

DANIEL BLACKMAN

TESTS IN ENGLISH

PHRASAL VERBS

LEVEL: UPPER INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED

WYDANIE PIERWSZE



WARSZAWA 1995
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To Halina and Kasia

INTRODUCTION

1. Who is the book for?

The book is intended for upper-intermediate to advanced learners who wish to gain practice in this often neglected area of English language teaching.

Different learning preferences are taken into account as far as exercise types are concerned. Learners who benefit from a grammatical approach to phrasal verbs will find the exercises on jumbled sentences helpful (eg. 2.6, 2.8, 2.11). On the other hand, there are exercises where phrasal verbs are treated as a lexical phenomenon (eg. 4.1, 4.2, 6.1, 6.2).

2. What does the book contain?

- i. 265 frequently-used phrasal verbs recycled in graded exercises, in a variety of contexts.
- ii. A key to all exercises.
- iii. An appendix which alphabetically lists all of the phrasal verbs in the book according to verb, with their different meanings, commonly-used collocations, and information about how they function grammatically.

3. How can the book be used?

The book is principally for self-study, ie. it provides the learner with all the lexical and grammatical information needed to do the exercises, and a key.

The arrangement of the book enables the learner to cover the material either in a systematic way, section by section, or to be selective, since each section is self-contained.

SECTION 1

Phrasal Verbs grouped according to Preposition and Adverb

1.1 DOWN

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

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

1. The anxious husband *broke* down the door when he smelt gas coming from the kitchen.
2. Prices of all sportswear are going to be down by twenty percent.
3. The rebellious boy was told to down to studying by his concerned parents.
4. The psychiatric nurse down yesterday because of the strain of work.
5. The hypochondriac got a shock the other day when he down with flu.
6. That irresponsible youth was always down his parents until he got married and left home.
7. Our snobbish neighbour down on us because we aren't as well off as he is.
8. On the last day, the boy scouts down their tents, packed their bags and caught the bus home.
9. The insurance underwriter down the details of the accident on his notepad.
10. The drunken driver had already down a dog before he down a farmer.
11. Bill was down by the police because he was too short.
12. The chairman intends to down if news of the company's financial losses is made public.
13. He's the sort who thinks it's funny to down and poke fun at his mother-in-law.
14. I thought the exhibition down rather well, in view of the large turnout.
15. "Sleeping Beauty" down for the 2.15 race.

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

1. The anxious husband broke down the door when he smelt gas coming from the kitchen.
2. The sales manager is bringing down all the store's goods by twenty percent.
3. The concerned parents told their rebellious son to get down to studying.
4. The hypochondriac suddenly went down with flu.
5. The irresponsible youth was always letting down his parents.
6. The boy scouts pulled down their tents, packed their bags and went home.
7. The insurance underwriter put down the details on his notepad.
8. The drunken driver had already run down a dog before he ran down a farmer.
9. The police turned down Bill because he was too short.
10. He's the sort who runs down his mother-in-law.

1.2 IN/INTO

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

bring	break	take	get
fill	do	turn	give
drop	go	pull	

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

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

1. They say they'll do in the hostage if the ransom isn't paid by noon tomorrow.
2. You might try Mrs Willow across the road. She takes in lodgers.
3. As soon as he'd filled in the coupon, he went out to post it.
4. When you've finished writing, give in the test paper to the invigilator.
5. Beware of fortune-tellers. They usually take in naive, unsuspecting people.
6. It was too complicated for him to take in the secret code.

1.3. OFF

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

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

1. The colonel broke off in mid-sentence as soon as he saw the soldier yawning on parade.
2. Overcome with tiredness, the cleaning lady off while polishing the managing director's desk.
3. His attempt at winning the singing competition didn't off because he lost his voice the day before.
4. The gardener got angry with the little boy for off a branch of the apple tree.
5. In all his years as a criminal, Ted Felon never once off for committing an offence.
6. We should off now, otherwise we'll miss our bus.
7. When the alarm off every morning at 6, he jumps out of bed.
8. It was a pleasant surprise for Barbara to off early from work.
9. I wanted to order roast beef but the waiter told me it off.
10. That cake smells awful! It must've off.
11. It's been years since a bomb off in our district.
12. The judge off the accused as it was his first offence.
13. She tried to her husband off the idea of going abroad by telling him how difficult it would be to get fish and chips and light ale.
14. Her husband doesn't know what to do with himself since he's off work.
15. With rucksacks on their backs, the hitchhikers off on their holiday.
16. Joe Cod was caught off a stink bomb in the classroom.
17. Luckily for Joe, he was off sports the next day because his bottom was sore.
18. Most boxing critics have off Frank Bruto's chances of winning the next heavyweight title fight.
19. Owing to the bomb scare, the conference had to be off until the police searched the building.

20. All in all, the wedding reception off very well, with most of the guests eating and drinking to their heart's content.
21. We'd better off the picnic if it's going to rain.
22. It's no joke being off and having to live on social security.
23. That flower off a beautiful fragrance.
24. If you keep off people in their presence, someone will take offence and hit you!
25. off your clothes behind that screen and the doctor will be with you in a moment.

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

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

1.4. OUT (I)

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

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

- At midnight tonight the prisoners in "D" block are going to *break* out.
- The results of the Grand National have just been out on the radio.
- No matter how hard I try I can't out what he's saying.
- I'm afraid we seem to out of that brand of soap at the moment.
- Occasionally, my skin out into a rash.
- After attending three lessons in yoga, he out.
- What will you do when your contract out?
- It out that she was innocent in the end.
- All members of the committee out for the vote.
- Her romantic sequel will be out by Kingsway publishers next year.
- That bloody cat! Will somebody it out now!
- As a result of overeating at Christmas, she had to out all her skirts and dresses.
- I'm sorry to out Mrs Perkins, but I need to borrow some money from her.
- The sound of the motorbike starting out the old ladies' conversation.
- Please out the cheque to Smith and Son Ltd.
- At the end of May, they out on their expedition across the Sahara.
- It's funny how couples out for the most trivial reasons.
- The policewoman out the young man because he pinched her bottom. He was later treated in hospital for head injuries.

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

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

OUT (II)

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

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

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

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

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

1.5. UP (I)

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

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

- Haven't you ever considered giving up smoking?
- It must've been the curdled milk that made him up his dinner.
- I tried to up Tim when I was in Los Angeles, but he must've changed his address.
- If you up any more of my time, I'll kick you!
- Come on, stop arguing. Let's up.
- Spring term usually up just before Easter.
- The rebels couldn't win, so they decided to up.
- We're thinking of up a small car hire firm.
- It looks like our neighbours are preparing for a siege judging by the way they're up on food.
- No amount of money can up for the damage you've done.
- Tom up the subject of school dinners at the last teacher's meeting.
- When the interview finished, the applicant up a form.
- He always wears slip-ons because he can't up shoes with laces.
- Look! There's a masked man up the bank.
- Don't listen to him. He's always up lies about us.
- Despite falling over, she managed to up with the other athletes.
- Tobacco's certain to up in the next budget.
- The council are going to up a memorial in the market square.
- We didn't expect the guests to up till 8.30, but they arrived much earlier.
- Why don't you just up and leave me in peace!
- The doctor says Arthur will up and about in a couple of days.
- Janet up early. I can hear her moving about in her bedroom.

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

- Tom brought up the subject of school dinners at the last teachers' meeting.
- We didn't expect the guests to turn up till 8.30.
- It must've been the curdled milk that made him bring up his dinner.
- He can't do up shoes with laces, so he wears slip-ons.
- When the interview finished the applicant filled up a form.
- Haven't you ever considered giving up smoking?
- Look! There's a masked man holding up the bank.
- I tried to look up Tim when I was in Los Angeles.
- Don't listen to him. He's always making up lies about us.
- The council are going to put up a memorial in the market square.
- We're thinking of setting up a small car hire firm.
- If you take up my time any longer, I'll kick you!

UP (II)

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

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

1. The policeman told the crowd to break up and go home before anyone was hurt.
2. Parents are responsible for up their children properly.
3. It was Mary who up with that great suggestion.
4. They're up their spare room so that they can let it.
5. I'm hopeless at up zips as they nearly always break.
6. When the company went bankrupt, he up his position as managing director.
7. A large office block is due to up near here next June.
8. Stop up Mr Jones, he's late already.
9. Her boss patted her on the bottom and told her to up the good work.
10. Isn't it embarrassing to find yourself up in the middle of a conversation?
11. How can you still up to Sheila when she humiliated you in public?
12. Don't tell me she's still up her face in the Ladies!
13. There's no way you can up the hours you've lost.
14. The corner shop has up the price of eggs.
15. I'll up Dave for the night if the hotel is booked up.
16. Why don't you up the matter with your MP?
17. Here's some string. Can you up this parcel?
18. I've advised old George to up golf when he retires.
19. When he finished the rough copy, he up the report in detail.
20. She had a high temperature and kept up.
21. He likes up his wife by making cruel jokes about her in public.
22. The climbers up against very bad weather conditions as they approached the summit.

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

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

SECTION 2

Phrasal Verbs grouped according to Verb

2.1. BE

A. Read the explanations of phrasal verbs from a—j, and then match them up with the sentences containing phrasal verbs from 1—10. Write the number of the sentence and the full form of the phrasal verb next to each explanation. The first one has been done for you.

- a. to be rejected or disapproved of *No. 7, to be out*
- b. to be out of bed —
- c. to be late with something —
- d. to continue talking in an annoying way —
- e. to nag someone —
- f. to be well after illness —
- g. to have none left —
- h. to want —
- i. to face difficulties —
- j. to register for something —

1. What's the name of the politician who's always on about rainforests and global warming?
2. Her psychiatrist advised her to stop being a perfect housewife and to be behind with the cleaning, washing and cooking for a change.
3. Are you sure that if I drink cod liver oil every day I'll be up and about in no time at all?
4. As his shift starts at 7am, he is always up well before 6 to take his dog for a walk.
5. The moment the sandstorm began, the car stopped and wouldn't start. We were simply out of luck.
6. The Walters have everything. Yet, the wife is continually on at the husband for one reason or another.
7. Whether you like it or not, passing the death sentence on an internationally known writer is a bit extreme, if not absolutely out.
8. If there are enough students down for an evening course in parapsychology, we could start it right away.
9. Do people realize the daily problems that one-parent families are up against?
10. If she's after money she won't marry him until he makes a million or two, and nobody knows how long that will take.

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

1. You'd better be off now. It may rain soon.
2. Although the cheese was off, he still ate it.
3. If only you were off on Friday, we could go away for three days.
4. Why is the television off? Aren't you interested in the latest news from Moscow?
5. After the New Year's Eve celebration at the Victoria Hotel, champagne and sparkling wine were off so we had to have mineral water with the dinner.
6. When the American tourist tasted beetroot soup for the first time, he was sure that it was off.
7. I'm off now. Are you coming with me?
8. After every night shift, the firemen are off for two days.
9. It was only after ten minutes of absolute silence that we realised the air-conditioning was off.
10. Mr Shoestring was relieved that the turtle soup was off as he didn't want to admit he couldn't afford it.
11. How on earth can the Chinese eat eggs that are a hundred years old? They must be off... the eggs, that is.
12. When you're off, remember to lock the door, please. I'm going to bed now.
13. I wish I hadn't married a doctor; he's never off.
14. The photographs didn't come out because the flash had been off.
15. What sort of service is that? We ordered half an hour ago and now you tell us that the stuffed lamb is off and would we like stuffed camel!
16. Why didn't you put the butter in the fridge? I'm sure it's off now.
17. It's five o'clock already! I must be off.
18. I really don't mind this job. The money's good and I'm off two days a week.
19. As all the lights were off, we thought they'd gone to bed.
20. The menu looked impressive, but whatever we ordered was off. We had to order what the waiter recommended.

2.2. BREAK

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

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

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

1. He broke it down
2. It broke down
3. She broke down
4. She broke a bit off
5. They broke it off
6. It broke out
7. He broke out
8. He broke out in it all over
9. They broke it up
10. They broke up

2.3. BRING

Match up the split exchanges in Sections A and B.

Section A

- a. "He's brought about a bloodless revolution in Eastern Europe."
- b. "The Chancellor's bringing it down."
- c. "We've decided to bring it forward."
- d. "How much does he bring in a week?"
- e. "I don't think it's brought out until the last chapter."
- f. "They're bringing out the sequel in March."
- g. "There's no way we can bring him round."
- h. "He brought the whole lot up all over the carpet."
- i. "Parents nowadays have no idea how to bring up their kids."
- j. "Well, gentlemen, I think it's time we brought up the subject of falling sales figures."

Section B

1. "Who are the publishers by the way?"
2. "At least 200 quid."
3. "Dirty pig!"
4. "You mean Gorbachev?"
5. "You can talk. Your son's just been arrested for hitting a policeman!"
6. "That doesn't leave us much time then."
7. "What's that? Income tax?"
8. "I think the message is clear from the beginning."
9. "But with respect, Mr Chairman, it's almost time for lunch."
10. "Let me talk to him. I know how to handle his type."

2.4. COME

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

"You'll never believe this!"

"Believe what? No, don't tell me, interest rates are falling." (*coming down*)

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

"So? He's usually blind drunk on a Friday night."

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

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

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

"He could be doing this for a bet. I wouldn't put it past him to invent some sort of practical joke like this. If he has, it's worked a treat. He's fooled everyone."

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

"I thought you said he was naked."

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

2.5. GET (I)

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

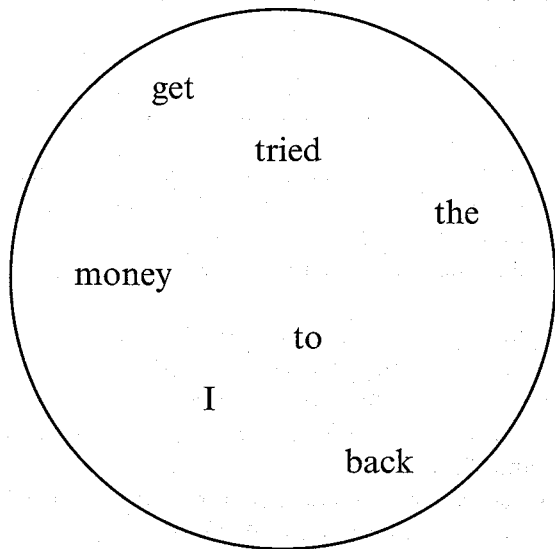
behind	back	about	on with	off
across	on	over	round	away
through	by	in	down to	

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

GET (II)

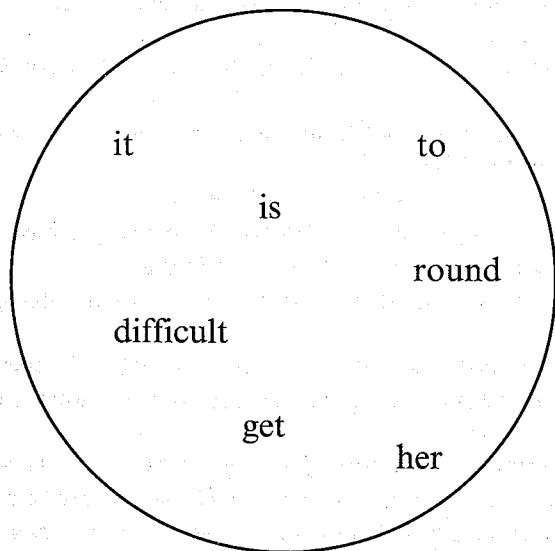
Order the words in each circle to make two sentences, where possible, showing the phrasal verb as separable and inseparable. See the example below and Appendix.

Example:



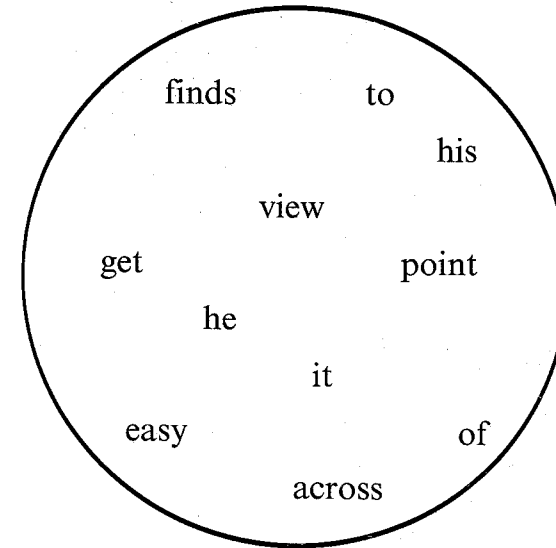
- a. I tried to get the money back.
- b. I tried to get back the money.

1.



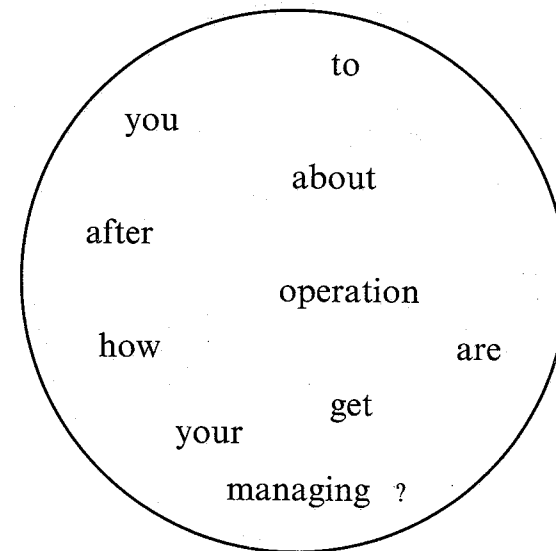
- a.
- b.

2.



- a.
- b.

3.



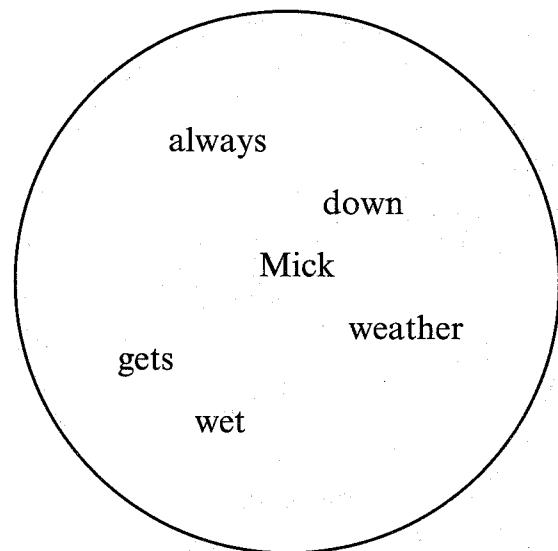
- a.
- b.

4.



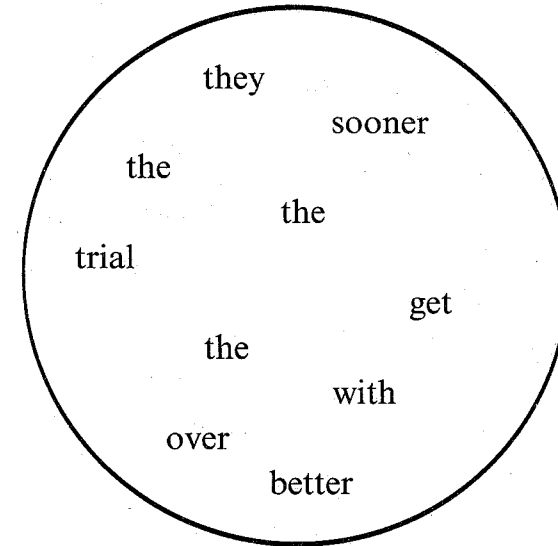
- a.
- b.

5.



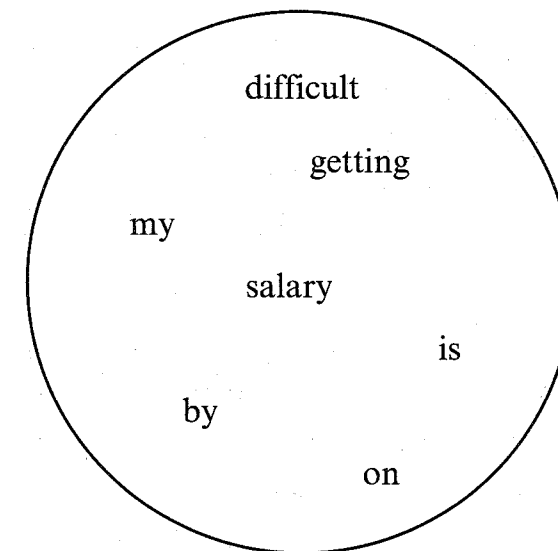
- a.
- b.

6.



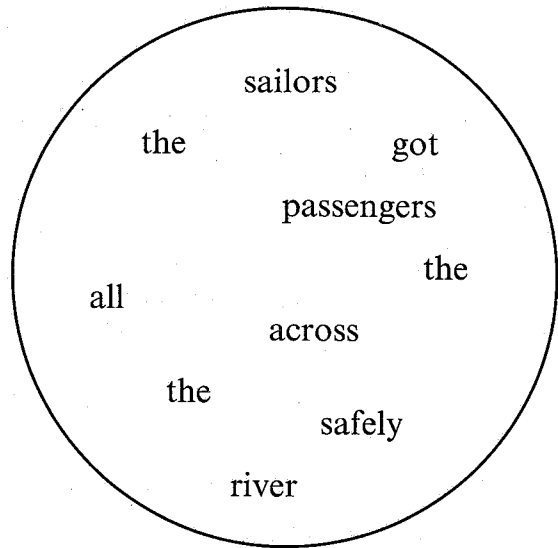
- a.
- b.

7.



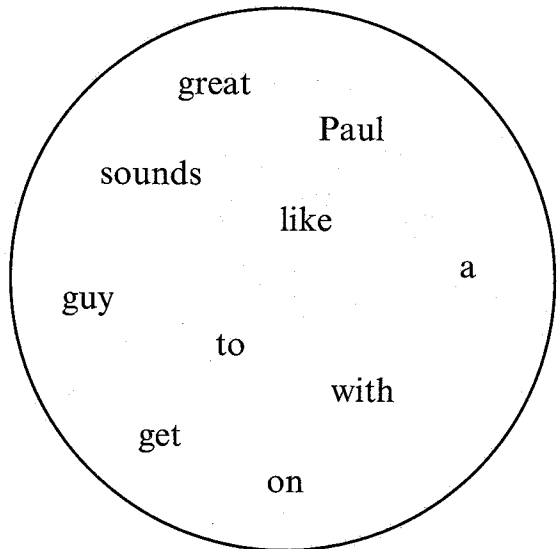
- a.
- b.

8.



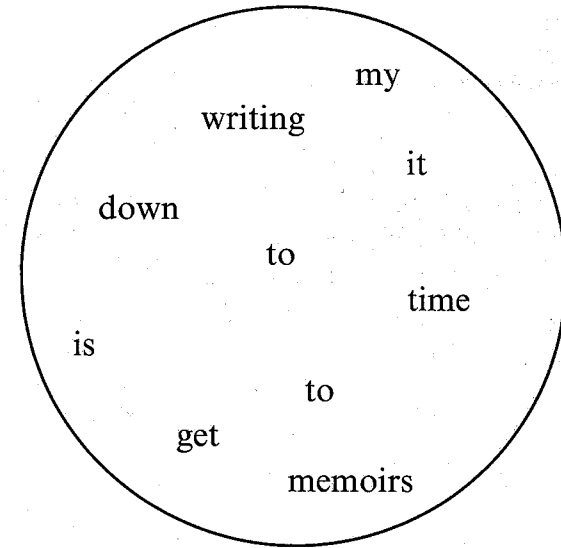
- a.
- b.

9.



- a.
- b.

10.



- a.
- b.

2.6. GET/TURN

Match up the split exchanges in Sections A and B.

Section A

- a. "Did you hear about the super-market cashier who got away with half a million quid?"
- b. "You're not getting behind with the rent, are you?"
- c. "What time does he get in from work?"
- d. "What a day! All this shift work is really getting me down."
- e. "And he had almost got across to the other side when... guess what happened?"
- f. "You were lucky to get off with a fine."
- g. "So you got through to your girlfriend at last."
- h. "It's incredible how they all got back alive."
- i. "You ought to get down to increasing productivity."
- j. "Why is it that she gets off early while the rest of us are stuck here till 5 pm?"

Section B

1. "Not really. The magistrate turned out to be my girlfriend's father."
2. "You mean the plane crash survivors? Yeah, hundreds of people turned out to welcome them home."
3. "Afraid so. The landlord's threatened to turn us out."
4. "What are you talking about! We turned out 50,000 tons of machinery last year."
5. "He turns up after he's had a few at the local."
6. "Yeah, it was all I could do, seeing as her dad turned me away when I tried to visit her."
7. "Because she gets on very well with the manager, if you know what I mean..."
8. "You'll feel like a different person when you turn in and have a good night's sleep."
9. "He was shot at and had to turn back. You told me this story last week!"
10. "Apparently, she did it because she'd asked for a payrise and was turned down."

2.7. GIVE

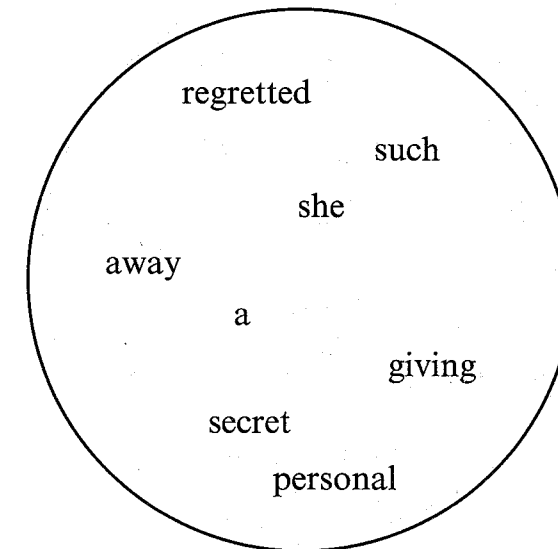
Order the words in each circle to make two sentences, where possible, showing the phrasal verb as separable and inseparable. See the example below and Appendix.

Example:



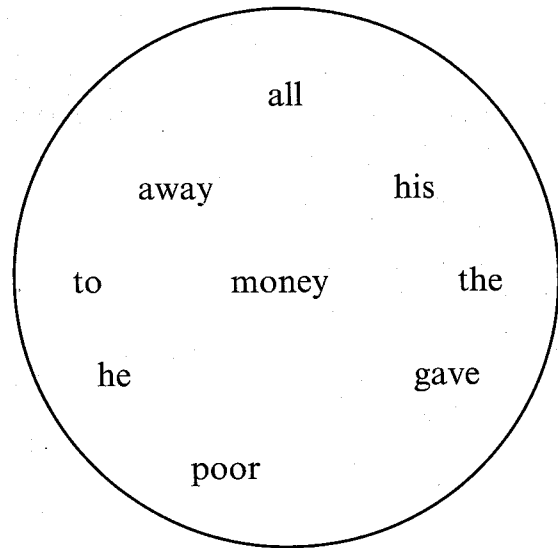
- a. Who's giving the bride away?
- b. Who's giving away the bride?

1.



- a.
- b.

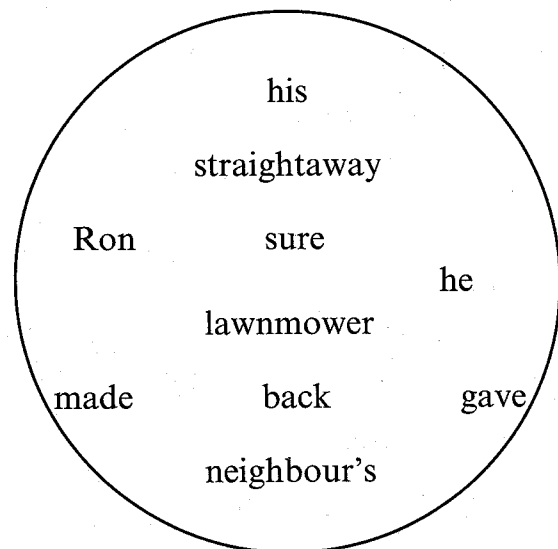
2.



a.

b.

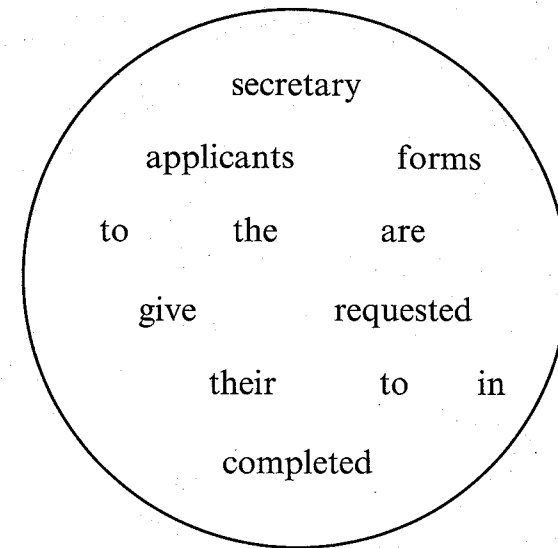
3.



a.

b.

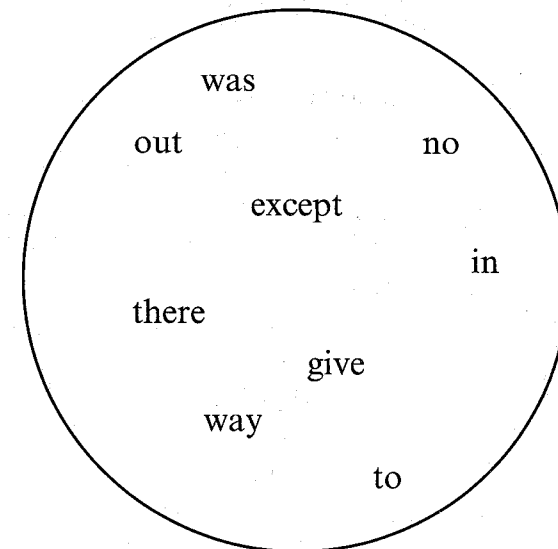
4.



a.

b.

5.



a.

b.

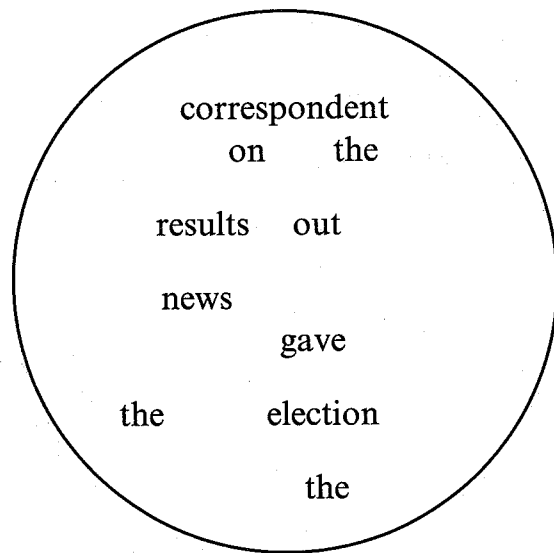
6.



a.

b.

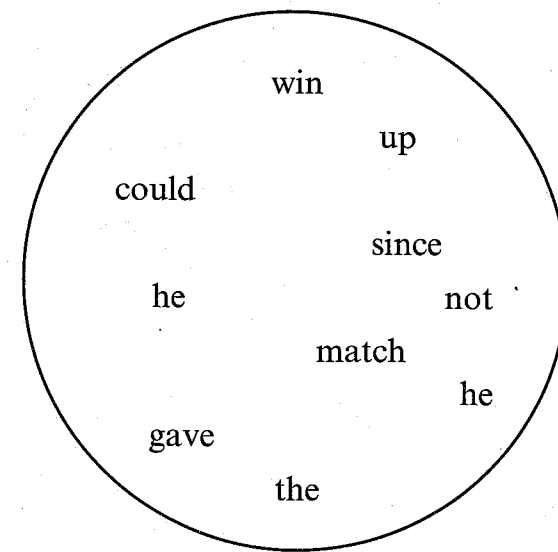
7.



a.

b.

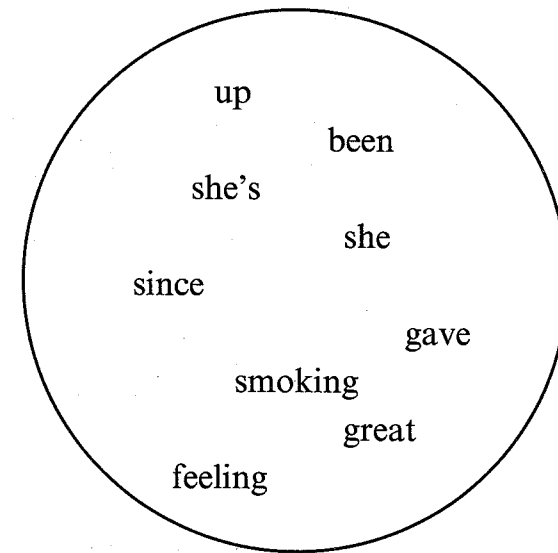
8.



a.

b.

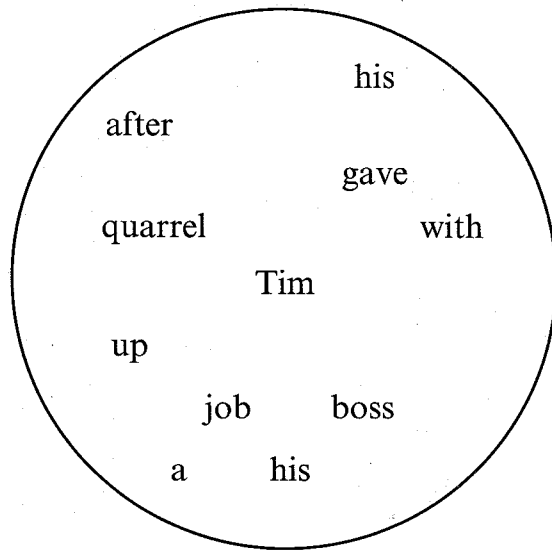
9.



a.

b.

10.



- a.
- b.

2.8. GO

Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the underlined phrasal verbs with verbs and phrases which are similar in meaning.

Example: When the bomb went off, the ship started going down.
When the bomb exploded, the ship started sinking.

1. As the sun was going down, he wound his alarm clock and made sure that it would go off at 7am.
2. He said he was tired, but we begged him to go on with the story of how he went in for big game hunting when he was young.
3. The more supermarkets that were going up the more likely it was that his corner shop would go under.
4. That stomach bug he came down with might be connected with the pork he'd eaten. I'm sure it had gone off.
5. As the boat went under, the women and children started screaming.
6. She decided to go in for the exam on the recommendation of her teacher.
7. According to the stock market report, the price of zinc is going up.
8. However, the price of copper is going down.
9. I thought you said you'd gone through this report. It looks as though you'll have to go over it again.
10. The travelling circus went down very well with the children in our village.

2.9. PUT

A. Try to work out the connection between the phrasal verbs in the lefthand column below and the people in the righthand column. Some of the phrasal verbs can be used twice.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a. put across | 1. a fireman |
| b. put aside | 2. a politician |
| c. put down | 3. a procrastinator |
| d. put forward | 4. a nuisance |
| e. put off | 5. a landlady |
| f. put on | 6. a miser |
| g. put out | 7. a scientist |
| h. put up | 8. a saint |
| i. put up with | 9. a glutton |
| | 10. an innovator |
| | 11. a tyrant |
| | 12. a bricklayer |

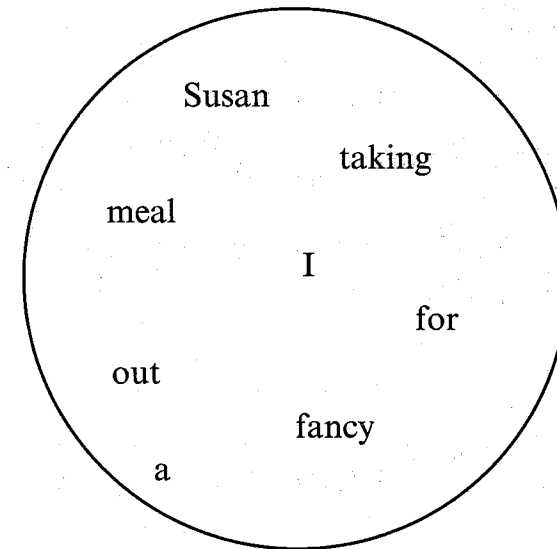
B. When you have worked out what the phrasal verbs have in common with the people, write a sentence for each phrasal verb showing its connection with the choice of person.

Example: A skilful politician can put across his party's policies persuasively./
A scientist can put across his theories effortlessly.

2.10. TAKE

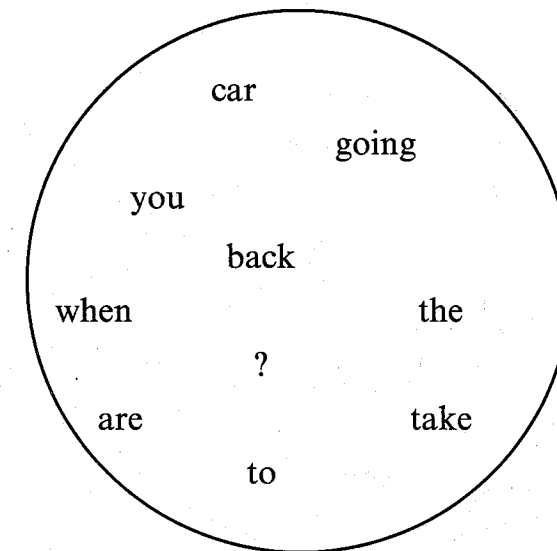
Order the words in each circle to make two sentences, where possible, showing the phrasal verb as separable and inseparable. See the example below and Appendix.

Example:



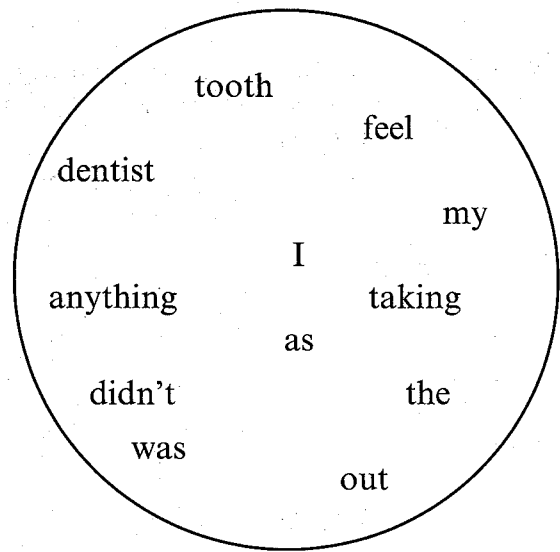
- a. I fancy taking Susan out for a meal.
b. I fancy taking out Susan for a meal.

1.



- a.
b.

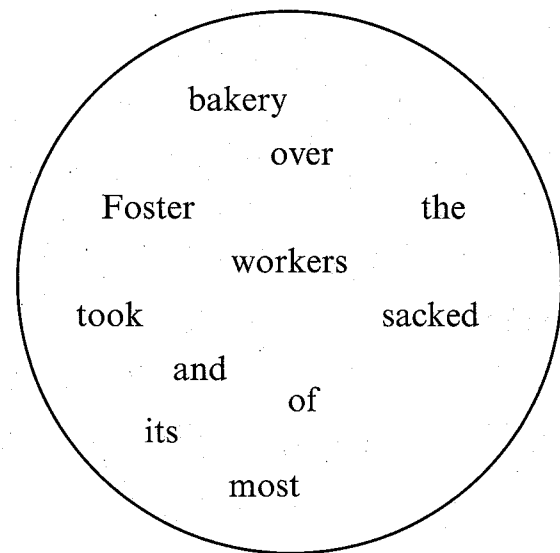
2.



a.

b.

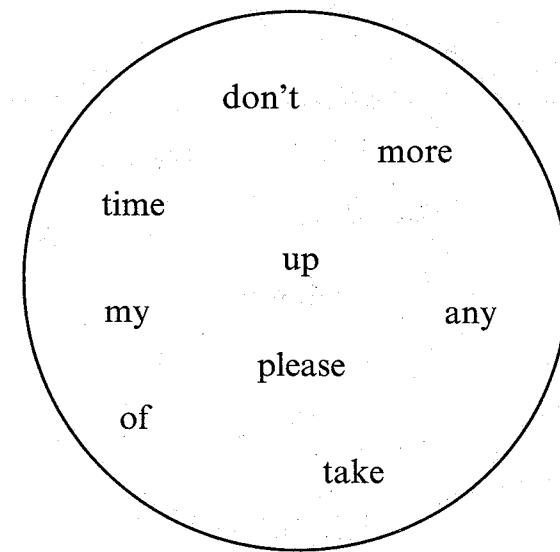
3.



a.

b.

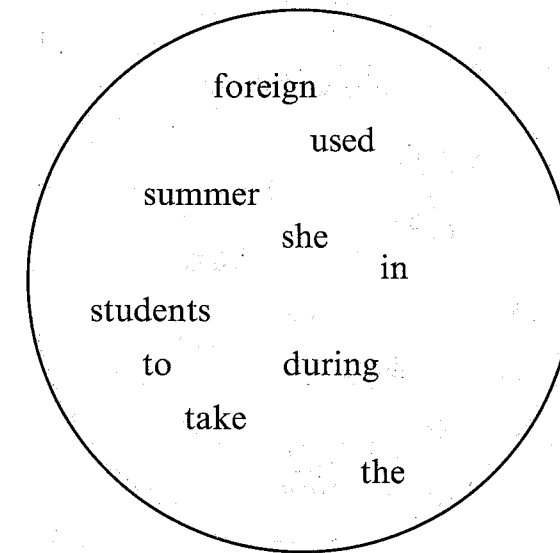
4.



a.

b.

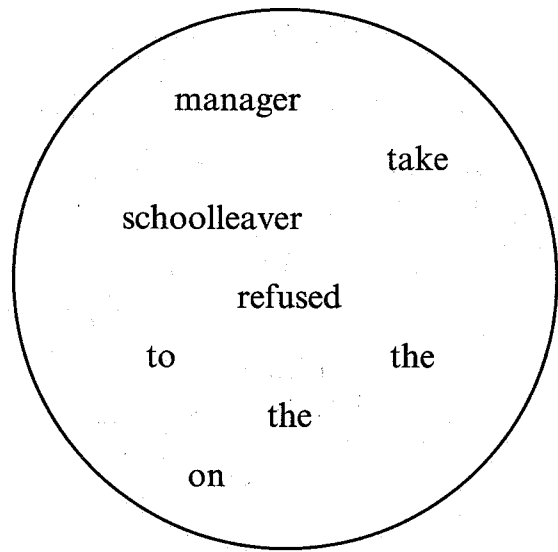
5.



a.

b.

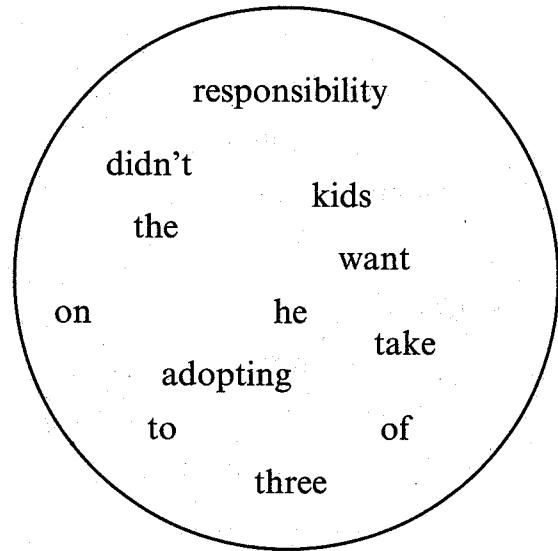
6.



a.

b.

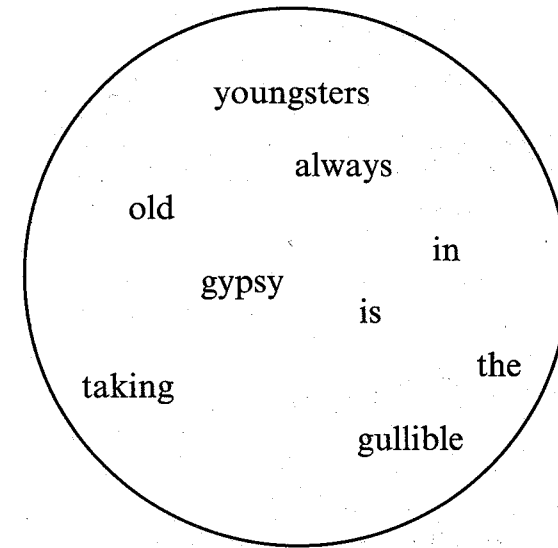
7.



a.

b.

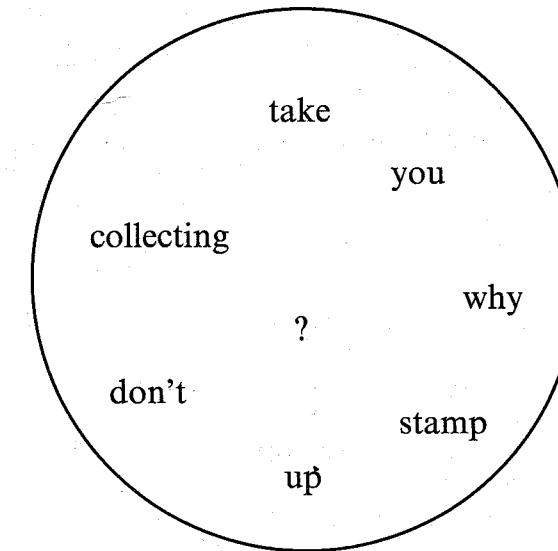
8.



a.

b.

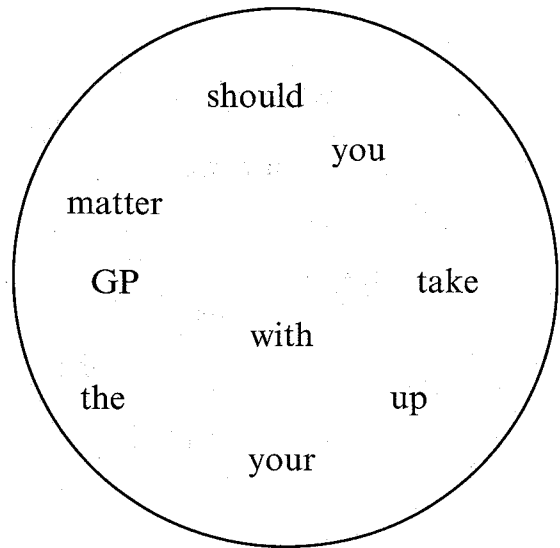
9.



a.

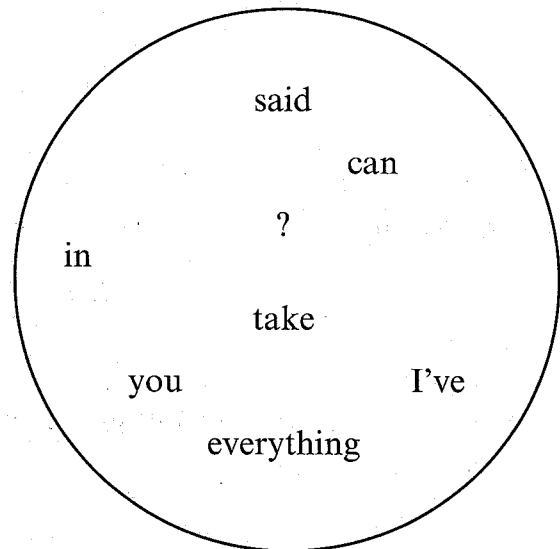
b.

10.



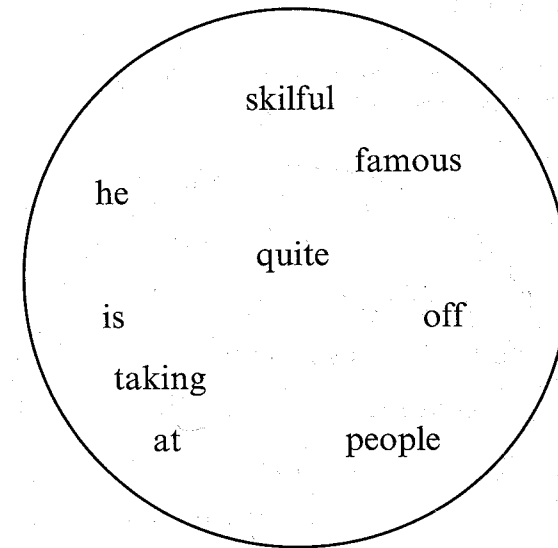
- a.
- b.

11.



- a.
- b.

12.

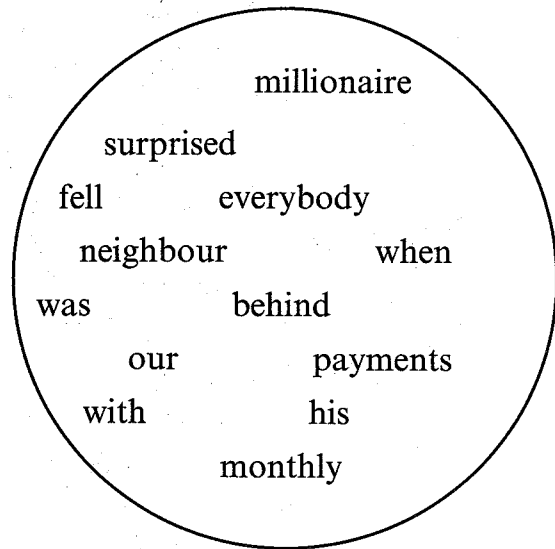


- a.
- b.

2.11. MISCELLANEOUS

Order the words in each circle to make two sentences, where possible, showing the phrasal verb as separable and inseparable. See Appendix.

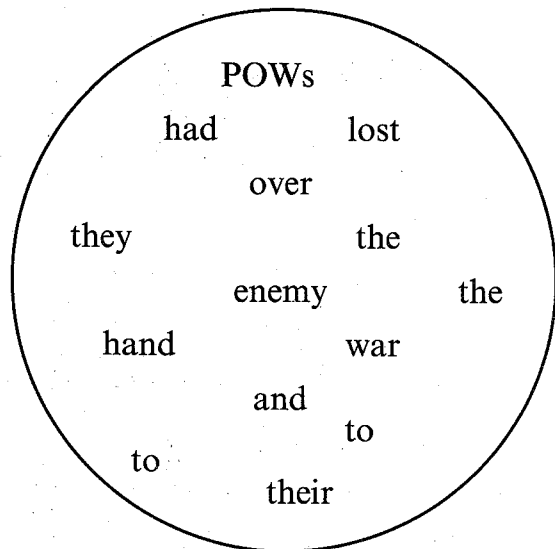
1.



a.

b.

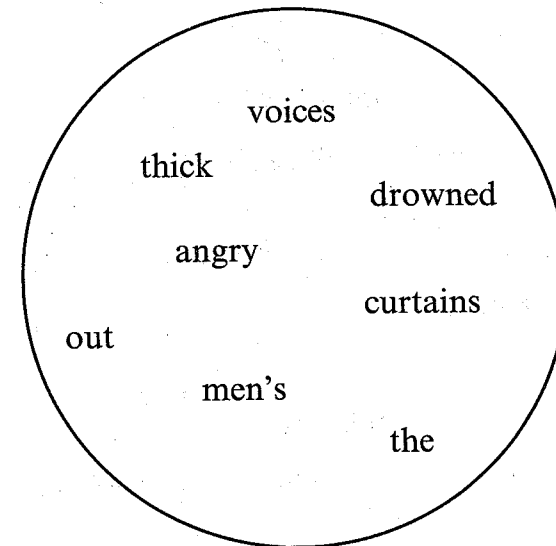
2.



a.

b.

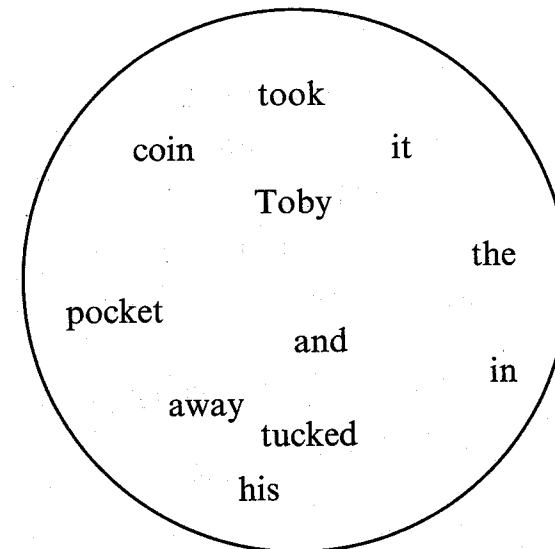
3.



a.

b.

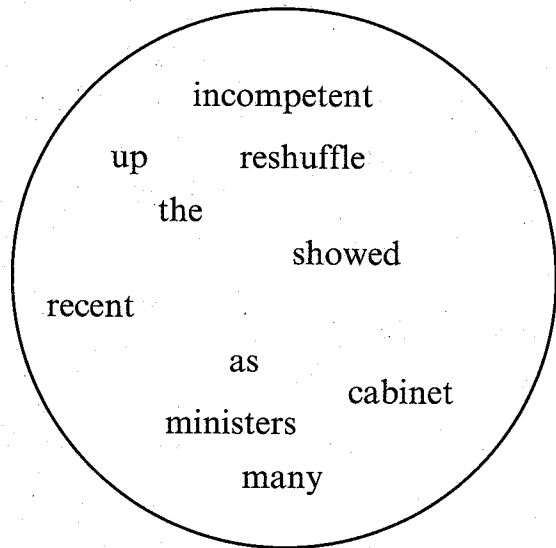
4.



a.

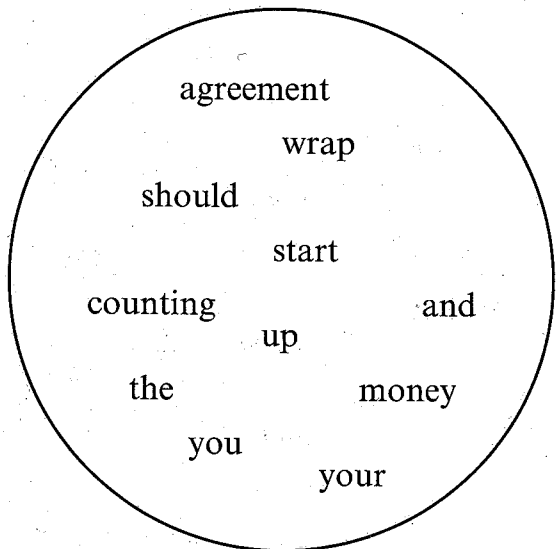
b.

5.



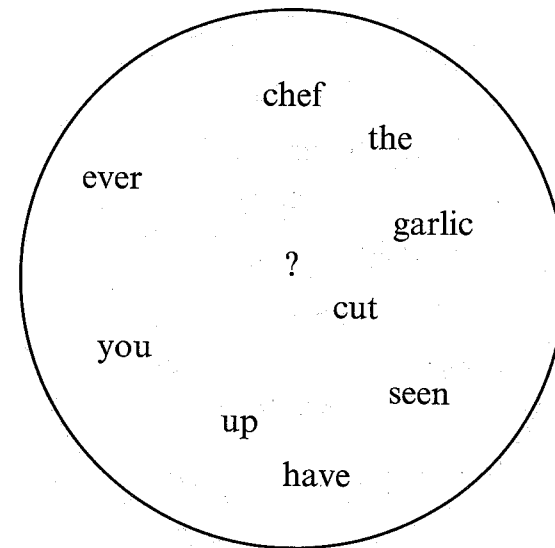
a.
 b.

6.



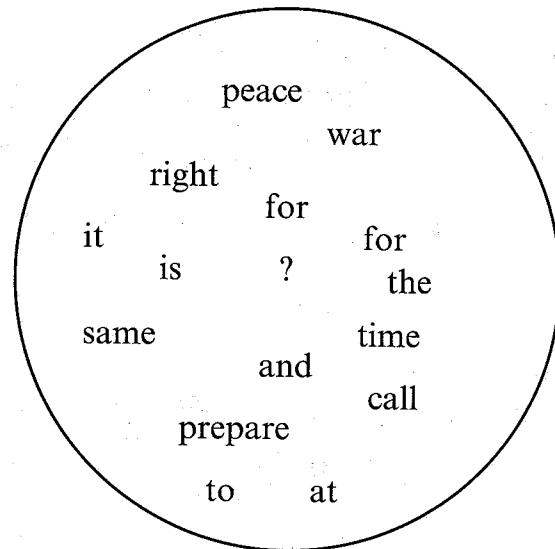
a.
 b.

7.



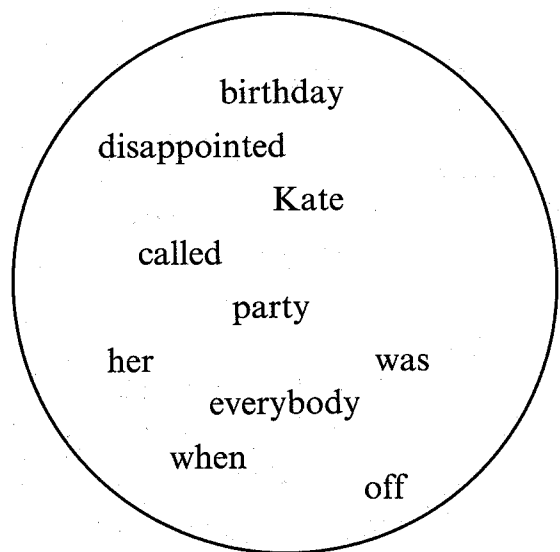
a.
 b.

8.



a.
 b.

9.



a.

b.

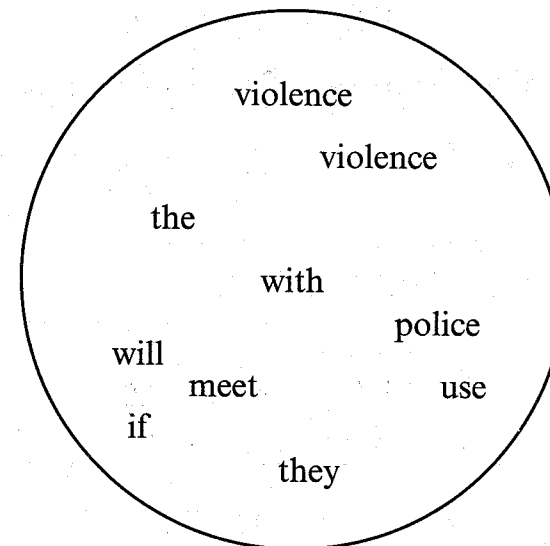
10.



a.

b.

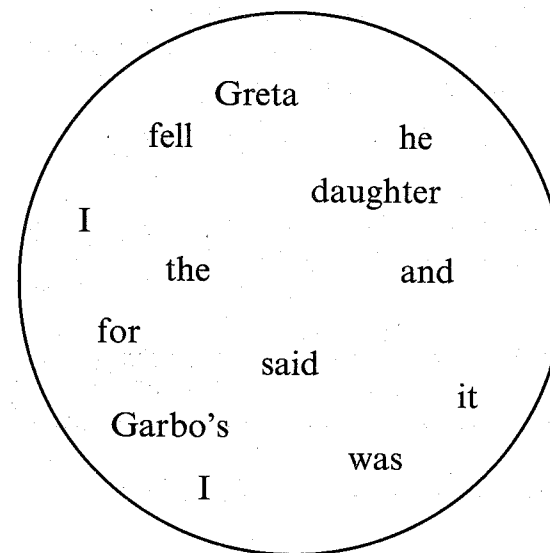
11.



a.

b.

12.



a.

b.

SECTION 3

Miscellaneous Phrasal Verbs

3.1.

Complete each of the sentences below by choosing a suitable phrasal verb from the box. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

do away with	look down on	hold on	let off
drop off	turn in	pull through	run out
make up	look through	set up	be off
look up	write off	make out	

1. I couldn't *make out* what he was saying because his mouth was full of food. (UNDERSTAND)
2. We're of petrol, so you'd better stop at the next garage. (BECOME LOW/FINISH)
3. It's been a busy day, and I'm exhausted. If you don't mind, I'll (GO TO BED)
4. Polański's "Frantic" was so boring I found myself half-way through it. (FALL ASLEEP)
5. I can't stand the high opinion he has of himself. He is so proud that he everybody he meets. (SHOW DISRESPECT)
6. Is that the time? I must or I'll miss the bus. (LEAVE)
7. As soon as he received his grandfather's legacy, he his own car hire firm. (ESTABLISH)
8. The car's a complete - (*used as noun here*) after that pile-up on the motorway. (NO LONGER USEFUL)
9. In order to increase the productivity of the factory, the management decided to tea breaks for the workers. (GET RID OF)
10. Could you a minute? I'm in the middle of adding up these figures. (WAIT)
11. It's incredible to think that they survived that horrifying coach crash. Doctors say that all the passengers will (RECOVER)
12. his name in the directory if you can't find it in my address book. (SEARCH FOR)
13. That little brat of yours is always silly stories to get out of trouble. (INVENTING)
14. It's no good. I've all the files, but there's no mention of a transaction for that month. (EXAMINE)
15. Seeing as it was his first offence, the defendant was with just a warning. (ACQUIT)

3.2.

Complete each of the sentences below by choosing a suitable phrasal verb from the box. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

set off/out	write off	fall behind	drop by
look out	keep back	hold back	turn down
make up	let out	turn out	make out
do up	call off	write up	

1. When Richard proposed to his childhood sweetheart, she broke his heart by *turning down* his offer. (REJECT)
2. No matter how hard she tried she couldn't the tears on hearing of her dismissal. (RESTRAIN)
3. Unless you attend classes regularly, you will with your course work. (LOSE PACE)
4. The fog was so thick he could hardly the car in front. (SEE)
5. After almost coming to blows in the pub, the two friends stopped swearing at each other and (RESUME FRIENDLY RELATIONS)
6. Owing to the lack of inadequate funding, the project to build a new swimming pool for local community was (SHELVE)
7. Having been kept indoors all day because of the bad weather, the dog was to run about in the garden. (RELEASE)
8. They for Brighton very early so as to avoid the Bank Holiday* traffic. (START JOURNEY)
9. It was lucky that Rob told him to just before that loose rock fell. He might have been killed. (BE CAREFUL)
10. Why don't you sometime and have a look at my holiday snaps of Egypt? (VISIT)
11. By the time we arrived at the station, it that the train was cancelled because of a signal failure. (HAPPEN)
12. The Queen insisted that the scandal involving her husband, Prince Daniel, should be from the press. (CONCEAL)
13. Dawn was in such a hurry to get to work that she forgot to her skirt. (FASTEN)
14. Owing to a bomb scare, the Miss World contest was (POSTPONED)
15. The first thing that Peter did when he got back from school was to his history and biology notes. (EXPAND NOTES)

* One of Britain's public holidays, eg at the end of August, which many people spend at the seaside, eg Brighton.

3.3

Complete each of the sentences below by choosing a suitable phrasal verb from the box. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

look forward to	do up	keep away	keep up with
call on	write off	stock up	make up
hold up	throw up	turn up	fill in
turn back	pull down	hold back	

- Mary must be going out tonight with her boyfriend. She's spending hours in the bathroom *making up* her face. (APPLY COSMETICS)
- Almost collapsing with tiredness, the ramblers agreed to call it a day and (RETURN)
- John always tries to be clever and drink more than anyone else. Now he's in the toilet. (VOMIT)
- The little girl was warned to from the tiger's cage. (AVOID)
- the rising cost of living nowadays is almost impossible to do, especially if you're unemployed. (KEEP PACE)
- There's a rumour that the price of sugar is going to double soon, so I'd if I were you. (COLLECT SUPPLIES)
- Before you start the exam, make sure you the form. (COMPLETE IN WRITING)
- Well, it was very nice speaking to you and I meeting you again in the near future. (ANTICIPATE WITH PLEASURE)
- Although I was present for the appointment, my friend unfortunately didn't (APPEAR)
- It was only when the circus troupe the tent that they found an escaped chimpanzee sitting on the top of it. (LOWER)
- I read a newspaper report recently of a man who successfully a building society with a cucumber. (ROB)
- Despite a long police interrogation, the thief managed to a lot of information relating to his involvement in the crime. (CONCEAL)
- After Dr Robson had a nervous breakdown, he was by his colleagues. (CONSIDER USELESS)
- Once winter is over, we'll be able to the house in bright, warm colours. (DECORATE)
- If you're ever in the neighbourhood, do me. You'd be very welcome. (VISIT)

3.4

Complete each of the sentences below by choosing a suitable phrasal verb from the box. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

be on about	keep back	put down	write up
let down	knock out	turn out	let off
hold up	make up	run out	look up
keep up	be on at	pull in/over	

- With a swift blow to the chin, Crusher Smith *knocked out* Killer O'Rourke. (CAUSE TO BE UNCONSCIOUS)
- The policeman signalled to the speeding motorist to (PARK BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD)
- When the Queen Mother visited a children's home recently, she told the nurses to the good work. (CONTINUE)
- The reason the traffic was on the M1 this morning was because of a delivery of twins in the back of a coach. (DELAY)
- Having been ill for so long, George is unlikely to be able to the lost time in working hours. (RECOVER)
- At the end of the day, there's nothing I like more than to my diary. (BRING UP TO DATE)
- The fireworks that were today in the park caused several injuries to people watching the display. (EXPLODE)
- The soldiers managed to the angry crowd of demonstrating pacifists. (RESTRAIN)
- I think I'll Tom when I'm in the States. Do you happen to have his address? (VISIT)
- The manager of Fairway Electrical Appliances proudly announced that the factory had more washing machines than ever before. (PRODUCE)
- It was just his bad luck to get stopped by the police the day after his licence had (EXPIRE)
- Wasn't it cruel of him to his fiancée like that? He shouldn't have promised to buy her a diamond ring if he couldn't afford it. (DISAPPOINT)
- Why are you always trying to me by treating me as a fool? (HUMILIATE)
- I'm sorry, Keith, but I've no idea what you when you're drunk. (SAY)
- She's such a dictator. She always her poor husband. (NAG)

3.5.

Complete each of the sentences below by choosing a suitable phrasal verb from the box. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

make up for	turn out	turn away	keep up with
do in	let off	drop out	keep on
do up	look up to	let in	run down
write out	fall out	let out	

- Dick was *turned away* from *Labelle's* nightclub because he wasn't wearing a tie. (REFUSE)
- You're getting terrifyingly fat, dear. We'll have to your skirt soon. (ALTER)
- Despite falling over, Trevor succeeded in the other runners. (KEEP PACE)
- Tina's problem started when she became a drug addict. Not only did she of college, but also society. (STOP CONFORMING/WITHDRAW)
- Jeremy and Margaret are always but it's not long before they make up. (QUARREL)
- Winston Churchill is one of those famous historical figures I (RESPECT)
- Jack was driving so fast along the country lane that he a deer. (HIT)
- The secretary takes dictation in shorthand first, and then everything later. (WRITE IN FULL)
- The security guard said he only those people carrying identification. (ADMIT)
- The psychopath drew out a knife and threatened to everybody on the bus. (KILL)
- No wonder Fred tripped up and broke his jaw. I was forever reminding him to his shoelaces. (TIE)
- He decided that the only way to his rude behaviour was to buy her flowers. (COMPENSATE)
- The class was early this afternoon because the teacher fell ill. (EXCUSE)
- She nagging him until he could bear it no longer. He made her wear a muzzle. (CONTINUE)
- The number of people who for the charity run was quite high because of the publicity it had received. (ATTEND)

3.6

Complete each of the sentences below by choosing a suitable phrasal verb from the box. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

be up against	come across	go over	give off
lay off	be up	step down	be down for
call on	carry out	call for	cut up
drown out	go down	be off	

- The football club manager *called on* the hooligans among the spectators to behave themselves. (APPEAL)
- That's funny. It's the first time I've this English word. (ENCOUNTER)
- You have no idea of the problems we in the jungle. (CONFRONT)
- We'll need to the present perfect tense before the exam next week. (REVIEW)
- Have you heard the news? The prime minister has decided to as a result of bad health. (RESIGN)
- It looks as if Waddington's, the shoe manufacturer, is going to a third of its workforce. (SACK)
- And then, when the beef has been into cubes, fry it in the sauce. (CUT INTO PIECES)
- Dave must His bed's made. (GET UP)
- I must say, Greg, your joke certainly well at the party. Everybody was laughing hysterically. (BE SUCCESSFUL)
- I see that Roger the course in psychology this term. (REGISTER)
- Most of the staff their duties very efficiently. (PERFORM)
- I'm terribly sorry, sir, the duck today. May I recommend the salmon? (FINISH)
- Theo decided to turn up his compact disc player in order to his neighbour's noisy garden party. (MUFFLE)
- Bus drivers are better police protection at nights, when violent crime is at its worst. (DEMAND)
- The electronic device started an alarm signal when it was touched. (TRANSMIT)

Complete each of the sentences below by choosing a suitable phrasal verb from the box. The words in capital letters are provided to help you.

go through	get round	wrap up	be out of
be after	go off	make out	show up
fall for	meet with	be on	run down
take off	get over	be off	

- Uncle Fred has ^{been off} work for a couple of days because of a cold. (ABSENT FROM WORK)
- The moment she looked into his dreamy eyes she him completely. (DESIRE)
- It's shameless the way your son-in-law tries to you for a loan. (PERSUADE)
- I'm sick of your complaining, so just for a change! (BE QUIET)
- I'm afraid we brown bread at the moment. How about white? (UNAVAILABLE)
- George thinks he's a bit of a mimic. He's always trying to famous people. (IMITATE)
- Did the party well last night? (GO)
- Excuse me, could you tell me if the concert tonight? (OCCUR)
- How dare you make me look stupid! That's the last time you'll me in public! (EMBARRASS)
- Well, Sergeant, he was driving home drunk when he a serious accident. (EXPERIENCE)
- Who should I the cheque to? (WRITE)
- Oh, don't pay any attention to Alice. She's forever her colleagues. (CRITICISE)
- He's finding it very difficult to the shock of seeing his dog die. (RECOVER)
- We a three-bedroomed, semi-detached house in a quiet residential area. (WANT)
- The police have his flat and have found a kilo of cocaine. (SEARCH)

SECTION 4

Phrasal Verb Synonyms and Antonyms. Nouns formed from Phrasal Verbs

4.1. PHRASAL VERB SYNONYMS (I)

Form synonyms for the phrasal verbs in the lefthand column by filling in the spaces in the righthand column with suitable verbs, prepositions, or adverbs.

<u>Phrasal Verb</u>	<u>Synonym</u>
1. make out	..... <i>take</i> in
2. bring round	..... to
3. come along	get
4. put aside	put
5. get across	put
6. set out	set
7. hold back	..... back
8. write down	..... down
9. get behind	fall
10. bring up	throw
11. turn out	..... out
12. do in	do
13. fill up	..... in
14. go down	..... under
15. come round	come
16. be off	..... off
17. give in	..... up
18. call on	..... by/in
19. be out of	..... out of
20. get round	..... round

PHRASAL VERB SYNONYMS (II)

Replace each of the phrasal verbs in the sentences below with a suitable phrasal verb from the box and make any necessary grammatical changes.

bring round	fill up	put down	come to
make out	set out	bring up	go down
get on	get round	turn out	call on
put away	hold back	do in	give in
put across	get behind	go off	run out

- I'm feeling rather tired, so I can't take in half of what you're saying.
- They've managed to put by a couple of thousand pounds this year, which will go towards a new car.
- The hooligan threatened to do away with us if we called the police.
- We'll drop by at about 7pm, if that's all right with you?
- HMS Resilient went under shortly after the torpedo hit it from behind.
- She hadn't been unconscious for long when the smell of the garlic from his breath brought her to.
- Reginald Wheeler is one of those politicians who is very effective at getting his message across to the voters.
- The sailing club are just setting off on their annual trip across the Channel.
- When you're ready, would you please fill in this subscription form?
- The little boy couldn't keep back his bad temper any longer.
- The furious father threatened to put his son out on to the street if he was disobedient again.
- When Snow White came round after being in a coma, she noticed seven smiling faces at the end of the bed.
- If I fall behind with my correspondence any further, I'll have to employ a secretary.
- How's your Mike coming along with his studies?
- I'm afraid you'll have to give up. You can't possibly win this game.
- Don't forget to write down your name at the top of the questionnaire.
- The moment John was told that the main course he was eating consisted of snails, he threw up.
- Wouldn't you believe it? I'm out of petrol!
- I'm sure we can bring him round if we promise to buy him a new tie.
- Smell that cheese. It's definitely off.

4.2. PHRASAL VERB ANTONYMS (I)

Provide the missing phrasal verbs which are antonyms of the phrasal verbs given. Clues are given in brackets.

<u>Phrasal Verb</u>	<u>Antonym</u>
1. bring forward	... <i>put off</i> ...
2. put up (prices)
3. pull down
4. give up (post)
5. keep up
6. come down with
7. look up to
8. turn down
9. turn away
10. drop out
11. wake up
12. put out (fire)
13. knock out
14. get in (arrive)
15. give out (distribute)
16. give away (information)
17. take in (clothing)
18. fall out
19. get up
20. stock up

PHRASAL VERB ANTONYMS (II)

Complete each sentence by providing a suitable phrasal verb antonym for the phrasal verb underlined and making any necessary changes.

Example: He rang her up, but before he could apologise she rang off.....

1. You can't put off the holiday and longer. In fact, we'll have to it by about a week.
2. Whereas Shell are bringing down the price of their petrol, BP are theirs.
3. The council have proposed the old cinema and putting up a multi-storey car park instead.
4. No sooner had he the post of supervisor than he decided to give it up and emigrate.
5. The matron warned her that if she didn't keep up with her colleagues, she would with her duties.
6. Although he's the first to a cold, he usually gets over it in no time at all.
7. Karen looks up to Mr Bridges, the accountant, but I him.
8. Despite being turned down at his first job interview, he was at his second.
9. Once two hundred people had been let in to the concert, the doorman had to the rest.
10. Having initially squash by joining a club, he later dropped out of it because of his heart.
11. The baby normally after lunch, and then wakes up just before tea-time.
12. When the fire, the firemen were on hand to put it out almost immediately.
13. Even though she knocked him out with her handbag, she had the decency to try and him
14. The coach party to Canterbury set off at 8am and at about 10am.
15. The teacher told the pupils that he wouldn't give out part two of the test until part one had been
16. She as long as possible before the thugs forced her to give away the combination of her safe.
17. Unlike my mother, who's always letting out her summer clothes, I'm forever mine after my crash diets.
18. It doesn't take long for Jim and Sue to after falling out.
19. On the weekend, I like to get up at about 10 am and shortly before midnight.
20. Make sure you food before the Christmas shopping rush begins, otherwise you'll find you've run out of something vital.

4.3. ODD ONE OUT

A. There are ten groups of phrasal verbs below. Underline the phrasal verb in each group which does not match the other three. Then, decide what the three phrasal verbs in each group have in common by referring to the words in capital letters at the bottom. When you have decided, put the words in capital letters into the brackets at the end of the groups of phrasal verbs.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. call on | drop by | <u>get round</u> | look up | (..... VISITING) |
| 2. drop off | call off | write off | put off | (.....) |
| 3. get over | get by | put across | get across | (.....) |
| 4. break away | get away | break out | come out | (.....) |
| 5. take back | get back | keep back | give back | (.....) |
| 6. get over | go through | pull through | come round | (.....) |
| 7. put out | hold up | do in | break into | (.....) |
| 8. pull down | put up | break up | break down | (.....) |
| 9. give in | give up | get off | drop out | (.....) |
| 10. let down | get down | cut up | look up to | (.....) |

	COMMUNICATION	RETURN	RESIGNATION	
NEGATIVE FEELINGS		RECOVERY	VISITING	
	BREAKAGE	CANCELLATION	ESCAPE	CRIME

B.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1. come off | go off | <u>go under</u> | go down | (..... SUCCESS) |
| 2. fill in | put down | look through | write out | (.....) |
| 3. put up | take up | put on | go up | (.....) |
| 4. lay off | let off | get away with | get off | (.....) |
| 5. hold up | hold back | tuck away | keep back | (.....) |
| 6. run down | do in | knock out | drop in | (.....) |
| 7. put on | give off | do up | take off | (.....) |
| 8. come out | give away | carry out | bring out | (.....) |
| 9. turn up | put up | go up | do up | (.....) |
| 10. break off | set off | break up | wrap up | (.....) |
| 11. take up | take on | take down | turn down | (.....) |
| 12. set out | get about | get in | give in | (.....) |
| 13. go under | go down | drown out | break out | (.....) |
| 14. throw up | bring up | come down with | let out | (.....) |
| 15. put down | break out | put up with | give up | (.....) |

ESCAPE/PUNISHMENT	EMPLOYMENT	WRITING
WAR	TIES	STOP
REVEAL	CONCEAL	SUCCESS
VIOLENCE	BUILDINGS	ILLNESS
	TRAVEL	INCREASE

4.4 NOUNS FORMED FROM PHRASAL VERBS: CHECKLIST

<u>Phrasal Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>
1. break down	breakdown (b, c)*
2. break out	breakout (a) outbreak (b)
3. break up	break-up (a, c)
4. drop out	drop-out
5. get away	getaway
6. hold up	hold-up (a, b)
7. knock out	knockout/knock-out
8. lay off	layoff/lay-off
9. let down	letdown/let-down
10. make up	makeup/make-up (b) (uncountable)
11. take off	takeoff/take-off (b)
12. take over	takeover/take-over
13. turn out	turnout/turn-out
14. write off	write-off

* The letters beside the nouns refer to their phrasal verb counterparts listed in Appendix.

NOUNS FORMED FROM PHRASAL VERBS: EXERCISE

Complete each of the sentences by using a noun to replace the phrasal verb in the sentence above it and making any other necessary changes. The sentences to be completed should have the same meaning as those with the phrasal verbs.

1. The last thing you want is to break down on the motorway.
The last thing you want is *to have a breakdown on the motorway.*
2. The husband's possessive mother caused the marriage to break up.
The
3. He was written off because the recruiting officer considered him physically unfit.
He was considered
4. Inspector Trout said the burglars had succeeded in getting away through an attic window.
Inspector Trout said the burglars had made
5. The organisers of the pop festival were surprised that so few people had turned out for the event.
The organisers of the pop festival were surprised at such
6. It's just been reported that about twelve prisoners have broken out of Her Majesty's prison in Dartmoor.
It's just been reported that
7. Mike Tiresome won the heavyweight title fight by knocking out Frank Bruto.
Frank Bruto lost
8. Jack leads the life of an aging hippy. He dropped out of society in the late sixties.
Jack leads the life of an aging hippy. He's
9. The Rolling Stones let down their fans in Germany by cancelling their tour there.
It was
10. Philips, the electronics manufacturers, have plans to take over a rival company in the USA.
Philips, the electronics manufacturers, are planning
11. It was expected that she would break down after reading that shocking telegram.
It was expected that she would
12. Have you noticed that Sharon has been making up her face?
Have you noticed that Sharon has been
13. I'm sorry I'm late. I was held up at London Bridge because a train was derailed.
I'm sorry I'm late. There
14. It's been reported that a post office in Hackney was held up a short while ago.
It's been reported that a
15. Civil unrest has broken out once again in Albania.
There
16. Desmond takes off Marlon Brando very well.
Desmond does

SECTION 5

Crosswords

5.1.

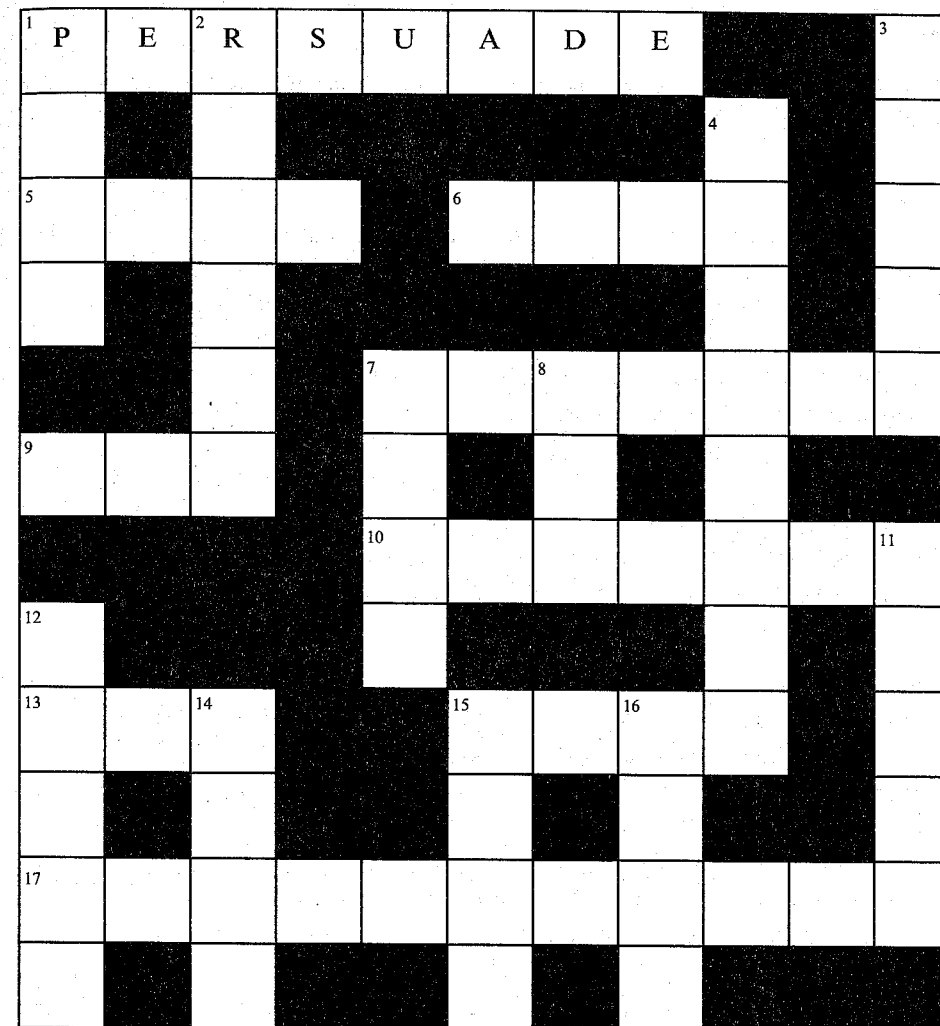
Fill in the crossword by working out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the clues. Underlined phrasal verbs require synonyms.

Across

1. You want to bring someone round to your way of thinking. (8 letters)
5. I'd like to put by some money for my holidays. (4 letters)
6. She can't put up with his stupidity any longer. (4 letters)
7. Walter will get over his illness in a day or two. (7 letters)
9. If you don't do up your shoe laces, you'll trip over. (3 letters)
10. What does a company have when it takes over another one? (7 letters)
13. Thieves usually hold up banks and post offices. (3 letters)
15. What do shops have when the prices of goods are brought down? (4 letters)
17. They get across their anti-war message by writing songs and poems. (11 letters)

Down

1. Don't students look pleased when they get through an exam! (4 letters)
2. Perhaps a glass of water will bring him to? (6 letters)
3. You should go in for the exam before it's too late to register. (5 letters)
4. The travellers wondered how they would get across the desert. (8 letters)
7. In what sporting event would the participants be trying to keep up with each other? (4 letters)
8. Don't let that car salesman take you in. He's paid to make fools of the customers. (3 letters)
11. They usually set off for the coast about 5 am. (5 letters)
12. Is it true that the council are going to put up a high-rise block in the next street? (5 letters)
14. What can kill people when it goes off? (4 letters)
15. It was said that the "Titanic" would never go under. (4 letters)
16. After the staff shut up the shop, they go home. (4 letters)



5.2.

Fill in the crossword by working out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the clues. Underlined phrasal verbs require synonyms.

Across

- 1. With the sunlight in her eyes she could hardly make out one twin from the other. (11 letters)
- 5. If your tooth is badly decayed, the dentist will have to take it out. (7 letters)
- 8. The security guards did their best to hold back the demonstrators. (8 letters)
- 10. We would all like someone to look after us in old age. (4 letters)
- 11. Who's going to bring up the question of the new tax at the meeting? (5 letters)
- 13. The fruit will go off if it's too ripe. (3 letters)
- 16. They intend to do up that Victorian house on the corner. (7 letters)
- 18. Jim's come down with the flu yet again! (3 letters)
- 19. Although pressed, he didn't come out with the whole story. (6 letters)
- 20. When will that lazy man get down to some hard work? (11 letters)

Down

- 1. Who is responsible for giving out films that are shown at cinemas? (11 letters)
- 2. I'm not wearing my glasses, so I can't make out that sign. (3 letters)
- 3. There she goes again. That rude woman loves to break into other people's conversations. (9 letters)
- 4. I'm afraid he was run down by a lorry. (3 letters)
- 6. Why did she hold back such vital information? (7 letters)
- 7. When it broke out, men of all ages were enlisting. (3 letters)
- 9. The dictator is planning to put down the uprising within a day or so. (8 letters)
- 12. What is someone called when they are taken on by an employer? (8 letters)
- 14. If an employer is not satisfied with a job applicant, he can turn him down. (6 letters)
- 15. Hitmen are hired to do people in. (4 letters)
- 17. If you take off one from two, what are you left with? (3 letters)

1	D	I	2	S	T	3	I	N	G	U	I	S	4	H
			5							6				
												7		
8			9											
										10				
									11					12
			13											
									14		15			
16						17					18			
						19								
20														

5.3.

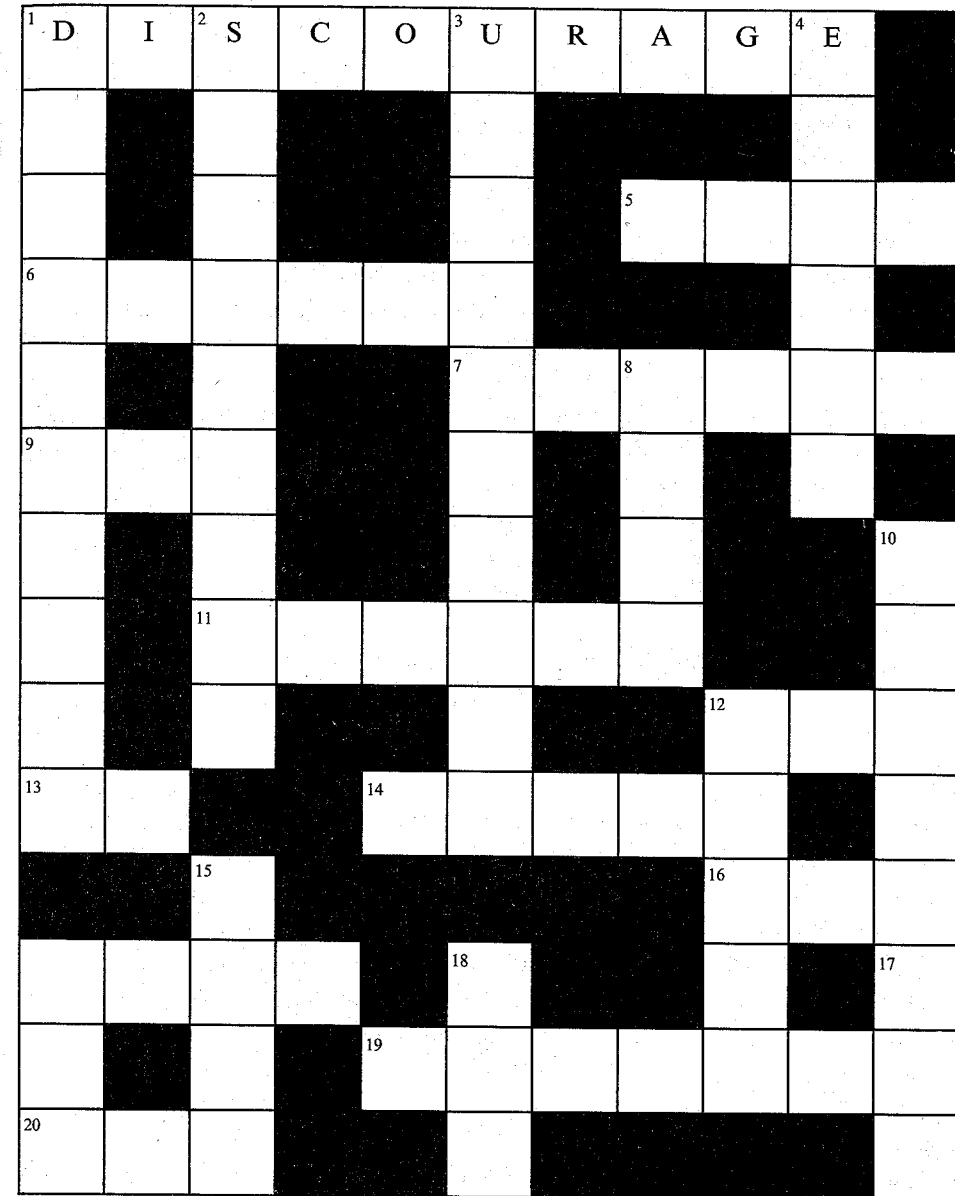
Fill in the crossword by working out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the clues. Underlined phrasal verbs require synonyms.

Across

1. I hope this clue doesn't put you off the crossword. (10 letters)
5. I'm surprised how many senior citizens can get by on their pensions. (4 letters)
6. The coach doesn't get in to Victoria until 5pm. (6 letters)
7. When are you going to give back that borrowed typewriter? (6 letters)
9. What kind of joke is this?
"How did the house-warming party go off?"
"Like a bomb. There happened to be a gas leak while someone was smoking in the kitchen." (3 letters)
11. A breakout has just been reported at Brixton prison. (6 letters)
12. What are children usually given to add up? (3 letters)
13. What adverb follows "bring", besides "round", to make the phrasal verb which means "revive"? (2 letters)
14. We can't let in any more customers because we're closing in a minute. (5 letters)
16. Can you come up with another word for "whole"? (3 letters)
17. Unfortunately, the investors' venture won't come off. (4 letters)
19. Don't let work get you down. (7 letters)
20. When a boat breaks down on a river, what is the boat called that tows it away? (3 letters)

Down

1. Why do you always let me down by arriving late? (10 letters)
2. The waving of a white flag can signify that one side in a battle is prepared to give up. (9 letters)
3. It isn't possible to take in all these phrasal verbs, is it? (10 letters)
4. The guarantee is due to run out next week. (6 letters)
8. When you decide to turn in, it's probably because you're beginning to do what? (4 letters)
10. You don't mean that they're going to pull down my house as well! (8 letters)
12. I wouldn't eat that if I were you, it's off. (5 letters)
15. Did you hear the alarm clock go off? (4 letters)
17. You know what you'll be if you put on any more weight! (3 letters)
18. Another day's over. The sun's about to go down. (3 letters)



5.4.

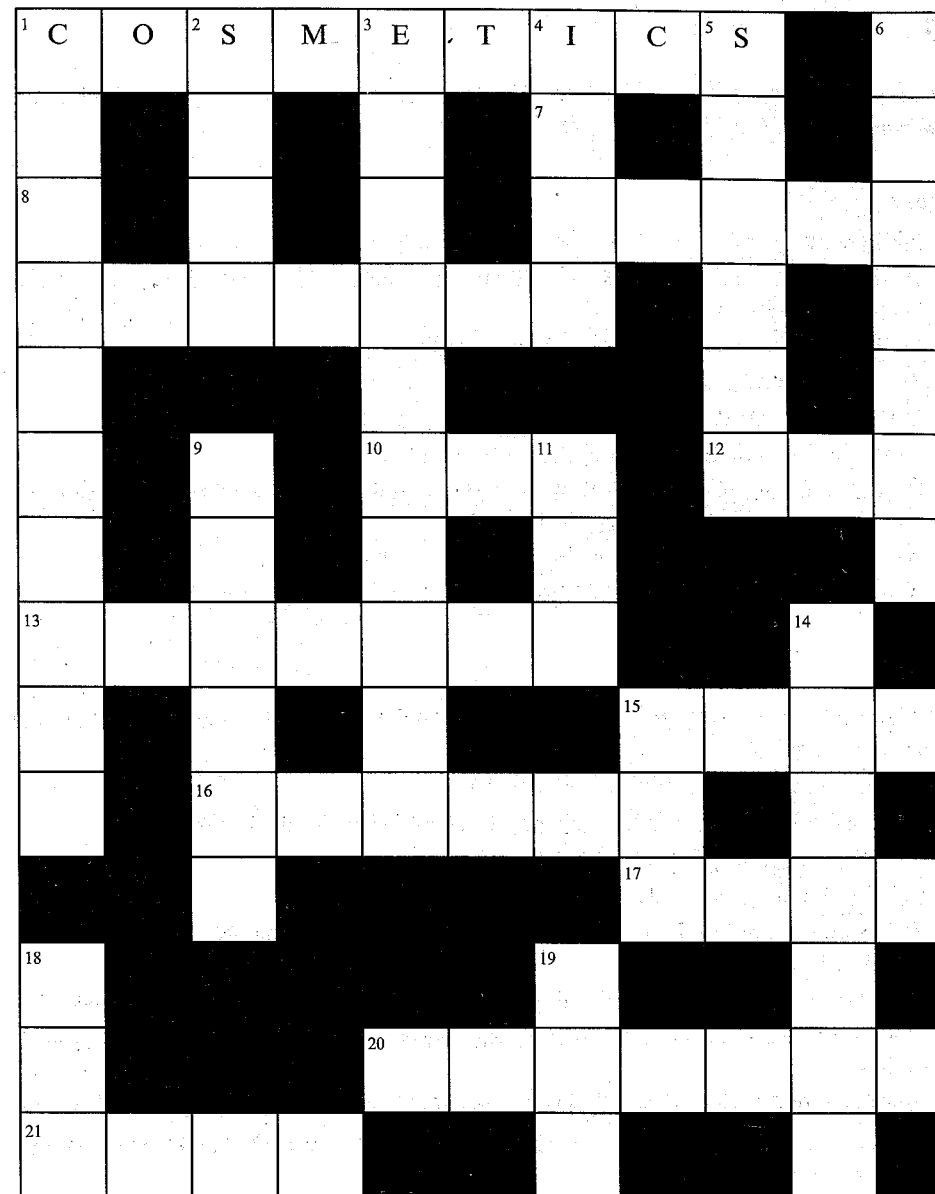
Fill in the crossword by working out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the clues. Underlined phrasal verbs require synonyms.

Across

1. What does a woman make up her face with? (9 letters)
7. What may be a reason why a car is written off? (5 letters)
8. What may a newspaper editor decide to do once he has gone through a promising story? (7 letters)
10. What weapon can go off in your hand? (3 letters)
12. What word will you find if you look up the possessive adjective of "he" in a grammar book? (3 letters)
13. Where would you expect people to put up their bids? (7 letters)
15. What can you say about a relationship which is broken off? (4 letters)
16. What institution breaks up at the end of term? (6 letters)
17. What would you advise someone to do if they complained of putting on weight? (4 letters)
20. He can be relied on to put forward a revolutionary plan. (7 letters)
21. If you've got it to spare, you can take up anything you like. (4 letters)

Down

1. He intends to make up for his laziness. (10 letters)
2. What would you think of a smoker who puts out his cigarette on the arm of your chair? (4 letters)
3. At last! The firemen are here to put out the blaze. (10 letters)
4. What might you do if you broke out in a rash? (4 letters)
5. The police are going to look for the stolen vehicle. (6 letters)
6. If the government isn't careful, it will run out of oil. (7 letters)
9. Please, let me off this time, Dad. (6 letters)
10. What do we call a woman who has given up living a normal life in society and lives in a convent? (3 letters)
14. The courts have decided to let out the convicted prisoner because of a miscarriage of justice. (7 letters)
15. If we say that someone is getting on in years, what do we mean? (3 letters)
18. What verb can be used to describe the action of taking in lodgers? (3 letters)
19. How do you feel when a person is getting you down? (3 letters)



5.5.

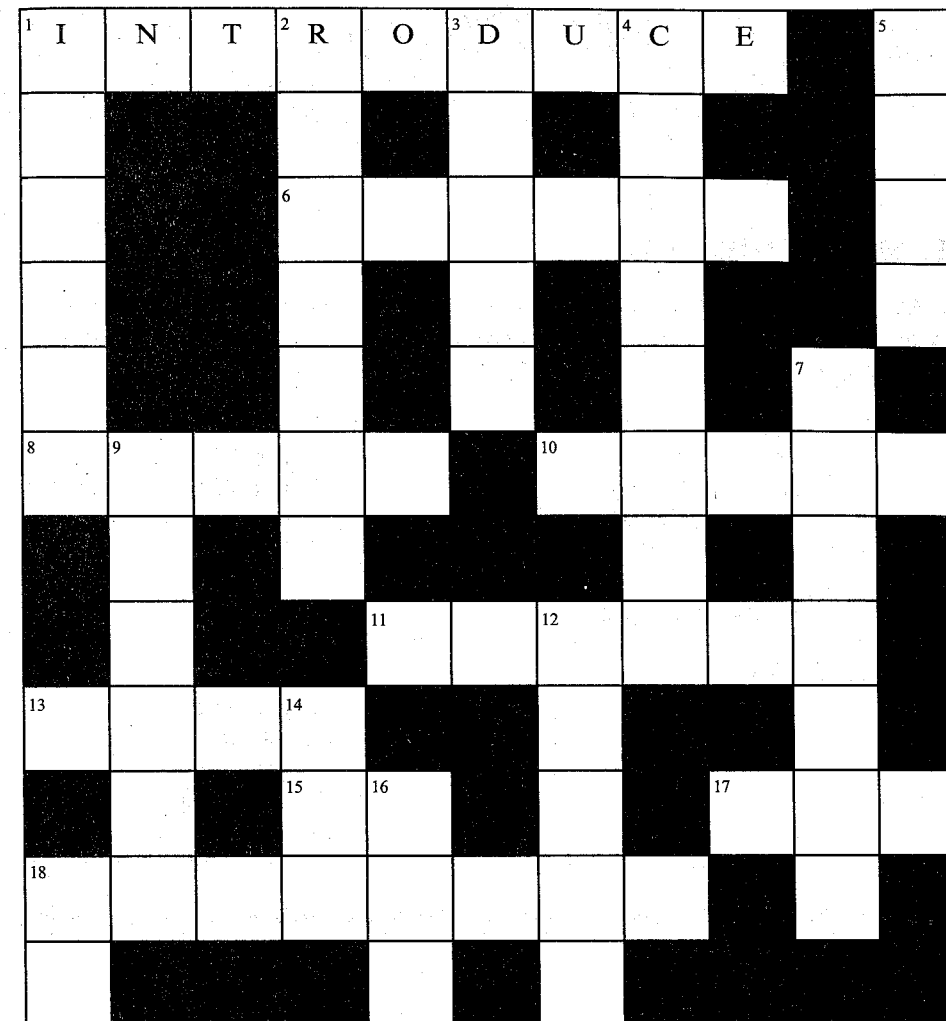
Fill in the crossword by working out the meanings of the phrasal verbs in the clues. Underlined phrasal verbs require synonyms.

Across

1. He is going to bring up the subject of race riots. (9 letters)
6. If someone is holding back by refusing to speak, what can we say they are keeping? (6 letters)
8. Be careful. He likes to take people in. (5 letters)
10. A noun for letting someone into a building. (5 letters)
11. She's getting taller, so she needs to let down her skirts. (6 letters)
13. I told you he would keep back the truth from us. (4 letters)
15. If you come across a description of a secondhand car in a newspaper, what are you most likely to be reading? (2 letters)
17. What, like a law, can be done away with? (3 letters)
18. What do parents do when they bring up their children? (8 letters)

Down

1. We rely on scientists to come up with new devices to make our lives easier and safer. (6 letters)
2. I look up to her tremendously. (7 letters)
3. The customs officers usually hold up the train for an hour. (5 letters)
4. If you keep on nagging me, I'll leave you! (8 letters)
5. I bring in at least a thousand pounds a month. (4 letters)
7. The Lyons factory and its branch in Manchester turn out about five thousand cars a year. (7 letters)
9. As a result of the controversy, he had to give up his seat as an MP. (6 letters)
12. If to bring up children is the role of the parent, what is the role of the teacher? (5 letters)
14. What shouldn't you do too much of if you don't want to put on weight? (3 letters)
16. What verb can be used to say that someone runs out of words while giving a speech? (3 letters)
18. What preposition follows "turn" to give the meaning of going to bed? (2 letters)



SECTION 6

Various Phrasal Verbs Exercises

6.1. MATCH THEM UP

A. Match each person /place/ institution in the lefthand column below with an appropriate phrasal verb in the righthand column. Then write a sentence in each case to show the meaning of the phrasal verb.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| a. a stripper | 1. looks down on |
| b. a loser | 2. drops by |
| c. a dangerous driver | 3. lets off |
| d. a successful criminal | 4. looks up to |
| e. a traveller | 5. brings up |
| f. a visitor | 6. runs down |
| g. an insurance company | 7. takes off |
| h. a defendant | 8. gives away |
| i. a judge | 9. gets off |
| j. a charity | 10. gets away |
| k. a publisher | 11. sets out |
| l. a parent | 12. gives up |
| m. a snob | 13. brings out |
| n. a fan | 14. takes in |
| o. a dressmaker | 15. writes off |

1. *The stripper took off her clothes as the predominantly male audience clapped and cheered.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

B. Match each person /place/ institution in the lefthand column below with an appropriate phrasal verb in the righthand column. Then write a sentence in each case to show the meaning of the phrasal verb.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a. a bank robber | 1. cuts up |
| b. a wage earner | 2. takes in |
| c. an inventor | 3. falls for |
| d. a factory | 4. takes off |
| e. a socialiser | 5. brings in |
| f. a butcher | 6. comes up with |
| g. a mug | 7. stocks up |
| h. a mimic | 8. runs down |
| i. a boxer | 9. goes under |
| j. a slowcoach | 10. turns out |
| k. a cynic | 11. gets on with |
| l. a conman | 12. knocks out |
| m. a panic-buyer | 13. holds up |
| n. a bankrupt company | 14. takes on |
| o. an employer | 15. falls behind |

1. *The bank robber who held up Barclays bank in Bromley this morning is armed and dangerous.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

C. Look at the phrasal verbs connected with health in the lefthand column below and decide which of them have a positive meaning and which a negative. Put a plus sign (+) in the brackets provided if you think a phrasal verb is positive and a minus sign (-) if it is negative.

Then, match the phrasal verbs with the nouns/noun phrases in the righthand column to make suitable collocations. There may be more than one in each case.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. break down (-) | a. an out-patient |
| 2. break out () | b. a pessimist |
| 3. bring round () | c. a cold |
| 4. bring to () | d. an emotionally unstable person |
| 5. bring up () | e. a (concussed) boxer |
| 6. come down with () | f. cholera |
| 7. come round () | g. a rash |
| 8. come to () | h. a salmonella victim |
| 9. get down () | i. a glutton |
| 10. get on () | j. a decayed tooth |
| 11. knock out () | k. a person in a coma |
| 12. take out () | l. a patient in intensive care |
| 13. throw up () | m. a person who has just had a terrible shock |
| 14. pull through () | |

Now write sentences with the collocations, making sure that the contexts for the phrasal verbs help to explain their meaning.

1. John broke down when he read the note from his wife saying she was leaving him forever.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.

6.2. QUIZ (I)

Respond to each of the following questions using a phrasal verb formed with the verb in capital letters.

1. What can you say about the engine of your car when it stops working in the middle of the street? (BREAK)
2. When a burglar cannot enter a building using a key, what can he do? (BREAK)
3. What would you do to someone who has just fainted? (BRING)
4. If you wish to have a meeting at a later date than previously arranged, what might you do? (PUT)
5. What is medical science trying to do in the fight against AIDS? (COME)
6. What sometimes happens to you as you're watching a boring film on TV? (DROP)
7. In a situation where a person fails to keep up to date with his mortgage repayments, what can we say is the effect? (FALL)
8. What is the attitude that a lot of people have when they visit the dentist? (GET)
9. What is an important factor in a relationship with a colleague? (GET)
10. What should be done with overdue library books? (GIVE/TAKE)
11. What may happen to a business which isn't making a profit? (GO)
12. Why is it that women often cry while watching a sentimental film? (HOLD)
13. What can be done to a skirt which is too tight? (LET)
14. What do you do when you come across a new word you don't understand? (LOOK)
15. What do little children have a tendency to do when they have been naughty and are asked to explain what they were doing? (MAKE)
16. What happens to old houses when they are no longer safe to inhabit? (PULL)
17. If you are intent on having an expensive holiday abroad and your salary is rather average, what should you do? (PUT)
18. What problem can be avoided by stocking up on food items? (RUN)
19. If a dentist is unable to save a tooth by filling it, what might he be forced to do? (TAKE)
20. If a shop assistant is unhelpful when you want to return a product, what could you do with regard to the manager? (TAKE)
21. If you were a bouncer at a nightclub, what would you do with a noisy drunk? (TURN)
22. What is the purpose of an armaments factory? (TURN)
23. What would you be forced to do if you were driving to the airport to catch a plane and you found that you had left your passport at home? (TURN)
24. If you're not sure you have read something correctly, what can you do? (GO)
25. What can we say when the attendance for a meeting was good? (TURN)

26. Let's say you want a friend of yours to help you decorate your flat, but you know that he /she is reluctant to do so. How can you behave towards him/ her to make them change their mind? (GET)
27. If you had just picked up your cheque book which had fallen out of your pocket, what would you do next? (TUCK)
28. What are mimics good at? (TAKE)
29. What can you do with a room, a house, a shoe and a fly? (DO)
30. What can happen to prisoners, wars and pimples? (BREAK)

QUIZ (II)

Respond to each of the following questions using a phrasal verb formed with the verb in capital letters.

1. If you urgently needed to speak to someone while that person was engaged in conversation, what could you do? (BREAK)
2. If a prisoner is refused parole, what might he consider doing? (BREAK)
3. If you want to arrange a meeting with a friend earlier than originally scheduled, what might you do? (BRING)
4. If you had the sensation of feeling sick after eating and drinking too much, what could the consequence be? (BRING)
5. What are mafia hitmen paid to do? (DO)
6. What attitude should lazy students take towards studying? (GET)
7. How would you react if you were told by a doctor that you had a serious illness? (GET)
8. Why is it that some teachers are very knowledgeable but cannot teach? (GET)
9. What should an army do after losing most of its troops? (GIVE)
10. If a person has a temperature and is sneezing a lot, what is most likely to have happened to him? (COME)
11. What do we try to do by competing in the rat race? (KEEP)
12. If the judge doesn't sentence the defendant, what else can he do? (LET)
13. Suppose it's Friday afternoon and you've just completed a busy working week, how are you feeling about the weekend ahead? (LOOK)
14. How do you feel about a person who has committed a brave and unselfish act? (LOOK)
15. If you failed to turn up for a date with your nearest and dearest, what ought you to do? (MAKE)
16. What might a government do if it is faced with a revolt? (PUT)
17. What do women complain about when they've eaten too much? (PUT)
18. How would you feel if people laughed at you because you couldn't read or write? (PUT)

19. What happens to you when you are exposed for the first time to a foreign language you don't know? (TAKE)
20. When you start yawning and it's approaching midnight, what is the most natural thing to do? (TURN)
21. When there is no expectation of a plan succeeding, what happens to it? (WRITE)
22. What should a punch drunk boxer, a chain-smoker, and an aging politburo member do? (GIVE)
23. What can happen to friends if they have a serious quarrel? (FALL)
24. What could happen to you if a boxer got angry and decided to hit you? (KNOCK)
25. When a nationwide shortage of a basic product threatens and shoppers start to panic, it is very likely they will do what? (STOCK)
26. If someone you don't like is getting on your nerves by talking rubbish all the time, what can you tell him/her to do? (WRAP)
27. If the police wanted a gunman to release his hostages, what might they do? (CALL)
28. How can we detect that eggs are old and bad? (GIVE)
29. How would you pay for a new car? (MAKE)
30. How would you feel if you were trying to talk to someone at a heavy metal concert? (DROWN)

QUIZ (III)

Respond to each of the following questions using a phrasal verb formed with the verb in capital letters.

1. What might happen to you if you work excessively hard and are under a lot of stress? (BREAK)
2. What does one country do when it decides not to continue relations with another country? (BREAK)
3. If you want someone to agree with your point of view, what can you do to change the person's mind? (BRING)
4. What can we say parents are doing when they exercise the moral and social duty they have towards their children? (BRING)
5. What can parliament do in the case of a law which is unpopular or outdated? (DO)
6. In the event that a student doesn't like the course of study that he's doing, what can he do? (DROP)
7. What can we say of a wage earner who has just enough money for his basic expenses? (GET)
8. What is it that can often decide the academic success of a pupil or student? (GET)
9. What happened to the "Titanic"? (GO)

10. If the sun rises in the east, what does it do in the west? (GO)
11. What shouldn't a government do when it has information that concerns the interests and welfare of the nation? (HOLD/KEEP)
12. How does a person feel when his trust has been betrayed? (LET)
13. If you consider yourself a proud and superior person, how might you regard others? (LOOK)
14. What might you write to a pen-friend who is planning to visit your country? (LOOK)
15. What often happens following a lovers' tiff? (MAKE)
16. If a major operation is successfully performed, what is most likely to happen to the patient? (PULL)
17. If your octogenarian grandmother has the urge to become a trampoline artist, what ought you to do for the sake of her health? (PUT)
18. If an employer is satisfied with a job applicant, what can he do? (TAKE)
19. What can a young man do when he is interested in seeing a young woman socially? (TAKE)
20. If an employer is dissatisfied with a job applicant he's interviewing, what will be his decision? (TURN)
21. If there are a lot of football fans waiting to get into an already overcrowded stadium, what action should be taken in the interests of public safety? (TURN)
22. Once a footballer has broken a leg, what are his chances of continuing his career? (WRITE)
23. Will a football match be played if the pitch is flooded? (CALL)
24. If you make a pig of yourself at parties to the extent that your stomach can't take any more, what may be the result? (THROW)
25. In the event that the leader of a political party becomes extremely unpopular, how can other party members respond? (CALL)
26. You're the boss of an employee who is no longer needed at your factory because of a recession. What are you forced to do with him? (LAY)
27. What can we say about Cyrano de Bergerac's nose? (STICK)
28. How would you feel if your teacher called you an idiot in front of the other students? (SHOW)
29. What phrasal verb unites the dangerous, the noisy and the smelly? (GO)
30. If you were successfully tricked by a practical joker, what can we say happened to you? (FALL)

6.3. PUNS

There are two possible interpretations for each of the phrasal verbs in the situations below. Write under each situation in the spaces provided what you think the two meanings are.

1. "What about this patient, nurse?"
 "Run down, doctor."
 "Vitamin deficiency?"
 "No, doctor, a bus".
 a. *run down: hit by a vehicle.*
 b. *run down: unhealthy because of tiredness, vitamin deficiency*
2. "Did you hear about the retarded robber who tried to hold up a security van?"
 "No, what happened?"
 "He was taken to hospital with a hernia."
 a.
 b.
3. "My uncle takes in foreigners."
 "Where does he live?"
 "What's that got to do with it? He's a conman."
 a.
 b.
4. "I look up to my boss."
 "What's he done to earn your admiration?"
 "Nothing. He's a good foot taller than I am."
 a.
 b.
5. When the vicar asked who was giving the bride away, her father replied that he would have preferred to auction her.
 a.
 b.
6. "Put out? Of course he was put out! Wouldn't you be if your wife wrestled you out of the front door and locked it?"
 a.
 b.
7. "The estate agent said the price had been knocked down. It looked like the house had been as well."
 a.
 b.

8. "He manages to put away a fair amount each week."
 "Oh yes. How much do you think he's worth then?"
 "I've no idea. I was talking about his alcohol consumption."
- a.
 b.
9. "Sorry I'm late, dear. I was tied up at the bank."
 "Checking the accounts, I suppose."
 "No. There was a robbery."
- a.
 b.
10. When the chairman of the local winetasting club dried up in the middle of his speech, he raised his glass of wine, cried "cheers!" and drank the lot.
- a.
 b.

SECTION 7

Questionnaire. Newspaper Headlines

7.1. QUESTIONNAIRE: WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

Are you interested in knowing who you really are? If you are, answer the following questionnaire by putting a tick beside a, b, or c.

1. If a stranger breaks into your tête-à-tête with a friend, do you:
 - a) tell the person off?
 - b) go on with what you're saying and ignore him/her?
 - c) look down on them?

2. If your face broke out in warts overnight, would you:
 - a) throw up?
 - b) do away with yourself?
 - c) put up with it?

3. If a teacher advised you not to take an exam, would you:
 - a) try to get through it anyway?
 - b) drop out of his/her class?
 - c) let it get you down?

4. If your boss said you were lazy, would you:
 - a) get down to working hard?
 - b) fall behind with your work to spite him/her?
 - c) hand in your resignation?

5. If you found that you were getting bored at a party, would you:
 - a) drop off?
 - b) make up an excuse to leave early?
 - c) get away without saying good-bye?

6. When a new colleague joins your company/institute, etc., do you:
 - a) make an effort to get on with him/her?
 - b) hold back from making friends?
 - c) take him/her out to lunch?

7. If your boyfriend/girlfriend forgot to turn up a second time for a date, would you:
 - a) break off the relationship with him/her?
 - b) wait to see if he/she would make up for their lapse?
 - c) let him/her off with a warning?

8. If you fell out with your partner, would you:
 - a) try making up immediately?
 - b) write him/her off and try to find someone else?
 - c) keep away from him/her until he/she apologised?
9. If a person of the opposite sex whom you didn't like invited you out, would you:
 - a) turn him/her down?
 - b) agree and then let him/her down by not turning up?
 - c) go through with it?
10. If you were laid off without any warning and for no apparent reason, would you:
 - a) have a nervous breakdown?
 - b) take up another job as soon as possible?
 - c) want to know what brought about your dismissal and take legal action against your employer?
11. What is most important to you?
 - a) to bring up children?
 - b) to bring in a high salary?
 - c) to have people looking up to you?
12. If you had to tell a friend some bad news, would you:
 - a) put it off and in the meantime hope that he/she found out from someone else?
 - b) get it over as quickly as possible?
 - c) hold back and not say anything at all?
13. If a slight acquaintance visited you while you were entertaining a close friend, would you:
 - a) felt put out but invite him/her in?
 - b) tell him/her to drop by another time because you were busy?
 - c) make out you were coming down with a heavy cold in the hope that he/she would leave soon?
14. If you had forgotten to wish your best friend a happy birthday, what would you do when you saw him/her next?
 - a) come out with the truth and say you'd forgotten?
 - b) make out you couldn't get through on the phone?
 - c) say you look forward to his/her next one?
15. What do you fear most?
 - a) giving up smoking?
 - b) putting on weight?
 - c) having a tooth taken out?
16. What do you see as the most important priority when you retire?
 - a) taking up a hobby?
 - b) having some money put aside?
 - c) having time to look through a newspaper?

17. If you have an average salary, do you:
 - a) get by on what you earn?
 - b) fall behind with paying the bills because of spending carelessly?
 - c) look for other ways of increasing your income?
18. If you won a prize of fifty thousand pounds, would you:
 - a) set up your own business?
 - b) spend the money until it ran out?
 - c) give it away to the poor?

What the experts say: your score worked out and personality analysed.

Score

	a	b	c
1.	1	3	2
2.	2	1	3
3.	3	2	1
4.	2	1	3
5.	2	3	1
6.	3	1	2
7.	1	3	2
8.	3	1	2
9.	3	2	1
10.	1	2	3
11.	3	2	1
12.	2	3	1
13.	2	3	1
14.	3	1	2
15.	1	2	3
16.	3	2	1
17.	2	1	3
18.	2	3	1

When you have added up your score, read the verdict below.

48 and above: Very good. Well done! You're a well-balanced, confident and assertive individual, well-able to speak your mind when the situation demands it. Qualities such as tact, kindness and generosity of spirit become you. You are a man/woman of principles and insist on keeping to them whatever the circumstances.

38 and above: Good. You're sensible and reasonable. You may on occasion be too outspoken and impulsive for your own good, but there's nothing wrong with blowing your own trumpet as long as you don't deafen people. You've always got a point to prove and your determination to put it across can seem too aggressive and dogmatic. Nevertheless, dependable and fun-loving, you appear to be a nice person to know.

28 and above: Fair. You're an opportunist who's a little on the selfish side, but who isn't? Always looking for an easy way out, you make good use of your intuition and survival skills to see you through difficult situations, although at times you allow yourself to be pushed around too much by your peers. Your thoughtfulness and patience are often misinterpreted as indecisiveness.

18 and above: Terrible. Nobody's perfect, least of all you! You seem to be a walking disaster area. Neurotic, cowardly and unreliable, you are incommunicative to and distrusting of your fellow man. You are hopeless in a crisis and are always careful to keep up a safe distance between you and reality.

In-depth analysis of your answers

1. a) People nowadays need to be reminded of their lack of manners and you're just the person to do that!
And if that doesn't work, a little physical persuasion should do the trick.
b) A cool move. You're good at seeing through people.
c) If the person is twice your size, think again.
2. a) You're a confirmed hypochondriac.
b) A little extreme.
c) You display admirable resignation.
3. a) That's the spirt! Prove the bastard wrong.
b) He may have been offering you good advice.
c) As bad as being apathetic or self-pitying.
4. a) Are you being a good boy/girl for his sake or yours?
b) You're more dispensable than he is.
c) Heroically foolish.
5. a) Rude, but probably unavoidable.
b) Pathetic, but predictable.
c) Creepish.
6. a) It suggests reluctance, but if you've got to share the office...
b) You're anti-social; your aloofness could be interpreted as hostile.
c) It could be suspiciously friendly or nosy, if viewed negatively; or it could be a charitable and welcoming gesture, if viewed positively.
7. a) It was never a very secure relationship and reveals immaturity on your part.
b) You're shrewd and fair.
c) The reaction of a hurt and forgiving soul.
8. a) Congratulations! You're a born peacemaker.
b) You're ruthless.
c) Which of you should be holding out the olive branch?

9. a) You're decisive: no raising of false hopes, no teasing, so no joyless hanky-panky.
b) You're indecisive and inviting recrimination.
c) What price martyrdom?
10. a) It's difficult to predict an individual's breaking point at the best... whoops!, worst of times.
b) Tut! Tut! Running away from reality achieves nothing.
c) You're determined and defiant. You know your rights!
11. a) Your heart's in the right place.
b) Your heart's made of gold, silver, platinum, etc.
c) It's a need, based on insecurity, to reassure yourself that you're a "somebody".
12. a) You don't seem to be the good friend you think you are or ought to be.
b) You're firm, but be gentle: a friend can accept you as both.
c) Oh dear! You are the bad news!
13. a) Three's definitely a crowd, but you are king of your own castle or mistress of your own home, as the case may be, aren't you?
b) Refreshingly frank.
c) Why don't you make it pneumonia, malaria and cholera while you're about it?
14. a) Painfully honest, but I like the way you keep your head up.
b) Feeble. Even the bloke who sweeps the M1 motorway* wouldn't believe that.
c) Embarrassingly optimistic. As of now, consider yourself as his/her ex-best friend.
15. a) Have you heard of lung cancer?
b) You're probably suffering from anorexia.
c) If it's any consolation, you're not the only one.
16. a) Might I suggest aerobics? It should help you to kick the bucket gracefully.
b) You can make a hobby of counting your money.
c) You must be a slow reader.
17. a) Fine, if you're used to that.
b) Be careful, your children might be paying for your place in heaven on hire purchase.
c) Good luck to you if you can make a bit on the side.
18. a) Well, Rockefeller had to start somewhere. You're now a fully-paid up Thatcherite.
b) Go on, treat yourself. No one else will.
c) See a psychiatrist immediately.

* The M1 is one of the main motorways in Britain and so cannot be swept by hand.

7.2. NEWSPAPER HEADLINES (I)

Look at the phrasal verb headlines below and then try to work out what each of them means.

- a) **LADY DIVINA CUT UP**
- b) **KINLOCK TO WRAP UP**
- c) **HATCHET'S DRAWERS GONE THROUGH**
- d) **DUKE RUNS DOWN ANIMAL RIGHTS SUPPORTERS**
- e) **PRINCE TAKEN IN BY PRO**

When you have tried to explain the headlines, consider the explanations provided below. There are two possibilities which can be matched up with each headline.

1. Customs officers strip search ex-PM by mistake
2. Maid caught snooping in ex-PM's bedroom
3. Conman tricks Prince out of 5,000 pounds
4. Magician's trick goes horribly wrong
5. Opposition leader catches pneumonia
6. Divina distressed at death of goldfish
7. Duke orders chauffeur to drive into animal rights supporters
8. Opposition leader told to cool it
9. Prince put up by call girl after being kicked out of Palace
10. Duke criticises animal rights activists for sabotaging grouse shoot

NEWSPAPER HEADLINES (II)

Complete the following fictional newspaper articles by filling in the gaps with suitable phrasal verbs. The verbs in brackets form part of the phrasal verbs.

LADY DIVINA CUT UP *

Lady Divina was in a state of shock yesterday after witnessing the ghastly death of her favourite godfish, Jaws. Apparently, Jaws had been eaten alive by the Duke of Monmouth, one of the royal corgis.

The tragedy occurred as the Princess was entering the royal nursery, where the goldfish was kept. It was a habit of hers to serve breakfast to Jaws personally. A scream alerted one of the servants, who came running into the room to find that Lady Divina had fainted.

"The first thing I did was to (1) her (BRING), said the servant. "Naturally, I wondered what had (2) this (BRING). I thought at first that a fire had (3) (BREAK) or something when I heard her cry out. There wasn't much light in the room because the curtains were still drawn, but I could (4) (MAKE) the broken glass, the damp patch, and the Duke of Monmouth with a look of well-fed satisfaction on his face."

It (5) (TURN) that Prince Herbert, Lady Divina's son, had (6) (LET) the Duke during the night to play with him. When the Prince had (7) (DROP), the Duke waited until the time was right to (8) (CARRY) his bloodthirsty deed.

Royal physicians fear that the Princess may never (9) (GET) the trauma. "She is on the verge of (10) (BREAK)," said a leading psychiatrist.

Contrary to what medical experts say, Lady Divina seems to be in a strong and vengeful mood. She has (11) (CALL) immediate action to be taken against the Duke.

"He's got to be (12) (PUT) or (13) (PUT)!", she insisted.

The Duke of Monmouth, who has no intention of (14) (GET), didn't look at all (15) (PUT) on hearing this. In fact, he is confident that he will be (16) (LET) with a royal pardon.

Prince Herbert, who (17) well (GET) the Duke, believes he can (18) (GET) his mother so that she will forgive him. Lady Divina replied that she would not (19) (GIVE) to emotional blackmail.

Caught up in the middle of this royal storm in a tea cup, Lady Divina's husband seems to be leading a bit of a dog's life at the moment.

As for the Queen, Her Majesty will no doubt (20) (COME) a solution to satisfy everybody.

* Note: "cut up", the adjective, means "very upset".

KINLOCK TO WRAP UP

Nick Kinlock has (1) (COME) pneumonia. The illness struck him yesterday during Question Time in the Commons. He was (2) (TAKE) a matter which a colleague of his had recently brought to his attention: the Conservatives' plan to (3) (BREAK) the National Health Service and how it would affect senior citizens. The opposition leader had just (4) (BRING) the subject of hypothermia among the aged when he had to (5) (BREAK) in mid-sentence owing to a fit of coughing. He then collapsed and (6) (COME) half an hour later in hospital. Doctors say that the attack may have (7) (COME) as a result of overworking, stress and a bad diet.

Members of Mr Kinlock's family, fellow MPs and well wishers have been (8) (DROP) at the hospital to see how he's (9) (GET).

In the Commons a rumour has (10) (GET) that the opposition leader will be (11) (GIVE) his position as head of the party as soon as he is able to (12) (GET). If it is true, there are plenty of contenders willing to (13) (TAKE) the leadership once Mr Kinlock (14) (HAND) his resignation. In private, he has often expressed the desire to retire and (15) (TAKE) landscape gardening.

PRINCE TAKEN IN BY PRO

A professional conman who wishes to remain anonymous spoke yesterday of how he had successfully (1) (TAKE) Lady Divina's husband.

The story (2) (CAME) after the ex-stuntman contacted our office to say that he had something we might be interested in, for a certain price. It sounded at first as if "Bert" had (3) (MADE) the whole thing, until our correspondent interviewed him and was shown a cheque for five thousand pounds (4) (MADE) to Bert in the Prince's handwriting.

"It was like taking sweets from a child the way I persuaded him to (5) it (HAND)," said Bert, unable to (6) (HOLD) from laughing.

"I saw him (7) (PULL) in his sports car a few feet from me and I knew he was going to back into a parking space. As quick as a shot, I took my chances and made to (8) (GET) the road just behind his car, as he was reversing. My training as a stuntman (9) (CAME) to me in a flash. The trick (10) (GO) without a hitch. Down I went, howling and nursing my "broken" leg as the Prince, who had (11) (BREAK) into a sweat, got out and (12) (KEEP) repeating: 'Are you all right?' I replied that I would probably (13) (PULL), but that I would (14) (BE) for weeks. I told him how my fruit and vegetable business had (15) (GO), how difficult it was to (16) (BRING) six kids when I (17) (BRING) only eighty six pounds a week, and how my wife threatened to walk out on me because she couldn't (18) (GET) on the housekeeping I gave her. I (19) (GO) my sob story telling him about all the people who had (20) (LET) in the past, until he couldn't stand it any longer. He (21) (TAKE) his cheque book and was going to hand me a cheque for five hundred pounds when I happened to mention that he would certainly (22) (GET) with a suspended sentence. The figure was immediately (23) (PUT) to five thousand pounds. He very obligingly gave me a lift to the hospital, and I walked home from there as soon as he was out of sight."

"It was the easiest stunt I've ever pulled," concluded Bert. *"I (24) (COME) it without a scratch and five thousand quid."*

Later, when informed that he had been the victim of a confidence trick, the Prince told reporters: *"I (25) (FALL) his hard luck story right from the start. I feel like a right Charlie."**

* a fool

DUKE RUNS DOWN ANIMAL RIGHTS SUPPORTERS

The Duke of Glasgow ordered his chauffeur to (1) (RUN) a group of animal rights protesters who were (2) (HOLD) traffic at Marble Arch yesterday.

A Palace spokesman said that the Duke, who can normally (3) (PUT) a lot, became infuriated when the demonstrators spotted him in his Rolls-Royce and started (4) him (RUN).

There was no (5) (HOLD) as the protesters chanted his name, shouted abuse and (6) (CALL) him to resign as President of the Save the Animals Fund. At first, the Duke was conciliatory, trying to (7) (PUT) a sympathetic and supportive message to the crowd. Unfortunately, this attempt at (8) (GET) them didn't (9) (GO) very well. Responding with violence, they were intent on (10) (BREAK) the Duke's car. Luckily, the chauffeur managed to (11) them (KEEP) single-handedly. As a last resort, the Duke begged them to (12) (BREAK) and go home peacefully. They refused, and his patience finally (13) (RUN): the order was given for the chauffeur to (14) his foot (PUT) on the accelerator.

"I couldn't (15) (TAKE) what he was saying to begin with, and it was only when he repeated it that I knew he meant business," said the chauffeur. "The sight of all those screaming bodies falling like tenpins (16) me (BRING) my senses, but it was too late. I had to do it, otherwise I would've been for the chop, you know, (17) (LAY). The Duke's not a bad bloke really, and everyone's got the right to (18) (LET) a little steam now and again."

In all, seventeen animal rights activists are dead, ten are in intensive care, and twelve are suffering from multiple fractures.

The Duke, who, as a keen hunter, is not easily (19) (PUT) by the sight of blood, is unavailable for comment since he is helping the police with their enquiries. However, as police were leading him away from the scene of the crime, he was kind enough to answer one question put to him by our correspondent:

"Sir, any misgivings about the accident?" "Only one. The Rolls is a bloody (20) !"(WRITE, used as a noun here).

HATCHET'S DRAWERS GONE THROUGH

With plenty of time on her hands as an ex-PM, Mrs Hatchet (1) (TURN) incognito at Heathrow Airport yesterday in a daring but foolish attempt to test security there.

Having (2) (MAKE) her face to look unshaven, she tried to (3) (MAKE) that she was a terrorist by (4) (DRESS) in a combat jacket, black beret and sunglasses. A toy gun was (5) (TUCK) in her handbag, "heroin" (*ie* talc) in her corset, and a one-way ticket to Iraq (6) (STICK) of her breast pocket. To make her seem less conspicuous, she casually (7) (LOOK) "A Hijacker's Guide to the Airways" as she was waiting to have her passport inspected. So convincing was her appearance that she (8) nothing (GIVE), and what she lacked in intelligence she (9) (MAKE) in subtlety.

She had just asked another passenger what time the plane from Belfast (10) (GET), when the "bomb" (*ie* alarm clock) in her battle fatigues (11) (GO). Within seconds she was surrounded by half a dozen security guards urging her to (12) (GIVE) without a fight. She couldn't (13) (KEEP) a smug smile as she (14) (LOOK) the moment when her true identity would be revealed, and she would (15) them (SHOW) as being incompetent.

After being escorted to a small room, she was told to (16) (TAKE) all her clothes, at which point she cried out " (17) (HOLD) I'm Margot Hatchet!" Her revelation (18) (MEET) laughter as two heavyweight policewomen were called in to assist with the undressing.

"Yes, love, and I'm John Minor, the would-be bus conductor," replied the more masculine of the two.

For a while the security guards were (19) (TAKE) when the search had got as far as Margot's Union Jack underwear, but they decided to keep going and (20) it (GET). Once they had got to the bottom of the matter, they concluded that this (21) (TAKE, used as noun here) of a terrorist was the work of a crank. The crank in question was this time (22) (GIVE) sparks and foaming at the mouth. A doctor was called and a sedative administered.

Margot was reluctantly identified later by her husband, Denis, who admitted that his wife's "party game" had (23) (TAKE) a lot of his time, so much so that he had had to (24) (CALL) two rounds of golf.

The ex-PM, who is (25) (COME) nicely at the Rosewood Mental Hospital, should be out in time for the next election.

KINLOCK BENT ON DOING AWAY WITH ROYALS

There was uproar in the Commons yesterday when Nick Kinlock (1) (PUT) some pretty revolutionary plans as to what should be done with Britain's best-loved family.

It was at the beginning of a televised Question Time that the opposition leader (2) (BREAK) into a ferocious anti-royalist tirade. The fiery Welshman was in no mood for mincing his words when he advocated (3) (DO) the monarchy, as "*such an institution* (4) (BREAK) *decades ago*". In its place he (5) (CALL) the (6) (SET, used as gerund) of a republic, with himself (7) (TAKE) as president.

Mr Kinlock maintained that the monarchy could not (8) (KEEP) the social and political changes that democracy demanded, and that it would be better for them to (9) (STEP) with dignity than be forced to witness its own (10) (BREAK, used as noun) later.

"The aristocracy have always (11) (LOOK) decent folk, like myself, for centuries and, what's more, they have always (12) (PUT) the workers whenever they raised their voices for an extra crust of bread," he shouted. *"How can any self-respecting working class citizen (13) (GET) in life knowing that a bunch of privileged layabouts are there at the top as a result of having (14) (GO) his pockets and those of his forefathers?"*

He (15) (GO) to say that the Palace should be (16) (PULL) and its occupants (17) (TURN) on to the street. He added that high-rise flats for miners and their families could be (18) (PUT) on the site of the royal residence.

Many Conservative MPs were up in arms stating that such treasonable changes would be (19) (BRING) over their dead bodies. Mr Kinlock replied that, given time, it could easily be arranged.

When asked to comment on the opposition leader's outburst, Mrs Hatchet still looking disorientated after being forced to (20) (GIVE) as PM, said: *"It's a funny old world. I thought Lenin was Russian and dead."*

LADY DIVINA CUT UP

(Magician's trick version)

A bloodbath took place last night when a mad magician (1) (CUT) Lady Divina in front of a horrified audience of hundreds at London's Palladium theatre.

Lady Divina accompanied by her husband, the Prince (2) (TURN) at the annual gala performance which is held in aid of charity. Many celebrities from the world of entertainment (3) (TURN) to watch and to perform.

One of the performers was the little known Harry Houdunnit, a part-time magician who was (4) (CALL) as a last minute replacement. When it was his turn, he (5) (CALL) a member of the audience to help him with his act. Lady Divina was the first to (6) (PUT) her hand. The Prince refused to give her permission at first, but soon (7) (GIVE) under pressure. Her willingness to take part was (8) (MEET) enthusiastic applause from the audience.

Before going on stage, she made a point of (9) (MAKE) her already glossy face. Once on stage, the magician asked her to (10) (TAKE) her tiara and jewels and to lie down in a coffin-shaped box. Her head and legs (11) (STICK) of it.

The magician, who wore glasses with thick lenses, could hardly (12) (MAKE) anything beyond the tip of his nose. It (13) (TURN) later that he was hard of hearing as well. Rolling up his sleeves, like a butcher preparing to slaughter a lamb, and picking up a saw, he was ready to (14) (GET) the task in hand.

As for the audience, they could not (15) (HOLD) their noisy adulation of the princess as again and again a collective cry of "Never say Di!" (16) (GO). In fact, the cheering and clapping were so loud that they (17) (DROWN) the blood-curdling screams coming from the stage. It was only when blood started splashing members of the audience in the front row that people began to (18) (TAKE) the tragic dimension of the situation.

The cheering and clapping (19) (BREAK) for a moment's silence as the magician, who was clearly (20) (PUT) by all the blood streaming down his glasses, stumbled around the stage for a while before falling off and breaking his neck, the saw still in his hand.

Needless to say, pandemonium (21) (BREAK).

Surgeons say they have done their best to join up the halves, but in the words of one doctor: *"We would've had more luck (22) (CARRY) cosmetic surgery on Frankenstein"*.

According to a spokesman for the Palace, the Prince is said to be terribly cut up.

SECTION 8

Test Yourself

8.1.

Choose one of the four possibilities closest in meaning to the sentences you will see below:

For example: Anne says she'll visit us soon for a chat and a coffee.

means Anne is going to

- pull in.
- drop in. ✓
- turn in.
- get in.

The correct answer is **b**. Put a tick (✓) beside the answer you think is correct.

1. If you touch my daughter again, I will kill you.

The parent says he will

- fill in somebody.
- do in somebody.
- take in somebody.
- pull in somebody.

2. John earns quite a lot.

John

- brings in a lot.
- pulls in a lot.
- gives in enough.
- gets in too much.

3. I am so pleased my holiday starts tomorrow. I can't wait!

The speaker is

- putting forward her holiday.
- looking forward to her holiday.
- bringing forward her holiday.
- having her holiday brought forward.

4. The climbers had to stop and return home as the weather was so bad.

The climbers were forced to

- hold back.
- take back.
- turn back.
- keep back.

5. Auntie couldn't control her emotions, and she cried.

Auntie wasn't able to

- turn back her emotions.
- give back her emotions.
- take back her emotions.
- hold back her emotions.

6. Jane has no trouble mixing with people

Jane

- gets on with people.
- holds on to people.
- calls on people.
- takes on people.

7. Excuse me, what time does the plane arrive?

The speaker wants to know when the plane

- pulls in.
- gets in.
- drops in.
- is taken in.

8. Would you stop the car by the side of the road for a moment, please?

The passenger wants the driver to

- get in.
- pull in.
- give in.
- turn in.

9. Wait a minute, Jones, I haven't finished speaking.

The speaker wants Jones to

- go on.
- get on.
- put it on.
- hold on.

10. Dick can't tolerate this job any longer.

Dick can't

- keep up with the work.
- put up with the job.
- take up his job.
- give up his job.

11. Shut up! I am trying to do some work.
The speaker is telling someone to
- throw up.
 - stock up.
 - wrap up.
 - give up.
12. There was no need to embarrass Joan like that, was there?
Joan was
- shown up.
 - brought up.
 - wrapped up.
 - cut up.
13. Cathy and Mark are separating after three years of marriage.
Cathy and Mark are
- making up.
 - keeping up.
 - breaking up.
 - holding it up.
14. What time are the guests expected to arrive?
The speaker is asking when the guests will
- throw up.
 - turn up.
 - fill up.
 - stock up.
15. The company promises to compensate for any damage done.
The company promises to
- keep up with any damage done.
 - put up with any damage done.
 - make up for any damage done.
 - bring up the subject of damage.
16. The secretary says we'll raise the matter at the next meeting.
It will be
- set up.
 - cut up.
 - held up.
 - brought up.
17. We respect our teacher very much.
The pupils
- show up their teacher.
 - put up with their teacher.
 - look up to their teacher.
 - hold up their teacher.

18. The institute was established in 1950.
The institute was
- put up.
 - done up.
 - stocked up.
 - set up.
19. We were delayed because of a traffic jam.
It
- held them up.
 - cut them up.
 - filled them up.
 - took them up.
20. Chris doesn't know that Bill is well again.
Chris doesn't know
- what Bill is up against.
 - that Bill got up early.
 - what held Bill up.
 - that Bill is up and about.

8.2.

Choose one of the four possibilities closest in meaning to the sentences you will see below.

For example: Anne says she'll visit us soon for a chat and a coffee.

- means Anne is going to
- pull in.
 - drop in. ✓
 - turn in.
 - get in.

The correct answer is **b**. Put a tick (✓) beside the answer you think is correct.

- The Howes are decorating their flat at the moment.
The flat is being
 - done up.
 - made up.
 - filled up.
 - broken up.
- I don't know how Jim survived after that car crash.
Jim managed to
 - get through.
 - pull through.
 - look through.
 - go through.
- She'll never recover from that awful experience.
She'll never
 - pull over.
 - go over it.
 - get over it.
 - take it over.
- Our son stopped going to college after only a month.
Their son
 - broke out.
 - dropped out.
 - ran out.
 - came out.
- The audience could not understand a word he was saying.
The audience had trouble
 - making out what he said.
 - bringing out what he said.
 - giving out what he said.
 - writing out what he said.

- Everybody attended the meeting in spite of the heavy rain.

Everybody

- was drowned out.
- was put out.
- was turned out.
- turned out.

- On the second day of their honeymoon they quarrelled.

The couple

- were knocked out.
- ran out.
- fell out.
- dropped out.

- Because it was the last day of term, the pupils were allowed to leave early.

The pupils were

- put out.
- let out.
- ran out.
- carried out.

- A blow to the jaw concussed him.

He

- stuck out.
- dropped out.
- was knocked out.
- was put out.

- I am sorry to inconvenience Dad like this, but I have no choice.

The speaker apologises for

- taking out his father.
- turning out his father.
- drowning out his father.
- putting out his father.

- Watch what you are doing or you'll break your bloody neck!

The speaker is telling someone to

- break out.
- fall out.
- look out.
- drop out.

- It looks like we've used up all the bread.

They've

- given out the bread.
- run out of bread.
- come out with the bread.
- brought out the bread.

13. The two of them started their trip by camel early this morning.

They

- a. set out.
- b. broke out.
- c. turned out.
- d. ran out.

14. I manage to save half my monthly earnings.

The speaker

- a. puts away half his salary.
- b. turns away half his salary.
- c. does away with half his salary.
- d. gives away half his salary.

15. The government are planning to abolish the National Health Service.

The National Health Service is going to be

- a. given away.
- b. put away.
- c. done away with.
- d. broken away.

16. The thief escaped by hijacking the ambulance.

The thief

- a. got away.
- b. broke away.
- c. was turned away.
- d. kept away.

17. He was very disappointed when his blind date failed to appear.

He was

- a. put down.
- b. brought down.
- c. let down.
- d. run down.

18. Tony is always criticising his neighbours.

Tony is always

- a. pulling them down.
- b. turning them down.
- c. getting them down.
- d. running them down.

19. Charles thinks he's superior to everybody.

Charles

- a. looks down on everybody.
- b. gets everybody down.
- c. lets everybody down.
- d. pulls everybody down.

20. The lift is out of order.

The lift has

- a. come down.
- b. run down.
- c. gone down.
- d. broken down.

21. Working night shifts depresses him.

Working night shifts

- a. lets him down.
- b. gets him down.
- c. puts him down.
- d. runs him down.

22. His plan didn't succeed.

The plan didn't

- a. come off.
- b. get him off.
- c. set off.
- d. lay him off.

23. The concert was cancelled because of a bomb scare.

The concert was

- a. laid off.
- b. called off.
- c. let off.
- d. broken off.

24. As soon as the tennis player broke his wrist, he was considered a has-been.

The tennis player was

- a. taken off.
- b. written off.
- c. dropped off.
- d. put off.

25. She likes to imitate people.

She

- a. puts them off.
- b. writes them off.
- c. takes them off.
- d. lays them off.

8.3.

Read the sentences and choose the most suitable reply.

For example: Why is the radio off?

- a. The technician will come tomorrow.
- b. I've got a headache. ✓
- c. The batteries are cheap.
- d. Yes, it's an old one.

The correct answer is **b**. Put a tick (✓) beside what you think is the correct answer.

1. You are behind with your housework.
 - a. What's the deadline then?
 - b. It's still in front of me.
 - c. It's not the only one.
 - d. I've done all my housework.
2. Isn't she up yet?
 - a. Oh, she looks quite sad.
 - b. Yes, she's just gone to bed.
 - c. What time is it?
 - d. Well, I've been through ups and downs before.
3. Is Godfrey on about his girlfriend again?
 - a. Yes, he never stops praising her.
 - b. Yes, he never mentions her.
 - c. No, he doesn't.
 - d. No, she isn't.
4. Look! We're out of coffee.
 - a. But it looks fresh to me.
 - b. Okay, I'll have tea.
 - c. Yes, I do know it's expensive!
 - d. No sugar for me, thanks.
5. Everybody says you're after the post.
 - a. So what? I didn't see the postman yesterday.
 - b. He wouldn't, would he?
 - c. Well, I've sent off my application.
 - d. No news is good news.
6. Smell it. I am sure it's off.
 - a. But I bought enough.
 - b. Oh, you haven't met my husband, Tony, have you?
 - c. Why don't you open the window then?
 - d. There must be something wrong with the fridge.
7. Will you be off tomorrow?
 - a. What do you mean! I have a bath every day.
 - b. Yes, I'm going to the country.
 - c. Yes, I should be in time.
 - d. Yes, the coffee break's at 11.00.

8. Well, my coughing is on and off, doctor.

- a. Don't worry, you'll soon get better.
- b. Don't worry, I'll soon get better.
- c. So it's continuous, is it?
- d. Why don't you get it fixed?

9. If Friday is out, I suggest Saturday morning.

- a. Nobody agreed.
- b. It's okay with me.
- c. Fine, let's make it Sunday.
- d. I wouldn't mind.

10. I'm afraid the stuffed lamb's off.

- a. Oh dear, my stomach will get upset.
- b. When did it happen?
- c. Do you know who I am?
- d. What would you recommend?

11. Do you know what you're up against?

- a. Visibility is rather bad.
- b. I'm not good at it.
- c. I've been in difficult situations before.
- d. I'm all for it.

12. Ross's up and about.

- a. When did they release him from prison?
- b. Oh, he's got a new car, has he?
- c. I didn't know he was ill.
- d. Really? Has he become a travelling salesman?

13. How many students are down for the computer course?

- a. I don't have a pocket calculator.
- b. Will they know how to repair it?
- c. Why did so many fail it?
- d. So far fifty have registered.

14. Why is she always on at her son?

- a. She loves her husband dearly as well.
- b. Because they're always winning tennis tournaments.
- c. It's in her nature to nag everybody
- d. She's doing her best.

15. Has the patient come to?

- a. The operation isn't over yet.
- b. I don't know his surname.
- c. No, he's still waiting in the corridor.
- d. Yes, he's still in a coma.

16. Tom's video shop has gone under.

- a. Yes, I heard it disappeared in an earthquake.
- b. Couldn't he have got a loan from the bank?
- c. Was he in the shop when the bomb went off?
- d. Impossible! He's just had a new roof put on.

17. If you don't work regularly, you'll fall behind.
 - a. My fall last year wasn't so serious.
 - b. It's my brother's business.
 - c. I know what people say behind my back.
 - d. I can catch up any time I like.
18. I haven't got a clue what he's trying to put across.
 - a. He's changed the tyre.
 - b. It's because the police are following him.
 - c. Then ask him to explain it clearly.
 - d. He's the only one.
19. You certainly know how to get round your mother-in-law, don't you?
 - a. Yes, I take a bus.
 - b. It depends on the length of the tape measure.
 - c. Yes, splash cold water on her face.
 - d. Yes, I can persuade her to do anything.
20. How is he managing to get about?
 - a. The operator connects him every time he phones.
 - b. The train usually arrives at 5pm.
 - c. They've given him a wheelchair.
 - d. Oh, he has no trouble making friends.
21. I am afraid I've fallen for your daughter, Mrs Thorn.
 - a. What! Where is she? Is she badly hurt?
 - b. Does she feel the same way about you?
 - c. Well there's no need to criticise her!
 - d. What are you quarreling about this time?
22. The workers are calling for a wage increase.
 - a. They can demand what they like but they're not getting it!
 - b. Then close the window. It's noisy enough in here.
 - c. I'm glad they're accepting the wage increase.
 - d. It's good to hear they're stopping the dispute.
23. Why don't you drop by sometime?
 - a. There's no need to be vulgar!
 - b. Yes, it's ages since I paid you a visit.
 - c. I've got an idea. I'll visit you.
 - d. Yes, I'm usually in bed by now.
24. How much have we put aside?
 - a. I'll have to spend one thousand three hundred and seven pounds.
 - b. Like my grandfather, I don't keep my money in the bank.
 - c. The new fence cost us two hundred and fifty pounds.
 - d. Just a minute, I'll get the bank statement.
25. Have you got any idea what Ken's on about?
 - a. No, he usually talks about nothing for ages.
 - b. No, he's much better now.
 - c. No, Ken's just left.
 - d. No, I'm afraid he hasn't arrived yet.

8.4.

Choose one of the four possibilities closest in meaning to the sentences you will see below.

For example: The firemen had to force their way into the house through the front door.
means

- a. The fireman had to break into the door.
- b. The firmen had to break down the door. ✓
- c. The fire had broken out through the front door.
- d. The front door was broken up for firewood.

The correct answer is *b*. Put a tick (✓) beside what you think is the correct answer.

1. We'll have to take the escalator because the lift's out of order.
 - a. The escalator has broken down.
 - b. The lift doesn't work because it's been broken into.
 - c. The elevator has broken down.
 - d. The speaker suggests breaking out of the lift.
2. What caused Mary's illness is anybody's guess.
 - a. Nobody's sure what brought about Mary's illness.
 - b. Everybody has a good idea what brought Mary down.
 - c. Even doctors are wondering how to bring Mary round.
 - d. Nobody really knows why Mary brought up her dinner.
3. There's no one better informed to tell you how much Tom earns than Tom himself.
 - a. Tom is the last person to bring up the subject of his salary.
 - b. If you want to know how much Tom brings in a month, ask him.
 - c. You'd better bring Tom round slowly if you want to know about his earnings.
 - d. Tom knows how much the price of cigarettes and petrol has been brought down.
4. John, I can't reach the zip of this new dress. Could you give me a hand?
 - a. John is going to do away with the zip.
 - b. John is going to do up the zip.
 - c. John is going to be done in by his wife.
 - d. John is going to do in his wife for buying an expensive dress.
5. George, it's high time you decorated the flat.
 - a. Decorating gets George down.
 - b. George should get down to decorating the living room.
 - c. George is getting on nicely with decorating the living room.
 - d. George won't get off lightly.
6. Tony makes friends easily.
 - a. Tony gets round people easily.
 - b. Tony gets people down easily.
 - c. Tony gets on well with people.
 - d. Tony gets through to people.
7. Oh, look, the sell-by date for that meat was three months ago.
 - a. The price of the meat went up three months ago.
 - b. The price of the meat went down three months ago.
 - c. The meat has probably gone off.
 - d. The speaker has gone off eating meat.

8. There's a supermarket being built in our street.
 - a. There's a supermarket going under in our street.
 - b. A supermarket went up in our street.
 - c. The supermarket in our street has gone under.
 - d. There's a supermarket going up in our street.
9. The transport strike was announced on the 9 o'clock news.
 - a. The newsreader on the 9 o'clock news gave away the information about the strike.
 - b. News of the transport strike was given out on the 9 o'clock news.
 - c. Striking transport workers won't give in easily on the 9 o'clock news.
 - d. Striking transport workers won't give up without a fight.
10. Ted's doctor recommended that he should join a golf club.
 - a. Ted's new golf club is going up.
 - b. Ted was recommended to go in for golf.
 - c. Ted's gone down with a golfer's illness.
 - d. Ted's golf club fees are going up.
11. Brenda is the last person to keep a secret.
 - a. Brenda keeps up with all the latest gossip.
 - b. Brenda can't keep away from secret societies.
 - c. Brenda can't keep back anything confidential.
 - d. Brenda keeps on being the last.
12. She's not at all reliable.
 - a. She lets people down.
 - b. She lets people off.
 - c. She lets her hair down.
 - d. She lets off steam.
13. William thinks he's better than everybody else.
 - a. William looks up to everyone.
 - b. William looks forward to meeting old friends.
 - c. William looks up acquaintances all the time.
 - d. William looks down on everyone.
14. Granny's a great storyteller.
 - a. Granny's always making up her face.
 - b. Granny makes up quickly after quarrelling.
 - c. Granny can always make out a tall story from a true one.
 - d. Granny's good at making up stories.
15. Gloria can't stand him.
 - a. Gloria can't put him up.
 - b. Gloria can't put up with him.
 - c. Gloria can't put him off.
 - d. Gloria can't put across her views to him.
16. The firemen extinguished the burning house and rescued its occupants.
 - a. The firemen put out the fire and rescued the occupants.
 - b. The firemen put up the occupants and extinguished the fire.
 - c. The occupants were put out by the fire in their house.
 - d. The firemen put off extinguishing the fire until the occupants were safe.

17. The drunk driver knocked over the child.
 - a. The driver probably hit the child because it was running away.
 - b. The child was run down because the driver had had too much to drink.
 - c. The driver hit the child because his patience had run out.
 - d. The driver's licence had probably run out, so he hit the child.
18. Mrs James lets rooms to retired widowers.
 - a. Mrs James takes on elderly widowers.
 - b. Mrs James takes out single men.
 - c. Mrs James takes in male pensioners.
 - d. Mrs James takes off old widowers.
19. Jill couldn't keep awake any longer, so she went to bed.
 - a. Jill was turned away.
 - b. Jill turned up.
 - c. Jill turned out.
 - d. Jill turned in.
20. Car production has halted because of strike action.
 - a. Striking car workers are going to be turned down.
 - b. No cars are being turned out for the time being.
 - c. Car workers are being turned away.
 - d. Car production has turned out to be better than expected.
21. Tommy's school term ended yesterday.
 - a. Tommy's broken out.
 - b. Tommy's broken down.
 - c. Tommy's broken up.
 - d. Tommy's broken away.
22. Your plan to become a millionaire has succeeded, Mr Branston.
 - a. Mr Branston's plan has come off.
 - b. Mr Branston has come up with a plan.
 - c. Mr Branston's plan is coming along.
 - d. It's come out that Mr Branston has a plan.
23. We manage on my husband's salary.
 - a. The couple get behind with their payments.
 - b. The couple should get down to earning more.
 - c. The couple get by on the husband's earnings.
 - d. The couple can get about on the husband's salary.
24. Nobody raised the subject of overtime pay at the meeting.
 - a. The meeting to discuss overtime pay was brought forward.
 - b. Nobody wanted their overtime pay to be brought down.
 - c. Nobody brings in overtime pay.
 - d. The subject of overtime pay wasn't brought up.
25. They've decided that the party will take place after all.
 - a. The party was on but is now off.
 - b. The party is on.
 - c. They are behind with the party.
 - d. Any plans for having a party are out.

APPENDIX

Phrasal Verbs Table

The phrasal verbs that have appeared in the tests are alphabetically listed on the pages which follow.

In column one the prepositions and adverbs in brackets are those often used after the phrasal verbs.

Note that in column two common collocations have been included to illustrate the meanings better.

In columns three to six a plus sign indicates that a phrasal verb is transitive or intransitive, separable or inseparable, and a minus sign indicates the opposite.

For example, the entry:

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
come across	discover, meet or find by chance (lost article, old friend)	+	-	-	+

tells us that "come across" is transitive, ie it takes an object which must always follow the phrasal verb, as it is inseparable. The correct usage will be: *I came across my glasses under the bed.*

Phrasal verbs which are transitive and separable are usually used as separable when the object is a pronoun rather than a noun or a noun phrase.

For example: He's taking out Mary this evening.

He's taking her out this evening.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
add up	calculate	+	-	+	-
be after	want (new car)	+	-	-	+
be behind (with)	late with work, making slow progress	+	-	-	+
be down for	register for (course of study)	+	-	-	+
be on	occur (party, concert)	-	+	-	+

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
be on about	talk at length in an annoying way	+	-	-	+
be on and off	intermittent (rain, cough)	-	+	-	+
be on at	nag (spouse)	+	-	-	+
be off a.	bad, stale, smelly (food)	-	+	-	+
be off b.	leave	-	+	-	+
be off c.	absent from work	+	-	-	+
be off d.	turned off (machine, light)	-	+	-	+
be off e.	unavailable (food on a menu)	-	+	-	+
be out	disapprove, reject (plan, idea)	-	+	-	+
be out of	nothing left (luck, money)	+	-	-	+
be up	out of bed	-	+	-	+
be up against	face difficulties	+	-	-	+
be up and about	well after illness	-	+	-	+
break away (from)	escape from, free oneself of (relationship)	-	+	-	+
break down a.	smash, demolish (door)	+	-	+	-
break down b.	stop functioning (machines, car, lift)	-	+	-	+
break down c.	collapse (cause: ill health, loss of self control, emotional strain)	-	+	-	+
break into a.	enter by force (building, room)	+	-	-	+

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
break into	b. <i>interrupt (conversation)</i>	+	-	-	+
break off	a. <i>separate by breaking (piece of bread, branch)</i>	+	-	+	-
break off	b. <i>terminate, stop, disrupt meeting, relationship</i>	+	+	+	+
		They broke off the meeting.	The meeting broke off.		
break out (of)	a. <i>escape from (prison)</i>	-	+	-	+
break out	b. <i>begin suddenly (war, disease, fire)</i>	-	+	-	+
break out (in)	c. <i>become covered with (spots, sweat, rash)</i>	-	+	-	+
break up	a. <i>break into pieces (wood)</i>	+	-	+	-
break up	a. <i>finish (school term)</i>	-	+	-	+
break up	c. <i>end relationship (engaged, married couples)</i>	-	+	-	+
bring about	<i>cause to happen (change)</i>	+	-	+	-
bring down	<i>reduce (prices)</i>	+	-	+	-
bring forward	<i>move to earlier time (appointment)</i>	+	-	+	-
bring in	<i>earn money</i>	+	-	+	-
bring out	a. <i>reveal (moral, point of story)</i>	+	-	+	-
bring out	b. <i>publish (book)</i>	+	-	+	-
bring round	a. <i>persuade a person to agree with one's ideas, opinions, etc.)</i>	+	-	+	-
				usually separated	
bring round	b. <i>revive</i>	+	-	+	-
				usually separated	

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
bring to	<i>restore to consciousness</i>	+	-	+	-
				usually separated	
bring up	a. <i>introduce matter, subject, question etc. for discussion</i>	+	-	+	-
bring up	b. <i>instruct children morally and socially</i>	+	-	+	-
bring up	c. <i>vomit</i>	+	-	+	-
call for	<i>demand (action, justice)</i>	+	-	-	+
call off	<i>cancel (meeting, sporting event)</i>	+	-	+	-
call on	a. <i>appeal to</i>	+	-	-	+
call on	b. <i>visit</i>	+	-	-	+
carry out	<i>conduct, perform (duty, business, research)</i>	+	-	+	-
come about	<i>happen (incident)</i>	-	+	-	+
come across	<i>discover, meet or find by chance (lost article, acquaintance)</i>	+	-	-	+
come along (usually used in continuous tenses)	<i>progress (studies, after illness)</i>	-	+	-	+
come back (to)	<i>remember</i>	-	+	-	+
come down	a. <i>become cheaper (prices)</i>	-	+	-	+
come down (with)	b. <i>become ill with</i>	+	-	-	+
come off	<i>succeed (plan)</i>	-	+	-	+
come out	<i>reveal by telling (story, secret)</i>	-	+	-	+
come out of	<i>emerge from (building, talks, crisis)</i>	+	-	-	+

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
come round	recover consciousness	-	+	-	+
come to	recover consciousness	-	+	-	+
come up with	invent, find (solution)	+	-	-	+
cut up a.	cut into pieces	+	-	+	-
cut up b.	embarrassed	+	-	-	+
do away with a.	remove, destroy, abolish (problem, law)	+	-	-	+
do away with b.	kill (people, animals)	+	-	-	+
do in	kill (people)	+	-	+	-
do up a.	fasten (parcel, shoe laces, zip)	+	-	+	-
do up b.	decorate and repair (room, house)	+	-	+	-
dress up	wear best clothes or clothes to disguise oneself	+	+	+	+
		with reflexive pronoun			
drop by/in	visit informally	-	+	-	+
drop off	fall asleep	-	+	-	+
drop out (of)	withdraw from (society, course, university)	-	+	-	+
drown out	muffle	+	-	+	-
dry up a.	thirsty	-	+	-	+
dry up b.	break off speaking as unable to remember what to say next	-	+	-	+
fall behind a. (someone)	lose pace (competitor)	+	-	-	+
fall behind b. (with something)	lose pace (work, studies)	-	+	-	+
fall for	deceived (trick, practical joke)	+	-	-	+

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
fall out	quarrel (married couple, friends)	-	+	-	+
fill in/out	complete in writing (form, coupon)	+	-	+	-
fill up a.	complete in writing (form, coupon)	+	-	+	-
fill up b.	increase volume of liquid (wine in a glass, petrol in tank)	+	-	+	-
get about a.	move from place to place (old or convalescing person)	-	+	-	+
get about b.	circulate from person to person (news, rumour)	-	+	-	+
get across a.	make something understood (idea, theory)	+	-	+	-
get across b.	pass or cause to pass from one side to another (person, boat)	+	+	+	-
		They got across the precipice.	They got across.	They got them across.	
get away	escape (criminal)	-	+	-	+
get back a. (to)	return, come back (a place)	-	+	-	+
get back b.	obtain again (money, deposit)	+	-	+	-
get behind (with)	fall behind (rent, payments, work)	-	+	-	+
get by (with)	manage (work, studies, food, money)	-	+	-	+
get down	depress	+	-	+	-
				usually separated	

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
get down to	<i>concentrate on, attend to (work, studying, business)</i>	+	-	-	+
get in	<i>arrive at (port, station, airport)</i>	-	+	-	+
get off	a. <i>released from work (for morning or afternoon)</i>	-	+	-	+
get off (with)	b. <i>escape punishment (defendant)</i>	-	+	-	+
get on	a. <i>advance, prosper</i>	-	+	-	+
get on	b. <i>manage (patient convalescing)</i>	-	+	-	+
get on	c. <i>grow old (person)</i>	-	+	-	+
get on with	<i>friendly with (colleague)</i>	+	-	-	+
get over	a. <i>recover from (illness, shock)</i>	+	-	-	+
get over (with)	b. <i>finish something unpleasant or a duty (visiting the dentist, giving bad news)</i>	+	-	usually separated	-
get round	<i>persuade, win over</i>	+	-	-	+
get through	a. <i>pass an exam</i>	+	+	-	+
get through	b. <i>reach by phone</i>	-	+	-	+
get through	c. <i>finish (work)</i>	+	-	-	+
get through	d. <i>communicate with someone, make them understand</i>	-	+	-	+
get up	<i>leave the bed</i>	+	+	+	-
			She got up.	She got them up.	
give away	a. <i>give something freely (money, clothes)</i>	+	-	+	-

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
give away	b. <i>reveal (secret, the truth)</i>	+	-	+	-
give away (the bride)	c. <i>officially present the bride to the groom at the wedding</i>	+	-	+	-
give back	<i>return to owner</i>	+	-	+	-
give in	a. <i>hand in (exam papers, books to proper person/ authority)</i>	+	-	+	-
give in	b. <i>surrender to, yield to (opponent)</i>	-	+	-	+
give off	<i>produce (heat, light, gas)</i>	+	-	-	usually not separated
give out	a. <i>distribute (information, leaflets)</i>	+	-	+	-
give out	b. <i>announce (news, results)</i>	+	-	+	-
give up	a. <i>surrender to (enemy)</i>	+	+	+	-
		They gave up the fortress.	They gave up.	They gave it up.	
give up	b. <i>stop (attempt, bad habit)</i>	+	+	+	-
		He gave up smoking.	He gave up.	He gave it up.	
give up	c. <i>resign from (job, post)</i>	+	-	+	-
go down	a. <i>sink (ship)</i>	-	+	-	+
go down	b. <i>be received, usually with "well" or "badly" (speech, remark, artistic performance)</i>	-	+	-	+
go down	c. <i>set (sun)</i>	-	+	-	+
go down	d. <i>become cheaper (prices)</i>	-	+	-	+

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
go down with	<i>become ill with</i>	+	-	-	+
go in for a.	<i>take as a hobby, specialisation</i>	+	-	-	+
go in for b.	<i>enter for (competition, exam)</i>	+	-	-	+
go off a.	<i>explode (bomb) fire (gun)</i>	-	+	-	+
go off b.	<i>ring (burglar alarm, alarm clock)</i>	-	+	-	+
go off c.	<i>become stale, smelly (food)</i>	-	+	-	+
go off d.	<i>stop liking someone or something</i>	+	-	-	+
go off e.	<i>succeed or fail, usually with "well" or "badly" (plan, event)</i>	-	+	-	+
go on (with)	<i>continue (game, story)</i>	+	+	-	+
go over	<i>review (article, contract, subject of conversation)</i>	+	-	-	+
go through	<i>check (home-work, document, piece of writing)</i>	+	-	-	+
go under a.	<i>sink (ship)</i>	-	+	-	+
go under b.	<i>ruined, fail (business)</i>	-	+	-	+
go up a.	<i>increase (prices)</i>	-	+	-	+
go up b.	<i>build (house, office block)</i>	-	+	-	+
hand over	<i>give by hand</i>	+	-	+	-
hold back a.	<i>conceal (information)</i>	+	-	+	-
hold back b.	<i>control emotion (laughter, tears)</i>	+	+	+	-
		She holds back the tears.	She holds back.		

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
hold on	<i>stop, wait, usually a short time (a moment, a minute)</i>	-	+	-	+
hold up a.	<i>delay (traffic)</i>	+	-	+	-
hold up b.	<i>stop and rob (bank, train)</i>	+	-	+	-
keep away (from)	<i>keep at a distance (dog, lion's cage, electrified fence)</i>	+	+	+	-
				usually separated	
keep back a.	<i>conceal (information)</i>	+	-	+	-
keep back b.	<i>restrain (angry crowd)</i>	+	-	+	-
keep on	<i>continue (working)</i>	-	+	-	+
		keep on + gerund			
keep up a.	<i>continue, maintain (standard, work, effort)</i>	+	-	+	-
keep up b.	<i>keep pace with (neighbours, athletes)</i>	-	+	-	+
knock down a.	<i>hit, cause to fall (pedestrian)</i>	+	-	+	-
knock down b.	<i>demolish (buildings)</i>	+	-	+	-
knock down c.	<i>reduce prices</i>	+	-	+	-
knock out	<i>cause to lose consciousness (boxer)</i>	+	-	+	-
knock over	<i>hit, cause to fall (pedestrian)</i>	+	-	+	-
lay off	<i>sack (redundant workers)</i>	+	-	+	-
let down	<i>disappoint, fail someone</i>	+	-	+	-
let in	<i>allow to enter (crowd)</i>	+	-	+	-

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
let off	a. free without punishment (defendant)	+	-	+	-
let off	b. excuse (pupil)	+	-	+	-
let off	c. explode (bomb, fireworks)	+	-	+	-
let off	d. release (steam, energy)	+	-	+	-
look after	care for (children, pets, the old, the sick)	+	-	-	+
look down on	feel superior to others	+	-	-	+
look for	search for	+	-	-	+
look forward to	anticipate with pleasure (party, holiday)	+	-	-	+
look out	be careful	-	+	-	+
look through	examine, inspect (document, newspaper)	+	-	-	+
look up	a. search for (word in a dictionary)	+	-	+	-
look up	b. visit, usually someone who lives far away.	+	-	+	-
look up to	respect someone	+	-	-	+
make out	a. understand (meaning)	+	-	+	-
make out	b. distinguish, see, recognise (object in the distance)	+	-	+	-
make out	c. write a cheque	+	-	+	-
make out	d. pretend that something is true	-	+	-	+
make up	a. invent (story, lies)	+	-	+	-
make up	b. apply cosmetics (woman's face)	+	+	+	-
		She made up her face.	She made up.		

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
make up	c. recover (lost time)	+	-	+	-
make up	d. become reconciled after a quarrel (married couple)	+	-	+	-
				usually with "it"	
make up for	compensate for (damage done)	+	-	-	+
meet with	encounter (accident)	+	-	-	+
pull in/over	stop by side of road (vehicle)	-	+	-	+
pull down	demolish (building), dismantle (tent)	+	-	+	-
pull through	recover after serious illness or accident	-	+	-	+
put across	communicate/ convey successfully (idea, point of view)	+	-	+	-
put aside	save (money)	+	-	+	-
put away	a. consume food/ drink	+	-	+	-
put away	b. save (money)	+	-	+	-
put by	save (money)	+	-	+	-
put down	a. suppress (revolt, uprising)	+	-	+	-
put down	b. write (personal data)	+	-	+	-
put down	c. humiliate	+	-	+	-
put down	d. kill (old, sick, dangerous animal)	+	-	+	-
put forward	propose (idea, scheme)	+	-	+	-
put off	a. postpone (appointment, meeting)	+	-	+	-
put off	b. discourage	+	-	+	-

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
put on	<i>gain (weight)</i>	+	-	+	-
put out	a. <i>place outside (the house), expel (cat)</i>	+	-	+	-
put out	b. <i>extinguish (fire) stub out (cigarette)</i>	+	-	+	-
put out	c. <i>inconvenience, upset</i>	+	-	+	-
put up	a. <i>raise (price)</i>	+	-	+	-
put up	b. <i>build (house), erect (tent)</i>	+	-	+	-
put up	c. <i>provide lodgings for guests</i>	+	-	+	-
put up with	<i>tolerate (rude person or behaviour)</i>	+	-	-	+
run down	a. <i>hit and knock over by vehicle (pedestrian)</i>	+	-	+	-
run down	b. <i>criticise</i>	+	-	+	-
run out (of)	a. <i>finish, become used up (luck, patience, money, petrol)</i>	-	+	-	+
run out	b. <i>expire (driving licence, contract)</i>	-	+	-	+
set off (on)	<i>start a journey</i>	-	+	-	+
set out (on)	<i>start a journey</i>	-	+	-	+
set up	<i>establish (a company, business)</i>	+	-	+	-
show up	<i>embarrass</i>	+	-	+	-
step down	<i>resign (post)</i>	-	+	-	+
stick out	<i>protrude (ears, tongue)</i>	+	+	+	-
stock up	<i>increase supply of (goods, food)</i>	-	+	-	+
take back	<i>return (library book)</i>	+	-	+	-

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
take in	a. <i>let rooms to lodgers</i>	+	-	+	-
take in	b. <i>deceive, trick</i>	+	-	+	-
take in	c. <i>understand (meaning)</i>	+	-	+	-
take in	d. <i>alter (clothing)</i>	+	-	+	-
take off	a. <i>mimic</i>	+	-	+	-
take off	b. <i>remove (clothes)</i>	+	-	+	-
take off	c. <i>subtract</i>	+	-	+	-
take on	a. <i>employ</i>	+	-	+	-
take on	b. <i>undertake (responsibility, duty)</i>	+	-	+	-
take out	a. <i>extract (teeth)</i>	+	-	+	-
take out	b. <i>accompany, invite to party, cinema, dance</i>	+	-	+	-
take over	<i>assume control of (business)</i>	+	-	+	-
take up	a. <i>pursue (matter)</i>	+	-	+	-
take up	b. <i>occupy (time, energy)</i>	+	-	+	-
take up	c. <i>begin (job, hobby)</i>	+	-	+	-
tell off	<i>scold (naughty child)</i>	+	-	+	-
throw up	<i>vomit</i>	-	usually intransitive	-	usually not separated
tie up	<i>fasten, do up (shoe laces, parcels)</i>	+	-	+	-
tuck away	<i>conceal (wallet, weapon, present)</i>	+	-	+	-
turn away	<i>refuse admission (football hooligans)</i>	+	-	+	-
turn back	<i>turn round and go back (driver, rambler)</i>	-	+	-	+
turn down	<i>reject (job applicant)</i>	+	-	+	-

Phrasal Verb	Meaning & Collocation	Transitive	Intransitive	Separable	Inseparable
turn in	<i>go to bed</i>	-	+	-	+
turn out a.	<i>expel from establishment, building</i>	+	-	+	-
turn out b.	<i>prove to be (circumstances)</i>	-	+	-	+
turn out c.	<i>manufacture (cars)</i>	+	-	+	-
turn out d. (for)	<i>attend (meeting, concert)</i>	-	+	-	+
turn up	<i>appear, arrive</i>	-	+	-	+
wake up	<i>open eyes after sleeping</i>	+	-	+	-
work out	<i>manage to understand (problem, puzzle, theory)</i>	+	-	+	-
wrap up a.	<i>be quiet (usually used in imperative)</i>	-	+	-	+
wrap up b.	<i>satisfactorily conclude (agreement, meeting)</i>	+	-	+	-
wrap up c.	<i>keep warm by putting on extra clothes</i>	+	+	+	-
write down	<i>record in writing</i>	+	-	+	-
write off a.	<i>dismiss, reject person as useless or unimportant</i>	+	-	+	-
write off b.	<i>consider useless, no longer of value (car)</i>	+	-	+	-
write off c.	<i>cancel (meeting, appointment)</i>	+	-	+	-
write out	<i>write in full (notes)</i>	+	-	+	-
write up a.	<i>write in full (notes)</i>	+	-	+	-

KEY

- 1.1 (A):** ^{broke} 1. brought 2. brought 3. get 4. broke 5. came 6. letting 7. looks 8. pulled 9. put 10. run; ran 11. turned 12. step 13. run 14. went 15. is
- (B):** 1. broke it down 2. bringing them down 3. get down to it 4. went down with it 5. letting them down 6. pulled them down 7. put them down 8. run it down; ran him down 9. turned him down 10. runs her down
- 1.2 (A):** 1. broke 2. Pull 3. do 4. drop 5. takes 6. give 7. filled 8. bring 9. get 10. hand 11. gone 12. go 13. take 14. take 15. turn
- (B):** 1. do him in 2. takes them in 3. filled it in 4. give it in 5. take them in 6. take it in
- 1.3 (A):** 1. broke 2. dropped 3. come 4. breaking 5. got 6. be 7. goes 8. get 9. was 10. gone 11. went 12. let 13. put 14. been 15. set 16. letting 17. let 18. written 19. put 20. went 21. call 22. laid 23. gives 24. taking 25. Take
- (B):** 1. breaking it off 2. let him off 3. put it off 4. put him off 5. written him off 6. call it off 7. lay him off 8. It gives off 9. Taking them off 10. Take them off
- 1.4 (I) (A):** 1. break 2. given 3. make 4. be 5. breaks 6. dropped 7. runs 8. turned 9. turned 10. brought 11. put 12. let 13. put 14. drowned 15. make 16. set 17. fall 18. knocked
- (B):** 1. bring it out 2. given them out 3. let them out 4. put it out 5. put her out 6. drowned it out 7. make it out 8. knocked him out
- 1.4 (II) (A):** 1. wrote 2. sticking 3. turned 4. take 5. let 6. brought 7. look 8. broken 9. giving 10. runs 11. taken 12. put 13. make 14. come 15. turning 16. turned 17. made 18. carry
- (B):** 1. giving them out 2. let him out 3. make them out 4. put it out 5. taken them out 6. take her out 7. turning them out 8. wrote it out
- 1.5 (I) (A):** 1. giving 2. bring 3. look 4. take 5. make 6. breaks 7. give 8. setting 9. stocking 10. make 11. brought 12. filled 13. do 14. holding 15. making 16. keep 17. go 18. put 19. turn 20. wrap 21. be 22. is
- (B):** 1. brought it up 2. them to turn up 3. bring it up 4. do them up 5. filled it up 6. giving it up 7. holding it up 8. look him up 9. making them up 10. put it up 11. setting it up 12. take it up
- 1.5. (II) (A):** 1. break 2. bringing 3. came 4. doing 5. doing 6. gave 7. go 8. holding 9. keep 10. drying 11. look 12. making 13. make 14. put 15. put 16. take 17. tie 18. take 19. wrote 20. throwing 21. showing 22. were
- (B):** 1. bringing them up 2. doing it up 3. gave it up 4. holding him up 5. keep it up 6. making it up 7. make them up 8. put it up 9. put him up 10. take it up 11. take it up 12. wrote it up

2.1 (A): a — 7, to be out; b — 4, to be up; c — 2, to be behind; d — 1, to be on about; e — 6, to be on at; f — 3, to be up and about; g — 5, to be out of; h — 10, to be after; i — 9, to be up against; j — 8, to be down for;

(B): Sentences 1, 7, 12, 17, have the meaning of "to leave".

Sentences 2, 6, 11, 16: used for food which is old, stale, bad.

Sentences 3, 8, 13, 18: free from work.

Sentences 4, 9, 14, 19: used for electrical devices which are not switched on.

Sentences 5, 10, 15, 20: used for food on a menu which is not available.

2.2 (A): 1.b 2.c 3.g 4.h 5.a 6.e 7.i 8.d 9.f 10.j

2.3: a.4 b.7 c.6 d.2 e.8 f.1 g.10 h.3 i.5 j.9

2.4: falling — coming down; be remembered — come back to; happen — come about; revealed — come out; recovered — came to; invent — come up with; worked a treat — come off; discover — come across; progressing — coming along.

2.5. (I): 1. behind 2. by 3. away 4. down to 5. across 6. across 7. in 8. off 9. off 10. about 11. about 12. back 13. down 14. on 15. on 16. on with 17. on 18. through 19. over 20. through 21. back 22. round

2.5. (II): 1. It is difficult to get round her. 2. He finds it easy to get his point of view across. *or* He finds it easy to get across his point of view. 3. How are you managing to get about after your operation? 4. A rumour has got about that Kevin is retiring. 5. Wet weather always gets Mick down. 6. The sooner they get the trial over with the better. 7. Getting by on my salary is difficult. 8. The sailors got all the passengers across the river safely. *or* The sailors got all the passengers safely across the river. 9. Paul sounds like a great guy to get on with. 10. It is time to get down to writing my memoirs.

2.6: a. 10 b. 3 c. 5 d. 8 e. 9 f. 1 g. 6 h. 2 i. 4 j. 7

2.7: 1. She regretted giving such a personal secret away. *or* She regretted giving away such a personal secret. 2. He gave all his money away to the poor. *or* He gave away all his money to the poor. 3. Ron made sure he gave his neighbour's lawnmower back straightaway. *or* Ron made sure he gave back his neighbour's lawnmower straight away. 4. Applicants are requested to give their completed forms in to the secretary. *or* Applicants are requested to give in their completed forms to the secretary. 5. There was no way out except to give in. 6. My first job involved giving leaflets out for the local supermarket. *or* My first job involved giving out leaflets for the local supermarket. 7. The correspondent gave the election results out on the news. *or* The correspondent gave out the election results on the news. 8. Since he could not win the match, he gave up. 9. She's been feeling great since she gave smoking up. *or* She's been feeling great since she gave up smoking. 10. After a quarrel with his boss, Tim gave his job up. *or* After a quarrel with his boss, Tim gave up his job.

2.8: 1. going down — setting; go off — alarm 2. go on with — continue; went in for — participated in 3. going up — being built; go under — be bankrupt 4. came down with — became ill; gone off — become bad 5. went under — sank 6. go in for — enter 7. going up — increasing 8. going down — falling 9. gone through — checked; go over — review 10. went down — was received

2. 9 (A): Suggested answers — a. 2, 7 (a politician can put across his policy, a scientist can put across his theory); b. 6 (a miser can put aside his money); c. 11 (a tyrant can put down his people); d. 2, 7, 10 (a politician can put forward his policy, a scientist can put forward his

theory, an innovator can put forward his idea); e. 3 (a procrastinator can put off doing something); f. 9 (a glutton can put on weight); g. 1, 4 (a fireman can put out a fire, a nuisance can put someone out); h. 5, 12 (a landlady can put up lodgers, a bricklayer can put up houses); i. 8 (a saint can put up with intolerable people or conditions).

2.10: 1. When are you going to take the car back? *or* When are you going to take back the car? 2. I didn't feel anything as the dentist was taking my tooth out. *or* I didn't feel anything as the dentist was taking out my tooth. 3. Foster took the bakery over and sacked most of its workers. *or* Foster took over the bakery and sacked most of its workers. 4. Please don't take any more of my time up. *or* Please don't take up any more of my time. 5. She used to take foreign students in during the summer. *or* She used to take in foreign students during the summer. 6. The manager refused to take the schoolleaver on. *or* The manager refused to take on the schoolleaver. 7. He didn't want to take the responsibility on of adopting three kids. *or* He didn't want to take on the responsibility of adopting three kids. 8. The old gypsy is always taking gullible youngsters in. *or* The old gypsy is always taking in gullible youngsters. 9. Why don't you take stamp collecting up? *or* Why don't you take up stamp collecting? 10. You should take the matter up with your GP. *or* You should take up the matter with your GP. 11. Can you take everything I've said in? *or* Can you take in everything I've said? 12. He is quite skilful at taking famous people off. *or* He is quite skilful at taking off famous people.

2.11: 1. Everybody was surprised when our millionaire neighbour fell behind with his monthly payments. 2. They lost the war and had to hand their POWs over to the enemy. *or* They lost the war and had to hand over their POWs to the enemy. 3. Thick curtains drowned the angry men's voices out. *or* Thick curtains drowned out the angry men's voices. 4. Toby took the coin and tucked it away in his pocket. 5. The recent cabinet reshuffle showed many ministers up as incompetent. *or* The recent cabinet reshuffle showed up many ministers as incompetent. 6. You should wrap the agreement up and start counting your money. *or* You should wrap up the agreement and start counting your money. 7. Have you ever seen the chef cut garlic up? *or* Have you ever seen the chef cut up garlic? 8. Is it right to call for peace and prepare for war at the same time? 9. Everybody was disappointed when Kate called her birthday party off. *or* Everybody was disappointed when Kate called off her birthday party. 10. He carried the campaign out in Nepal. *or* He carried out the campaign in Nepal. 11. The police will meet with violence if they use violence. 12. I said I was Greta Garbo's daughter and he fell for it.

3.1: 1. make out 2. running out 3. turn in 4. dropping off 5. looks down on 6. be off 7. set up 8. write-off 9. do away with 10. hold on 11. pull through 12. look up 13. making up 14. looked through 15. let off

3.2: 1. turning down 2. hold back 3. fall behind 4. make out 5. made up 6. written off 7. let out 8. set out/off 9. look out 10. drop by 11. turned out 12. kept back 13. do up 14. called off 15. write up

3.3: 1. making up 2. turn back 3. throwing up 4. keep away 5. keeping up with 6. stock up 7. fill in 8. look forward to 9. turn up 10. pulled down 11. held up 12. hold back 13. written off 14. do up 15. call on

3.4: 1. knocked out 2. pull in/over 3. keep up 4. held up 5. make up 6. write up 7. let off 8. keep back 9. look up 10. turned out 11. run out 12. let down 13. put... down 14. are on about 15. is... on at

3.5: 1. turned away 2. let out 3. keeping up with 4. drop out 5. falling out 6. look up to
7. ran down 8. writes out 9. let in 10. do in 11. do up 12. make up for 13. let off
14. kept on 15. turned out

3.6: 1. called on 2. come across 3. are/were up against 4. go over 5. step down
6. lay off 7. cut up 8. be up 9. went down 10. is down for 11. carry out
12. is off 13. drown out 14. calling for 15. giving off

3.7: 1. been off 2. fell for 3. get round 4. wrap up 5. are out of 6. take off
7. go off 8. is on 9. show... up 10. met with 11. make out 12. running down
13. get over 14. are after 15. gone through

4.1 (I): 1. take 2. bring 3. on 4. by/away 5. across 6. off 7. keep 8. put 9. behind
10. up 11. put 12. away with 13. fill 14. go 15. to 16. go 17. give 18. drop
19. run 20. bring

4.1 (II): 1. make out 2. put away 3. do in 4. call on you... if that's all right? 5. went
down 6. brought her round 7. putting his message across 8. setting out 9. fill up
10. hold back 11. turn his son out 12. came to 13. get behind 14. getting on
15. give in 16. put down 17. brought them up 18. I've run out 19. get round him
20. gone off

4.2 (I): 1. put off 2. bring down 3. put up 4. take up 5. get behind with 6. get over 7. look
down on 8. take on 9. let in 10. go in for 11. drop off 12. break out 13. bring
to/round 14. set out/off 15. give in 16. hold back 17. let out 18. make up
19. turn in 20. run out

4.2 (II): 1. bring... forward 2. putting up 3. pulling down 4. taken up 5. get behind
with 6. come down with 7. look down on 8. taken on 9. turn away 10. gone in
for 11. drops off 12. broke out 13. bring... round 14. got in 15. given in 16. held
back 17. taking... in 18. make up 19. turn in 20. stock up

4.3 (A): 1. get round (VISITING) 2. drop off (CANCELLATION) 3. get by (COMMUNICATION) 4. come
out (ESCAPE) 5. keep back (RETURN) 6. go through (RECOVERY) 7. put out (CRIME)
8. put up (BREAKAGE) 9. get off (RESIGNATION) 10. look up to (NEGATIVE FEELINGS)

(B): 1. go under (SUCCESS) 2. look through (WRITING) 3. take up (INCREASE) 4. lay off
(ESCAPE/PUNISHMENT) 5. hold up (CONCEAL) 6. drop in (VIOLENCE) 7. give off (TIES)
8. carry out (REVEAL) 9. turn up (BUILDINGS) 10. set off (STOP) 11. take down
(EMPLOYMENT) 12. give in (TRAVEL) 13. drown out (DISASTER) 14. let out (ILLNESS)
15. put up with (WAR)

4.4: 1. ...to have a breakdown on the motorway. 2. ...break-up of the marriage was caused by
the husband's possessive mother. 3. ...a write-off by the recruiting officer because he was
physically unfit. 4. ...a successful getaway through an attic window. 5. ...a poor turnout
for the event. 6. ...there has been a breakout of about twelve prisoners at HM prison in
Dartmoor. 7. ...the heavyweight title fight to Mike Tiresome in/because of/as a result
of/by a knockout. 8. ...been a drop-out since the late sixties. 9. ...a letdown for German
fans of the Rolling Stones when the group cancelled a tour of their country.
10. ...a takeover of a rival company in the USA. 11. ...have a breakdown after reading
that shocking telegram. 12. ...putting make-up on? 13. ...was a hold-up at London
Bridge because a train was derailed. 14. ...hold-up took place/occurred at a post office in
Hackney a short while ago. 15. ...has been an outbreak of civil unrest once again in
Albania. 16. ...a very good take-off of Marlon Brando.

5.1:

1	P	E	R	S	U	A	D	E		3	E			
	A		E						4	T	N			
5	S	A	V	E		6	B	E	A	R	T			
	S		I							A	E			
			V		7	R	E	C	O	V	E	R		
9	T	I	E			10	C	O	N	T	R	O	11	L
							E				S		E	
13	R	O	B			15	S	A	L	E			A	
	E		O				I	O					V	
17	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	C	A	T	E			
	T		B			K		K						

5.2:

1	D	I	S	T	3	I	N	G	U	I	S	4	H		
	I		E		N								I		
	S		5	E	X	T	R	A	6	C	T		T		
	T				E					O		7	W		
8	R	E	9	S	T	R	A	I	N			A			
	I		U		R				10	C	A	R	E		
	B		P		U					E					
	U		P		P				11	R	A	I	S	12	E
	T		13	R	O	T				L				M	
	O		E				14	R		15	K			P	
16	R	E	S	T	17	O	R	E		18	I	L	L		
				S			N		J		L		O		
				19	R	E	V	E	A	L			Y		
										C					E
20	C	O	N	C	E	N	T	R	A	T	E				

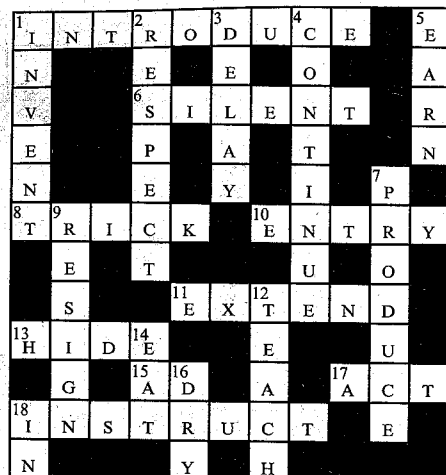
5.3:

1	D	I	S	C	O	3	U	R	A	G	4	E	
	I		U				N				X		
	S		R			D		5	C	O	P	E	
6	A	R	R	I	V	E					I		
	P		E			7	R	E	8	T	U	R	N
9	P	U	N			S			I		E		
	O		D			T			R		10	D	
	I		11	E	S	C	A	P	E			E	
	N		R			N				12	S	U	M
13	T	O				14	A	D	M	I	T		O
			15	R						16	A	L	L
17	F	A	I	L			18	S			L		I
	A		N			19	D	E	P	R	E	S	S
20	T	U	G								T		H

5.4:

1	C	O	S	M	3	E	T	4	I	C	5		6	E
	O		T		X		T			E			X	
	M		U		T		7	C	R	A	S	H		
8	P	U	B	L	I	S	H			R		A		
	E					N				C		U		
	N		9	E		10	G	U	N		12	H	I	S
	S		X		U		U					T		
13	A	U	C	T	I	O	N				14	R		
	T		U		S				15	O	V	E	R	
	E		16	S	C	H	O	O	L		L			
			E						17	D	I	E	T	
18	L								19	L			A	
	E					20	P	R	O	P	O	S	E	
21	T	I	M	E					W				E	

5.5:



6.1 (A): a. 7 b. 12 c. 6 d. 10 e. 11 f. 2 g. 15 h. 9 i. 3 j. 8 k. 13 l. 5 m. 1 n. 4 o. 14

(B): a. 13 b. 5 c. 6 d. 10 e. 11 f. 1 g. 3 h. 4 i. 12 j. 15 k. 8 l. 2 m. 7 n. 9 o. 14

(C): Suggested answers: 1(-) d, m; 2(-) f, g; 3(+) e, k; 4(+) e, k; 5(-/+) h, i; 6(-) c, f; 7(+) e, k; 8(+) e, k; 9(-) b, d; 10(+) a; 11(-) e, k; 12(+) j; 13(-/+) h, i; 14(+) l;

6.2 (I): Suggested phrasal verbs for the replies — 1. break down 2. break in 3. bring to/round 4. put off 5. come up with 6. drop off 7. fall behind 8. get over 9. get on with 10. give/take back 11. go under 12. hold back 13. let out 14. look up 15. make up 16. pull down 17. put aside/away/by 18. run out 19. take out 20. take up (the matter) 21. turn out/away 22. turn out 23. turn back 24. go over 25. turn out 26. get round 27. tuck away 28. take off 29. do up 30. break out

6.2 (II): 1. break into 2. break out 3. bring forward 4. bring up 5. do in/away with 6. get down to 7. get down 8. get across 9. give up 10. come down with 11. keep up with 12. let off 13. look forward to 14. look up to 15. make up 16. put down 17. put on 18. put down 19. take in 20. turn in 21. write off 22. give up 23. fall out 24. knock out 25. stock up 26. wrap up 27. call on 28. give off 29. make out 30. drown out

6.2 (III): 1. break down 2. break off 3. bring round 4. bring up 5. do away with 6. drop out 7. get by 8. get through 9. go under 10. go down 11. hold/keep back 12. let down 13. look down on 14. look up 15. make up 16. pull through 17. put off 18. take on 19. take out 20. turn down 21. turn away 22. write off 23. call off 24. throw up 25. call on (to resign) 26. lay off 27. stick out 28. show up 29. go off 30. fall for

6.3: 1 a. unhealthy because of tiredness, vitamin deficiency (Note: not a phrasal verb) b. hit by a vehicle
2 a. rob b. lift up

- 3 a. let rooms b. deceive, trick
- 4 a. respect b. look upwards (Note: not a phrasal verb)
- 5 a. give something to someone as a present or because it is no longer needed b. officially present the bride to the groom at the wedding ceremony
- 6 a. place outside of house b. inconvenience, upset
- 7 a. reduced b. demolished
- 8 a. save money b. consume food and drink
- 9 a. busy b. fasten with rope to prevent movement or escape (Note: not a PV)
- 10 a. thirsty b. unable to remember what to say next while speaking

7.2 (I): a. 4, 6; b. 5, 8; c. 1, 2; d. 7, 10; e. 3, 9;

7.2 (II): **Lady Divina cut up**

- 1. bring... round 2. brought... about 3. broken out 4. make out 5. turned out
- 6. let in 7. dropped off 8. carry out 9. get over 10. breaking down 11. called for
- 12. put down 13. put out 14. getting away 15. put out 16. let off 17. gets on... with 18. get round 19. give in 20. come up with

Kinlock to wrap up

- 1. come down with 2. taking up 3. break up 4. brought up 5. break off 6. came to
- 7. come about 8. dropping by 9. getting on 10. got about 11. giving up 12. get about 13. take on 14. hands in 15. take up

Prince taken in by pro

- 1. taken in 2. came out 3. made up 4. made out 5. hand... over 6. hold back
- 7. pull over 8. get across 9. came back 10. went off 11. broken out 12. kept on
- 13. pull through 14. be off 15. gone under 16. bring up 17. brought in 18. get by
- 19. went on with 20. let... down 21. took out 22. get off 23. put up 24. came out of
- 25. fell for

Duke runs down animal rights supporters

- 1. run down 2. holding up 3. put up with 4. running... down 5. holding back
- 6. called on 7. put across 8. getting round 9. go down 10. breaking into 11. keep... away 12. break up 13. ran out 14. put... down 15. take in 16. brought... to
- 17. laid off 18. let off 19. put off 20. write-off

Hatchet's drawers gone through

- 1. turned up 2. made up 3. make out 4. dressing up 5. tucked away 6. sticking out
- 7. looked through 8. gave... away 9. made up for 10. got in 11. went off
- 12. give up 13. keep back 14. look forward to 15. show... up 16. take off
- 17. hold on 18. met with 19. taken in 20. get... over with 21. take-off 22. giving off
- 23. taken up 24. call off 25. coming along

Kinlock bent on doing away with Royals

- 1. put forward 2. broke out 3. doing away with 4. broken down 5. called for
- 6. setting-up 7. taking over 8. keep up with 9. step down 10. break-up 11. looked down on
- 12. put down 13. get on 14. gone through 15. went on 16. pulled down
- 17. turned out 18. put up 19. brought about 20. give up

Lady Divina cut up (Magician's trick)

- 1. cut up 2. turned up 3. turned out 4. called up 5. called on 6. put up
- 7. gave in 8. met with 9. making up 10. take off 11. stuck out 12. make out
- 13. turned out 14. get down to 15. hold back 16. went up 17. drowned out
- 18. take in 19. broke off 20. put out 21. broke out 22. carrying out

8.1: 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. b 8. b 9. d 10. b 11. c 12. a 13. c 14. b 15. c
16. d 17. c 18. d 19. a 20. d

8.2: 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. d 11. c 12. b 13. a 14. a 15. c
16. a 17. c 18. d 19. a 20. d 21. b 22. a 23. b 24. b 25. c

8.3: 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. d 11. c 12. c 13. d 14. c 15. a
16. b 17. d 18. c 19. d 20. c 21. b 22. a 23. b 24. d 25. a

8.4: 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. c 8. d 9. b 10. b 11. c 12. a 13. d 14. c 15. b
16. a 17. b 18. c 19. d 20. b 21. c 22. a 23. c 24. d 25. b

TESTS IN ENGLISH

THEMATIC VOCABULARY

Mariusz Misztal

Tests in English jest zbiorem testów słownikowych na poziomie średnio-zaawansowanym i zaawansowanym.

Zbiór zawiera trzy rodzaje testów.

Największą grupę stanowią testy pozwalające sprawdzić znajomość słownictwa najczęściej stosowanego przez przeciętnych użytkowników języka angielskiego w Wielkiej Brytanii czy USA, tzn. około 10 tysięcy wyrazów (dla porównania np. *Oxford English Dictionary* zawiera prawie pół miliona wyrazów).

Grupa druga to testy oznaczone gwiazdką (*) zawierające wyrazy subiektywnie określone jako mniej przydatne. Większość uczących się może je pominąć, powinna jednak wiedzieć, że znajomość użytego tam słownictwa i posługiwanie się nim świadczy o erudycji danej osoby. Z pewnością testy takie będą wykorzystywane przez „zbierających” wyrazy hobbystów lub przygotowujących się do zdawania Cambridge Proficiency in English Examination.

Inna niewielka grupa testów oznaczonych dwiema gwiazdkami (**) to testy z wyrazami specjalistycznymi. Do ich rozwiązania potrzebna jest dokładniejsza wiedza szczegółowa z zakresu danej dyscypliny (choć nigdy na poziomie wyższym niż zakłada to program liceum ogólnokształcącego). W przypadku takich testów nieprawidłowa odpowiedź może świadczyć bądź o nieznajomości wyrazu, bądź o nieznajomości przedmiotu.

Na przykład w zdaniu:

Which of these is not a reptile?

a) alligator b) frog c) lizard d) turtle

student może znać wszystkie wyrazy, ale nie potrafi odróżnić gada od płaza. Najwięcej takich przykładów znajduje się w rozdziałach II, III, V, IX, XII i XVIII. Uważając, że studium chce poznać i przećwiczyć słownictwo z różnych dziedzin, zdecydowano się włączyć do zbioru i takie testy.