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| **Фразовые глаголы** |
| **Phrasal verbs** |
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| В данном пособии представлены наиболее употребимые фразовые глаголы (комментарии к правилам употребления,тренировочные упражнения,проверочные тесты). |
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**Фразовые глаголы.**

*Как известно, для английского языка характерно широкое использование так называемых фразовых глаголов, т.е. глаголов, смысл которых в значительной степени меняется от зависимости от того, с каким послелогами (наречиями, частицами или предлогами) они употребляются ( ср. get along with sb- ладить, уживаться с кем-либо, get around sb- добиться желаемого с помощью хитрости или лести) .Ядерное звено большинства фразовых глаголов составляют такие употребительные слова как get, come, run,hold и т.п. и такие распространенные послелоги как in, out, of, on и т.п. О значении фразовых глагол можно догадаться далеко не во всех случаях, т.к. зачастую они сильно отличаются от значений исходных глаголов ( ср. run- бежать; run out of sth- кончиться, если речь идет о деньгах, продуктах и пр.). Из-за того, что значения фразовых глаголов далеко не всегда очевидны, при обучении языку на них нужно обращать особое внимание.*

Away –убежать, поспешно уйти

Down – сломать(ся)

**To break** into - а)внезапно начинать что-то; б)вломится

Out - разразиться

off

***Break in; break into something***

***Study*** Read these sentences carefully.

* Get a strong front door lock – otherwise anybody could break in.
* Thieves broken in by smashing a window.
* Then I was that somebody had broken into my car and stolen the radio.
* The hut has been empty for a while and children have been breaking into it.
* My car has been broken into six time.

***Check*** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

***Choose the correct words to complete the meaning of break in:*** *to enter a building or vehicle* ***Legally/illegally*** by ***breaking a door or window/using a key***

***GRAMMAR***

***Only four of these sentences are possible. Which ones?***

***a)*** It’s hard for anyone to break in.

***b)*** They must have broken in during the night.

***c)*** They broken in the bank during the night.

***d)*** They broken in through the door. ***e)*** They broken in into during the night.

***f)*** The bank had been broken into during the night.

***Practise***

1. ***Match the two halves to make complete sentences***.
2. I never thought anyone would I)been broken into, and I hope it never will.
3. He was caught on CCTV II)ever be able to break in.
4. My flat has never III)breaking into a parked car.
5. He’d used a hammer IV)to break in through the window.
6. Apparently, he had actually V)broken into his own house.
7. ***Why might someone need to break into their own home?***
8. ***Why are ground-floor apartments sometimes considered to be more dangerous than upstairs ones? Use break in or break into something in your answer***.

***Build your vocabulary***

*RELATED WORDS*

NOUN**: *a `break-in*** (This is a countable noun.)

* + - *Police reported a rise in the number of break-ins over the last 12 months*.

*IDIOMS*

***Breaking and entering*** is the crime of entering a building by force, especially to steal something:

* *He was found guilty of breaking and entering and sentenced to six months in prison*.

***Break up***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* It’s always hard when a marriage **breaks up**, especially if there are children.
* After three albums, the band **broke up** in order to have solo careers.
* He’s just **broken up** with his girlfriend.
* `Why are you crying?` `Chris thinks we should **break up.`**

***Check*** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercise.

***MEANING GRAMMAR***

Complete the meanings with a word or phrase from the brackets:

a)If a relationship breaks up, it ……….

(is unhappy/ comes to an and)

b)if people break up, they…………( end a relationship/ get divorced)

Which of these are grammatically possible?

a) They broke up.

b) He broken up.

c) He broken up with her .d)the marriage broken up.

***Practise***

1. **Complete the sentences with one of the subjects below, using each subject only once**.

*her marriage they many bands families she*

a)……………………………. broke up in1985, leaving her to raise two children on her own.

b)…………………………….break up because of personality clashes between members.

c) Pat was very depressed after ……………………. broke up with John.

d) the project will focus on why ……………………. break up and how this can be avoided.

e) They were together for four years, but then a year ago ………………………broke up.

1. **Answer the following question in two ways, using break up.**

*Are Mark and Liz still together?*

No,

Yes,

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATED WORDS**

**NOUN**: a `break-up` (This noun is usually countable.)

* *He moved away after the break-up of his marriage.*
* *Family break-ups are stressful and difficult*.

**SYNONYMS**

Split up means the same as break up and is used in the same way.

***Break down***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Why are you late? Did the bus break down?
* What a terrible journey! We broke down twice on the way home.
* I’m nervous about using the washing machine in case it breaks down again.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING GRAMMAR***

***Break down means’ to stop Working because of a fault`. What type of things can break down? Choose two of the following***:

a)tools.

b)machines.

c)vehicles

***Which of these are grammatically possible***?

a) we broken down.

b) We broke down the car.

c)The car broke down. d)The car broke itself down.

***Practise***

***1)Break or break down? Use the answers to the answer to the MEANING exercise to help you choose the best alternative***.

1. Can I borrow your pen? Mine’s broken/ broken down.
2. If the air conditioning system breaks/ breaks down, call the engineer.
3. I tried to cut some very thick paper and scissors broke/ broke down.
4. ‘My new phone’s broke/ broke down.’ ‘Did you drop it again?’

***2)Answer the following questions, using the verb break down.***

1. Why are you washing your clothes by hand?

Because

1. Is your car reliable?

Yes,

***Build your vocabulary***

***RELATED WORDS***

NOUN: **a `breakdown**

* *We had a* ***breakdown*** *on the way home*

ADJECTIVE: **broken-down** (This is usually used before a noun.)

* *A* ***broken-down*** *truck*

These words are usually used about vehicles.

***SIMILAR VERBS***

If a computer or a computer system stops working suddenly, we can say it **crashes**.

***Go down*** is also used about a computer system. This verb is in *Really Learn 100 More Phrasal Verbs*.

If part of a machine or vehicle **goes wrong**, it stops working correctly:

* *My watch has* ***gone wrong****.*

***Break out; break out of something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Six prisoners tried to break out but were recaptured.
* Two dangerous robbers had broken out of jail.
* She wanted to break out of her boring life and do something exciting.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING*** ***GRAMMAR*** GRAMMAR

If you break out, what do you do? Choose the best meaning.

a)you escape from a place or situation.

b)you hurt yourself.

c)you get a new job

There is a grammatical mistake in one of these sentences. Can you find it and correct it?

1. He broken out of jail.
2. He has broken out of jail.
3. He will break out of jail.
4. He broke out the jail.

***Practise***

1. **Replace the underlined verbs in the following sentences with an appropriate from of break out.**
2. He tried to get out of the room that he was locked in.
3. Five prisoners have escaped from the jail already this year.
4. He desperately wanted to get away from his loveless marriage.
5. Look at the lock. Nobody broke into this room, but somebody got out.
6. **Imagine you are a prison governor. Think about what changes you would make to stop prisoners wanting to escape. Write two or three sentences about it using a from of break out.**

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATED WORDS**

**NOUN**: ‘breakout’ (this is a countable noun.)

* *The governor resigned after several prison breakouts*.

**OPPOSITES**

Break in, break into something

This verb is in Really Learn 100 Phrasal Verbs.

**OTHER MEANINGS**

Break something out means ‘to get something ready to be used’;

* *Let’s break out the food and drink and have fun!*

***Break off***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* The government broke off diplomatic relations with the country.
* My girlfriend decided to break our relationship off.
* He was engaged to Judy but she broke it of after a few months. Talks between union and management were broken off last night.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

Which of these verbs most closely match this meaning of break something off?

1. To discuss
2. To start
3. To end

***GRAMMAR***

Which of these are grammatically possible?

1. They broke off the talks.
2. They broke off them.
3. They broke them off.
4. The talks were broken off.

***Practise***

1. **Complete these sentences with the correct from of break off**
2. Her uncle had all contact with the family.
3. The Prime Minister his holiday and flew home to deal with the crisis.
4. I decided to our engagement because he had an affair.
5. **Read the text from the newspaper. Underline the word that means the same as break something off and then rewrite the sentence using break something off.**

PEACE TALKS FAIL The future of the peace talks seemed in doubt last night after the two sides failed to reach an agreement. Leaders decided to end discussions so that both sides can have a chance to rethink their policies.

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

The verb terminate is a more formal way of saying break something off:

* *We have terminated our links with the company.*

**SIMILAR VERBS**

Breaks off can also be used without an object with the same meaning:

* *We don’t know why the talks broke off.*

See also break up in REALLY LEARN 100 PHRASAL VERBS.

**OTHER MEANINGS**

Break off, break off something can also mean `to stop speaking or doing something suddenly`

***Break out***

**Study** read these sentences carefully.

* War broke out in 1939.
* Fighting sometimes breaks out between gangs of youths in the town.
* The fire broke out in an upstairs bedroom.
* A furious political row has broken out over the issue of ID cards.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

1. Which of the following verbs means the came as break out?

Appear, finish, start

1. One of these could not break out. Which one?

An argument, a disease, a party, a fire, a fight.

***CRAMMAR***

Which of these are grammatically possible?

1. A fight broke out.
2. A fight has broken out.
3. A fight has broken it out.
4. A fight was broken out.

***Practise***

1. **Rewrite the following sentences using a form of break out, so that the meaning stays the same.**
2. The fight stared in the middle of the street.
3. Trouble erupted between groups of rival football fans.
4. A dangerous virus has started among the people living in the camps.
5. **Choose two of the words of phrases below and write a sentence using each of them and a form of break out**.

Riots, a fierce debate, violence, flu

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATES WORDS**

**NOUN**: `outbreak(this is a countable noun.)

* *The outbreak of war*
* *There’s been an outbreak of flu in the area*.

**OTHER MEANINGS**

People sometimes use ‘peace’ as the subject of break out:

* *There are signs that peace has broken out in the area.*

***Test yourself.***

*Используйте нужное слово away, down, into, out чтобы придать предложениям законченный смысл. После выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. The World War II broken ……. In 1939.
2. We got married a month before the war broke…..
3. The car broke……. Just outside Winchester.
4. A house in Brecon Place was broken….. last night.
5. The children saw the sea and broke…. a run.
6. At that terrible sight many people broke…..tears.
7. Anna tried to break…..but he held he tight.
8. The fire must have broken…..during the night.
9. Fire fighters had to break….the flat.
10. We watched her puzzled face break gently…..a smile.
11. I almost expected him to break……laughter.
12. I hate it when my old washing machine breaks….and I have to wash by hand.
13. Local wars occasionally break…..here and there.
14. Suddenly my horse broke….a gallop.
15. The thieves waited until it was dark enough to break….the house.
16. You are under arrest. Don’t even think of breaking…..
17. My coffee maker seems ti have broken…..again.
18. Three man broke…..of prison yesterday.
19. When I thought that no one was coming to save me, I broke…..a cold sweat.
20. In the film the criminal broke…..from the policemen.
21. In the Middle Ages quite a number of terrible diseases broke….in Europe.

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**Away** with sth- покончит с чем- то.

**Out**- вычистить, хорошенько убрать.

To do **up**- 1)застегивать(ся), 2)прихорашивать(ся)

**With**- хотеть, нуждаться.

***Do something up***

**Study** read these sentences carefully.

* I’ve eaten so much that I can’t do my belt up!
* He couldn’t do up the buttons on his coat.
* The skirt was far too small for her- she couldn’t even do it up.
* He wore a long coat that was done up at the neck.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

1. Choose the best explanation of this meaning of do something up:
2. To make something tight
3. To fasten or close something
4. Which of these can you do up?
5. A jacket
6. A zip
7. socks

***GRAMMAR***

Which of these are grammatically possible?

1. He did his coat up.
2. He did up his coat.
3. He did it up.
4. He did up it.
5. His coat was done up
6. A button

***Practice***

1. **Respond to the following, using a form of do something up in each.**
2. Do you think this jacket it smart enough?

Yes, if you………………………………………

1. Why didn’t you buy those jeans?

They were too small …………………………….!

1. I just tripped and fell.
2. I’ not surprised. Your laces…………………….
3. **Only one of these sentences is grammatically correct. Which one? Can you find and correct the mistakes in the other sentences**?
4. He never do up the top button of his shirt.
5. The sign came on and Paul does up John’s seat belt.
6. Your zip’s not done up properly. Let me help you.
7. Can you help me doing this dress up, please?

***Build your vocabulary***

**OPPOSITES**

The opposite of do something up is undo something:

* *He undid the top button of his shirt.*
* *Your laces are undone, be careful.*

**SIMILAR VERBS**

In American English fasten something is more common:

* *Craig bent down to fasten his shoes.*

You can also use more specific verbs: button up, zip up and tie up:

* *She helped him button up his coat.*

The opposites of these verbs are unbutton, unzip and untie.

***Do away with something or somebody***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* They decided to do away with their garage and turn it into an office.
* Computers have done away with a lot of the repetitive work.
* By bringing new technology into schools, we are not trying to do away with teachers.
* They might change the system, or do away with it altogether.
* History cannot be done away with.
* Check Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercise.

***MEANING***

Do away with something or somebody means to get rid of it/them a) by deciding not to have or do it/them any more or b) by making it no longer necessary. Say whether a)or b) applies in the following sentences.

1. The company has done away with its bonus system.
2. The new treatment could do away with need for surgery.

***GRAMMAR***

Correct the mistakes in these sentences:

1. They did away their garage.
2. They did it away with.
3. They did the garage away with.
4. The garage was done away.
5. We could do away with a lot of our paperwork.

***Practise***

1. **Match the two halves to make complete sentences**.
2. The invention of printing
3. Working from home
4. Recycling
5. Can do away with a lot of household waste.
6. Did away with the need for handwritten books.
7. Does away with time wasted travelling to work.
8. **Complete the following sentences using a form of do away with and one of the words or phrases below.**

Secrecy it hunting these outdated laws

1. The shed was falling down so we decided to……………………..
2. He is against killing foxes and thinks we should………………
3. We believe in freedom of information and want to……………
4. It is time that……………..

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

To abolish something is a more formal verb meaning ‘to get rid of something’:

* *These outdated laws should be abolished*.

To eliminate or end something are more formal verbs meaning ‘to make something unnecessary’:

* *The software can reduce or eliminate paperwork.*

***Do without; Do without somebody or something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* We haven’t got any milk. You’ll have to do without.
* When there wasn’t enough food, they simply did without.
* He’s so helpful. I couldn’t do without him.
* I use my laptop so much, I don’t know how I ever did without it!

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

Which of these explanations best fits the meaning of do without?

1. To ask for help.
2. To get rid of somebody or something.
3. To manage without somebody or something.

***GRAMMAR***

There is a grammatical mistake in one of these sentences. Find it and correct it.

1. I couldn’t do without him.
2. I couldn’t do without a secretary.
3. I couldn’t do it without.
4. You’ll have to do without.

***Practise***

1. **Rearrange the words to make correct sentences.**
2. Have to enough If without there’s not do you’ll
3. TV without couldn’t We afford so did a we
4. There without did enough wasn’t I because
5. **Decide which of the things in the box is most important to you, and then write one or two sentences using do without, saying why you could not manage without it.**

Mobile phone/cellphone, MP3 player, washing machine, newspaper, hairdryer.

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

Go without means the same as do without;

* *I’m hungry because I went without breakfast this morning.*

**OTHER MEANINGS**

Can/could do without is often used when something is annoying you because you do not want it:

* *I could have done without all this hassle.*
* *I could really do without my manager criticizing me all the time.*
* *That’s the sort of comment I can really do without!*

***Test yourself***

*Используйте нужное слово away, out, up, with, чтобы придать предложениям законченный смысл. После выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как это показано в примере.*

1. I can do……………….a cup of tea.
2. We had done the house…………for the party and sat waiting for the guests.
3. Do………your jacket, it’s freezing cold.
4. I’m hungry, I could do……….a couple of sandwiches.
5. It’s time to do…..with the practice of cheating at the examinations.
6. When I entered the room Kate was doing…..in front of the mirror.
7. Jane has lost some weight and says that she could do…..some new clothes.
8. Sooner or later people will do….with smoking.
9. Her room is a always clean and tidy but today it’s absolutely dome….
10. The day was windy and Nick did……his coat and put on a woolen cap.
11. I see you’ve done yourself……Are you waiting for anyone?
12. We have no meat in the hours, I’m afraid. Could you do….fish.
13. You’ve done your buttons….the wrong way.
14. This house could do…..painting.
15. It is time to do……with some of the old laws.
16. Mary came to the party all done….in her best dress.
17. This dress does….with buttons.
18. Our family decided to do……..with our old furniture.
19. The only way to keep the garage clean is to do it…..thoroughly once a year.
20. We can do…….another secretary.
21. The poor woman tried to do….. with herself by taking poison.

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In on- заглянуть к кому-то

In at-заглянуть куда-то

**To drop**

Off-1)выходить 2)высадить, забросить

Out-прекратить, бросит, уйти

***Drop out; drop out of something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Alice was going to lead the expedition but she dropped out after two days.
* Richard started studying French but he soon dropped out of the course.
* The company is going to drop out of the deal because the costs are too high.
* Higher education is important, and we are trying to prevent students dropping out of it.
* He left his job in New York, moved to a Pacific icland, and dropped out.
* Check Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Which one of these is not an answer to the question” if somebody drops our(of something), what do they do?**

1. They stop doing an activity before it has ended.
2. They leave normal society to lead a very different life.
3. They get angry about something.

*GRAMMAR*

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. I’m going to drop out because the course is boring.
2. They dropped him out of the course.
3. Just finish the course-don’t drop out!
4. The course was dropped out of.
5. They leave a group or an organization.

***Practice***

1. **Replace the words that are underlined with an appropriate form of drop out or drop out of**.
2. How many people have left the course after the summer holidays?
3. She told me that if the lessons get too difficult, she’s going to give up.
4. There was a massive argument between the coach and the players and seven of them stopped playing for the team.
5. Unfortunately we have to withdraw the competition.
6. **Write one or two sentences in answer to this question, using forms of drop out or drop out of something where you can.**

Have you or ha somebody you know ever dropped out of something? Why?

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATED WORDS**

**NOUN**: **’drop-out**. This is usually a countable noun and means a person who leaves school, college or a course before the end. In the USA, children who leave High School without graduating are known as ‘high school drop-outs;

***Drop somebody or something off***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Will you drop the kids off at school on your way into way into the town?
* We dropped off our bags as the hotel and went to explore the city.
* You can drop me off here if you like. It’s not far to walk.
* Where would you like to be dropped off?

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

1. **If you drop somebody off, what do you do?**

Choose the best meaning.

1. You take somebody in your car and leave them somewhere
2. You make or help somebody leave a place
3. **If you drop something off, what do you do?**

Choose the best meaning.

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. I dropped my friends off at the hotel.
2. I dropped off my friends at the hotel.
3. I dropped them off at the hotel.
4. I dropped off them at the hotel.
5. They were dropped off at the hotel
6. You let something fall out of your hand.
7. You deliver something somewhere.

***Practise***

**Complete these sentences using an appropriate form of drop off and a suitable object (a noun or a pronoun).**

1. Could you……………………..outside the bank, please?
2. I work near the library. Shall I………………….for you?
3. ‘where………………..? ‘Just here will be fine, thanks.’
4. What time did you…………………..at school this morning?
5. I ………………………..at the cleaner’s on my way to work yesterday morning.
6. Sue’s driving- why don’t you ask her to ……………………?

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATED WORDS**

**NOUN**: ‘drop-off (this is countable and uncountable.)

* *It’s often easier to get a taxi at passenger drop-off points then at flight arrivals.*
* *We repair shoes by mail or drop-off.*

**OPPOSITES**

* PICK SOMEBODY OR SOMETHING UP(2):
* *Parents can drop off or pick up their children outside the school.*

**SIMILAR VERBS**

You can also use drop somebody or something:

* *Can you drop me at the hotel?*

***Test yourself.***

*Используйте нужные слово in on/at,off,out, чтобы придать предложениям законченный смыслю после выполнения задания заполните таблицу как показано в примере.*

1. I’m taking a course of French now, bur I’m thinking of dropping it…………..
2. I just dropped………to say hello.
3. What made him drop…………….of school?
4. May I drop…………..on you in the evening?
5. Drop me…………….at the gate, will you?
6. Jack didn’t complete his university course. He dropped………..in his second year.
7. I’d like you to drop……these papers at the office, please.
8. Every evening he gave me a lift home and dropped me ………..at the corner.
9. Liz had to drop………………..of college as her mother was badly ill.
10. Why don’t you drop your luggage…….at the hotel before we go to the restaurant?
11. Drop…….on us any time you are in Moscow.
12. Look who’s just dropped……..!
13. Thanks for the ride. I’ll drop…… here.
14. One of the runners has dropped…… can you replace them?
15. Let’s drop…..on Kate. Her house is just round the corner.
16. Could you wait a second?
17. I just want to drop this letter……..
18. A lot of young people are dropping……and trying to find a job.
19. Drop me…… at the corner, and I’ll walk from here.
20. I’d like to drop……on grandma to say hello.
21. How could Jake drop…….of college? He was such a model student.

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Down-передавать( из поколения в поколение)

In-сдавать

***To hand***

Out-раздать

Over-передавать

***Test yourself***

*Используйте нужное слово down, in, out, over, чтобы придать предложениям законченный смысл. После выполнение задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. Lizzy, hand…..packed lunches to all the children of the group.
2. These skills have been handed……from generation to generation.
3. All essays must be handed…..by Tuesday.
4. He handed the car keys……To Stella.
5. The suspects have now been handed……to the French authorities.
6. Julia, hand….. the crayons, please. We’e beginning the lesson.
7. The skill of making furniture was handed……from father to son.
8. Please hand…..the documents to the authorities.
9. Albert bowed and handed…..the letter.
10. Shall I hand……… the candies to everyone present?
11. The students were asked to hand……..their compositions ay 12.00
12. This custom has been handed……since the 18th century.
13. The firm paid a man to stand in the street handing……advertisements.
14. Could you hand that bag….. to me please?
15. The girl was ashamed of wearing clothes handed………….from her sister.
16. The command of the ship was handed………….to the new captain.
17. Thee examiner handed………..the question papers at 8 o’clock exactly.
18. The escaped criminal was handed……..to the police.
19. Your test papers must be handed……. By Monday.
20. This ring has been handed………..in my family.
21. Unwanted tickets can be handed……….at the theatre office window.

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Up-1)сочинять,придумывать2)гримироваться, накладывать косметику 3)мириться

Out-разобраться, понять

To make

Off-быстро уйти, убежать, сбежать

***Make something out***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* She could just make out a dark figure by the door.
* The photo is too dark to make the faces out.
* He’s written something else at the end, but I can’t make it out.
* I can hear voice. Can you make out what they’re saying?
* I can’t make out why he’s marrying somebody like her.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**If you can make something out, which of these might you be able to do? More than one answer is correct.**

1. See something
2. Understand something
3. Say something
4. Hear something.

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. I could just make it out.
2. I could just make out it.
3. I could just make the shape out.
4. I could just make out the shape.
5. It was just made out.

***Practice***

1. **Replace the under words with an appropriate from of make out.**
2. She gradually saw somebody walking towards her in the fog.
3. I couldn’t hear what he was saying.
4. It all happened so fast, he couldn’t understand what was going on.
5. **Make up answer the these questions using a form of make something out.**
6. What could you see in the dark?
7. Can you see anything without your glasses?
8. What do you think of Jake?
9. How well do you understand Japanese now?

***Build your vocabulary***

**IDIOMS**

A very common phrase is as I can make out:

* *As far as I can make out, he’s telling the truth.*
* *The photos were about 10 years old, as far as she could make out.*

**SIMILAR VERBS**

To make out(that)….mean ‘to claim that something is true that may not be’:

* *She made out that she was earning a fortune.*

***Make up for something;***

***Make up for doing something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* We made up for lost sales by increasing prices.
* I didn’t sleep well last night, so I’m going to make up for it tonight and go to bed early.
* How are you going to make up for what you said to me yesterday?
* She bought him a special present to make up for forgetting his birthday.
* The service was awful, but this was made for by the excellent food.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Choose the correct words in italics to make true sentences about make up for.**

1. Make up for something means to do something good/bad to balance the effects of something good/bad.
2. If somebody or something makes up for something, the situation becomes better/worse.

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. This doesn’t make up for.
2. This doesn’t make up for my mistakes.
3. You’ve got a lot of make up for.
4. This doesn’t make up for it.
5. This doesn’t make it up for.
6. Extra costs were made up for by record sales.

***Practise***

1. **Make sentences by joining a phrase on the left with a suitable one from the box on the right, using a form of make up for.**
2. I didn’t eat much during the day, but I ………………
3. The airline gave us all a free meal at the airport as a way of…………..
4. We’ve had to increase our prices to………….
5. Having such poor results in the last financial year.
6. It by having a huge supper.
7. The flight being delayed.
8. **Rewrite the part of the sentences in italics without changing the meaning, using a suitable form of make up for and any other words you need.**
9. The firm have paid me some money to compensate for overcharging me.
10. The apartment is very small, but it’s got a lonely garden, which I really like.

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

To compensate (for something) is more formal:

* *Nothing can compensate for the death of a loved one.*

***Make up***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* I don’t believe you! You’ve made up the whole story.
* He didn’t know the facts so he made them up.
* It’s all true! I’m not making it up.
* The figures are not real but have been made up as an example.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**If you make something up, which two of these are correct?**

1. It is probably true.
2. It is probably not true.
3. You read it in a newspaper.
4. You invented it yourself.

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically correct?**

1. He made up an excuse.
2. He made it up.
3. He made up it.
4. It was made up.

***Practice***

1. **Choose the right form of the verb for each sentences.**
2. Of course it’s not true! I made it up all/ I made it all up!
3. Most of what had been written about her in the papers had been made up/ had made up.
4. He can’t have make up/ made up all that stuff about the army, can he?
5. **Answer the following questions in an appropriate way, using make up and a suitable object from the list below.**

The rules, the whole thing, an excuse, anything it all.

1. Do you believe the things he said?

No , I think he………………………………………..

1. Is this a true story?

No , I ………………………………

1. What reason did you give for being late?

Oh, I …………………………………

1. I don’t think you’re telling the truth.

I promise I ………………………….

1. You can’t move that chess piece there.

Why not? You’re……………………..

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATED WORDS**

**ADJECTIVE**: ‘made-up’ (= invented; not true or real)

* *It was a true story, not a made-up one.*

1. His speech was indistinct. I couldn’t make…………..a lot of words.
2. I like the melody but can’t make………….the words. Whose song is it?
3. He said something angrily and made………..We’ve never seen him again.
4. Actors and actresses usually make………….before the performance.
5. The task is so difficult that I can’t make…………what I have to do.
6. Are you still angry with me? Please let’s make……………now.
7. –where did you hear this story?-nowhere, I made it…………myself.
8. the their stole the wallet and made………………with it.
9. I don’t like it when young girls make…………heavity. It makes them look vulgar.
10. It’s easy to quarrel with a friend but difficult to make……….your quarrel.
11. Please make…………………two sentences with the word “perfect.
12. I tried to speak to him but he made……in a hurry.
13. It took two hours every morning to make…………….the actor.
14. We usually make…………our quarrel the same day.
15. I’m afraid I can’t make………..a new story and tell it to my little boy when he goes to bed.
16. Every evening I make…… a new story and tell it to my little boy when he goes to bed.
17. Wait a minute while I make………….my face.
18. I can’t make her……….. she’s a mystery to me.
19. Don’t let him make………..with our money.
20. Have you made it…………..with your brother yet?
21. U don’t quite understand it now but if you give me time, I’m sure I’ll make it………….

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About-принять за что-то, начать делать что-то

smb to sth/to do sth-заставить кого-либо, приняться за дело

**To set**

Out/off-1)помещать, выставлять. 2)отправляться (в путешествие)

***Set out***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* She had achieved everything she had set out to do.
* I’m sure john didn’t deliberately set out to upset you.
* The book sets out to make grammar easier and more enjoyable for students.
* It isn’t as if we were setting out to mislead anybody.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Which of these verbs is closest in meaning to set out?**

1. To promise
2. To like
3. To intend

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. I did everything I set out to do.
2. I didn’t do everything I set out to do.
3. I did everything I was set out to do.
4. I did everything I set it out to do

***Practise***

1. **Match the two halves to make complete sentences.**
2. I didn’t set out
3. He’s a very determined runner
4. Ann succeeded in
5. The court was told that Stokes
6. What she set out to do
7. To cause trouble
8. Had set out to steal from the store
9. Who set out to break the world record
10. **Answer these questions using a form of set out, the words in brackets and any other words you need**.
11. What does the test aim to do?

(assess, ability)

1. Why did you open the business?

(money)

1. What was your purpose in writing the book?

(best-seller)

1. What did you want to prove?

(results, wrong)

***Build your vocabulary***

**OTHER MEANINGS**

To set out can also mean ‘to leave a place and begin a journey’:

* *We set out at dawn*

This verb is in Really Learn 100 Phrasal Verbs.

***Set something out***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* The report sets out guidelines for teachers.
* He set the proposals out clearly in a document.
* She made several points and had set them out very well.
* The terms and conditions will be set out fully in the contract.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Choose the explanation that best fits this meaning of set something out.**

1. To arrange text in a computer document.
2. To give all the details of something in a clear
3. to promise to do something.

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. He set the plans out in a document
2. He set out them in a document
3. He set out the plans in a document
4. He set them out in a document.
5. The plans are set out in the documents.

***Practise***

1. **Choose the correct form of set something out to fill the gaps in the sentences.**

**Are set out, sets out, set them out, set out, sets out, setting out**

1. The minister wrote a letter……………………….clearly the government’s position on the matter.
2. The general principles…………………….in the report.
3. The document……………………..eight proposals for consideration.
4. If there are terms that people need to know, you should………………..clearly.
5. There will be a charge in a addition to the fees………………..above.
6. A job description…………..how an employee fits into the company.
7. **Read this job advertisement. Underline the verb that could be replaced by a form of set something out. Then rewrite the sentences using set something out**.

TEACHING ASSISTANT 15000p.a.

*We are looking for somebody to help children reach their full potential in the classroom. You should enjoy working with children and have previous experience of working in a school environment. If you are interested please apply by 15 September to Mrs A Winterburn, stating clearly in writing why you would like this job*.

***Test yourself.***

*Используйте нужное слово about, to, out/off, чтобы придать предложениям законченный смыслю после выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. I think it is reasonable to set……………at 6 sharp.
2. To catch an early train we set……………at seven in the morning.
3. Before leaving the classroom, the teacher set the children…………….do a number of sums.
4. We keep these plants in the house when it is cold, but set them………….in summer.
5. At last everything was ready and we set …………..to the bus station.
6. That day sally set…………cooking dinner earlier than usual.
7. How can I set you………….clean up your rooms?
8. At what time are you setting…………….? I’d like to join you.
9. I think it’s time for us to set……………our Christmas shopping.
10. I’ll try to set some of my classmates…………….make a wallpaper for the Teacher’s Day.
11. The film begins in half an hour, let’s set………..
12. I’d like to redecorate my room, but I don’t know how to set…………..it.
13. He set…………for work an hour ago. Hasn’t he arrived?
14. Find your pen and set…………..do the homework.
15. The young plants should be set……………in May.
16. How do you set…………building a house?
17. The children were excited to set…………….on a camping trip.
18. That morning I set………..writing a letter to Jim.
19. I set…………to learn Latin but soon understood that I needed help.
20. At six I was busy setting my little sister………..read a book.
21. In the morning we’re going to set…………..gathering mushrooms.

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Back-отдавать назад, возвращать

Out- раздавать

**To give** away- отдавать, дарить

Up-1)отказаться, бросить2)отказаться от мысли решить какую-либо проблему

***Give away***

**Study** read these sentences carefully.

* I can’t believe you just gave those books away!
* The magazine is giving away CDs this month.
* The old computer still words. Shall we sell it or give it away?
* We have five pairs of tickets to give away.
* A selection of books will be displayed and then will be given away to the public.

**Check** use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Use one the phrase below to complete the explanation of this meaning of give something away:**

To give something to somebody…………

1. Because it is old and broken
2. In exchange for something else
3. As a gift

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. She gave her clothes away
2. She gave away her clothes
3. She gave them away.
4. She gave away them.
5. They were given away

***Practice***

**Look at these newspaper headlines and write a sentence about each, using a form of give away and a noun or pronoun. The first one has been done for you.**

1. WE HAVE FREE DVDS FOR 1000 READERS.

We are giving away DVDs to 1000 readers.

1. 3 LUCKY COUPLES HAVE WON A CAR FROM THIS TV SHOW

3 cars…………………………..

1. Pop star has donated millions of dollars to charity

A pop star………………….

1. WE HAVE 50 FREE TICKETS FOR THE SHOW.

We are……………………….

1. DON’T JUST ABANDON YOUR OLD CAR. WE’LL BUY IT FROM YOU!

Don’t just……………………….

1. ‘MY WIFE SOLD MY SUILTS TO HER BROTHE FOR NOTHING!’, SAYS MILLIONAIRE BUSINESSMAN

The wife of…………………….

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATED WORDS**

**NOUN**: a giveaway

* *We’re offering 15 lucky readers five CDs in our great CD giveaway*

**ADJECTIVE**: giveaway (this is only used before a noun.)

* *The shop is closing down, so it’s selling everything at giveaway(= very low) prices*

***Give something out***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* They have booked a celebrity to give out the awards.
* They were standing in the street giving leaflets out to passer-by.
* I had prepared handouts and gave them out to the students.
* the papers were given out and we had an hour to do the test.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Which one of these verbs means the same as give something out?**

1. To collect
2. To distribute
3. To offer

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. I gave the books out.
2. I gave out the books.
3. I gave them out.
4. I gave out them.
5. The books were given out.

***Practise***

**Complete the following with the correct form of give out and one of the objects below. Use each object once only.**

Food, leaflets, gifts, exam papers, invitations, handouts

1. She………………..to her wedding to all her colleagues.
2. The tutor asked for silence and started………………..to all the students.
3. The relief organizations had arrived and were…………………to the refugees.
4. How is the campaign going? Do you need any help with………….?
5. Can two of you help me………………?
6. Sue stood by the door and……………..to all her friends.

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

The verb hand something out means the same and is used in the same way:

* *A free factsheet was handed out at the of the session.*

**OTHER MEANINGS**

Give something out can mean:

1. To produce something such as heat or light:

* *That lamp doesn’t give out a lot of light*.

1. To tell people something or broadcast something:

* *No details of the accident have been given out yet*

***Give up; give up something (1)***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* I give up- tell me the answer.
* I tried running, but I gave up after about ten minutes.
* Nick tried to fix the car, but gave up the attempt after an hour.
* It was so difficult that she was tempted to give it all up.
* In the end he gave up trying to explain it all to me.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Use the words below to complete this meaning of give up, give up something:**

*Difficult, stop, trying, usually*

To……………..

To do something, ………………..

Because it is too ……………………

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. He gave up and went to bed.
2. He gave up the attempt and went home.
3. He gave it up and went home.
4. He gave up it and went to bed.
5. He gave up to try and went home.
6. He gave up trying and went home.

***Practise***

1. **Match the two halves to make complete sentences.**
2. They gave up the search
3. We will not give up
4. I was tempted to give it up
5. Don’t give up trying
6. Until the solution is found.
7. When it got dark
8. Unless you’re sure you won’t succeed
9. And go home
10. **Rewrite the following so that the meaning stays the same, using a form of give up, give up something**.
11. Don’t stop trying- I know you can do it!

Don’t……………………………

1. I couldn’t find him, and in the in the end I abandoned the search.

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

1. He was exhausted, but he was determined to continue.

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

***Build your vocabulary***

**SIMILAR VERBS**

The verb give in (to somebody) means ‘to accept that you have been defeated or persuaded by somebody’:

* *I give in- you’ll have you tell me the answer*.

This verb is in really Learn 100 More phrasal verbs.

***Give up; give up something (2)***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Do you still smoke? You really should give op, you know.
* Try giving up cow’s milk and drinking soya milk instead.
* No chocolate for me, thanks. I’ve given it up.
* I gave up drinking coffee because it kept me awake at night.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**If you give up something, you stop doing or having something. Why?**

1. Because it is too difficult
2. Because you consider it unhealthy

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. She gave up
2. She gave up coffee
3. She gave it up
4. She gave up it
5. She gave up to drink coffee.
6. She gave up drinking coffee

***Practise***

1. **Respond to the following, using a form of give up in each response and any other necessary information.**
2. Do you still smoke?

Yes, I’m afraid so. I ………………..

1. Would you like a coffee?

No thanks……………………..

1. **Are you trying to give anything up, or have you recently given something up? Is there anything that you think you should give up?**

***Build your vocabulary***

**OPPOSITES**

* **TAKE UP SOMETHING**

**OTHER MEANINGS**

You can also give up something not connected with health:

* *My mother didn’t give up work when she had children.*
* *He’ll never give up the idea of being an actor.*

**SIMILAR VERBS**

* **CUT DOWN, CUT DOWN ON SOMETHING**

***Test yourself***

*Используйте нужно слово back, out, away, up, чтобы придать предложениям законченный смыслю после выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. john gave…………………smoking last summer.
2. What are you doing with my diary? Give it………………immediately!
3. I know that there’s very little hope left but we won’t give………………..
4. Well, don’t get up, children, wait till I give………………your notebooks.
5. When she grew up, Kate gave…………….. all her children’s books and toys.
6. I can’t multiply seventeen by twenty- three in my mind, I give……………….
7. Mike, you are the pupil on duty today, aren’t you? Will you help me to give……………these books, please?
8. People believe that this unusual man gave……………..all his money to the poor and buried himself in a far-away village.
9. I’m so sorry John has given…………….music, he has a talent for playing the piano.
10. Any plants that were left I gave…………………to my neighbours.
11. The office gives…………..financial advice to students who ask for it.
12. The doctor told me to give………….sweets to lose weight.
13. I think I’ll give this old furniture………….., it’s worthless.
14. When can you give………….the money that you owe?
15. I shall have to give……………….hockey when I get too old.
16. I gave……………….some small change to the class so that the children could pay for their tickets.
17. In a few years I’m planning to give my collection of stamps………..
18. Give the book…………….to me when you’ve finished with it.
19. I gave…………trying to understand John’s new ideas.
20. This is my letter. Give it………….please.
21. The government gives……………..payments to people out of work

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In-сдерживать

Off- придерживать, держаться от

On- надо ждать

**To hold**

Out- протягивать

on( to)- держаться за

***Test yourself***

*Используйте нужное слово in, off, out, on(to) чтобы придать предложениям законченный смысл. После выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. Be careful and hold………….the banisters.
2. Hold…………a second, I’m not ready yet.
3. Please hold……. your dog. I’m afraid of it.
4. – hello. May I speak to Jane?

* Hold…………. I’ll see if she is at home.

1. I could see that Jeff was trying to hold……………his anger.
2. She held……….calling him until the last possible moment.
3. Hold…………..your cup for me to refill it.
4. Hold………! you forgot your bag!
5. The boat held……………the shore and we couldn’t see the faces of the people in it.
6. “Here’s a letter for you,” said Jim holding the letter………….
7. It’s slippery here. Hold……………..me.
8. Holding……………..the enemy’s attack wasn’t easy.
9. Hold……….your hands, I want to make sure that they have been washed.
10. I wanted to tell them the truth but held myself…………
11. Jessie often holds…………from other children.
12. It was impossible for the children to hold…………their laughter any longer.
13. Hold…………. I shan’t be a minute.
14. It was so windy that I had to hold…………my hat.
15. I’m afraid the line is busy, would you like to hold……………?
16. Don’t tell them what you really feel. Hold yourself……………
17. The build man was walking along the road holding………………his companion’s shoulder.

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Away/off- убегать, удирать

Down- 1)остановиться 2)унижать

In- заглянуть, забежать

**To run**

Out-1)выбежать2)иссякать

Over- 1)переехать 2)перелиться через край

***Test yourself***

*Используйте нужное слово away/off, down, in, out, over, чтобы придать предложениям законченный смысл. После выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. Don’t run…………. I’ll be free in a minute.
2. I’ve just seen Pauline run…………….. of the room in tears. What’s the matter?
3. The bath tub is full. Be careful or the water may run……………
4. –where are you going?-to the shop. We’ve run………….. of food.
5. In the Tom and Jerry cartoon series the mouse usually runs…. From the cat.
6. The clock shows four. It must have run…………. At least two hours ago.
7. With a shock he realized that he had run………..a stray dog. He stopped the car and got out.
8. I’m afraid I’m rather busy today but I promise to run……………..for a quick cup of tea at about five o’clock.
9. Your time is running…………….. I can’t wait any longer.
10. Boiling milk usually runs…………the brim of the saucepan.
11. It’s very wrong to run a child………….in front of this or her friends.
12. I can’t give you coffee, we’ve run……………of it.
13. Look, the tae in your cup is running…………..
14. Don’t run……, I want to talk to you.
15. I went to the shop for some milk but they had run………….
16. I think you’re trying to run me….again!
17. This box looks as if it’s been run…..by a bus.
18. I want to run…..and see my friend tonight.
19. Run…….,children. It’s past your bedtime.
20. The cat ran…….as soon as opened the door.
21. There’s no problem with the radio, but the batteries have run……..

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| 1 |  | 8 |  | 15 |  |
| 2 |  | 9 |  | 16 |  |
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Around-повернуться

Out- оказаться

Over- перевернуть(ся)

To turn up- появиться, очутиться

Into- превратиться

inside out- вывернуть наизнанку

upside down- перевернуть вверх тормашками

***turn into something; turn something into something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* The discussion turned into a heated argument.
* He turned into a very bitter man after his divorce.
* They turned the spare bedroom into a study.
* It was originally a book but they’ve turned it into a movie.
* The bank has been turned into a nightclub.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**If something turns into something else, or you turn it into something else, does it:**

1. Stay the same?
2. Move to a different place?
3. Change and become something else?

***GRAMMAR***

**There is a grammatical error in one of these sentences. Find it and correct it.**

1. The old library was turned into apartments.
2. They turned it into apartments.
3. They turned the old library into apartments.
4. They turned apartments into it

***Practice***

1. **Match the two halves to make complete sentences.**
2. Our dream trip turned into a nightmare
3. It had been a wet morning
4. Her love for him
5. She turned into a very greedy woman
6. After only a few years
7. But it was turning into a bright, sunny afternoon.
8. When we had our money and passports stolen.
9. After she married him
10. He had turned the company into a market leader.
11. Was quickly turning into hate.
12. **Answer the questions using a form of turn into something or turn something into something and one of the nouns below.**

A parking, a prince, a bitter row

1. Do you know the story about the princess and the frog?

Do you mean the frog that…………………?

1. Are Jack and Helen getting on better together now?

No, every conversation they have…………………….

1. What has happened to the park?
2. It’s been sold and……………………………..

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

The phrasal verb change into means the same as turn into and is used in the same way:

* *We’ve change the spare bedroom into a home office.*

***Turn out***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* The situation looks bad but these things normally turn out OK.
* How do you think the discussions will turn out?
* Your mother would be proud of how you kids have turned out.
* ‘you’ve done a great job on the project.’ ‘ yes, it’s turning out really well.’

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Which one of the following does not explain this meaning of turn out?**

1. To speak in a particular way
2. To happen in a particular way
3. To end in a particular way

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. Everything turned out OK.
2. How will things turn out?
3. She turned out the discussions very well.
4. The election was turned out to be a success

***Practice***

1. **Match the two halves to make complete sentences.**
2. when you have children.
3. You need to get qualifications.
4. We all thought we’d have a great time.
5. I hate having my photo taken.
6. But it turned out better than I expected!
7. But it turned out differently.
8. You never know how they will turn out.
9. In case your football career doesn’t turn out well
10. **Write a suitable question or comment to complete the dialogue, using a form of turn out and any other words you need.**

a.

it was terrible. Nobody spoke to me. I wish I hadn’t taken the job now!

b.

I hope you’re right. I won’t give up too soon anyway.

c. Did you enjoy your leaving party at your last job?

I did! I wasn’t expecting to, but

***Build your vocabulary***

**IDIOMS**

Turn out for the best. For the best here means ‘well’:

* *Getting fired was hard, but I’m sure it will all turn out for the best.*

**OTHER MEANINGS**

When turn out is used with that or to be/do, etc., it means’ to be discovered or to prove to be something’”

* *It turned out that Sarah was a friend of my sister.*
* *My decision turned out to have been a mistake.*

***Turn out (2)***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* A big crowd always turns out for the fair.
* The whole town turned out to watch what was happening.
* The movie has been a flop. Only about ten people have turned out to see it.
* The government are finding ways to persuade more voters to turn out.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Choose the two best verbs to complete this meaning of turn out.**

Attend, ignore, leave, go to

To…………………………….or to…………………………………….something, especially an event

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. Thousands of people turned out.
2. Why didn’t anybody turn out?
3. The game turned out a crowd.
4. An enormous crowd was turned out.

***Practise***

1. **Look at the pictures of seats in a concert hall. Black squares are occupied seats. How many people turned out on each night of the concert? Write a sentence about each night, using the verb turn out.**

d.

1. **complete the following sentences in an appropriate way, using a form of turn out and any other necessary information.**
2. The newspapers said no on would go to the funeral but in fact the whole town
3. It is the country’s first presidential election tomorrow and I think almost everyone
4. when it rains at the festival, everyone still

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATED WORDS**

**NOUN**: ‘TURNOUT (= the number of people who attend an event or vote in an election) (this is usually used in the singular.)

* *The turnout for the election was very high.*

Turn out in force. This emphasizes that a large number of people attend;

* *The fans turned out in force to support the team.*

***Test yourself***

*Используйте нужное слово around, out, over, up, into, inside out, upside down, чтобы придать предложениям законченный смыслю после выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. Look! Why have you turned your socks…………..?
2. Turn…………..the page and you’ll see the information you’re looking for.
3. When little children play together, they often turn the place………
4. Do you know that Steve has turned …………to be a very good guitar player?
5. After these events the fearful wolf disappeared and never turned…….again.
6. If you heat water up to 100C, it turns……………steam.
7. At night he couldn’t sleep and kept turning………….
8. Turn the sweater………..: it should be ironed only on the reverse side.
9. The traveler turned………..to look at his home for the last time.
10. How can I find my papers in a room where everything has been turned……….?
11. The test turned………….to be easier than we had thought.
12. The car turned…….after the crash.
13. I heard a voice and turned……………….
14. She tried hard to turn everything………………a joke.
15. Turn………..the next page and look at the picture.
16. I turned my pockets………..but couldn’t find the coin.
17. Guess who turned………at my place yesterday?
18. If you turn the envelope……………,the key will fall out.
19. The boy turned………..to be my new neighbor.
20. I just sat down and waited for the ice to turn…………… water.
21. Gradually his breath turned……………snoring.

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| 0 | Inside out | 7 |  | 14 |  |
| 1 |  | 8 |  | 15 |  |
| 2 |  | 9 |  | 16 |  |
| 3 |  | 10 |  | 17 |  |
| 4 |  | 11 |  | 18 |  |
| 5 |  | 12 |  | 19 |  |
| 6 |  | 13 |  | 20 |  |

Away- убрать, унести

Off-1)снимать 2)взлетать

Back-отнести на место

**To take**

Down-1)снимать 2)записывать

***Take off***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* What time is your flight due to take off?
* We were a bit late taking off.
* The plane eventually took off at 5 p.m.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

1. **Use two of the words below to complete this meaning of take off:**

Touch, fly, leave, move

To…………….the ground and begin to…………………

1. **According to the meaning above, which of the following can take off in this way?**
2. An aircraft

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. The plane took off
2. We took off.
3. We took off the plane
4. The plane took off the ground

b. a ball

c . A train

d. a train

e. bomb

***Practice***

1. **Match the two halves to make complete sentences.**
2. In the end we
3. It was 10 p.m.
4. Apparently the flight didn’t
5. We were a bit late
6. Take off at all
7. Took off on time
8. Taking off
9. When we finally took off
10. **Explain to your friend why you were late arriving in Paris.**

***Build your vocabulary***

**RELATED WORDS**

**NOUN** ‘take-off (this noun can be countable or uncountable.)

* *I hate frying, but fortunately it was a nice smooth take-off.*
* *We are now ready for take-off*.

**OPPOSITIES**

The opposite of to take is to land:

* *It was raining when we look off in Paris, but sunny when we landed in London.*

**OTHER MEANINGS**

Take off can also be used about in idea ,a product or somebody’s career that suddenly becomes very successful:

* *Sales of mobile phones have really taken off in recently years.*
* *Her career is just starting to take off.*

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Why don’t you take your coat off?
* Do you mind if I take off my shoes?
* Marcus gave me the ring and I promised never to take it off.
* All jewellery must be taken off when doing sports.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

1. **Circle the verb that is closest in meaning to take off.**

To wear, to remove, to collect, to leave

1. **Which of the following can you not take off?**

Gloves, necklace, sunglasses, contact lenses.

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. He took his tie off.
2. He took off his tie.
3. He took it off.
4. He took off it
5. His tie was taken off.

***Practice***

**Respond to the following, using take something off and the information in brackets in an appropriate way in each case. Add any other words you think you need. The first one has been done for you**.

1. Do you need some help?

Yes, please. i…………………………..(my boots)

1. It’s so hot in here!

Why…………………………(your sweater)?

1. Why aren’t you wearing your ring?

I always……………………….(wash my hands)

1. Is the office warm enough for you?

No. that’s why I ………………………….(my coat).

1. Where do you think you left your watch?

I don’t know. I remember…………………………( changed my clothes).

1. What are looking for?

My glasses. I’ve forgotten where I put them when……………….

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

Remove is a more formal verb:

* *Please remove your shoes before entering the temple.*

**OPPOSITITES**

**PUT SOMETHING ON**

***Take up***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* I didn’t know you’d taken up cookery!
* He’s taken up jogging in order to lose weight.
* She took up languages and now speaks Chinese quite well.
* I used to do some writing and I’d like to take it up again.

**Check** use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**Choose three of the words below to complete this meaning of take up something**.

Activity, pleasure, star, work.

………………………to do a new………………… ,especially for……………….

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. She took up sailing
2. She took it up
3. She took up it
4. Sailing was taken up.

***Practice***

1. **Complete the sentences with the correct form of take up and one of the objects below.**

***Baseball, her new job, different instruments, it, painting, one, smoking***

1. Tom recently…………………. To get fit.
2. He advises parents and children on the dangers of…………….
3. Rather than all of us playing the flute, I think we should…………………..
4. I had never been fishing before, but I have now…………………….and am enjoying it.
5. My art teacher advised me……………….as a career
6. She………………..first thing Monday morning.
7. I never had the time for a hobby, even if I had wanted to………………….
8. **Correct any errors in the following**.
9. She decided to take up walk to try to keep fit.
10. I believe she took up the violin at the age of 4.
11. I was no good at rugby so I take up rowing.
12. There are lots of hobbies that you can take them up.

***Build your vocabulary***

**OPPOSITES**

**GIVE UP, GIVE UP SOMETHING**

***take something back***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* I take back what I said about her being mean.
* He said it was my fault, and refused to take his comments back.
* The statement was taken back but the damage had already been done.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

**Which of these explanations best fits this meaning of *take something back?***

1. to admit that something you said is wrong or that you should not have said it
2. to say that what you said is right
3. to accuse somebody of saying something that is not true

**GRAMMAR**

**Which of these are grammatically**

**correct?**

1. I take back everything I said.
2. I take my comments back.
3. I take back.
4. I take it back. e It was taken back

***Practise***

1. **Rearrange these words to make a correct sentence.**

take said back it but was he I unhelpful I all

1. **Write sentences using one of the nouns below and a different form of *take back* in  
   each. One has been done for you as an example.**

allegation remark statement comment criticism a He refused to take back his remark.

c

d

e

.

***Build your vocabulary***

synonyms

The verbs retract and withdraw mean the same as take

something back, but they are formal words:

* *He made a false confession which he later retracted.*
* The *newspaper withdrew the allegations the next day.*

*Take something in*

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* She took in the situation at a glance and ran for help.
* It's incredible news. I really can't take it in. Are you sure it's true?
* I've been reading for hours. I'm so tired that I'm not taking anything in any more.
* The lecturer spoke really fast and it was quite difficult to take it all in.
* She found it hard to take in what he had told her.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**True of false?**

1. Take in can mean 'to understand, remember or believe new information'.
2. Take in is usually used when it is easy to understand, remember or believe something.

***GRAMMAR***

Which of these are grammatically possible?

a. I really can't take it in.

b. At first, he couldn't take in.

c. It's hard to take it in.

d. He was unable to take in it.

***Practise***

1. **Choose the right phrase to make a sentence.**
2. There was so much information *taking in/to take in* that I didn't learn much.
3. Do you think you *took in/take in* much of what they were telling us?
4. It's been a real shock — I haven't *taken it all in/been taken in* yet.
5. I don't think I'll ever really *be able to take in/can take in* the news.
6. **Rewrite these sentences using a suitable form *of take something in.* The first one has been done for you.**
7. A lot of the lecture this morning was too difficult for me to understand. *A lot of the . lecture was too difficult to take in.*
8. She did tell me her name, but I didn't really pay attention to what she was saying.

*She did tell me her name, but I*

1. I was shocked and at first I didn't realize what had happened.  
   *I was shocked*

**Build your vocabulary**

similar verbs

Sink in has a similar meaning but is used in a different way:

* *We're getting married! I don't think I've taken it yet!*
* *We're getting married! I don't think it's sunk in yet!*

Notice that it is the news or the information that is the subject of the verb.

**take** something **Out,**

**take** something **Out of** something

**Study** Read these sentences carefully,

* He felt in his pocket and took out his keys.
* It won't work if you take the batteries out.
* He was caught taking money out of the till.
* »• That's my phone! Did you take it out of my drawer?
* You can take three books out at a time.
* These books cannot be taken out of the library.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

**Which of these sentences best explains**

**this meaning *of take something out?***

1. To borrow something from somewhere
2. To remove something from somewhere.
3. To show something to somebody.

**GRAMMAR**

**There is a grammatical mistake in one of the following sentences. Find it and correct it.**

1. She took out her keys.
2. She took out her keys of her pocket.
3. She took them out.
4. She took £200 out of the bank.
5. She took £200 out.

.

***Practise***

**Use the correct form of *take out* or *take out of* and one of the nouns or pronouns below to complete these sentences.**

cash

them

libraries

and started to write

the laptop

1. I had a long wait at the airport, so I

my report.

and not returned.

1. Too many books are
2. If you with a credit card, you'll have to pay interest.

one at a time.

1. Keep fireworks in a metal box and

***Build your vocabulary***

SYNONYMS You can also use withdraw when talking about taking money out

of a bank. It is slightly more formal: »

* *He withdrew $450 from the bank.*

OPPOSITES If you put money into your bank account, you can use the verb

pay in:

* *I paid in £500 this morning.*

Use take back or return to refer to library books:

* *I need to take these books back to the library.*

other MEANINGS You can also use take out when you arrange a loan, insurance or a mortgage:

* *He had to take out a huge loan to repay his debts*

**Study**Read these sentences carefully.

* Take down this telephone number.
* The secretary took some details down and said her boss would call me back.
* I read out the numbers and Julie took them down.
* My address had been taken down wrongly.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

Which of the following is closest in meaning to take something down?

a to move something to a lower

position

b to make something shorter c to write something

Now check your answers in the key.

**GRAMMAR**

Which of the following are grammatically possible?

a He took down her phone

number. b He took her phone number

down.

c He took it down. d He took down it. e Her phone number was

taken down.

***Practise***

**1 Match the two halves to make complete sentences.**

1. I didn't know which member of staff

I had spoken to

1. I couldn't return her phone call c
2. One of the cars sped away from the

crash scene

1. He took out a notebook

i. and took down my name and address.

ii because I'd forgotten to take down her

name.

iii because I'd taken down her number

wrongly.

iv so I took down its registration number.

2 **Rewrite the following sentences, using a form of take something down in each.**

1. The police officer wrote down my address in his notebook.
2. The reporters were recording every word she said.
3. The official sat at a table, making a note of the information Mike was giving him.

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

**note something down:**

* noted down all my friends' email addresses.

See also write something down in *Really Learn 100 Phrasal Verbs*

*Take to somebody or something*

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* She never takes to her son's girlfriends.
* He's taken to his new school very quickly.
* Jack is a great coach and I'll be amazed if the team doesn't take to him at once.
* *I* tried to learn the piano, but I never really took to it.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

**Which of the following is closest in meaning to *take to somebody or something?***

1. start disliking somebody or

something

1. steal somebody or something
2. start liking somebody or something

**GRAMMAR**

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. She took to Peter at once.
2. She took to him at once.
3. She took Peter to at once.
4. She took him to very quickly.
5. Peter was taken to very quickly.

***Practise***

1. **Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of *take to.***
2. At first Max didn't his new teacher.
3. She has really science.
4. Give it a go and see if you it.
5. She seems to be the new job.
6. I'm sorry the baby's crying so much. She just doesn't

strangers.

1. **Complete the sentences by using the correct form of *take to* and one of the three possible nouns or pronouns.**

her *school/studying/ teachers, offices/boss/emails* straight

1. She didn't like school and never
2. Most of the team th

away.

1. I thought the two kids would get on well, but they didn't

*themselves/ him/ each other* at all.

.

***Build your vocabulary***

idioms Not take kindly to something means 'to not like something':

* *She didn't take kindly to being told what to do.*

**opposites To take against somebody or something:**

* *Why have you suddenly taken* against Laura?

other meanings To take to something also means 'to develop an ability for something':

* *If you take to the work, we'll give you a job here.*

**take** something **back**

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* I take back what I said about her being mean.
* He said it was my fault, and refused to take his comments back.
* The statement was taken back but the damage had already been done.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

**Which of these explanations best fits this meaning of *take something back?***

1. to admit that something you said is wrong or that you should not have said it
2. to say that what you said is right
3. c to accuse somebody of saying something that is not true

**GRAMMAR**

**Which of these are grammatically**

**correct?**

1. I take back everything I said.
2. I take my comments back.
3. I take back.
4. I take it back.
5. It was taken back.

***Practise***

1. **Rearrange these words to make a correct sentence.**

take said back it but was he I unhelpful I all

1. **Write sentences using one of the nouns below and a different form of *take back* in  
   each. One has been done for you as an example.**

allegation remark statement comment criticism a He refused to take back his remark.

c

d

e

***Build your vocabulary***

synonyms

The verbs retract and withdraw mean the same as take

something back, but they are formal words:

* *He made a false confession which he later retracted.*
* The *newspaper withdrew the allegations the next day.*

***Take up something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* The equipment is expensive and takes up a lot of space.
* I’m sorry to take up so much of your time.
* Looking for a place to live has been taking up all my recently.
* The whole day has been taken up with making phone calls.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises

.

***MEANING***

**Choose the best verb to complete this meaning of take something up.**

Arrange, be, fill, organize.

To……………..a particular amount of space or time

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. The table takes up a lot of room.
2. The table takes a lot of room up.
3. A lot of room is taken up.
4. The table takes it up.

***Practice***

1. **Complete these sentences with either a positive or negative from of take up in a suitable tense.**
2. This sleeping bag rolls up really small so it…………………much space in my rucksack.
3. I wish you didn’t have to work so much. It………………to much of your time.
4. I’m sure he won’t mind helping you, as long as you…………….too much of his time.
5. He found that most of his time……………..with looking after the children.
6. Once we folded the chairs up, they hardly…………..any room
7. **In one of these sentences the verbs take up is not used correctly. Can you find and correct the mistake?**
8. The annual report takes up nearly thirty pages.
9. The new flat screen monitors are very popular as they take up so little space.
10. What space there was had been took up by two long tables.
11. The main problem with this software is that it takes up too much disk space.

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

To occupy something is a more formal verb with a similar meaning:

* *Worrying about the kids occupies all my time!*
* *A single picture occupied the whole screen.*

***Takes after***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* I take after my mother in looks, but people say I’ve got my father’s character.
* He’s very musical. He takes after his grandfather in that respect.
* Who do you take after- your mother or your father?
* Jack is so sporty- he doesn’t take after me!

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

**To take after somebody means ‘to look like or behave like an older member of your family’. Which of these people can you take after?**

1. Your son
2. Your father
3. Your younger sister
4. Your grandmother

***GRAMMAR***

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. He takes his mother after.
2. He takes after his mother.
3. He takes after her
4. He is taking after his mother
5. His mother is taken after
6. Your friend
7. Your aunt

***Practice***

1. **March the two halves to make complete sentences.**
2. I take after my mother
3. I don’t think I take after
4. I am told I take after my father
5. My father and both love climbing
6. I must take after my grandmother
7. Both children were small and took after
8. As we are both very impatient.
9. Because I’ve got green eyes like her.
10. Their mother.
11. But I don’t think we are very similar.
12. My mother or my father.
13. So I like after him in that respect.

2.**who do you take after? Write some sentences about yourself, using the verb take after. Use the complete sentences from the last exercise as examples to follow.**

***Build your vocabulary***

**SIMILAR VERBS**

Resemble somebody can be used when somebody looks like or is similar to another person:

* *She closely resembles her sister.*

At-посмотреть на кого-то, что-то

For-искать

Through-посмотреть

**To look**

After-присматривать

up(in)-посмотреть

***Look for doing something***

**Study**  Read these sentences carefully.

* I’m looking for my watch. Have you seen it?
* Jack looked for his name on the list but couldn’t find it.
* Where have you been? We’ve been looking for you everywhere.
* He’d lost some files, and we spent over an hour looking for them.
* What are you looking for?
* I’m looking for a job at the moment.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to you help you do these exercises.

***MEANING*** ***GRAMMAR***

**Which of the following means Which of these are grammatically**

**the same as look for somebody or possible?**

**something? а.** He is looking for his brother.

1. to watch somebody or something **b.** He is looking his brother for.
2. to search for somebody or something **c.** He is looking for him.
3. to take care of somebody or **d** He is looking him for.

something **e** A job is being looked for.

***Practise***

1. **Complete the following with the correct form of look for and one of the phrases below.**

Her son her contact lenses a blue shirt it an apartment

**a** (In a store) ‘Can I help you?’

‘Yes, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

**b** Have you seen my black scarf?

I’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_everywhere.

**c** Clare was on her hands and knees, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**d** She was frantically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who had run off somewhere.

**e** My journey to work takes too long. I’m going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the centre of town.

1. **There is a grammatical mistake in one of these sentences. Can you find the mistake and correct it?**

**a** If you’re looking for a cheap second-hand car, you’ve come to the right place!

**b** Is this the book you were looking for?

**c** Sarah lost her keys, so we spent ages looking for all over the house.

***Build your vocabulary***

**OTHER MEANING**

To look for something can also mean ‘to expert or hope for something’:

* The examiners will be looking for good grammar and spelling.
* What do you look for in an assistant manager?

**SIMILAR VERBS**

To have a look (for somebody or something), especially whn you are trying to find something quickly or in

one place:

* ‘Have you seen my keys?’ “Have a look in the kitchen.’

***Look forward to doing something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Are you looking forward to the weddings?
* I’m looking forward to seeing Jane and Peter again. Aren’t you?
* We’re going to France next week. I’m really looking forward to it.
* I wasn’t looking forward to going to the dentist again!
* I’ve nothing much to look forward to now.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***  ***GRAMMAR***

**Choose the best explanation of Which of these are**

**the** **meaning of look forward to grammatically possible?**

**something: a** She’s looking forward to

1. to look at something that is in the party.

front of you **b** She’s looking forward to it.

1. to feel excited about something **c** She’s looking forward to leave.

that is going to happen in the **d** She’s looking forward to leaving.

future

1. to think about something that

might happen in the future

***Practise***

1. **Correct the errors in these sentences.**

**a** I’m looking forward to the party very much – all my friends are coming.

**b** What time is your brother arriving? I’m already looking forward to meet him.

**c** Finally the day of the game arrived. I’d been looking forward to for ages.

**d** The mail only came once a week, so we always looked forward.

**e** It’s nearly the weekend, so that’s something to look forward to it!

1. **Is there anything that you are looking forward to? What are you not looking forward to? Write some sentences about yourself, using this verb.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***Build your vocabulary***

**OTHER MEANINGS**

Look forward to is used very often at the end of more formal letters:

* *I look forward to hearing from you son.*
* *Looking forward to meeting you next week*.

***Look after somebody, something or yourself***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* She found that looking after two young children on her own not easy.
* Who’s looking after the apartment while you are away?
* That MP3 player was expensive. You should look after it.
* She’s sixteen, and feels that she is old enough to look after herself.
* My sister is still very sick and is being looked after by our parents.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING*** ***GRAMMAR***

**Choose the best answer to complete Which of these are**

**each part of this meaning of look grammatically possible?**

**after somebody or something: a** I looking my brother after.

**a** not alone **d** happy **b** I looked after my brother.

**b** dry **e** in good condition **c** I looked him after.

**c** safe **d** I looked after him.

**e** My brother was looked after.

If you look after somebody you make sure

that they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If you look after

something you make sure that it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Practise***

1. **Read this hotel review. Underline the 3 verbs that could be replaced with a form of look after. Rewrite the sentences underneath.**

**The Beach Hotel**

If you want to be taken care of very well, this is the hotel for you. The team of staff are all very professional and really enjoy caring for their guests. On our final day, the receptionist booked a car to take us to the airport in the evening and kept our suitcases so that we go out for the day.

**In one of these sentences the verb look after is not used correctly. Can you find which one and correct the mistake?**

**a** She runs her own business, as well as looking after four children.

**b** The animals will get sick if you don’t look after them properly.

**c** Jimmy will be well looking after here with us.

**d** Make sure you look after yourself by eating well and getting regular exercuse.

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

Care for is more formal. Look after is used more in British English and take care of in American

English:

* *She has a new job, caring for elderly patients.*
* *Who’s going to take care of the kids while you’re at work?*

***Test yourself.***

*Используйте нужное слово at, for, through, after,up, чтобы придать предложениям законченный смыслю после выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. I’d like to look \_\_\_the latest issue of Mary Glasgow magazine.
2. – What are you looking\_\_\_\_\_?

* My glasses. I can’t read the newspaper without them.

1. If you don’t know some of the dates, look them \_\_\_\_ in the history book.
2. Jake seldom reads his magazines, he just looks \_\_\_\_ them.
3. Go and find a taxi and I’ll look \_\_\_\_ the suitcases.
4. Look \_\_\_\_ the picture. What’s in it?
5. The child is still very young and must be looked \_\_\_\_ .
6. Please look \_\_\_\_ the papers before I give them to the boss. There may be mistakes in them.
7. Look \_\_\_\_ me, Look \_\_\_\_ me! I’m wearing my new dress!
8. The best way to find out what a word means is to look it \_\_\_\_ in a dictionary.
9. Mary spends a lot of time in bookshops looking \_\_\_\_ rare editions.
10. I looked \_\_\_\_ the test again but couldn’t find any mistakes.
11. Mary and I are looking \_\_\_\_ a new house for our family.
12. A cat may look \_\_\_\_ a king.
13. Don’t worry, I’ll look \_\_\_\_ your pets while you’re away.
14. You can look \_\_\_\_ her telephone number in the book.
15. I’ve spent hours in the shops looking \_\_\_\_ a suitable dress.
16. In hospital I was very well looked \_\_\_\_ .
17. In the new school he spent a lot of time looking \_\_\_\_ the right classroom.
18. I looked this information \_\_\_\_ in a number of books.
19. Looking \_\_\_\_ the newspaper I saw my friend’s name in one of the articles.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | through | 7 |  | 14 |  |
| 1 |  | 8 |  | 15 |  |
| 2 |  | 9 |  | 16 |  |
| 3 |  | 10 |  | 17 |  |
| 4 |  | 11 |  | 18 |  |
| 5 |  | 12 |  | 19 |  |
| 6 |  | 13 |  | 20 |  |

On-1)сесть на велосипед 2)делать успехи

Off-сойти с велосипеда

Along-ухаживать

Out-выйти наружу

Back- вернуться

**To get**

Up-подниматься

Away-удрать

Over-справиться с чем-то

Down-приняться за работу

***Get off; get off something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Is this where we get off?
* Your bike’s got flat tyre. You’d better get off and walk.
* The teenager was last seen getting off a train in Liverpool.
* The bus stopped and three got off

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***  ***GRAMMAR***

1. **Which one of the following means Which of these are grammatically possible?**

**the same as to get off a train? a** He got off at the last stop.

**а.** to leave a train **b** He got the train off at the last stop.

**b .** to board a train **c** He got off the train at the last stop.

**c . .**to travel on a train **d** He got himself off quichly.

**e** He got off in quickly.

1. **Which of the following can you get off?**

**a** a horse **e** a bicycle

**b** a train **f** a ship

**c** a car **g** a truck

**d** a plane **h** a cab

***Practise***

1. **Complete these sentences with the correct form of get off and an object (a noun or a pronoun).**

**a** There was a problem at the airport when we landed, and they wouldn’t let us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**b** Sorry I’m late. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the wrong stop, and had to walk.

**c** You can’t cycle here! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at once!

1. **Complete this dialogue, using a form get off, get off something in your answers.**

**a** ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bus?’

**‘**Outside the school.’

**b** ‘How will I know when get there?’

‘Lots of people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or you can ask the driver where\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMAS**

There are more formal verbs with the same meaning. You can alight from a bus or train and

disembark from a ship or plane:

* *Visitors should alight at the Fort Road stop.*
* *Passengers were waiting to disembark.*

***Get on***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Do you get on with all the people you work with?
* Sarah and I go to on well, and I missed her when she left.
* She’s not getting on very well with her parents at the moment.
* How are you and Peter getting on?
* We all get on really well together.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***  ***GRAMMAR***

**Use one of the words below to Which of these are grammatically**

**complete this meaning of get on: possible?**

bad friendly family difficult **a** They get on.

to have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **b** They get on well.

relationship with somebody **c** They get on their colleagues.

**d** They get on with their colleagues.

***Practise***

1. **Match the two halves to make complete sentences.**

**a** My neighbour and I **I** but we’re very different.

**b** My brother and I get on fairly well **ii** with my mother than my father.

**c** I’ve always got on very well **iii** with my sister-in-law.

**d** I used to get on better **iv** don’t get on at all.

1. **Who do you get on with? Who don’t you get on very well with? Write some sentences about yourself, using this verb. Use the complete sentences from the last exercise as example to follow.**

***Build your vocabulary***

**IDIOMS**

get on/along like a house on fire. This is an informal expression meaning ‘to become friends quickly and

have a very friendly relationship’:

* *I was worried that they wouldn’t like each other, but they’re getting on like a house on fire!*

**SYNONYMS**

You can use the particle along instead of on, especially in American English:

* *Russ and I have always got along really well*.

***get on, get on something***

**study** Use these sentences carefully.

* The bus stopped to let more people get on.
* No one got on at the next station.
* Her cellphone rang just as she getting on the train.
* The bus was so full that we couldn’t even get on it.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING GRAMMAR***

1. Which of the following means the same Which of these are grammatically possible?

as to get on a train? a. We got on outside the school.

a. to leave a train b. We got on the bus outside the school.

b. to board a train c. We got it on outside the school.

c. to travel on a train d. We got on it outside the school.

1. a. a horse e. a bicycle

b. a train f. a ship

c. a car g. a truck

d. a plane h. a tram

***Practise***

**Complete the postcard with the correct forms of get on and an object (a noun or a pronoun) if necessary.**

Well, here we are in Majorca! We had to wait for three hours at the airport before they let us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we arrived in Palma, we went outside the airport and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the hotel, but it was very full and Jack didn’t manage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We were worried about him, but you know Jack – he always finds a solution. He wasn’t worried about not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He hired a motorbike, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with all his luggage and got to the hotel before we did!

***Build your vocabulary***

**SYNONYMS**

Board something or board is a more formal verb:

* *We boarded the bus and chose seats at the front.*
* *The flight is now boarding at Gate 12.*

***get something Over,***

***get something Over With***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* *Go* to the doctor and get the blood test over.
* Let's start the job today and then we'll get it over quickly.
* I'm just pleased that I have got the exam over with!
* I told him the bad news immediately and got it over with.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

**If you *get something over* or *get something over with,* do you:**

1. start something new?
2. do something unpleasant and finish it?
3. do something pleasant and finish it?
4. recover from something?

**GRAMMAR**

**Which of these are grammatically possible?**

1. I'm pleased I've got the test over.
2. I'm pleased I've got the test over

with.

1. I'm pleased I've got over the test.
2. Tell him and get it over with.
3. Tell him now and then it is got

over with.

***Practise***

**Match the two halves to make complete sentences.**

.

**2 Rewrite the words in italics in the following sentences, using the correct form of get over with and any other words you need.**

1. The doctor always gives the painful injections first to *finish them* at the beginning.
2. Do *the housework* this morning and then you can relax this afternoon.
3. Tara and Will agreed to be the first people on the list because *they wanted to do the test and finish it quickly.*
4. Hurry up! Tell me my results and finish it!

***Build your vocabulary***

IDIOMS

get something over and done with. This is a common idiom:

* Do *the test as soon as possible and get it over and done with.*

***get by***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* We're just getting by and don't have any money to spare.  
   I couldn't cook but I got *by by* getting takeaways.
* Some people can get by on less than five hours' sleep.
* He's so helpful, I couldn't get by without him.
* I don't know much Japanese, but I can get by.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

Which of these explanations best fits this meaning *of get by?*

a to ask somebody to come and help

you do something b to borrow some money in order to

buy things c to manage to live or do something

using just what you have

**GRAMMAR**

There is a grammatical mistake in of the following sentences. Find it correct it.

a She earns such a small salary. H

does she get by? b How do they get by on such a si

salary? c How do they get by to such a sn

salary? d They got by on her small salary.

**Practise**

**Fill the gaps in these sentences with the correct form *of get by* and, if necessary one of the prepositions in the box.**

on with without

until he finds another job.  
 state benefits.

a He hopes his family will

b Many families are struggling to

£8000 a year.

c I don't know how they

a computer now.

d I couldn't

e We no car for years.

2. **Look at the things below and write a sentence for each of them, using a form of *get by,* to say whether you could live without them or not.**

MP3 player washing machine computer mobile phone/cellphone diary/calenc

***Build your vocabulary***

SYNONYMS

The verb survive means almost the same as get by:

* + - * *Some people have to sell possessions just to survive.*

***get around to something;***

***get around to doing something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Now I'm finally getting around to the point of my article.
* I keep meaning to put the picture up in my office, but I haven't got around to it yet.
* She had to wait three hours before the doctor got around to her.
* When were you going to get around to telling me you were leaving?

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

When you *get around to* something, do you:

a go and visit somebody?

b write the final paragraph of a

report? c find time to do something?

.

**GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically

possible?

1. I haven't got around to it yet.
2. I haven't got around to doing it yet.
3. I haven't got around to do it yet.
4. I haven't got around it to yet.
5. It hasn't been got around to yet.

**Practise**

**1 Make five sentences by joining two parts with a suitable form *of get around to.***

a It's time to get rid of our old car, but we

b I should have done the report last week and I'm only just

c My sister hasn't been in touch for ages, but I expect she

d When are you going to

e I really enjoyed her first novel, but I don't think she

I writing a second.

!l writing it now.

iii selling it yet.

iv telling him the truth?

v calling me soon.

2 **Write two or three sentences about things you should have done but haven't had time to do yet, using a form *of get around to* in each.**

**Build your vocabulary**

**SYNONYMS**

* In British English, get round to is more common.

*get away with something*

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* Some drivers still think they can get away with drinking and driving.
* The new law means that employers can no longer get away with underpaying  
  employees.
* I know what you've done. You're not getting away with this.
* I can't believe he insulted the boss and got away with it.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

**MEANING**

Which of these explanations best fits this meaning *of get* away *with?*

1. to escape from somewhere
2. to, not be punished for something wrong that you have done
3. to be punished because you have

done something wrong

**GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

1. He gets away with everything.
2. He got away with everything.
3. He got it away with.
4. He got away with it.

**Practise**

1. Fill the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of get away with.
2. Don't be tempted to cheat — you won't it.
3. He
   * + 1. everything and his wife never complains.
4. He would have

it if his brother hadn't told his parents.

1. I wouldn't pay if I thought I could it.
2. Read each sentence and then write a sentence saying whether somebody got away *with* something or not.
3. She was fined £1000 for not paying her taxes.
4. He stole some money but no one discovered it.
5. The kids drew all over the walls and their mother should at them
6. He touched the ball with his hand, but the referee didn't notice.

**Build your vocabulary**

IDIOMS

get away with murder. To do whatever you want without being

stopped or punished:

* *She lets the kids get away with murder.*

***get over something***

**Study** Read these sentences carefully.

* If you want to be a singer, you have to get over your shyness.
* We couldn't find anywhere to live, but we got over that by staying with relatives.
* This problem can be got over without too much difficulty.

**Check** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

***MEANING***

Which of the following is closest in

meaning to *get over something?*

a climb over something

b deal with something

c run away from something

***GRAMMAR***

Which of these are grammatically possible?

a We got over the problem.

b We got over it.

c We got the problem over.

d We got it over.

e The problem was got over.

*Practise*

1 **Sarah needs to hand in her homework tomorrow morning. Her computer has broken and she cannot use it to finish her work. Which of the following are ways *of getting over* her problem?**

1. She does not do her homework.
2. She uses her friend's computer to do her homework.
3. She writes her homework on paper.
4. She stops worrying about not being able to do her homework.

2 **Complete the following sentences using a form *of get***

***over* and one of the words or expressions below.**

his fear of heights bad driving habits your nerves it

1. A large part of the advanced driving test is
2. If you get anxious before an exam, deep breathing exercises can help you

1. At first he found talking about his feelings difficult, but he soon
2. He will not be a firefighter until he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Build your vocabulary***

**synonyms**

To overcome something is more formal:

* *It was a very difficult problem to overcome.*

other MEANINGS

Phrases like / *can't get over it!* are used when you are very surprised or shocked about something: *>• I can't get over how much she's changed.*

SIMILAR VERBS

-»

GET SOMETHING OVER, GET SOMETHING OVER WITH

See also get over somebody or something in *Really Learn 100 Phrasal Verbs.*

***Get***

Some verbs can be used in combination with a variety of verbs and prepositions. In this book you have met get in combination with:

***off on out over up***

***Exercise 1 –Meaning***

**Match each sentence with an explanation of the meaning in the box.**

1. I'm still getting over my cold.
2. They were locked in the building and couldn’t get out
3. It's 6.30! You should be getting up now.
4. I ran to the station and got on die train just before it left.
5. Do you get on well with your teachers?
6. I said I would go shopping with him, so I can't get out of it now.
7. Anna got off the bus and sorted to walk along the road.
8. to board a bus, train, plane, etc
9. have a friendly relationship with somebody
10. to manage to find a way out of a place
11. to return to your usual state of health or happiness after an illness, a shock, etc
12. to get out of bed
13. to leave a bus, train or plane
14. to avoid are responsibility or duty

***Exercise 2 -Test Yourself***

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of a suitable phrasal verb with get**

1. My parents don't……………….with their neighbours very well.
2. Don't leave your bags on the tram when you …………………it.
3. You promised to help me! You can’t …………….. it now.
4. I watched him …………….his bike and ride away.
5. Come on, lazy! It’s time to……………….
6. She tripped and fell after……………….the car.
7. I was very angry with him, but I’ll…………….it.

Test yourself

*Используйте нужное слово on, off, along, out, up, away, over, down, back,чтобы придать предложениям законченный смысл. После выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в примере.*

1. How are you getting ……….dear?
2. Rose says she is afraid of dogs and she can't get ………….this fear.
3. It's seven o'clock. Time to get…………..
4. Here's our bus, let's get…………….
5. Well, boys and girls, the bell has gone, let's get………….to work.
6. How are you getting ………….with your English?
7. We'll be in trouble if the secret information gets
8. We have a new secretary. She's a nice girl and we get …………..very well.
9. Follow that man! He's a criminal and is trying to get………..with our money!
10. Ann is still weak, she hasn't got……….her disease yet.
11. When I saw Boris at about five yesterday, he was talking to the postman without getting……….his bike.
12. How are you and your neighbour getting……………?
13. I caught a very big fish but it got……………..
14. I really must get………..to my studies, I've been lazy too long.
15. Excuse me, I have to get……….at the next stop.
16. Does she get…………well with her cousin?
17. We can't get any more people……….. , you'll have to wait for the next bus.
18. The door is locked and I can't get……….!
19. We'll do our best to get………..this difficulty, I promise.
20. Get, when the queen enters the room.
21. I hate getting………..early.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 |  | 7 |  | 14 |  |
| 1 |  | 8 |  | 15 |  |
| 2 |  | 9 |  | 16 |  |
| 3 |  | 10 |  | 17 |  |
| 4 |  | 11 |  | 18 |  |
| 5 |  | 12 |  | 19 |  |
| 6 |  | 13 |  | 20 |  |

***TEST YOURSELF***

*Выберите для каждого из предложений подходящий по смыслу глагол. После выполнения задания заполните таблицу, как показано в таблице.*

0.She promised to……… up early tomorrow.

a) do b) get c)look

1.That day we were late and ………down to work only by noon.

a) get h) run

2. this is our station,…………..off quickly

a) make b) take c)get

3. I'm so sorry I have………up sport

a)turned b) done

4. The pancake is burning!........it over now!

a) Run b) Turn c)get

5. I never sell my books, I………them away.

a) give b) run c)do

6. the story………out to be so boring that I couldn’t read it to the end.

a)set b)turned c)gave

7. never………….up hope!

a)do b)give c)turn

8. in the film the hero easily…………..away from his enemies.

a)runs b)gives c)does

9……………the picture down and look closer at it.

a)get b)run c)take

10. I’ll………..out some paper for you to write on.

a)turn b)give c)set

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | get | 6 |  |
| 1 |  | 7 |  |
| 2 |  | 8 |  |
| 3 |  | 9 |  |
| 4 |  | 10 |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |

0. It's time to \_ off to the station.

a) get b) set

1 . It all \_ out to be a misunderstanding.

a) turned b) set

2. \_away, children. My eyes are tired from reading. We'll finish the story tomorrow.

a) Take b) Run

3. The book was \_ down to him by his ancesstors.

a) run b) handed

4. \_ up from your books and listen to me.

a) look b) make

5. 1 hate the look of raw meat. Please \_ it away.

a) take b) give

6. \_ out of this room now!

a)get b)got

7. Have! you hoard about houses being \_ into in the neighbourhood?

a) turned b) broken

8. When shall we \_ away with crime and violence?

a) do b) get'

9. What's there on your desk, Peter? Will you \_ it over to me?

a) get b) hand

10. 10.if you………..out of money just let me know, I’ll lend you some

a)run b)make

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | set | 6 |  |
| 1 |  | 7 |  |
| 2 |  | 8 |  |
| 3 |  | 9 |  |
| 4 |  | 10 |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |