) run into (c) run after (d) run off

8 Can you please our marketing campaign with me one more time? I don't quite fully understand it yet.

(a) run off (b) run into (c) run through (d) run after

9 Our dog loves to the mail truck.

(a) run through (b) run over (c) run after (d) run in

10 My mum had a with my teacher for not allowing me to go to the toilet during class.

(a) run-on (b) run-in (c) rundown (d) run-off

3.15. TAKE

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1. Don't forget to take _____ notes of everything he says at the conference.

A) down B) over C) on

2. The shop owner decided to take US\$5.00 _____ the price.

A) out B) off C) away

3. John did not accept the job, for he did not want to take _____ all those responsibilities.

A) on B) out C) for

4. How can I take all these stains _____ from my tablecloth?

A) apart B) away C) out

5. I know you are tired and disappointed, but don't take it _____ on me.

A) off B) out C) after

6. Have the children taken _____ their new teacher?

A) up B) to C) over

7. You should take your brother _____ on his offer to help you do it.

A) up B) in C) at

8. The plane will take _____ in ten minutes.

A) out B) in C) off

9. These big books shouldn't be taken _____ from the library.

A) after B) in C) away

10. Take _____ account everything he's done for us.

A) into B) for C) after

11. Don't let yourself be taken _____ by anyone.

A) into B) in C) on

3.16. WALK

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable particle.

1 They've been seeing each other for 6 months now or, as we used to say, they've been walking together.

(a) in (b) out (c) through (d) off

2 The trouble with you is you let your boss do exactly what he wants and let him walk all you.

(a) across (b) under (c) by (d) over

3 He never looks where he's going and as a result is always walking things.

(a) up (b) on (c) into (d) beyond

4 He came into the room, shouted at everybody and then left the room walking in a really bad temper.

(a) down (b) off (c) over (d) to

5 I'm sorry to say that the safe has been broken into and someone's walked with all the money.

(a) along (b) into (c) of (d) off

6 They took no notice of the accident and simply walked

(a) by (b) in (c) across (d) through

7 A total stranger walked to me and asked if I could lend him some money.

(a) along (b) by (c) up (d) under

8 They have an expression in Australia when a famous person mixes with the crowd, they say they're going on a walk.....

(a) across (b) along (c) out (d) about

9 The manager was terrified that his employees would stop work and walk without warning.

(a) over (b) about (c) out (d) at

10 I knew we shouldn't have trusted them because they suddenly left and walked on us.

(a) in (b) out (c) above (d) to

3.17. DROP

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Many parents assume that their children will in school if they spend too much time playing video games.

(a) drop off (b) drop out (c) drop over (d) drop behind

2 Children who of school face a high risk of sexual exploitation, hazardous labor, and living in the street.

(a) drop off (b) drop out (c) drop behind (d) drop in

3 It is not necessary to attend every class in order to participate, so please and join the fun!

(a) drop off (b) drop in on (c) drop behind (d) drop in

4 Students who are required to pass a test to enter the 9th grade are more likely to prior to entering 10th grade.

(a) drop off (b) drop out (c) drop behind (d) drop in

5 A 27-year-old Canadian woman confused the weekend with a weekday and her 6-year-old at school on a Saturday.

(a) dropped off (b) dropped out (c) dropped behind (d) dropped in

6 Visitors attending the annual Open House have the option of either participating in information sessions for their entire duration or portions of the seminars based on their schedule and interest.

(a) dropping out (b) dropping in (c) dropping behind (d) dropping in on

7 Special ramps for picking up and passengers are provided at the curbs of the arrival and departure floors of each terminal.

(a) dropping off (b) dropping out (c) dropping behind (d) dropping in

8 Unannounced visits are usual on campus, and guests are always welcome. Friends sometimes one another, but it is mostly relatives who visit each other, and mothers who frequently meet with their daughters.

(a) drop off (b) drop in on (c) drop behind (d) drop in

9 Please between 4:30 and 6:30 p.m. this coming Wednesday November 16 for drinks, hors d'oeuvres, and conversation.

(a) drop off (b) drop in on (c) drop in (d) drop behind

10 Senior Constable Smith asked the suspect to the police station at lunch time in order to answer some questions regarding his alleged involvement in a bank robbery.

(a) drop over (b) drop off (c) drop out (d) drop by

3.18. FALL

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 David Beckham's Sir Alex Ferguson originated from his decision to stay at home and tend his ailing son rather than attend training on that particular Friday.

(a) fall-through (b) fall behind in (c) fallback on (d) fallout with

2 Don't always creating another database or a workaround program because there may actually be a better business solution for the problem.

(a) fall through (b) fall behind in (c) fall back on (d) fall out with

3 Frequent binge drinkers are eight times more likely than non-binge drinkers to miss a class, schoolwork, get hurt or injured, and damage property.

(a) fall behind (b) fall behind in (c) fall back on (d) fall off

4 Student mentors catch children before they cracks.

(a) fall through (b) fall behind (c) fall back on (d) fall out with

5 The northeastern state of Assam could the Indian map soon.

(a) fall behind (b) fall behind in (c) fall back on (d) fall off

6 A Brussels based think tank reported that Europe is Asia in terms of education and skills.

(a) falling behind (b) falling behind in (c) falling back on (d) falling off

7 She had no family support system to, and she couldn't afford daycare.

(a) fall behind (b) fall behind in (c) fall back on (d) fall off

8 A recent survey showed that one in three house hunters have had a property purchase

(a) fall through (b) fall behind (c) fall back on (d) fall out with

9 Some married couples each other over differences of opinion on how things could or should be done.

(a) fall through (b) fall behind in (c) fall back on (d) fall out with

10 Deciduous trees send messages to leaves telling them when to

(a) fall through (b) fall behind (c) fall back on (d) fall off

3.19. KNOCK

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 I usually work at about 4:00 o'clock and run to the station to catch the train to my next job.

(a) knock on (b) knock off (c) knock up (d) knock out

2 England South Africa in the Singapore Sevens tournament at Singapore's

National Stadium, beating them 33-14 in the semi-final yesterday.

(a) knocked on (b) knocked in (c) knocked off (d) knocked out

3 Do you want me to some lunch?

(a) knock out (b) knock up (c) knock on (d) knock off

4 A few months ago, James got a his front door.

(a) knock off (b) knock on (c) knock out (d) knock up

5 The defendant pleaded guilty to providing a group of Russians with goods.

(a) knock-off (b) knock on (c) knock out (d) knock up

6 Professional boxers don't wear head gear because their intent is to their opponent.

(a) knock off (b) knock out (c) knock up (d) knock on

7 There wasn't much food in the cupboard, but I managed to a meal for myself.

(a) knock out (b) knock up (c) knock off (d) knock on

8 People who their neighbor's doors and ask if anyone has seen their pet instead of just calling are more likely to find it.

(a) knock off (b) knock out (c) knock on (d) knock up

9 A scrum is a way of restarting a game of rugby union after an accidental infringement such as a

(a) knock on (b) knock out (c) knock up (d) knock off

10 The Gulshan is a good honest curry house renowned for its ability to a rather good curry.

(a) knock out (b) knock off (c) knock up (d) knock on

3.20. CARRY

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 An eagle, if pressed for food, might a small baby that had been left in the open unprotected, but such an opportunity must occur very rarely.

(a) carry off (b) carry through (c) carry on with (d) carry out

2 Finland and the Finnish upper secondary education system constitute a good example of the fact that it is possible to very extensive readjustments with a view to making a system more flexible and adapted to individualized learning.

(a) carry off (b) carry through (c) carry on with (d) carry away

3 India and Iran will continue to deepen ties and bilateral projects, including the tri-nation pipeline and a multi-billion dollar gas deal.

(a) carry off (b) carry through (c) carry on with (d) carry away

4 The liver regulates most chemical levels in the blood and excretes a product called bile, which helps waste products from the liver.

(a) carry away (b) carry through (c) carry on with (d) carry over

5 China's cultural industry was given a boost last week after the government announced its plan to cultural reform in more than 20 provincial areas.

(a) carry away (b) carry through (c) carry off (d) carry out

6 Items such as pointed scissors and ice skates are examples of articles that are not permitted in your baggage when boarding an aircraft.

(a) carry off (b) carry on (c) carry on with (d) carry away

7 An employee with 400 accrued sick leave hours at the end of the fiscal year will into the new fiscal year 360 hours of sick leave and 8 hours of additional annual leave.

(a) carry over (b) carry on (c) carry off (d) carry out

8 When irrigation has no system, the evaporating water deposits a gradual build-up of salinization, which is eventually damaging to plant life.

(a) carry over (b) carry on (c) carry off (d) carry out

9 The Scottish Parliament has appointed Mr. Mason to an assessment of the current cost estimate and likely completion date of a new information technology project.

(a) carry over (b) carry on (c) carry off (d) carry out

10 Animals and humans use the evaporation of water to heat that is absorbed from the sun or generated by metabolic activity and exercise.

(a) carry away (b) carry through (c) carry off (d) carry out

SECTION 4. MISCELLANEOUS PHRASAL VERBS

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb particle or phrasal verb.

1 The board meeting was called due to the sudden demise of the chief executive office.

(a) for (b) off (c) to (d) out

2 My father put \$1,000 as a deposit to help my sister purchase a new car.

(a) in (b) out (c) down (d) on

3 I have some material from which I could knock an article if you want me to.

(a) up (b) down (c) together (d) off

4 The finance director has come in a lot of criticism over his unsuccessful handling of the company's investments.

(a) back (b) for (c) to (d) on

5 The factory churns thousands of pairs of low cost shoes every day.

(a) out (b) off (c) in (d) into

6 Low consumer demand has forced the retailer to mark a wide range of goods by as much as 40%.

(a) up (b) down (c) back (d) off

7 Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett must be making a fortune. They're clearly raking over \$1,000,000 a year.

(a) up (b) in (c) on (d) out

- 8 The clothing manufacturer recently branched into sport's wear.
(a) out (b) in (c) off (d) back
- 9 Distributors will probably bump the price of the software when the next version is released.
(a) up (b) on (c) off (d) out
- 10 The director was drummed of office for life when it was discovered that she had been involved in insider trading.
(a) up (b) in (c) on (d) out
- 11 I'm sorry, James isn't at the moment. Can I take a message?
(a) in (b) away (c) up (d) off
- 12 We've run of sugar. Could you please buy some more?
(a) down on (b) away from (c) on with (d) out of
- 13 I don't know how you with such noisy brothers. It would drive me crazy.
(a) put up (b) put away (c) clear up (d) bring up
- 14 You've borrowed such a great deal of money from me lately. I need to exactly how much you owe me.
(a) make up (b) put out (c) work out (d) clear up
- 15 Can you the time of the next train to Munich?
(a) sort out (b) put out (c) find out (d) try out
- 16 That Maths exam was incredibly difficult. It took me ages to some of the answers.
(a) sort out (b) put out (c) work out (d) find out

17 I don't mind helping you bake a cake, but just make sure you everything when you've finished.

(a) put out (b) put away (c) sort out (d) bring up

18 I'm broke. I have to an idea for making money.

(a) get on with (b) put up with (c) run out of (d) come up with

19 Our teacher told us to our work quietly.

(a) get on with (b) put up with (c) run out of (d) come up with

20 The government wants to a new scheme to encourage people to start their own businesses.

(a) work out (b) try out (c) find out (d) run out

B. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb particle or phrasal verb using BREAK, GO, CALL, MAKE, KEEP, LET, LOOK, WEAR, COME, PASS, PICK, GROW, GET, TURN, and KNOCK.

1. While they were on holiday their house was broken _____ and some valuable paintings were stolen.

A) down B) into C) about D) away

2. By the way, I've just heard that Sally and Chris have _____ their engagement.

A) broken into B) broken down C) broken away D) broken up

3. After a bitter discussion they went _____ each other.

A) to B) at C) off D) over

4. A: The new boss looks a bit serious, doesn't he? I don't think I'm going to like him.
B: Oh, come on, Joyce, you can't go _____ appearances. He's probably very nice.
A) after B) by C) out D) over
5. No one really believed it when the news came that Titanic had _____.
A) gone away B) gone down C) gone out D) gone by
6. I've been afraid of dogs ever since a large Canine _____ me when I was a child.
A) went for B) went after C) went to D) went over
7. By the way, Bill, how much did that Regency desk go _____ in the auction on Saturday?
A) away B) for C) in D) off
8. The dog went _____ the beggar and he shouted " help!".
A) over B) off C) for D) down
9. A: And another thing I'd like to say is that...
B: Sorry to _____, Mr. Green, but you're wanted on the phone. It's your wife.
A) butt in B) get through C) stop over D) go over
10. I'm afraid Mr. Brown's been _____ (asked to go somewhere else) on business.
A) put on B) called away C) got in D) called for
11. By the way, Colin _____ (paid a short visit) but you were out. So I told him to come and see you tomorrow.
A) fall for B) called by C) get by D) cut down in

12. Shall I _____ (collect) you on my way to work?

A) call off B) bring down C) call for D) call away

13. I was just getting out of the bath when the lights _____.

A) went up B) went off C) went away D) went down

14. A bomb _____ (exploded) in the town center, killing three people and injuring twenty-five others.

A) went on B) went off C) set on D) set off

15. Don't eat that cheese - it's _____!

A) gone away B) gone out C) gone off D) gone down

16. It's difficult to see through this windscreen - I can't even make _____ where the road is.

A) up B) out C) into D) over

17. He had such a strong accent that it was very difficult to _____ what he was saying.

A) make up B) make out C) make over D) make for

18. A sudden draught caused the candle to _____ (stop burning).

A) put off B) cut off C) go off D) go out

19. When the meeting had finished, they went _____ the plan once again.

A) up B) on C) over D) down

20. Have a piece of cake, everyone. There should be enough to _____.

A) go down B) go along C) go round D) go over

21. Lucille is _____ a difficult period at work right now.
A) going into B) going over C) going out of D) going through
22. I know you've got it - so come on, _____!
A) hand it on B) hand it out C) hand it over D) hand it in
23. Could you hand _____ a minute? I'll be right back.
A) on B) in C) up D) on to
24. I'll have to _____ now, I'm afraid; there is someone at the door.
A) hang on B) hang up C) hang out D) hang back
25. Now, James, are you quite sure that I'm not putting you _____ (putting you to any trouble)?
A) after B) by C) out D) over
26. When a fire _____ at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.
A) broke out B) broke off C) broke down D) broke through
27. The tree prisoners who _____ jail last weekend have finally been recaptured.
A) broke away from B) broke out in C) broke out of D) broke up into
28. I took the doctor's prescription to the chemist's to be _____.
A) made out B) made up C) made over D) made into
29. My boss has _____ playing golf three afternoons a week.
A) taken over B) taken to C) taken for D) taken out
30. Children usually _____ after an illness much more quickly than adults.

A) pick up B) pick over C) pick on D) pick out

31. The police are still looking for the three prisoners who _____ (escaped from) jail at the weekend.

A) broke out of B) set off C) take up D) cross out

32. I'm not surprised that Tom and Julie have _____. They were never really suited.

A) broken down B) broken off C) broken up D) broken away

33. By the way, Sally, I'm _____ one or two friends _____ on Saturday and I was wondering if you and Peter would like to come too?

A) having / in B) having / on C) having / round D) having / up

34. Are you sure you aren't holding your stomach _____, Charles? Your waist was two inches more than this the last time I measured it.

A) away B) for C) in D) off

35. Would you _____ a minute please, I'll try to connect you.

A) keep on B) stay on C) hold on D) stop on

36. It's really windy today, so _____ your hat!

A) hold on to B) hold down to C) hold by D) hold for

37. I hope help comes soon, Julie. I don't think we can _____ much longer.

A) hold back B) hold over C) hold in D) hold out

38. I'm sorry I'm late. I was _____ in the traffic.

A) held back B) held down C) held over D) held up

39. John won't be arriving until later, I'm afraid. His train's been _____.
- A) held up B) held off C) held back D) held in
40. In some parks visitors are requested to keep _____ the grass.
- A) off B) aside C) out D) away
41. Keep _____ alcohol and don't smoke.
- A) at B) with in C) away D) off
42. He kept _____ trying to annoy me and in the end I just hit him.
- A) in B) on C) at D) with
43. If you want to make a good impression ,it's important to _____ your colleagues.
- A) keep away from B) keep in with C) keep out of D) keep on at
44. This nuclear power station let _____ a cloud of dangerous gases.
- A) down B) in C) off D) out
45. Instead of being sent to prison, The shoplifter was _____ with a fine.
- A) let away B) let off C) let loose D) let out
46. The children had great fun _____ fireworks.
- A) letting out B) letting in C) letting down D) letting off
47. I've just heard that John Parker - you remember who robbed a house a few years ago- is being _____ this weekend.
- A) let down B) let out C) let through D) let off
48. The dog let _____ a yowl of pain when accidentally stepped on its tail.

A) out B) off C) up D) through

49. As the doctor arrived to attend to the girl who had fainted, the crowd moved to one side to _____.

A) let him off B) let him through C) let him down D) let him out

50. If you don't know what the word means, you'd better _____ in the dictionary.

A) look it over B) look for it C) look it up D) look into it

51. Our living room looks _____ the mountains.

A) up to B) at C) to D) on to

52. _____ ! (Be careful) There is a car coming!

A) look at B) look out C) hold up D) keep up

53. I'd like to _____ the house before I decide to rent it.

A) look over B) look into C) look out D) look up

54. I _____ the paper for news of the proposed strike, but didn't find anything.

A) looked over B) looked into C) looked on D) looked through

55. Was that true or did you _____?

A) make it up B) make it out C) make it off D) make it over

56. I was _____ (moving towards) the post office when it suddenly started to rain.

A) running down B) taking up C) get through D) making for

57. I must get a new pair of boots. I've _____ my old ones.

A) worn off B) worn down C) worn out D) worn away

58. After working all day in the garden Homer was _____.

A) worn out B) worn down C) worn off D) worn away

59. Looking carefully, we made _____ a tall figure in the darkness.

A) out B) over C) up D) off

60. We must _____ our minds about where to go for our holidays this year.

A) make out B) make off C) make up D) make for

61. Can you make _____ this prescription, please?

A) up B) over C) for D) off

62. Some working parents _____ being absent all day by giving their children lots of presents.

A) make out B) make out of C) make up D) make up for

63. Heidi and John had a big quarrel but later _____.

A) made over B) made off C) made up D) made out

64. I don't believe a word you're saying. I think you've made the whole thing _____.

A) for B) up C) out D) down

65. The other day I came _____ an advert for a job you might be interested in.

A) through B) over C) across D) around

66. How did you come _____ that cut on your chin?

A) by B) down C) in for D) across

67. How is the new book coming _____, (progressing) Simon?

A) along B) down C) in D) up

68. The policeman told the people to _____ when they stopped to watch the accident.

A) hurry up B) get away C) go off D) move along

69. Although she was only sixteen she looked a lot older. In fact, she could easily pass _____ twenty-one.

A) away B) for C) in D) off

70. We _____ from the hotel early the following morning.

A) called off B) passed out C) set off D) turned off

71. Before we start the meeting today I'd like to _____ (distribute) some notes I've made about the forthcoming advertising campaign.

A) let down B) send out C) pass out D) give on

72. He stole one of the officers' uniforms and managed to escape by passing himself _____ as a guard.

A) by B) out C) through D) off

73. All my hard work paid _____ in the end - I came top of the class in the exam.

A) up B) off C) out D) in

74. He put six rings on the table and told her to _____ the one she liked best.

A) pick off B) pick out C) pick at D) pick on

75. Excuse me, sir, but may I ask how you came _____ (obtained) these goods?

A) after B) by C) out D) over

76. Laughing Boy (horse) _____ second in the 2.15 race at Ascot.

A) came in B) came by C) came over D) came out

77. He _____ quite a lot of money when his parents died.

A) came over B) came down C) came into D) came on

78. There were so many people leaving the hotel that it took nearly an hour to _____.

A) check up B) check out C) check in D) check over

79. The police will check _____ your story, so tell the truth.

A) in to B) out of C) over D) up on

80. Rosemary _____ a beautiful necktie for her husband's birthday.

A) picked over B) picked on C) picked out D) picked off

81. Do you ever pick _____ hitch-hikers?

A) along B) down C) in D) up

82. A: He still sucks his thumb, darling. B: Yes, I know. It's strange. I thought he'd have _____ it by now.

A) stop off at B) get out of C) grown out of D) turn away from

83. He ran for the bus but it pulled _____ from the stop just as he got there.

A) up B) over C) back D) away

84. I try to keep _____ the latest fashions by going lots of shows in London.

A) up with B) along with C) up to D) next to

85 Manchester United's chances of going to the final of the F.A. Cup were ended when they were knocked _____ by Liverpool in the semi-final.

A) back B) up C) out D) away

86. Sales were down so they had to _____ some of their staff.

A) put out B) get out C) lay off D) turn down

87. It took the soldier a long time to _____ the death of his comrade.

A) get round B) get over C) get across D) get through

88. The fact is, doctor, I just can't _____ this dreadful cough.

A) get out of B) get rid of C) get down to D) get round to

89. It's an excellent story, and in the end it turns _____ that everyone had a part in the murder.

A) out B) up C) in D) away

90. The car _____ after the crash but fortunately no one was killed.

A) turned down B) turned back C) turned over D) turned away

91. In court, she was so upset that she broke _____.

A) out B) in C) up D) down

92. I think I'll have to sell my car. It keeps _____.

A) breaking off B) breaking up C) breaking down D) breaking in

93. I think she's coming _____! Thank God for that! I thought she was dead!

A) up B) away C) back D) round

94. It took him a long time to come _____ our way of thinking.

A) across to B) round to C) down to D) in at

95. Birthdays seem to _____ much quicker nowadays than when I was a child.
A) come up B) come over C) come out D) come round
96. Sorry I'm late but I was _____ by traffic.
A) held up B) held in C) held over D) held out
97. A: I thought you said you weren't going to let Sally go to that pop concert in Brighton.
B: Yes, but you know Sally - she always finds a way to get _____ me in the end.
A) after B) by C) out D) round
98. He was going to reply her letter, but for various reasons he never got _____ it.
A) up to B) round to C) over D) out of
99. It was a very difficult problem - one which no one could see a way of _____.
A) getting through B) getting out C) getting over D) getting round
100. You look very unhappy, Dorris. What's the matter? Is something getting you _____?
A) along B) down C) in D) up

C. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb particle or phrasal verb using PICK, LOOK, RUN, PLAY, SAVE, SEE, PUT, TAKE, FALL, GET, CALL, TURN, SET, SEND, CUT, DRAW, DROP, PULL and GIVE.

1. I'll _____ in my car on the way to work.
A) take you out B) bring you up C) let you off D) pick you up
2. They _____ us just because we're poor.

A) look down at B) look down for C) look down on D) look down over

3. We look _____ to receiving a prompt reply to our letter.

A) round B) through C) after D) forward

4. My wife _____ a squirrel on her way to work this morning.

A) ran over B) ran up C) ran out of D) ran off

5. I can hardly hear that radio. Could you _____ (increase/raise) the volume please.

A) put up B) switch on C) give out D) turn up

6. I'd ask you to marry me but I'm sure you'd turn me _____.

A) around B) down C) off D) over

7. I'm pretty tired so if you don't mind, I'll _____ for the night.

A) hold on B) work on C) work out D) turn in

8. Before you go to bed don't forget to _____ all the lights.

A) turn over B) turn away C) turn out D) turn in

9. Before we start the lesson, I'd like to _____ what we did yesterday.

A) run up B) run through C) run along D) run into

10. We shall have to _____ if we want to go to Florida this summer.

A) save up B) put away C) put aside D) lay up

11. I went to the Train Station to see my uncle _____ to Dublin.

A) off B) across C) home D) through

12. The children were playing the new teacher _____.

A) along B) down C) in D) up

13. James is threatening to resign, but I don't think he will _____ it really.

A) go on with B) go in for C) go along with D) go through with

14. What a lovely tie! And it _____ (matches) your jacket too!

A) goes off B) goes with C) makes out D) gets over

15. I had to put _____ having the party because I was ill.

A) up B) through C) off D) on

16. We'll have to sell the piano, darling. It _____ (occupies) too much room.

A) makes out B) takes up C) takes away D) fills in

17. I was _____ with Alvin for arguing with the waiter about our bill.

A) put out B) put off C) put down D) put on

18. Most schools in England _____ at the end of July.

A) break up B) break down C) break off D) break with

19. It's a great shame that you _____ with each other as you used to be such good friends.

A) came out B) fell out C) set out D) turned out

20. Our plan to increase the productivity fell _____.

A) off B) through C) in D) back

21. Janet and Peter broke _____ a few months ago and are living apart.

A) into B) out C) up D) away

22. Several students fainted during the display but they were soon brought _____.
A) round B) at C) under D) up
23. We live in a friendly community and everyone _____ each other very well.
A) gets on with B) gets up to C) gets out of D) gets down to
24. How are you _____ your studies? Do you feel that you are making headway?
A) getting down to B) getting ahead of C) getting on with D) get up to
25. How's Pauline _____ in her new job?
A) getting by B) getting through C) getting on D) getting along with
26. I _____ (visited) for a chat on my way home from work.
A) called in B) got in C) turned back D) fell in
27. Do you think you could _____ the cleaner's on your way home tonight?
A) call down on B) call in at C) call away to D) call out to
28. I've just heard that they're _____ (increasing/raising) my rent at the end of next month.
A) turning up B) taking up C) putting up D) holding up
29. They _____ (erected/built) that block of flats two years ago.
A) set up B) turned up C) put up D) put on
30. I find her husband unbearable, and I can't imagine how she can put _____ his awful behaviour.
A) on to B) up with C) down on D) away from

31. I _____ (ordered by post) the catalogue two weeks ago, but it still hasn't arrived.

A) passed out B) sent for C) called for D) wrote for

32. Be careful with the bomb! The slightest touch might _____!

A) set it up B) set it off C) set it out D) set it down

33. This strike has set us _____ months.

A) up B) down C) back D) off

34. We _____ (began our journey) at 6.30 in the morning.

A) broke out B) got away C) set off D) went off

35. Hello! Is that the Grand Hotel? Could you _____ the manager, please?

A) put me up with B) put me on to C) put me in for D) put me through to

36. The idea of a balanced diet is difficult to _____ to those who know little about food values.

A) come across B) take in C) make over D) put across

37. A: Who was on the phone? B: I don't know. He _____ before I could ask.

A) hold back B) rang off C) got down D) went off

38. My father was _____ (hit/knocked down) by a bus on his way to work.

A) gone by B) broken down C) got down D) run down

39. The battery has run _____.

A) down B) out C) over D) about

40. Because of possible bomb threats, the Queen has decided to _____ her proposed visit to Northern Ireland next month.

A) call out B) call away C) call up D) call off

41. My father was called _____ halfway through the Second World War.

A) in B) over C) up D) off

42. Do you think you could _____ these figures for me, just to make sure they're correct.

A) check over B) check off C) check in D) check through

43. I hope the weather will _____ before we leave for Brighton.

A) clear off B) go off C) clear up D) go away

44. Oh, Miss Jones, would you mind _____ these figures again, please?

A) going by B) going into C) going over D) going after

45. Help yourself to an apple. I think there are enough to _____.

A) hand in B) go round C) have on D) fix up

46. It looks as if the weather is beginning to _____ at last.

A) clear off B) clear out C) clear away D) clear up

47. This is a word I have never come _____ before.

A) across B) on C) through D) to

48. It must be spring; the leaves have started _____ (appearing) on all the trees in the park.

A) breaking up B) bringing up C) coming out D) coming down

49. The government may be hiding the facts now, but they are bound to _____ sooner or later.

A) come back B) come in C) come out D) come up

50. Why don't you _____ (visit us) on Friday?

A) ring up B) turn up C) get back D) come round

51. By the way, Jill, Gregory was asking _____ you (asking how you are).

A) after B) by C) out D) over

52. I'm afraid you've signed the agreement now, Mr. Blake. It's too late to back _____ it.

A) out of B) away from C) away with D) down to

53. I tried hard but I simply couldn't break _____ from my old habits.

A) into B) away C) down D) off

54. How did you managed to come _____ even without a scratch?

A) round B) out with C) off D) through

55. Many people _____ meditation to relax.

A) give up B) make C) take up D) take out

56. I took _____ tennis again at the beginning of this year.

A) on B) with C) by D) up

57. Which shirt shall I _____ (wear) tonight?

A) take on B) get on C) go with D) put on

58. Until I repay my bank loan, I'll have to _____ my living expenses.

A) call off B) cut down on C) get round D) turn down

59. If you want to lose weight, you should _____ the number of sweets and chocolates you eat.

A) come down with B) take out of C) cut down on D) watch out for

60. The nights are beginning to draw _____ again. It was light this time last week.

A) away B) for C) in D) off

61. He drew all his money _____ the bank before he left.

A) of B) off C) out of D) to

62. The taxi _____ (came to a stop) outside the station and an old lady got out.

A) drew out B) drew up C) gave in D) get down

63. I don't think they'd really like it if we just _____ them (visited them without telling them first). You know how they like to tidy up before visitors come.

A) run out on B) drop in on C) call by D) go along

64. A: Where do you want me to _____ you _____ Jane?

B: Outside the station, if its all right.

A) take / off B) bring / off C) drop / off D) leave / off

65. Mr. Brown still hadn't faced _____ the fact that they're never going to make him Assistant Manager.

A) up to B) down in C) on in D) round to

66. Sooner or later he will have to _____ his responsibilities.

A) take account B) look after C) see into D) face up to

67. The attack was so fierce that the enemy soldiers had to fall _____.

A) down B) behind C) away D) back

68. They had a plan to trick him, but he didn't fall _____ it.

A) for B) to C) at D) by

69. After a lot of persuasion, he finally agreed to fall _____ our plans.

A) across to B) down in C) in with C) up to

70. David, do you think you could _____ a meeting with Mr. Brown for one day next week?

A) catch up B) have round C) fix up D) work out

71. The Prime Minister had difficulty in _____ his message to the nation.

A) getting through B) getting across C) getting out D) getting on

72. It is difficult to get _____ people how dangerous smoking is to their health.

A) down in B) in at C) across to D) in with

73. It's too far away - I can't _____ (reach)it.

A) get together B) go after C) get through D) get at

74. The thieves _____ (escaped) by rushing into the underground.

A) got back B) got away C) picked up D) got through

75. I don't know how they _____ (manage/survive financially) now that Harry's out of work.

A) go on B) get by C) get over D) pass out

76. I simply cannot get _____ such a low salary.

A) by on B) at C) along D) down

77. She never really got _____ the shock of her son's death.

A) into B) around C) up to D) over

78. I hear they're going to _____ (demolish) those old houses in Church Lane and build a new supermarket there instead.

A) clear up B) leave out C) put away D) pull down

79. I hear they are going to _____ the old Variety Theatre at the end of George street.

A) pull away B) pull out C) pull up D) pull down

80. I think we'd better pull _____ the next garage to check the oil.

A) pull round to B) up to C) in at D) out to

81. They surrounded the enemy and forced them to _____.

A) give in B) give out C) give up D) give over

82. The unknown substance was giving _____ an unpleasant smell.

A) out B) up C) over D) off

83. The policeman asked the driver to _____ to the side of the road.

A) pull out B) pull in C) pull through D) pull round

84. They say that it takes smokers longer to _____ a cold than nonsmokers.

A) get across B) get off C) get out of D) get over

85. Although I hadn't worked very hard, I still managed to _____ (pass) the exam.

A) put up B) come round C) get through D) pick up

86. I don't really think I'll _____ the exam this summer.
A) get through B) get away with C) get up D) get in
87. It took us nearly half an hour to _____ the hill. It was so steep
A) get on B) get up C) get away D) get through
88. I don't like my children going to parties. You never know what young people
_____ these days.
A) get on with B) get up to C) get through to D) get in with
89. What have you been getting _____ recently? — Oh nothing much.
A) through to B) out of C) over D) up to
90. I don't seem to be making any progress and it's beginning to _____ me down.
A) carry B) get C) pull D) take
91. If she hadn't given him _____, the police would never have found him.
A) away B) for C) in D) off
92. The teacher asked the students to _____ (hand in) their homework at the end
of the lesson.
A) give back B) give in C) turn back D) bring about
93. In winter this town is often cut _____ by heavy snowfalls.
A) off B) back C) out D) dead
94. I think your essay would be much better if you cut _____ these two lines here.
A) in B) through C) off D) out

95. A: Oh, I could really _____ a cigarette now! Have you got one Pete?

B: Sorry Bob, I stopped smoking two weeks ago.

A) do with B) do without C) make up with D) hang on with

96. The terrorists were forced to give _____.

A) off B) out C) in D) away

97. Oh, Charles, could you _____ (distribute) the books, please?

A) give out B) give in C) put away D) put out

98. It was given _____ on the news that an assassination attempt had been made on the Prime Minister.

A) out B) off C) away D) up

99. I wonder if you'd help me to _____ some anti-nuclear power leaflets this weekend, Jim?

A) give out B) give over C) give in D) give off

100. After failing his driving test four times, he finally _____ trying to pass.

A) gave up B) gave away C) gave off D) gave in

D. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb particle or phrasal verb using LOOK, GET, PULL, CATCH, HOLD, PUT, RUN, SEE, SET, BRING, SHOW, SETTLE, STAND, COME, CUT, TAKE, FEEL, FALL, THINK, TRY and TURN.

1. There was a robbery at the bank, and the police are looking _____ the matter.

A) up to B) in on C) into D) through

2. At least half a dozen people _____ (watched without doing anything) while the man was being attacked.

A) looked at B) looked on C) looked over D) looked into

3. I've been trying to phone to Charles all evening, but there must be something wrong with the line; I can't seem to _____.

A) get down B) get together C) get out D) get through

4. My sister was very cruel when she was a child. She used to catch spiders and _____ their legs one by one.

A) pull up B) pull away C) pull off D) pull out

5. I nearly fainted when my dentist told me that he'd have to _____ two of my teeth.

A) pull off B) pull away C) pull up D) pull out

6. The lorry _____ at the traffic lights.

A) pulled off B) pulled up C) pulled out D) pulled through

7. The operator _____ me _____ (connected me) almost immediately.

A) put / through B) put / on C) picked / up D) called / for

8. Would you _____ (like) something to eat, Mrs. Brown?

A) care for B) take up C) look for D) make for

9. It took my mother quite a while to catch _____ that we were only joking.

A) away B) for C) in D) on

10. When Joan returned to school after her illness, she had to work really hard to catch _____ the others.

A) in with B) up to C) up with D) round to

11. Thieves held _____ a bank in Manchester and got away with 50,000 pounds.

A) on B) out C) over D) up

12. Summer time ends tomorrow, so don't forget to _____ your clock tonight.

A) put on B) put down C) put back D) put out

13. She is very important to him. He wouldn't get _____ without her.

A) over B) by C) down D) round

14. I tried to _____ everything he said, but he spoke so quickly that it was impossible.

A) get up B) get over C) get away D) get down

15. Right, if you're really ready, I think it's time to get _____ some work.

A) round to B) down in C) on in D) down to

16. What time did you _____ last night? It must have been quite late because when I phoned you at 11:30 your mother said you were still out.

A) get away B) get in C) get by D) get down

17. I think we'll have to get _____ more drink for the party.

A) off B) over C) on D) in

18. Let's _____ the subject of nuclear war. It's beginning to make me feel very depressed.

A) get off B) get over C) get through D) get out

19. How is Janet _____ (progressing) in her new school?

A) coming round B) getting on C) going on D) getting in

20. The teacher asked the class to _____ (write down) the school telephone number.

A) get down B) put down C) hold on D) keep out

21. She put _____ an interesting proposal.

A) to B) against C) forward D) backwards

22. I want to put _____ the position you advertised.

A) off B) out C) up D) in for

23. It's very kind of you to put me _____ for the night, James.

A) along B) down C) in D) up

24. I'm feeling _____ and could do with a holiday.

A) run across B) run down C) run out D) run over

25. We should finish today, but as the time running _____ we may have to continue tomorrow.

A) out B) down C) away D) off

26. You'll have to get a new television license. This one isn't valid. It _____ two weeks ago.

A) ran up B) ran out C) ran off D) ran away

27. I'm making you responsible for this project. Please see _____ it that it is finished.

A) to B) into C) for D) on

28. We decided to _____ early to avoid the rush-hour traffic.
A) set down D) set on C) set back D) set out
29. The government wants people to set _____ their own businesses.
A) off B) in C) up D) down
30. There is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that violence on television and in films _____ (causes) violence among young people.
A) breaks down B) gives out C) brings about D) makes for
31. Seeing the couple walking hand in hand _____ memories of his own first love.
A) brought up B) brought back C) brought out D) brought on
32. It was walking home in the rain that must have _____ your cold.
A) brought up B) brought on C) brought out D) brought on
33. We shall bring _____ the question of the new swimming-pool at the next committee meeting.
A) about B) up C) round D) off
34. She set _____ in business on her own and was very successful.
A) by B) aside C) up D) off
35. The Government is planning to _____ (establish) a new department to be responsible for what people do in their leisure time. It is to be called the Ministry of Leisure.
A) bring up B) put up C) set up D) hold on
36. The government has _____ an inquiry to investigate bribery in local elections.

A) set out B) set to C) set up D) set about

37. A: Would it be all right if I _____ you on Friday, Mr. Brown?

B: Yes of course, Mrs. Price. You can pay me any time.

A) get on with B) settle up with C) get up to D) get along with

38. Don't take any notice on him, Janet. He's only trying to show _____.

A) away B) for C) in D) off

39. Catherine promised to _____ at Josie's luncheon in time for dessert.

A) show up B) show off C) show down D) show through

40. A good friend will always _____ you when you're in trouble.

A) stand by B) stand up C) stand for D) stand up against

41. In her first year in business, my aunt came _____ more problems than she had expected.

A) down on B) out of C) in to D) up against

42. You can count _____ me if you ever want any help.

A) in B) on C) up D) by

43. If you're sure the trip isn't going to cost more than ten pounds, then you can count me _____.

A) in B) off C) up D) with

44. We'll get home much quicker if we _____ this field.

A) cut across B) cut down C) cut out D) cut off

45. Your wife is so rude. If I were you, I wouldn't stand _____ her.

A) by B) to C) at D) for

46. You mustn't let him treat you so badly; you must stand _____ him and be strong.

A) for B) by C) up to D) down

47. If you _____ (subtract) twenty-five from a hundred, you are left with seventy-five.

A) put down B) take away C) take off D) cross out

48. I was feeling rather tired, so I didn't really _____ what the teacher was saying.

A) take up B) take in C) take over D) take away

49. I'm very flattered that you want me to make the speech at the end-of-term party, but, to be honest with you, I don't really _____ it (think I'm capable of doing it).

A) feel up to B) feel for C) feel on to D) feel by

50. The landlord threatened to evict her when she fell _____ her rent.

A) behind with B) down in C) out of D) behind for

51. We were both completely taken _____ by the car salesman, who turned out to be a crook.

A) out B) up C) in D) down

52. I knew from the start he was dishonest so I wasn't taken _____ by him, but some of my friends lost money.

A) in B) down C) at D) to

53. The plane _____ late because of the terrible weather.
A) blew up B) grew up C) went on D) took off
54. I think it's a lot more difficult to _____ children nowadays than it used to be.
A) bring out B) bring off C) bring on D) bring up
55. How many more times have I got to tell you not to _____ here without knocking?
A) burst out B) burst on C) burst in D) burst off
56. The present situation calls _____ prompt action.
A) on B) by C) off D) for
57. Anyway, John, _____ (remove) your coat and come through and meet the others.
A) take off B) get together C) hold up D) put on
58. They always _____ extra staff in the summer.
A) put on B) take in C) put in D) take on
59. The company has had a bad year, and will therefore not be taking _____ any new workers.
A) up B) off C) after D) on
60. I'm going to the bank to _____ some money.
A) take in B) take out C) take on D) take back
61. The marriage will _____ next Monday at noon.
A) take place B) go off C) come together D) carry on

62. I really thought he was telling the truth. He certainly took me _____ .
A) away B) for C) in D) off
63. When I retire I think I'll _____ (start/begin) painting.
A) set off B) break in C) get in D) take up
64. My doctor advised me to get some exercise, so I've decided to _____ tennis.
A) take up B) take after C) take on D) take down
65. When he came back to England, he _____ up the job he had had before.
A) got B) took C) made D) set
66. I'm afraid I can't give you an answer straight away, Mr. Green. I'd like to _____ for a day or two.
A) think of it B) think it up C) think it over D) think it out
67. I'll be back soon; I'm just going to _____ my new bike.
A) try for B) try out C) try over D) try on
68. Oh, blast! The button's has just _____ my dress.
A) come down B) come out C) come round D) come off
69. There was an expectant hush from the audience as the leading actor _____ stage.
A) came into B) came on C) came by D) came off
70. I think I'll go to bed .I can feel a headache _____.
A) coming on B) coming over C) coming out D) coming on

71. In order to be able to afford a holiday every summer I have to try to put _____ some money each month.

A) away B) for C) in D) off

72. If Diane doesn't turn _____ in the next five minutes, then we'll have to go without her.

A) out B) up C) off D) in

73. They turned _____ at the party, despite the bad weather.

A) round B) in C) back D) up

74. The effects of the anesthetic used for the operation take quite time to _____ off.

A) wear B) turn C) give D) move

75. Our school _____ for the summer holidays on 10th July.

A) breaks up B) breaks down C) breaks in D) breaks off

76. When you come to London, I can _____ for the night.

A) put you down B) put you off C) put you up D) put you right

Choose the best alternative to replace the underlined words.

77. Robert started to get out of bed, but he was so weak from his illness that he fainted on the floor.

A) passed out B) passed down C) passed away D) passed over

78. Poor old Mr. Lonely died peacefully on Tuesday.

A) passed out B) passed away C) passed down D) passed over

79. Low pressure coming in from the Mediterranean will cause a change in the weather.

A) bring round B) bring down C) bring up D) bring about

80. Is he going to participate in the 5000 meters race this year?

A) go on B) go in C) go in for D) go for

81. She's got very light hair. She resembles her mother.

A) takes back B) takes after C) takes down D) takes apart

82. He's started school, hasn't he? How is he doing?

A) getting on B) looking after C) showing up D) taking up

83. This factory can produce fifty cars a day.

A) turn over B) turn off C) turn out D) turn up

84. When do you expect to finish?

A) get over B) get out C) get through D) get down

85. You may omit the second question.

A) hand in B) leave out C) take off D) put out

86. Robert wanted to discuss a problem with his advisor.

A) take up B) look up C) talk over D) get through

87. The tailor let out the waist of the jacket.

A) enlarged B) shortened C) shrank D) set free

88. She passed out in a crowded bus.

A) got on B) got out C) fainted D) stood

89. The municipality pulled down much of Ankara in the 1980s.

A) misused B) suppressed C) discovered D) demolished

90. He proposed a very good suggestion.

A) put in B) put down C) put out D) put forward

91. I refuse to put up with his actions any longer.

A) pretend B) support C) endure D) consider

92. The meeting was postponed until next week.

A) put off B) put away C) put out D) put up

93. My headache isn't serious. It will disappear gradually.

A) break off B) wear off C) tear off D) put off

94. To me it was a very funny story, but when I told it nobody seemed to catch on.

A) laugh B) be pleased C) understand D) listen to it

95. Their rear windows overlook a lovely garden.

A) look out on B) are opposite C) take in D) are close to

96. The effects of the drug will wear off soon.

A) disappear B) tolerate C) heal D) prevent

97. This opportunity is too good to refuse.

A) turn down B) turn away C) turn off D) turn over

98. The design of the new car seems excellent, but we haven't tested it on the road.

A) tried it out B) traded it in C) tuned it up D) thrown it off

99. He said he wasn't interested in helping out, but I'll try to talk him round.

A) persuade B) scold C) argue with D) employ

100. Whenever George starts talking, Jim simply switches off.

A) falls asleep B) leaves the room C) stops listening D) interrupts him

E. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable verb particle or phrasal verb using BREAK, CATCH, BEAR, COME, GO, TAKE, TAKE, GET, RUN, STICK, SHOW, CUT, LOOK, DO, KEEP, MAKE, STAND, TALK, GIVE, RING, FIND and BRING.

1. If the car _____ once more, I'm going to get a new one.

A) breaks down B) comes about C) gives in D) changes down

2. Not one of the girl's teachers could _____ her poor examination results.

A) act out B) answer back C) account for D) ask after

3. New students spend the first few days _____ themselves _____ the layout of the university.

A) calling / out B) bringing / about C) acquainting / with D) carrying / on

4. You go now and I'll _____ you later.

A) catch up with B) back up C) go back on D) come about

5. We certainly didn't _____ all this rain when we booked the holiday.

A) hold out B) back up C) figure out D) run into

6. If you will just _____ me for a few moments, I'll explain the reasons behind the decision.

A) turn over to B) take up with C) bear with D) care for

7. He was glad he had _____ the first question.

A) took up with B) disposed of C) run into D) got ahead

8. Our advisors _____ the plan, saying that it would be too costly.

A) got over B) got through with C) got out of D) came out against

9. His new novel _____ in the fall.

A) shows up B) takes up C) sets out D) comes out

10. She could _____ a year's salary in a week if you let her.

A) put up with B) run through C) put aside D) carry out

11. A row of back-to-back houses is being _____ to make way for new flats.

A) pulled down B) held up C) closed down D) turned up

12. I always try to _____ my friends when they're ill.

A) care for B) change up C) call on D) live on

13. How do you manage to _____ such a small salary?

A) live on B) put down C) keep on D) hold on to

14. He often _____ his dinner so that he can get more work done.

A) hangs on B) goes without C) eats away D) ends up

15. The river is _____ the bank _____ in several places.

A) eating / away B) embarking / on C) handing / over D) letting / in

16. He was living in El Salvador when the war _____.

A) broke out B) broke down C) broke up D) broke into

17. If you have any questions while I'm talking, feel free to _____.

A) look on B) come up C) break in D) look for

18. In both physical appearance and personality, John _____ his father.

A) takes up B) looks after C) takes after D) looks in

19. I was quite sad about my friend's death, but slowly I _____ it.

A) got over B) got out C) got out of D) came to

20. While he was looking on at the football game he _____ an old classmate from high school days.

A) ran over B) ran after C) ran across D) went into

21. If you _____ your promise to stop smoking, you'll feel better and live longer.

A) go into B) stick to C) turn into D) come to

22. Many poor people in the world have to _____ life's necessities.

A) go without B) got over C) come to D) part with

23. Because of inflation, my weekly food bill now _____ \$ 25.

A) parts with B) gets over C) comes to D) goes through

24. Save your money. Don't _____ it too quickly.

A) go through B) die down C) hold on D) touch on

25. He had an appointment with me but he never _____.

A) turned into B) showed up C) came to D) look into

26. You really cough too much; you should _____ smoking.
A) cut down on B) go through C) get around D) try for
27. I didn't know you were in town. It's strange to _____ you like this.
A) look forward to B) run after C) run across D) put up with
28. To lose weight, you have to _____ sugar and other sweet things.
A) cut down on B) look up to C) come up with D) be in on
29. If a child does not _____ his parents, they probably are not very good to him.
A) come up with B) get rid of C) look up to D) get through with
30. The police are trying to _____ crime, but the underworld is very strong.
A) do away with B) run around with C) be in on D) work up to
31. If you do your homework every day, you can _____ your classmates.
A) look forward to B) live up to C) run around with D) keep up with
32. When I _____ my college years, I'm surprised that I graduated.
A) look forward to B) look back on C) look out for D) do away with
33. It's bad habit to _____ lies about things which you know are wrong; no one will believe you.
A) give away B) carry out C) bring up D) make up
34. Do you ever fail to do your duties or do you always _____ them?
A) believe in B) live up to C) carry out D) clear up
35. When the noise _____ I began to speak.
A) died down B) went without C) broke in D) made up

36. I tried to get through to him, but I couldn't _____ his misunderstanding.
A) catch on B) clear up C) work up to D) catch up with
37. Despite his dislike of Jack, he had always _____ him if some other boy at school attacked him.
A) kept up with B) carried out C) settled down D) stood up for
38. Did the committee _____ the problem carefully before deciding on it?
A) get on B) touch on C) clear up D) talk over
39. Because of inflation, salaries can't _____ the high cost of living.
A) hold on B) get ahead C) keep up with D) catch on
40. Right before a test, you should _____ your notes briefly to refresh your memory.
A) touch on B) run across C) turn to D) run over
41. It's difficult for a person with a broken leg to _____ .
A) get ahead B) go around C) come about D) stand out
42. The staff meeting _____ just before lunch.
A) broke out B) broke into C) broke up D) brought out
43. The children were very well _____ .
A) gave up B) got off C) brought up D) gave up
44. The meeting was _____ as the chairman was ill.
A) called for B) called off C) called up D) called out

45. He's a very bright boy, he's sure to _____ in his job.
A) get about B) come out C) get out D) get ahead
46. He _____ all the doctors in the district with medical samples.
A) called on B) was over C) broke up D) come into
47. Don't trust her, she always _____ her word.
A) goes back B) goes back on C) gets over D) gets round
48. Is there enough coffee to _____ or shall I make some more?
A) put forward B) make up C) set in D) go round
49. You must _____ with the sunray treatment, it's doing you good.
A) make up B) go up C) go on D) put up
50. He's very bright, and _____ all the competitions.
A) goes into B) gives out C) gives in D) goes in for
51. Time's up. You must _____ your examination papers now.
A) get in B) go in for C) come up D) give in
52. He speaks very badly, I can't _____ what he is saying.
A) make out B) put down C) go over D) get out
53. He's a terrible liar, he's always _____ stories.
A) getting up B) putting through C) making up D) going over
54. He _____ everything I said.
A) put down B) set out C) picked up D) looked to

55. The chairman _____ a very controversial idea which had little chance of being accepted.
A) got on B) came up C) made for D) put forward
56. You're very late now we'll have to work very hard to _____ lost time.
A) put off B) make up for C) make up D) set back
57. Most girls _____ their faces.
A) make up for B) make up C) make for D) make off
58. The meeting has been _____ until next week.
A) put off B) gone through C) set out D) taken off
59. George _____ a difficult period shortly after his marriage broke down, but after a year or so his health and spirits picked up.
A) went out B) ran after C) put back D) passed through
60. The hospital was near a main road so the patients had to _____ a lot of noise.
A) made up for B) went down with C) put up with D) got over
61. She's very much fatter. I wonder how much weight she has _____.
A) gone up B) made up C) put on D) taken on
62. The telephone operator _____ me _____ almost immediately.
A) went / through B) put / through C) took / to D) got / into
63. When the chief surgeon suddenly announced he was going to leave, we were all _____.
A) gone off B) put through C) set back D) taken aback

64. What do you _____ me _____ a fool?
A) take / for B) take / in C) look / for D) look / after
65. When his father died he _____ the family business.
A) went on B) put back C) turned out D) took over
66. I wasn't listening very attentively and suddenly realized I hadn't _____ what the doctor said.
A) turned out B) made up for C) taken in D) put forward
67. His decision to close the factory _____ a series of protest meetings.
A) set off B) put out C) put back D) turned out
68. When the man _____ after the operation he found himself back in bed.
A) came on B) came in C) came out D) came round
69. Hospital doctors don't go out very often as their work _____ all their time.
A) takes away B) takes in C) take on D) takes up
70. I'm afraid that old man won't live much longer, he seems to have _____ the struggle.
A) given out B) given up C) given away D) given back
71. I was very _____ by the nurse's attitude, it really annoyed me.
A) put out B) put up C) put by D) put aside
72. The secretary said she would _____ duty at seven o'clock this evening.
A) be through B) be after C) be off D) be over
73. The old lady couldn't _____ because she had rheumatism.

A) get about B) get in C) get on D) get behind

74. As there was a power cut in the hospital, the surgeon had to _____ the operation.

A) call off B) call up C) call on D) call out

75. How many words _____ this sentence?

A) go up B) fill up C) make up D) call up

76. More Turkish students should _____ a foreign language and follow it through until they know it well.

A) take for B) take after C) take on D) take up

77. A week-old garbage usually _____ a terrible stink.

A) give up B) gives off C) give on D) give in

78. This skirt is too long. I must _____ it _____ .

A) take / up B) turn / off C) get / over D) make / for

79. Her dress was too wide on the waist so she _____ it _____.

A) took / up B) turned / away

C) got / in D) took / in

80. She _____ the radio before answering the phone.

A) took in B) turned down C) turned back D) put through

81. He couldn't find his keys so he _____ his pockets _____.

A) turned / upside down B) took / out C) turned / on D) turned / inside out

82. Why don't you _____ your proposal at the next meeting?

A) come to B) get over C) call up D) bring up

83. We have to _____ the first five lessons before the test.

A) go over B) get over C) look up to D) turn into

84. The morning was wet, but _____ fine in the afternoon.

A) turned out B) came to C) went into D) came back

85. After he got knocked down by the champion in the third round, it took him five minutes to _____.

A) turn out B) go in for C) come to D) get rid of

86. I trusted him to pay me back but he _____ me _____.

A) let / down B) put / down C) left / over D) kicked / off

87. We _____ at noon to have lunch.

A) broke up B) broke off C) came about D) went over

88. I couldn't _____ all of it _____.

A) bring / round B) get / on C) take / in D) go / over

89. Can you try to _____ what time the play starts on Saturdays?

A) pick out B) pull up C) find out D) hold up

90. You might _____ your ideas much better if you planned what you wanted to say.

A) get on B) look up C) carry out D) put across

91. When she heard the death of her husband, she _____ and cried.

A) broke down B) broke off C) broke up D) broke out

92. I must _____. I'll call you again at the same time tomorrow.
A) break off B) ring off C) answer back D) hang about
93. Let's _____ to work now.
A) get on B) get down C) get off D) get up
94. The whole area was _____ by the storms and floods.
A) cut off B) cut down C) cut through D) cut into
95. I wouldn't have noticed the mistake if you hadn't _____ it _____.
A) looked /after B) put / off C) pointed / out D) checked / out
96. I can't _____ what the sign says. It is too far away.
A) pass out B) cut out C) make out D) stand out
97. I want you to _____ the talking right now; I'm trying to read.
A) run out B) carry out C) break out D) cut out
98. When the two of you have _____ your problems, we'll start again. I can't work with people who are arguing.
A) drop out B) iron out C) dry up D) eat away
99. Five minutes after take off, the aircraft _____ at 30.000 feet.
A) leveled out B) lifted of C) lined up D) made up
100. Is he telling the truth, or _____ it all _____ ?
A) picking / up B) putting / up C) making / up D) taking/up

101. Two prisoners _____ of Midford Prison last night. They are armed and dangerous.

A) ran out B) passed out C) broke out D) made out

102. She _____ when she heard the bad news. It must have been a terrible shock to her.

A) passed out B) worn out C) called off D) bottled up

103. The article _____ the problem, but it did not discuss it in detail.

A) brought on B) passed on C) called on D) touched on

104. His cold was _____ by the unexpected change in temperature.

A) broken up B) brought on C) broken away D) broken down

105. The offer was so good that I couldn't _____ it _____.

A) turn / down B) clear / up C) make / out D) hand / out

106. A bus crashed on the main highway this morning and _____ traffic for hours.

A) held up B) cleared up C) made up D) blew up

107. It would be a good idea to discuss the plan. Why don't you _____ a meeting.

A) take up B) set up C) make out D) pick out

108. You should _____ an insurance policy.

A) take up B) give up C) break off D) take out

109. The troops easily _____ the rebellion.

A) went in for B) took over C) put down D) showed up

110. The plane is almost taking _____. We had better be quick.

A) off B) in C) on D) up

111. How are you _____ with your new job? Do you like it?

A) looking for B) getting along C) waiting on D) taking over

112. The game was _____ on account of darkness.

A) got over B) taken off C) put out D) called off

113. I want to _____ these exercises before I give them to the teacher.

A) keep on B) count on C) look over D) point out

114. The travel agent managed to _____ the problems about my ticket.

A) stick to B) go with C) make out D) sort out

115. Peggy wants to _____ ceramics when she retires.

A) look after B) take up C) wear out D) do over

116. The gun _____ while he was cleaning it; it really frightened him.

A) went off B) cut off C) ran over D) put up

117. Susan works so hard that no one in the office can _____ her.

A) put up with B) go without C) get along with D) keep up with

118. They _____ the old building and built a new one.

A) tried out B) put off C) cut off D) tore down

119. So many people came that there were not enough sandwiches to _____.

A) go around B) pass for C) show off D) put on

120. We seem to have _____ your size. Can you come back next week?

A) sold out of B) keep up with C) sent out for D) given away

Choose the best alternative to replace the underlined words.

121. We had to cancel the party last week.

A) break off B) let off C) put off D) call off

122. Let's postpone the meeting till Friday.

A) put off B) call off C) hold off D) carry out

123. I've had flu for a week now: I just can't get rid of it.

A) shake it off B) shake it out C) shake it down D) shake it up

124. His father often criticizes him.

A) takes him off B) runs him down C) puts him off D) lets him down

125. My father was raised in a small village.

A) called up B) brought up C) taken off D) come out

126. You are never too late to start a new sport.

A) set up B) take in C) call up D) take up

127. The meeting ended in disorder.

A) broke out B) broke down C) broke up D) broke off

128. His project has failed to be completed.

A) fallen through B) fallen behind C) fallen back D) fallen off

129. She pretended that she couldn't swim.

A) turned out B) made out C) turned up D) made up

130. My father has stopped smoking.

A) taken out B) turned down C) given up D) given back

131. When you make a promise you must fulfill it.

A) carry it out B) carry it on C) carry it off D) carry it over

132. When she got thinner she had to make her dress smaller.

A) make for B) put off C) make over D) take in

133. He called me a liar and I told him if he didn't apologize I'd punch him on the nose.

A) make it out B) make it over C) put it back D) take it back

134. I am getting fat; I ought to start tennis.

A) take up B) make up C) put up D) set out

135. He was so astonished that for a moment he was lost for words.

A) worn out B) taken aback C) brought up D) break down

136. I have so much work to do that I can't accept any more.

A) take in B) take after C) take up D) take on

137. I didn't feel like going to the dentist's so I delayed going there until I had a really bad toothache.

A) put off B) put by C) put on D) put out

138. I really must buy a car so I'm going to save some money every month until I can afford one.

A) put by B) put up C) put off D) put on

139. His father died of lung cancer and the doctor attributed it to the fact that he was a heavy smoker.

- A) took it off B) carried it back
- C) thought it over D) put it down

140. He just seems to spend money like water these days.

- A) fall through B) go through C) put off D) give out

141. I had a wonderful idea to save money but it didn't succeed.

- A) catch up B) bring out C) come off D) come up

142. Please visit me when you come to Ankara.

- A) call me up B) stand for me C) look me up D) look for me

143. That looks a nice flat. Shall we inspect it if it is for sale?

- A) look on B) look over C) look to D) look through

144. Being the second child of three, he tends to admire his elder brother and despise his younger sister.

- A) look over / look up B) make up to / make over
- C) make for / make up to D) look up to / look down on

145. As we had a long way to go, we left at five in the morning.

- A) set off B) put up C) stood for D) set about

146. The Prime Minister established a committee to discuss ways of improving the Turkish economy.

- A) set up B) put out C) kept up D) found out

147. The factory has reduced its workforce by 50%.

A) cut back B) cut off C) set off D) taken in

148. The editor had to omit several articles because of lack of space.

A) cut down B) cut out C) cut off D) cut away

149. He gave a lift to three students outside London and dropped them off in Watford.

A) called up B) brought up C) took up D) picked up

150. Our radio can receive the Voice of America very clearly.

A) get on B) take off C) pick out D) pick up

SECTION 5. PHRASAL VERBS SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

5.1. PHRASAL VERBS SYNONYMS.

A. Form synonyms for the phrasal verbs in the lefthand column by filling in the spaces in the righthand column with suitable verbs, prepositions, or adverbs.

<u>Phrasal Verb</u>	<u>Synonym</u>
1. make out	.....in
2. bring round	.....to
3. come along	get.....
4. put aside	put.....
5. get across	put.....
6. set out	set.....
7. hold back	.....back
8. write down	.....down
9. get behind	fall.....
10. bring up	throw.....
11. turn out	.....out
12. do in	do.....
13. fill up	.....in
14. go down	.....under
15. come round	come.....
16. be off	.....off
17. give in	.....up
18. call on	.....by/in
19. be out of	.....out of
20. get round	.....round

B. Replace each of the phrasal verbs in the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb from the box and make any necessary grammatical changes.

bring round	fill up	put down	come to
make out	set out	bring up	go down

get on	get round	turn out	call on
put away	hold back	do in	give in
put across	get behind	go off	run out

1. I'm feeling rather tired, so I can't take in half of what you're saying.
2. They've managed to put by a couple of thousand pounds this year, which will go towards a new car.
3. The hooligan threatened to do away with us if we called the police.
4. We'll drop by at about 7pm, if that's all right with you?
5. HMS Resilient went under shortly after the torpedo hit it from behind.
6. She hadn't been unconscious for long when the smell of the garlic from his breath brought her to.
7. Reginald Wheeler is one of those politicians who is very effective at getting his message across to the voters.
8. The sailing club are just setting off on their annual trip across the Channel.
9. When you're ready, would you please fill in this subscription form?
10. The little boy couldn't keep back his bad temper any longer.
11. The furious father threatened to put his son out on to the street if he was disobedient again.
12. When Snow White came round after being in a coma, she noticed seven smiling faces at the end of the bed.
13. If I fall behind with my correspondence any further, I'll have to employ a secretary.
14. How's your Mike coming along with his studies?
15. I'm afraid you'll have to give up. You can't possibly win this game.
16. Don't forget to write down your name at the top of the questionnaire.
17. The moment John was told that the main course he was eating consisted of snails, he threw up.
18. Wouldn't you believe it? I'm out of petrol!
19. I'm sure we can bring him round if we promise to buy him a new tie.

20. Smell that cheese. It's definitely off.

5.2. PHRASAL VERB ANTONYMS

A. Provide the missing phrasal verbs which are antonyms of the phrasal verbs given. Clues are given in brackets.

<u>Phrasal Verb</u>	<u>Antonym</u>
1. bring forward
2. put up (prices)
3. pull down
4. give up (post)
5. keep up
6. come down with
7. look up to
8. turn down
9. turn away
10. drop out
11. wake up
12. put out (fire)
13. knock out
14. get in (arrive)
15. give out (distribute)
16. give away (information)
17. take in (clothing)
18. fall out
19. get up
20. stock up

B. Complete each sentence by providing a suitable phrasal verb antonym for

the phrasal verb underlined and making any necessary changes.

Example: He rang her up, but before he could apologise she ***rang off***.

1. You can't put off the holiday and longer. In fact, we'll have to ... it... by about a week.
2. Whereas Shell are bringing down the price of their petrol, BP are theirs.
3. The council have proposed the old cinema and putting up a multi-storey car park instead.
4. No sooner had he the post of supervisor than he decided to give it up and emigrate.
5. The matron warned her that if she didn't keep up with her colleagues, she would with her duties.
6. Although he's the first to a cold, he usually gets over it in no time at all.
7. Karen looks up to Mr. Bridges, the accountant, but I him.
8. Despite being turned down at his first job interview, he was at his second.
9. Once two hundred people had been let in to the concert, the doorman had to the rest.
10. Having initially squash by joining a club, he later dropped out of it because of his heart.
11. The baby normally after lunch, and then wakes up just before tea-time.
12. When the fire , the firemen were on hand to put it out almost immediately.
13. Even though she knocked him out with her handbag, she had the decency to try and him
14. The coach party to Canterbury set off at 8am and at about 10am.
15. The teacher told the pupils that he wouldn't give out part two of the test until part one had been
16. She as long as possible before the thugs forced her to give away

the combination of her safe.

17. Unlike my mother, who's always letting out her summer clothes, I'm forevermine after my crash diets.

18. It doesn't take long for Jim and Sue toafter falling out.

19. On the weekend, I like to get up at about 10 am and shortly before midnight.

20. Make sure you food before the Christmas shopping rush begins, otherwise you'll find you've run out of something vital.

5.3. ODD ONE OUT

A. There are ten groups of phrasal verbs below. Underline the phrasal verb in each group which does not match the other three. Then, decide what the three phrasal verbs in each group have in common by referring to the words in capital letters at the bottom. When you have decided, put the words in capital letters into the brackets at the end of the groups of phrasal verbs.

1.	call on	drop by	get round	look up	(<i>VISITING</i>)
2.	drop off	call off	write off	put off	(.....)
3.	get over	get by	put across	get across	(.....)
4.	break away	get away	break out	come out	(.....)
5.	take back	get back	keep back	give back	(.....)
6.	get over	go through	pull through	come round	(.....)
7.	put out	hold up	do in	break into	(.....)
8.	pull down	put up	break up	break down	(.....)
9.	give in	give up	get off	drop out	(.....)
10.	let down	get down	cut up	look up to	(.....)

COMMUNICATION

RETURN

RESIGNATION

NEGATIVE FEELINGS

RECOVERY

VISITING

BREAKAGE

CANCELLATION

ESCAPE

CRIME

B.

1.	come off	go off	go under	go down	(SUCCESS)
2.	fill in	put down	look through	write out	(.....)
3.	put up	take up	put on	go up	(.....)
4.	lay off	let off	get away with	get off	(.....)
5.	hold up	hold back	tuck away	keep back	(.....)
6.	run down	do in	knock out	drop in	(.....)
7.	put on	give off	do up	take off	(.....)
8.	come out	give away	carry out	bring out	(.....)
9.	turn up	put up	go up	do up	(.....)
10.	break off	set off	break up	wrap up	(.....)
11.	take up	take on	take down	turn down	(.....)
12.	set out	get about	get in	give in	(.....)
13.	go under	go down	drown out	break out	(.....)
14.	throw up	bring up	come down with	let out	(.....)
15.	put down	break out	put up with	give up	(.....)

ESCAPE/PUNISHMENT

EMPLOYMENT

WRITING

WAR

TIES

STOP

DISASTER

REVEAL

CONCEAL

SUCCESS

ILLNESS

VIOLENCE

BUILDINGS

TRAVEL

INCREASE

5.4. NOUNS FORMED FROM PHRASAL VERBS: CHECKLIST.

A.

<u>Phrasal verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>
1. break down	breakdown
2. break out	breakout, outbreak
3. break up	break-up
4. drop out	drop-out
5. get away	getaway
6. hold up	hold-up
7. knock out	knockout/knock-out
8. lay off	layoff/lay-off
9. let down	letdown/let-down
10. make up	makeup/make-up (uncountable)
11. take off	takeoff/take-off
12. take over	takeover/take-over
13. turn out	turnout/turn-out
14. write off	write-off

B. Complete each of the sentences by using a noun to replace the phrasal verb in the sentence above it and making any other necessary changes. The sentences to be completed should have the same meaning as those with the phrasal verbs.

1. The last thing you want is to break down on the motorway.

The last thing you want is

2. The husband's possessive mother caused the marriage to break up.

The ...

3. He was written off because the recruiting officer considered him physically unfit.

He was considered ...

4. Inspector Trout said the burglars had succeeded in getting away through an attic window.

Inspector Trout said the burglars had made

5. The organisers of the pop festival were surprised that so few people had turned out for the event.

The organisers of the pop festival were surprised at such

6. It's just been reported that about twelve prisoners have broken out of Her Majesty's prison in Dartmoor.

It's just been reported that

7. Mike Tiresome won the heavyweight title fight by knocking out Frank Bruto.

Frank Bruto lost

8. Jack leads the life of an aging hippy. He dropped out of society in the late sixties.

Jack leads the life of an aging hippy. He's

9. The Rolling Stones let down their fans in Germany by cancelling their tour there.

It was ...

10. Philips, the electronics manufacturers, have plans to take over a rival company in the USA.

Philips, the electronics manufacturers, are planning

11. It was expected that she would break down after reading that shocking telegram.

It was expected that she would

12. Have you noticed that Sharon has been making up her face?

Have you noticed that Sharon has been

13. I'm sorry I'm late. I was held up at London Bridge because a train was derailed.

I'm sorry I'm late. There ...

14. It's been reported that a post office in Hackney was held up a short while ago.

It's been reported that a ...

15. Civil unrest has broken out once again in Albania.

There ...

16. Desmond takes off Marlon Brando very well.

Desmond does ...

SECTION 6. TRANSLATION PRACTICE

6.1. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 1.

1. Вона знала, що відстає від групи, але сподівалася наздогнати її через декілька місяців.
2. Поліція переслідує грабіжників банку.
3. Я колись любив смажену картоплю, але зараз я проти шкідливої їжі.
4. Він повинен бути десь поблизу, пошукайте його в садку.
5. Я не спав усю ніч через хворе горло.
6. Вибачте, але мені потрібно йти, я можу спізнитися на виставу.
7. Цікаво, чому він відмовився пояснити своє запізнення. Зараз на нього чекає догана.
8. Я бачу, що ти щось задумала. Я хочу, щоб ти знала, що я підтримаю тебе в будь-якому випадку.
9. Для того, щоб отримати свою частку ринку, британські компанії повинні подолати дешевий імпорт.
10. Не дивно, що молода мати така втомлена: вона на ногах зранку.
11. Подивися на хмари. Мені здається, буде погана погода.
12. У театрі імені Івана Франка йде нова п'єса.
13. Курс євро трошки зріс відносно долара.
14. Вона зараз у відпустці й повернеться приблизно через тиждень.
15. Коли я писав статтю про директора, я знав, що накличу на себе біду.
16. Вважають, що ціна на авіаперельоти цього року підніметься.
17. - Ти можеш дати мені трохи цукру? - Вибач, але в мене закінчився цукор.
18. Ніколи не знаєш, що цей хлопець задумав. У нього постійно проблеми.
19. У мене був зайвий квиток на виставу, яка йшла в театрі імені Лесі Українки.
20. Вартість проїзду в метро зросте в цьому році.

21. Один француз прийшов до свого друга й запитав, чи той вдома. Власне кажучи, він був удома, але не встав з ліжка.
22. Що сталося? Щось не так?
23. Я здивувався, коли дізнався, що скасували вечірку в суботу.
24. Лікаря зараз немає, він на обході.
25. - Джон уже прокинувся? - Так, він жайворонок.
26. Було ще шість інших кандидатів на посаду, але Мері перемогла їх.
27. Це залежить від батьків, чи виховувати своїх дітей відповідним чином.

6.2. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 2.

1. Моя дружина підтримала мене в моєму рішенні покинути роботу.
2. Натовп позадкував, коли терорист підірвав себе.
3. Коли я сказав Джері, що потрапив у аварію на його машині, він вибухнув.
4. Нам довелося довго їхати заднім ходом і спробувати інший маршрут.
5. Щоб більше дізнатися стосовно того, як продублювати інформацію, зверніться в центр допомоги та підтримки.
6. Перегонова машина підірвалася після того, як врізалася у паркан.
7. Я не на жарт розлютився, коли він розпатакав секрет.
8. Будівельна компанія використала динаміт для того, щоб підірвати стару будівлю.
9. Коли Стів на шосе проїхав повз гарну дівчину, яка подорожувала автостопом, він негайно зупинився, дав задній хід і запропонував підвезти її.
10. Дублюй файли, щоб ти міг їх поновити при ушкодженні вірусом.
11. Я проїхав заднім ходом декілька сотень ярдів.
12. Дядько Джо надув повітряні кульки на різдвяну вечірку.
13. Він робить, що хоче, і ігнорує наслідки, тому що його батьки завжди готові виручити його.
14. Терористи збиралися підірвати парламент, коли президент там виголошував свою промову, але поліція зірвала ці плани.

15. У районі Макса тебе поб'ють, якщо ти не асимілюєшся.
16. Я не розумію. Це не схоже на неї вибухати через таку дурну маленьку сварку, як ця.
17. Потрібно багато добровольців, щоб надувати повітряні кульки і роздавати плакати.
18. Кожен з батьків хоча б раз був у ситуації, коли його улюблена малеча бовкнула щось, що було сказаним віч-на-віч і не призначалося для сторонніх вух.
19. Двоє чоловіків побили Фреда й лишили його непритомним на тротуарі.
20. Пан Трент ненавидів свій будинок, тому він підірвав його динамітом і побудував новий будинок замість старого.
21. Новий менеджер зробив велику помилку, коли почав керувати штатом.
22. Нам треба надути 50 повітряних кульок на вечірку.
23. Тобі доведеться здати назад, щоб я зміг вибратися.
24. Вона керує всіма.

6.3. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 3.

1. За своєю структурою організація поділена на шість відділів.
2. Коробка виглядає так, нібито її зламали.
3. Макс викликав поліцію, коли йому здалося, що він почув, як хтось вдерся до будинку.
4. Угода зірвалася, оскільки жодна із сторін не була готова до компромісу.
5. Пара припинила стосунки на деякий час, але, поживши окремо місяць, вони зійшлися.
6. Коли вони почули, що хтось до них наближається, вони припинили розмову.
7. У 1348 році в Англії розпочалася епідемія чуми.
8. У вас немає нічого, чим можна було б зламати двері? Розумієте, я забув ключа у квартирі і не можу зайти до неї.

9. Пожежа розпочалася посеред ночі.
10. Я надзвичайно здивувався, коли Мак та Брамбі розірвали свої заручини.
11. Безробітний програміст із Британії був звинувачуваний у тому, що зламав велику кількість військових комп'ютерів США.
12. Джон повинен був вчитися, щоб стати гарним механіком, оскільки його машина завжди ламалася.
13. Алік був прикро вражений і розплакався, коли його мати померла.
14. Необхідно було троє поліцейських, щоб зупинити бійку.
15. Сьогодні у Лос-Анжелесі розпочався заколот.
16. Квартиру Джейн пограбували. Хтось вдерся до неї, коли Джейн була у кіно.
17. Том та Мері вже розійшлися? Я подумую запросити Мері на побачення.
18. Збори закінчилися приблизно о 10-й годині.
19. Наша машина зламалася на узбіччі траси під час хуртелиці.
20. Мері зламала машину, щоб вкрати автомагнітолу.
21. Жінка була дуже прикро вражена, коли поліцейські сказали їй, що її син помер.
22. О котрій годині міліціонери припинили вечірку вчора ввечері?
23. Наш учитель розділив фінальний проект на три окремі частини.
24. Група "The Beatles" розвалилася давно. Деякі люди кажуть, що Йоко розвалила групу.
25. Я розношую черевики з учорашнього дня, і, якщо не зважати на легке стискання внизу гомілки, вони мене зовсім не турбували.
26. Шарон сьогодні запізниться на роботу. Її машина зламалася на трасі.
27. Brent розплакався від щастя, коли дізнався, що його дружину врятували від вогню.
28. Мої туфлі завдають болу ногам, оскільки вони ще не розношені.

6.4. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 4.

1. Мауглі - це хлопчик, вирощений вовками.
2. Хоча їй було важко виховувати дітей самостійно, вона ніколи не скаржилась.
3. Сильні дощі призвели до надзвичайно великої повені.
4. Його діти зовсім відбилися від рук після смерті дружини, він не може їх виховати.
5. Ми підняли тему відпочинку відразу після обіду, коли батько був у гарному настрої.
6. Він дуже впертий: якщо він увіб'є собі щось у голову, його дуже важко переконати.
7. Ця історія повертає спогади про дні нашої дружби.
8. Лікар використав нашатирний спирт, щоб привести пацієнта до тями.
9. Я відчуваю, що мені потрібно згадати ще одне маленьке питання.
10. Мати Джо гарно виховала його.
11. Якщо ви збираєтеся поїхати до Перу, вам було б краще відновити свою іспанську.
12. Блискавка влучила в сарай пана Кеннеді вчора вночі. Він вигорів до того, як прибули пожежники.
13. Агов, агов! Не лізь без черги! Чекай на свою чергу!
14. Перегляд фотокарток приніс багато спогадів про мій перший візит до цього місця.
15. Усе сіно пана Кеннеді згоріло, коли згорів його сарай.
16. Вона випускає новий роман.
17. Нелегко зараз виховувати дітей.
18. Я шукаю короткий курс, щоб відновити свою англійську перед тим, як їхати у відпустку.
19. Трошки практики може додати тобі впевненості.
20. Важливо кожного дня робити вправи, щоб зміцнити твої м'язи, послаблені довгою хворобою.
21. Цей грубий чолов'яга втрутився в нашу розмову.

22. Мене виховували на дуже суворих правилах. Я мала бути слухняною дитиною або бути покараною.
23. Вибачте, що втручаюся у вашу розмову, але в мене є особлива інформація з мого досвіду на цю тему.
24. Відвали! Це не твоя справа!
25. Мені потрібно зробити домашнє завдання на завтра. Поверни, будь ласка, мою книгу.
26. Група Ніка відновила свої знання про займенники перед контрольною роботою.
27. Якщо ти будеш палити в ліжку, ти можеш спалити будинок.
28. Мої батьки виховали мене ввічливою людиною.

6.5. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 5.

1. Ми були змушені викликати водопровідника, тому що протікала раковина, а ми уявлення не мали, як її відремонтувати.
2. Її брехлива поведінка вимагає осуду.
3. Я почув, як хтось кликав на допомогу.
4. Попросіть її передзвонити мені, будь ласка.
5. Вона була грубою та агресивною в ставленні до нього, але було очевидно, що він намагався заспокоїти її.
6. Ми були змушені викликати лікаря.
7. Мері вирішила відмінити весілля з Максом.
8. Концерт довелося відмінити, тому що співак захворів на важку форму грипу.
9. Коли я втрачаю самовладання, у мене йде багато часу на те, щоб знову заспокоїтися.
10. Я передзвонив у компанію, але офіси були закриті на вихідні.
11. Робота вимагає знання іноземних мов.
12. Джейсон відмінив весілля, тому що не кохав свою наречену.

13. Ми заходили до тебе вчора ввечері, але тебе не було вдома.
14. Ти все ще розлючена. Тобі треба заспокоїтися перед тим, як вести машину.
15. Футбольна асоціація відмінила матч між Англією та Грецією через погану погоду.
16. Чому ти така засмучена? Сюзі не хотіла вилити на тебе апельсиновий сік. Заспокойся!
17. Я знаю, що Ральф засмучений. Ти можеш заспокоїти його? Він так шумить, що дратує всіх в офісі.
18. Коли світло згасло, я покликав на допомогу.
19. Мій батько дуже розізлився, і в нього пішло десять хвилин на те, щоб заспокоїтись.
20. Франк зайшов до Сари. Він був у гостях дві години.
21. Концерт відмінили через дощ.
22. Шелла відмінила весілля через те, що її хлопець наставляв їй роги.
23. Вона вигукнула його ім'я, але відповіді не було.
24. Зараз дуже пізно, щоб відмінити церемонію.
25. Він дуже засмутився через це, але з часом заспокоївся.
26. Ситуація вийшла з-під контролю, і необхідно було викликати поліцію.
27. Зайди до мене, коли в тебе буде час.
28. Учитель вигукував результати контрольної роботи.
29. Я тобі передзвоню, як тільки щось почую.

6.6. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 6.

1. Ви повинні залишити кімнату в готелі до 11 -ї години ранку.
2. Я приніс тобі квіти, щоб підбадьорити тебе.
3. Завжди рекомендується реєструватися завчасно, щоб отримати гарне місце в літаку.
4. Ми всі маємо певні обов'язки та роботу, які необхідно виконувати.

5. Коли я реєструвався з підтвердженим квитком перельоту економічним класом, мені сказали, що було продано більше квитків, ніж було місць у літаку.
6. Продовжуй цю роботу, доки я не дам тобі інше завдання.
7. Я вважаю, що це непорозуміння буде незабаром з'ясовано.
8. Ми отримаємо ключі від кімнати в готелі, коли зареєструємося.
9. Неприємно прибирати вдома після великої вечірки, але нічого не вдієш.
10. Якщо ви відправитесь у дорогу до того, як розвидніється, ви можете потрапити під дощ.
11. Терорист нервово пітнів, коли реєстрував свій багаж.
12. Атака була вдало проведена.
13. Кілька днів тому я прибув до Лондона і поселився в готелі Больсовер.
14. Я прибрав безлад, залишений дітьми, у задній частині саду.
15. Сержант Джонс наказав Вілсону штовхати візок через поле. Візок був дуже важким, але Вілсон виконував накази без скарг.
16. Я взяв його на вечірку, тому що його треба було підбадьорити.
17. Біл ніколи не користувався комп'ютером до того, як взяв цей курс, але він швидко навчився, і зараз він - один із найкращих студентів.
18. Уряд збирається провести дослідження на тему здоров'я нації.
19. Якщо все буде продовжуватися таким же чином, як і зараз, ти втратиш роботу.
20. Террі зупинився, щоб декілька хвилин відпочити. Він дожене нас пізніше.
21. Джек узяв таксі до готелю і поселився.
22. Не забудьте занести ключа від кімнати на реєстрацію, коли ви виїжджаєте (з готелю).
23. Джек почувався дуже нещасним, але він підбадьорився, коли почув, що склав іспит.
24. Батько Тома дуже розлютився, коли той не прийшов додому до 3-ї ранку. Він насварив Тома і сказав, що він повинен залишатися вдома два тижні.

25. Він продовжив (свою роботу), ніби нічого не сталося.
26. Буде важко виконати той план.
27. Ми поселились у готелі трошки пізніше за північ.

6.7. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 7.

1. Насувається шторм.
2. Його подружці це не сподобалося, і вона накинулася на нього.
3. На мене найшов страх.
4. Давай, сідаймо, автобус зупиняється заради нас.
5. Він намагався надурити всіх, але кінець кінцем правда з'ясувалася.
6. Уряд повинен вийти з конкретними пропозиціями.
7. Я натрапив на старий одяг учора, коли прибирав на горищі.
8. Він у ліжку, його звалив грип.
9. Я знаю, що він буде радий зайти одного вечора та познайомитися з вашою сім'єю.
10. Як так сталося, що ти вирішив купити курорт з бунгало в Таїланді?
11. Навіщо ви прийшли?
12. Вам не треба так сварити вашого чоловіка, це тільки відштовхне його.
13. Декілька проблем виявилися протягом проекту.
14. Він став спадкоємцем, коли його батьки загинули в автомобільній аварії.
15. Вона надзвичайно зраділа, коли побачила, що квітка розцвіла з першими променями сонця.
16. Цей гудзик відірвався від мого пальта.
17. Директору спало на думку, що він помиляється, але він не хотів, щоб його підлеглі це зрозуміли.
18. Мої друзі живуть за рогом і заходять час від часу пограти в карти зі мною.
19. Будівельники зіткнулися з великими проблемами, коли закладали фундамент.

20. Його збив автобус, і він 2 години не приходив до тями.
21. Вона не знає, що робити з голкою. Вона зазвичай зверталася до мами, навіть коли гудзик відривався від плаття.
22. Чому ти виглядаєш таким сумним? Твоя презентація пройшла успішно, чи не так?
23. Нещодавно я зустрілася зі старим другом. Я не буду називати його ім'я з особистих причин.
24. Щойно вийшла його нова книга, вона обов'язково матиме успіх.
25. Арнольд та його подруга були розділені глибокою прірвою. Нарешті в Арнольда з'явилася ідея спиляти дерево та використати його як міст.
26. Джеймс знепритомнів, коли перестали працювати кондиціонери. Двоє з його колег піклувалися про нього, доки він не прийшов до тями.
27. Фреда звалив учора грип. Я сподіваюся - діти не захворіють на грип.

6.8. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 8.

1. Електрику було відключено, коли Джейн не сплатила рахунок за неї вчасно.
2. Ми не можемо дозволити собі купити всі продукти за списком, тому я викреслив непотрібне.
3. Ти збожеволів? Ти не можеш розраховувати на те, що виграєш у лотерею! Припини так багато використовувати свою кредитну картку!
4. Ми були вимушені зрубати старе дерево у дворі після бурі.
5. Водій автобуса розлютився, коли та машина підрізала його.
6. Минулого року Петро був хворий, і його лікар сказав йому скоротити кількість сигарет, які він курил.
7. Вони зрізали дерево.
8. Запитай її. Ти завжди можеш розраховувати на те, що вона знає останню інформацію.
9. У мене пішло дуже багато часу, щоб охолонути після суперечки.

10. Моя сестра завжди вирізає кросворд з газети, щоб його не викинули до того, як вона його закінчить.
11. Я намагаюся зменшити кількість кави, яку я п'ю щодня.
12. Я вирізав цю рекламу з газети.
13. Йому відірвало руку в аварії.
14. Її лікар наказав їй вилучити весь жир тваринного походження з харчування.
15. Менеджер з продажу буде в Лондоні наступного тижня і не зможе прийти на збори, так що ти можеш викреслити його зі списку.
16. Я натиснув не на ту кнопку на панелі управління і роз'єднав його. Він зараз передзвонить.
17. Людям з діабетом зазвичай рекомендується скоротити вживання цукру.
18. Нам треба зайнятися проблемами персоналу зараз до того, як вони стануть занадто серйозними.
19. Він не на жарт дратує мене. Він завжди втручається і ніколи не дає мені говорити.
20. Вода була відключена, коли ремонтувалися труби, що текли.
21. Роками країна була часткою Радянського Союзу і відрізана від іншої частини Європи.
22. Я намагався пояснити це, як вона втрутилася і почала говорити.
23. Нехай їжа прохолоне перед тим, як класти її в холодильник.

6.9. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 9.

1. Час покінчити з усіма цими старими податковими записами.
2. Він обходиться дуже невеликою кількістю книжок.
3. Застібни пальто до того, як ти вийдеш на вулицю! Йде сніг!
4. Якщо ти не зав'яжеш шнурки, ти імовірно упадеш.
5. Давай заїдемо до Джима та Мері, доки ми по сусідству.
6. Це не має нічого спільного зі мною, це абсолютно не моя справа.

7. Промова голови, здавалося, тривала вічно. Мені було важко не заснути.
8. Ми нарешті покінчили з ручною системою реєстрації товарів.
9. Вони купують старі машини, ремонтують та продають їх із прибутком.
10. Я не могла повірити, що наречена не одягнулася ошатно на своє власне весілля! На ній були блакитні джинси.
11. Я вилетів з університету, оскільки було важко вчитися.
12. Коли Боб та Саллі купили їх дім, він був у поганому стані, тому вони витратили шість місяців, ремонтуючи його.
13. З ліцензіями на собак було покінчено.
14. Я думав, що збори будуть короткими, але вони тягнулися більше 3 годин.
15. Банки Аджакс та Тін-Топ вирішили об'єднатися. Їх адвокати приготують всі офіційні документи у цьому місяці.
16. Лаура ходила за покупками біля місця, де живе її подруга Лінн, і вирішила зайти до неї.
17. Паул не в університеті. Його вигнали.
18. Ти можеш застібнути мені блискавку? Я не можу сама це зробити.
19. У багатьох країнах було покінчено із смертною карою.
20. Я провів місяць, ремонтуючи квартиру, і я вважаю - вона зараз досить гарна.
21. Правові битви до болю повільні та дорогі, а апеляційний процес може тягтися роками.
22. Вони вбрали дитину в найкращий одяг і повели її на святкування.
23. Вони посварилися, коли він віз її додому. Він висадив її й пішов на роботу.
24. Ми покінчили зі старим обладнанням і інвестували в нове.
25. Зав'яжи шнурки, доки ти не впав через них.

6.10. Translate the following sentences into English using Table 10.

1. Вона почала працювати в компанії секретарем. Хто міг би подумати, що вона закінчить виконавчим директором?
2. Я ледь не вмер від жаху, коли вона мені сказала, хто він.
3. Я нічого не роблю цими вихідними. Наші плани провалилися.
4. Ми сперечалися годинами, але він нарешті змирився з проблемою і збирається скликати збори, щоб обговорити її наступного тижня.
5. Якщо ти не перестанеш красти, ти закінчиш у в'язниці!
6. Здається, їх шлюб розвалюється на частини.
7. Німецькі війська, які зазнали поразки, були вимушені відступати.
8. Це немає нічого спільного зі мною, це абсолютно не моя справа, чи ваші плани зазнають поразки.
9. Літак відхилився через туман, таким чином ми опинилися в Барселоні замість Валенсії.
10. Я хворів тиждень і відстав з роботою.
11. Напад партизанів був таким несподіваним та рішучим, що німці змушені були відступити.
12. Наша постійна телефоністка зараз у декреті, але одна із секретарок заміняє її.
13. Мені не хочеться готувати сьогодні ввечері. Давай поїмо десь у ресторані.
14. Спочатку ми зовсім загубилися, але під кінець опинилися в потрібному ресторані.
15. Коробка розвалилася, коли я її підняв.
16. Картина, яку ти повісив минулої ночі, упала цього ранку.
17. Побачивши сердите обличчя Джона, вона зрозуміла, що проект провалився.
18. Вони відстали зі своєю роботою і повинні були не лягати до пізнього часу.
19. Їх шлюб розвалився, коли він зрадив своїй дружині.

20. Він не заплатив вчасно орендну плату, і його попросили залишити квартиру.
21. Вона впала і пошкодила коліна.
22. Я все ще не позбирала яблука, що попадали під час сильного вітру минулого тижня.
23. Я послизнувся на тротуарі, упав і пошкодив спину.
24. Угода провалилася, коли продавець почав вимагати занадто багато грошей.
25. Коли вона відстала від бігунів, ніхто не думав, що вона дожене і виграє змагання.

SECTION 7. TEST YOURSELF

7.1. PHRASAL VERBS (A TO B)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Sheila tries to Marcia all the time.

(a) act up (b) act like (c) seeming like

2 When he tried to balance his checkbook, he found that things just didn't

(a) add on (b) add right (c) add up

3 Ken really likes Kora but he's too nervous to

(a) ask her out (b) ask her on (c) ask out

4 Lenny didn't when his superior reprimanded him.

(a) back up (b) back down (c) back over

5 Norman is really aggressive and sometimes he should know when to

(a) back up (b) back off (c) back over

6 Sandy wants to learn how to drive but she must also learn how to so she can get in and out of parking spots easily.

(a) back up (b) back behind (c) back off

7 No one at the office expected him to lose his temper and the way he did.

(a) blow away (b) blow over (c) blow up

8 After the tragic accident, Lauren's mother had a nervous

(a) breakup (b) breakdown (c) breakthrough

9 Kathy felt a little uneasy when she found out her neighbours had a
(a) break-in (b) breakout (c) break

10 No one in the group could believe that Sally and Steve
(a) broke over (b) broke up (c) broke apart

7.2. PHRASAL VERBS (B TO C)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Marty often important issues at the meetings.
(a) brought down (b) brought up (c) brought over

2 Sue felt she should on her math skills before she started school.
(a) brush on (b) brush over (c) brush up

3 He could feel the back of his neck when they started talking about the tragedy.
(a) burn on (b) burn in (c) burn up

4 Candace has a bad habit of front of others.
(a) butting in (b) butting (c) butting into

5 Ken tried to his teachers in order to get a good report card.
(a) butter up (b) butter over (c) butter in

6 The guard had to the dogs when Henry approached the locked gate.
(a) call on (b) call down (c) call off

7 Everyone could see by the grimace on his face that he didn't the meal in front of him.

(a) care on (b) care for (c) care of

8 He didn't to new concepts easily.

(a) catch on (b) catch up (c) catch with

9 They the hotel late last night.

(a) checked into (b) checked on (c) checked

10 Due to his illness, he worked hard to with his missed schoolwork.

(a) catch on (b) catch up (c) catch

7.3. PHRASAL VERBS (C)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 The couple of the hotel early this morning.

(a) checked out (b) checked in (c) checked about

2 Randy always tried to on rainy days.

(a) cheer everyone on (b) cheer everyone up (c) cheer everyone

3 Most of the kids at school thought he was scared and that he would of the race.

(a) chicken out (b) chicken (c) chicken in

4 The supervisor asked everyone to for the manager's birthday present.

(a) chip (b) chip over (c) chip in

5 He when the police officers started to question him about the robbery.

(a) clammed (b) clammed up (c) clammed about

6 He wants to as a mean boss so his employees will work hard for him.

(a) come in (b) come across (c) come about

7 Rick a terrible cold this week.

(a) came up with (b) came about with (c) came down with

8 Lisa was her friends to help her move.

(a) counting down (b) counting about (c) counting on

9 The new police chief is trying to on the current drug problem in the city.

(a) crack down (b) crack over (c) crack

10 Lawrence is trying to on fatty foods.

(a) cut down (b) cut up (c) cut about

7.4. PHRASAL VERBS (D TO F)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 The custody battle for many months.

(a) dragged down (b) dragged on (c) dragged in

2 The architect some blueprints for you last week.

(a) drew on (b) drew up (c) drew down

3 I on my friend yesterday to surprise her.

(a) dropped (b) dropped over (c) dropped in

4 Cathy her mother's house for a visit this past week.

(a) dropped (b) dropped in (c) dropped by

5 Bruce of school when he was only fifteen years old and then took on a job.

(a) dropped (b) dropped out (c) dropped by

6 After a lot of fuss, Rose liking the new dish very much.

(a) ended up (b) ended (c) ended in

7 The manager was so afraid the multi-million dollar deal would

(a) fall up (b) fall down (c) fall through

8 The children tried to a way of getting to the concert on their own.

(a) figure out (b) figure about (c) figure up

9 Karen had to for Dave while he was away on vacation.

(a) fill up (b) fill (c) fill in

10 The couple many forms before they could immigrate to England.

(a) filled (b) filled about (c) filled out

7.5. PHRASAL VERBS (G TO H)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Rick's father and mother didn't with his grandparents and were always having disagreements.

(a) get about (b) get along (c) get

2 They rented a car so it would be easier to the new city.

(a) get on (b) get around (c) get

3 Lucy was so busy that she didn't fixing the stereo.

(a) get around (b) get around to (c) get with

4 His salary is low so he's just right now.

(a) getting in (b) getting about (c) getting by

5 He worked hard to to Berkeley this past year.

(a) get with (b) get in (c) get by

6 The criminal tried to the evidence quickly.

(a) get rid of (b) get rid about (c) get rid on

7 The students when the teacher left the room.

(a) goofed up (b) goofed off (c) goofed on

8 You'll need to your assignments by Friday.

(a) hand by (b) hand (c) hand in

9 Anne's father is too proud to ask for

(a) hand-ins (b) hand-overs (c) hand-outs

10 Laurie decided to after the fourth ring.

(a) hang up (b) hang down (c) hang over

7.6. PHRASAL VERBS (H TO L)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Two men staged a at the bank across the street from us yesterday afternoon.

(a) hold-up (b) hold-in (c) hold-on

2 We still have to the finer details about our upcoming trip to Scotland.

(a) iron in (b) iron on (c) iron out

3 Most of the service stations decided to their gas prices after the gas war between them.

(a) jack in (b) jack out (c) jack up

4 Kevin the great opportunity to be the floor manager.

(a) jumped all over (b) jumped in (c) jumped over

5 Even though he was exhausted, he

(a) kept going (b) kept out (c) kept in

6 Trent was of school for bad behavior.

(a) kicked in (b) kicked over (c) kicked out

7 Just look at that gorgeous girl — She's a

(a) knock in (b) knock over (c) knock out

8 When I hit my head on the cupboard, I almost

(a) knocked myself out (b) knocked myself in (c) knocked myself

9 The company was experiencing financial problems so they had to fifty employees.

(a) lay on (b) lay off (c) lay out

10 Karen didn't want to so she went over the wedding list one more time.

(a) leave anyone in (b) leave anyone out (c) leave anyone over

7.7. PHRASAL VERBS (L)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Jeff felt as if he had been when he lost his job.

(a) let on (b) let down (c) let over

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

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

3 He started to his life and then decided to take another trip.

(a) look back on (b) look back in (c) look back down

4 The rich family poor people in this area.

(a) looks down in (b) looks down on (c) looks down back

5 She started to the upcoming trip.

(a) look forward to (b) look forward about (c) look forward over

6 Norma promised she would Cara's children while she was away on a business trip.

(a) look in over (b) look in on (c) look down on

7 The sheriff said he would the crime a bit more thoroughly.

(a) look down (b) look on (c) look into

8 You can't tell them apart — Elena her mother.

(a) looks just alike (b) looks just like (c) looks just over

9 Before Sheila died from a long cancer battle, she asked her sister to her children.

(a) look down (b) look over (c) look in

10 Ray hadn't seen his friend in years but he decided to anyway.

(a) look him up (b) look him down (c) look him in

7.8. PHRASAL VERBS (L TO P)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 I hardly ever gamble but I was at the casino yesterday.

(a) lucky (b) lucked (c) lucked out

2 He is different so many children him.

(a) made fun at (b) made fun over (c) make fun of

3 The couple decided to kiss and after the day long argument.

(a) make out (b) make on (c) make up

4 Even though she squinted, she couldn't what he had written.

(a) make out (b) make over (c) make about

5 He decided to his past mistakes by doing some good in his community.

(a) make up about (b) make up for (c) make up over

6 The department store has its prices since the last time I was here.

(a) marked over (b) marked up (c) marked about

7 The items are because the manager wants to make more room for the incoming spring line.

(a) marked under (b) marked down (c) marked over

8 Everyone laughed at the between the twin brothers at the party.

(a) mix in (b) mix up (c) mix over

9 Billy was so tired that he was in class.

(a) nodding in (b) nodding on (c) nodding off

10 Her father when she was just a kid.

(a) passed over (b) passed away (c) passed down

7.9. PHRASAL VERBS (P TO R)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Emily when she suddenly saw the burglar enter her home.

(a) passed out (b) passed in (c) passed over

2 Ken the best fruit at the supermarket.

(a) picked in (b) picked down (c) picked out

3 Steve was always trying to girls at the nightclub.

(a) pick down (b) pick up (c) pick by

4 The kids Trent because he is different.

(a) pick on (b) pick over (c) pick down

5 The whole community to make the playground safe and aesthetic.

(a) pitched on (b) pitched in (c) pitched over

6 After weeks of planning the escape, Sue finally started to believe they could

.....

(a) pull it off (b) pull it forward (c) pull it up

7 Jeremy didn't want to the wedding any longer.

(a) put over (b) put by (c) put off

8 Kathleen felt like she had to with a lot from her family.

(a) put up (b) put over (c) put

9 That store is really expensive. It's a

(a) rip down (b) rip off (c) rip over

10 If you the numbers, it will be easier to calculate the estimate.

(a) round with (b) round over (c) round off

7.10. PHRASAL VERBS (R TO T)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Heidi an old friend while she was shopping last week.

(a) ran over (b) ran down (c) ran into

2 The corner store often bread near the end of the week.

(a) runs out over (b) runs out of (c) runs down on

3 The night before the play, the crew the stage.

(a) set up (b) set down (c) set in

4 The assembly line problem was a minor for the company last week.

(a) set about (b) set down (c) set back

5 The girl with the purple hair wants to from the group.

(a) stand out (b) stand in (c) stand over

6 Bob's father taught him to be firm and to for what he believes.

(a) stand down (b) stand up (c) stand in

7 People are getting tired of Ken because he always late.

(a) shows (b) shows up (c) shows over

8 The "T" in the acronym Time.

(a) stands about (b) stands over (c) stands for

9 Kelly her mother. They have many of the same interests.

(a) takes after (b) takes over (c) takes on

10 Leslie decided to early from the party.

(a) take in (b) take off (c) take on

7.11. PHRASAL VERBS (T)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 I decided to organic cooking.

(a) take up (b) take over (c) take about

2 Lucy was at Matt because of the things he said to her last week.

(a) ticked on (b) ticked about (c) ticked off

3 Martha wanted to the old sofa but her husband couldn't part with it.

(a) throw out (b) throw up (c) throw down

4 Lily was feeling blue so she went shopping to some new outfits.

(a) try at (b) try on (c) try in

5 Samantha was late for the basketball

(a) try out (b) try in (c) try up

6 Bryan tapped Pauline on her shoulder so she would and see the parade approaching behind them.

(a) turn in (b) turn over (c) turn around

7 The teacher asked her students to the assignments by Friday at noon.

(a) turn on (b) turn in (c) turn with

8 John tried to ask Cara out on a date but she

(a) turned him over (b) turned him through (c) turned him down

9 Karen can't bear people who can't make up their minds and is by procrastinators.

(a) turned in (b) turned up (c) turned off

10 Colin thinks dark hair is a real

(a) turn on (b) turn in (c) turn up

7.12. PHRASAL VERBS (T TO W)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 Donald all of the information and then gave the note to his wife so she could put it into a computer file.

(a) took on (b) took down (c) took over

2 Ethan asked his girlfriend to the music so he could clearly hear the music they were listening to in the car.

(a) turn over (b) turn up (c) turn in

3 Kiley her ill husband all day long.

(a) waited on (b) waited in (c) waited down

4 Neil liked to early on Saturdays.

(a) wake on (b) wake up (c) wake over

5 Sayleen her little brother all the time.

(a) watched out for (b) watched out about (c) watched out

6 Chris was afraid the inexpensive tires would quickly.

(a) wear on (b) wear over (c) wear out

7 Lilly likes to early in the morning so that she's fit for work.

(a) work on (b) work over (c) work out

8 Rob looks because he's working two jobs at the moment.

(a) worn on (b) worn in (c) worn out

9 We are getting close to the meeting so are there any final questions or

concerns?

(a) wrapping down (b) wrapping over (c) wrapping up

10 Jim didn't have much time to the contract.

(a) write about (b) write over (c) write up

7.13. PHRASAL VERBS (MISCELLANEOUS)

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb.

1 If you want to join that club, you have to a form and send it to your secretary.

(a) fill up (b) fill out (c) fill into (d) fill over

2 Don't worry we'll have to wait a little longer because I'm sure he'll soon.

(a) turn up (b) turn in (c) turn into (d) turn down

3 Last week I that book you wanted in a small shop.

(a) came up (b) came into (c) came across (d) came by

4 What you have to do is to a new idea that will enable us to make a lot of money.

(a) think over (b) think out (c) think about (d) think up

5 I need to find some kind of chemical that will the weeds in the garden.

(a) keep off (b) keep out (c) keep down (d) keep on

6 When spring comes, people often feel inclined to their houses.

(a) do over (b) do through (c) do up (d) do in

7 The time has now come when it will be necessary to making a plan.

(a) see about (b) see over (c) see through (d) see into

8 It's easy to see from the way the garden is looking that winter has

(a) set out (b) set in (c) set up (d) set off

9 You need not worry that you'll be left on your own because I'll always you.

(a) stand for (b) stand to (c) stand by (d) stand from

10 You can tell by the way she talks and behaves that she her mother.

(a) takes to (b) takes in (c) takes back (d) takes after

7.14. BE, BREAK, BRING, CALL

I. Match the phrasal verbs in Section A with their meanings in Section B.

Choose the most appropriate option.

1. be on	a) be connected
2. be over	b) go out of order
3. be through	c) make a short rest
4. break away	d) move to earlier time
5. break down	e) separate into elements
6. break in	f) agree
7. break off	g) publish
8. break out	h) remain
9. break up	i) show how to do
10. bring about	j) escape
11. bring along	k) ask an expert
12. bring forward	l) educate
13. bring in	m) summon

14. bring off	n) do something successfully
15. bring out	o) cancel
16. bring up	p) take with you
17. call back	q) start
18. call in	r) cause something
19. call off	s) recollect
20. call out	t) celebrate

7.15. BREAK

A. Match up the beginnings of sentences in the left hand column with suitable endings in the right hand column.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. He broke it down | a) after a long and happy engagement. |
| 2. It broke down | b) when he heard the scream from inside. |
| 3. She broke down | c) between the second and third floors. |
| 4. She broke a bit off | d) from head to toe. |
| 5. They broke it off | e) as a result of a lighted match. |
| 6. It broke out | f) with a sledgehammer. |
| 7. He broke out | g) when her father died. |
| 8. He broke out in it all over | h) and threw it to the ducks. |
| 9. They broke it up | i) and is now on the run. |
| 10. They broke up | j) as soon as the meeting ended. |

B. BRING. Match up the split exchanges in sections A and B.

Section A

1. "He's brought about a bloodless revolution in Eastern Europe."

Section B

a) "Who are the publishers by the way?"

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. "The chancellor's bringing it down." | b) "At least 200 pounds." |
| 3. "We've decided to bring it forward." | c) "Dirty pig!" |
| 4. "How much does he bring in a week?" | d) "You mean Gorbachev?" |
| 5. "I don't think it's brought out until the last chapter." | e) "You can talk. Your son's just been arrested for hitting a policeman!" |
| 6. "They're bringing out the sequel in March." | f) "That doesn't leave us much time then." |
| 7. "There's no way we can bring him round." | g) "What's that? Income tax?" |
| 8. "He brought the whole lot up all over the carpet." | h) "I think the message is clear from the beginning." |
| 9. "Parents nowadays have no idea how to bring up their kids." | i) "But with respect, Mr. Chairman, it's almost time for lunch." |
| 10. "Well, gentlemen, I think it's time we brought up the subject of falling sales figures." | j) "Let me talk to him. I know how to handle his type." |

7.16. BE.

Divide the sentences below into 5 groups according to the meanings of the phrasal verb 'to be off'.

- A) _____ have the meaning of 'to leave'
- B) _____ used for food which is old, stale, bad
- C) _____ free from work
- D) _____ used for electrical devices which are not switched on
- E) _____ used for food on a menu which is not available

1. You'd better be off now. It may rain soon.
2. Although the cheese was off, he still ate it.

3. If only you were off on Friday, we could go away for three days.
4. Why is the television off? Aren't you interested in the latest news from Kyiv?
5. After the New Year's Eve celebration at the Victoria Hotel, champagne and sparkling wine were off so we had to have mineral water with the dinner.
6. When the American tourist tasted beetroot soup for the first time, he was sure that it was off.
7. I'm off now. Are you coming with me?
8. After every night shift, the firemen are off for two days.
9. It was only after ten minutes of absolute silence that we realized that the air-conditioning was off.
10. Mr. Shring was relieved that the turtle soup was off as he didn't want to admit he couldn't afford it.
11. How on earth can the Chinese eat eggs that are a hundred years old. They must be off... the eggs, that is.
12. When you're off, remember to lock the door, please. I'm going to bed now.
13. I wish I hadn't married a doctor; he's never off.
14. The photographs didn't come out because the flash had been off.
15. What sort of service is that? We ordered half an hour ago and now you tell us that the stuffed lamb is off and would we like stuffed camel!!
16. Why didn't you put the butter in the fridge? I'm sure it's off now.
17. It's five o'clock already! I must be off.
18. I really don't mind this job. The money's good and I'm off two days a week.
19. As all the lights were off, we thought they'd gone to bed.
20. The menu looked impressive, but whatever we ordered was off. We had to order what the waiter recommended.

7.17. BE, BREAK, BRING, CALL

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb of Pencader 1-2 (BE, BREAK, BRING, CALL), making sure that it fits

grammatically into the sentence. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

1. I ... to see the solicitor. I should be back around lunch time. (LEAVE)
2. I was late for work because my car (STOP FUNCTIONING)
3. Many schools ... uniforms for children again. (INTRODUCE)
4. The football game was ... because of rain. (CANCEL)
5. She's caught the travel bug now – she ... to Barbados this year. (GO AWAY)
6. The power ... for about three hours. (DISCONNECT)
7. Shall I ... you on my way to work? (COLLECT)
8. She had to ... the children by herself. (RAISE)
9. The job ... 2000 dollars a month. (EARN)
10. Father ... his daughter marrying young. (OPPOSE)
11. We all thought that the war would ... by Christmas. (END)
12. Vivian's temperature ... again. (RISE)
13. When father suggested a visit to the island, Curtis said, "I" (AGREE)
14. The firefighters had to ... the door to rescue the little girl. (SMASH)
15. Has the boss ... today? (TELEPHONE)
16. Why don't you ... your proposal at the next meeting? (RAISE)
17. Low pressure coming in from the Mediterranean will ... a change in the weather. (CAUSE)
18. If you have any questions while I'm talking, feel free (INTERRUPT)
19. A new plan was ... to allow workers to share in the profits. (SUGGEST)
20. I tried hard but I simply couldn't ... from my old habits. (FREE ONESELF)

B. Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb of Pencader 1-2 (BE, BREAK, BRING, CALL), making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence.

1. This photocopier is a piece of junk – it's old, in bad condition and stops

operating every day.

2. I had tried to forget that awful incident, but this magazine article has recalled my memories and emotions from the past.

3. When you have 5 kids, you constantly have to leave things you're doing to help one with something.

4. I think the fish has gone bad, I won't buy it.

5. Her romantic sequel will be published by Kingsway Publishers next year.

6. After the poison decomposes, it's harmless.

7. The secretary said she would be free from duty at seven o'clock this evening.

8. By the way, Clyde paid a short visit on his way, but you were out. So I told him to come and see you tomorrow.

9. Don't ask him to do anything else while he is in the middle of cleaning out the garage, or it'll never get done.

10. After two hours of hard work, we decided to make a short rest for a little cup of coffee.

11. The burglar entered the house by force and stole all their money and jewelry.

12. Is the lid fixed on top tightly?

13. The rain will soon end.

14. Bring the boat in now, your time has come to its end.

15. What's the matter? You look pale.

16. I don't know why their marriage is over.

17. You can take your friends with you, if you like.

18. It isn't easy nowadays to look after children until they have grown up.

19. We have to remove all our emotional barriers to feel free.

20. By the way, I've just heard that Sarah and David have ended their engagement.

21. Scientists will force their way through all obstacles in their search of new sources of energy.

22. The parcel was left at the post-office to be picked up.

23. Keep your dog away, he's biting my leg!

7.18. PARTICLES

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable preposition/adverb from the box. You'll need to use some of the prepositions/adverbs more than once.

about	back	forward	off	out	through
away	behind	in	over	round	up

1. I am considering taking quite a bit of time ... work.
2. I'm afraid Mr. Wilson's been called ... on business.
3. Rioting broke ... after the general cancelled the election.
4. Visiting my old school brought ... memories of the time when I was a pupil there.
5. When is the new magazine ... ?
6. So many children are ... this week with colds.
7. Mother was ... at the shops when they called.
8. All the children came running in together except Tommy, who was ... as usual.
9. Be careful how you drive, there are small rocks ... in this area.
10. Don't drive the new car too fast, I'm still breaking it
11. You're ... the times, my dear, everyone talks like that nowadays.
12. Jim was in the middle of a funny story, when he broke ... to answer the telephone.
13. The sun broke ... the clouds.
14. My parents brought me ... to be polite.
15. Being a teacher doesn't bring ... much money.
16. In view of the increased cost, I'm afraid a new car is ... this year.
17. The telephones are ... along most of the coast since the storm.
18. Is there any cake ... from the party?
19. Occasionally my skin breaks ... in red spots.
20. I called ... on Bruce on my way home, because he is not well at the moment

and I wanted to see if he needed anything.

21. Because of possible bomb threats, the Queen has decided to call ... her proposed visit to Northern Ireland next month.

22. We threw water in his face to try and bring him

23. The election will be brought ... to June as so many people are on holiday in July.

24. There is a certain amount of evidence to suggest that violence on television and in films brings ... violence among young people.

25. I'm wearing my new boots around the house to break them

7.19. COME

Replace each of the underlined words in the dialogue below with a phrasal verb which includes 'come', making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence.

"You'll never believe this!"

"Believe what? No, don't tell me, interest rates are falling."

"No, something much closer to home. Tom Finley was found wandering about in the square last night as naked as the day he was born."

"So? He's usually blind drunk on a Friday night."

"No, listen. The police took him to the hospital. Suffering from amnesia, apparently. They say that almost nothing of the past can be remembered by the patient in such cases."

"Fascinating. How did it happen that he was in the altogether?"

"No idea, but I'm sure that what hasn't been revealed already will be revealed soon, if you get my meaning. It seems that the last thing he remembers was being hit on the head outside the 'Lady Godiva'. When he recovered, his clothes had gone."

"He could be doing this for a bet. I wouldn't put it past him to invent some sort of

practical joke like this. If he has, it's worked a treat. He's fooled everyone."

"Everyone, until his missus gets her hands on him. She'll want to know what he was doing with his privates on parade. I only hope she doesn't discover the incriminating evidence he was wearing."

"I thought you said he was naked."

"Almost. I forgot to mention that he had an article of ladies underwear on his head. Anyway he'll be progressing marvelously once his wife jogs his memory with a rolling pin."

7.20. CARRY, CATCH, COME, CUT

A. Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb of Pencader 3-5 (CARRY, CATCH, COME, CUT), making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

1. Gardeners argue about whether one should ... roses ... in the spring or autumn. (SHORTEN)
2. If you ... spending money like that you'll end up in debt. (CONTINUE)
3. Outside the restaurant we ... a man, doing a fire-eating performance. (MEET BY CHANCE)
4. I'm sure the prisoner is not telling the truth; talk to him and see if you can ... him (DISCOVER SOMEONE DOING SOMETHING WRONG)
5. The doctor told my husband to ... smoking. (STOP)
6. They hope the new management will be able ... with the project. (PROGRESS)
7. I don't think this strange new fashion will (BECOME POPULAR)
8. He didn't ... at first. (GRASP THE MEANING)
9. The chairman's decision ... the opinion of the whole committee. (BE OPPOSITE TO)
10. Our telephone conversation (BE INTERRUPTED)

11. Most of the staff ... their duties very efficiently. (PERFORM)
12. Jim and Mary often argue, but it doesn't take them long (SETTLE THE QUARREL)
13. The girl fainted, but she ... when we threw drops of water on her face. (REGAIN CONSCIOUSNESS)
14. I didn't intend to buy so many things, but once I started, I just seemed (BE EXCITED SO THAT YOU ARE NO LONGER CAPABLE OF SENSIBLE THOUGHT OR BEHAVIOUR)
15. As soon as the books ... , we'll put them on sale. (ARRIVE)
16. As the goalkeeper had been injured, a new player (SUSTITUTED HIM)

B. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the underlined phrasal verbs with verbs and phrases which are similar in meaning.

1. He asked her casual questions to see if he could catch her out.
2. Did his speech come across?
3. He got what he could out of me before I caught on to the kind of person he had turned into.
4. The examiners will try to catch you out, so have all your answers well prepared.
5. This place is what you must carry back with you in memory to England.
6. Sport drinks have caught on as consumers have become more health-conscious.
7. Just then the crowd divided and then three men came forward to hand the citizens' request to the king.
8. Isn't it inhumane when scientists carry out experiments on healthy animals?
9. Do you think that dirty mark will come off?
10. The branch has come off the tree.
11. How is your work coming along?
12. My father started the insurance firm and I came in when I was 18.
13. A feeling of sadness comes through his music.
14. Jim came off best.

15. We must all help to carry the plan through.

C. Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb of Pencader 3-5 (CATCH, CARRY, COME, CUT), making sure that it fits grammatically into the sentence.

1. It's a tough job and we're relying on you to complete it despite difficulties.

2. That's funny! It's the first time I've encountered this English word.

3. Wait a minute! I'm beginning to understand.

4. The truth about him wasn't revealed until his death last spring.

5. It was Mary who invented that great suggestion.

6. She won the first prize in the competition.

7. Sandra was delighted by the music.

8. Laughing boy (horse) arrived second in the 2.15 race at Ascot.

9. I think she's recovering consciousness! Thank God for that! I thought she was dead!

10. This is the word I've never found before.

11. How did you manage to overcome all those difficulties even without a scratch.

12. Until I repay my bank loan, I'll have to reduce my living expenses.

13. In winter this town often remains blocked by heavy snowfalls.

14. When Joane returned to school after her illness, she had to work really hard to improve in order to reach the same rate as the others.

15. We'll get home much quicker if we shorten the way and go through the field.

16. The editor had to omit several articles because of lack of space.

17. I think I'll go to bed. I can feel a headache progressing.

18. His new novel becomes available to buy in the fall.

19. Do you ever fail to do your duties or do you always fulfil them?

20. I want you to cease the talking right now; I'm trying to read.

7.21. PARTICLES

Complete each of the sentences below with a suitable preposition/adverb from the box. You'll need to use some of the prepositions/adverbs more than once.

across	away	behind	in	on	through
along	back	forward	off	round	up

1. Before getting married they had been carried ... for several years.
2. They often quarrel, but they quickly come
3. The film cut ... to the earlier scenes so that we understood her reasons.
4. The company had not paid their bills so the electricity supply was cut
5. The runner managed not only to catch ... with the main group, but he was the first at the finish.
6. The ornament came ... so that it looked real.
7. We are going to have much less time because the meeting has been carried
8. Unfortunately the train did not come ... , it was late.
9. She is on the diet so she has cut ... meat from her food.
10. The complaint hasn't come ... yet, otherwise it would have been registered.
11. He has no experience at the moment, but he will eventually catch ... to the new job.
12. The enemy came ... at night.
13. The competition was not interesting as the same person carried ... all the prizes.
14. He has already come, his brother has come ... , too.
15. Unexpectedly the voting cut ... the political division.
16. Don't panic, another chance may come ... any minute.
17. Spring came and the flowers came ... in the garden.
18. It was a miracle – all the passengers managed to come ... in spite of the crash.
19. They managed to carry ... only due to their friends' support.
20. All of a sudden an idea came ... her mind.

21. The Canadian swimmer came ... first.
22. I wonder why his experiment never came
23. He was lucky to come ... without any scratches.
24. The question didn't come ... so I was happy.
25. To be excited that you lose control is to get carried

APPENDIX

Table 1

to be about - бути поблизу	He must be somewhere about. - Він повинен бути десь поблизу.
to be after - добиватися чогось, намагатися отримати щось, переслідувати	Don't marry him, he's only after your money. - Не виходь заміж за нього, його цікавлять тільки твої гроші. I wonder what he is after. - Цікаво, що він задумав.
to be away - бути відсутнім, у від'їзді (не бути в місті)	The director is away on business. - Директор поїхав у відрядження.
to be against - бути проти	Lying is against my principles. - Брехня - проти моїх принципів.
to be behind - мати заборгованість, відставати, запізнюватись	Jane is always top of her class, but Dick is often behind. - Джейн - завжди найкраща учениця класу, але Дік часто відстає. All the children came running in together, except Dick, who was behind as usual. - Всі діти прибігли разом, крім Діка, який, як завжди, запізнився.
to be down - знижуватися, зменшуватися	The price of meat should be down next week. - Ціна на м'ясо повинна знизитися наступного тижня.
to be in - бути вдома, на роботі, у приміщенні	Is Ann in? - Анна вдома?
to be in for - очікувати щось, накликати щось	We are in for a cold winter. - Буде холодна зима.
to be off - виходити, бути скасованим, анульованим; (light,	I am off. - Я пішов. The meeting is off. - Збори відмінили. The electricity was off yesterday. - Учора не було світла.

electricity) - бути вимкненим	
to be on (light, electricity) - бути ввімкненим; (film, performance, exhibition) відбуватися, йти	The light has been on since 5 o'clock. - Світло горить з 5-ої години. The exhibition will be on next week. - Виставка буде проходити наступного тижня. This film has been on at our cinema since last Monday. - Фільм іде в нашому кінотеатрі з минулого понеділка.
to be out - не бути дома, на роботі, бути відсутнім (про гроші)	Can I speak to Ann? - No, I am afraid she is out. - Я можу поговорити з Анною? - Ні, я боюся, її немає дома. The money is out. - Немає грошей.
to be out of- відчувати нестачу чогось	I am out of sugar. - У мене закінчився цукор.
to be over - закінчитися	The lesson is over. - Урок закінчився.
to be up - встати, бути на ногах, закінчуватися (про час), піднятися, відбуватися	I have been up since 7 o'clock. - Я на ногах з 7-ї години. The prices are up now. - Зараз ціни зросли. The time is up, hand in your papers. - Час вийшов, здавайте ваші роботи. Something is up. - Щось сталося. What's up? - Що сталося?
to be up to - залежати від	It is up to you. - Як хочеш.
to beat off- відбиватися від, побити, подолати	The company has beaten off strong competition from abroad. – Компанія подолатила сильних конкурентів із-за кордону.

Table 2

to back away - задкувати	The people backed away as the robbers came into the bank. - Люди позадкували, коли грабіжники зайшли до банку.
to back up - давати задній	She backed the car up to the garage door. - Вона

<p>хід; (information) продублювати, підтримати</p>	<p>дала задній хід і вигнала машину до дверей гаража. Don't forget to back up your important computer files. - Не забудь продублювати важливі комп'ютерні файли. Frank backed Mary's story up. He told us the same facts that Mary told us. - Франк підтримав історію Марії. Він повідомив нам ті ж самі факти, що й Марія.</p>
<p>to bail out- взяти на поруки, допомогти комусь У скруті</p>	<p>He called his father to bail him out knowing that he had quite a bit of influence in the city. - Він зателефонував своєму батьку, щоб він взяв його на поруки, знаючи, що той мав достатній вплив у місті. Max's uncle bailed him out of the financial problems he was having. Дядько Макса виручив його із складної фінансової ситуації, у якій той опинився.</p>
<p>to beat up - побити, відлупцювати</p>	<p>The men in the pub were trying to beat each other up. It was a terrible fight! - Чоловіки у пабі намагалися відлупцювати один одного. Це була жахлива бійка!</p>
<p>to blend in - асимілюватися з кимось</p>	<p>New immigrants often try to blend in with the citizens of a country. - Нові емігранти часто намагаються асимілюватися з громадянами країни.</p>
<p>to blow out (match, candle, flame, lamp) -задувати</p>	<p>I blew out the candles and we ate cake. - Я задув свічки, і ми з'їли торт.</p>
<p>to blow up - висажувати у повітря, зриватися,</p>	<p>The bomb blew up and hurt one person. - Бомба зірвалася та</p>

<p>зривати, злітати в повітря, вибухнути; (tyre, dinghy, balloon, airbed) надути, накачати</p>	<p>поранила одну людину. Mary blew up when I told her I lost her new CD. – Мері вибухнула, коли я їй сказав, що загубив новий диск. The clown blew up the balloons. - Клоун надув повітряні кульки.</p>
<p>to boss around / about - керувати</p>	<p>I hate when my sister tries to boss me around! - Я ненавиджу, коли моя сестра намагається керувати мною!</p>
<p>to blurt out - розпатякати, випалити щось, не подумавши</p>	<p>Don't blurt out answers without thinking. - Не випалюй відповіді, не подумавши.</p>

Table 3

<p>to break down - втратити контроль, дуже засмутитися, бути прикро враженим; (car, system, machine) - зламатися, зламати; (talks, negotiations, marriage, argument, plan) -зазнати невдачі</p>	<p>The car has broken down. - Машина зламалася. Your plan was bound to break down from the start. - Твій план був приречений на провал з самого початку. The woman broke down when the police told her that her son had died. – Жінка втратила контроль, коли поліція повідомила їй, що її син помер.</p>
<p>to break in(to) (house) - пробиратися в чийсь будинок, пробиватися кудись, починати щось робити</p>	<p>The robber broke into the house by smashing the window. - Грабіжник вдерся в будинок, розбивши скло. The company has not managed to break into the software market. - Компанії не вдалося</p>

	пробитися на ринок програмного забезпечення.
to break (down) (into laughter) -розсміятися, (into tears) -розплакатися	When John fell off the chair, we broke into laughter. - Ми розсміялися, коли Джон упав зі стільця.
to break down into - розбивати на, розділяти на	The data was broken down into six categories. - Інформація була розділена на шість категорій.
to break in (shoes) - розносити	These are nice shoes, but they're too stiff. I hope it doesn't take me too long to break them in. - Це гарні туфлі, але занадто тісні. Я сподіваюся, мені не знадобиться багато часу, щоб розносити їх.
to break off- замовкнути; (agreement, engagement, relations, relationship, alliance) - обірвати, розірвати	She broke off abruptly blushing. - Вона раптово замовкла, почервонівши.
to break out (war, epidemic) -початися	Applause broke out when the play was over. - Пролунали аплодисменти, коли закінчилася п'єса.
to break out of- вирватися звідкись	The two criminals broke out of prison yesterday. - Учора два злочинці вирвалися з в'язниці.
to break up - зупинятися, зупиняти, розходитися, розривати	When does your school break up? - Коли у вас закінчується навчання в школі? I hear that Joan and Steve are breaking up. - Я чув, що Джоан та Стів розходяться.
to break with (habits) - розривати з кимсь або	It is difficult to break with old habits, is not it? - Важко порвати зі старими звичками, чи не

чимсь	так?
--------------	------

Table 4

to bring about - викликати, спричиняти	Nobody could remember what brought about the quarrel. - Ніхто не міг згадати, що викликало цю сварку.
to bring back - нагадувати, повертати	The old pictures brought back the memories of the days we spent in England. - Старі фотокартки принесли спогади про дні, які ми провели в Англії.
to bring down (prices, rate) -знижувати	Shopkeepers have been asked to bring down their prices. - Власників магазинів попросили знизити ціни.
to bring forward (issue, matter, point, subject) - пропонувати, висувати	A plan was brought forward to allow workers to share in the profits. - Був запропонований план, за яким робітники отримували б відсотки від доходів компанії.
to bring out (disk, book) - випустити	When are you going to bring out a new record? - Коли ви збираєтесь випустити нові записи?
to bring over - переконувати	What the agent said and demonstrated brought the director over and he bought these machines. - Те, що агент сказав та продемонстрував, переконало директора, і він купив ці машини.
to bring round - приводити до тями	Peter has fainted, try to bring him round. - Петро знепритомнів, спробуйте привести його до тями.
to bring up - виховувати, вирощувати; згадувати (у	It is the main task of the parents to bring up children to be good citizens of the country. -

розмові); (issue, topic) піднімати	Головне завдання батьків виховати своїх дітей так, щоб вони стали гарними громадянами держави. When talking to Mary, Max never brings up her criminal record. - Макс, коли він говорить з Мері, ніколи не згадує те, що вона сиділа у в'язниці.
to brush up (on) - поновити, відновити	Max went back to school to brush up on mathematics. - Макс вернувся до школи, щоб відновити свої знання з математики.
to burn down - спалити, згоріти	Please don't smoke in bed for you may burn the house down. - Будь ласка, не паліть у ліжку, бо ви можете спалити будинок. They had to completely rebuild the museum after the old one burned down. - Вони мусили повністю перебудувати музей після того, як згорів старий.
to butt in - втручатися (в розмову), лізти без черги	Excuse me for butting in, but I couldn't help overhearing... - Вибачте, що втручаюся, але я не міг не почути...
to butt out - відвалити	Butt out! This is none of your business! - Відвали, це не твоя справа!
to build up (muscles, strength, stamina, confidence, reputation, sales, speed, collection, profits) -будувати, нарощувати, створювати	Over the years the company built up a reputation for technological innovation. - Роками компанія створювала репутацію технологічних інновацій.

Table 5

to call at - заходити (у якесь місце)	On the way to Odessa the ship will call at 3 ports. - По дорозі до Одеси корабель зайде у 3 порти.
to call back - передзвонювати	Would you ask her to call me back later? - Ви б не могли попросити її передзвонити мені пізніше?
to call for - вимагати чогось	This job calls for good computer skills. - Ця робота вимагає вмінь роботи з комп'ютером.
to call in (doctor, expert, consultant, police, technician) - викликати, відвідувати	We can't afford to call in a technician every time the washing-machine breaks down. — Ми не можемо дозволити собі викликати техніка кожного разу, коли ламається пральна машина. Call in next time you're in town. - Зайдіть наступного разу, коли будете в місті.
to call off- відміняти, відкликати	The meeting was called off at short notice. - Збори відмінили за короткий строк до їх початку.
to call on sb. - заходити (до когось)	John has been ill this week, let's call on him. - Джон уже тиждень хворіє, давайте зайдемо до нього.
to call out - вигукувати, викликати, to call out of- кричати з	Please stand up, when I call out your names. - Будь ласка, вставайте, коли я викликаю вас на ім'я.
to call to - кричати комусь	He called to his wife to open the gate. - Він покричав своїй дружині, щоб та відкрила ворота.
to calm down - заспокоювати,	Steve was so upset that nothing could calm him down. - Стів був таким засмученим, що ніщо

заспокоюватися	не могло його заспокоїти.
-----------------------	---------------------------

Table 6

to carry on - продовжувати	When the noise stopped, she carried on as if nothing had happened. - Коли шум припинився, вона продовжила, ніби нічого не сталося.
to carry out - проводити, виконувати	The children carried out their tasks quietly and efficiently. - Діти виконували свої завдання тихо й ефективно.
to clear away – прибирати (частіше всього зі столу)	It usually takes me 15 minutes to clear away and wash up. - Як правило, у мене йде 15 хвилин на те, щоб прибрати зі столу й помити посуд.
to clear off (fog) - розсіюватися, розвиднятися	During the night the fog cleared off. - Протягом ночі туман розсіявся.
to clear up (kitchen, mess) - прибирати, приводити до ладу; (doubt, problem, disagreement, misunderstanding, confusion, issue, crime, mystery) -з'ясовувати; (weather, face) - прояснитися	When you've finished your meal, please clear up the kitchen. – Коли закінчиш їсти, будь ласка, прибери кухню. You must clear everything up before starting this work. - Тобі треба все з'ясувати перед тим, як братися до роботи. Her face cleared up when she read the letter. - Її обличчя проясніло, коли вона прочитала листа.
to catch on - навчитися	My mom had never used email until her company went online, but she caught on very quickly and she sends email to everyone she knows. - Моя мама ніколи не використовувала електронну

	пошту, доки її компанія не почала працювати в режимі онлайн, але вона навчилася дуже швидко і посилає електронні листи всім, кого знає.
to catch up - доганяти	The new employees are slow workers, but they'll catch up as they learn more. - Нові службовці працюють повільно, але вони доженуть, як тільки більшому навчаться.
to charge up - зарядити	I need to charge my mobile phone up, the battery is dead. - Мені потрібно зарядити свій мобільний телефон, акумулятор розрядився.
to check in (to) - реєструватися (у готелі, в аеропорту), реєструвати	Thomas checked in at the front desk. - Томас зареєструвався за стійкою реєстрації.
to check into - з'ясувати інформацію	Leo's agent checked into the rumor about his marrying Jane. - Агент Лео з'ясував чутки щодо його одруження з Джейн.
to cheat on - зраджувати	She cheated on me with my friend. - Вона зрадила мене з моїм другом.
to check out - реєструватися (у готелі, в аеропорту) при виїзді; з'ясувати інформацію, оцінити	Thomas checked out on Friday. - Томас виїхав з готелю в п'ятницю. Leo's agent checked out the rumor about his marrying Jane. - Агент Лео з'ясував чутки щодо його одруження з Джейн. Check out her hair-do. - Оціни її зачіску.
to cheer up - підбадьорювати, підбадьоритися	Henry was sad about failing his test, so I took him out to dinner to cheer him up. - Генрі був засмучений через те, що завалив іспит, тому я пішов з ним у ресторан пообідати, щоб підбадьорити його.

to chew out - насварити	My supervisor chewed out my coworker today. - Мій керівник насварив сьогодні мого колегу.
to chicken out - злякатися	Sam said he was going to ask Lulu for a date, but he chickened out. - Сем сказав, що збирається запросити Лулу на побачення, але злякався.
to chop down (trees) - рубити	They chopped down most of the forest and now it looks like a desert. - Вони вирубували більшу частину лісу, і зараз він виглядає, як пустеля.

Table 7

to come about - ставатися, відбуватися	How did it come about that they lost the game? - Як це сталося, що вони програли гру?
to come across - зустрітися (випадково), натрапити на	When he came across a new word, he would look it up. - Коли йому траплялося нове слово, він дивився його в словнику.
to come along - поспішати	Come along! The taxi is waiting. - Поспішай, таксі чекає!
to come back - вертатися	My sister is coming back on Monday. - Моя сестра повертається в понеділок.
to come down on - накидатися на когось, сварити	The director came down on Jim for being late again. - Директор насварив Джіма за те, що він знову запізнився.
to come down with - захворіти	Jane has come down with a bad cold. - Джейн сильно застудилася.
to come for - заходити за	She is coming for us at 4 o'clock. - Вона зайде за нами о 4-й годині.
to come from - бути родом	He comes from Ukraine. - Він з України.

to come into (property, inheritance) - отримати (у спадщину)	He came into the property when his aunt died. - Він отримав спадщину, коли його тітка померла.
to come off- (button) - відриватися; (hair) - випадати; (meeting) відбуватися	The button has come off. - Гудзик відірвався. All came off satisfactorily. - Усе пройшло задовільно. All his hair has come off. - У нього випало все волосся.
to come on - давай, насуватися	Come on! Hurry up! -Давай! Поспішай! The election is coming on. - Незабаром будуть вибори.
to come out (books, newspapers) - виходити; (pimple, rash) - виступати; (flower) - розпускатися; (in pictures) - виходити на; закінчуватися; (truth) - з'ясовуватися	When does Tom's new book come out? - Коли виходить нова книга Тома? The flowers are coming out in everyone's gardens. — У садках усіх зацвітають квіти. The pimple has come out on his nose. - У нього вискочив прищ на носі. Mary always comes out well in her pictures. - Мері завжди гарно виходить на фотографіях. Believe me, it will come out as I predicted. - Повір мені, це закінчиться так, як я передбачив.
to come over - відвідати, спадати на думку, находити	Come over and see how we live. - Зайди й подивися, як ми живемо. It suddenly came over me that I had left the door unlocked. - Раптом мені спало на думку, що я залишив двері незачиненими. Something has come over her she will not speak to anyone. - На неї щось найшло, вона ні з ким не розмовляє.
to come round - заглянути	Do your friends come round to you when you are

до когось	ill? - Твої друзі заглядають до тебе, коли ти хворий?
come round/ to прийти до тями	Artificial respiration helped the young boy to come round/ to. - Штучне дихання допомогло привести хлопця до тями.
to come up against (difficulties) - зустрічатися з	The surgeons came up against some difficulties when they started operating on her for appendicitis. - Хірурги зустрілися з деякими труднощами, коли почали оперувати її апендицит.
to come up with (plan, proposal, idea, theory, scheme, solution, suggestion, compromise, money, funding) - вийти з, висунути	The managers came up with a brilliant idea for raising money. - Менеджери висунули прекрасну ідею щодо збору грошей.
to come up - виникати, ставати предметом обговорення	The question is sure to come up at the meeting. - Це питання обов'язково стане предметом обговорення на зборах.

Table 8

to count on - розраховувати на	You can always count on Jim, he'll never fail you. - Ти завжди можеш розраховувати на Джима: він ніколи не підведе тебе.
to cloud over- нахмаритись	The morning started bright and warm, but it clouded over around midday and poured with rain. - Ранок спочатку був яскравим та теплим, але близько опівдня з'явилися хмари, і полив

	дощ.
to close down - закривати	The banks have closed down many branches in villages. - Банки закрили багато відділень у селах.
to cool down - остигати, холоннути	I left the tea for a minute until it had cooled down enough to drink. - Я залишив чан на хвилину, доки він не остиг так, щоб його можна було пити.
to cross out - викреслити	Sara crossed out her spelling mistake, and then wrote the correct word. - Сара викреслила свою орфографічну помилку, а потім написала слово правильно.
to cut down (on) - скорочувати, урізати, зрізати	Her husband lost his job, so they had to cut down their expenses. - Її чоловік втратив свою роботу, таким чином їм довелося скоротити свої витрати. The doctor told me to cut down on sugar and fat in my diet. - Лікар сказав мені скоротити вживання цукру та жиру в моїй дієті.
to cut in - втручатися, вставляти зауваження; (car) підрізати	She has an annoying habit of cutting in with her remarks. - У неї дуже дратівлива звичка вставляти свої зауваження.
to cut off (water, gas, telephone) - роз'єднувати, ізолювати, відключати, (leg) - ампутувати	We were driving peacefully along the road when this red car cut in (on us), forcing us to slow down. - Ми мирно їхали по дорозі, як ця червона машина підрізала нас, примусивши пригальмувати.
to cut out - вирізати, кроїти, випускати,	While she was bathing, the water in the bathroom was cut off. - Коли вона купалася, відключили

вилучати	воду у ванній. I was just talking to someone in the sales department, but I was cut off. - Я щойно говорив з кимось з відділу продажу, але мене роз'єднали.
to be cut out for - бути створеним для чогось	The teacher told us to cut out some of the text to make it shorter. - Викладач сказав нам випустити частину тексту, щоб зробити його коротшим. Do you think you are really cut out for a job that requires so much responsibility? - Ти насправді думаєш, що створений для роботи, яка вимагає так багато відповідальності?
to deal with smth./ smb. - мати справи з кимось/ чимось	We have been dealing with a number of multinationals ever since we opened our office in London. - Ми працювали з великою кількістю транснаціональних компаній з тих пір як відкрили офіс у Лондоні.

Table 9

to do away with - покінчити з	We've finally done away with the manual system for goods registration. - Нарешті ми покінчили з ручною системою реєстрації товарів.
to do up - наводити порядок, ремонтувати, бути втомленим; (coat) - застібати; (belt, lace, hair) - зав'язувати, застібати	You must do up your seat belt, it is the law. - Ви повинні пристебнути ремені безпеки, це - закон. The house needs doing up. - Будинок треба відремонтувати.

	<p>I am done up after this excursion. - Я дуже втомлений після екскурсії.</p> <p>Your shoe lace is undone, do it up before you trip on it. - У тебе розв'язався шнурок, зав'яжи його, доки ти не спотикнувся через нього.</p>
<p>to do with - задовільнитися, мати щось спільне</p>	<p>I am thirsty I could do with a glass of water. - Я хочу пити, я міг би задовільнитися стаканом води.</p>
<p>to do without - обходитися</p>	<p>I have nothing to do with these people. - Я не маю нічого спільного з цими людьми. He has been with us so long and I don't think we can do without him now. - Він був з нами так довго - я думаю, що ми не зможемо зараз обійтися без нього.</p>
<p>to drag on - тягнутися</p>	<p>That boring movie dragged on and on. I thought it would never end! - Той нудний фільм тягнувся та тягнувся. Я думав, що він ніколи не скінчиться!</p>
<p>to dress up - ошатно одягнутися</p>	<p>Mary dressed up for the party. - Мері ошатно одягнулася на вечірку.</p>
<p>to dress down - одягатися неформально</p>	<p>Staff are allowed to dress down on Friday. - Персоналу дозволяється одягатися неформально в п'ятницю.</p>
<p>to draw up (list, plan, document, proposal, contract, will) - створювати; (car) - зупинитися</p>	<p>The lawyer drew up the company contract. - Адвокат підготував контракт компанії.</p> <p>A white sports car drew up outside the door. - Біла спортивна машина зупинилася біля дверей.</p>
<p>to drink up - допивати</p>	<p>Drink up everyone! The pub is closing in five</p>

напої	minutes! - Допивайте всі напої! Паб зачиняється через п'ять хвилин!
to drop in (on) - висадити	If you're in the area, we'd love to see you. Please drop in on us any time. - Якщо ти будеш у цій місцевості, ми були б раді побачити тебе. Будь ласка, заходь у будь-який час.
to drop off- підвезти	I can drop Sam off on my way home. - Я можу висадити Сема, коли буду їхати додому.
to drop out of- переставати вчитися, вилітати (з навчального закладу)	Did you hear? Brett dropped out of school last week. He decided to join the Navy. - Ти чув? Брет вилетів зі школи минулого тижня. Він вирішив піти на флот.

Table 10

to eat out - їсти (в ресторані)	Let's eat out at the Hard Rock Cafe. - Давай поїмо в кафе "Hard Rock".
to eat up - виїдати, доїдати	The boys ate all of the food in the refrigerator up! Now we have nothing to eat. - Хлопці з'їли всю їжу в холодильнику! Зараз нам немає чого їсти.
to end up - робити щось незаплановане, закінчити	We could not get tickets for Egypt, so we ended up going to Turkey instead. - Ми не могли дістати квитки до Єгипту, тому ми опинилися замість цього в Турції.
to face up to - примиритися з чимось	You have to face up to the fact that things have changed since you opened the company. - Ти повинен примиритися з тим фактом, що все змінилося з того часу, як ти відкрив

	компанію.
to fall apart - розвалюватися на шматки, дуже засмутитися	My new dress fell apart in the washing machine. - Моє нове плаття розвалилося на шматки в пральній машині. She fell apart after her cat's death. We could not calm her down. – Вона надзвичайно засмутилася після смерті свого кота. Ми не могли її заспокоїти.
to fall back - відступати	The army fell back after losing the battle. - Армія відступила після того, як програла битву.
to fall behind with (payment, rent) - відставати	If you fall behind with your payments of rent, you will be asked to leave. — Якщо ви не сплатите вчасно вашу орендну платню, вас попросять звільнити приміщення.
to fall down - впасти	Betty fell down and hurt her arm. - Бетті впала і пошкодила руку.
to fall off (bike, horse) - падати з; (button) відриватися; (apple) відвалюватися	He fell off his bike and hurt himself. - Він звалився з велосипеда і забився. The apple fell off the tree. - Яблуко впало з дерева.
to fall through (idea, plan, project, arrangement, scheme, proposal) - провалитися	Our plans to go to the beach fell through because Sally couldn't go. - Наші плани піти на пляж провалилися, тому що Саллі не змогла піти.
to fill in (form) - заповнювати,	Please fill in the application form and return it to us as soon as possible. - Будь ласка, заповніть анкету та поверніть її нам щонайшвидше.
to fill in (for smb.) - замінити на роботі	I was away a few days, so they had to find someone to fill in for me. - Мене не було

	декілька днів, так що їм довелося знайти когось, щоб замінити мене.
to find out - дізнатися	We tried to keep the time of the party a secret, but Samantha found it out. - Ми намагалися тримати час вечірки в секреті, але Саманта дізналася про нього.
to fit in - вписуватися в (організацію, плани)	The new designer fits in really well. The team has done some excellent work since he arrived. - Новий дизайнер дійсно гарно вписався. Команда чудово працювала з тих пір, як він прибув.
to fold up - звернути, загорнути	He folded up the letter and put it into the envelope. - Він згорнув листа і поклав його в конверт. I like to fold presents up in pretty paper. - Я люблю загортати подарунки в гарний папір.
to freak out - дуже розхвилюватися	She freaked out completely when she did not get the grades to enter the university. - Вона дуже сильно розхвилювалася, коли не набрала балів, щоб вступити до університету.
to fool around/ about - пустувати	The teacher was very angry, because the class were fooling around. -Учитель дуже сердився, оскільки клас пустував.

ANSWER KEY

SECTION 3. PHRASAL VERBS GROUPED ACCORDING TO VERB

3.2.

C. 1) b; 2) d; 3) c; 4) d; 5) a; 6) c; 7) a; 8) b; 9) b; 10) d.

D. 1) c; 2) b; 3) c; 4) a; 5) b; 6) c; 7) b; 8) a.

3.3.

B. 1) a; 2) b; 3) d; 4) d; 5) a; 6) b; 7) d; 8) b; 9) b; 10) a.

C. 1) c; 2) b; 3) a; 4) b; 5) c.

3.4.

A. 1) coming down; 2) come back to; 3) come about; 4) come out; 5) came to; 6) come up with; 7) come off; 8) come across; 9) coming along.

B. 1) d; 2) a; 3) b; 4) c; 5) b; 6) b; 7) c; 8) b; 9) d; 10) c.

C. 1) across; 2) along with; 3) from; 4) in for; 5) between; 6) together; 7) (a)round; 8) into; 9) up with; 10) up against; 11) forward; 12) out with; 13) apart; 14) through; 15) down with.

D. 1) a; 2) c; 3) c; 4) a; 5) b; 6) b; 7) a; 8) c; 9) a; 10) c; 11) a; 12) c; 13) a; 14) c; 15) a; 16) b; 17) b.

3.5.

B. 1) a; 2) a; 3) c; 4) b; 5) a; 6) b; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) b; 11) c; 12) b.

C. 1) c; 2) d; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) b; 7) c; 8) d; 9) c; 10) a.

3.6.

1) a; 2) c; 3) b; 4) b; 5) b; 6) a; 7) b; 8) b.

3.7.

A. 1) b; 2) a; 3) a; 4) c; 5) b; 6) c; 7) a; 8) c; 9) b; 10) a; 11) a; 12) c; 13) c; 14) b; 15) b; 16) b.

B. 1) a; 2) b; 3) a; 4) a; 5) d; 6) b; 7) c; 8) b; 9) c; 10) c.

3.8.

1) c; 2) c; 3) b; 4) a; 5) c; 6) c; 7) a; 8) a; 9) c; 10) c; 11) b; 12) a; 13) b; 14) c; 15) b; 16) c.

3.9.

A. 1) a; 2) c; 3) b; 4) c; 5) a; 6) b; 7) c; 8) c; 9) b; 10) a.

B. 1) d; 2) a; 3) b; 4) c; 5) b; 6) b; 7) c; 8) b; 9) d; 10) c.

3.10.

1) c; 2) a; 3) a; 4) b; 5) b; 6) a; 7) c; 8) c; 9) c; 10) b; 11) a; 12) a; 13) c; 14) b; 15) c.

3.11.

A. 1) b; 2) b; 3) c; 4) a; 5) a; 6) c; 7) b; 8) b.

B. 1) c; 2) d; 3) a; 4) d; 5) c; 6) a; 7) b; 8) c; 9) a; 10) b.

3.12.

A. 1) a; 2) b; 3) a; 4) c.

B. 1) c; 2) a; 3) c; 4) d; 5) b; 6) d; 7) d; 8) b; 9) a; 10) d.

3.13.

A. 1) a; 2) b; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) c; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) a.

B. 1) b; 2) a; 3) c; 4) c; 5) a; 6) c; 7) a; 8) d; 9) a; 10) c.

3.14.

A. 1) c; 2) b; 3) b; 4) c; 5) a; 6) a; 7) a; 8) b; 9) b; 10) c; 11) b; 12) a.

B. 1) c; 2) b; 3) a; 4) a; 5) d; 6) a; 7) b; 8) c; 9) c; 10) b.

3.15.

1) a; 2) b; 3) a; 4) c; 5) b; 6) b; 7) a; 8) c; 9) c; 10) a; 11) b.

3.16.

1) b; 2) d; 3) c; 4) b; 5) d; 6) a; 7) c; 8) d; 9) c; 10) b.

3.17.

1) d; 2) b; 3) d; 4) b; 5) a; 6) d; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) d.

3.18.

1) d; 2) c; 3) b; 4) a; 5) d; 6) a; 7) c; 8) a; 9) d; 10) d.

3.19.

1) b; 2) c; 3) b; 4) b; 5) a; 6) b; 7) b; 8) c; 9) a; 10) c.

3.20.

1) a; 2) b; 3) c; 4) a; 5) d; 6) b; 7) a; 8) c; 9) d; 10) a.

SECTION 4. MISCELLANEOUS PHRASAL VERBS

A. 1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) b; 7) b; 8) a; 9) a; 10) d; 11) a; 12) d; 13) a; 14) c; 15) c; 16) c; 17) b; 18) d; 19) a; 20) b.

B. 1) b; 2) d; 3) b; 4) b; 5) b; 6) a; 7) b; 8) c; 9) a; 10) b; 11) b; 12) c; 13) b; 14) b; 15) c; 16) b; 17) b; 18) d; 19) c; 20) c; 21) d; 22) c; 23) a; 24) b; 25) c; 26) a; 27) c; 28) b; 29) b; 30) a; 31) a; 32) c; 33) c; 34) c; 35) c; 36) a; 37) d; 38) d; 39) a; 40) a; 41) d; 42) b; 43) c; 44) c; 45) b; 46) d; 47) b; 48) a; 49) b; 50) c; 51) d; 52) b; 53) a; 54) d; 55) a; 56) d; 57) c; 58) a; 59) a; 60) c; 61) a; 62) d; 63) c; 64) b; 65) c; 66) a; 67) c; 68) d; 69) b; 70) b; 71) c; 72) d; 73) b; 74) b; 75) b; 76) a; 77) c; 78) b; 79) c; 80) c; 81) d; 82) c; 83) d; 84) a; 85) c; 86) c; 87) b; 88) b; 89) a; 90) c; 91) d; 92) c; 93) d; 94) b; 95) d; 96) a; 97) d; 98) b; 99) d; 100) b.

C. 1) d; 2) c; 3) d; 4) a; 5) d; 6) b; 7) d; 8) c; 9) b; 10) a; 11) a; 12) d; 13) d; 14) b; 15) c; 16) b; 17) a; 18) a; 19) b; 20) b; 21) c; 22) a; 23) a; 24) c; 25) c; 26) a; 27) b; 28) c; 29) b; 30) b; 31) b; 32) b; 33) c; 34) c; 35) d; 36) d; 37) b; 38) d; 39) b; 40) d; 41) c; 42) a; 43) c; 44) c; 45) b; 46) d; 47) a; 48) c; 49) c; 50) d; 51) a; 52) a; 53) b; 54) d; 55) c; 56) d; 57) d; 58) b; 59) c; 60) c; 61) c; 62) a; 63) b; 64) c; 65) b; 66) c; 67) d; 68) a; 69) c; 70) c; 71) b; 72) c; 73) d; 74) b; 75) b; 76) a; 77) d; 78) d; 79) d; 80) c; 81) a; 82) d; 83) b; 84) d; 85) c; 86) a; 87) b; 88) b; 89) d; 90) b; 91) a; 92) b; 93) a; 94) d; 95) a; 96) c; 97) a; 98) a; 99) a; 100) a.

D. 1) c; 2) b; 3) d; 4) c; 5) d; 6) c; 7) a; 8) a; 9) d; 10) c; 11) d; 12) c; 13) b; 14) d; 15) d; 16) b; 17) d; 18) a; 19) b; 20) b; 21) c; 22) d; 23) d; 24) b; 25) a; 26) b; 27) a; 28) d; 29) c; 30) c; 31) b; 32) b; 33) c; 34) c; 35) c; 36) a; 37) b; 38) d; 39) a; 40) a; 41) d; 42) b; 43) a; 44) a; 45) d; 46) c; 47) b; 48) b; 49) a; 50) a; 51) c; 52) a; 53) d; 54) d; 55) c; 56) d; 57) a; 58) d; 59) d; 60) b; 61) a; 62) c; 63) d; 64) a; 65) b; 66) c; 67) b; 68) d; 69) c; 70) a; 71) a; 72) b; 73) d; 74) a; 75) a; 76) c; 77) a; 78) b; 79) d; 80) c; 81) b; 82) a; 83) c; 84) c; 85) b; 86) c; 87) a; 88) c; 89) d; 90) d; 91) d; 92) c; 93) a; 94) c; 95) a; 96) a; 97) a; 98) a; 99) a; 100) c.

E. 1) a; 2) c; 3) c; 4) a; 5) c; 6) c; 7) b; 8) d; 9) d; 10) b; 11) a; 12) c; 13) a; 14) b;

15) a; 16) a; 17) c; 18) c; 19) a; 20) c; 21) b; 22) a; 23) c; 24) a; 25) b; 26) a; 27) c;
28) a; 29) c; 30) a; 31) d; 32) b; 33) d; 34) c; 35) a; 36) b; 37) d; 38) d; 39) c; 40) d;
41) b; 42) c; 43) c; 44) b; 45) d; 46) a; 47) b; 48) d; 49) c; 50) d; 51) d; 52) a; 53) c;
54) a; 55) d; 56) b; 57) b; 58) a; 59) d; 60) c; 61) c; 62) b; 63) d; 64) a; 65) d; 66) c;
67) a; 68) d; 69) d; 70) b; 71) a; 72) c; 73) a; 74) a; 75) c; 76) d; 77) b; 78) a; 79) d;
80) b; 81) d; 82) d; 83) a; 84) a; 85) c; 86) a; 87) a; 88) c; 89) c; 90) d; 91) a; 92) b;
93) a; 94) a; 95) c; 96) c; 97) d; 98) b; 99) a; 100) c; 101) c; 102) a; 103) d; 104) b;
105) a; 106) a; 107) b; 108) d; 109) c; 110) a; 111) b; 112) d; 113) c; 114) d; 115)
b; 116) a; 117) d; 118) d; 119) a; 120) a; 121) d; 122) a; 123) a; 124) b; 125) b;
126) d; 127) d; 128) a; 129) b; 130) c; 131) a; 132) d; 133) d; 134) a; 135) b; 136)
d; 137) a; 138) a; 139) d; 140) b; 141) a; 142) a; 143) d; 144) d; 145) a; 146) a;
147) a; 148) b; 149) d; 150) d.

SECTION 7. TEST YOURSELF

7.1.

1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) b; 6) a; 7) c; 8) b; 9) a; 10) b.

7.2.

1) b; 2) c; 3) c; 4) a; 5) a; 6) c; 7) b; 8) a; 9) a; 10) b.

7.3.

1) a; 2) b; 3) a; 4) c; 5) b; 6) b; 7) c; 8) c; 9) a; 10) a.

7.4.

1) b; 2) b; 3) c; 4) c; 5) b; 6) a; 7) c; 8) a; 9) c; 10) c.

7.5.

1) b; 2) b; 3) b; 4) c; 5) b; 6) a; 7) b; 8) c; 9) c; 10) a.

7.6.

1) a; 2) c; 3) c; 4) a; 5) a; 6) c; 7) c; 8) a; 9) b; 10) b.

7.7.

1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) b; 7) c; 8) b; 9) b; 10) a.

7.8.

1) a; 2) c; 3) c; 4) a; 5) b; 6) b; 7) b; 8) b; 9) c; 10) b.

7.9.

1) a; 2) c; 3) b; 4) a; 5) b; 6) a; 7) c; 8) a; 9) b; 10) c.

7.10.

1) c; 2) b; 3) a; 4) c; 5) a; 6) b; 7) b; 8) c; 9) a; 10) b.

7.11.

1) a; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) c; 7) b; 8) c; 9) c; 10) a.

7.12.

1) b; 2) b; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) c; 7) c; 8) c; 9) c; 10) c.

7.13.

1) b; 2) a; 3) c; 4) d; 5) c; 6) c; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) d.

7.14.

1) f; 2) h; 3) a; 4) j; 5) b; 6) i; 7) c; 8) q; 9) e; 10) r; 11) p; 12) d; 13) t; 14) n; 15) g;
16) l; 17) s; 18) k; 19) o; 20) m

7.15.

A. 1) b; 2) c; 3) g; 4) h; 5) a; 6) e; 7) i; 8) d; 9) f; 10) j

B. 1) d; 2) g; 3) f; 4) b; 5) h; 6) a; 7) j; 8) c; 9) e; 10) i

7.16.

A) 1,7,12,17. B) 2,6,11,16. C) 3,8,13,18. D) 4,9,14,19. E) 5,10,15,20.

7.17.

A. 1) am off; 2) broke down; 3) are bringing back; 4) called off; 5) is off; 6) was off; 7) call for; 8) bring up; 9) brings in; 10) was against; 11) be over; 12) is up; 13) am on; 14) break down; 15) called in; 16) bring up; 17) bring about; 18) break in; 19) brought forward; 20) break away

B. 1) breaking down; 2) has brought it all back; 3) are constantly being called away; 4) is off; 5) brought out; 6) breaks down; 7) be off; 8) called by; 9) call him away; 10) to break off; 11) broke into; 12) Is the lid on...; 13) will soon be over; 14) is up; 15) What's up? 16) has broken up; 17) bring your friends along; 18) to bring the children up/to bring up the children; 19) to break down; 20) have broken up; 21) will break through; 22) to be called for; 23) Call off your dog...

7.18.

1) off; 2) away; 3) out; 4) back; 5) out; 6) away; 7) out; 8) behind; 9) about; 10) in; 11) behind; 12) off; 13) through; 14) up; 15) in; 16) out; 17) out; 18) over; 19) out; 20) in; 21) off; 22) round; 23) forward; 24) about; 25) in

7.19.

coming down; come back to; come about; come out; came to; come up with; come off; come across; coming along.

7.20.

A. 1) cut roses back; 2) carry on; 3) came across; 4) catch him out; 5) cut out; 6) to carry forward; 7) catch on; 8) catch on; 9) cuts across; 10) was cut off; 11) carry out; 12) to come round; 13) came round; 14) to get/to be carried away; 15) come in; 16) came in

B. Possible answers: 1) cause her to make a mistake; 2) Was his speech understood? 3) ...realized what kind of person... 4) ...to discover that you are cheating; 5) This place will make you return in memory to England. 6) ...have become popular; 7) moved to the front/stepped forward/went forward; 8) fulfil/perform; 9) remove; 10) has fallen from; 11) Is your work advancing/improving? 12) joined; 13) is seen/known in his music; 14) had/suffered a result; 15) to complete the plan in spite of difficulties

C. 1) to carry it through; 2) come across; 3) to catch on; 4) didn't come out; 5) came up with; 6) carried off; 7) carried away; 8) came in; 9) coming round; 10) come across; 11) to come through; 12) to cut down on; 13) is often cut off; 14) to catch up with; 15) cut across; 16) to cut out; 17) coming on; 18) comes out; 19) carry them out; 20) to cut out.

7.21.

1) on; 2) round; 3) back; 4) off; 5) up; 6) forward; 7) forward; 8) through; 9) out; 10) in; 11) on; 12) on; 13) off; 14) along; 15) across; 16) up; 17) out; 18) off; 19) through; 20) across; 21) in; 22) off; 23) through; 24) up; 25) away

Список використаних джерел

1. Черноватий Л.М., Карабан В.І., Ковальчук Н.М., Ярощук І.П., Ганічева Т.В. Практичний курс англійської мови: Підручник для студентів четвертого курсу вищих закладів освіти (філологічні спеціальності та спеціальність «Переклад»). – Вінниця, Нова книга, 2008. – 608 с.
2. Кирсанова С.В. Обсуждаем прочитанное. Пособие по домашнему чтению на английском языке. – М.: Высшая школа, 1991. – 127 с.
3. Гордон Е.М. и Крылова И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. языка. – М.: Высш. школа, 1974.
4. Каушанская В.Л., Ковнер Р.Л. и др. Грамматика английского языка: Пособие для студентов пед. институтов и ун-тов / Под ред. проф. Б.А. Ильиша. – М., 1998.
5. Корунець І.В. Теорія і практика перекладу. – Вінниця: НОВА КНИГА, 2003.
6. Ніколаєва С.Ю., Соловей М.І., Головач Ю.В. та ін. Програма з англійської мови для університетів/інститутів (п'ятирічний курс навчання). – К.: Київ. держ. лінгв. ун-т, 2001.
7. Новикова И.А., Петрова Н.Ю., Давиденко Т.Г. Практикум к курсу английского языка: 4 курс. – М.: Гуманит. изд. центр ВЛАДОС, 2002. – 160 с.
8. Ребрій О.В. Перекладацький скоропис. – Вінниця: Поділля-2000, 2002.
9. Балла М.І. Англо-український словник (в 2-х томах). – К.: Освіта, 1996.
10. Allen, Cynthia L. 1990. Review of Laurel J. Brinton, *The development of English aspectual systems: Aspectualizers and post-verbal particles* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988). *Journal of Linguistics* 26. 245–250.
11. Barber, Charles. 1964. *Linguistic change in present-day English*. Edinburgh: Oliver.

12. Cambridge Phrasal Verbs Dictionary. 2006. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
13. Dictum Factum Practical University Grammar / L. Chernovaty, V. Karaban (eds.) – Vinnytsya: Nova Knyha, 2005.
14. Fraser, Bruce. 1965. An examination of the verb-particle construction in English. Cambridge, MA: M.I.T PhD dissertation.
15. Greenbaum, Sidney. 2000. The Oxford Reference Grammar, ed. Edmund Weiner. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
16. Harris, Alice C. & Lyle Campbell. 1995. Historical syntax in cross-linguistic perspective. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
17. Hill, Leslie A. 1968. Prepositions and adverbial particles: An interim classification, semantic, structural, and graded. London: Oxford University Press.
18. Jackendoff, Ray. 2002. English particle constructions, the lexicon, and the autonomy of syntax. In *Verb-particle explorations*, ed. Nicole Dehé, Ray Jackendoff, Andrew McIntyre & Silke Urban. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. pp. 67–94
19. Johnston, Andrew James. 2011. Calques and culture: Revisiting an issue in Old English lexical morphology. In *More than words: English lexicography and lexicology past and present (Essays presented to Hans Sauer on the occasion of his 65th birthday: part I)*, ed. Renate Bauer & Ulrike Krischke. Frankfurt am Main: Lang. 67–79.
20. Jowett, W.P. 1951. On phrasal verbs. *English Language Teaching* 5. 152–157.
21. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. – Longman, 2003.
22. Macmillan Phrasal Verbs Plus. 2005. Oxford: Macmillan.
23. New Webster's Dictionary and Thesaurus of the English Language / School. Home and Office Edition / 230.000 Entries. 1.248 Pages. Lexicon Publications, Inc. Danbury, CT, 1993.

24. New Webster's Dictionary and Thesaurus of the English Language / School. Home and Office Edition / 230.000 Entries. 1.248 Pages. Lexicon Publications, Inc. Danbury, CT, 1993.
25. Venkel T., Val O. Brush up your everyday English. – Чернівці, 2003.

ЗМІСТ

Розділ 1. Phrasal verbs (explanatory note).....	5
Розділ 2. Phrasal verbs grouped according to preposition and adverb.....	12
Розділ 3. Phrasal verbs grouped according to verb.....	30
Розділ 4. Miscellaneous phrasal verbs.....	76
Розділ 5. Phrasal verbs synonyms and antonyms.....	129
Розділ 6. Translation practice.....	138
Розділ 7. Test yourself.....	152
Додаток.....	180
Відповіді.....	199
Список використаних джерел	205